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**EUROPEAN CHARTER FOR REGIONAL OR MINORITY LANGUAGES**

**Third periodical report  
presented to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe  
in accordance with Article 15 of the Charter**

**SPAIN**



MINISTERIO  
DE POLÍTICA  
TERRITORIAL

**THIRD REPORT ON THE APPLICATION IN SPAIN OF THE  
EUROPEAN CHARTER FOR REGIONAL OR MINORITY  
LANGUAGES, ADOPTED BY THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE**

**2006-2009**

SECRETARY OF STATE  
FOR TERRITORIAL COOPERATION

DIRECTOR GENERAL FOR COOPERATION  
WITH THE AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITIES

The third report of the Kingdom of Spain for the period 2006-2009 on compliance with the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages aims to comply with the provisions contained in Article 15 of the aforementioned Charter, which, after indicating that the first report must be presented within the year following the entry into force of the Charter, adds that subsequent reports shall be presented to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe at three-yearly intervals after the first report. It should be remembered that since the Charter came into force in Spain on 1 August 2001, the first report was presented in 2002 and the second report for the period 2002-2005 in 2006.

The report attempts to address the issues raised by the Committee of Experts regarding the previous report, as well as the recommendations formulated by the Committee of Ministers.

The report shows that Spain has made considerable progress in terms of accomplishing its commitments under the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages, and reveals that plurilinguism is one of the key features of Autonomous Spain, generating cultural, social and economic wealth, and a common heritage that must be respected and promoted, not only to fulfil the aforementioned commitments deriving from the Charter, but also to properly meet the corresponding constitutional, statutory and legal requirements of the Spanish State.

As indicated in different parts of the report, it was prepared with the collaboration of and information provided by many different institutions, including most notably the Autonomous Communities concerned, the cities with Statutes of Autonomy, the ministerial departments of the Spanish Government, as well as other public and private institutions that have also been consulted accordingly in this respect.

The preparation of the report was coordinated by the Ministry of Territorial Policy through the Directorate General for Cooperation with the Autonomous Communities.

*July 2010*

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## SECTION ONE: GENERAL INFORMATION

### 1.1. DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Spain is organised territorially into 17 Autonomous Communities and 50 provinces, comprising 8,114 municipalities. There are also two cities, Ceuta and Melilla, each with its own special Statute of Autonomy. The following table shows the current populations of the Autonomous Communities and provinces, as well as the size and population density of each, based on data as at 1 January 2009:

AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITIES	PROVINCES	SIZE (km <sup>2</sup> )	POPULATION (in habitants)	DENSITY (in habitants/km <sup>2</sup> )	% TOTAL SPAIN	% TOTAL 2005	POPULATION 2005
<b>ANDALUSIA</b>	Almeria	8,775.00	684,426	78	<b>17.76</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>7,849,799</b>
	Cadiz	7,440.36	1,230,594	165.39			
	Cordoba	13,771.31	803,998	58.38			
	Granada	12,646.84	907,428	71.75			
	Huelva	10,127.94	513,403	50.69			
	Jane	13,496.09	669,782	49.63			
	Malaga	7,306.03	1,593,068	218.05			
	Seville	14,036.09	1,900,224	135.38			
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>87,599.66</b>	<b>8,302,923</b>	<b>94.78</b>			
<b>ARAGON</b>	Huesca	15,636.47	228,409	14.61	<b>2.88</b>	<b>2.88</b>	<b>1,269,027</b>
	Teruel	14,809.57	146,751	9.91			
	Zaragoza	17,274.23	970,313	56.17			
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>47,720.27</b>	<b>1,345,473</b>	<b>28.19</b>			
<b>ASTURIAS (PRINCIPALITY)</b>	Asturias	10,603.57	1,085,289	102.35	<b>2.32</b>	<b>2.44</b>	<b>1,076,635</b>
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10,603.57</b>	<b>1,085,289</b>	<b>102.35</b>			
<b>THE CANARY ISLANDS</b>	Las Palmas de Gran Canaria	4,065.78	1,083,502	266.49	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.46</b>	<b>1,968,280</b>
	Santa Cruz de Tenerife	3,381.17	1,020,490	301.82			
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,446.95</b>	<b>2,103,992</b>	<b>282.53</b>			
<b>CANTABRIA</b>	Cantabria	5,321.39	589,235	110.73	<b>1.26</b>	<b>1.27</b>	<b>562,309</b>
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,321.39</b>	<b>589,235</b>	<b>110.73</b>			
<b>CASTILLA-LA MANCHA</b>	Albacete	14,924.46	400,891	26.86	<b>4.45</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>1,894,667</b>
	Ciudad Real	19,813.23	527,273	26.61			
	Cuenca	17,140.15	217,363	12.68			
	Guadalajara	12,214.19	246,151	20.15			
	Toledo	15,369.82	689,635	44.87			
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>79,461.85</b>	<b>2,081,313</b>	<b>26.19</b>			
<b>CASTILLA Y LEÓN</b>	Avila	8,050.15	171,680	21.33			
	Burgos	14,292.19	375,563	26.28			



	León	15,580.85	500,169	32.1			
	Palencia	8,052.06	173,306	21.52			
	Salamanca	12,349.95	354,608	28.71			
	Segovia	6,920.65	164,854	23.82			
	Soria	10,306.42	95,101	9.23			
AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITIES	PROVINCES	SIZE (km <sup>2</sup> )	POPULATION (inhabitants)	DENSITY (inhabitants/km <sup>2</sup> )	% TOTAL SPAIN	% TOTAL 2005	POPULATION 2005
CASTILLA Y LEÓN	Valladolid	8,110.49	532,575	65.66	5.48	5.69	2,510,849
	Zamora	10,561.27	195,665	18.53			
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>94,224.03</b>	<b>2,563,521</b>	<b>27.21</b>			
CATALONIA	Barcelona	7,728.35	5,487,935	710.1	15.99	15.86	6,995,206
	Girona	5,909.86	747,782	126.53			
	Lleida	12,172.19	436,402	35.85			
	Tarragona	6,302.85	803,301	127.45			
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>32,113.25</b>	<b>7,475,420</b>	<b>232.78</b>			
EXTREMADURA	Badajoz	21,766.31	688,777	31.64	2.36	2.46	1,083,879
	Cáceres	19,868.27	413,633	20.82			
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>41,634.58</b>	<b>1,102,410</b>	<b>26.48</b>			
GALICIA	A Coruña	7,949.94	1,145,488	144.09	5.98	6.26	2,762,198
	Lugo	9,856.12	355,195	36.04			
	Ourense	7,273.26	335,642	46.15			
	Pontevedra	4,494.64	959,764	213.54			
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>29,573.96</b>	<b>2,796,089</b>	<b>94.55</b>			
BALEARIC ISLANDS	Balearic Islands	4,992.00	1,095,426	219.44	2.34	2.23	983,131
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,992.00</b>	<b>1,095,426</b>	<b>219.44</b>			
LA RIOJA	La Rioja	5,045.27	321,702	63.76	0.69	0.68	301,084
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,045.27</b>	<b>321,702</b>	<b>63.76</b>			
MADRID	Madrid	8,027.92	6,386,932	795.59	13.66	13.52	5,964,143
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8,027.92</b>	<b>6,386,932</b>	<b>795.59</b>			
MURCIA	Murcia	11,313.98	1,446,520	127.85	3.09	3.03	1,335,792
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11,313.98</b>	<b>1,446,520</b>	<b>127.85</b>			
NAVARRRE	Navarre	10,390.72	630,578	60.69	1.35	1.35	593,472
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10,390.72</b>	<b>630,578</b>	<b>60.69</b>			
BASQUE COUNTRY	Alava	3,037.26	313,819	103.32	4.65	4.82	2,124,846
	Guipúzcoa	1,980.33	705,698	356.35			
	Vizcaya	2,217.24	1,152,658	519.86			
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,234.83</b>	<b>2,172,175</b>	<b>300.24</b>			
COMMUNITY OF VALENCIA	Alacant/Alicante	5,817.15	1,917,012	329.54	10.9	10.64	4,692,449
	Castelló/Castellón	6,636.00	602,301	90.76			
	València/Valencia	10,807.00	2,575,362	238.3			
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>23,260.15</b>	<b>5,094,675</b>	<b>219.03</b>			
AUTONOMOUS CITIES	Ceuta	19.48	78,674	4038.71	0.17	0.17	75,276
	Melilla	13.41	73,460	5478	0.16	0.15	65,488
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>32.89</b>	<b>152,134</b>	<b>4625.54</b>	<b>0.33</b>	<b>0.32</b>	<b>140,764</b>
<b>TOTAL SPAIN</b>		<b>505,997</b>	<b>46,745,807</b>	<b>92.38</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>44,108,530</b>

Source: National Statistics Institute

The comparison with the previous report for 2005 shows that the total Spanish population has grown, due in particular to the continual increase in immigration in recent years.

The population grew significantly in the Autonomous Communities of Catalonia, Valencia and the Balearic Islands. This growth was undoubtedly linked to increased immigration to these territories.

The number of foreigners resident in Spain in 2005 and 2009 was as follows:

CENSUS	TOTAL FOREIGN POPULATION	% TOTAL
2005	3,691,500	8.4
2009	5,648,524	12.08

Source: National Statistics Institute

According to data as at 1 January 2009, foreigners resident in the different Autonomous Communities were distributed as follows.

AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITIES	TOTAL FOREIGN POPULATION	% POPULATION AUT. COMM.	%2005	%FOREIGN POPLATION IN SPAIN
ANDALUSIA	675,180	8.13	5.8	12
ARAGON	172,138	12.79	7.8	3
ASTURIAS (PRINCIPALITY)	47,119	4.34	2.8	0.8
BALEARIC ISLANDS	237,562	21.69	15.6	4.2
CANARY ISLANDS	301,204	14.32	11.4	5.3
CANTABRIA	38,096	6.47	4	0.7
CASTILLA Y LEÓN	167,641	8.05	4	3
CASTILLA-LA MANCHA	225,888	8.81	6.6	6.1
CATALONIA	1,189,279	15.91	12.2	21.1
COMMUNITY OF VALENCIA	889,340	17.46	13.4	15.7
EXTREMADURA	37,223	3.38	2.5	0.7
GALICIA	106,637	3.81	2.6	1.9
MADRID	1,063,803	16.66	11.8	18.8
MURCIA	235,991	16.31	13.3	4.2
NAVARRRE	70,627	11.2	9.1	1.3
BASQUE COUNTRY	132,865	6.12	3.9	2.4
LA RIOJA	46,931	14.59	11.3	0.8
CEUTA	3,550	4.51		0.1
MELILLA	7,597	10.34		0.1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,648,671</b>	<b>12.08</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: National Statistics Institute

The most relevant statistic regarding the use of regional or minority languages is the high percentage of foreigners in Catalonia and Valencia, which, together with the Community of Madrid, have the highest percentages with respect to the national total. This result is important because these Autonomous Communities have two recognised co-official languages - Catalan and Valencian - and the increase in the foreign population has prompted a decrease in the percentage of Catalan and Valencian-speakers since the publication of the previous report.

## 1.2. BASIC ECONOMIC DATA

The evolution of the wealth and development of each Autonomous Community with respect to the State as a whole is indicated in the following table:

AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY	2004	2005	2006 (P)	2007 (P)	2008 (A)
	Index Spain = 100	Index Spain = 100	Index Spain = 100	Index Spain = 100	Index Spain = 100
ANDALUSIA	77.1%	77.7%	77.5%	77.3%	76.9%
ARAGON	106.7%	106.8%	107.2%	108.9%	109.4%
ASTURIAS (PRINCIPALITY)	86.3%	88.3%	90.5%	92.3%	94.0%
BALEARIC ISLANDS	112.9%	111.4%	109.9%	108.4%	108.2%
CANARY ISLANDS	92.0%	90.7%	89.2%	88.3%	87.9%
CANTABRIA	97.2%	98.5%	98.8%	100.3%	102.5%
CASTILLA Y LEÓN	94.0%	94.7%	95.1%	96.5%	97.1%
CASTILLA-LA MANCHA	78.2%	78.1%	77.7%	77.6%	76.3%
CATALONIA	119.7%	118.4%	118.0%	117.3%	116.9%
COMMUNITY OF VALENCIA	93.3%	92.3%	91.7%	90.7%	89.4%
EXTREMADURA	66.4%	68.0%	67.9%	68.9%	70.0%
GALICIA	80.4%	81.7%	82.9%	84.5%	86.2%
MADRID (COMMUNITY OF)	131.2%	130.6%	130.7%	130.3%	129.8%
MURCIA (REGION OF)	83.9%	84.4%	83.6%	82.7%	81.9%
NAVARRRE (FORAL COMMUNITY OF)	125.6%	125.8%	125.5%	125.9%	127.3%
BASQUE COUNTRY	124.9%	126.8%	128.5%	130.3%	133.8%
LA RIOJA	108.5%	107.5%	107.1%	106.6%	107.3%
CEUTA (AUTONOMOUS CITY OF)	89.7%	90.3%	91.1%	92.6%	93.4%
MELILLA (AUTONOMOUS CITY OF)	87.1%	88.8%	90.4%	89.9%	90.3%
NATIONAL TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

The data show that there continue to be differences in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the different Autonomous Communities. Eight Autonomous Communities lead the list with GDP above the European Union (EU) average. These are the Basque Country, Madrid, Navarre, Catalonia, the Balearic Islands, La Rioja, Aragon and Cantabria. In contrast, Extremadura, Andalusia, Castilla-La Mancha and the Region of Murcia, in the south of the country, rank at the bottom of the list. The trend has been maintained in both cases.

## 1.3. INFORMATION ON LANGUAGES IN SPAIN

### 1.3.1 CATALAN

#### 1.3.1.1 CATALAN IN THE AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY OF CATALONIA

Catalan is a language spoken by more than 9,000,000 people in different European states, such as Spain, Andorra, France and Italy (Sardinia). “Catalan-speakers” are persons who know and can speak Catalan.

Focusing specifically on the territory of Catalonia, set forth below are details of the proficiency in, and habitual use of, Catalan in different areas compared with the other languages spoken in Catalonia.

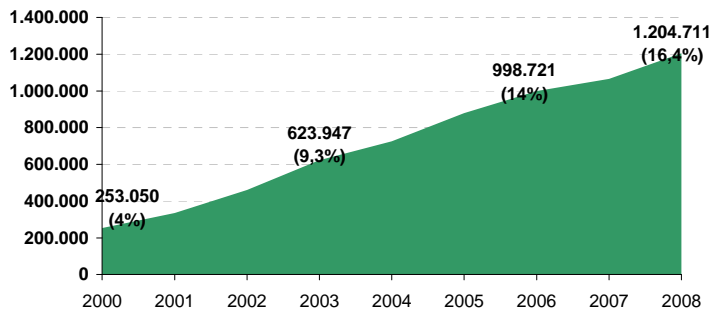
The data were obtained from the 2008 Survey on Language Uses of the Population in Catalonia. This is an official four-yearly survey carried out by the Statistics Institute of Catalonia in collaboration with the Secretariat of Language Policy of the *Generalitat de Catalunya* (Autonomous Community Government of Catalonia). The technical details of the survey are presented below:

- Universe: population resident in Catalonia for 15 years or more.
- Theoretical sample of 7,300 persons, with an error of 1.32% for global results and a confidence interval of 95.5%.

Compared with the same official survey conducted in 2003, it is important to mention that the design of the sample was changed in order to correct the excessively low presence of immigrants, linked to traditional approach associated with the use of fixed telephone numbers. The 2008 survey improves on this methodology, enabling the sample to provide more accurate data on the languages used by new residents in Catalonia.

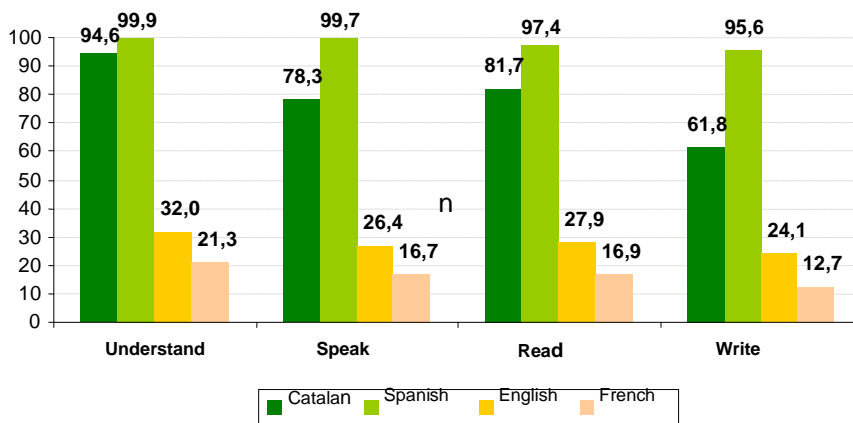
This is particularly important for understanding the data and their evolution, since the number of immigrants in Catalonia is very high. In 2008, the number of foreign-born residents in Catalonia exceeded one million persons for the first time. This culminated a process of strong growth in the immigrant population, as indicated in the following graph:

Population of Catalonia born abroad and percentage of the total population (2000 - 2008)



As regards the linguistic knowledge of the population in Catalonia, the following graph shows the levels of proficiency in Catalan, Spanish [Castilian], English and French, distinguishing between their ability to understand (*entendre'l*), speak (*parlar-lo*), read (*llegir-lo*) and write (*escriure'l*).

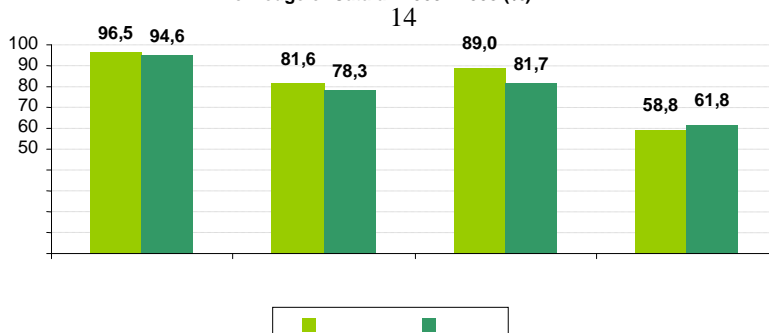
Language knowledge 2008 (%)



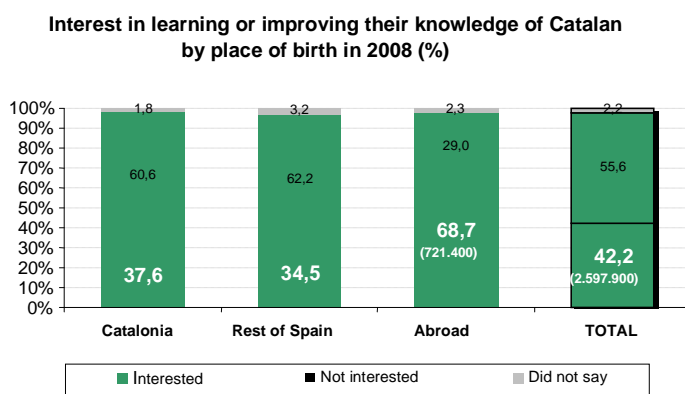
The graph shows that more people have knowledge of Castilian (Spanish) than Catalan (99.9% can understand Spanish and 95.6% can write in Spanish), although it is also worth noting that almost all citizens in Catalonia stated that they understand Catalan (94.6) and a significant 81% said that they can read in Catalan.

The percentage of people claiming to have knowledge of Catalan is slightly lower than that reported in 2008, as a result of the increase in the foreign population, as shown in the following graph:

Knowledge of Catalan 2003 - 2008 (%)



As regards interest in learning Catalan, more than 2.5 million people stated that they were interested in learning or improving their knowledge of Catalan. Of these, it is significant that more than 720,000 people born abroad (68.7% of total immigrants) expressed an interest in learning Catalan.

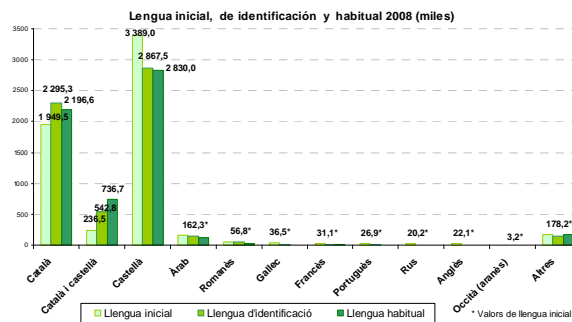


Before presenting the data gathered in the official reference survey on initial language or language of identification, in order to provide greater clarity in the interpretation of these data it is necessary to define the concepts used in the aforementioned survey on language use in Catalonia in 2008:

- **Initial language:** this is the language the interviewee said that he/she spoke first at home. It is held that this language has been transmitted through the family and acquired in the individual's socialisation process. It is also referred to as the "first language" or "L1".
- **Identification language:** the language that the interviewee considered to be his/her language. It is the language which he/she claims to identify with in response to the question "What is your language?"
- **Usual language:** the language that the interviewee uses most frequently. This

language may or may not be the initial and/or identification language.

Therefore, if the initial language is the language learned at home and transmitted through the family, the results of the survey show that Spanish is the initial language with the strongest presence in Catalonia, followed by Catalan. However, the percentages for Spanish and Catalan are very similar in terms of identification language and usual language, which means that a significant percentage of the interviewees whose language during early childhood was Spanish, nevertheless stated that their usual language now, and the one with which they identified most, is Catalan, or either Spanish or Catalan. This is shown in the following table:



Translations of text in graph:

Llengua inicial, de identificació i habitual = Initial, identification and habitual language (miles) = (thousands)

Català = Catalan, Català i castellà = Catalan and Spanish, Castellà = Spanish, Àrab = Arabic,

Romanès = Romanian, Galleg = Galician, Francès = French, Portuguès = Portuguese, Rus = Russian, Anglès = English, Occità (aranès) = Occitan (Aranese), Altres = Other

Llengua inicial = Initial language

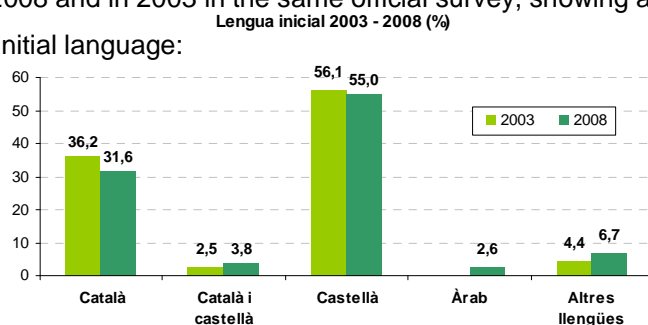
Llengua d'identificació = Identification language

Llengua habitual = Habitual language

\* valors de llengua inicial = \* initial language values



We will initially focus on the first concept: initial language. The following graph compares data recorded in 2008 and in 2003 in the same official survey, showing a decrease of 5% in Catalan as the initial language:



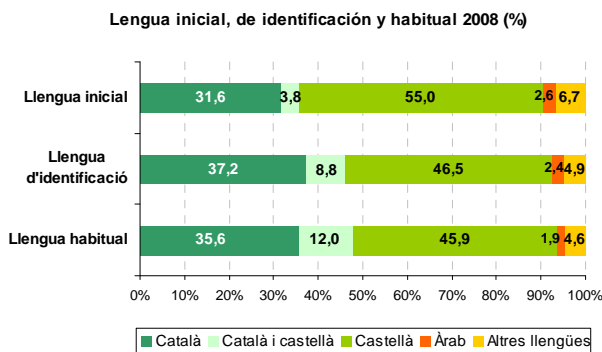
Translations of text in graph:

Lengua inicial = Initial language

Català = Catalan, Català i castellà = Catalan and Spanish, Castellà = Spanish, Àrab = Arabic,

Altres llengües = Other languages

The following graph shows again the three concepts of initial, identification and usual language (this time in percentage terms). This confirms the abovementioned trend of “adoption” of Catalan by persons who did not have this as their initial language. As can be seen, the number of persons with Catalan as their identification language (37.2%) is greater than the number with Catalan as their initial language (31.6%). The total number of people who said that Catalan was their usual language (35.6%) is also greater than the number with Catalan as their initial language (31.6%).



Translations of text in graph:

Lengua inicial, de identificación y habitual = Initial, identification and habitual language

Català = Catalan, Català i castellà = Catalan and Spanish, Castellà = Spanish, Àrab = Arabic,

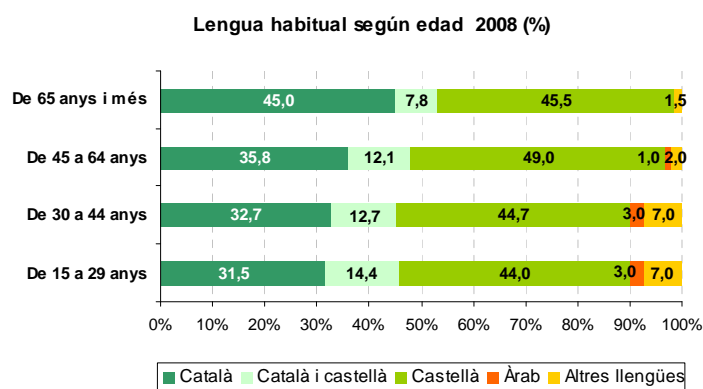
Altres llengües = Other languages

Llengua inicial = Initial language

Llengua d'identificació = Identification language

Llengua habitual = Habitual language

By age groups, a higher percentage of young people use either Catalan or Spanish (14.4%). The only group in which similar percentages of people stated that their usual language is Catalan or Spanish was the older group (45%). In the other age brackets, Spanish is the main habitual language if compared with Catalan, although the percentages would be on a par with those for Spanish if persons habitually using either Spanish or Catalan were included:



Translation of text in graph:

Llengua habitual según edad = Habitual language by age group

De 65 anys i més = 65 +

De 45 a 64 anys = 45-64

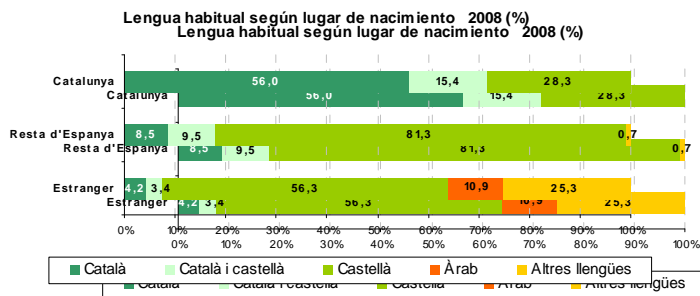
De 30 a 33 anys = 30-44

De 15 a 29 anys = 15-29

Catalá = Catalan, Catalá i castellà = Catalan and Spanish, Castellà = Spanish, Àrab = Arabic,

Altres llengües = Other languages

The habitual use of Catalan is logically significantly greater among the population born in Catalonia. A large percentage of the population born abroad (*estranger*) are habitual speakers of languages other than the official languages in Catalonia:



Translation of text in graph:

Lengua habitual según lugar de nacimiento = Habitual language according to place of birth

Catalunya = Catalonia

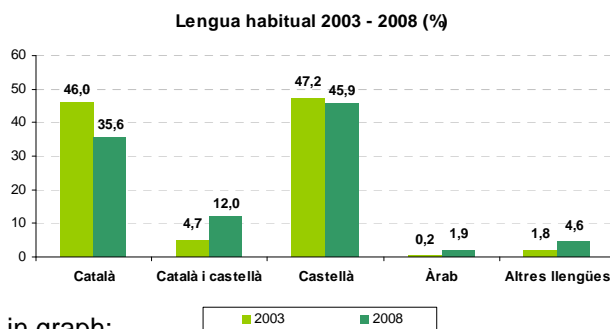
Resta d'Espanya = Rest of Spain

Estranger = Abroad

Català = Catalan, Català i castellà = Catalan and Spanish, Castellà = Spanish, Àrab = Arabic,

Altres llengües = Other languages

The comparison with 2003 figures shows a decrease in the percentage of persons with Catalan as their habitual language (not in absolute terms), and a very strong increase in the percentage of people using either “Catalan or Spanish” as their habitual language:



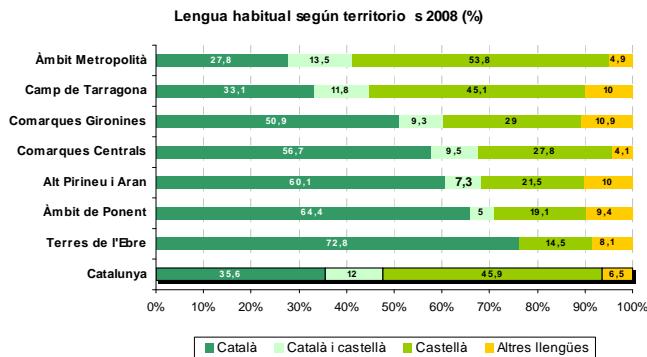
Translation of text in graph:

Lengua habitual = Habitual language

Català = Catalan, Català i castellà = Catalan and Spanish, Castellà = Spanish, Àrab = Arabic,

## Altres llengües = Other languages

From a territorial standpoint, there are noteworthy differences in the languages used by the population, especially in large urban areas:



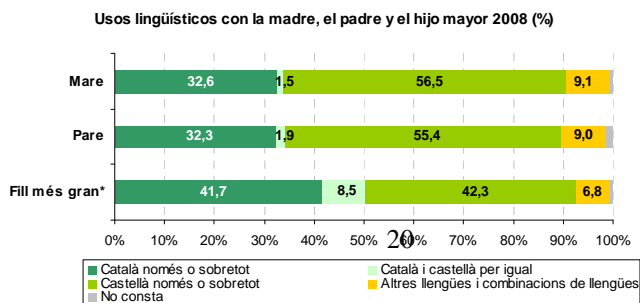
### Transliteration of text in graph:

Lengua habitual según territorios = Habitual language by territory

Català = Catalan, Català i castellà = Catalan and Spanish, Castellà = Spanish,

Altres llengües = Other languages

Another very significant result regarding the health of the Catalan language is worth highlighting: in Catalonia there is an intergenerational transmission process that is favourable for the Catalan language insofar as the exclusive or majority (*només or sobretot*) use of Catalan with children (41.7%) is greater than the use of Catalan with parents (32%). This means that persons whose parents spoke to them in a language other than Catalan nevertheless chose Catalan as the language to communicate with their children. The survey uses the eldest child (*fill més gran*) as a reference, as the index measuring the intention to transmit a language. The graph also shows that Spanish is the main language in the intergenerational transmission process.



Translations of text in graph:

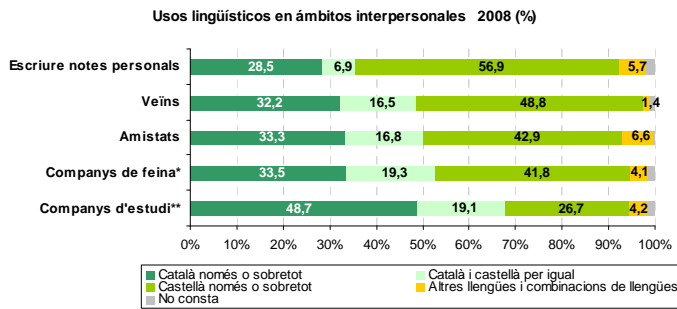
Usos lingüísticos con la madre, el padre y el hijo mayor = Language used with the mother, the father and the oldest child

Mare = Mother

Pare = Father

Fill més gran = Oldest child

At interpersonal level, 48.7% use Catalan with their fellow students (*companys d'estudi*), and around 33% use Catalan in relations with work colleagues (*companys de feina*), friends (*amistats*) and neighbours (*veïns*). It is also worth noting that between 19% and 16% of people use both Catalan and Spanish in such relations. The percentages are lower in the case of writing personal notes, which coincides with greater oral than written skills in the language.

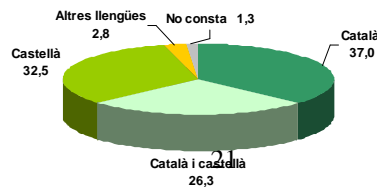


Translations of text in the graph:

Usos lingüísticos en ámbitos interpersonales = Languages used in interpersonal relationships

As regards work, the survey shows that most of the employed population (37%) work in places where Catalan is the most used language, and 26% in places where Catalan and Spanish are used on an equal basis.

Lengua más frecuente en el centro de trabajo 2008 (%)



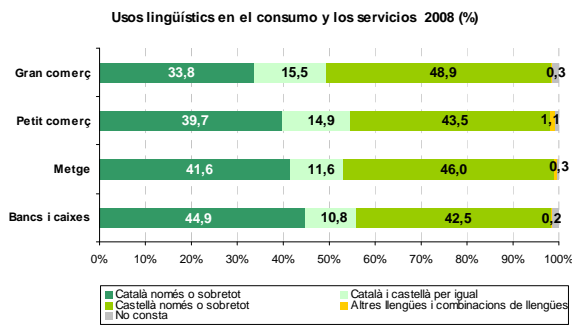
### Translations of text in pie chart:

Lengua más frecuente en el centro de trabajo = Language used most frequently at work

Catalá = Catalan, Catalá i castellà = Catalan and Spanish, Castellà = Spanish,

Altres llengües = Other languages, No consta = Did not specify

In terms of consumption and services, Catalan is used more often in the financial sector (*bancs i caixes* – banks), with doctors (*metge*) and in small shops (*petit comerç*), but less in large shops (*gran comerç*).



### Translations of text in graph:

Usos lingüísticos en el consumo y los servicios = Languages used in consumption and services

The most important legal institutions or organisations that promote the protection and development of regional or minority languages include the following:

- Secretariat of Language Policy <http://www.gencat.cat/presidencia/llengcat/>  
Department of the Presidency  
Generalitat de Catalunya <http://www.gencat.cat/index.htm>  
Pasaje de la Banca, 1-3  
E-08002 Barcelona, Catalonia
- Consortium for Linguistic Normalisation <http://www.cpl.cat/>

- C/ Mallorca, 272, 8.º  
E-08037 Barcelona, Catalonia
- TERMCAT Centre for Terminology      <http://www.termcat.cat/>  
C/ Diputació, 119, 5.º  
E-08015 Barcelona, Catalonia
  - Ramón Llull Institute                      <http://www.llull.cat/>  
C/ Diputació, 279, baixos  
E-08007 Barcelona, Catalonia
6. Institut d'Estudis Catalans (Institute of Catalan Studies)  
<http://www.iec.cat>  
C/ Carme, 47  
E-08001 Barcelona, Catalonia
7. Catalan Toponymy Commission  
<http://www.gencat.cat/toponimia/comissio.htm>  
Pasaje de la Banca, 1-3  
E-08002 Barcelona, Catalonia
8. Consejo Social de la Lengua Catalana (Social Council of the Catalan Language)  
<http://www6.gencat.net/llengcat/organi/csllc.htm>  
Pasaje de la Banca, 1-3  
E-08002 Barcelona, Catalonia
9. Linguamón – Casa de las Lenguas (House of Languages)  
<http://www.linguamon.cat>  
Via Laietana, 46A, pral. 1.ª  
E-08003 Barcelona, Catalonia

In addition to these institutional bodies, it should be mentioned as regards private associations that since 2002 the *Generalitat* has compiled a census of non-profit entities that promote the use of the Catalan language. It has introduced a rebate on the income tax of individuals (amounting to 15% on 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”.

The organisations included in the Census of entities whose purpose is to promote Catalan are mentioned in Resolution VCP/2371/2008, of 15 July (DOGC (Official Journal of the *Generalitat*) No. 5421, of 15 July 2009) of the Secretariat for Language Policy (*Secretari de Política Lingüística*):

- Acció Escolar del Congrés de Cultura Catalana
- Associació Catalana de Premsa i Comunicació Jove (ACPCJ)
- Associació Cívica per la Llengua El Tempir d'Elx
- Associació Cultural del Matarranya
- Associació d'Amics de la Bressola
- Associació de Juristes en Defensa de la Llengua Pròpia
- Associació de Publicacions Periòdiques en Català (APPEC)
- Associació d'Editors en Llengua Catalana
- Associació d'Escriptors en Llengua Catalana
- Associació en Defensa de l'Etiquetatge en Català (ADEC)
- Associació Llengua Nacional
- Associació per a la Salvaguarda del Patrimoni Historicocultural de l'Alguer
- Associació Plataforma per la Llengua - Col·lectiu l'Esbarzer
- Ateneu Barcelonès
- Ateneu d'Acció Cultural (ADAC)
- Bloc d'Estudiants Independentistes (BEI)
- Casal dels Infants per a l'Acció Social als Barris
- Centre de la Cultura Catalana d'Andorra
- Centre de Lectura de Reus
- Centre Internacional Escarré per a les Minories Ètniques i les Nacions (CIEMEN)
- Centre d'Agermanament Occitano - Català (CAOC)
- Confederació Sindical de la Comissió Obrera Nacional de Catalunya
- Coordinadora d'Associacions per la Llengua Catalana (CAL)
- Escoltes Catalans
- Federació d'Organitzacions per la Llengua Catalana (FOLC)
- Fundació Cavall Fort
- Fundació Congrés de Cultura Catalana
- Fundació La Roda d'Accions Culturals i del Lleure
- Fundació Orfeo Gracienc
- Fundació President Josep Irla i Bosch



- Fundació Privada de la Passió d'Esparraguera
- Fundació Privada Lluís Carulla
- Fundació Privada Nous Horitzons
- Fundació Privada Òmnium
- Fundació Privada Torrents Ibern
- Fundació Privada Vincle
- Fundació Privada Virolai
- Grup d'Esplai la Fàbrica de Can Tusell
- GR5 Cultura i Societat de la Informació
- Institut de Projecció Exterior de la Cultura Catalana (IPPEC)
- Institut d'Estudis Eivissencs
- Intersindical - Confederació Sindical de Catalunya
- Òmnium Cultural
- Plataforma Universitària pel Català
- Tallers per la Llengua
- Unió Sindical Obrera de Catalunya (USOC)

### 1.3.1.2 CATALAN IN THE AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY OF THE BALEARIC ISLANDS

The data presented in the 2003 Statistics on Language Use in the Balearic Islands indicate that the language skills of persons aged 15 and over in the Balearic Islands in relation to Catalan are as follows:

	<i>Understand</i>	<i>Speak</i>	<i>Read</i>	<i>Write</i>
Percentage	93.1%	74.6%	79.6 %	46.9 %
Absolute figures	725,012	580,944	619,882	365,232
Total population	778,746			

The *Report on the situation of the Catalan language* was published in 2009. This report was prepared by the Observatory of the Catalan Language in order to monitor and assess the Catalan language. The report was prepared in collaboration with the CRUSCAT [acronym for Knowledge, Representations and Uses of Catalan] network of the Institute of Catalan Studies (IEC). It draws on data from the Statistics on Language Use for 2003,

published in 2007 under the title *Language and society in Catalan-speaking territories at the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> century*.

<i>Language knowledge (%)</i>	<i>Understand Catalan</i>	<i>Speak Catalan</i>	<i>Read Catalan</i>	<i>Write Catalan</i>
Total	93.1%	74.6%	79.6%	46.9%
Born in the language area	99.6%	96.8%	91.8%	64.4%
Born outside the language area	83.4%	41.6%	61.4%	20.7%
Bahía de 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%
Aged 15-29	93.2%	80.1%	89.8%	77.4%
Aged 30-44	94.8%	72.3%	82.9%	49.6%
Aged 45-64	92.0%	69.0%	73.7%	27.3%
Aged 65 and older	91.4%	78.8%	66.6%	24.1%
Men	93.2%	74.1%	80.2%	45.7%
Women	93.0%	75.2%	79.1%	48.0%

TABLE 3. Accumulated linguistic knowledge. Dichotomic responses

<i>Understand Catalan</i>	<i>Speak</i>	<i>Read</i>	<i>Write</i>	<i>Absolute figures in thousands</i>	<i>Percentages</i>
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%		

Source:  
2003

Sociolinguistic Survey

Body responsible: *Direcció General de Política Lingüística* (Directorate General for Language Policy) (File 13301 2003/994; ref. BOIB (Official Gazette of the Balearic Islands) No 43, of 1 April 2003)

### 1.3.2 GALICIAN

Approximately two million people are habitual speakers of Galician and another half a million use Galician as their second language in the Autonomous Community of Galicia. There are also Galician speakers in the most western parts of the neighbouring provinces of Asturias, Leon and Zamora and in three municipalities in Caceres. Due to Galician emigration, large concentrations of Galician-speakers still live in other regions in Spain (Madrid, Barcelona, the Basque Country and the Canary Islands), Europe (Portugal, France, Switzerland, Germany, the United Kingdom and Holland) and in America (Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil, Venezuela, Cuba, Mexico and the United States).

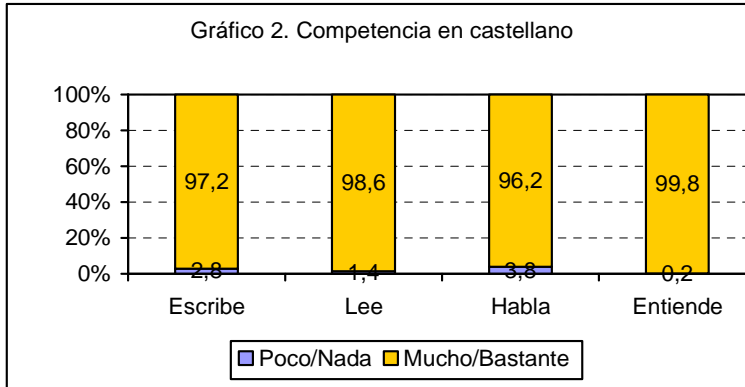
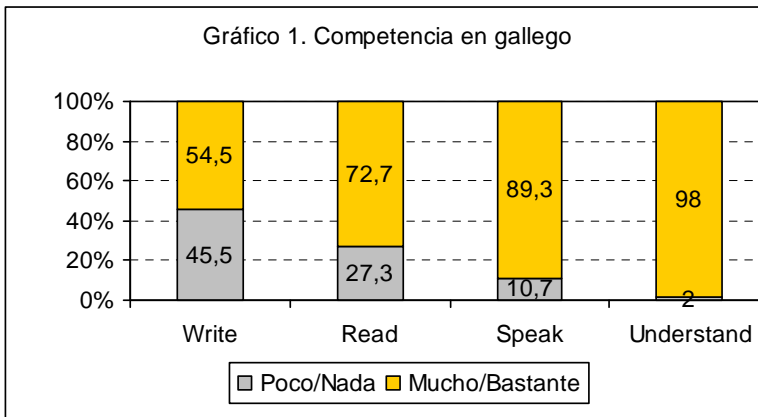
As regards self-perceived language skills in the two official languages of Galicia, Galician and Spanish, the following graphs show that Galician society has general knowledge of Spanish because almost all the persons interviewed stated that they can write, read, speak and understand Spanish, while command of Galician is lower, mainly in writing and reading that language.

#### Translations of text in graph:

Gráfico 1. Competencia en gallego = Command of Galician

Poco/nada = Little/nothing

Mucho/bastante = Much/enough

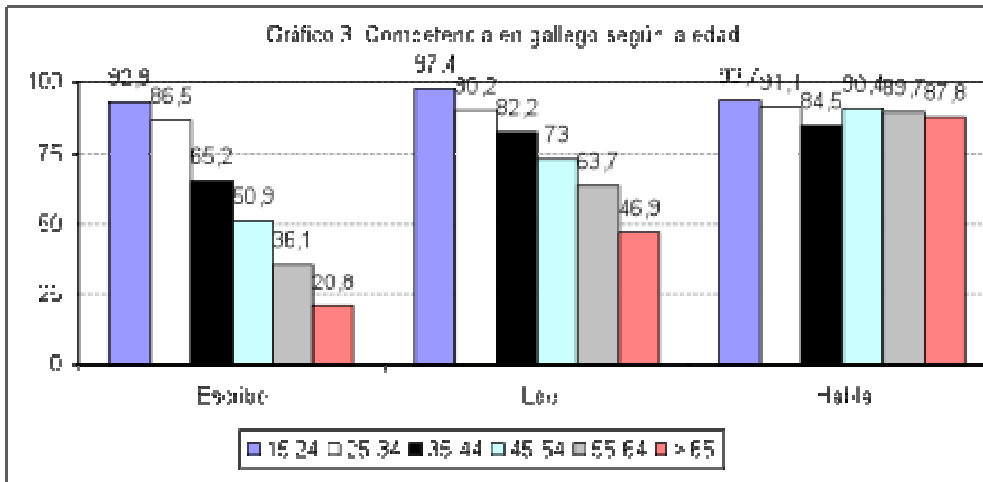


**Graphs 1 and 2. Proficiency in the four basic language skill areas in Galician and Castilian**

Base: population aged 15 and over resident in Galicia in 2007

Source: *Observatorio da Lingua Galega* (Galician Language Observatory)

In the case of Galician, the lowest percentages of language knowledge correspond to reading and writing because many people do not study Galician language at school. This situation is slowly changing, as indicated in the following graph, which shows the evolution of Galician writing, reading and speaking skills by age group.



**Graph 3. Proficiency in the three basic language skill areas in Galician by age group**

Base: population aged 15 and over resident in Galicia in 2007

Source: *Observatorio da Lingua Galega* (Galician Language Observatory)

Translation of terms in Graph 3:

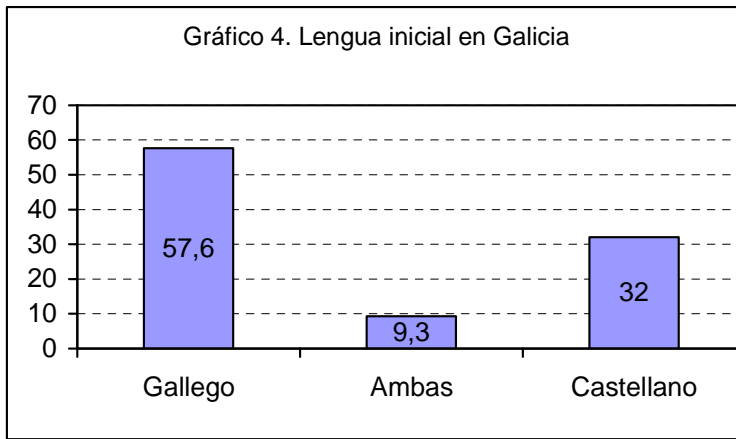
Gráfico 3. Competencia en gallego según la edad = Graph 3. Command of Galician by age group

Escribe = Write

Lee= Read

Habla = Speak

As regards the results for initial language, i.e. the first language learned by individuals at home during childhood and spoken at the beginning of their lives, the data available for the period 2006-2008 show that Galician is still the initial language of a very large proportion of Galicians, 57.6% of the total population of Galicia to be precise.



Graph 4. Initial language of Galician citizens

Base: population aged 15 and over resident in Galicia in 2007

Source: *Observatorio da Lingua Galega* (Galician Language Observatory)

Translation of Graph 4:

Gráfico 4. Lengua inicial en Galicia = Graph 4. Initial language in Galicia

Gallego= Galician

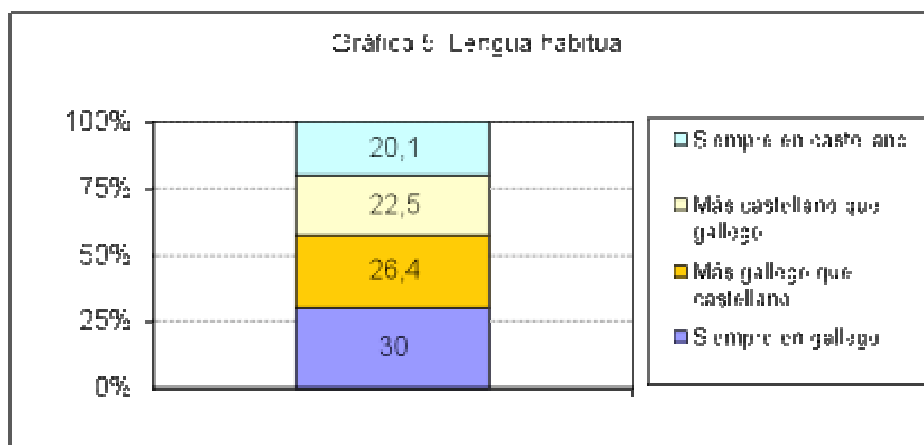
Ambas = Both

Castellano = Spanish

The following main conclusions may be drawn regarding the distribution of the initial language:

- As regards age, clear differences were observed between the different age groups identified, showing that Galician was less present as the initial language among younger people. This finding may be qualified by adding that although an evident decrease was observed in the use of Galician as the initial language among younger generations, this trend has stagnated and even recovered slightly in the two youngest age groups (15-24 and 25-34).
- Education level also has an important influence on the initial language of the population. Thus, the lower the education level, the larger the number of initial Galician-speakers.
- The main conclusion that may be drawn regarding place of residence is that the larger the municipality, the smaller the number of initial Galician-speakers. Another significant result is that the larger the municipality, the higher the number of initial bilingual persons.

The following graph shows data on the habitual language of the Galician population.



Graph 5. Habitual language in Galicia

Base: population aged 15 and over resident in Galicia in 2008

Source: *Instituto Galego de Estatística* (Galician Statistics Institute)

#### Translation of Graph 5:

Gráfico 5. Lengua habitual = Graph 5. Habitual language

Siempre en Castellano = Always in Spanish

Más castellano que gallego = More Spanish than Galician

Más gallego que castellano = More Galician than Spanish

Siempre en gallego = Always in Galician

In terms of the habitual language, the following main conclusions may be drawn, many closely related to those regarding initial language:

- In terms of age group, some results coincide with those for initial language. The younger the individuals, the less Galician is used as the usual language, although there has been a clear decrease in the number of monolingual Spanish-speakers.
- By provinces, Ourense has the highest percentage of habitual monolingual Galician-speakers, while, at the opposite extreme, Pontevedra is the province with most bilinguals who are habitual Galicia-speakers.

- In terms of the size of the municipality, as occurs in the case of initial language, the smaller the municipality, the higher the percentage of habitual Galician speakers. In contrast, the number of habitual Castilian-speakers and bilinguals is higher in the larger municipalities.
- As regards place of residence, it may be concluded that the presence of Galician as the habitual language is greater in rural areas, while in urban areas Castilian is more present than Galician. The percentage of habitual bilingual speakers is also substantially higher in urban areas.
- As regards the educational level of the interviewees, as in the case of initial language, Galician was associated with lower levels of education.
- In terms of income, the lowest income level (less than 1,000 euros per month per household) included a larger number of habitual Galician speakers, whereas the higher the income bracket, the higher the percentage of habitual Castilian and bilingual speakers.

<b>2. Indicators of initial language and habitual language</b>				
	<b>Galician</b>	<b>Both</b>	<b>Spanish</b>	<b>Others</b>
First language	57.6%	9.3%	32%	1.1%
Habitual language	47.9%	19.3%	32.6%	0.2%

Source: *Observatorio da Lingua Galega* (Galician Language Observatory) (2007)

### **Interpersonal uses**

	Galician	Both	Spanish	Other
At home	58.2%	6.4%	34.5%	1%
With parents	62.9%	3.2%	33.2%	0.7%
With children	50.8%	7.6%	40.7%	0.9%
With friends	53.7%	13.1%	33.2%	0%
With neighbours	60.6%	9.8%	29.7%	0%
With strangers	46.3%	10.5%	43.2%	0%
With classmates	36%	12.1%	51.6%	0.3%
With work colleagues	69.9%	6.9%	22.9%	0.4%
In personal notes	26.8%	6.3%	66.7%	0.2%

Source: *Observatorio da Lingua Galega* (Galician Language Observatory) (2007)

### **Use in services and organisations**

	Galician	Both	Spanish	Other
With small retailers	58.7%	8.7%	32.6%	0%



With staff in large shopping centres	46.5%	8.7%	44.8%	0%
With staff at banks	49.3%	8.8%	41.9%	0%
With medical staff	46.7%	8.9%	44.3%	0%
In public authorities	54.9%	9.1%	35.9%	0%

Source: *Observatorio da Lingua Galega* (Galician Language Observatory) (2007)

Lastly, the final conclusions that may be drawn from the report on the situation of the Galician language in society (produced by the Galician Language Observatory in 2007 for the *Xunta de Galicia* (Galician Government)) are as follows:

- Galician is generally the highest-percentage habitual and first language spoken by older people with lower education, resident in rural areas and in smaller municipalities and with lower income levels.
- In terms of self-perceived linguistic skills, the best results are for Castilian, mainly in reading and writing.
- In connection with the previous point, it must be mentioned that a slight improvement was observed in the youngest generations who had already had the opportunity to study Galician at school. Therefore, the influence of education was positive for the Galician language, although not as much as desired because young people continue to be more proficient in Castilian. Also, in spite of the recognised importance of teaching for the Galician language, it is true that schools often have a de-Galicianising effect on Galician-speaking children.
- The results by age reveal a slight recovery of Galician among young people, i.e. individuals aged between 15 and 24. In contrast, the sharpest decreases in the use of Galician occurred in the 35-44 and 45-54 age groups.
- Given the importance of transmission for the language, the results are clearly unfavourable for Galician in all the variables, contrasting sharply with the situation of Castilian. In most of the areas analysed, Galician is spoken more the higher the degree of familiarity between the actors.

### 1.3.3. VALENCIAN

In 2006, 2007 and 2008, the socio-linguistic studies carried out on the Autonomous Community of Valencia were not general studies but rather focused on specific areas or populations. The studies were carried out in cities and towns with the largest populations: Valencia, Alicante and towns with more than 50,000 inhabitants. A survey was also carried out on the European population resident in the Community of Valencia. All the sociolinguistic studies may be consulted on the following web page:

[http://www.edu.gva.es/polin/val/sies/sies\\_fonum.htm](http://www.edu.gva.es/polin/val/sies/sies_fonum.htm)

In previous reports, the Committee of Experts requested a detailed map of the linguistic zones in the Community of Valencia and an explanation of the criteria used to determine these zones.

The Valencian-speaking and Castilian-speaking zones were defined by the Valencian Parliament (*Cortes Valencianas*) in Articles 35 and 36 of Law 4/1983, of 23 November, on the Use and Teaching of Valencian.

The municipalities in each language zone were included using the map and list of population centres developed by the Institute of Valencian Philology of the Literary University of Valencia and the University of Alicante.



The remaining population in the Castilian-speaking municipalities, in accordance with the criterion established in Article 36 of the Law on the Use and Teaching of Valencian, represents around 14% of the total population of the Community of Valencia. These are data from the 2007 population census. The Valencian Statistics Institute publishes the population data for the Community of Valencia by provinces, districts and municipalities. There is no reference to population taking into account the linguistic zones. The population figures shown in the following table were obtained from 2007 population records. The figures referring to the Castilian-speaking zones include the populations of municipalities declared as such in Article 36 of the Law on the Use and Teaching of Valencian.

Population of the Community of Valencia by linguistic zones. 2007 population census

	Alicante		Castellón		Valencia		Community of Valencia	
VSA*	1,352,311		544,164		2,379,072		4,275,547	
SSA*	472,953	25.91%	29,118	5.07%	107,411	4.31%	609,482	14.25%
Total	1,825,264		573,282		2,486,483		4,885,029	

\*VSA: population of municipalities in Valencian-speaking areas

\*SSA: population of municipalities in Spanish-speaking areas

Valencian is an optional subject at schools in municipalities in the zone where Castilian is the main language. Parents and legal tutors of students in non-university education may ask to be exempted from studying Valencian.

In 2006 and during the first half of 2007, the Valencian Government body responsible for language policy was the Autonomous Community Secretariat for Culture and Language Policy of the Department of Culture, Education and Sports.

Through Regional Government Decree 92/2007, of 6 July, which establishes the basic organic structure of the Presidency and the different Ministries of the Valencian Government, responsibilities for language policy were assumed by the following institution:

- Regional Ministry of Education (*Consellería de Educación*)

Autonomous Community Secretariat for Education

Department of Language Policy

Av. Campanar, 32

46015 Valencia

The Valencian Language Academy (*Academia Valenciana de la Lengua - AVL*) is the Valencian Government institution responsible for language regulations governing the Valencian language (Article 41 of the Statute of Autonomy of the Community of Valencia):

- Valencian Academy of Language (*Academia Valenciana de la Lengua*)  
Monasterio de Sant Miquel del Reis  
Av. Constitució, 284  
46019 Valencia

Article 3 of Law 7/1998, of 16 September, on the Creation of the Valencian Language Academy, establishes the functions of the institution, consisting in developing linguistic regulations and monitoring the use of Valencian. Regarding the latter function, Article 7 d) bestows upon the AVL the responsibility for "monitoring the normal use of Valencian and defending its denomination and entity".

In exercising the function of "monitoring the normal use of Valencian and defending its denomination and entity", the Academy carries out specific initiatives to promote the use of Valencian, in line with the spirit of the preamble to the Law that is firmly committed "to promoting the use of Valencian at very different levels". It should be noted that the content of the preamble, as provided by Article 4, "must inspire the actions of the Academy".

Two groups of actions may be differentiated: actions carried out directly by the Academy, including initiatives directly involving academics and staff working for the Institution; and actions promoted indirectly through subsidies.

### **1.3.4. BASQUE**

#### **1.3.4.1. BASQUE IN THE AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY OF THE BASQUE COUNTRY**

According to Article 6 of the Statute of Autonomy of the Basque Country, "Euskera [Basque], the language of the Basque Country, will have, like Spanish, the nature of official language in Euskadi.

The socio-linguistic situation of the Basque Country is reflected in the so-called Socio-Linguistic Map or Survey, which presents an overview of the situation of *Euskera* or the

Basque language in the Autonomous Community. The Map is based on data from the census and population records of the region, which include a series of questions on the language. The Map provides information on the situation and evolution of the Basque language in the Autonomous Community in the total population over 5 years of age.

The following criteria were used to define the different speakers in the Basque Country:

- Bilingual: person who understands and can easily express him/herself in Basque
- Passive bilingual: person who understands but has difficulty expressing him/herself in Basque
- *Erdaldun* monolingual (Spanish-speaking and French-speaking): person who does not understand and cannot express him/herself in Basque.

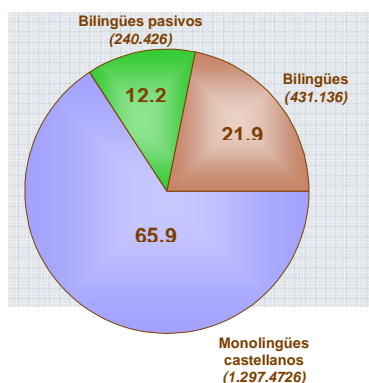
The Fourth Sociolinguistic Survey, published by the Vice-Ministry for Language Policy in 2009, is based on data gathered in the 2006 Population and Housing Statistics, and covers the whole population of the Basque Autonomous Community.

The Survey provides a broad overview of the evolution of Basque in the Basque Autonomous Community: trends in knowledge of the language over the past 25 years, in Basque as the first language over the past 20 years, and in the use of Basque in the family environment over the past 15 years.

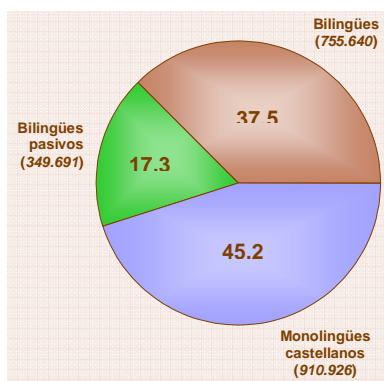
The reported data and trends refer mainly to levels in the Basque Autonomous Community, the territories of Álava, Vizcaya and Guipúzcoa, the three capitals and the four socio-linguistic zones.

According to data for 2006, 37.5% of the population aged 5 and over is bilingual, 17.3% are passive bilinguals, and 45.2% are Spanish-speaking monolinguals. The number of bilinguals in the Autonomous Community is growing continuously.

## Language proficiency. Community of Valencia, 1981-2006



1981



2006

### Translation of terms:

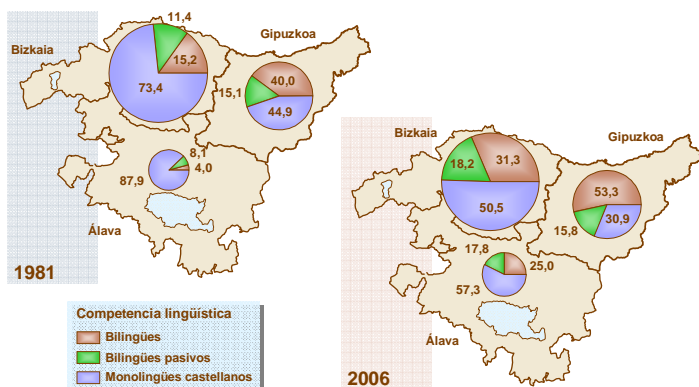
Bilingües pasivos = Passive bilinguals

Bilingües = Bilinguals

Monolingües = Monolinguals

According to data for the different territories, more than half the current population of Gipuzkoa (53.3%) are bilingual (345,164 persons). In Vizcaya, almost one third of the population (31.3%) is bilingual (338,228 persons). Álava is the territory with the smallest bilingual population: one person in four (25%) is bilingual (72,248 persons).

### Language proficiency by territory 2006 (%)



The total bilingual population currently stands at 755,640 persons, almost 325,000 persons more (324,504) than in 1981. In 1981, the population of the Autonomous Community was distributed as follows: bilinguals, 22% (431,136 persons), passive bilinguals, 12% (240,426 persons) and Spanish-speaking monolinguals, 66% (1,297,476 persons).

It is interesting to note that the number of bilinguals has increased in a period in which the total population has declined by 12,470 persons (0.6%).

Another noteworthy demographic indicator is the increase in the foreign immigrant population, which has multiplied six-fold in the last decade, increasing from a total for the Basque Autonomous Community in 1998 of 15,000 to approximately 100,000 in 2007. Overall, foreign immigrants still account for a small percentage of the total population (4.6%), although there are large concentrations of foreign immigrants in some age brackets (20-40), accounting for approximately 10% of persons in that age group.

In terms of the mother tongue of immigrants, since almost half (around 47,000 persons in 2007) were from South America, most of this population are Spanish-speakers.

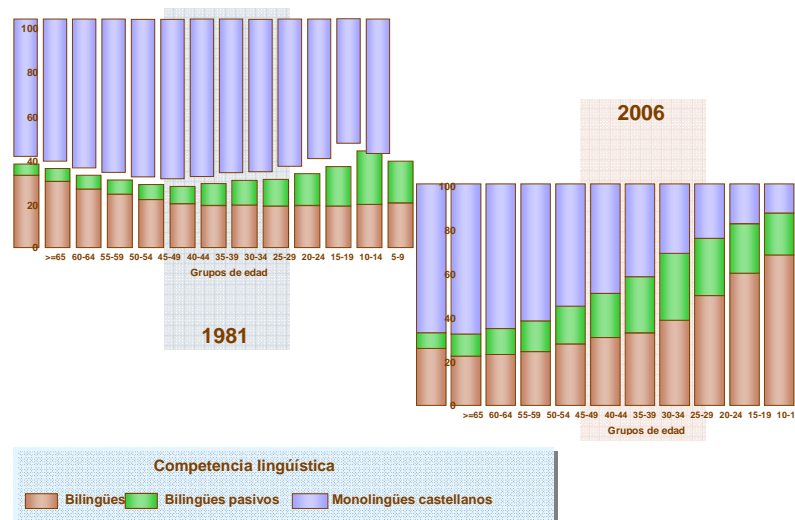
A significant change has also taken place in the different territories over the last 25 years. In Guipúzcoa, the percentage of bilinguals is now 13 points higher than in 1981 (40%), in Vizcaya it is 16 points higher (15% in 1981) and in Álava 21 points higher (4% in 1981).

In terms of the territorial capitals, Vitoria-Gasteiz follows the trend in Álava. It is important to bear in mind that most of the population in Álava live in the provincial capital (217,596 inhabitants, 75% of the total population) and also most of the bilingual population (53,359 bilinguals, 74% of bilinguals in Álava). Therefore, according to data for 2006, 24% of Vitoria-Gasteiz's inhabitants are bilingual. In terms of their evolution, in 1981 only 3.5% of Vitoria's citizens were bilingual. Bilbao has also undergone a marked change in the last twenty-five years, because in 1981 only 6% of the city's residents were bilingual (24% in 2006). Lastly, Donostia-San Sebastián is the provincial capital with the highest percentage of bilinguals (41%), having doubled in recent years (21% in 1981).

By age groups, young people account for the highest percentage of bilinguals. At present, 62% of persons aged under 30 are bilingual, i.e. 43% more than in 1981 (19% of bilinguals in the under 30 age group). The percentage is even higher among young people aged under 15, who account for 75% of the population, since 20% of this age group were

bilingual in 1981. In any case, the demographic weight of young people in the total population is lower than it was twenty-five years ago; hence, the increase in the number of bilinguals in the younger age brackets does not have a direct influence, in percentage terms, on the percentage of bilinguals in the total population.

**Language proficiency by age group.  
Community of Valencia, 1981-2006 (%)**



Most of the bilingual population are original Basque-speakers. The majority (59%) of young bilinguals aged under 35 have learned Basque outside their homes, i.e. at school or in the *euskaltegi* (Basque language schools for adults) and are therefore neo-Basque-speakers. In 1986, neo-Basque-speakers represented only 22.1% of bilinguals aged under 35.

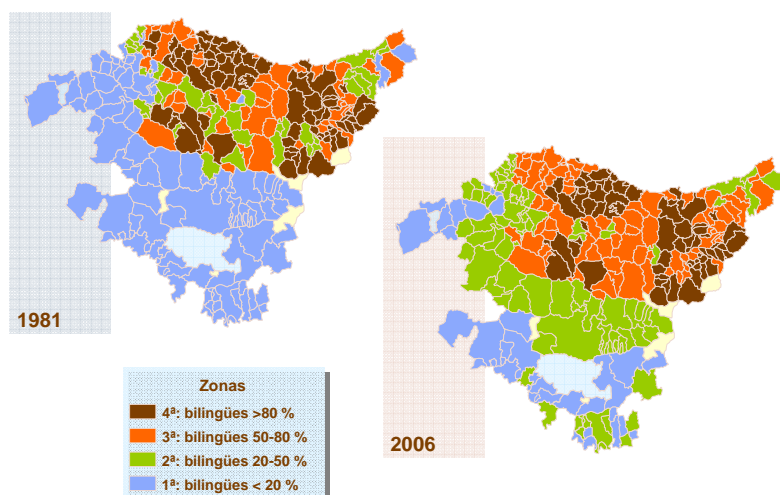
By socio-linguistic zones, 65% of the population in the Basque Autonomous Community currently live in municipalities located in Sociolinguistic Area 2, where bilinguals represent between 20% and 49% of the total population.

Most bilinguals (51% of the bilingual population) also live in municipalities in Sociolinguistic Area 2, compared with only 32.8% twenty-five years ago.

At present, only 9% of bilinguals live in municipalities within Sociolinguistic Area 4, where over 80% of the population is bilingual, compared with 15.4% twenty-five years ago.



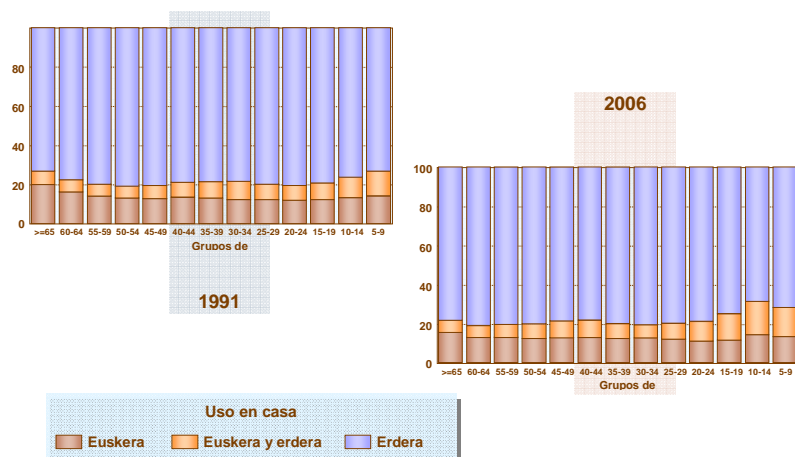
### Evolution of sociolinguistic areas. Community of Valencia 1981-2006 (1)



The use of Basque in the family has hardly changed in the last fifteen years. 21.4% of the population in the Basque Autonomous Community use Basque as much as or more than Spanish. There have been few changes in this respect in the last fifteen years, with no increase in use of Basque within the family, although more people are making general use of the language. The use of Basque has increased in official circles but not in the family. In spite of this, Basque is used as much as or more than Spanish more in the family than in general spheres: 21.4% of the population use Basque in the family and 18.6% in society in general. Today, bilinguals do not use Basque at home as much as bilinguals did fifteen years ago and consequently the use of the language in the family has not increased.

In percentage terms, Basque is now used more at home by young people, although it is true that this strong growth is the result of sharp increase in the number of young bilinguals.

## Language used at home by age group. Community of Valencia, 1991-



The family language of bilinguals is directly determined by the sociolinguistic area and the first language of other members of the family.

Consequently, 89% of bilinguals whose first language is Spanish use this language in the family (only 11% use Basque in the family). In contrast, only 14% of bilinguals whose first language is Basque use Spanish in the family (86% use Basque in the family). The more bilingual the sociolinguistic area, the greater the use of Basque as the family language among bilinguals, and vice-versa.

The Sociolinguistic Survey may be consulted on the web page of the Vice-Ministry for Language Policy: [www.euskadi.net/euskera](http://www.euskadi.net/euskera) ([http://www.euskera.euskadi.net/r59-38/es/contenidos/informacion/argitalpenak/es\\_6092/ikuspegi\\_sozio\\_linguis.html](http://www.euskera.euskadi.net/r59-38/es/contenidos/informacion/argitalpenak/es_6092/ikuspegi_sozio_linguis.html)).

The following bodies and organisations in the Basque Country promote and encourage the use of Basque:

### 1. Basque Government:

- Vice-Ministry for Language Policy  
 Department of Culture  
 Donostia-San Sebastián 1  
 01010 Vitoria-Gasteiz (Álava)

- HABE/Institute for Adult Literacy and the Teaching of Euskera to Adults  
Vitoria-Gasteiz, 3  
20009 Donostia-San Sebastián (Gipuzkoa)
- Basque Language Advisory Board  
Donostia-San Sebastián 1  
Department of Culture  
01010 Vitoria-Gasteiz (Alava)
- Basque Language Service  
Department of Education, Universities and Research  
Donostia-San Sebastián 1  
01010 Vitoria-Gasteiz (Alava)
- Official Translation Service  
Basque Institute of Public Administration  
Donostia-San Sebastián 1  
01010 Vitoria-Gasteiz (Alava)
- Etxepare Institute  
[etxepare-basque@ej-gv.es](mailto:etxepare-basque@ej-gv.es)  
Donostia-San Sebastián (Gipuzkoa)

## 2. Regional Government of Alava

- Provincial Basque Language Service  
Probintzia Plaza 5, - 3ª  
01001 - Vitoria-Gasteiz (Alava)

## 3. Regional Government of Vizcaya

- Directorate General for the Promotion of the Basque Language  
Gran Via 25  
48009 Bilbao (Vizcaya)

## 4. Regional Government of Gipuzkoa

- Directorate General for the Normalisation of the Basque Language  
Plaza de Gipuzkoa s/n  
20004 Donostia-San Sebastián (Gipuzkoa)

## 5. Eudel (Association of Basque Municipalities)

- Basque Language Service  
Plaza del Ensanche, 5-2. ezk.  
48009- Bilbao (Vizcaya)

6. UEMA – Mancomunidad de municipios euskaldunes

Donibane enparantza, 1  
48380 Aulesti (Vizcaya)

7. Vicerrectorado de Euskera

- Universidad del País Vasco/EHU  
Sarriena s/n.  
48940 Leioa (Vizcaya)

8. Instituto de Euskera

- Universidad del País Vasco/EHU  
Sarriena s/n.  
48940 Leioa (Vizcaya)

9. Euskaltzaindia (Royal Academy of the Basque Language)

Plaza Barria, 15  
48005- Bilbao (Vizcaya)

10. Eusko Ikaskuntza (Society of Basque Studies)

- Miramar Jauregia  
Miraconcha 48  
2007 Donostia-San Sebastián (Gipuzkoa)

Besides these institutions, the Basque Government has agreements with other organisations which receive financing for activities and programmes to promote the use of Basque through public aid programmes.

#### **1.3.4.2 BASQUE IN THE 'FORAL' COMMUNITY OF NAVARRE**

Basque (*vascuence* o *euskera*) in Navarre is encompassed within the general framework of Autonomous Communities with their own languages.

Article 9.1 of Organic Law 13/1982, of 10 August, on the Integration and Improvement of the 'Foral' System of Navarre states that Castilian shall be the official language of Navarre, and Article 9.2 of the same law states that Basque shall also have the status of official language in the Basque-speaking areas of Navarre, and also that a special Act ('Foral' or regional law) shall determine those areas, shall regulate the official use of Basque and, within the framework of general state legislation, shall organise the teaching of this language.

Thus, the law in Navarre, in contrast to the Statutes of other Autonomous Communities, limits the status of Basque as an official language to part of the territory, in response to the social reality and the historical and cultural importance that this language has had in these areas.

Having established the limits of the official status of the Basque language in the Law on the Integration and Improvement of the 'Foral' system, in 1986 the Navarre Parliament approved 'Foral' Law 18/1986, on the Basque language, which aims to regulate the normal and official use of Basque in social spheres, as well as in education and one of its key objectives is to: "Guarantee the use and teaching of the Basque language in accordance with the principals of voluntary and gradual incorporation and respect, and the sociolinguistic situation of Navarre."

'Foral' Law on Basque protects the rights of all persons in Navarre to know and use Spanish and Basque, establishing Spanish as the official language of Navarre and the co-official status of both languages in the Basque-speaking zone, in accordance with terms established in Article 9 of Organic Law 13/1982, of 10 August, on the Integration and Improvement of the 'Foral' System (LORAFNA).

The most noteworthy characteristic of the 'Foral' Law on the Basque Language is the zoning, consisting of the division of the 'Foral' Community of Navarre into three zones according to the language used by the population in each zone: the Basque-speaking zone in the north of the territory; the mixed zone or central part, including the capital Pamplona; and the non-Basque-speaking zone in the centre and south of the 'Foral' Community.

The Basque-speaking zone is formed by the following municipalities: Aburrea Alta, Aburrea Baja, Alsasua, Anué, Araiz, Aranaz, Arano, Araquill Arbizu, Areso, Aria, Arive, Arruazu Bacáicoa, Basaburúa Mayor, Baztán Bertizarana, Betelu, Burguete, Ciordia Donamaria, Echalar, Echarri Aranaz Elgorriaga, Erasun, Ergoyena, Erro, Esteribar, Ezcurra, Garayoa, Garralda Goizueta, Huarte Araquil, Imoz, Irañeta, Ituren, Iturmendi, Labayen, Lacunza. Lanz, Larráun, Leiza, Lesaca, Oiz Olazagutia, Orbaiceta, Orbara, Roncesvalles, Saldías, Santesteban, Sumbilla Ulzama, Urdax, Urdiáin, Urroz de Santesteban, Valcarlos, Vera de Bidasoa Villanueva, Yanci, Zubieta and Zugarramurdi.

The mixed zone is formed by the following municipalities: Abárzuza, Ansoáin, Aoiz, Arce, Atez, Barañáin Burgui, Burlada, Ciriza, Cizur, Echarri Echauri, Egüés, Ezcároz, Esparza, Estella, Ezcabarte, Garde, Goñi, Güesa, Guesálaz, Huarte, Isaba, Iza, Izalzu Jaurrieta, Juslapeña, Lezáun, Lizoáin Ochagavia, Odieta, Oláibar, Olza, Ollo Oronz, Oroz Betelu, Pamplona, Puente la Reina, Roncal, Salinas de Oro, Sarriés, Urzainqui, Uztároz, Vidángoz, Vidaurreta, Villava, Yerri and Zabalza.

The non-Basque-speaking zone is formed by the remaining municipalities.

The abovementioned 'Foral' Law on the Basque Language regulates the actions to be carried out in relation to the normal and official use of Basque (Article I), teaching (Article II) and social media (Article III). The Navarre Government has been acting in each linguistic zone as established in the aforementioned Law.

In terms of the normal and official use of Basque, the Law was implemented by 'Foral' Decree 29/2003, of 10 February, regulating the use of Basque in the Public Administrations of Navarre.

The Law regulates the *Euskerabidea* (Basque Language Institute of Navarre), formed by:  
- The Board of Management and the Managing Director.

This Law also regulates the Navarre Basque Language Council (*Euskeraren Nafar Kontseilua*), which has the following functions:

- a) Provide information on general plans and draft regulations relating to linguistic normalisation, prior to their approval.
- b) Give its opinion on issues that are presented to it by the Government on linguistic

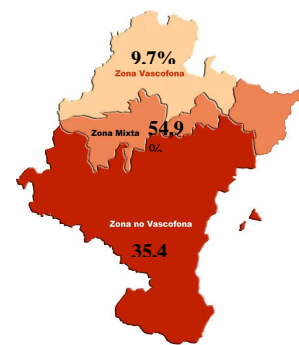
planning and normalisation.

- c) Present proposals to the Government in relation to the use and promotion of the Basque language.
- d) Any other function attributed to it specifically by regulations currently in force.

Moreover, Article 5.3 of 'Foral' Law 18/1986, of 15 December, on the Basque Language, states that the Navarre Government is obliged to prepare periodic "studies on the sociolinguistic situation of the Basque language, which it shall present to the Basque Parliament".

The most recent study, entitled "*The situation of Basque in the 'Foral' Community of Navarre. A sociolinguistic study. 2008*" was prepared by *Euskerabidea* (Basque Language Institute of Navarre); the study population comprised persons aged over 15, representing 85.3% of the population.

Distribución de la población por zonas



Translation of text in map:

Distribución de la población por zonas = Population distribution by area

Zona Vascofona = Basque-speaking area

Zona mixta = Mixed area

Zona no Vascofona = Non-Basque-speaking area

It should be highlighted that 54.9% of the study population live in the mixed area, a total of 276,647 persons aged 15 and older, followed by the non-Basque-speaking area, which accounted for 35.4% of the total population (178,524), and the Basque-speaking area, where Basque is a co-official language, representing 9.7% of the population in the study area (48,791).

The study sought to analyse the situation of Basque in the 'Foral' Community of Navarre from a quantitative standpoint. The main objective was to define the linguistic proficiency of people in Navarre in the knowledge and use of Basque.

To achieve this goal, the main aspects regarding knowledge of a language were analysed: understanding, speaking, reading and writing. The population of Navarre was then

distributed according to oral proficiency in Basque, distinguishing between *euskaldunes* (Basque-speakers), quasi-Basque-speakers and Spanish-speakers.

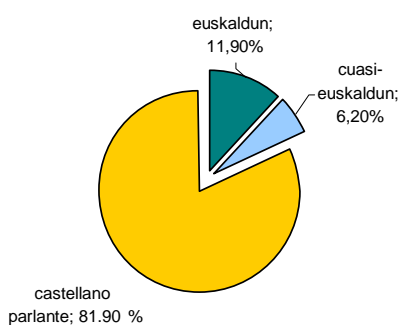
The data show that in the Basque-speaking area, 63.7% and 57.6% of people understand and speak Basque, respectively, but fewer, 44% and 38.4%, respectively, can read and write the language.

It may therefore be deduced that the majority of the population in the Basque-speaking area has a more innate command of language (understanding and speaking) but fewer are proficient in more literary skills (reading and writing).

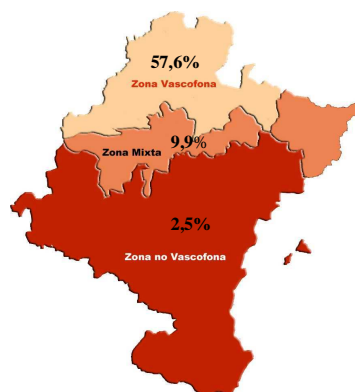
In the mixed area, 11.4% of the interviewed population understand Basque, and around 9% command the other aspects defining linguistic proficiency.

In the non-Basque-speaking area, the percentage of the population that understood Basque is lower at 4.5%, while around 3% command the other linguistic skills.

Based on the analysis of the level of knowledge of Basque, it may be assumed that different relations with the language in Navarre exist. 11.9% of the population aged over 15 and resident in the 'Foral' Community of Navarre speak Basque or are bilingual; i.e. they speak Basque and Spanish well or fairly well. Additionally, 6.2% of the population state that they do not speak Basque well, while the remaining 81.9% are Spanish speakers, i.e. they do not speak Basque.



Población euskaldun por zonas lingüísticas



Translation of text in graph and map:



Euskaldun = Basque-speakers

Cuasi-eskaldun = Quasi-Basque-speakers

Castellano parlante= Spanish speakers

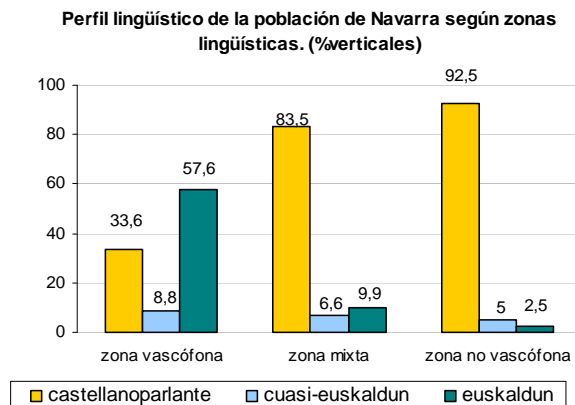
Población euskaldun por zonas lingüísticas – Basque-speakers population by linguistic areas

Zona Vascofona = Basque-speaking area

Zona mixta = Mixed area

Zona no Vascofona = Non-Basque-speaking area

By language areas, the Basque-speaking area concentrates the largest Basque-speaking collective in the territory (57.6%) while the mixed area and non-Basque-speaking areas account for only 9.9% and 2.5%, respectively. Spanish-speakers account for 83.5% in the mixed area and 92.5% in the non-Basque-speaking area.



Translation of text in Graph:

Title: Linguistic profile of the Navarre population by language zone (% vertical columns)

Zona vascofona = Basque-speaking area

Zona mixta = mixed area

Zona no vasófona = Non-Basque-speaking area

Castellanoparlante = Spanish-speakers

Cuasi-euskaldun = Quasi-Basque-speakers

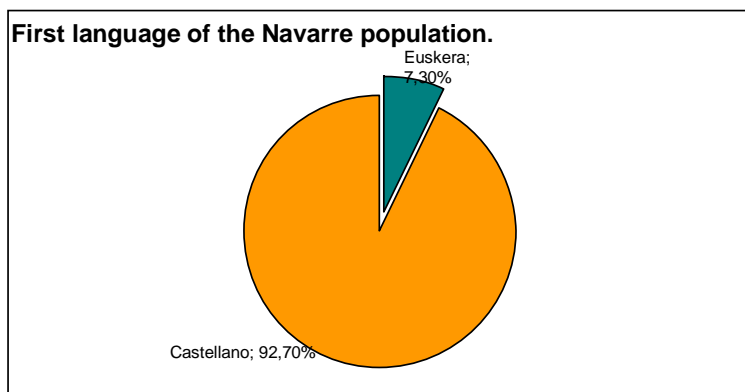
Euskaldun = Basque-speakers

As regards the language used most often as a habitual means of communication by the Navarre population, 5.2% of the population use Basque in their habitual communications and 94.1% use Spanish.

Most of the persons interviewed who use Basque more to communicate habitually are concentrated in the Basque-speaking area, compared with less than 3% in the mixed area and the non-Basque-speaking area.

As regards the mother tongue of Navarre citizens, the graph shows that Basque is the first language of 7.3% of the population and Spanish or another language is the first language of 92.7%. Basque is the mother language of 52.8% of the Basque-speakers interviewed.

These percentages vary from area to area, as follows: in the Basque-speaking area, Basque is the mother language of 49.6% of the persons interviewed and 50% have Spanish as their mother tongue. In the mixed and non-Basque-speaking areas, a large majority of the population interviewed stated that Spanish is their first language (96.4% and 98.6%, respectively), while fewer than 4% stated that Basque is their first language.



Translation of text in chart:

Euskera = Basque

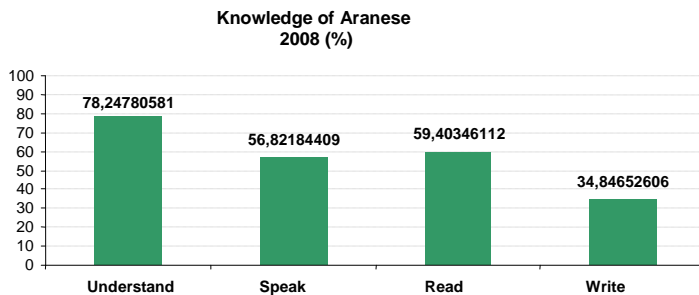
Castellano = Spanish

### 1.3.5 OCCITAN OR ARANESE

In the Aran Valley (*Era Val d'Aran*), located in the Autonomous Community of Catalonia, the language spoken is Occitan, called Aranese in the aforementioned valley.

This language was declared an official language in Catalonia in the 2006 Statute of Autonomy of Catalonia.

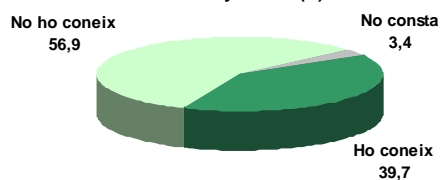
Sociolinguistic data are presented below on the knowledge of this language in terms of understanding (*entendre'l*), speaking (*parlar-lo*), reading (*llegir-lo*) and writing (*escriure'l*).



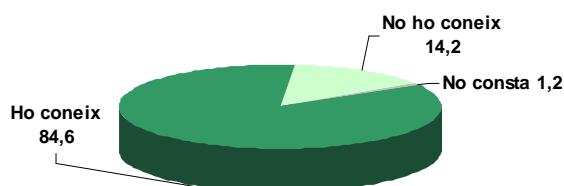
Since this is the first official survey to gather sociolinguistic data on Occitan in the Aran Valley, no historical data can be presented for comparison purposes.

The survey also examined the population's knowledge of the new official status of this language in all Catalonia and in the Aran Valley (*Era Val d'Aran*). The data show that most of the population of Catalonia were unaware of this (*no ho coneix*) (56.9%), while in the Aran Valley this circumstance was known by the majority (*ho coneix*), specifically 84.6%.

**Conocimiento de la oficialidad de la lengua occitana.  
Catalunya. 2008 (%)**



**Conocimiento de la oficialidad de la lengua occitana. .  
Vall d'Aran. 2008 (%)**



Translations of text in the charts:

Conocimiento de la oficialidad de la lengua occitana. Catalunya/Vall d'Aran = Knowledge of the official status of Occitan. Catalonia/Aran Valley

No ho coneix = Do not know

No consta = Do not say

Ho coneix = Know

The following official authorities or organisations promote the protection and development of Occitan:

1. Area de Política Lingüística [www.conselharan.org](http://www.conselharan.org)  
Departamento de Cultura  
Conselh Generau d'Aran  
Passeg dera Libertat, 16  
25530 Vielha (Val d'Aran)
2. Institut d'Estudis Aranés  
(Institute of Aranese Studies)  
C. Major, s/n- Casa deth señor-Arròs  
25537- Vielha e Mijaran (Val d'Aran)
3. Oficina "Occitan en Catalonha"  
Secretaria de Política Lingüística  
Generalitat de Catalunya  
Passatge de la Banca, 1-3  
08002-Barcelona
4. Cercle d'Argemanament Occitano Català [www.caoc.cat](http://www.caoc.cat)  
C. Providència, 42  
08024 Barcelona

### 1.3.6. ASTURIAN/LEONESE

According to the historian Menéndez Pidal, Astur-Leonese is a language situated between Galician-Portuguese and Castilian, and is linguistically encompassed within the [Western Iberian group](#) of languages. It derives from the unusual evolution of [Latin](#) in the kingdoms of [Asturias](#) and [Leon](#).

The Astur-Leonese subgroup is subdivided into western, central and eastern Astur-Leonese, and is also known as [Asturian](#) (as defined in the Statute of Autonomy of Asturias), [Leonese](#) (as established in the Statute of Autonomy of Castille and Leon) and [Mirandese](#) in Miranda do Douro (officially recognised by the Republic of Portugal).

Asturian is the language spoken in different municipalities of the Autonomous Community of the Principality of Asturias, with the exception of the Galician-speaking western part of the Community; Leonese is the language spoken in some municipalities in the provinces of León and Zamora, in the Autonomous Community of Castille and Leon.

According to different sociolinguistic surveys carried out by the Government of the Principality of Asturias, Asturian is spoken by around 250,000 people (one quarter of the population of Asturias).

There are no official statistics on the number of Leonese speakers; the most favourable estimates (*Estudi sociolingüísticu de Lleón. Identidá, conciencia d'usu y actitúes llingüístiques de la población lleonesa*) calculate the number of Leonese-speakers to be 50,000, in the provinces of León and Zamora. Other studies lower this figure to 25,000 speakers.

Certain controversy exists regarding *Leonese* due to lack of official regulations. Some associations have proposed their own standard, different to existing linguistic regulations (such as the one applicable in Asturias, regulated by the [Academy of the Asturian Language](#), or the [Anstituto de la Lhéngua Mirandesa](#) (Institute of the Mirandese Language), applicable to Mirandese in Miranda do Douro), while other associations and writers propose following the spelling rules established by the Academy of the Asturian Language.

### 1.3.7 **ARAGONESE**

The most favourable studies estimate that Aragonese is currently spoken by around 10,000 persons in various parts of [Aragon](#). It is spoken mainly in the north of the [Autonomous Community](#), in the districts of [Jacetania](#), [Alto Gállego](#), [Sobrarbe](#) and the

western part of [Ribagorza](#), although it is also spoken, in somewhat Castilianised form, in other districts in the north of Aragon.

### **1.3.8. PORTUGUESE**

According to different relevant studies, in Spain Portuguese is traditionally spoken in the municipalities of A Bouza and Alamedilla (Castilla y León), Valle del Jálama, Herrera de Alcántara, Cedillo and the border region of Alcántara in Valencia and La Codosera and Olivenza (Extremadura).

In the linguistic geography of Extremadura, the large border area has fostered the appearance of different dialectal and spoken varieties strongly influenced by Portuguese, as well as areas in which bilingualism was common until a few years ago.

## **1.4. RELEVANT POLITICAL, LEGISLATIVE AND PLANNING DEVELOPMENTS IN THE LANGUAGES OF SPAIN**

### **1.4.1 STATE ADMINISTRATION**

#### **A. MINISTRY OF CULTURE**

- Law 11/2007, of 22 June, on reading, books and libraries.

The so-called “Law on Reading” establishes a legal framework to promote Spanish books, which are considered to be books in Spanish or in any of the official languages in the respective Autonomous Communities. Thus, the regulation reveals the “clear desire to protect and protect the linguistic diversity of the Spanish State by recognising the different official languages”.

- Law 55/2007, of 28 December, on Cinema.

The Law on Cinema establishes the creation of a specific fund to support cinematography in these languages. Each year, this Fund receives money from the General State Budget,

and these amounts are transferred integrally to the Autonomous Communities, which in turn manage these funds in accordance with their responsibilities. The State's contribution to each Community is calculated by applying the principle of co-responsibility and is legally articulated through agreements between the Institute of Cinematography and Audiovisual Arts (ICAA) and the body responsible for cinematography in each Community.

*Order CUL/2834/2009, of 19 October, indicating the rules for application of Royal Decree 2062/2008, of 12 December, implementing Law 55/2007, of 28 December, on Cinema, regarding the recognition of the cost of a film and the investment of the producer, establishing the regulatory basis for state aid and the structure of the Administrative register of Cinematographic and Audiovisual Companies, envisages the need for more flexible requirements for access to supplementary aid to finance feature films, in the case of films in which the original version is in any of the official languages other than Spanish (Article 56 of the aforementioned Order), recognising that support for these films favours the linguistic and cultural diversity of the audiovisual panorama in Spain.*

## **B. MINISTRY OF EDUCATION**

Organic Law 2 /2006, of 3 May, on Education.

Article 6 of the aforementioned law establishes the percentage of the school timetable assigned to language teaching in an Autonomous Communities with co-official languages.

Article 60. Official language schools, indicates the following:

Official language schools shall promote in particular the study of the official languages of the Member States of the European Union, the co-official languages existing in Spain and Spanish as a foreign language. They shall also promote the study of other languages of special cultural, social or economic interest.

Royal Decree 1629/2006, of 29 December, establishing the specialised teaching of languages regulated by Organic Law 2/2006, of 3 May, on Education (Spanish Official State Gazette of 4 January 2007).

This Royal Decree establishes the basic aspects of the curriculum for 22 languages and the co-official languages of the State for the intermediate and advanced levels of the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (the Autonomous Communities are responsible for regulating the elementary level). The co-official languages may be taught at any Official Language School.

This Royal Decree is a basic regulation.



## C. MINISTRY OF THE PRESIDENCY

- Law 29/2005, of 29 December, on Institutional Publicity and Communication.

*Article 9. Languages.*

*“Institutional campaigns shall make use of Castilian and, in addition, depending on the area covered by the campaign, the co-official languages of the Autonomous Communities, while complying with each Autonomous Community’s legislation on use of the co-official languages.*

*If necessary, due to the purpose of these activities or their area of coverage, foreign languages may be used.”*

- Law 7/2007, of 12 April, on the Basic Statute of Public Employees.

*Article 54. Principles of Conduct (of public employees).*

*11. They shall ensure citizens are attended in the language they request provided that it is an official language in the territory.*

*Article 56. General requirements (on access to public employment and acquisition of the service relationship)*

*2. “Public Administrations, within the scope of their responsibilities, shall ensure the selection of suitably qualified public employees to fill posts in the Autonomous Communities with two official languages”*

*Article 95. Disciplinary infringements.*

*2. The following are very serious infringements: in the performance of public service.*

*b) Any action that constitutes discrimination on the grounds of racial or ethnic origin, religion or beliefs, disability, age or sexual orientation, language, opinion, place of birth or residence, sex or any other personal or social condition or circumstance, as well as abuse on the grounds of racial or ethnic origin, religion or convictions, disability, age or sexual orientation and moral, sexual abuse or abuse for reasons of gender.*

*Second Additional Provision. State civil servants.*

*5. Provision of posts reserved for state civil servants.*

*5.1 The competition shall be the normal system for the provision of posts and it shall take into account the general merits, merits corresponding to the knowledge of specialities of the territorial organisation of each Autonomous Community and of the law itself, knowledge of the official language in the terms envisaged in the respective autonomous community legislation, and the specific merits directly related to the characteristics of the post.*

- Law 11/2007, of 22 June, on electronic access for citizens to public services.

*Article 6. Rights of the public.*

*1. The rights of the public to have relationships with Public Administration bodies through the use of electronic media in order to exercise their rights as recognised in Article 35 of Law 30/1992, of 26 November, on the Legal Regime of the Public Administration and Common Administration Procedures, and to obtain information, consult information, make allegations and requests, give consent, file appeals, make payments, carry out transactions and challenge administrative decisions is hereby established.*

*Sixth additional provision. Use of Official Languages.*

*“1. The use of official languages of the State shall be guaranteed in all relations by electronic media between the public and Public Administration bodies, in the terms established in Law 30/1992, on the Legal Regime of the Public Administration and Common Administrative Procedures and in all applicable regulations.*

*2. For these purposes, the bodies responsible for electronic sites belonging to territories where there is more than one official language shall ensure access to the contents and services is available in all applicable languages.*

*3. The systems and applications used in the electronic management of the procedures shall be adapted to dispositions on the use of joint-official languages in Article 36 of Law 30/1992, on the Legal Regime of the Public Administration and Common Administrative Procedures.*

4. Each Public Administration body affected shall determine the timetable for progressive compliance of the contents of this provision, and shall ensure full compliance within the time periods established in the third final provision (sub-paragraph 3.2).

*Third final provision. Adaptation of the Public Administration for the exercise of rights.*

2. In the scope of the General Public Administration and associated public sector bodies, or bodies dependent thereon, it shall be possible to exercise the rights recognised in Article 6 of this Law in relation to all procedures and activities within their competence from 31 December 2009. To this end, the Council of Ministers shall establish and make public a timetable for the gradual adaptation of those procedures and activities which require adapting.

3. In the scope of the Autonomous Communities, it shall be possible to exercise the rights recognised in Article 6 of this Law in relation to all procedures and activities from 31 December 2009, provided that this is possible within available budgets.

- Royal Decree 1671/2009, of 6 November, partially implementing Law 11/2007, of 22 June, on citizens' electronic access to public services.

*Article 6, section 5. (Contents and services of online offices)*

*"5. Electronic sites whose titleholder has authority over territories with co-official languages shall provide for access to their contents and services in the corresponding languages."*

## **D) MINISTRY OF TERRITORIAL POLICY**

Royal Decree 905/2007, of 6 July, established the Council of Official Languages in the General State Administration as the collegiate body responsible for analysing, promoting and providing technical coordination between the different General State Administration departments in relation to the use of the official languages of the Autonomous Communities.

Article 8 of the aforementioned Royal Decree set up the Bureau for Official Languages to provide permanent assistance and support to the Council of Official Languages. The main objectives of this Bureau are to study, promote, guide, plan and monitor the use of official

languages in both central services and the peripheral structure of the General State Administration.

As provided in this article, the Bureau has the following specific functions:

- a. Provide advice and guidance to the Council of Official Languages of the General State Administration and carry out any delegated tasks to this effect, acting as its secretariat.
- b. Draw up technical diagnostic studies and reports on the use of official languages in Central Government and its public bodies, either under its own initiative or on request.
- c. Act as a permanent body dedicated to the compilation, analysis and exchange of quantitative and qualitative information available from different national and international sources in relation to the use of official languages.
- d. Monitor on an annual basis the levels of compliance in Central Government and its public bodies regarding the use of official languages.
- e. Promote, disseminate and distribute research projects, surveys, studies and publications related with official languages.
- f. Promote the development of translation and interpretation in order to achieve the targets set, with the possibility of proposing agreements with autonomous regions that have more than one official language.

During the period covered in this Third Report on compliance with the European Charter on Regional and Minority Languages, the Council of Official Languages of the General State Administration held different meetings that have resulted in the improvement of the services offered, with respect to the use of Spanish regional languages, in the General State Administration.

At its meeting on 28 January 2008, the Council of Official Languages in the General State Administration made a positive evaluation of the degree of compliance with State legislation relating to co-official languages, observing that significant progress that had been made in both promoting plurilingualism and in guaranteeing the rights of citizens residing in Autonomous Communities with co-official languages. The Bureau of Official Languages in the General State Administration was asked to prepare a report to be presented to the Council, in order to provide an updated diagnosis of the situation regarding compliance with existing regulations. To this end, it was agreed that a

questionnaire would be prepared for presentation to the Government Delegations in the Autonomous Communities with co-official languages in order to obtain information within the scope of the General State Administration and, specifically, on the availability of standardised forms, printed material, notices, road signs and publicity posters in the different co-official languages, as well as on the ability of staff to meet citizens' right to communicate with State bodies based in their Autonomous Community in the respective co-official language. The representative of the National Institute of Public Administration expressed the institution's commitment to broaden the offer of teaching in co-official languages for General State Administration employees requiring such training, and to deal with any requests for such teaching. It noted that during the 8<sup>th</sup> legislature, 19,154 civil servants attended language training classes, representing 67,197 hours of teaching and a total cost of 1.84 million euros. The Council agreed to increase training in co-official languages for General State Administration employees.

The abovementioned 2008 Report, prepared by the Council of Official Languages in the General State Administration, was presented at the meeting on 23 June 2009. The report was compiled based on consultations with Government Delegations and Ministries and other bodies concerned.

The report identified a series of significant improvements and advances made in 2008 regarding the use of official languages in the General State Administration and, specifically, in the areas of legislation, language training of employees, printed material, posters, notices and signs, and in relation to General State Administration web pages. Noteworthy examples of best practices include actions carried out by the State Agency of the Official State Gazette (BOE), the Directorate General for Traffic, Civil, Property and Trade Registers, the National Institute of Public Administration, the State Tax Administration Agency (AEAT) and Social Security administrative entities.

Specific reports were presented by the Directors of the National Institute of Public Administration and the State Agency of the Official State Gazette, on their situation and actions relating to co-official languages. The representatives of all the Ministerial Departments present at the Council meeting also provided information on the degree of compliance with Law 11/2007, of 22 June, on electronic access for citizens to public

services: namely, the degree to which ministerial departments' web pages are available in the different co-official languages as of 31 December 2009.

The Council agreed to adopt the recommendations formulated in the 2008 report presented at the Bureau of Official Languages' meeting. These recommendations may be summarised as follows:

- Promote, broaden and improve co-official language training for General State Administration employees.
- Ensure full accessibility in co-official languages for the web pages of all Ministries and public organisations, and enforce the rights of citizens to use co-official languages in their relations with the General State Administration through electronic channels (Law 11/2007).
- Complete the process of translation into co-official languages of all printed material and standardised forms used for central government services in Autonomous Communities co-official languages.
- Compile from the Ministries the information required for the Bureau of Official Languages in order to put together its annual report.

Section Eight, point 4, of Royal Decree-Law 9/2008, of 28 November, creating a State Fund for Local Investment and a Special State Fund for the Promotion of the Economy and Employment, implemented through the Resolution of 9 December 2008 of the Secretary of State for Territorial Cooperation, establishes the following linguistic provision.

Eight. Publicity in work financed by the Fund.

4. In Councils located in territories with a co-official language, publicity posters may be written in that language.

## **E) MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR**

Law 17/2005, of 19 July, regulating the driving licence points system and amending the body of text of the law on traffic, the movement of motor vehicles and road safety.

Single article. Amendment of the text of the Law governing Traffic, Motorised Vehicles and Road Safety, approved by Legislative Royal Decree 339/1990, of 2 March.

Fifteen. A fourth additional provision is incorporated, with the following wording:

Additional provision four. Driving permits and licences in Autonomous Communities with co-official languages.

In Autonomous Communities with co-official languages, driving permits and licences shall be drafted in that language as well as in Spanish.”

## **F) MINISTRY OF JUSTICE**

Law 12/2005, of 22 June, amending Article 23 of the Civil Registry Law.

Single article. Amendment of the Civil Registry Law.

A new paragraph has been added at the end of Article 23 of the Civil Registry Law, of 8 June 1957, worded as follows:

“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.”

Single additional provision. Distribution of sheets, forms and stamps.

Following the entry into force of the provisions established in the Final Provision and for the purposes established in this Law, in Autonomous Communities with own official languages other than Castilian the sheets of civil registry books, forms and stamps shall be printed in each of the official languages.

Final additional provision. Regulatory implementation.

Within three months following the entry into force of the present Law, the Government shall approve the provisions necessary for entries to be registered and certificates or other

types of documents issued in the official languages of the corresponding Autonomous Community.

Law 20/2005, of 14 November, on the creation of the Insurance Contract Registry for Death Cover Policies.

Article 7. Issue of certificates by the Registry and information to be provided to the petitioner by insurance companies.

1. The Register shall issue, within the period established in regulations, a certificate indicating the valid contracts in which the deceased appeared and with which insurance company. If the deceased does not appear as the insured in any of the contracts included within the scope of application of this Law, this circumstance shall be noted on the issued certificate.

The registry certificate must be issued in the language used by the petitioner in the corresponding request for information on data, either in Spanish or in any of the official languages in any Autonomous Community.

Law 40/2006, of 14 December, on the Statute of Spanish nationals abroad.

Article 3. Objectives.

The main objectives of this Law are to:

c) Establish, jointly with the competent Autonomous Communities, the framework of action to guarantee the promotion of education and access to Spanish languages and cultures for both Spanish residents abroad and their descendants.

Article 25. Languages and cultures of Spain.

1. The State shall provide the necessary mechanisms to provide the heirs of Spaniards resident abroad with knowledge of Spanish and may adopt, in collaboration with the Autonomous Communities, the measures necessary to promote knowledge of Spain's co-official languages.

For this purpose, the most beneficial requirements shall be established for access and functioning of these programmes in order to guarantee their continuity and adapt them to the specific circumstances of each country, and bilateral or multilateral agreements shall be signed with those countries in order to facilitate the operation of such programmes.

The State shall ensure that disabled Spanish children and adults receive duly adapted education in the Spanish language and culture.



## **G) MINISTRY OF DEFENCE**

Law 39/2007, of 19 November, regulating Military Careers.

Additional provision four. Use of the official language.

1. All members of the military have the duty and the right to use Castilian, the official Spanish language of the State which shall be used in acts and relations of service.
2. In facilities where administrative information and registration activities are performed directly with the public, providing services to citizens, the official languages of Spain shall be used in accordance with legislation applicable in General State Administration.

## 1.4.2 AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY ADMINISTRATION

### A. AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY OF CATALONIA

In recent years, many regulations presented by the *Generalitat* (Catalan Government) and approved by the Catalan Parliament have, to differing extents, addressed the use of Catalan or Occitan (Aranese). The most important regulations of this type indicated below:

- 2006

On 20 July 2006, the *Boletín Oficial del Estado* (BOE - Official State Gazette) and the *Diario Oficial de la Generalitat de Catalunya* (DOGC - Official Gazette of the *Generalitat*) simultaneously published Organic Law 6/2006, of 19 July, reforming the Statute of Autonomy of Catalonia (*Estatuto de Autonomía de Catalunya* - EAC). The statutory reform, due to its general nature, entailed the replacement of all the language provisions contained in the 1979 Statute of Autonomy of Catalonia by new regulations. The 1979 Statute of Autonomy of Catalonia established the system of two official languages and until its reform constituted the basic legal framework in the process of normalisation of Catalan in different sectors of society. The provisions on language contained in the 1979 Statute of Autonomy of Catalonia (similar to other current statutes of autonomy) regulated the gradual implementation of the linguistic system in Catalonia, initially regulated by Law 7/1983, of 18 April, for the linguistic normalisation of Catalan, and later replaced and broadened by the system established in Law 1/1998, of 7 January, on Linguistic Policy. However, experience gathered during this period has enabled the detection of various shortcomings or gaps in the regulatory framework, which highlighted the importance of the need for statutory reform in order to reformulate the bases of the linguistic system in place in Catalonia.

The first change with respect to language issues in this statutory reform is the greater length and complexity of the language provisions it contains when compared with the language provisions to be found in the previous Statute of Autonomy of Catalonia approved in 1979. Thus, while the latter contained two articles and an additional provision devoted to language, the new 2006 Statute contains, either expressly or indirectly, some twenty articles [5, 6, 11.2, 12, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 44.2, 50, 62.2, 65, 101.3, 102.1, 102.3, 102.4, 143, 146.3, 147, 151 and 155.2.b)], in addition to a reference in the

preamble. The increase in the scope of the articles on language and linguistic rights entails a correlative increase in regulations because pre-existing language legislation, which essentially means the Language Policy Act 1/1998, of 7 January, has been given statutory status and also as a result of the introduction of new aspects such as the obligation to know Catalan and the recognition of exclusive powers with respect to Catalonia's own language.

By way of summary, the most significant language features of the 2006 Statute of Autonomy are as follows:

- Affording statutory status to the basic principles of pre-existing language legislation: Articles 6.1, 6.2, 6.3 and 6.4 (regulating the principles of own language and official status); Article 12 (referring to territories with historical, linguistic and cultural links with Catalonia); Article 33 (regulating linguistic rights in dealings with public administration bodies and state institutions); Article 34 (which deals with the linguistic rights of consumers and users); Article 35 (which deals with language rights in the field of education); and Article 50 (on the promotion and dissemination of Catalan).
- The inclusion of issues which are subject to statutory reserve and had not been included in the 1979 Statute of Autonomy of Catalonia. These are aspects which are directly connected with the reference made to the Statutes in Article 3.2 of the Spanish Constitution, which previously either did not exist or had weaker regulatory bases. This would apply to the following articles: *Article 6.2* (obligation to know Catalan); *Article 6.5* (official status of Aranese, the variant of Occitan, previously recognised by Law 16/1990, of 13 July, on the special regime of the Aran Valley); *Article 43* (authority in language matters, previously established under Article 3.3 of the 1979 Statute of Autonomy of Catalonia); and also certain provisions establishing the language system of two official languages applicable to state institutions (*Article 33* – in various sections – , *50.7*, *101 and 192*), in the light of the reinforcement of their grounds inherent in the dual nature of the regulations in the State of Autonomy of Catalonia (as both an institutional regulation in the Autonomous Community and as an organic Act of the State).
- The reinforcement of the language duties incumbent on the State's general administration services and on the Justice Administration and notaries and registrars, together with the regulation of language rights vis-à-vis state-wide constitutional and jurisdictional bodies in Articles 33, 37.1, 50.7, 101.3, 102.1 and 147.

- The regulation of the Catalan language skills required of personnel in the general administration of the Spanish State, in the justice system, in notarial offices and in registries within the terms established by law (Articles 33.3, 33.4, 102.1 and 147).
- The reference to Aranese, the variant of Occitan spoken in the Aran Valley, the declaration of its official status throughout Catalonia (even though the Statute defers a statement of the scope and content of this official status to future legislative provision) and its clear connection to the language and reality of Occitan (Articles 6.5, 11.2, 36, 50 and 143.2).
- Affording statutory status to language conjunction in non-university education to prevent language-based separation, while establishing the normal use of Catalan, the right to receive an education in Catalan and the teaching of Catalan and Spanish (Article 35).
- The recognition of the right to language availability in establishments that are open to the public within the terms established by law (Article 34).
- The recognition of Catalan sign language in Article 50.6.

According to Decree 568/2006, of 19 December, on the restructuring of the Department of Education, adult training is the responsibility of the Directorate General for Vocational, Artistic and Specialised Training, to which the Subdirectorate General for Adult Education belongs. Catalan is the vehicular and teaching language in adult training centres and classrooms supervised by the aforementioned Subdirectorate General; all teaching and programmes are in Catalan, except Spanish and foreign language classes.

Following the publication of Decree 3/2006, of 17 January (DOGC no. 4554, of 19 January), amending Decree 152/2001, of 29 May, on the evaluation and certification of proficiency in Catalan (DOGC no. 3406, of 11 June), the certification system employed by the Secretariat of Linguistic Policy consists of five general linguistic proficiency certificates. Thus, following the introduction of the aforementioned regulation, the Secretariat has ceased to call tests for the obtainment of specific language proficiency certificates (administrative language certificates, business language certificates, legal language certificates and text correction skills). This Decree was introduced as a result of the Secretariat of Linguistic Policy's desire to focus efforts on the assessment and certification of general language knowledge, for which there is greatest demand and which, due to their nature, are those that adapt best to the functions of the Secretariat, and to define the assessment and accreditation of specialist language proficiency in bodies, institutions and entities that habitually provide this type of training.

For example, universities will accredit specialist language proficiency and the ability to correct university texts, and the Centre for Legal Studies and Specialised Training, an autonomous body belonging to the Catalan Department of Justice, will accredit legal language knowledge within the scope of the Judicial Authorities.

Decree 349/2006, of 5 September, regulating the activities of service companies and the representation of consumers and users before the public administration in the application and execution of penalty procedures, regulates the use of Catalan by such companies.

Order TRI/487/2006, of 18 October, guaranteeing information and protection of consumers and users' rights in the process of implementation of digital terrestrial television (DTT), establishes consumers' right to receive all information in Catalan.

- **2007**

Order VCP/13/2007, of 24 January, amending Order PRE/228/2004, of 21 June, on the qualifications, diplomas and certificates equivalent to Catalan proficiency certificates issued by the Secretariat of Linguistic Policy, updates the latter Order insofar as it establishes a new equivalence with the intermediate Catalan certificate for students who successfully complete compulsory secondary education (ESO) in Aragon, and also removes two equivalences with the advanced Catalan certificate in the form of the certificate for checking oral and written texts issued by the Secretariat of Linguistic Policy and the post-graduate Catalan text correcting diploma issued by the Autonomous University of Barcelona.

The Catalan Health Institute Act 8/2007, dated 30 July, states that personnel covered by special health service statutes who wish to have the same status in the Catalan Health Institute will be required to have sufficient knowledge of Catalan and Spanish.

As regards local government, Legislative Decree 2/2003, of 28 April, was approved in 2003. This is a reworking of the Municipal and Local Government Act of Catalonia and includes the provisions of Act 1/1998 referred to above. This means that Catalan local government legislation compels local councils in their personnel selection procedures to require proof of both oral and written knowledge of Catalan and, in the case of local

entities in the Val d'Aran, of Aranese to the level required for the duties to be performed in the post in question (Article 287.2).

Decree 142/2007, of 26 June lays down the principles of teaching in primary schools. Articles 3, 4, 5 and 6 of the aforementioned Decree regulate the goals of primary education, Catalan as the core of the educational project, language immersion and Occitan in the Aran Valley. In turn, Articles 3, 4 and 5 of Decree 143/2007 regulate the objectives of compulsory secondary education, Catalan as the core of a multilingual educational project and Occitan or Aranese in the Aran Valley.

Article 2 of the Catalan Broadcasting Corporation Act 11/2007, of 11 October, which repealed Act 10/1983, of 30 May, setting up the public Catalan Radio and Television Corporation and regulating the *Generalitat's* radio and television broadcasting services, establishes that one of the Corporation's functions is to disseminate and promote the Catalan language, while Article 22.3 states that the institutional language for providing public audiovisual communication services by the Catalan Broadcasting Corporation is Catalan.

As a further development of the duties of radio and television broadcasters with respect to the normalisation and protection of Catalan language and culture and of Aranese as basic principles of programming schedules in the broadcast media, and in the exercise of its powers, the Catalan Audiovisual Council passed Decision 118/2004, of 17 November, which contains its General Directive on the presence of Catalan language and culture and Aranese in the audiovisual media (DOGC no. 4281, of 16 December). It has been repealed and replaced by Decision 295/2007, of 19 December, which approved the Catalan Audiovisual Council's General Directive on the presence of Catalan language and culture and Aranese in the audiovisual media.

- **2008**

In the area of non-university education, Decree 181/2008, of 9 September, regulates the organisation of second cycle nursery education, and Decree 142/2008, of 15 July, regulates the organisation of Baccalaureate education. Both decrees establish that Catalan, as the own language of Catalonia, must normally be used as the vehicular language of teaching and learning and in the internal and external activities of the

educational community: written and oral activities by students and teachers, explanations by teachers, text books and other teaching material, learning and assessment activities and communications with families and students.

Catalan Parliamentary Law 6/2008, of 13 May, on the National Council of Culture and the Arts, created an advisory Council of the *Generalitat* on cultural policy, subsidies or the cooperation and promotion of artistic creation. Its preamble states as follows: "In areas where language gives shape to cultural expression, the Council must take special care with respect to culture that is expressed in Catalan and must seek to ensure preferential relations with cultural actors in other Catalan-speaking territories."

Resolution VCP/2951/2008, of 30 September, orders the publication of the partnership agreement between the *Generalitat* and the Autonomous Community of the Balearic Islands to implement an amendment to the Bylaws of the Ramón Llull Institute, the consequent inclusion of the Autonomous Community of the Balearic Islands in this Institute and its acceptance of the new bylaws. The Ramón Llull Foundation was created on 31 March 2008, with headquarters in Andorra, by the *Generalitat* through the Ramón Llull Institute and the Government of Andorra, in order to intensify the study, promotion and defence of the Catalan language and foster the projection of the Catalan language and culture outside Catalonia. In this respect, it is important to remember that Catalan is the official language of Andorra.

Order VCP/17/2008, of 14 January, as a second amendment to Order PRE/228/2004, dated 21 June, on the qualifications, diplomas and certificates equivalent to the Catalan knowledge certificates issued by the Secretariat of Linguistic Policy, as amended by Order VCP/13/2007, of 24 January. The amendments include equivalences with certificates issued by the Public Administration School of Catalonia, the Centre for Legal Studies and Specialist Training and non-university formal education qualifications.

Decree 195/2008, of 7 October, which regulates aspects of the legal system applicable to Spanish State civil servants employed by local authorities in Catalonia, implements skills provided for in Article 136 of the Statute and regulates knowledge of Catalan in its Articles 15.2.j, 22.2, 26.1.f and 35.c.

On 11 June 2008, the Board of the Catalan Interuniversity Council agreed to make providing evidence of adequate knowledge of Catalan into a requirement for teaching staff

at all universities in the Catalan university system. The level of knowledge that is required and which must be demonstrated in teaching staff recruitment procedures is equivalent to proficiency. Visiting professors, emeritus professors and unpaid lectures are exempt from this requirement.

The Pompeu Fabra Awards were created by the Generalitat of Catalonia through Order VCP/460/2008, of 28 October, in order to recognise and reward people, entities, companies and organisations that have helped promote the use of Catalan in a range of areas. Specifically, five award categories have been created: communication and new technologies; in the socioeconomic field; for the protection and dissemination of the Catalan language; for professional, scientific or civic careers; and for joining the Catalan linguistic community.

In terms of the measures adopted (in accordance with Article 6 of the European Charter) to disseminate the rights and obligations deriving from the application of the Charter, the Catalan, Aranese (Occitan), Spanish and English versions of the aforementioned Charter, with special mention of the articles ratified by the State of Spain, may be consulted on the *Generalitat's* web page on languages: <http://www6.gencat.net/llengcat/publicaciones/carta/index.htm>.

The abovementioned web page also contains previous reports on the application of the Charter, the evaluation reports issued by the Committee of Experts, and the recommendations of the Committee of Ministers.

The Secretariat of Linguistic Policy, the Consortium for Linguistic Standardisation and the different departments of the *Generalitat* also report on the language rights deriving from both the Charter and Catalan and Spanish legislation. Such activities include, for example, the work of the Department of Justice of the *Generalitat* to widely distribute the *Charter on citizens' language rights* in courts.

The Department continues to promote this Charter on its web page: [http://www.gencat.net/justicia/temas/dret\\_i\\_justicia/administracio/cartas/dretsling/index.html](http://www.gencat.net/justicia/temas/dret_i_justicia/administracio/cartas/dretsling/index.html).



Lastly, work seminars have been organised with public subsidies to promote the ECRML (European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages) and its application in the field of Justice, with a view to promoting the contents of the Charter and raising awareness of the requirement to guarantee the rights contained therein.

The following noteworthy support measures and economic incentives have been applied by the *Generalitat* to promote Catalan and Occitan (Aranese):

Call for funds to promote interpersonal uses of the Catalan language: The Secretariat of Linguistic Policy of the Catalan Government publishes annual calls for funds aimed at non-profit entities to finance activities to support the social and interpersonal use of Catalan, and also Occitan and Aranese in the Aran Valley. The following table shows the total volume of funding granted during the years covered by the report:

2006	2007	2008
1,000,000€	1,100,100€	945,400€

Tax rebates: The tax rebate has been maintained for donations to foundations and associations included in the census of non-profit bodies specialising in the promotion of the Catalan language, in accordance with Article 1 of Law 21/2001, of 28 December, 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.

Promotion of Aranese in Aran: The Aranese General Council (*Conselh Generau d'Aran*), as part of its duty in relation to linguistic standardisation, has promoted the creation of the Department of Linguistics at the Institute of Aranese Studies, for the study, promotion and standardisation of Aranese, and has created the Social Language Council, a body that provides advice on and participates in language policies. It has also maintained policies to support school books, adult courses and language introduction courses for immigrants, and is preparing an on-line learning course, as well as actions to disseminate and promote the language, such as the organisation of festivals or prizes.

## B. AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY OF THE BASQUE COUNTRY

The following regulations were approved in the period 2006/2009:

- Linguistic criteria in recruitment: the Government Council, at its meeting on 28 February 2006, approved the linguistic requirements that had to be fulfilled when formalising administrative contracts entered into by the Basque Government, its regional bodies and public private law entities.
- Decree 190/2006, of 3 October, regulating the local analogue television service (Official Gazette of the Basque Country no. 202 – 26 October 2006). Article 22 of the aforementioned decree establishes the linguistic criteria for the awarding of licences. The first section states that contents offered by local television licensees will promote the use of Basque as the preferred broadcasting language. For this purpose, when granting licences the use of Basque above the required minimum will be valued positively, and, in particular, contents broadcast entirely in Basque.
- Basque Parliament Law 3/2007, of 20 April, creating the *Basc Etxepare Euskal Institutua* (Basque Institute) (Official Gazette of the Basque Country no. 89 - 10 May 2007). The Etxepare Basque Institute is a private entity governed by private law with its own legal status and belonging to the Basque Government Department of Culture. Its aim is to disseminate and promote the Basque language and culture the world over, therefore taking on the linguistic and cultural work previously carried out in the field by different Basque Government authorities while working on new programmes and activities compliant to its mission.
- Decree 128/2007, of 31 August 2007, establishing the system governing the report issuing procedure for the Department of Culture within the framework of the procedure for elaborating general provisions (BOPV (Official Gazette of the Basque Country) no. 178 of 14 September 2007).

The Department of Culture is responsible for drafting the required reports on general provisions proposed by the Basque Government. These reports must be issued within

a maximum of one month and their objective is to evaluate the influence that proposed general provisions will have on the standardisation of the use of the Basque language, and to analyse the compliance of these provisions with linguistic regulations.

Since the publication of Decree 128/2007, of 31 August, as at 31 December 2008, 187 reports had been issued in response to requests presented by the different governmental departments.

- Decree 176/2007, of 16 October 2007, of the Basque Language Advisory Board (BOPV no. 204 - 23 October 2007). The Basque Language Advisory Board is the consensus body envisaged in Article 29 of Law 10/1982, of 24 November, on the standardisation of the use of the Basque language, established to study, channel and coordinate the work and activities of the different public and private institutions involved in the task of linguistic standardisation.

The Board was last reorganised in 2007 in order to renew and strengthen its structure, by increasing the number of representatives from different sectors of society, in order to respond to the challenges that Basque will have to tackle in the future.

- Basque Language Plan of the Basque Government for the Fourth Planning Period (2008-2012): In compliance with Decree 86/1997, the Government Council of 1 July 2008 approved the Basque Government's Basque Language Plan for the Fourth Planning Period (2008-2012). In this plan, special importance is attributed to the criteria governing the use of official languages. The Plan includes the following new elements: it is based on the use of the language (each worker communicates at least once in Basque); a larger number of workers participate; the methodology changes and the importance of the organisational structure are emphasized. In 2008, a communication campaign was carried out in the different departments of the Basque Government and in Autonomous Community entities to provide information on the Fourth Planning Period.
- Decree 123/2008, on language rights of consumers and users (BOPV no. 35 of 16 July 2008). Decree 123/2008 on language rights of consumers of users was approved in July 2008, in order to guarantee the language rights of consumers and users. The

Decree affects around 5,600 companies from or based in the Basque Autonomous Community (around 6% of companies in the Autonomous Community) and these companies will have 4 years to adapt to this regulation, and will also receive subsidies to do so. A *Sello del Compromiso Linguístico* (Commitment to Language Stamp) will also be awarded to companies that comply with and request the aforementioned stamp.

- Decrees 64/2008 (BOPV no. 71 of 15 April 2008) and 48/2009 on the validation of Basque language certificates (BOPV no. 51 of 13 March 2009). The Basque Government approved the aforementioned decrees in 2008 and 2009 for the validation of qualifications and certificates accrediting knowledge of Basque and their adaptation to the Common European Framework of Reference for Language. Consequently, 34 Basque language certificates have been validated as equivalent to the 4 levels defined in the European Language Framework (B1, B2, C1 and C2).

Many citizens will benefit from this approval process since both previous certificate holders and persons who obtain such certificates hereinafter will not have to retake examinations in order to accredit their level of knowledge in any of the fields in which this is necessary. Therefore, all Basque language qualifications are now official in all administrations in the Basque Autonomous Community. This is an essential step for the recognition of the work carried out by the *euskaltegis* (Basque language schools for adults) and the efforts of citizens who learn Basque as adults.

- Decree 150/2008, of 29 July, creating *ELEBIDE* (Service to Guarantee the Language Rights of Citizens) and establishing the consultations, suggestions and complaints system (BOPV no. 154, Thursday 14 August 2008) *ELEBIDE* (Service to Guarantee the Language Rights of Citizens), to provide citizens, whenever they request, information and advice on the monitoring of those rights, and collaborate with the different departments, organisations and entities concerned, in order to ensure the effective protection of the aforementioned rights.
- Decree 152/2008, of 29 July, regulating the process of language normalisation in the Judicial Administration in the Basque Autonomous Community (BOPV no. 161 – Tuesday 26 August 2008). The Decree aims to regulate the process of linguistic

normalisation in the Judicial Administration in the Basque Autonomous Community. The implementation of this regulation was completed with the approval of a Plan to normalise the use of Basque in the Judicial Administration in the Basque Country.

- Decree 53/2009, of 3 March, regulating the *Sello de Compromiso Lingüístico-Bikain* (Commitment to Language Seal) and the Language Management Quality Certificate. (BOPV no. 35 of 16.03.09). The aforementioned Decree created the *Sello de Compromiso Lingüístico-Bikain* (Commitment to Language Seal) and the Language Management Quality Certificate (Bikain) to certify and recognise the degree of normalisation of the use, presence and management of Basque in the socio-economic sphere.

The Language Management Quality Certificate (Bikain) is a language management quality evaluation and certification system open to public and private entities and business units or official work centres operating in the Basque Autonomous Community.

- Decree 88/2009, of 21 April, on the authorisation of sworn translators and interpreters (BOPV no. 81 of 4 May 2009). This Decree aims to regulate professional qualifications for sworn translators or interpreters working from Basque to other languages and from other languages to Basque, and to create a register of professionals authorised to work in this profession. Certification can be obtained in four ways: successful completion of the corresponding tests, the obtainment of a university degree in Translation and Interpreting in compliance with specific requirements, the validation of a qualification issued previously by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, or the accreditation of specific professional experience.
- Measures adopted (pursuant to Article 6 of the European Charter) to disseminate the rights and obligations deriving from the implementation of the Charter:

The Vice-Ministry for Language Policy has included on its web page ([www.euskera.euskadi.net](http://www.euskera.euskadi.net)) the document of the Kingdom of Spain ratifying the European Charter for Regional and Minority Languages. The document is available on its web page in the section on international legal regulations.



- Main lines of action in the period 2005-2009 of the Vice-Ministry for Language Policy. The main lines of action of the Vice-Ministry for Language Policy are established in the documented entitled “Future of Language Policy - Project 2005-2009” of the Vice-Ministry for Language Policy, and the following:
  - a. The Basque Government and the Basque Administration must pursue even more effectively their task of normalising Basque. For this purpose, it is necessary to mainstream language policy and thus to regard it as transverse to all departments within the Basque Government. Transversally 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 his happens. The VPL must help other administrations to advance along this road.
  - b. Try to increase the commitment of political parties, trade unions and social and economic operators to the normalisation of Basque. Offer to work with those operators to enable them to adopt and transmit model attitudes to society.
  - c. Secure the involvement of the Castilian-speaking community both in the process of normalisation of Basque and in efforts to act as a channel for information on the world of Basque.

- d. To bring about a shift from knowledge to use, increase the involvement of those capable of using Basque, strengthening their link with the language and their self-esteem, promoting the priority use of Basque and creating nuclei where the use of Basque pre-dominates.
- e. Prepare and systematically transmit a unifying and attractive discourse concerning Basque to society.
- f. 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).
- g. 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.
- h. Compact, expand and normalise the Basque cultural market so that a significant part of the needs of consumers of culture can be satisfied in Basque. For this purpose, special heed must be paid to the lines of work laid down in the Basque Culture Plan.
- i. Promote and protect, with reference to criteria of excellence, quality contributions devised and circulated in Basque. Likewise, Basque 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 Basque and high-level cultural and scientific production, especially in the field of popularisation.
- j. 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 Basque and of the culture expressed in Basque.
- k. Examine possible ways of preventing normalised and street Basque from diverging from each other, and devote special attention to informal language.
- l. Without evading self-criticism and debate and with the flexibility required by social processes, try to harmonise laws and decisions.
- m. 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 Basque (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 Basque, 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, Basque-related activity sectors... all areas must be integrated in 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 Basque normalisation.

- n. Promote a Basque-friendly political and social attitude and work towards a new political and social agreement on the normalisation of Basque. Along this road the watchwords will be flexibility as regards the pace 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 Basque 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 Basque can do so.
- o. Tackle 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 Basque, using the network of *Euskaltegis* (Basque



language schools for adults) for this purpose in addition to the education system.

- p. Adult *euskaldunización* and literacy. As recognized in the General Plan for Promotion of the Use of Basque, "adult literacy and *euskaldunización*, together with regulated education in Basque, has constituted the most important initiative and movement for promotion of the use of Basque". The adult literacy and *euskaldunización* system is therefore one of the keys to the advance of Basque and the achievement of a balanced bilingual society. Given all this and the report and proposals of the Basque Language Advisory Board (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* ("Basquisition"). 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*.
- q. Increase the presence of Basque in the media and promote the Basque media.
- r. Promote the continuity of Basque in the family, promoting plans to strengthen its use in relations between young people and to succeed in making Basque the first language of children in newly formed families.
- s. Promote systematic actions to increase the use of Basque 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. Plans to increase the business use of Basque 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 Basque in businesses according to the quality parameters currently employed by private organisations, creating a specific certificate for this purpose or inserting the Basque variable into existing quality certificates.
- t. Boost plans to promote the use of Basque by administrations. Since the objective is to encourage use, measures must be adopted to make Basque 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 Basque) 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.

- u. Devote special attention to developing measures safeguarding the future of Basque 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* ("Basquisition") 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 Basque by the groups mentioned (support materials, working tools in Basque, special-purpose teaching material, textbooks for the various dialects and *Euskera batua* (standard Basque), etc.).
- v. Since it is the responsibility of the public authorities to offer to citizens wishing to live their lives in Basque 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 with those of the *Ararteko* (Ombudsman's Office) in order to avoid duplication.
- w. Develop new resources, instruments and applications in Basque for new information and communication technologies. Likewise, increase the presence of Basque 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 Basque and the various possibilities of creating and digitising cultural products in Basque (e.g. digitising and circulating all texts produced in Basque up to the 20<sup>th</sup> century or all research performed in Basque in universities etc). In any case, it is considered absolutely necessary to analyse and record the current presence of Basque in this field and the Basque-language 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 Basque, this is so not just because Basque, inasmuch as Basque-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 Basque possess the ideal characteristics for figuring among the greatest consumers of these technologies.

- x. Boost action to promote the use of Basque throughout its geographical area, channelling co-operation with the institutions and associations of Iparralde and Navarre.
- y. Increase the presence of Basque beyond the boundaries of our territory, for which purpose, among other actions, collaboration with Basque firms and the university lectureship programme must be strengthened.
- z. Boost the work of the Basque Language Advisory Board (EAB) regarding both follow-up commissions and special commissions.
- aa. Strengthen links with bodies that implement policies to promote minority languages in Spain and internationally.
- bb. An assessment must be performed of grants that have already been going for some time (Basque-related activities, EBPN and the plans of public administrations, new technology, the media, actions on behalf of France and Navarre). An assessment and qualitative analysis of the administrative use of Basque must also be performed from different viewpoints.
- cc. In addition to giving continuity to the work of standardising proper names, extension of the use of Basque in mapping, road signs and linguistic landscape must be encouraged in accordance with quality criteria at all times.
- dd. 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 Basque and supply the non-Basque-speaking world with

attractive-sounding information on the world of Basque.

- ee. With the help of the Basque Language Academy and in co-operation with certain associations, plan and promote tasks connected with the standardisation, modernisation and normalisation of the Basque corpus, among which special attention must be devoted to the draft reference corpus and to terminological work.
- ff. Encourage research designed to obtain information on sociolinguistic evolution.

Special mention must be made of the ***Euskera 21 Initiative*** promoted by the Vice-Ministry for Language Policy and carried out in 2008.

On 25 October 2007, the Basque Language Advisory Board decided in a plenary meeting to set up a special committee to lay down the “guidelines for language policy in the 21<sup>st</sup> century”. Its members were appointed on 14 January 2008. Later, a work group drafted a Principal Paper on the aforementioned guidelines in order to enrich and promote the special committee’s work and to foster debate within society.

This triggered the public debate on language policy in April 2008. This has undoubtedly been the broadest and most in-depth debate on language policy in terms of both the number of participants and the variety of points of view contributed to the debate. Discussions have always conducted in a calm and respectful but also demanding and clear manner.

The web page *Euskera 21* was created as an interactive communication tool to facilitate citizens’ participation. The web page has received 41,671 visits and more than 600 contributions (11 long contributions and 594 short contributions). A further 6,000 comments on the debate have also been submitted on other web pages and 141 articles, comments, interviews and other publications in the press.

All these contributions and the long, in-depth discussion within the Committee have resulted in the document entitled “*Towards a renewed agreement. Paper arising from the open debate process*”, adopted unanimously by the Basque Language Advisory Board.

The priority lines for a linguistic policy identified in the final report are as follows:

1. Guarantee knowledge and use of Basque in the new generations.

2. Foster, strengthen and extend the vital niches and functions in which Basque is the habitual language, in order to guarantee intergenerational transmission of Basque and to strengthen its character as a social reference.
3. Guarantee family transmission particularly ensuring that bilingual children that are under thirty in 25 years time use Basque as a family language.
4. Strengthen the Basque-speaking community, extending and strengthening present and virtual networks of Basque use.
5. Increase opportunities to use Basque in large cities, giving priority to Basque-speaking families, youths and children.
6. Promote and lend prestige to passive bilingualism amongst adults (as a minimum objective).
7. Promote cultural consumption in Basque, from an emancipating perspective for the Basque cultural, production and creative industries.
8. Introduce immigrants to Basque and its universes in order to facilitate ample and enriching integration, and to bring Basque into areas of use that are demographically dynamic.
9. Make communication standards in Basque more flexible and develop them, as a method of favouring the expressivity of new speakers. Move from formal correction as a sole criterion to that of communicative and expressive quality.
10. Guarantee opportunities to use Basque on the road towards respect for linguistic rights, beyond mere acknowledgement thereof.
11. Make Basque attractive and project it in a suitable manner: Basque contains multiple universes and has room to take in the universes of those who reach out to Basque. The Basque universe is more plural than the image we project would lead to believe and we should make it even more plural, so that it reaches the same level of plurality as society.
12. Lend prestige to the image of Basque, clearly publicising the cultural and communication achievements, on the one hand and, on the other, expressing in practice and integrating into discourse that Basque constitutes an essential component of Basque social adhesion.
13. Use language technologies and, in general, information and communication technologies to develop Basque, create contents on the Internet and properly use the virtual communication network to favour normalisation of Basque and an increase in its possibilities of use. In effect, Basque should use information and communication technologies as a prerequisite to reach its full development as a language.

14. Nourish and constantly strengthen the most ample consensus on language policy matters, following a renewed agreement that closely links revitalisation of Basque and social cohesion.

The Vice-Ministry for Language Policy has published the results of this open debate process in five documents that can be consulted on the following web page:

[www.euskera.euskadi.net](http://www.euskera.euskadi.net).

### **C. AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY OF THE BALEARIC ISLANDS**

The following regulations referring to or concerning co-official languages have been introduced since 2006 in the Autonomous Community of the Balearic Islands:

Organic Law 1/2007, of 28 February, reforming the Statute of Autonomy of the Balearic Islands. (BOIB (Official Gazette of the Balearic Islands) of 1/3/2007). The new Statute regulates Catalan in a similar way to the previous Statute, but in more detail in the sector education.

Decree 114/2008, of 17 October, approving the Regulations governing the requirement of knowledge of Catalan in selection procedures for access to civil servant posts and to occupy posts that are announced within the Administration in the Autonomous Community of the Balearic Islands (BOIB no. 150 of 17 October 2008).

Decree 24/2008, regulating the requirement for knowledge of Catalan in selection procedures governing access and mobility, relating to statutory civil servant posts and to occupy posts that are announced in the public health sector in the Autonomous Community of the Balearic Islands.

Resolution of the Director General of the Health Service establishing the requirement for knowledge of Catalan in selection and mobility procedures corresponding to certain categories of statutory and employed staff in the Balearic Islands Health Service.

Resolution of the Director General of the Health Service of 29 December 2009 establishing the requirement for knowledge of Catalan in selection and mobility procedures

corresponding to certain categories of statutory and employed staff in the Balearic Islands Health Service.

Decree 61/2008, of 16 May, amending Decree 80/2004, of 10 September, on the assessment and certification of knowledge of Catalan.

Decree 67/2008, of 6 June, regulating pre-school, primary and compulsory secondary education in the Balearic Islands.

Decree 71/2008, of 27 June, establishing the pre-school curriculum in the Balearic Islands.

Decree 72/2008, of 27 June, establishing the primary education curriculum in the Balearic Islands.

Decree 73/2008, of 27 June, establishing the compulsory secondary education curriculum in the Balearic Islands.

Decree 82/2008, of 25 July, establishing the structure and curriculum of Baccalaureate education in the Balearic Islands.

On 27 November 2008, the Regional Ministry of Education and Culture formalised the Balearic Islands' adhesion to the Protocol of collaboration in language policy signed on 16 March 2007 by the Autonomous Community Governments of Galicia, the Basque Country and Catalonia to promote, in addition to Spanish, the other official languages of Spain.

Decree 128/2008, of 28 November, amending Decree 64/2002, of 3 May, which created the Social Council of the Catalan Language. The composition of the Council has been adapted to the new legal status of the Balearic Islands and the number of council members has been increased to broaden the scope of the civil society.

Resolution of the Presidency Advisor, of 25 September 2008, ordering the publication of the partnership agreement between the *Generalitat* and the Autonomous Community of the Balearic Islands to implement the amendment to the Bylaws of the Ramón Llull Institute, the subsequent inclusion of the Autonomous Community of the Balearic Islands in this Institute and its acceptance of the new Bylaws.

In terms of the measures adopted to improve knowledge of the rights and obligations deriving from the application of the European Charter, the Autonomous Community of the Balearic Islands has disseminated the contents of the Charter by incorporating the Charter on the Community's official web page.

As regards the maintenance and development of relations, the following actions have been carried out in the Autonomous Community of the Balearic Islands in the areas covered by the Charter amongst groups that use a regional or minority language and other groups in the same State that speak a language used in an identical or similar way, as well as the establishment of cultural relations with other groups in the State that use different languages.

With the change of government in the Autonomous Community in 2007, the Directorate General for Language Policy has promoted and re-established the Social Council of the Catalan Language, which did not meet during the previous legislature.

In a plenary session on 18 June 2009, the Council definitively approved the first General Language Normalisation Plan for the Balearic Islands.

This Council is the advisory and consultative body on linguistic matters in the Autonomous Community of the Balearic Islands. It belongs to the Directorate General for Language Policy of the Regional Ministry of Education and Culture, and is formed by representatives of parliamentary groups, trade unions, local councils, citizens' entities and figures of recognised prestige in the process of linguistic normalisation.

The abovementioned Plan aims to strengthen and consolidate the presence of Catalan, the language proper to the Balearic Islands in all spheres of public, social, economic, political and cultural life. The Plan is characterised by its integrational approach, since Catalan is treated as an element of social integration, and its programmatic character.

After its approval by the Council in the plenary session, the document must be presented to the Government of the Balearic Islands.

The Plan proposes the development of objectives and actions in the following nine areas:



1. Official uses
2. Education and training
3. Media and new technologies
4. Leisure and associationism
5. Socio-economic activities
6. Health and care institutions
7. Institutional relations
8. Cultural and artistic expressions
9. Informative and promotional campaigns.

On 16 April 2009, an agreement was signed with the Generalitat of Catalonia agreeing the reciprocity of DTT (digital terrestrial television) broadcasts between IB3 and TV3. The agreement will be valid for five years and the parties undertake to ensure that the programmes and contents broadcast in DTT on the channels TV3 and IB3 may be distributed and broadcast in other territories, also guaranteeing their distribution and broadcasting within each territory itself. The agreement envisages that this reciprocity may also be applied to a second channel in Catalonia or the Balearic Islands. The Governments of Catalonia and the Balearic Islands undertake to respect the broadcasting rights that the respective communities acquire or have acquired for their television channels.

Both governments also undertook to study the feasibility of creating a joint Internet television channel (IPTV) broadcasting the own productions of Catalonia and the Balearic Islands, with a view to this becoming a space for jointly broadcasting the audiovisual production of Catalan-speaking territories.

In order to establish a stable framework for cooperation between public television companies in Catalan-speaking territories, both governments will promote the creation of an association of public radio, television and other audiovisual media entities broadcasting in Catalan to facilitate the production, dubbing, sale-purchase and exchange of audiovisual products in Catalan and to promote the acquisition of rights to broadcast in Catalan for external productions.

Under the agreement, both governments created a bilateral commission to share audiovisual policies and actions to promote audiovisual production.

It is worthwhile highlighting that the Directorate General for Language Policy is striving to adapt the levels of knowledge of Catalan to the parameters established in the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages. To do so, it maintains regular contacts with experts who have prepared the adaptation process for the *Generalitat*.

The Governments of Catalonia and the Balearic Islands have offered to exchange language technology programmes and instruments on numerous occasions. Since the *Generalitat* has more resources available than the Government of the Balearic Islands, the latter recently asked the former for access to the “Indexplà” web page, a computer programme for assessing the degree of normalisation of Catalan in an organisation. The *Generalitat* accepted its request.

The adoption of special measures to support regional or minority languages, designed to promote equality among the speakers of these languages and the rest of the population, taking into account their unique situations, will not be considered an act of discrimination against speakers of more widely-spoken languages.

The most important measures to support and provide economic incentives to the promotion of Catalan implemented by the Autonomous Government of the Balearic Islands are as follows:

The following types of grants/aid have been announced:

1. Public notification of aid for actions to promote language and integrate new citizens.
2. Invitation to apply for two grants for onomastic training on placement at the University of the Balearic Islands.
3. Invitation to apply for aid for newspapers written entirely in Catalan.
4. Public notification of aid to promote fixed signs and notices in Catalan in public establishments.
5. Public notification of aid for actions to incorporate and normalise the Catalan language in the areas of computer technology, office systems and information and communication technologies.
6. Public notification of aid to promote visits by school groups to films in Catalan in 2009.
7. Public notification of aid to promote the screening of films in Catalan.

8. Public notification of aid for artists from Catalonia and the Balearic Islands to travel abroad.
9. Public notification of aid for writers to travel outside their linguistic area.
10. Public invitation to apply for grants for innovative educational projects for the teaching of Catalan as a foreign language and Catalan culture.
11. Public notification of aid for activities to promote and disseminate Catalan literature abroad.
12. Public notification of aid for the translation of original literary and philosophical works in Catalan.
13. Public notification of aid for the resident posts for translators of Catalan literature.

These grants are supplemented by others promoted by other entities, such as the Balearic Islands councils.

#### Awareness-raising campaigns

- Different awareness-raising campaigns have been carried out. The first, entitled *Fes del català la teva eina de feina* ("Make Catalan your work tool"), in 2007, aimed at Public Administration employees, in application of the provisions contained in Decree 100/1990 regulating the use of official languages in the Administration of the Autonomous Community of the Balearic Islands.
- Another awareness-raising campaign launched jointly by the Directorate General for Language Policy, the COFUC (Consortium for the Promotion of the Catalan Language and Culture), the Island Council of Mallorca and Palma City Council to raise the public awareness came under the general slogan *Ara és la teva* (Your time is now). The campaign was launched in 2008 and different actions have been carried out: an initial diversified publicity campaign: *Ara és la teva, parla en català* ("Your time is now, speak in Catalan"); *Ara és la teva, atén en català* ("Your time is now, serve in Catalan"), aimed at restaurants; *Ara és la teva, estiu en català* ("Your time is now, summer in Catalan"); *Ara és la teva, juga en català* ("Your time is now, play in Catalan"), *cinema en català* ("Film in Catalan"), *teatre en català* ("Theatre in Catalan"), etc. A commercial signage campaign was launched recently using the same slogan, aimed at bars, cafés and restaurants. This campaign uses comical figures that transmit a modern and close image of the Catalan language. More information is available at [www.araeslateva.cat](http://www.araeslateva.cat).

- The Autonomous Community of the Balearic Islands adopted the linguistic and cultural domain .Cat on its web page: [www.illesbalears.cat](http://www.illesbalears.cat).

### Linguistic volunteering

The Directorate General for Language Policy collaborates in the campaign *Amb tu, en català* (With you, in Catalan) launched by the Paraula Language Services Centre. This campaign provides communication spots in Catalan and its core activity is linguistic volunteering. Its launch could not have been more successful, with the participation of 400 couples, revealing the low number of Catalan-speaking couples in Palma.

### Catalan courses

The Consortium for the Promotion of the Catalan Language and Culture (COFUC) provides linguistic guidance to immigrants' associations, the port authorities and other collectives. It has published terminology for the health sector and sports federations.

One of the Consortium's main actions consists in organising Catalan language courses for adults, courses for non-Catalan-speakers, and courses for parents. These courses are organised at their children's schools.

Another alternative for learning Catalan are self-learning centres and points, belonging to the COFUC, and located in different parts of the islands.

### Linguistic integration plans

In 2009, the Parliament of the Balearic Islands approved a resolution to carry out a pilot linguistic normalisation plan in Elvissa. In the last year, a group of persons of recognised standing have been preparing this document, focusing, during the initial phase, on the world of sports associations.

The aim of the presentation on Immigration and Linguistic Integration of the Social Council of the Catalan Language is to prepare a linguistic and cultural integration plan for new citizens in the Balearic Islands.

## Language rights

The Directorate General for Language Policy receives complaints and contributes information on guarantees and language rights to citizens through the Qssi system or its web page.

### **D. AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY OF GALICIA**

The main regulations introduced in the Autonomous Community of Galicia in the period 2006-2008 were the following:

- Decree 124/2007, of 28 June, regulating the use and promotion of Galician in the educational system.
- Order of 16 July 2007 regulating official certificates accrediting levels of knowledge of Galician (CELGA – Galician Language Certification System).
- Legislative Decree 1/2008, of 13 March, approving the revised text of the Public Service Law of Galicia, Article 35 of which incorporates new regulations on language matters.

The measures adopted (in accordance with Article 6 of the Charter) to promote the rights and obligations deriving from the application of the Charter are presented below.

The Secretariat General for Language Policy of the Galician Government (*Xunta de Galicia*) includes legal information on the Galician language on its web page, including all information relating to the Charter (ratification instrument, periodical reports of the Spanish State, final reports issued by the Council of Europe). This information is available at: [http://www.xunta.es/linguagalega/lexislacion\\_0](http://www.xunta.es/linguagalega/lexislacion_0). The Secretariat General for Language Policy also periodically publishes books and informative leaflets promoting the rights and obligations deriving from the application of the Charter.

During the period covered in this report, measures were introduced to promote equality between speakers of Galician and Spanish. These measures are not considered an act of discrimination against Spanish-speakers.

## E. AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY OF VALENCIA

The regulations introduced since 2006 in the Autonomous Community of Valencia referring to or affecting co-official languages are indicated below.

In education matters, the Valencian Department of Education has changed the curricula of Compulsory Secondary Education and Baccalaureate Education. As a result, new regulations have been introduced on the curriculum for the Valencian language (language and literature at the aforementioned levels), as well as for other subjects. The following regulations have been introduced in this respect:

- Regional Ministry of Education Decree 112/2007, of 20 July, establishing the curriculum for Compulsory Secondary Education in the Autonomous Community of Valencia (DOCV (Official Gazette of the Valencian Community) no. 5.562 of 24 July 2007).  
[https://www.docv.gva.es/portal/portal/2007/07/24/pdf/2007\\_9717.pdf](https://www.docv.gva.es/portal/portal/2007/07/24/pdf/2007_9717.pdf)
- Regional Ministry of Education Decree 102/2008, of 11 July, establishing the curriculum for Baccalaureate Education in the Autonomous Community of Valencia (DOCV no. 5.806 of 15.07.2008).  
[https://www.docv.gva.es/portal/portal/2008/07/15/pdf/2008\\_8761.pdf](https://www.docv.gva.es/portal/portal/2008/07/15/pdf/2008_8761.pdf)

Language teaching provided at Official Language Schools has been adapted to basic regulations governing language teaching, regulated in Ministry of Education and Science Royal Decree 1629/2006, of 29 December. The following provisions have been adopted governing the teaching of Valencian in schools in the Community of Valencia:

- Regional Ministry of Education Decree 155/2007, of 21 September, regulating the special language teaching system in the Community of Valencia and establishing the basic curriculum and intermediate level (DOCV no. 5,605 of 24 September 2007).  
[https://www.docv.gva.es/portal/portal/2007/09/24/pdf/2007\\_11678.pdf](https://www.docv.gva.es/portal/portal/2007/09/24/pdf/2007_11678.pdf)
- Regional Ministry of Education Order of 31 January 2008, regulating the assessment and promotion of the special language teaching system in the Community of Valencia (DOCV no. 5,728 of 26 March 2008).  
[https://www.docv.gva.es/portal/portal/2008/02/19/pdf/2008\\_2059.pdf](https://www.docv.gva.es/portal/portal/2008/02/19/pdf/2008_2059.pdf)
- Regional Ministry of Education Order of 10 March 2008, regulating the certification test of the special language teaching system in the Community of Valencia (DOCV no. 5,706 of 19 February 2008).

[https://www.docv.gva.es/portal/portal/2008/03/26/pdf/2008\\_3456.pdf](https://www.docv.gva.es/portal/portal/2008/03/26/pdf/2008_3456.pdf)

- Regional Ministry of Education Decree 119/2008, of 5 September, establishing the curriculum for Advanced Level Special Language Teaching in the Community of Valencia (DOCV no. 5,851 of 17.09.2008).

[https://www.docv.gva.es/portal/portal/2008/09/17/pdf/2008\\_10421.pdf](https://www.docv.gva.es/portal/portal/2008/09/17/pdf/2008_10421.pdf)

The Regional Ministry of Education has updated the regulation governing the qualifications required by non-university teachers to teach in and from Valencian:

- Order of 5 October 2009, regulating the Technical Language Training Plan in languages of non-university teachers and the obtainment of the administrative qualifications necessary for the vehicular use of languages at all levels of non-university teaching (DOCV no. 6,132, of 28 October).

[https://www.docv.gva.es/portal/portal/2009/10/28/pdf/2009\\_12156.pdf](https://www.docv.gva.es/portal/portal/2009/10/28/pdf/2009_12156.pdf)

The Regional Ministry of Education requires candidates for non-university teaching posts to have knowledge of both official languages. This requirement is governed by the regulation on access to non-university teaching departments. For example, the admission programmes in 2009 for teachers, professors and department heads:

- Regional Ministry of Education Order of 6 May 2009, announcing procedures for the selection, incorporation, access and acquisition of new specialities by teachers at Official Language Schools and technical occupational training teachers (DOCV no. 6,014 of 15 May 2009).

[https://www.docv.gva.es/portal/portal/2009/05/15/pdf/2009\\_5301.pdf](https://www.docv.gva.es/portal/portal/2009/05/15/pdf/2009_5301.pdf)

- Regional Ministry of Education Order of 6 May 2009, announcing the procedures for the selection and incorporation of teachers and the procedure for the acquisition of new specialities (DOCV no. 6,014 of 15 May 2009).

[https://www.docv.gva.es/portal/portal/2009/05/15/pdf/2009\\_5300.pdf](https://www.docv.gva.es/portal/portal/2009/05/15/pdf/2009_5300.pdf)

- Regional Ministry of Education Order of 22 December 2009, announcing the procedures for the selection of secondary education teachers/department heads and professors at Official Language Schools (DOCV no. 6,175 of 30 December 2009).

[https://www.docv.gva.es/portal/portal/2009/12/30/pdf/2009\\_14924.pdf](https://www.docv.gva.es/portal/portal/2009/12/30/pdf/2009_14924.pdf)

The Qualifying Committee on Knowledge of the Valencian Language (*Junta Calificadora de Conocimientos de Valenciano*), the Valencian Government body responsible for certifying knowledge of Valencian in the adult population, has adapted the certificates it

issues to the levels established in the European Council paper *Common European Framework of Reference for Languages: learn, teach, assess*. The regulation establishing the equivalences between certificates and levels in the *European Framework* is:

- Resolution of 10 March 2009, of the Autonomous Community Secretariat for Education on examinations for official administrative certificates of knowledge of Valencian and the appointment of examining boards (DOCV no. 5,978 of 20 March 2009).

[https://www.docv.gva.es/portal/portal/2009/03/20/pdf/2009\\_3043.pdf](https://www.docv.gva.es/portal/portal/2009/03/20/pdf/2009_3043.pdf)

The Valencian Government considers knowledge of Valencian to be an advantage. In 2006 the order regulating temporary employment offers was modified:

- Regional Ministry of Justice, Regional Affairs and Public Administrations Order of 17 January 2006, regulating temporary employment offers to provide provisional posts in the Valencian Government (DOCV no. 5,184 of 25 January 2006).

[https://www.docv.gva.es/portal/portal/2006/01/25/pdf/doc/2006\\_699.pdf](https://www.docv.gva.es/portal/portal/2006/01/25/pdf/doc/2006_699.pdf)

## **F. 'FORAL' COMMUNITY OF NAVARRE**

The following regulations have been introduced since 2006 in the 'Foral' Community of Navarre in relation to, or concerning, co-official languages:

A new specific regulation on Basque has been published, 'Foral' Decree 55/2009, of 15 June, regulating the consideration of knowledge of Basque of organic civil servants in the 'Foral' Community of Navarre and in bodies of the Autonomous Community of Navarre (BON (Official Gazette of Navarre) no. 81, of 3 July). The Decree establishes the provisions regulating the adaptation of existing scales of merit to the 'Foral' Decree and expressly repeals Articles 21 and 23 of 'Foral' Decree 29/2003, of 10 February, regulating the use of Basque in the Public Administrations of Navarre.

Mention may also be made of 'Foral' Law 11/2007, of 4 April, governing the implementation of Electronic Government in the Administration of the 'Foral' Community of Navarre (BON no. 48, of 18 April); Article 4.b) which recognises citizens' right to use Spanish and Basque in electronic procedures in the terms established in legislation regulating the use of Basque.



Changes have also been introduced in vacancies for organic civil servants (regarding knowledge of Basque), or determination of official names of local entities (e.g. DF 55/2006. BON 106/2006).

The Navarre Government, through 'Foral' Decree 183/2007, of 10 September, created the Autonomous Community body *Euskerabidea* (Basque Language Institute of Navarre) (BON no. 118 of 21 September). The regulation on the statutes includes a section on the Basque Language Council of Navarre (*Euskeraren Nafar Kontseilua*):

The Basque Language Council of Navarre (*Euskeraren Nafar Kontseilua*) is the participative body of the Basque Language Institute of Navarre (*Euskeraren Nafar Institutua*) and the body responsible for counselling and presenting proposals to the Navarre Government on matters relating to the planning and promotion of the Basque Language.

1. The following are members of the Council:

- a) The Regional Minister of Education, as President of the Council.
- b) The Managing Director of *Euskeraren Nafar Institutua* (Basque Language Institute of Navarre), as Vice-President of the Council.
- c) The Director of the Basque Language Advisory and Research Service.
- d) The Managing Director of Occupational Training and Universities.
- e) The Managing Director of Planning, Quality and Innovation.
- f) The President of the Royal Academy of the Basque Language (*Euskaltzaindia*).
- g) One member, proposed by each of the following institutions and entities:
  - Public University of Navarre.
  - University of Navarre.
  - Royal Academy of the Basque Language (*Euskaltzaindia*)
  - Society of Basque Studies (*Eusko Ikaskuntza*).
  - Navarre Federation of Municipalities and Councils.
  - Navarre Federation of Ikastolas.
  - Navarre Press Association.
- h) Two members proposed by the cultural associations or social-initiative entities that have included the promotion of the Basque language in their statutes.

Its most important functions are to:

- a) Provide information on the general plans and regulatory projects relating to linguistic normalisation, prior to their approval.
- b) Give its opinion on issues raised by the Government on language planning and normalisation.
- c) Present proposals to the Government in relation to the use and promotion of Basque.

'Foral' Decree 183/2007, of 10 September, created the Autonomous Community body *Euskeraren Nafar Institutua* (Basque Language Institute of Navarre).

Subsequently, 'Foral' Decree 55/2008, of 26 May, modified 'Foral' Decree 183/2007, of 10 September, which created the Autonomous Community entity *Euskeraren Nafar Institutua* (Basque Language Institute of Navarre) (ENAI/INAV).

More recently, 'Foral' Decree 107/2008, of 3 November, amended the Statutes of the Autonomous Community body *Euskerabidea* (Basque Language Institute of Navarre), approved by 'Foral' Decree' 183/2007, of 10 September, creating the Autonomous Community body *Euskerabidea* (Basque Language Institute of Navarre).

The Navarre Government Agreement of 14 April 2008 appointed the members of the Basque Language Council of Navarre (*Euskeraren Nafar Kontseilua*).

'Foral' Decree 24/2007, of 19 March, establishing the primary education curriculum in the 'Foral' Community of Navarre (BON of 23 May). Regarding the development of knowledge of the natural, social and cultural environment, it establishes that the subject 'Foral' Community of Navarre is taught in the Second Cycle of Block 8; this consists in the study of one of the Autonomous Community's official languages under the title "Cultural diversity: 1. The Basque language."

Similarly, the Compulsory Secondary Education curriculum in Navarre establishes the following:

'Foral' Decree 25/2007, of 19 March, establishing the Compulsory Secondary Education curriculum in the 'Foral' Community of Navarre (BON of 25 May). The provisions contained

in this decree relating to social sciences, geography and history in the Second Year include the Block 2 subject "Population and society", and Basque is studied under the subject title of "Unity in diversity: - The Basque language: Origin. Navarre dialects. Certain Navarre toponyms and their meaning".

Since the creation of *Euskerabidea* (Basque Language Institute of Navarre), the Navarre Government and the Basque Government have collaborated in this area. As a result of this collaboration, a Declaration of Intention was signed on 26 January 2009 between both governments to promote and boost the heritage importance of Basque as a cultural link, mutually adopting a series of commitments, including the following:

1. *Strengthen links to drive the promotion, research, planning and linguistic policy of the 'Foral' Community of Navarre and the Autonomous Community of the Basque Country, in order to improve cooperation and inter-relationships in the area of the linguistic normalisation of Basque.*
2. *One priority objective of the joint actions carried out by virtue of the present Declaration of Intentions shall be to promote technical cooperation links in the area of linguistic policy that entail the exchange of information and knowledge, and coordination of actions in the area of "euskaldunización" (Basquisition) and adult literacy. All the foregoing in order to establish a basic and common curriculum for the teaching of Basque to adults that complies with the provisions established in the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages in order to establish accreditations and qualifications that may be certified by both Administrations.*

The collaboration that existed previously has intensified since the signing of the aforementioned declaration.

*Euskerabidea* has initiated a round of contacts and visits with other institutions working in the same or similar areas in their respective communities.

In this connection, in December 2008, Institute representatives visited the General Secretariat of Linguistic Policy of the *Xunta*. A work meeting was held with representatives of the aforementioned Secretariat in which the work lines of each institution were presented in order to learn about the situation of Galician and Basque in Navarre.

In October 2008, a work session was held with the representatives of the Basque Language Office in Bayonne. Each institution was presented and future field of collaboration were analysed.

The following measures to support and provide economic incentives to promote Basque adopted by the Autonomous Government of Navarre may be highlighted:

Cultural publications on the Basque language published by the Navarre Government or which receive support for their publication:

In Navarre there are two specific periodic publications on Basque, one scientific and the other eminently informative:

- *Fontes, lingua vasconum*. A four-monthly publication by the Prince of Viana Institute (Regional Ministry of Culture and Tourism of the Navarre Government) that first appeared in 1969. Purpose: publish studies and documentation on the Basque language.
- *Ze berri?* Magazine disseminating and promoting Basque in the mixed and non-Basque-speaking area. This quarterly magazine reached its 60<sup>th</sup> edition this year. In recent years, funding from the Navarre Government has varied. In principle, funding was granted under a collaboration agreement, later through an invitation for aid in the media, as well as a campaign under the "Agreement between the Navarre Government and certain Local Entities for the normalisation of the Basque language at municipal level"; this agreement will be renewed in 2009.



This informative publication aims to provide information on Basque in an attractive and friendly manner in order to reach the non-Basque-speaking public. Most of its contents are published in Spanish and some in Basque. It is mainly distributed in households in municipalities in the mixed area and is managed by the Services Association of Huarte and Esteribar.

The publication's budget has evolved as follows:

	2006		2007		2008	
	Accepted budget	Funding granted	Accepted budget	Funding granted	Accepted budget	Funding granted
SERVICES ASSOCIATION OF HUARTE AND ESTERIBAR: Ze Berri Aldizkaria	56,491.00 €	9,795.01 €	48,023.14 €	12,215.56 €	62,00.00 €	14,531.76 €

The Navarre Government also organises an annual aid programme for social media in order to promote the use of Basque in all media (written press, radio, television and Internet).

Finally, some language policy actions carried out by the Navarre Government are supported by funds approved by the Navarre Parliament for *Euskerabidea*, as detailed in the following budget table:

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF UNIVERSITIES AND LINGUISTIC POLICY PROGRAMMING, RESEARCH AND LINGUISTIC DEVELOPMENT		
	2006	2007
432000 43200 2266 455100 Organisation of congresses and conferences	6,111.00	3,600.00
432000 43200 2269 455100 Participation in exhibitions	8,747.00	10,747.00
432000 43200 2269 455102 Local government advisory programmes	5,701.00	5,929.04
432000 43200 2269 455103 Participation in specialisation programmes. INTERREG programme	25,421.00	26,437.84
432000 43200 2269 455104 Basque Language Council of Navarre	2,934.00	3,051.36
432000 43200 2276 455102 Linguistic policy analysis, study and evaluation programmes	6,231.00	6,480.24
432000 43200 2276 455103 Performance of sociolinguistic studies and projects	36,767.00	38,237.68
432000 43200 2400 455100 Sociolinguistic publications	41,324.00	42,976.96
432000 43200 4600 455100 Aid programmes on Basque for Local Governments and Councils	418,894.00	429,366.35
432000 43200 4800 455100 Research and linguistic training aid programmes	1.00	1.03
432000 43200 4810 455100 Programmes on Basque in the media	246,975.00	256,250.00
DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF UNIVERSITIES AND LINGUISTIC POLICY PROGRAMMING, RESEARCH AND LINGUISTIC DEVELOPMENT		
	2006	2007

432000 43200 4811 455100 Special subsidy to the <i>ikastolas</i> (primary and secondary schools teaching predominantly in Basque) in the non-Basque-speaking area	1,758,489.00	344,381.67
432000 43200 6054 334100 Basque Language Library in Navarre	1.00	1.03
432000 43200 6080 455100 Music library project	15,806.00	50,000.00
432000 43200 6092 455100 Navarre toponyms	10,00.00	13,000.00
<b>TOTAL PIDL SERVICE</b>	<b>2,583,402.00</b>	<b>1,230,460,20</b>

**SECOND PART: NON-OFFICIAL REGIONAL OR MINORITY LANGUAGES**

To report about the regional or minority languages considered in this second part of the Report, attention is essentially and as far as possible paid to the objectives and principles set out in article 7 of the European Charter for Regional and Minority Languages, explicitly referencing the pertinent objectives and principles for which data is available. Also included for each language is a general introduction on the situation of same in its context.

## **2.1 EXTERIOR GALICIAN (EXTREMADURA, CASTILLA Y LEÓN AND ASTURIAS)**

Exterior Galician is considered to be the Galician spoken in Spain outside the Autonomous Community of Galicia, i.e., the Galician spoken in three municipalities of the Autonomous Community of Extremadura, in various municipalities of the provinces of León and Zamora in the Autonomous Community of Castilla y León, and in the western fringe of the Autonomous Community of the Principality of Asturias.

To report on this language the autonomous governments of Galicia (the *Xunta*), Extremadura (*Junta*), Castilla y León (*Junta*) and the Principality of Asturias (Government) were consulted (regional administration), along with the respective ministries (state administration) and the Royal Galician Academy (institution in which exterior Galician speakers are represented).

### **2.1.1. GALICIAN IN EXTREMADURA**

#### **INTRODUCTION.**

Galician in Extremadura (also known as *Fala* – “speech”) is spoken in three localities in the Gata Mountains in northwest Cáceres province. The three towns (Valverde do Fresno/Valverde del Fresno, As Ellas/Eljas and San Martín de Trebello/San Martín de Trevejo) count about 5,000 inhabitants in 251.71 km<sup>2</sup> (6,000 inhabitants according to the *Junta* of Extremadura, 4,500 according to the *Xunta* of Galicia or 4,617 according to the Royal Galician Academy).

Transmitted orally from generation to generation, *Fala* is the language mode habitually used for communication by the inhabitants of these three localities in northern

Extremadura, constituting an existing bilingual community in the Extremadura region. Its inhabitants are able to express themselves fluently in both Castilian [Spanish] and Fala, automatically and without effort, although when communicating among each other in or outside of their places of origin their minds think in Fala, which they use to communicate.

According to the Royal Galician Academy, according to the 1999 study by Costas González, the level of Galician use in Extremadura is very high in the family and social context. However, an accelerated process of aging and depopulation is occurring, especially in non-urban areas.

The subject of Fala's origin is not without controversy. The May 1999 Congress on Fala brought to light diverse opinions – for one major group it derives from Galician, for others from Astur-Leonese, while for others it is a dialect of Portuguese.

Based on these scientific discrepancies regarding its origin the public authorities have taken different stances on the language spoken those three locations in Cáceres. The *Junta* of Extremadura holds that it is a language which derives, due to repopulation, from a medieval Galician-Portuguese branch, though with later influences from León, Castile, Extremadura and Portugal, asserting that Fala has significant linguistic differences compared to all these languages and dialects. This Autonomous Community affirms that Fala speakers have a particularly strong sense of identity very far removed from identification with other languages.

The *Xunta* of Galicia holds that in those Cáceres districts a linguistic variety is spoken, which according to various academic sources derives from Galician and is called Fala; in its report the *Xunta* nevertheless refers to it as “Galician in Extremadura”.

For its part, the Royal Galician Academy, which counts among its academics a representative of Fala, defends the Galician nature of this language by stating that in those three places in northern Extremadura what is used is a “*falar também essencialmente galego*” [“speech also essentially Galician”], in the words of the Portuguese philologist Luís F. Lindley Cintra (1959).



This report does not seek to take any position on this still open question and has opted to use “Galician in Extremadura” because it is so designated in Council of Europe documents, although the name Fala is also used indistinctly.

## **THE RECOGNITION OF THE REGIONAL OR MINORITY LANGUAGES AS AN EXPRESSION OF CULTURAL WEALTH**

The *Junta* of Extremadura recognises Fala as a native modality and has statutory powers to promote the particular traits of the Extremaduran people, strengthen the Extremaduran identity and foster culture and defend the right of Extremadurans to their particular cultural traits; it declared Fala to be an Asset of Cultural Interest by Decree 45/2001 of 20 March 2001.

This language mode was given a major boost after the First Congress on Fala held in May 1999; the Congress’s echo in the press enhanced the inhabitants’ own awareness and feelings about the real value of their language and that the rest of the region was interested in the particularities of this part of Extremadura. Rural and research tourism also increased considerably.

## **THE RESPECT OF THE GEOGRAPHIC 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**

In collaboration with the Autonomous Community of Galicia, the University of Extremadura has maintained a Galician Studies Centre since 1999, the result of institutional cooperation between the University of Extremadura and the Regional Ministry of Education and University Planning of the *Xunta* of Galicia.

These relations resulted in a summer course held by the Universities of Extremadura and Vigo in July 2007 in San Martín de Trevejo, with high student attendance.

## **THE NEED FOR RESOLUTE ACTION TO PROMOTE REGIONAL OR MINORITY LANGAUGES IN ORDER TO SAFEGUARD THEM**

According to the *Junta* of Extremadura, since late 2008 a project has been under way for a Fala Museum in San Martín de Trevejo, approved by Resolution of the *Junta* of Extramadura dated 21 November 2008.

The placement of bilingual street signs and information labels has also intensified in collaboration with the local authorities and ADISGATA.

Lastly, a 25-minute documentary about Cáceres Galician was produced by Pasaca and directed by Rubén Pardiñas. Its title was “*A terceira póla*” [The third pole].

### **THE FACILITATION AND/OR ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE USE OF REGIONAL OR MINORITY LANGUAGES, IN SPEECH AND WRITING, IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE LIFE**

According to the *Junta* of Extremadura, the Office of Cross-border Initiatives (in co-publication with the Regional Publisher of Extremadura) has put out about a half-dozen titles concerning Fala. Activities have also been undertaken such as the staging of a well-received theatre work on Fala.

On the other hand, the Royal Galician Academy indicates that there is no presence of Fala in any media, not even those of the Autonomous Community itself, and that the presence of the Galician language in the administration, if it exists, is incidental.

In the territories where exterior Galician is spoken (mainly in Asturias and León) there are cultural associations, some of which are exclusively for defending that language. In Extremadura, the Royal Academy highlights the *Fala i Cultura* Association.

### **THE PROVISION OF APPROPRIATE FORMS AND MEANS FOR THE TEACHING AND STUDY OF REGIONAL OR MINORITY LANGUAGES AT ALL APPROPRIATE STAGES**

According to the *Junta* of Extremadura numerous educational actions are undertaken in Fala’s area of influence, for both teachers and students, as well as summer courses, attention to cultural associations whose aim is to preserve that linguistic heritage, signage

in Castilian and Fala, etc... Standing out among them is the project “*A fala na escola*” [Fala in school], whose basic goals were to:

- a) Integrate Fala in the regulated education given in the three localities;
- b) Disseminate Fala as a spoken and written language among young people of the three municipalities. The active participation of youths residing in these places ensures continuity;
- c) Develop new tools, using new technologies and educative multimedia, to study Fala.

For its part the Royal Galician Academy argues that “Fala” receives no regulated school attention.

### **THE PROMOTION OF STUDY AND RESEARCH ON REGIONAL OR MINORITY LANGUAGES AT UNIVERSITIES OR EQUIVALENT INSTITUTIONS**

A Congress or Course was conducted by the universities of Extremadura and Vigo in July 2007 in San Martín de Trevejo, with a large number of students attending, most of them from Galicia and the three localities in Extremadura.

The 1<sup>st</sup> Congress on Fala held in May 1999 was the first occasion in which the topics of the origins and current situation could be debated. It no doubt served as an incentive for the residents of the places themselves to verify the importance of its preservation.

### **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**

A summer course (inter-*comarca* border area course) was held in Valverde offered by the University of Extremadura and conducted by the professors Eduardo Alvarado Corrales and Francisco Sánchez Lomba, who sought to investigate the traces of its Portuguese neighbours in Fala.

Regarding the other objectives and principles considered in article 7 of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages, no relevant information is noted.

## **2.1.2. GALICIAN IN CASTILLA Y LEÓN**

### **INTRODUCTION**

According to information provided by the Autonomous Community of Castilla y León, in that Autonomous Community Galician is spoken in the western part of the provinces of León and Zamora in a total of 24 town hall areas pertaining to the *comarcas* [administrative regions] of El Bierzo (19) and Sanabria (5). Both El Bierzo, since 2001 the only *comarca* legally constituted in the Autonomous Community, and Sanabria were historically and culturally linked to Galicia and hence a linguistic attachment to Galicia still persists – a linguistic trunk of which it is a part.

Although there are no demographic or socio-linguistic studies providing reliable information on the exact number of Galician speakers in El Bierzo and Sanabria, it is estimated that in the former there are about 30,000 Galician speakers (around 40 percent of the total population), while in the latter there are about 1,200. Regarding the speakers' profile, the most numerous group of Galician speakers are on the fringes of old age, especially people more than 60 years old, for the majority of whom Galician is their mother tongue.

The Royal Galician Academy adds to the above that it must be kept in mind that in the municipality of Ponferrada (61,829 inh.) there are some Galician-speaking areas (San Pedro de Devesas and Fontesnovas); in the city of Ponferrada itself there is also an undetermined number of Galician-speakers from regions of El Bierzo and also neo-speakers mindful of the social recovery of Galician in León.

The Royal Galician Academy has noted that an accelerated process of aging and depopulation is occurring, especially in non-urban areas. The depopulation is alarming in the case of four council districts of Zamora: in 1981 the actual population was 2,031 inhabitants; on 1 January 2001 only 1,397 were registered. There has also been a strong intergenerational decline in the use of Galician, especially in León.

The Royal Galician Academy conducted a survey between October and August 2004 of 470 people between 15 and 54 years old in the Galician-speaking territories that are the subject of this report: Asturias, 217 respondents in the *concejos* [municipalities] of Castropol, El Franco, Navia and Tapia; in León, 248, in Cacabelos, Ponferrada, Veiga de

Espiñaredo, Viladecais and Vilafranca; and in Zamora, 5, in Hermisende. From this as yet unpublished study we can advance some overall figures for Asturias, León and Zamora.

Joining the answers “only Galician” and “more Galician (than Castilian)”, the percentage of (spoken) *use* is extremely low:

- a) in initial language, 8.2%;
- b) in habitual language, 6.6%;
- c) in family interactions, with father 7.3%, mother 7.7%, siblings 7.1%, sentimental companion 5.6% and children 6. %;
- b) in school: language that the respondent spoke with companions from primary 5.9%, secondary 3.8%, primary teachers 4.8; secondary teachers 2%;
- c) at work: habitual language 3.4%; with companions 4.3%; superiors 4.6%; subordinates 3.6% and customers/clients 2.9%;
- d) in other communication situations: with neighbours 3.6%, friends 5.4%, habitual shopping language 2.5%, non-habitual shopping language 2.2%, in town hall offices 2%, with assigned doctor 1.5%, with specialist doctor 1.4%.

When we consider written usage, the percentages are even lower.

In exchange, regarding linguistic *skills* in Galician, the percentages are not so discouraging, because joining the answers “good” and “very good”, the figures are the following (always as estimated by the respondent):

- a) the respondent him/herself: oral comprehension 67.4%, oral expression 31.5%, written comprehension 25.1%, written expression 15.3%;
- b) father of the respondent: oral comprehension 61.2%, oral expression 34% written comprehension 30.4%, written expression 26.3%;
- c) mother of the respondent: oral comprehension 56.2%, oral expression 30.4% written comprehension 26.2%, written expression 23.7%.

Regarding the *place where Galician is learned*: in family 28.2%, in school 8.2%, with friends 12%, with neighbours 7.5%, at work 3.9%, in media 39.3%, other means 3.5%.

According to more recent data from the Xarmenta Report (2010), which had access to information from cultural bodies and civic associations, and which considers that the estimated number of Galician-speakers in El Bierzo (León) is 23,500, Galician is the

majority language of the elderly inhabitants, around 75%. However, usage falls sharply in adult speakers (aged 30-60) at 40%, while in the under 30 group the percentage is only 5%.

The figures shown in the previous paragraphs show that the native language of these territories has reached a situation of serious decline. There are multiple causes, some shared by Galician within the Autonomous Community of Galicia. But in 19<sup>th</sup> century Galicia a literary renaissance began using the native language, which produced some charismatic figures with whom the people identified.

As these territories belong to areas which are not part of Galicia, they do not identify (or little identify) with those figures and the movement they represented, and this has reflected on the lack of recovered pride as a language group.

This meant that when democracy was restored in Spain language claims in this respect were very low and legal recognition in different laws was reduced almost to rhetorical declarations. Indeed, there have been no effective language policies, because there was also no insistent social demand.

## **THE RECOGNITION OF THE REGIONAL OR MINORITY LANGUAGES AS AN EXPRESSION OF CULTURAL WEALTH**

The Statute of Autonomy of Castilla y León (Organic Law 4/1983, reformed by Organic Law 14/2007) establishes in its article 5.3 that “the Galician language shall enjoy respect and protection in the places where it is habitually used”.

The Education and Culture Committee of the Chamber of Deputies unanimously approved on 9 April 1997 a non-binding resolution whereby the Government of the State was urged, in collaboration with the *Xunta* of Galicia and the *Junta* of Castilla y León, to enable the Galician language to be taught in non-university institutions in the western part of the El Bierzo *comarca*.

The Education and Culture Committee of the Legislature of Castilla y León approved in a session held on 30 November 2000 a non-binding resolution whereby the *Junta* of Castilla y León was urged to allow the Galician language to be taught as optional course matter in

public institutions offering primary or secondary school education in the territories of Castilla y León bordering on the Autonomous Community of Galicia where majority Galician language usage is found.

As a consequence of the signing on 30 August 2006 in Ponferrada of the new *General Collaboration Protocol between the Xunta of Galicia and the Community of Castilla y León for promotion of the Galician Language in territories bordering the Autonomous Communities (El Bierzo and Sanabria)* and to guarantee teaching quality, the Regional Ministry of Education regulated the offer of the Programme for the Promotion of the Galician Language, by means of “Instruction of 26 September 2006 from the Directorate General of Educational Organisation and Planning, determining the promotion of the Galician language in non-university institutions beginning in the 2006-2007 academic year”.

We must highlight Order EDU/1190/2007 of 28 June, which establishes as optional baccalaureate course matter “Galician Language and Culture” and approves its curriculum. The offering of this optional material is conceived as a continuation of that set out in the 4<sup>th</sup> year of ESO [Obligatory Secondary Education].

The Royal Galician Academy comments that despite this mention in the Statute of Autonomy, Galicia is still far from the condition of official language. An example of this is what is set out in Law 1/1998 concerning the Local System of Castilla y León, whose article 24.1 establishes that “the denomination of municipalities must be in the Castilian language, respecting the existing denominations when this law takes effect, without coinciding or causing confusion with others of the territory of the State”.

## **THE FACILITATION AND/OR ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE USE OF REGIONAL OR MINORITY LANGUAGES, IN SPEECH AND WRITING, IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE LIFE**

According to the *Xunta* of Galicia, the Galician language’s presence in social, cultural and media life is far from significant. In the cultural context the existence of associations making continual efforts to encourage the use of Galician language in Galician-speaking areas of the Autonomous Community of Castilla y León must be stressed. To cite a concrete example, since 2005, the year it began to take its first steps, the “Xarmenta” Bercian Language Association has undertaken a wide range of activities (cinema cycles,

theatre performances, school activities, prizes, etc) with this aim, counting economic support from the General Secretariat for Language Policy of the *Xunta* of Galicia.

On the other hand, transmissions from Galician Television and Galician Radio are received in a large part of both *comarcas* and have high audience ratings. As for the print media, the general-interest dailies with the most distribution in said areas barely make use of Galician, though they do pay some attention to news items concerning the language. The presence of Galician is also poor in the publishing world and on web-pages with content concerning both *comarcas*.

For its part, the Royal Galician Academy comments that the presence of Galician in the administrative sphere, if it exists, is incidental.

According to the Xarmenta Report (2010), Galician is not promoted in any news media (radio, TV or press) established in El Bierzo and in Zamora. The little which may exist is of Galician origin. Of the written media, in this area the Galician edition of *El País* is available along with the Ourense edition of *La Voz de Galicia*, which insert some information and contributions in Galician. Galician Radio, which transmits 24 hours a day in Galician, is received in this area. Until the digital switch-off (29 January 2010), Galician Television could be received, with high audience ratings. The switch to the DTT system will henceforth prevent free reception of this channel.

In the territories where exterior Galician is spoken (mainly in Asturias and León) there are cultural associations, some exclusively dedicated to defending the language. Among the most active we recorded during this report's analysis period were *Fala Ceibe* and *Xarmenta*, *Asociación Berciana da Lingua* in El Bierzo; and *Asociación Xente Nova das Portelas* in Zamora.

**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**

According to the *Xunta* of Galicia and the Royal Galician Academy, the *Cooperation Agreement for promotion of the Galician language in the territories bordering the Autonomous Communities (El Bierzo and Sanabria)*, signed in Vilafranca on 18 July 2001 by the Regional Ministry of Education and University Planning of the *Xunta* of Galicia and the Regional Ministry of Education and Culture of the *Junta* of Castilla y León, was extended to a *General protocol for collaboration between the Xunta of Galicia and the Community of Castilla y León for promotion of the Galician language in the territories bordering the Autonomous Communities (El Bierzo and Sanabria)*. This protocol was signed in Ponferrada on 30 August 2006, to be valid for five years. It establishes the political guidelines for collaboration between both entities regarding promotion of the Galician language in León and Zamora in non-university institutions. The possibility of studying Galician in subsidised private institutions was also broadened.

On 4 May 2009 the *Junta* of Castilla y León and the *Comarca* Council of Bierzo signed a four-year Framework Agreement to establish the general framework for cooperation between the two entities. This agreement explicitly mentions in its Appendix III, in the section on Education, “promotion of the Galician language in its territory by means of attending meetings of the Committee for accompanying the General Collaboration Protocol existing for that purpose between the *Junta* of Castilla y León and the *Xunta* of Galicia, and the subsequent study of full participation of the *Comarca* Council of Bierzo in future protocols after the current one expires in August 2011”.

## **THE PROVISION OF APPROPRIATE FORMS AND MEANS FOR THE TEACHING AND STUDY OF REGIONAL OR MINORITY LANGUAGES AT ALL APPROPRIATE STAGES**

According to the *Junta* of Castilla y León, since academic year 2001/2002 the programme for teaching Galician in El Bierzo and Sanabria (whereby those students who so desire can learn the Galician language) has been undertaken in various educational institutions in El Bierzo. The cited General Collaboration Protocol signed on 30 August 2006 by the *Xunta* of Galicia and the Community of Castilla y León to promote the Galician language in the territories bordering the Autonomous Communities (El Bierzo and Sanabria) assures continuity of said programme. Under this programme, primary education offers the

possibility of taking the course on Knowledge of the Environment or Arts and Crafts in Galician for one hour each week, using the same content as the students who only study in Castilian. Secondary education likewise offers the possibility of studying the Social Sciences course in Galician throughout the ESO [Obligatory Secondary Education], also with the same content as the students studying in Castilian. There is also an option for Galician Language and Culture in the 4<sup>th</sup> year of ESO and in the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> of baccalaureate.

#### Measures taken in Primary Education

The timely dissemination of the Collaboration Protocol (as done in its time with the previous agreement) so that all interested teaching institutions in León and Zamora could be informed about the possibility of offering Galician language teaching led to a rapid expansion of the network of institutions. In primary education (in León) the number grew from the initial three institutions in the 2001-02 year to the current 12.

Noteworthy for its novelty was the extension in 2007-08 of the network of institutions offering Galician language in the province of Zamora. The said programme was effectively started with that course at the “Tuela-Bibey” Public College in Lubián, a locality in the *comarca* of Alta Sanabria in Zamora province.

Contrasting with what has occurred at institutions in El Bierzo, to date no Zamora college has asked to offer the Galician Language Promotion Programme.

#### Measures taken in Secondary Education

Order EDU/965/2005 of 14 June is extremely important, as it establishes the optional course “Galician Culture and Language” in Obligatory Secondary Education and approves its curriculum. It is an optional course prepared in collaboration with the *Xunta* of Galicia which opens the possibility of obtaining a certificate recognising basic level linguistic competence.

Likewise important was Order EDU/1190/2007 of 28 July, establishing the optional baccalaureate subject of “Galician Language and Culture” and approves its curriculum.

The teaching of this subject is conceived as being a continuation of that implemented in the 4<sup>th</sup> year of ESO.

#### Measures taken regarding Language Schools

Due to its proximity to the Autonomous Community of Galicia, Galician has been taught in the Official Language School of Ponferrada since the 2002-2003 academic year. There are currently 65 students studying Galician in courses covering three levels: basic, intermediate and advanced.

#### Measures taken regarding teacher training

The *Junta* of Castilla y León and the *Xunta* of Galicia organised and held the “Initiation Level Galician Language Course” from 31 January to 28 April 2005 at the CFIE of Ponferrada. Some 26 teachers participated in the 2004-05 course, of which 22 obtained the corresponding certificate.

During the 2005-06 course, between 17 January and 2 March the 75-hour “Perfecting Level Galician Language Course” was held at the CFIE of Ponferrada (60 hours attendance required), in which 15 masters were admitted and enrolled, of whom 14 obtained the corresponding certificate.

#### Evolution of enrolment of Galician language students:

During the 2001-2002 course there were three Pre-school and Primary Education institutions which began offering Galician Language per the Cooperation Agreement, for a total of 156 participating students; in 2008-2009 there were 13 Pre-school and Primary Education institutions which offered Galician Language, for a total of 884 participating students and a human resources outlay comprising the hiring of eight masters.

Galician Language was also offered in four Secondary Education Institutes (IES), for a total of 147 students and 4.5 teachers. At the Official Languages School of Ponferrada, there are, as indicated, 65 students enrolled in this course and two teachers hired. All in all this results in a total of 1,096 students studying the various teaching levels of Galician Language in 2009-10, and 14.5 contracted teachers.

The school institutions in the El Bierzo *comarca* in León which offer the Programme have received various prizes annually awarded by the Regional Ministry of Education of the *Xunta* of Galicia.

Regarding the Official Languages School of Ponferrada and its teaching of the Galician language, the *Xunta* of Galicia indicates that the curriculum was set for the basic and intermediate levels in 2007 and for the superior level in 2008. The *Xunta* asserts that the signing of the General Collaboration Protocol in 2006 implied, among other improvements with respect to the previous protocol signed in 2001, extending the educational offer to subsidised private institutions. It must nevertheless be noted that in the 2006-2008 period none of these institutions joined the programme. Another advance partly made possible by signing the 2006 protocol was that Galician language was included as an optional course in the 4<sup>th</sup> year of ESO (2006-2007 academic year) and in the two baccalaureate years (2007-2008 academic year), as opposed to the period prior to 2006, when Galician was only used as a teaching language in the subjects of Arts and Crafts and Knowledge of the Environment in pre-school and primary education, and in Social Sciences in secondary education. The results obtained may be said to be positive, as shown by the progressive increase in the number of students choosing to study the “Galician Language and Culture” subject each year since it began to be taught in 2006-2007.

The Royal Galician Academy specifies that Galician language is taught as an option at 13 primary institutions; in secondary it is offered at three institutions. In various institutions there is also the option to take non-linguistic subjects (Knowledge of the Environment) in Galician.

In academic year 2006-2007 925 students were taking Galician and in 2007-2008 999 students. In 2008-2009 the number of students took Galician in León was 1,038, in Pre-school and Primary Education, Secondary Education and at the Official Languages School (EOI) of Ponferrada. In 2009-2010 the number of enrolled students is 1,096 (2010 Xarmenta Report), indicating a slight upward trend.

In Zamora, the Royal Galician Academy specifies that Galician is offered at a Primary institution (Lubián, 19 students, 2008-2009 academic year, according to the Xarmenta report). At the Institute in Puebla de Sanabria the subject of Galician is not offered, even

though envisaged in the aforementioned Agreement. The number of students taught in Galician is tending to drop due to the non-existence of school-age population.

#### **THE PROMOTION OF STUDY AND RESEARCH ON REGIONAL OR MINORITY LANGUAGES AT UNIVERSITIES OR EQUIVALENT INSTITUTIONS**

Regarding publications, there is a large amount of linguistic research (including some theses) on Galician on the peripheral fringe, as well as the publication of texts by authors pertaining to this area such as Antolín Sánchez Mediante 1880-1944 (from Vegadeo), Antonio Fernández y Morales 1817-1896 (from El Bierzo), among others.

The language's identity and its socio-linguistic situation has also been the subject of scientific meetings and congresses such as the *2<sup>nd</sup> Permanent School Fermín Penzol* (held on 27-29 October 2006 by the University of Vigo in Villafranca and Cacabelos, whose town halls collaborated) and the *3<sup>rd</sup> Permanent School Fermín Penzol* (held on 25-27 January 2008 by the University of Vigo in Puebla de Sanabria, Lubián and Hermisente, whose town halls collaborated).

Regarding the other objectives and principles set out in article 7 of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages, no relevant information is noted.

### 2.1.3 GALICIAN IN ASTURIAS

#### INTRODUCTION

According to the Government of the Principality of Asturias, Galician in Asturias, Asturian Galician, Asturian-Galaic, Fala, western Asturias Fala or Astur-Galician is spoken by some 41,083 people in the rural part of western Asturias. The *Xunta* of Galicia, which says it has no reliable data regarding the Galician language's socio-linguistic situation in the territory of the Principality of Asturias, due to a lack of corresponding studies, estimates that about 40,000 people either speak Galician as their initial language or habitually use it in social interactions. For its part, the Royal Galician Academy indicates that a variety of Galician is spoken in 18 municipalities in far western Asturias with 44,916 inhabitants. It nevertheless explains that in the eastern parishes of four *concejos* [municipalities] (Navia, Allande, Villaión and Ibias) varieties of western Asturian and not eastern Galician are spoken, although it may contain traces of Galician (as opposed to Asturian).

According to data from the 2<sup>nd</sup> *Socio-linguistic Study of Asturias – 2002* by Francisco J. Llera Ramo and Pablo San Martín Antuña (published by the Asturian Language Academy in 2003), seven of every ten people surveyed (72%) say they speak Asturian Galician, one of every five (24%) say they can read it and one of every six (16%) say they can write it, while the level of passive comprehension reaches 22%. As for language use, one in four of those interviewed (24%) say they are more at home expressing themselves in Galician than in Castilian and one in three (34%) say they use both languages equally well. Only 7% said they expressed themselves better in Castilian. In any case, Galician in Asturias is preferred for more personal or family situations, with Castilian reserved for more formal uses.

Asturian Galician is also the mother tongue of the majority, for two of every three people (67%) use it as a first language, either alone (50%) or along with Castilian (17%). One of every three people (32%) uses Castilian as mother tongue. The generational decline is evident, as nearly six of every ten people use Asturian Galician with their parents and no more than three in ten use it also with their children.

As indicated previously in this report, the Royal Galician Academy conducted a survey between October and August 2004 of 460 people between 15 and 54 years old in

Galician-speaking territories covered by this report: Asturias, 217 respondents in the *concejos* of Castropol, El Franco, Navia and Tapia. We refer to the results of that survey in the section on Galician in León.

The said Royal Academy nevertheless points out some conclusions regarding the study in comparison with previous ones. The studies reflect the same tendency for the number of speakers to decline; indeed, in the ten years between the two surveys, in overall terms the number of habitual speakers dropped from 75% to 67%. When these figures are broken down by age the percentages for the minor age group are much lower. The causes for this decline are multiple. On the one hand, as these territories administratively pertain to other provinces, they do not identify (or little identify) with the renaissance and defence of Galician and this has impacted the lack of restored pride as a language group. This meant that when democracy resumed in Spain the language claim was very low and the legal recognition in various laws practically limited to rhetorical statements.

There have been no effective linguistic policies, because there has also been no insistent social demand. According to the Royal Galician Academy, in the case of Asturias the issue is aggravated by the fact that institutions do not recognise the speech types used in the western fringe bordering on Galicia as a variety of the Galician language and reject any kind of cross-border cooperation; it considers that the creation of a separate spelling and morphological standard is even being developed.

That academy, which defines itself in article 1 of its Statutes as being a “scientific institution whose fundamental aim is the study of Galician culture and especially the learning, defence and promotion of the Galician language”, and in article 4 declares that “Galician language is understood to be that proper to Galicia as well as its variants spoken in exterior territories” (among which Asturias is listed), views with concern the grave situation of decline among Galician language speakers in the territories outside the Autonomous Community of Galicia.

Regarding the name of the language spoken in Asturias, although majority doctrine holds that Galician is the language spoken by those inhabitants, its designation is not a peaceful subject among the distinct public authorities. Hence the Government of the Principality of Asturias and Asturian legislation label it Asturian Galician, considering that it has a neutral and strictly philological nature. The *Xunta* of Galicia and the Royal Galician Academy,

which counts among its academics a representative of Galician in Asturias, defends on the contrary the Galician nature of this language and calls it “Galician in Asturias”.

As this report does not seek to take any position on this unresolved question, the designations “Galician in Asturias” and “Asturian Galician” are used, as that is how it is used in writing by the Council of Europe, although it also indistinctly uses “Galician”.

## **THE RECOGNITION OF THE REGIONAL OR MINORITY LANGUAGES AS AN EXPRESSION OF CULTURAL WEALTH**

The Government of the Principality of Asturias asserts that Castilian or Spanish is the only official language in Asturias. Asturian Galician (like Asturian) enjoys legal recognition and a protection system set out in various legal texts: the Statute of Autonomy; the Law on the Use and Promotion of Asturian (which places Asturian Galician on a par with Asturian); the decrees on teaching curriculums; and the decrees to restore and officialise place names. In this way Galician is transversally dealt with the measures concerning usage in administration, place names and teaching, etc. That is, the legislation is common for Asturian and Asturian Galician, not specific for each modality. Both enjoy the same protection and support framework. Asturian Galician’s legal framework specifically includes:

- The Statute of Autonomy of the Principality of Asturias (Organic Law 7/1981 of 30 December, reformed by Organic Law 1/1999 of 5 February), which generically covers oversight of the linguistic modalities of Asturias under the label “local variants”;
- Law 1/1998 of 23 March on the Use and Promotion of Bable/Asturian, which establishes in its article 2: “The system for the protection, respect, oversight and development set out in this law for Bable/Asturian shall be extended, by special regulation, to Galician/Asturian in the areas where it has the nature of specific linguistic modality”;
- Decree 38/2002 of 4 April, regulating the Advisory Council on Place Names of the Principality of Asturias;
- Decree 98/2002 of 18 July, establishing the procedure used when restoring and establishing Asturian place names;
- The 2005-2007 Asturian social normalisation plan;



- Decree 56/2007 of 24 May, which regulates planning and establishes the primary education curriculum in the Principality of Asturias;
- **Decree 74/2007 of 14 June, which regulates planning and establishes the obligatory secondary education curriculum in the Principality of Asturias;**
- Decree 75/2008 of 6 August, which establishes the planning and curriculum for the baccalaureate;
- Decree 85/2008 of 3 September, which establishes the curriculum of the second cycle of pre-school education;
- Resolution of 29 December 2008 of the Regional Ministry of Education and Science, which reorganises the teaching and curriculum of secondary education for adults and regulates the test for directly obtaining the title of Graduate in Obligatory Secondary Education;
- Decree 123/2008 of 27 November, concerning the organic structure of the Regional Ministry of Culture and Tourism: creation of the General Directorate of Language Policy.

For its part the *Xunta* of Galicia affirms that Galician is not ranked as an official language in the Principality of Asturias, and that Organic Law 7/1981 of 30 December, the Statute of Autonomy of Asturias, makes no mention whatsoever of the Galician language. But it is mentioned under the label “Galician/Asturian” in Law 1/98 of 23 March on the use and promotion of Bable/Asturian, whose article 2 states that “The system for the protection, respect, oversight and development set out in this law for Bable/Asturian shall be extended, by special regulation, to Galician/Asturian in the areas where it has the nature of specific linguistic modality”. According to the *Xunta* of Galicia, the “special regulation” referred to there has never been developed by the Principality of Asturias.

Finally, the Royal Galician Academy comments that the Government of the Principality approved on 24 February 2005 a *Social Normalisation Plan for Asturian (2005-2007)*, which treats Galician (in the plan called Asturian Galician or Fala in western Asturias) similarly to Bable or Asturian. These were measures meant to promote use of the specific language in administration, media and teaching, and to establish traditional place names and make them official; etc.

The Royal Academy nevertheless recalls that in its second report on Spain the Committee of Experts describes the situation of Galician in Asturias (par. 94) in these terms: “However, during the “on-the-spot” visit several non-governmental sources underlined that in practice very little value is attached to this language and that in several instances its specificity compared to Asturian is denied. Although the competent authorities show a commitment in principle to promote this language, a greater effort to promote the specific identity of Galician in the Asturias seems to be necessary”. The aforementioned Royal Academy considers that the situation described by the experts in the second report continues and is getting worse.

## **THE FACILITATION AND/OR ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE USE OF REGIONAL OR MINORITY LANGUAGES, IN SPEECH AND WRITING, IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE LIFE**

The Government of Asturias affirms that its goal is to promote and increase the visibility of Asturian Galician in its territory, encouraging respect and public presence. The vitality of Asturian Galician among the population is a positive factor in this endeavour, while the area’s number of inhabitants (just over 40,000) is a limitation. Specific measures have thereby been established to promote its use in public life, always respecting the principles of freedom and voluntary use by citizens. Specifically, the normalisation and use of Galician is supported: in the scope of the municipalities and communities in the Eo-Navia region; in the publication of books; in usage by companies operating in the area; in local media; and in the activities of cultural and citizens associations.

In recent years efforts have been made to standardise Asturian Galician to facilitate its usage and dissemination. Regardless of its philological affiliation, Asturian Galician is endowed with its own linguistic rules and spelling, set out in the *Spelling Standards for Asturian Galician* published by the Asturian Language Academy in 2007, based in turn on the *Proposed Spelling and Morphological Standards for Asturian Galician*, published in 1993 by the Government of Asturias. Said standards are generally used in written Asturian Galician (official place names, for instance, use that spelling).

Various dialectal studies and lexical monographs on the region are also available (without being exhaustive the following can be cited: *El habla de El Franco (una variedad lingüística del Occidente de Asturias)*, by José García García – 1983; *Vocabulario d’A Roda (Tapia)*, by Jacinto Díaz López and Manuel García Galano – 1994, with a second

improved version in 1996; *Vocabulario de Mántaras (Tapia) Aportacións al léxico del galego-asturiano*, by Xosé Miguel Suárez Fernández – 1996; *Vocabulario da Veiga*, by José Antonio Fernández Vior – 1998; and *El habla de A Veiga*, by the same author), although a standard-setting dictionary has yet to be produced.

Below we review the most outstanding aspects concerning the use and promotion of Asturian Galician in public life:

- Article 4 of Law 1/98 of 23 March on the Use and Promotion of Bable/Asturian establishes in its point 1 that all citizens have the right to use Bable/Asturian (and Asturian Galician, per the provisions of its article 2) and to express themselves in same, orally and in writing; in point 2 it explains that the use of Bable/Asturian is valid for all effects in oral or written communications by citizens vis-à-vis the Principality of Asturias.

If a citizen presents a document written in Asturian or Galician Asturian, if not directly dealt with it may be forwarded to the Office of Language Policy and since 2009 to the dependent Translation Unit of the General Directorate of Language Policy for its translation, so that the corresponding administrative process can continue.

So until 2008 the Principality's Office of Language Policy actually served as an official translation service until creation of a specific body as envisaged in the Law on the Use and Promotion of Asturian. A body of administrative texts in Asturian was hence compiled and made available for the various respective entities.

Per an agreement dated 18 March 2009 the Asturian Government created a *Translation Unit* depending directly on the General Directorate of Language Policy of the Regional Ministry for Culture and Tourism. This new translation department, as set out in Law 1/1998 of 23 March on the use and promotion of Bable/Asturian, is responsible for ensuring the correctness and legal equivalence of translations of Bable/Asturian or Asturian Galician and Castilian, providing public authorities with the respective services of translation, interpretation and terminology. It uses a simple procedure, an ordered operational mechanism and the speed necessary for proper functioning of the corresponding administrative process. The duties of this Translation Unit are: to translate or certify validity, depending on the case, of any texts to be published in Asturian in the Official Gazettes of the Principality of Asturias and the General Council of the Principality of Asturias; to undertake any Bable/Asturian /

Castilian or Asturian Galician / Castilian translations required by either public powers exercising their responsibilities or by advisory or assessment bodies of the Principality of Asturias in matters concerning the use and promotion of Bable; and for any other function in which the translation material is requested by legal order. The translation unit also assumes all functions concerning the translation, interpretation and terminology of Asturian Galician;

- The signing in 2009 of a *Protocol to the Framework Collaboration Agreement between the Administration of the Principality of Asturias and the University of Oviedo for the Asturian/Castilian Translation of Writings and Documents Presented in the General Registry or in the Auxiliary Registries of the University of Oviedo*, in which Asturian and Asturian Galician are treated equally. This protocol functions under the aegis of the Framework Agreement signed in September 1996 by the Principality of Asturias and the University of Oviedo with the aim of facilitating permanent collaboration between both institutions in matters of an academic, scientific and cultural nature of interest for Asturian society. Specifically, this protocol establishes the framework and conditions governing collaboration between the Regional Ministry of Culture and Tourism of the Principality of Asturias and the University of Oviedo for translating (via the Translation Unit of the Principality's administration) into Castilian writings received by the University of Oviedo in Asturian, as well as other related translations or consultations agreed to by either institution;
- Regarding local authorities a number of town halls and communities have in recent years added services or offices for language normalisation, promoted and economically backed by the Government of Asturias. Specifically and with respect to the Asturian Galician area, in 2008 an Office for the Coordination of Cultural and Language Activities opened in the Navia Historical Park, which groups nine town halls (Boal, Coaña, El Franco, Grandas de Salime, Illano, Navia, Pesoz, Tapia de Casariego and Villayón). Another Office for the Coordination of Cultural and Language Activities opened in the Community of Oscos-Eo, which groups the municipalities of Castropol, Vegadeo, San Tirso de Abres, Taramundi, Villanueva de Oscos, San Martín de Oscos and Santa Eulalia de Oscos.

The opening of these two offices means that the Asturian Government virtually covers all the territory where Asturian Galician is spoken;

- Use of Asturian Galician by institutional representatives: the Asturian Government, especially via the Directorate General of Language Policy, uses Asturian Galician in

oral and written communications addressed to the territory of Navia-Eo. The (autonomous and municipal) institutional representatives frequently use Asturian Galician in public acts;

- Cultural production: in recent years its use has been consolidated in cultural expression, for a large number of musicians, writers, theatre groups, etc, chose to use this language modality, thus contributing to its prestige and social standing. Keep in mind that we are talking about a small population (41,000 inhabitants in the region) with a logically limited number of creators, albeit with a notable vitality encouraged by public institutions – for example, in organisation of the October 2008 “1<sup>st</sup> Meeting of Asturian Galician Writers” in A Veiga and in publication of the first literary magazine, *Trabatel*, now issuing its second edition;
- Recovery and standardisation of place names: the Government has worked to recover and officialise place names in various municipalities. In those *concejos* whose place names have already been officialised by the Government of Asturias, a public information campaign was undertaken to increase awareness of traditional names, explaining why it is necessary to make them official and use them. The campaign was conducted by the Government in collaboration with the town halls and provided neighbours, institutions, teaching institutions and companies with a foldout guide containing the list of official names and a map;
- Training: organisation of basic Asturian Galician courses promoted by town halls in collaboration with the Government of the Principality and addressed to citizens, municipal employees and journalists;
- Implementation of language awareness campaigns:
  - ❖ Year 2006: Radio advertising campaign to promote the presence of Asturian culture in the company and business context. The campaign took place during the Christmas period with a view to encouraging purchases of native language books and music, using the text: “*Nestas Navidades, fai el que máis presta. Regala un libro y un disco na túa fala. Á xente que queres, regálayes un pedacín da túa terra. Oficina de Política Llingüística. Conseyeiría de Cultura del Principao d’Asturias*” [This Christmas do something useful. Give a book and record in your language. Give those you love a piece of your land. Office of Language Policy. Regional Ministry of the Principality of Asturias];

- ❖ Year 2006: Campaign on use of Asturian in business. The campaign offered merchants shop window labels with the word “Rebaxas” (Sale) and signs for the business’s entrance with the words “Aberto/Pechao” (Open/Closed).
- Use of the language in news media: by the annual award of *subsidies to the news media for the social normalisation of Asturian and, in its context, of Asturian Galician* economic assistance budgeted at €380,000 is granted to news, radio, television or Internet outlets to cover expenses deriving from the production of spaces where Asturian (or Asturian Galician as appropriate) is used habitually in general information, in periodical and established spaces or in extraordinary programmes of special interest; such use must however always contribute to the normalisation and enhanced standing of the language’s social use and be in spaces pertaining to the respective news media and assumed by same;

Specifically, the two subsidised spaces for Asturian Galician are:

- ❖ Television programme “Cousas nosas” on Localia ORT (4,000 euros).
- ❖ Radio programme “Falando a xeito” on Cadena SER (2,800 euros).

The “Rapalacóis” Cultural Association also maintains the website

<http://www.falaviva.net>, which includes news items exclusively in Asturian Galician;

- Programme of subsidies for the normalisation and use of Asturian Galician: several town halls in the region regularly receive subsidies to standardise Asturian Galician in various activities. Also subsidised are associations’ activities, the publication of books in Asturian Galician, studies about Asturian Galician and literary prizes, etc. Overall, a total of 85,151.26 euros was laid out in the 2006-2008 period to subsidise activities in Asturian Galician;
  - a) *Book Publication*: In 2006, 2007 and 2008 90% of the projects presented in Asturian Galician were subsidised.

YEAR	OUTLAY	NUMBER OF ASTURIAN GALICIAN PROJECTS	
		Presented	Subsidised
2006	190,000 €	5	4
2007	190,000 €	1	1
2008	190,000 €	4	4
Overall amount granted			21,091 €

b) *Action of local bodies*: In the 2006-2008 period 77.41% of the projects which included actions to promote Asturian Galician were subsidised.

YEAR	OUTLAY	NUMBER OF ASTURIAN GALICIAN PROJECTS	
		Presented	Subsidised
2006	170,900 €	13	8
2007	180,742 €	10	8
2008	180,742 €	8	8
<b>Overall amount granted</b>			<b>29,900 €</b>

c) *Action of associations and other non-profit entities*: in the 2006-2008 period all projects concerning Asturian Galician were subsidised.

YEAR	OUTLAY	NUMBER OF ASTURIAN GALICIAN PROJECTS	
		Presented	Subsidised
2006	55,000 €	2	2
2007	75,000 €	4	4
2008	75,000 €	2	2
<b>Overall amount granted</b>			<b>5,301.47 €</b>

d) *Studies in or about Asturian Galician*: in the years 2006-2008 all the projects associated to Asturian Galician were subsidised.

YEAR	OUTLAY	NUMBER OF ASTURIAN GALICIAN PROJECTS	
		Presented	Subsidised
2006	20,000 €	2	2
2007	20,000 €	3	3
2008	20,000 €	3	3
<b>Overall amount granted</b>			<b>19,228.72 €</b>

e) *Action of private companies*: The use of Asturian Galician in all kinds of business activities is also subsidised. Only two actions were presented in the 2006-2008 period:

YEAR	OUTLAY	NUMBER OF ASTURIAN GALICIAN PROJECTS	
		Presented	Subsidised
2006	60,000 €	2	2
<b>Overall amount granted</b>			<b>600 €</b>

f) *Promotion of music in Asturian Galician*: In the 2006-2008 period only one project was

presented for music publication in Asturian Galician:

YEAR	OUTLAY	NUMBER OF PROJECTS IN ASTURIAN GALICIAN	
		Presented	Subsidised
2008	45,000 €	1	1
Overall amount granted			4,003.95 €

Also, in 2007 the “Best Song Prize” was created for works in Asturian or Asturian Galician and has since been awarded annually with a view to acknowledging and boosting creative work by the musicians of Asturias. The prize’s goal is to distinguish the best song whose lyrics are in Asturian or Galician Asturian language, per criteria of musical, literary and linguistic quality. The requirements are that it be a song commercialised during the year before the call for applications, be published and recorded for the first time and be an originally created musical work in any genre, and not be existing traditional works or versions or adaptations of creative works originally published in any other language. The prize announcement and award ceremony take place during a gala held each year on 21 February. In 2008 the group Dulcamara won with the Asturian Galician song “Nosh”.

- g) *Literary creation in Asturian Galician*: With a view to enhancing the practical possibilities of dedication to creative activity, subsidies are offered to promote literary creation in Asturian Galician in the poetry, narrative, theatre and essay modalities. All applications in the 2006-2008 period were subsidised:

YEAR	OUTLAY	NUMBER OF ASTURIAN GALICIAN PROJECTS	
		Presented	Subsidised
2006	15,000 €	2	2
2007	15,000 €	1	1
2008	15,000 €	1	1
Overall amount granted			5,026.12 €

For its part, the *Xunta* of Galicia holds that the presence of Galician in public news media is virtually non-existent. Barring Galicia Television and Galician Radio, which extend their broadcasts to several municipalities in the Eo-Navia border area, no other public media uses the Galician language, not even occasionally. The same can be said about the most widely distributed print media in the region. Some citizens groups, such as the Abertal



Association, have undertaken activities meant to raise awareness, achieve political recognition and promote the use of Galician in the Eo-Navia region.

The Royal Galician Academy adds that the Television of the Principality of Asturias (TPA) has been functioning since January 2006 and nowadays about 20% of its broadcasts are in Asturian (the other 80% in Castilian), and that since it began it has never used the Asturian variety of Galician. Until late 2009 viewers in the Galician-speaking region could tune into Galician Television [TVG], which broadcasts continually in the Galician language, despite the opposition of some official institutions and media in Asturias. But with the end of analogue emissions in 2010 there is no free coverage for digital terrestrial TVG.

There is a digital daily (at <http://www.vieiros.com/edicions/17/terra-eonavia/>) which has a special section for the Eo-Navia region in the Galician of Asturias. Forums and blogs, etc, on the internet which use ordinary Galician or its Asturian variety are rare but do exist.

There is a discrete presence of literary and essay creation in publications on both paper and electronic supports, in the variety called “Galician from Asturias” and the officially denominated “Asturian Galician”.

Among the publications are a large number of language research works (including some theses) about Galician in the exterior fringe, as well as editions of texts by writers from that region.

Regarding cultural creations, noteworthy is production of the documentary titled *Fronteiras. Un percorrido polos límites xeográficos e culturais de Galicia* [Frontiers – a trip through the geographic and cultural limits of Galicia] (2007), focusing on the social and language problems of Galician-speaking areas in Asturias, León and Zamora.

In areas where exterior Galician is spoken (mainly in Asturias and León) some cultural associations exist solely to defend the language. Among the most active during the period covered in this report are, for Asturian territory, “Abertal” (which defends and uses the *Galician of Asturias*) and “Xeira” (which defends this language variety as *Asturian Galician*, on the fringes of ordinary Galician).

**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**

The Government of Asturias states that the governments of Asturias and Galicia have held nine official summits to date (the last in April 2008), which include sector-related boards set up to discuss different aspects affecting both Autonomous Communities. Yet none of them have dealt with the language question and there are no agreements or draft agreements by both Communities concerning Asturian Galician.

Note that Galicia and Asturias are neighbouring Autonomous Communities sharing many cultural and historic ties, a link all the more evident in border areas of Asturias and Lugo province. Yet in the Eo-Navia *concejos* [municipalities] the Government of Asturias holds exclusive powers for language policies. This exclusive power derives from current legislation and plans: the Statute of Autonomy, Law for the Use and Promotion of Asturian and Decrees concerning place names, etc.

For its part, the *Xunta* of Galicia reports that in the 2006-2008 period no collaboration agreement on language matters was signed by the Autonomous Communities of Galicia and of the Principality of Asturias.

The *General Plan for Normalisation of the Galician Language* (approved by the Galician Legislature on 7 September 2004) considered cross-border cooperation in language policy matters. This cooperation has taken place between the governments of Galicia and Castilla y León – a Protocol was signed in August 2006 (valid until 2011) between the two Communities' Regional Ministers for Education, consolidated on 20 January 2010 in a new Protocol signed by the Presidents of the two Communities.

**THE PROVISION OF APPROPRIATE FORMS AND MEANS FOR THE TEACHING AND STUDY OF REGIONAL OR MINORITY LANGUAGES AT ALL APPROPRIATE STAGES**

For the Government of Asturias, Law 1/1998 of 23 March on the Use and Promotion of Bable/Asturian provides the legal framework for developing the policy of promoting said language, which is extended to Asturian Galician in the areas where it is a native language variety. That Law contains a chapter dedicated to teaching.

There is no doubt that the teaching of Asturian Galician is one of the most important supports for the process of language normalisation. As established in the aforementioned law, the subject of Asturian Galician is compulsorily in all of the region's educational institutions; its learning is voluntary and it is taught within the academic schedule and considered an integral part of the curriculum.

The Government of the Principality of Asturias, aware of language promotion's importance in the educational system, has also been offering through its Regional Ministry for Education and Science the tools it deems the most appropriate for ensuring that the process of Asturian Galician schooling is offered with the same criteria as for other subjects. In recent years steps have been taken to ensure standardised and quality schooling:

- The publication of Asturian Galician curriculums for all educational levels: Pre-school, Primary, Secondary, Baccalaureate and Adults. Its references are as follows: Decree 85/2008 of 3 September, establishing the curriculum for the second cycle of Pre-school Education; Decree 56/2007 of 24 May, regulating the planning and establishing the curriculum for Primary Education in the Principality of Asturias; Decree 74/2007 of 14 June, regulating the planning and establishing the curriculum for Obligatory Secondary Education in the Principality of Asturias; Decree 75/2008 of 6 August, establishing the planning and curriculum for the Baccalaureate; Resolution of 29 December 2008 of the Regional Ministry for Education and Science, which organises the teaching and curriculum for Secondary Education for Adults;
- Holding of activities to support the teaching of Asturian Galician: the area's educational institutions organise didactic concerts, literary workshops and theatre performances in Asturian Galician, jointly promoted by the Regional Ministries of Culture and Tourism, and Education and Science, of the Principality of Asturias;
- Distribution of bibliographical material to support the teaching/learning process: dictionaries, readers, methodological and didactic support material, didactic games, etc;
- Specific plan for continual training within the Regional Teacher Training Plan;

- Supervision by the Educational Inspection Service of the schooling process;
- Development of an information campaign on enrolment in the Asturian Galician course;
- Website supporting teachers of Asturian Galician;
- Proposed formation of a Working Group to produce manuals for teaching/learning Asturian Galician.

The benefits of implementing this policy to support the Asturian Galician schooling process have resulted in maintaining the number of institutions offering the subject, the number of students who choose it and the number of teachers hired to teach it.

GENERAL SCHOOLING FIGURES  
ASTURIAN GALICIAN

Primary Education – Public Teaching						
Academic Year	Total Institutions	Institutions with Asturian Galician		Students	Students with Asturian Galician	
		No.	%		No.	%
2006-2007	18	7	38.8	1,269	278	21.7
2007-2008	18	7	38.8	1,242	256	20.6
2008-2009	18	8	44.4	1,252	251	20.1
2009-2010	18	8	44.4	1,145	252	22.0
Obligatory Secondary Education – Public Teaching						
Academic Year	Total Institutions	Institutions with Asturian Galician		Students	Students with Asturian Galician	
		No.	%		No.	%
2006-2007	7	5	71.4	1,084	199	18.3
2007-2008	7	5	71.4	1,031	208	20.1
2008-2009	7	4	57.1	1,095	198	18.1
2009-2010	7	4	57.1	964	124	12.8
Baccalaureate – Public Teaching						
Academic Year	Total Institutions	Institutions with Asturian Galician		Students	Students with Asturian Galician	
		No.	%		No.	%
2006-2007	3	1	33.3	390	15	3.8
2007-2008	3	1	33.3	383	23	6.0
2008-2009	3	1	33.3	418	10	2.3
2009-2010	3	1	33.3	375	11	2.5

In all levels and stages at primary and secondary schools in the Principality of Asturias, the subject of Asturian Language or Asturian Galician, depending on the institution's location, is compulsorily offered by the institution; for the students it is a voluntary option. Since academic year 2005-2006 the Regional Ministry for Education and Science has counted an employee responsible for coordinating and monitoring schooling in the subject of Asturian Language or Asturian Galician, holding periodical meetings with teachers and backing training courses, etc.

The aforementioned teacher training is an action of major importance within the process of teaching the Asturian Language and Asturian Galician. After an initial period in which training was undertaken by institutions such as the Asturian Language Academy and the Regional Ministry for Education and Culture, since 1994 the University of Oviedo has been offering for separate titles courses to become an expert and specialist in Asturian Language. On the other hand, in the framework of the Regional Teacher Training Plan, the Regional Ministry for Education and Science works with the Asturian Language Academy to offer courses meant to develop teacher training. This collaboration has been developed for the authorisation and capacity-building of teachers who teach Asturian Galician in educational institutions in the Navia-Eo area. Also, and per the Regional Teacher Training Plan, the Regional Ministry for Education and Science has conceived a specific programme for teachers of Asturian language and Asturian Galician. Courses, seminars, working groups and symposiums, etc are offered and held, to ensure continual training of the teachers teaching this subject in the different stages of the educational system.

The Royal Galician Academy notes that during the period covered by this report the Regional Ministry of Culture, News Media and Tourism of the Government of the Principality of Asturias conducted (simultaneously with those for Asturian) information campaigns meant to encourage primary and secondary school students to sign up for the optional subject of "Asturian Galician". In the academic year 2005-2006 campaign, it was indicated that the number of students enrolled in this subject during the previous academic year had been 256 at "Schools" and 184 at "Institutes". According to reports not broken down the trend is downward.

## **THE PROMOTION OF STUDY AND RESEARCH ON REGIONAL OR MINORITY LANGUAGES AT UNIVERSITIES OR EQUIVALENT INSTITUTIONS**

In Asturias there is only one university, that of Oviedo, which in its Statutes (approved by Decree 233/2003 of 28 November of the Principality of Asturias and published in the Official Gazette of the Principality on the date 17 December 2003) centres its study and research efforts in Asturian and not Galician.

Regarding usage strictly in the scopes of research, the University of Oviedo nevertheless modified in 2009 its regulations to include the possibility that citizens can address themselves to same in Asturian (or Asturian Galician).

As for the other objectives and principles set out in article 7 of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages, no relevant information is noted.

## **2.2. ASTURIAN AND LEONESE (ASTURIAS AND CASTILLA Y LEÓN)**

Asturian is the language spoken in different municipalities of the Autonomous Community of the Principality of Asturias, except on the Community's western fringe, where Galician is spoken. Leonese is what is spoken in several municipalities of the principalities of León and Zamora of the Autonomous Community of Castilla y León.

These languages shall be reported, separating by epigraphs those spoken in the Principality of Asturias and in the Autonomous Community of Castilla y León, in accordance with what is set out in article 7 of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages, with an introduction providing general information on the language's situation in each of those two Autonomous Communities.

The reason for giving these two languages a separate treatment within a same epigraph of the report derives from examination of the doctrine of the historian Menéndez Pidal, who defined Astur-Leonese as being a linguistic domain between Galician-Portuguese and Castilian, linguistically placed in the West Iberian group and arising due to the particular evolution Latin underwent in the kingdoms of Asturias and León. The Astur-Leonese subgroup is subdivided into occidental, central and oriental Astur-Leonese, and is at the same time called Asturian (as in the Statute of Autonomy of Asturias), Leonese (as in the Statute of Autonomy of Castilla y León) and Mirandese in Miranda do Douro (officially recognised by the Portuguese Republic).

To report on these languages the *Junta* of Castilla y León and the Government of the Principality of Asturias (regional administrations) have been consulted. Also consulted were the respective ministries (state administration).

### **2.2.1 ASTURIAN IN ASTURIAS**

#### **INTRODUCTION**

According to various socio-linguistic surveys produced by the Government of the Principality of Asturias, some 250,000 people speak Asturian (a fourth of the population of Asturias), a significant minority.

## **THE RECOGNITION OF THE REGIONAL OR MINORITY LANGUAGES AS AN EXPRESSION OF CULTURAL WEALTH**

The legal framework for this development is on the one hand the Statute of Autonomy and on the other Law 1/1998 on the Use and Promotion of Bable/Asturian.

Language policy in Asturias was implemented in the very first legislature of the Asturian Autonomous Community in response to the demand by a part of society which sought concrete measures for language promotion and protection.

There has since been a tacit consensus regarding that language policy, which has determined the action lines all these years, almost independently of the political parties forming the government and with the active principle of promotion and voluntariness. These guidelines for language policy are sustained on four pillars: fomenting use, teaching, news media and place names, which also correspond to chapters II and V of the aforesaid Law on the Use and Promotion.

## **THE NEED FOR RESOLUTE ACTION TO PROMOTE REGIONAL OR MINORITY LANGUAGES IN ORDER TO SAFEGUARD THEM**

The Government of the Principality of Asturias created in 2003 the Public Communication Entity of the Principality of Asturias, a public service contributing to the political, territorial, linguistic and social cohesion of Asturias. Two multimedia companies depend on this entity: Televisión del Principado de Asturias S.A. (TPA S.A.) and Radio del Principado de Asturias S.A. (RPA S.A.).

Since its creation, Radio Televisión del Principado de Asturias (RTPA) has met the media demand of Asturian society as a faithful reflection of the pluralistic reality of the Autonomous Community. In this regard, and bearing in mind the news media's influence on the behaviour of speakers, RTPA has ensured that its programming maintains an attitude of special respect and support for the Asturian language, promoting its use and where necessary its maintenance – all in compliance with current legislation.

There are thus specific programmes in the Asturian language, on both public radio and television. Some of these programmes are backed by the Regional Ministry of Tourism of



the Principality of Asturias, which endorsed the Asturian language's presence in the Public Communication Entity of the Principality of Asturias:

❖ Year 2007:

- ✓ Instruction to manage material, technical and service-related actions required to dub in Asturian the television programme titled "El Cuentacuentos de Presta Asgaya", comprising 145 chapters. An amount of €39,886.60 was set aside for this agreement.

❖ Years 2007 and 2008:

- ✓ Instruction to manage material, technical and service-related actions needed to produce the television programme "Camín de Cantares", whose aim is to preserve the extensive oral tradition of Asturian culture vis-à-vis traditional music with songs and ballads, as well as dance, with a total of 26 30-minute chapters. This audiovisual work is broadcast by Televisión del Principado de Asturias SA; an amount of 114,336.88 euros (14,300 euros in 2007; 100,036.88 euros in 2008) was set aside for this agreement;
- ✓ Instruction to manage the material, technical and service-related actions needed to produce the television programme "Pieces", which is meant to disseminate and promote use of the Asturian language among citizens, with a total of 47 30-minute chapters. This audiovisual work is broadcast by Televisión del Principado de Asturias SA; an amount of 210,690 euros (22,000 euros in 2007; 188,690 euros in 2008) was set aside for this agreement.

The Government of the Principality of Asturias contributes to the dissemination of Asturian in the news media by drawing up economic support plans to ensure that news media habitually use the native language. Through the annual award of *subsidies to the news media for the social normalisation of Asturian and, in its context, of Asturian Galician* economic assistance is thus granted to periodical, radio, television or internet companies to cover expenses deriving from the production of spaces where Asturian (or Asturian Galician in its context) is used habitually in general information, in periodical and established spaces or in extraordinary programmes of special interest; such use must however always contribute to the normalisation and enhanced standing of the language's social use and be in spaces configured as pertaining to the respective media and assumed by same.

The annual award of subsidies to the media facilitates the broadcast of a good number of radio programmes in Asturian or Asturian Galician. Specifically, between 2006 and 2008 a

total of 28 actions were financed, including cultural, musical and informative programmes of a regional nature, sports broadcasts and those addressed to children and young people. Three of the subsidised media outlets broadcast entirely in Asturian.

The annual award of subsidies to news media likewise facilitates the broadcast of a good number of television programmes and spaces in Asturian or Asturian Galician. Specifically, between 2006 and 2008 a total of 12 actions were financed, including informative, cultural or school programmes; documentaries; and cartoon video clips.

The Television of the Principality of Asturias also offers varied television programming in the Asturian language with the production and broadcast of the following programmes: *Pieces*, *Camín de Cantares*, *Nos*, *Al Aldu* and *Presta Asgaya*.

Subsidies are annually awarded to companies for the production of music, cinema and videos in the Asturian language or Asturian Galician, for an overall outlay in the 2006-2008 period of €230,000 (130,000 for musical production + 100,000 for cinema and video productions).

The annual award of subsidies to news media is open to the participation of companies holding news media in the Asturian context and enables economic support for the regular publication of press articles in the Asturian language or in Asturian Galician. Specifically, a total of 38 actions were financed, for both periodicals and magazines (digital or print) published entirely in the native language, and others in Castilian which include pages in Asturian language or Asturian Galician. Due to this support, Asturian and Asturian Galician count an exclusive media outlet (the weekly *Les Noticies*) and are present in the most widely distributed Asturian dailies (*La Nueva España*, *El Comercio* and *La Voz de Asturias*), as well as in other medium-sized or small periodicals.

An “Advanced Asturian Language Course for Information Professionals” was taught in 2006 – a natural continuation of the basic level course offered in 2005.

## **THE FACILITATION AND/OR ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE USE OF REGIONAL OR MINORITY LANGUAGES, IN SPEECH AND WRITING, IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE LIFE**

The autonomous administration counted in 2006, 2007 and up to November 2008 a Language Policy Office dependent on the Directorate General for Cultural Promotion and Language Policy of the Regional Ministry of Culture and Tourism. Said Office's duties involved the implementation, coordination with other administrations, control and evaluation of the programmes needed to develop a language policy which socially normalises and guarantees the use of Bable/Asturian, as well as those necessary for its protection, promotion and dissemination.

By Decree 123/2008 of 27 November, of organic structure of the Regional Ministry of Culture and Tourism (BOPA of 28-XI-2008), a Directorate General of Language Policy was created, responsible for "the planning, implementation, coordination with other administrations, control and evaluation of the programmes needed to develop a language policy which socially normalises and guarantees the use of Bable/Asturian, as well as its protection, promotion and dissemination. It will also carry out the Regional Ministry's duties with respect to the Advisory Council on Place Names". The Language Policy Service and an administrative translation unit depend on the Directorate General for Language Policy.

Regarding local administration, a number of town halls and communities have in recent years set up Language Normalisation Offices or Services. In 2006 and 2007 there were a total of 10 such services, covering 16 Asturian municipalities: Avilés, Cangas del Narcea, Lena, Langreo, Mieres, San Martín del Rey Aurelio, Siero, Community of Cabo Peñas (Carreño and Gozón), Community of Comarca de la Sidra (Nava, Villaviciosa, Colunga, Sariego, Cabranes and Bimenes) and Gijón. Normalisation services thus cover the population of all these *concejos*, which stands at 564,369 people. Also, in 2008 three new services opened in the municipalities of Corvera, Laviana and the supra-municipal scope of the Navia Historical Park which groups nine town halls (Boal, Coaña, El Franco, Grandas de Salime, Eilao, Navia, Pesoz, Tapia de Casariego and Villayón), covering 56,357 personas. In sum, the services distributed throughout Asturian territory cover 620,726 people, well over half the Asturian population.

The Regional Ministry of Culture and Tourism considers it worthwhile, within the framework of its support policy for town halls, to enable the implementation and functioning of the Language Normalisation Services in the municipal context. For this reason it annually grants via its Language Policy Office a subsidy to each of those town halls to hire

personnel to staff those services, besides also subsidising specific projects and activities developed by same.

Endowing local authorities with Language Normalisation Services furthers development of a broad range of activities which, always respecting the principles of freedom and voluntary use by citizens, contribute to social dissemination of the Asturian language.

Language Normalisation in the municipal context implies a number of measures which can be gradually applied per the criteria of each *concejo*: the use of Asturian in municipal documents, in advertisements, in official announcements, in municipal news media, in public street signs and labels, respect for traditional place names, names of municipal dependencies, use of Asturian by part of the municipal authorities and employees, right of citizens to freely use the Asturian language in their relations with municipal institutions, language training for citizens, promotion of Asturian's use in company and business life, as well as in cultural undertakings, etc.

The Language Normalisation Services are technically coordinated by the Language Policy Office and function as administrative units which resolve all language needs at internal level and work externally with a view to achieving widespread use of Asturian. They offer a public service to citizens, ensure that the residents' language rights are respected, and assume that the Asturian language pertains to the municipality, as it is the one used by part of its population. It must be kept in mind that the town halls play a large role in ensuring the widespread use of Asturian, due to their strategic placement in the administrative hierarchy and their closeness to citizens and to the diverse socio-economic and cultural activities in the territories they administer.

The Asturian government and its institutions support the Language Normalisation measures promoted by the *concejos* and communities of *concejos* by financing the functioning of their Language Normalisation Offices or Services, so that the latter can implement all those measures to ensure the widespread use of Asturian. The following table details the amounts of the subsidies granted by the Regional Ministry of Culture and Tourism via its Language Policy Office to the various local bodies endowed with Normalisation Services between 2006 and 2008.

<b>BENEFICIARY AND REASON</b>	<b>OUTLAY 2006</b>	<b>OUTLAY 2007</b>	<b>OUTLAY 2008</b>
Town Hall of Langreo. For activities of its Language Normalisation Office.	19,000 €	20,906 €	20,906 euros
Town Hall of Lena. For activities of its Language Normalisation Office.	6,500 €	20,000 €	20,000 euros
Community of Cabo Peñas. For activities of its Language Normalisation Office.	17,000 €	17,002 €	17,002 €

<b>BENEFICIARY AND REASON</b>	<b>OUTLAY 2006</b>	<b>OUTLAY 2007</b>	<b>OUTLAY 2008</b>
Town Hall of Siero. For activities of its Language Normalisation Office.	20,000 €	21,000 €	21,000 €
Town Hall of Cangas del Narcea. For activities of its Language Normalisation Office.	9,500 €	9,750 €	9,750 €
Town Hall of Avilés. For activities of its Language Normalisation Office.	14,100 €	17,764 €	17,764 €
Town Hall of San Martín del Rey Aurelio. For activities of its Language Normalisation Office.	13,000 €	13,304 €	13,304 €
Town Hall of Mieres. For activities of its Language Normalisation Office.	20,000 €	20,254 €	20,254 €
Town Hall of Laviana. For activities of its Language Normalisation Office.	-----	-----	4,000 €
Town Hall of Corvera. For activities of its Language Normalisation Office.	-----	-----	10,000 €
Town Hall of Navia. For activities of its Office to Coordinate Cultural and Language Activities.	-----	-----	12,000 €
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>141,100</b>	<b>162,458</b>	<b>188,458</b>

Due to their respective responsibilities, most institutional activities concerning minority languages are developed in the Regional Ministries of Education and Science, and of Culture and Tourism. For example:

- In the Regional Ministry of Education and Science:
  - o The Regional Minister of Education, and where pertinent the person delegated by him/her, uses Asturian in all acts associated to the Asturian Language or to teaching of the Asturian Language.
    - Literature Week;
    - Institutional Act of Letters Day of the Regional Ministry of Education;
    - Presentations of books and reports associated to teaching of the Asturian language;
    - Acts to present and inaugurate courses associated to teaching of the Asturian language;
    - Acts to present activities associated to teaching of the Asturian language, etc.

- In the Regional Ministry of Culture and Tourism:
  - o Use of the Asturian language and Asturian Galician in signs, activity programmes and radio spots prepared to publicise Asturias Day (8 September), with the Language Policy Office charged with overseeing the necessary translations;
  - o Systematic use of the Asturian language and Asturian Galician to promote in the press and on the radio the acts organised to commemorate each month of May the “Asturian Literature Week” and the “Asturian and Asturian Galician Book Day”.

Also noteworthy is an institutional act which since 2004 has been annually undertaken as part of the “Literature Week” commemorations: the General Council of the Principality of Asturias (Asturian Parliament) organises a public institutional reading of texts written in Asturian or Asturian Galician, with participation by ministers from the autonomous government, national deputies and senators, autonomous deputies and figures from Asturian public life (rector of the University, *Síndico Mayor*, Chairman of the Council of Asturian Communities, head of the Language Academy, etc). For this occasion the General Council produces a commemorative book of short stories in Asturian or Asturian Galician in which numerous writers from the current Asturian literary panorama take part.

#### **THE PROVISION OF APPROPRIATE FORMS AND MEANS FOR THE TEACHING AND STUDY OF REGIONAL OR MINORITY LANGUAGES AT ALL APPROPRIATE STAGES**

In all levels and stages at primary and secondary education institutions in the Principality of Asturias the subject of Asturian Language is compulsorily offered by the institution; for students it is a voluntary option.

In primary education the course is chosen on a voluntary basis. Students may choose Asturian Language or an alternative. The alternative to studying Asturian Language is educational attention and should not imply the teaching of curricular content. In secondary education the subject is optional. Students choose among various subjects (Asturian Language, French, etc). The schooling figures and percentages are as follows:

PRIMARY EDUCATION						
Academic Year	No. of Institutions	Institutions with Asturian Language	%	No. of Students	Students of Asturian Language	%
2004-005	268	221	82.4	28,529	14,845	52
2005-006	251	213	84.8	28,395	14,999	52.8
2006-007	250	218	87.2	28,784	15,117	52.5
2007-008	250	220	88.0	29,586	16,153	54.6
2008-009	250	228	91.2	30,192	16,698	55.3

The figures for Asturian Language schooling have increased from year to year, both in the number of students teaching it and in the number of students who choose the subject. The subject is currently taught in 91.2% of public institutions and is chosen by 55.3% of students.

SECONDARY EDUCATION						
Academic Year	No. de Centres	Institutions with Asturian Language	%	No. of Students	Students of Asturian Language	%
2004/2005	84	67	79.7	35,224	3,753	10.6
2005/2006	84	69	82.1	34,553	3,940	11.4
2006-007	84	73	86.9	30,735	4,397	14.3
2007-008	84	74	88.1	29,139	4,471	15.6
2008-009	84	75	89.2	29,633	4,421	14.9

In secondary teaching, as the subject is optional the schooling figures are different, but have remained stable in recent years.

Teacher training is an action of major importance in the process of teaching Asturian Language. After an initial period in which training was undertaken by institutions such as the Asturian Language Academy and the Regional Ministry of Education and Culture, since 1994 the University of Oviedo has been offering with specific titles courses to become an expert and specialist in Asturian Language, respectively addressed to those with diploma qualifications and degrees. These are the titles required to enrol in the General Registry of Training which is in turn an indispensable requisite for teaching Asturian Language classes. One more step was taken in 2008, when in the process of reworking the university study plans to adjust them to the Bologna Plan, the creation of an Asturian Language minor in the study plans of the Faculty of Philology and a mention in the plans of the Teaching School were envisaged. They will serve to train future primary

and secondary school teachers, implying the definitive inclusion of Asturian in regulated university teaching.

## **THE PROMOTION OF STUDY AND RESEARCH ON REGIONAL OR MINORITY LANGUAGES AT UNIVERSITIES OR EQUIVALENT INSTITUTIONS**

In Asturias there is only one university, that of Oviedo, whose Statutes (approved by Decree 233/2003 of 28 November of the Principality of Asturias and published in the Official Gazette of the Principality on the date of 17 December 2003) establish in their point 6.2:

*The Asturian language shall be the subject of study, teaching and research in the corresponding contexts. Its use shall also be treated as established by the Statute of Autonomy and complementary legislation, guaranteeing that those who use it will not be discriminated against.*

On 30 September 2009 the Cloister of the University of Oviedo approved new statutes, whose approval by the Council of the Government of the Principality of Asturias took place in the month of February 2010. In these new statutes (in which point 6.2 was not modified) a point 6.3 is added, whose content is as follows:

*The University of Oviedo shall promote in the framework of its responsibilities the actions needed for normalisation and development of the Asturian language.*

Various actions undertaken by the University of Oviedo and the Government of the Principality of Asturias to promote fulfilment of this precept can be highlighted:

### **A. Training offered by the University of Oviedo**

In the study plans currently in effect at the University of Oviedo (not yet adjusted to the European Area), the subjects of Asturian Language are included in the following titles:

- a) Degree in Hispanic Philology
- b) Degree in Romance Philology
- c) Degree in Teaching: Foreign Language Specialty



On the other hand, the University offers two titles of its own in the framework of this theme. These specific titles of the University of Oviedo complement the set of official curricular teachings and along with them comprise the structure of the university's teaching and advanced training. Specifically, the University of Oviedo offers four categories of its own titles, and two of them include Asturian Philology:

1) *University Specialist in Asturian Philology*: this title provides to holders of degrees in Philology a scientific and specialised training in Asturian Philology (Language and Literature) and enables them to teach the discipline of Asturian Language in secondary education. The studies involve 56 credits (= 560 hours) and the following subjects:

- Asturian and other peninsular linguistic domains
- History of Asturian language I
- History of Asturian language II
- Asturian language I
- Asturian language II
- Asturian literature
- Socio-linguistics of Asturian
- Medieval Asturian texts
- Asturian linguistic texts (modern and contemporary)

2) *University Expert in Asturian Philology*: this study programme enables degree holders of Masters and Diploma qualifications in Teaching to teach the subject of Asturian Language in primary education. It involves 42 credits (= 420 hours) distributed in the following subjects:

- Didactics of the Asturian language I
- Didactics of the Asturian language II
- History of the Asturian language
- History of Asturian literature
- Asturian language I
- Asturian language II

This was the training offered by the University of Oviedo in Asturian language studies during the 2006-2008 period covered by this report and which, as stated above, remains in effect. The University of Oviedo has nevertheless programmed for the new titles adjusted

to the European Higher Education Space the following specialties, mentions and minors in Asturian Language:

- 1) There are five University of Oviedo degrees which offer teaching of Asturian within their study plans (all pending verification). All students of the four degrees taught at the current Faculty of Philology (Classical and Romance Studies, English Studies, Spanish Language and its Literature, and Modern Languages and their Literature) are thus offered the possibility of taking a minor of 48 ECTS (8 subjects of 6 ECTS each) in Asturian. The minor includes three study areas: Asturian Language, Asturian Literature and History of the Asturian Language. On the other hand, the future Faculty of Teacher Training and Education will offer students of the Master's degree in Primary Education the possibility of taking a mention of 30 ECTS (5 subjects of 6 ECTS) in Asturian;
- 2) University Master's in Teacher Training for Obligatory Secondary Education, Baccalaureate and Vocational Training: a specialty in Asturian is offered in this master's.

#### B. Accomplishment of studies and work

At the University of Oviedo, the departments in charge of teaching the different subjects included in the studies described above (Sciences of Education, Classical and Romance Philology, and Spanish Philology) are also endowed with teams of experts and researchers in Asturian language able to direct research work in this area of knowledge.

The Asturian Government moreover specifically supports diverse studies and research work on Asturian Philology (language and literature in Asturian or Asturian Galician). The following studies were under way in the 2006-2008 period:

YEAR	RESEARCH WORK	AMOUNT GRANTED
2006	"Study of linguistic transition in the Eo-Navia area, Asturias" (Phase VII)	3,750 €
	"Eslema. General corpus of the Asturian language" (Phase III)	6,450 €
2007	"Study of linguistic transition in the Eo-Navia area, Asturias" (Phase VIII)	3,150 €
	"Project CODA (Asturias Oral Corpus)"	2,500 €

	"Project ESODU (Socio-linguistic and Dialectal Surveys)"	1,000 €
	"Openast"	2,000 €
	"Collection, transcription and digitalisation of Asturian oral texts"	2,000 €
	"Verbal function lexical complexes in Asturian"	2,000 €
	"Asturian Galician file of Dámaso Alonso" (Phase I)	3,000 €
2008	"Study of linguistic transition in the Eo-Navia area, Asturias" (Phase IX)	3,551.04 €
	"Project FUX (Xixón Urban Speech)"	2,035.23 €
	"Project CODA (Asturias Oral Corpus)"	2,544.91 €
	"Asturian Galician file of Dámaso Alonso" (Phase II)	3,241.89 €
	"The role of writers in the normalisation process for Asturian. A synchronic portrait of the <i>Surdimientu</i> [Emergence]"	1,279.93 €

On the other hand, the research group "Seminariu de Filoloxía Asturiana", attached to the Spanish Philology Department of the University of Oviedo, assumes as a research field anything associated to the study of Asturian language and literature; since its establishment in 2003 it has promoted various projects:

- *History of Asturian Literature*, coordinated by Xuan Carlos Busto Cortina (financed by the Regional Ministry of Culture of the Principality and FICYT);
- *Variation Study on the Language in Asturias*, coordinated by Ramón d'Andrés Díaz and Xulio Viejo Fernández (financed by the University of Oviedo);
- *ETLEN (Study on the Linguistic Transition in Eo-Navia)* coordinated by Ramón d'Andrés Díaz (currently financed under the R&D Plan of the Spanish Ministry of Science and Innovation);
- *Esléma. General Corpus of the Asturian Language*, coordinated by Xulio Viejo Fernández (borne by the 2006-2008 National R&D Plan of the Ministries of Education and of Science and Innovation, and in collaboration with Brandeis and Georgetown Universities in the USA);
- *PRESEEA (Project of Socio-linguistic Study of Spanish in Spain and America)*, coordinated in Asturias by Álvaro Arias Cabal (with financing from the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation);
- CODA (Asturias Oral Corpus), coordinated by Álvaro Arias Cabal (financing from the Regional Ministry of Culture of the Principality of Asturias);

- Study Project on the legal and social status of European unofficial minority languages, emerging project of international nature coordinated from Asturias by José Manuel Pérez, Full Professor of Administrative Law (in which the “Seminariu de Filoloxía Asturiana” will be in charge of all aspects associated to Asturian linguistics and socio-linguistics);
- Agreement with the Regional Ministry of Culture of the Principality of Asturias to produce a *Asturian-Castilian/Castilian Asturian digital translator* coordinated by Ángel Neira García (Computer Department) and Xulio Viejo Fernández.

### C. Use of Asturian at the University.

Besides usage strictly in research contexts, the University of Oviedo modified its regulations in 2009 to include the possibility that citizens can address themselves to same in Asturian.

- a) Approval of the *Regulation on presentation and reception of writings in Bable/Asturian in the registry of the University of Oviedo*. This regulation was approved by the university’s governing council on 28 May 2009; it establishes that the university’s General Registry and Auxiliary Registries shall register writings written in Asturian language or Asturian Galician personally presented in the framework of administrative procedures begun at the request of the interested party;
- b) The new Regulation’s development is undertaken in accordance with the *Protocol to the Framework Collaboration Agreement between the Administration of the Principality of Asturias and the University of Oviedo for the Asturian/Castilian Translation of Writings and Documents Presented in the General Registry or Auxiliary Registries of the University of Oviedo*, signed in 2009. This protocol is sustained by the Framework Agreement signed in 1996 by the Principality of Asturias and the University of Oviedo to facilitate permanent collaboration between both institutions in matters of an academic, scientific and cultural nature of interest for Asturian society.

Specifically, this protocol establishes the context and conditions in which collaboration between the Regional Ministry of Culture of the Principality of Asturias and the University of Oviedo is developed, with a view to undertaking (via the Translation Unit

of the Principality's Administration) the translation into Castilian of writings received by the University of Oviedo in Asturian or Asturian Galician, as well as other translations or consultations in this area per agreement by both institutions.

As for the other objectives and principles set out in article 7 of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages, no relevant information is noted.

## **2.2.2. LEONESE IN CASTILLA Y LEÓN**

### **INTRODUCTION**

There are no official figures on the number of Leonese speakers, though the most reliable estimates (*Estudiu sociolingüísticu de Lleón. Identidá, conciencia d'usu y actitúes llingüístiques de la población lleonesa.*) put the number of speakers at 50,000, situating them in the provinces of León and Zamora. Other studies lower that figure to 25,000 speakers.

There is a certain amount of controversy regarding Leonese, as it lacks the officially envisaged written norms. Some associations have proposed a standard of its own, different from those already existing in the language domain (such as the one applied in Asturias, regulated by the Asturian Language Academy, or the Mirandese Language Institute, for the Mirandese used in Miranda do Douro), while other associations and writers have proposed following the spelling rules of the Asturian Language Academy.

### **THE RECOGNITION OF THE REGIONAL OR MINORITY LANGUAGES AS AN EXPRESSION OF CULTURAL WEALTH**

This Leonese language is acknowledged in the new Statute of Autonomy of Castilla y León. Article 5.2 of the Statute of Autonomy of Castilla y León, approved by Organic Law 14/2007, establishes that "*Leonese will be subjected to specific protection by the institutions due to its particular value in the Community's linguistic heritage. Its protection, use and promotion shall be subject to regulation.*"

### **THE NEED FOR RESOLUTE ACTION TO PROMOTE REGIONAL OR MINORITY LANGUAGES IN ORDER TO SAFEGUARD THEM**

According to the *Junta* of Castilla y León, actions to protect and promote Leonese are undertaken by the Directorate General of Cultural Institutions and Promotion via the Castilla y León Institute of Language. In this regard, the following actions have been carried out:

- ❖ “Ramón Menéndez Pidal and the Leonese dialect 1906-2006”, symposia held on 29-31 March 2006 at the Faculty of Philosophy and Letters of León, which paved the way to revising Menéndez Pidal’s contributions to dialectological studies, describing two different language states: on the one hand the linguistic reality as found, and on the other what is seen nowadays in the same territory. The meeting was divided into six working sessions, in which professors from the four public universities of Castilla y León, the University of Oviedo, the University of A Coruña and the University of Trás-os-Montes e Alto Douro took part, all experts on the figure of Pidal and the Leonese domain, among other subjects;
- ❖ Presentation of the book “El dialecto leonés” on 14 February 2008 at the Castilla y León Institute of Culture. This book contains minutes of the congress on Ramón Menéndez Pidal which the Castilla y León Institute of Language organised in 2006 to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of the publication of Menéndez Pidal’s article “El dialecto leonés”. This book’s presentation continues the efforts of various specialists who considered the situation of Leonese, studying in detail the changes that have affected the language over time in the Leonese domain’s various territories;
- ❖ Congress-symposium on “Leonese in the 21<sup>st</sup> century” held on 6-7 May 2008. This congress followed the line begun in 2006 with the symposium on Menéndez Pidal and publication of the minutes of same the following year, in which specialists sought to show the situation of Leonese in our time. Presentations were given on the linguistic normalisation of Leonese and its recovery and role in the current world; this was explained from the scientific standpoint and by the various associations that support and defend its study and integration.

The Castilla y León Institute of Language is also preparing a symposium on Leonese to take place in 2010. These congresses are arranged to take place every two years, with the proceedings published in the interim period. The proceedings from the previous year’s symposium were published over the course of 2009. The object of these symposia is none other than to gather specialists to explain the situation of Leonese in our time.

On the other hand, the Castilla y León Institute of Language plans to produce publications on the oral tradition of León province, in which the particular features of the different modalities of Leonese are examined.

**THE FACILITATION AND/OR ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE USE OF REGIONAL OR  
MINORITY LANGUAGES, IN SPEECH AND WRITING, IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE LIFE**

The use of Leonese/Asturian in citizens' relations with state services in Castilla y León has not been occurring; despite this, no demands, complaints, suggestions or use have been presented to those services.



### **2.3. PORTUGUESE IN CASTILLA Y LEÓN AND EXTREMADURA**

To report on this language, the *Junta* of Extremadura and the *Junta* of Castilla y León (regional administrations) were consulted. The “Alem Guadiana” Association was also consulted via the *Junta* of Extremadura, which has actively and intensely collaborated with the former, particularly by sponsoring with 10,000 euros in 2009 the holding in Olivenza of symposia on Portuguese in Extremadura organised by that association.

#### **INTRODUCTION**

According to doctrinal studies in Spain, Portuguese is traditionally spoken in the districts of A Bouza and Alamedilla (Castilla y León), the Jálama valley, Herrera de Alcántara, Cedilla and the border fringe of Valencia de Alcántara and La Codosera and Olivenza (Extremadura).

In Extremaduran linguistic geography, the extensive border area facilitated the appearance of different dialectal varieties and speeches with strong Portuguese influence, as well as areas where bilingualism was the norm until recent years.

Also according to said doctrinal studies, in the border *raya* [frontier region] of Extremadura with Portugal, the Extremaduran speeches can be classified in four groups:

- Group 1: the Jálama valley;
- Group 2: Herrera de Alcántara;
- Group 3: Cedillo and the border fringe of Valencia de Alcántara and La Codosera;
- Group 4: Olivenza.

In those groups surviving usage is not the same. Groups 1 and 2 (Jálama valley and Herrera de Alcántara in Cáceres province) have practically disappeared; an author described them as a sort of archaic Portuguese, with medieval traits later influenced by modern Spanish. The archaism would fundamentally be due to the localities' isolation from neighbouring Portuguese populations, which prevented subsequent evolutions of Portuguese from reaching that dialectal modality.

On the contrary, groups 3 and 4 represent modern varieties of Portuguese. The basic differences between these two groups primordially centre on the Portuguese dialectal area with which they converge and with which they have historically maintained relations.

In the group comprising Cedilla and the area of Valencia de Alcántara and La Codosera the available analyses to date are not sufficient. It is a group arising from the 18<sup>th</sup> century on, due to Portuguese immigration from neighbouring regions of the Alentejo and in Cedillo's case from Beira.

In Olivenza's case the historical reasons causing it to change hands from Portugal to Spain in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century are well known. A significant number of qualitative studies on "Oliventino" have considered that this particular speech of Olivenza is in a precarious situation, for it has been subject to strong influence from Spanish and is nowadays limited to elderly speakers.

Lastly, it must be noted that there is little available data on the use of Portuguese in Leonese territory.

#### **THE PROVISION OF APPROPRIATE FORMS AND MEANS FOR THE TEACHING AND STUDY OF REGIONAL OR MINORITY LANGUAGES AT ALL APPROPRIATE STAGES**

The *Junta* of Extremadura is aware of the importance of boosting Portuguese language knowledge as a first step towards greater mutual respect and understanding, and provides numerous aid grants for Portuguese courses in the region.

The Office of Cross-border Initiatives (GIT) has financed Portuguese courses annually since 1998. The number of applications has increased each year and the GIT has been meeting society's demands. At first the emphasis was on beginner's courses; in subsequent years the offer was extended to 40 and 90-hour courses for beginners and for perfecting use. In recent years priority has been given to courses addressed to specific groups and sectors: personnel from exporters, merchants, health professionals, police, and employees of hotels, restaurants and public services. To offer the courses the following are valued, among others: the teacher's training, the course's specialisation and co-financing by entities. Private non-profit bodies, town halls and minor local bodies may

request such aid. Given the existing demand throughout the region, the course offer has been diversified to facilitate learning at the greatest possible number of locations.

For its part, every year the Regional Ministry of Education of the *Junta* of Extremadura grants assistance to the Peoples' Universities to carry out training actions for adults; in recent years a large number of Portuguese courses benefited from such grants.

During academic year 2005/2006 20 Extremaduran institutions therefore took part in the Portuguese Language and Culture Programme, six in Cáceres province and the remaining 14 in Badajoz province. This is an official international programme developed since academic year 1998-99 in collaboration with the Embassy of Portugal in Spain. For these institutions the Regional Ministry of Education, Science and Technology of the *Junta* of Extremadura requests native teachers from the respective section of the Portuguese embassy in Madrid. These are integrated courses in which the subject professor and native teacher make use of the didactic unity being practiced to transmit Portuguese vocabulary, grammar and customs. The institutions must pertain to a place that is close to Portugal and which contain a significant Portuguese resident community and a large number of students who are Portuguese descendants. Complementary activities are developed at these institutions, such as student exchanges, study visits to both countries, cultural weeks about Portugal and Portuguese clubs, etc, in which all students and teachers are involved.

In general, the Portuguese language's presence in colleges and institutes is still not very widespread, although it has grown year after year and there are increasingly more secondary schools which offer Portuguese as a second foreign language. Whether by means of assistance from the *Junta* of Extremadura or via the Portuguese Language and Culture Programme mentioned above, the language is taught in one or another primary or secondary level at schools in Albuquerque, Alconchel, Badajoz, La Codosera, La Roca de la Sierra, Mérida, Montijo, Olivenza, San Francisco de Olivenza, Villar del Rey, Talavera la Real, Oliva de la Frontera, Salvatierra, Salvaleón and Fregenal de la Sierra (Badajoz province), and Cáceres, Cilleros, Coria, Moraleja, Valencia de Alcántara y Vegaviana, Santiago de Alcántara, Cedillo, Herrera de Alcántara and Carbajo (Cáceres province).

On the other hand, in various institutes which periodically make exchanges with Portugal the teachers attend Portuguese courses in order to facilitate contact with their colleagues; various schools also count the presence of Portuguese lecturers.

Regarding teaching personnel, there are periodical cross-border meetings of teachers meant to enhance teacher training in foreign languages, encourage acquaintance and social contact among teachers and enable cultural approaches in matters of innovation. In 2004 Badajoz hosted the 1<sup>st</sup> Symposia on Portuguese language teaching for foreigners, which gathered in Badajoz a large number of the Portuguese teachers working in Extremadura; in April 2006 the Association of Portuguese Professors in Extremadura (APPEX) held the 1<sup>st</sup> Symposia on Portuguese Language and Culture of the Portuguese-speaking Countries. The CPRs (Teacher and Resource Centres) are also increasing their Portugal-related activities and in recent years offered Portuguese language courses, Portuguese culture courses and cross-border symposia for teachers.

Extremadura currently counts nearly 30,000 students of Portuguese and is the Autonomous Community with the highest number of students of this language. This situation should be studied in a broader context vis-à-vis the presence, preservation and study of Portuguese throughout the Community.

For its part, the *Junta* of Castilla y León reports the following with respect to the Portuguese language and regarding non-university education:

#### Portuguese language and culture programme in primary education

The Portuguese Language and Culture Programme is offered at five schools in three localities in the province of Salamanca, in which a total of 492 students participate.

LOCALITY	SCHOOLS	STUDENTS
Fuentes de Oñoro	CRA. Campo de Argañán	96
Ciudad Rodrigo	C.P. Arrabal del Puente	146
	C.P. Miróbriga	55
	C.P. San Francisco	146
Navas Frias	CRA. Alto Agueda	22
Villar de Ciervo	CRA Río Agueda	27
<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>492</b>

Portuguese as a second foreign language in obligatory secondary education.

As a second foreign language it is taught as an option at four secondary schools in three localities of Salamanca province, with a total of 120 students.

A student taking Portuguese as a second foreign language in obligatory secondary education [ESO] will dedicate 315 hours, equivalent to two hours per week from the first to the third ESO years, and three hours in the fourth ESO year.

LOCALITY	SCHOOLS
Salamanca	IES Lucia de Medrano
Ciudad Rodrigo	IES Tierra de Ciudad Rodrigo IES Fray Diego González Tadeo
Lumbrales	IES Tierras de Abadengo
<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>

Students of Portuguese Language in Obligatory Secondary Education

PROVINCE	LOCALITY	SCHOOL	OBLIGATORY SECONDARY EDUCATION							
			1 <sup>st</sup>		2 <sup>nd</sup>		3 <sup>rd</sup>		4 <sup>th</sup>	
			GR	ST	GR	ST	GR	ST	GR	ST
SALAMANCA	CIUDAD RODRIGO	TIERRA DE C. RODRIGO	1	16	1	13	1	10	1	5
SALAMANCA	CIUDAD RODRIGO	FRAY DIEGO TADEO GLEZ.	1	13	1	12	1	6	1	1
SALAMANCA	SALAMANCA	LUCÍA DE MEDRANO	1	8	1	7	1	8		
SALAMANCA	LUMBRALES	TIERRAS DE ABADENGO	1	8	1	7	1	6		
TOTALS			4	45	4	39	4	30	2	6
<b>TOTAL ESO STUDENTS</b>			<b>120</b>							

Portuguese as a second foreign language in baccalaureate

As a second foreign language it is taught as an option at one secondary school in Salamanca, with a total of 11 students.

A student who takes Portuguese as a second foreign language in baccalaureate will dedicate 245 hours, equivalent to seven hours weekly for the whole level, three hours in the first course and four hours in the second.

Portuguese Language Students in the Baccalaureate:

PROVINCE	LOCALITY	SCHOOL	BACCALAUREATE							
			1 <sup>st</sup> HCS		2 <sup>nd</sup> HCS		1 <sup>st</sup> C and T		2 <sup>nd</sup> C and T	
			GR	ST	GR	ST	GR	ST	GR	ST
SALAMANCA	SALAMANCA	LUCÍA DE MEDRANO	1	3	1	4	0	1	0	3
<b>TOTAL BACCALAUREATE STUDENTS</b>			<b>11</b>							

### Official language schools

Portuguese has been taught at the Official School of Languages of Salamanca since the 2001-2002 academic year. In the current 2009-2010 academic year there are 214 students grouped in ten groups encompassing all years of the three current levels.

For its part the Ciudad Rodrigo Section, which depends on the Official School of Languages of Salamanca, has offered since it was established in academic year 2005-2006 the possibility of studying Portuguese language; figures for the current academic year indicate the number of 45 students distributed in four groups, having completed the basic and intermediate levels to date.

### **THE PROMOTION OF STUDY AND RESEARCH ON REGIONAL OR MINORITY LANGUAGES AT UNIVERSITIES OR EQUIVALENT INSTITUTIONS**

In the university context major advances have also occurred; in 2004 the first promotion of students with degrees in Portuguese philology graduated from the University of Extremadura. Portuguese Philology was introduced in the framework of an ambitious *Junta* de Extremadura programme to renew and enhance university studies in this region.

This is doubtless a consequence of the Extremaduran authorities' decisive commitment to Portugal, its language and culture. With more than 80 students currently enrolled, a

number which has grown ever year, there are more students of Portuguese Philology at the University of Extremadura than anywhere else in Spain. Portuguese Philology is thus helping Extremadura become the natural bridge joining the two Iberian cultures. For this reason and due to the huge efforts made by the Portuguese Department's teachers since it was established, the Office of Cross-border Initiatives [GIT] in 2004 granted the degree in Portuguese at the University of Extremadura the 2<sup>nd</sup> GIT Prize for Portuguese-Extremaduran Cooperation.

Besides the said degree in Portuguese, the University of Extremadura teaches that language in other specialty areas such as tourism, business and teacher training, etc. The University of Extremadura counts a total of more than 700 students receiving Portuguese language training.

Since it assumed responsibility for educational matters, the *Junta* of Extremadura has supported efforts by the Official Language Schools to offer new Portuguese classes. Portuguese was the language which saw the biggest increase in the number of students in academic year 2000-01. In 2002-03 the number of official schools offering Portuguese grew considerably and the student body reached a total of 1,049 students. Since 2004 it has been possible to study Portuguese in all Official Language Schools in the region and it has become the language most in demand after English.

The Public Administration School of the Regional Ministry of the Presidency has offered Portuguese courses since 2000 within the programme for Public Employee Training of the *Junta* of Extremadura; the number of applicants has risen significantly each year.

**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**

On 13 July 2009 the *Junta* of Extremadura hosted the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding agreed to in Mérida (Badajoz) by Spanish Education Minister Ángel Gabilondo and his Portuguese counterpart Maria Lurdes Rodrigues, whereby both countries committed themselves to boosting the study of Spanish and Portuguese.

Extremadura was the first Community to adhere to the memorandum after it was signed, via a collaboration agreement signed by the president of the regional government, Guillermo Fernández Vara, which in the collaboration framework will later be extended to other Spanish and Portuguese educational administrations.

To achieve this promotion of Spanish in Portuguese classes and vice versa, the agreement thus also establishes the development of programmes meant to establish the respective official languages as optional foreign languages in their corresponding educational systems. The Education Ministries of Spain and Portugal will work together to promote the learning of Spanish and Portuguese in the neighbouring country, so that they can be offered as optional curriculum evaluation languages at schools in both states, as well as training actions addressed to teachers.

As for the other objectives and principles set out in article 7 of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages, no relevant information is noted.



## **2.4. ARAGONESE IN ARAGON**

To report on this language the Government of Aragon (regional administration) and the affected Ministries (state administration) were consulted.

### **INTRODUCTION**

The most reliable studies estimate that Aragonese is currently spoken by about 10,000 people in various areas of Aragon. It is mainly spoken in the north of the Autonomous Community, in the *comarcas* [administrative regions] of Jacetania, Alto Gállego, El Sobrarbe and the western part of Ribagorza, although it is also spoken in somewhat Castilianised form in other *comarcas* of northern Aragon.

### **THE RECOGNITION OF THE REGIONAL OR MINORITY LANGUAGES AS AN EXPRESSION OF CULTURAL WEALTH**

The latest reform of the Statute of Autonomy of Aragon, per Organic Law 5/2007 of 20 April, established in its article 7, under the title of native languages and linguistic modalities, the following:

*“1. The languages and linguistic modalities native to Aragon constitute one of the most outstanding expressions of Aragonese cultural and historical heritage and a social value of respect, coexistence and understanding.*

*2. A law from the Legislature of Aragon shall establish predominant use of the languages and modalities native to Aragon, regulate the legal framework, the usage rights of the speakers from those territories, promote the protection, recovery, teaching, promotion and dissemination of Aragon’s linguistic heritage and encourage in the areas of predominant usage the use of the native languages in citizens’ relations with the Aragonese public administrations.*

*3. No-one can be discriminated against on grounds of language”.*

The approval in the Aragonese Legislature of Law 10/2009 of 22 December on the use, protection and promotion of Aragon’s native languages complies with the aforesaid

mandate of article 7.2 of the Statute of Autonomy. The Government of Aragon is working to determine the steps it should take to implement said law, which took effect the month after it was published.

### **THE NEED FOR RESOLUTE ACTION TO PROMOTE REGIONAL OR MINORITY LANGUAGES IN ORDER TO SAFEGUARD THEM**

The literary creation prizes established by the Government of Aragon, such as the Arnal Caveró Prize to promote literary creation and esteem among Aragonese language speakers, have been annually consolidated.

### **THE FACILITATION AND/OR ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE USE OF REGIONAL OR MINORITY LANGUAGES, IN SPEECH AND WRITING, IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE LIFE**

The Government of Aragon annually publishes collections such as “*Pa de casa*” “*O pan de casa nuestra*” and “*Temas educativos*”, which contribute towards a more active presence of this language.

### **THE PROVISION OF APPROPRIATE FORMS AND MEANS FOR THE TEACHING AND STUDY OF REGIONAL OR MINORITY LANGUAGES AT ALL APPROPRIATE STAGES**

Public schools have offered Aragonese classes since 1997 on a voluntary basis in those localities that request them. There are now more than 4,000 Aragonese students who can exercise that right.

The Directorate General of Culture of the Government of Aragon has also promoted cultural activities in educational institutions in the bilingual areas which request same under the “Aragonese Languages Campaign” programme, a stage and musical arts circuit for schools.

### **THE PROMOTION OF STUDY AND RESEARCH ON REGIONAL OR MINORITY LANGUAGES AT UNIVERSITIES OR EQUIVALENT INSTITUTIONS;**

The Government of Aragon studies proposed research projects, selecting those which comply with the requirements of urgency, necessity and quality. Those selected in recent years are referred to below.

Projects undertaken in financial year 2007:

- AC Matarraña: Homage to the Romance scholar Artur Quintana. Research and trilingual publication. *Xandra. Estudios aragoneses de lengua y literatura*.
- Historians of Aragonese.
- Forgotten linguistic heritage; studies on languages done by women. 3<sup>rd</sup> phase
- Demo linguistic language surveys
- Aragonese language prosody
- The speech of Agüero

Projects undertaken in financial year 2008:

- Forgotten linguistic heritage; studies on languages done by women. 4<sup>th</sup> phase
- Pioneers in the study of Aragonese
- Chistavine prosody
- Aragonese linguistic atlas
- Codification of Aragonese
- Study of the Tella valley
- Speech of Tarazona

Projects undertaken in financial year 2009:

- Aragonese in Sarohiandy
- Chistavine prosody
- Codification of Aragonese, language of Aragon's heritage
- Aragonese usage dictionary
- Forgotten linguistic heritage done by women. Last phase.

The Government of Aragon has also financed congresses and symposia on the subject of Aragonese. Those selected in recent years are referred to below.

- Financial year 2007
  - Symposia of the Pyrenees Writers Group
  - 14<sup>th</sup> Aragonese symposia

- Book of names
  
- Financial year 2008
  - Cerç. 1<sup>st</sup> Aragonese music and culture fair
  - A day in Camí de sirga
  - Social promotion of Aragonese language in Upper Aragon
  - 15<sup>th</sup> Aragonese symposia
  - Conceptual Aragonese calendar
  
- Financial year 2009
  - Cerç 2<sup>nd</sup> Aragonese music and culture fair
  - 16<sup>th</sup> language symposia
  - CERIB language symposia
  - Publication of minutes of Aragonese conference

The Government of Aragon also organises a symposium commemorating the Mequinenza Declaration by means of an audiovisual production on the languages of Aragon which is distributed to all town halls and *comarcas* in the Autonomous Community of Aragon to inform all Aragonese citizens about the Community's linguistic and culture wealth.

As for the other objectives and principles set out in article 7 of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages, no relevant information is noted.

## **2.5. CATALAN IN ARAGON**

To report on this language the Government of Aragon and the *Generalitat* of Catalonia (regional administrations) and the pertinent Ministries (state administration) were consulted.

### **INTRODUCTION**

The consulted administrations contributed no updated figures on the number of speakers or their geographic distribution.

In 2004 two surveys on linguistic usage of the Catalan language on the periphery of Aragon were conducted, one by the Aragonese Statistics Institute and the other by the Language Policy Secretariat of the *Generalitat* [Government] of Catalonia. The two studies covered different areas, with the *Generalitat's* survey focusing solely on municipalities considered to be Catalan-speaking, while the Aragonese Statistics Institute studied all municipalities in the five *comarcas* (la [Ribagorza](#), [La Litera](#), [Bajo Cinca](#), [Bajo Aragon-Caspe](#) and [Matarraña](#)) where Catalan is present, even in municipalities considered monolingual in Castilian (or almost so).

According to the *Generalitat* of Catalonia, Catalan is the habitual language of 73.6% of the population of the municipalities where Catalan is present, Castilian is for 22.3% and 3.5% of the population use both as habitual language. Extrapolating the figures to the population field, some 29,023 people use Catalan as habitual language, 8,819 Castilian and 1,363 both equally.

According to the Aragonese Statistics Institute, Castilian in the habitual language of 49.0% of the population of the eastern *comarcas*, Catalan is for 47.1% and 3.1% of the population use both languages habitually. Extrapolating the figures to the population field, some 32,092 people use Castilian as habitual language, 30,860 Catalan and 2,004 both equally.

### **THE RECOGNITION OF THE REGIONAL OR MINORITY LANGUAGES AS AN EXPRESSION OF CULTURAL WEALTH**

Here should be repeated what was indicated previously in the epigraph on Aragonese regarding what is envisaged with respect to the new Statute of Autonomy of Aragon and Aragonese Law 10/2009 which develops same in this linguistic matter.

**THE NEED FOR RESOLUTE ACTION TO PROMOTE REGIONAL OR MINORITY LANGUAGES IN ORDER TO SAFEGUARD THEM**

The Government of Aragon has annually consolidated a number of literary creation prizes, such as the Guillem Nicolau award to encourage literary creation and the speakers' esteem for the Catalan language in Aragon.

**THE FACILITATION AND/OR ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE USE OF REGIONAL OR MINORITY LANGUAGES, IN SPEECH AND WRITING, IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE LIFE**

The Directorate General of Culture of the Government of Aragon promotes cultural activities at educational institutions in bilingual areas which request same under the "Aragonese Languages Campaign" programme, a stage and musical arts circuit for schools.

**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**

No agreements or pacts have been formalised by Aragon and Catalonia regarding the use of Catalan in Aragon. The *Generalitat* of Catalonia has nevertheless recognised and validated studies done in Catalan at primary and secondary schools in Aragon vis-à-vis the certificates issued by the Language Policy Secretariat of the *Generalitat* of Catalonia which accredit levels of Catalan knowledge for access to civil service posts in Catalonia.

## **THE PROVISION OF APPROPRIATE FORMS AND MEANS FOR THE TEACHING AND STUDY OF REGIONAL OR MINORITY LANGUAGES AT ALL APPROPRIATE STAGES:**

The Government of Aragon indicates that public schools have been able to offer Catalan classes since 1984 on a voluntary basis in those localities which request same. There are currently more than 4,000 Aragonese students who can exercise this right.

The *Generalitat* of Catalonia otherwise reports the approval of Order VCP/13/2007 of 24 January, modifying Order PRE/228/2004 of 21 June, concerning the titles, diplomas and certificates equivalent to the certificates for Catalan knowledge of the Language Policy Secretariat. The latter is updated to include a new equivalence with the intermediate level Catalan certificate for the titles of secondary education (ESO) graduate issued in Aragon.

## **THE PROMOTION OF STUDY AND RESEARCH ON REGIONAL OR MINORITY LANGUAGES AT UNIVERSITIES OR EQUIVALENT INSTITUTIONS**

The Government of Aragon mentions the University of Zaragoza as one of the Spanish universities where studies can be pursued in Catalan. In fact, at this university proposed research projects are annually studied to select those complying with the requisites of urgency, necessity and quality. The projects undertaken in the financial years from 2006 to 2008 are the following:

- AC Matarraña: Homage to the Romance scholar Artur Quintana. Research and trilingual publication. *Xandra. Estudios aragoneses de lengua y literatura*.
- Demo linguistic surveys of the Aragonese languages.

As for the other objectives and principles set out in article 7 of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages, no relevant information is noted.

## **2.6 VALENCIAN IN MURCIA**

To report on this language the Government of the Autonomous Community of the Region of Murcia and the Government of the Valencian Community (regional administration) were consulted.

### **INTRODUCTION**

Valencian is used in Murcia in an area called “Carche” (Carxe), a *comarca* [administrative region] bordering the Valencian Community which comprises 22 villages administratively pertaining to the town halls of Yecla, Jumilla and Abanilla. They include settlements where part of the population speaks Valencian, due to the arrival of several dozen families from the neighbouring province of Alicante in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

The Autonomous Community of the Region of Murcia (regional administration), the Valencian Community (regional administration), the National Statistics Institute (state administration) and the respective town halls (municipal administration) were consulted, to the effect that there is no registry of Valencian speakers in the Autonomous Community. It is therefore not possible to specify how many residents of El Carxe are Valencian speakers, although it may be conjectured that in the total population of that *comarca*, Valencian is only used among them and residually.

Regarding the number and geographic distribution of the main population centres in the El Carxe area, 2008 figures from the National Statistics Institute (INE) indicate that the population is 674 inhabitants (in the municipalities of Jumilla, Yecla and Abanilla). This El Carxe *comarca* has gradually lost population due to the strong emigration caused above all by the agricultural crisis, as agriculture is a fundamental activity in this *comarca*. In some districts there are almost no permanent inhabitants. Although still registered in districts of El Carxe, most of the population lives in the villages of Yecla and Jumilla.

### **THE RECOGNITION OF THE REGIONAL OR MINORITY LANGUAGES AS AN EXPRESSION OF CULTURAL WEALTH**



Valencian is not officially recognised in the Autonomous Community of the Region of Murcia.

### **THE FACILITATION AND/OR ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE USE OF REGIONAL OR MINORITY LANGUAGES, IN SPEECH AND WRITING, IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE LIFE**

Regarding the use of Valencian in public life and in public news media in Murcia, as it is not officially recognised in the Autonomous Community of the Region of Murcia, along with the fact that the few inhabitants who use it live most of the year in municipalities where Valencian is not used, means that Valencian is not used publicly in the Autonomous Community.

There have nevertheless been initiatives to disseminate Valencian in this area of the Region of Murcia, with the Valencian Language Academy offering Valencian classes in Yecla on the respective town hall's request until June 2008.

### **THE PROVISION OF APPROPRIATE FORMS AND MEANS FOR THE TEACHING AND STUDY OF REGIONAL OR MINORITY LANGUAGES AT ALL APPROPRIATE STAGES**

There have been initiatives to disseminate Valencian in this area of the Region of Murcia. As indicated above, the Valencian Language Academy offered Valencian classes in Yecla at the respective town hall's request until June 2008. A first Valencian course was organised in this Murcian locality in 2005. It is organised by the People's University (a body depending on the town hall) and the Valencian Language Academy, which provides the teacher and pays the teaching fees. The courses have been held without a break since then, every year.

These courses are an example of collaboration between the Valencian Community and the Region of Murcia to ensure the presence of Valencian in municipalities which have Valencian-speaking minorities.

### **THE PROMOTION OF STUDY AND RESEARCH ON REGIONAL OR MINORITY LANGUAGES AT UNIVERSITIES OR EQUIVALENT INSTITUTIONS**

In 2008 the Valencian Language Academy (AVL), along with researchers from the University of Alicante, conducted field work to ascertain Valencian place names in the three Murcian municipalities comprising the *comarca* of El Carche.

As for the other objectives and principles set out in article 7 of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages, no relevant information is noted.

## 2.7. DARIJA IN CEUTA

To report on this language the Government of the City of Ceuta (local administration) and the Government Delegation in the City of Ceuta (state administration) were consulted.

### INTRODUCTION

a) Population structure of the city of Ceuta.

Very briefly, it must be stressed that Ceuta has an area of approximately 19.8 sq. km, with a population of about 80,000 legal inhabitants. Its most characteristic feature is the peaceful coexistence and convergence of different races and cultures, as well as its role as a bridge for crossing or joining and point for meeting and communication between the two continents of Europe and Africa.

The European population is currently still a majority, accounting for 55%; the remaining 45% of the population is comprised by the Arab, Jewish (2.5%), Hindu (1%) and Roma (0.5%) populations, almost all immigrants.

b) Is Darija a regional or minority language?

Article 1 of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages establishes that for the purposes of the Charter “regional or minority languages” should be understood as being languages:

- “i) traditionally used within a given territory of a State by nationals of that State who form a group numerically smaller than the rest of the State's population; and*
- ii) different from the official language(s) of that State; it does not include either dialects of the official language(s) of the State or the languages of migrants;*

This legal definition of “regional or minority language” would *a priori* include the Arabic dialect variety called Darija. A number of observations must nevertheless be made in this regard:

1.- First of all, in the instrument ratifying the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages, “*Spain declares that, for the purposes of the mentioned articles, are*

*considered as regional or minority languages, the languages recognised as official languages in the Statutes of Autonomy of the Autonomous Communities of the Basque Country, Catalonia, Balearic Islands, Galicia, Valencia and Navarre". "For the same purposes, Spain also declares that the languages protected by the Statutes of Autonomy in the territories where they are traditionally spoken are also considered as regional or minority languages. (...)"*.

Thus, given that the Statute of Autonomy of Ceuta neither recognises as official nor establishes any kind of special protection or support for Darija, that dialect would not be deemed included in the scope of protection of the European Charter.

- 2.- Second, in the Preamble of the European Charter, a true synthesis of the causes and ideals driving the signing of that international commitment, the second "considering" clause refers to "*protection of the historical or regional minority languages of Europe, some of which are in danger of eventual extinction*".

Darija is obviously not a part of this historic European cultural *acquis* which runs the risk of disappearing due to a gradual continental linguistic standardisation. It is actually not properly a European language "*in danger of eventual extinction*"; indeed, as shall be seen below, it is a "new" language on the territory of a European state and not an "old" language running the risk of disappearing.

- 3.- Third, and largely to reinforce the previous observation, Darija is a language which has arisen in Ceuta as a language originating with immigration and therefore, in accordance with article 1 ii) of the European Charter, cannot be considered as a regional or minority language.

In sum, Darija is not at present considered a Spanish or European regional or minority language, all the more so because, as shall be explained in greater detail below, in the specific territory of the Autonomous City of Ceuta it is not in any way endangered.

- c. Current situation and historic presence of Arabic (Darija) in Ceuta.

In this regard, it must be made clear beforehand that due to the personal nature of the respective data regarding this question, it is not possible to obtain overly precise sources;

it is nevertheless appropriate to put forward some arguments and considerations on the question at hand.

Regarding the current situation, it must first be stated that most of the Europeans are monolingual, while the Muslims possess varying degrees of bilingualism. The varied degrees of bilingualism in Ceuta accentuate the complexity of studying the socio-cultural variants affecting same. The degree of characterisation of a bilingual speaker therefore depends on a number of variables ranging from the psychological (including at cognitive and psycho-linguistic levels) to the social, socio-cultural or socio-linguistic. In Ceuta it is as easy to hear a phrase in Spanish as another in Darija, given that the latter dialect of Arabic is the mother tongue of a large segment of the population – in the children's age groups it may reach 65% of the total population.

Using ethnic characteristics, two sociolects or ethnolects can be distinguished within Ceutan speech: first there is Castilian Spanish which is the non-exclusive speech of the Europeans (which may also include members of the Jewish culture and almost all the Hindus) and, second, Darija Arabic, which is an Arabic dialect (pertaining to the Maghreb type) with features of its own from the speech used in the mountains of northern Morocco and with a large number of Hispanic influences in its lexical heritage. Darija presents diatopic differences in the city – important differences can be established between the Ceutan Arabic of Benzú (more rural and socially less valued) and that of the Príncipe Alfonso district or the Recinto Sur area, for example. Ceutan Arabic is also undergoing the simplification of features of rural origin, while at the same time the already numerous Hispanic expressions are increasing. In the city it is thus possible to find people whose way of speaking proceeds from other regions such as Rif and Sus, though in fewer numbers than that of Darija.

Spanish and Ceutan Arabic are thus the two languages in contact in the city of Ceuta, which counts a high percentage of bilingual individuals, who:

- a) Possess two language systems;
- b) Keep the two systems separate, although there is interference;
- c) Can switch (and do so continually) systems quickly and with no effort;
- d) Are able to translate a message from one language to the other.

On the other hand, in the current socio-linguistic context, the bilingualism of some of the speakers is characterised as subtractive or loss-related, whereby the degree of skill with the Spanish language is in detriment to Ceutan Arabic (it must also be kept in mind that the dominance and use of the languages is not the same, nor is it as intense in all cases). Besides the subtractive nature, Ceutan bilingualism can be defined as being as affiliated or early, bicultural (there is a double cultural identity), secondary (the second language is learned in academic institutions) and on many occasions, balanced.

According to the usage contexts examined, it is clearly observed that there is a social and contextual conditioning which governs use of the languages; for this reason, one may speak of diglossia in Ceuta. That is, in the Ceutan context, where there is a prestigious variety (the Spanish language) and another with less prestige (Darija), the situation of contact of languages in Ceuta may be considered as diglossic or, more precisely, doubly diglossic.

According to the traditional concept of diglossia (Ferguson, 1996), classical Arabic (*al-'arabiyyah al-fus-ha*) is thus the old variety with a literary tradition, grammatically more complex and used for elevated purposes, while the vernacular Arabic (Ceutan Darija) is used in the family context, on the street, etc. In the particular case of Ceuta this first diglossia is more theoretical than practical, as classical Arabic is an unknown language for not a few bilingual Ceutans. With respect to the second diglossia, it occurs when Spanish is used as official language and Arabic as family language.

As for the repercussions of the languages' contact, certain linguistic phenomena can be cited, such as interference, transfer, loan and code-switching, etc, which depend on factors such as the speaker's skill level. These are linguistic mechanisms which try to resolve the gaps produced in either of the languages in contact, not only due to ignorance, but also to suit the communication circumstances.

Moreover, code switching (code mixing is also commonly used) has arisen in a new linguistic and cultural communication system (institutionalised code) for a large part of the bilingual population, which thereby attempts to consolidate an identity of its own. This phenomenon is observed and documented more clearly among the young population, although it must be pointed out that many code switching cases are labelled "language mixing" or "speech mixing" by the speakers themselves and by the monolingual

inhabitants. By means of this communication strategy, common in border areas, Ceuta's bilingual citizens are situated as a collective different from both the non-Muslim Spaniards and the Muslim Moroccans. As a logical consequence of the multicultural, multiethnic and multilingual coexistence characteristic of border areas, code switching thus becomes a code which marks and reinforces identity.

In code switching, the languages in contact do not participate to the same extent within the communicative process to refer to the morpho-syntactic framework in which a bilingual enunciation is included. In Ceuta's case, the enunciations and communicative intentions and situations are so varied that it is hard to make generalisations, although in most of the linguistic productions analysed it may be concluded that Arabic functions as mother tongue.

In any case, it is worth recalling that language switching at all these levels can only be produced if the speaker dominates both languages equally. The monolingual population of Ceuta has therefore traditionally considered that language switching shows deficiencies in both the Arabic dialect and the Spanish language.

Regarding the question of whether or not there has been a traditional presence of Arabic in Ceuta, only in recent times could a growing presence of Darija be observed, corresponding to growth of the population of Maghrebi origin for whom the dialect is their mother tongue. To wit, in 1970, the population of Maghrebi origin was no more than 10% while it is currently more than 40%.

The above considerations with respect to the language's current situation and its almost exclusive use by the population of Maghrebi origin, along with the noted evolution of this population, is what enables the assertion that there is a clear and direct association between the arrival and presence of Darija and the arrival and presence of the population of Maghrebi origin. It may consequently be concluded that the presence of that dialect is not traditional but rather the result of a relatively recent and very numerous influx of people from another country.

To finish this introductory part, various conclusions can be drawn from the above information and considerations: first of all, Darija cannot be considered a regional or minority language according to the current legal concept for same set out in the European

Charter and in the respective declaration by the Kingdom of Spain; second, it is not a language which geographically and humanly contextualised (with extensive local implantation, of foreign origin and ongoing numerical growth) can be considered endangered; and third and last, it is not strictly a language with a traditional or historical presence in Ceuta, but rather as recent as the influx of immigrants of Maghrebi origin.

Despite this, based on the information obtained and on a merely informative basis, two aspects with respect to article 7 of the Charter are detailed below.

### **THE RECOGNITION OF THE REGIONAL OR MINORITY LANGUAGES AS AN EXPRESSION OF CULTURAL WEALTH**

According to information supplied by the Local Ministry of Education, Culture and Women of the City of Ceuta (local administration), Darija, Sindhi and Hebrew are recognised in Ceuta on 21 February of each year in an act in which the city commemorates the mother tongues of migrants to Ceuta.

### **THE PROVISION OF APPROPRIATE FORMS AND MEANS FOR THE TEACHING AND STUDY OF REGIONAL OR MINORITY LANGUAGES AT ALL APPROPRIATE STAGES**

According to information supplied by the Local Ministry of Education, Culture and Women of the City of Ceuta (local administration), the following stand out among the actions undertaken by the City of Ceuta with respect to application of the Charter, vis-à-vis the teaching and study of Arabic:

- 1<sup>a</sup>. Arabic courses in the Continuing Education Plan of the City of Ceuta addressed to personnel who provide services in same. During the last four years two Arabic courses have been offered per year (level 1 and level 2), with 20 students per course, each lasting 80 hours, for a total of 160 participants;
- 2<sup>a</sup>. Arabic courses at the Language Institute of the City of Ceuta;
- 3<sup>a</sup>. Arabic courses are also offered at the Official Language School of the Education Ministry in Ceuta. Figures provided by that Ministry's Provincial Directorate in Ceuta indicate that in academic year 2009-2010 the following levels of Arabic are offered, with the corresponding students and teachers, as shown:



<b>YEAR</b>	<b>LEVEL</b>	<b>No. STUDENTS</b>
1 <sup>st</sup>	Basic 1	62
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Basic 2	25
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Intermediate 1	15
<b>YEAR</b>	<b>LEVEL</b>	<b>No. STUDENTS</b>
4 <sup>th</sup>	Intermediate 2	10
5 <sup>th</sup>	Intermediate 3	7
6 <sup>th</sup>	Advanced 1	7
7 <sup>th</sup>	Advanced 2	5
<b>TOTAL STUDENTS</b>		<b>131</b>
<b>TOTAL TEACHERS</b>		<b>3</b>

As for the other objectives and principles set out in article 7 of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages, no relevant information is noted.

## **2.8. TAMAZIGHT IN MELILLA**

To report on this language the Government of the City of Melilla (local administration), the Institute of Cultures (local administration) and the Government Delegation in the City of Melilla (state administration) were consulted.

### **INTRODUCTION**

a) Population structure of the City of Melilla.

No complete figures on Melilla's population are available, although according to information supplied by the Local Ministry of the Presidency and Citizens Participation of the City of Melilla, the number of Melillan Tamazight speakers, at their various levels, may be over 20,000 people. For its part, the Government Delegation in Melilla (state administration) indicates that the Tamazight-speaking population in Melilla accounts for 40% of the total, i.e., around 35,000 people, and that it is the language of 60% of the primary school population.

b) Is Tamazight a regional or minority language?

According to the Local Ministry of the Presidency and Citizens Participation and the Government Delegation in Melilla there is no traditional presence of Arabic in Melilla, as the Tamazight language pertaining to the Berbers is what a significant sector of the Melillan population speaks, corresponding to the Maghrebi-origin population who immigrated in recent years to the city.

c. Current situation and historic presence of Tamazight in Melilla.

The Tamazight language is a Hamitic-Semitic (or Afro-Asiatic) language with phonetic and morphological similarities with the Semitic languages (such as Hebrew or Arabic) but very different in lexical aspects and the morphemes used.

The Tamazight language is generally non-literate, not standardised and not official, neither in Morocco nor in Melilla (which does not prevent its written use in some Moroccan periodicals such as TWIZA, which is published in French, Arabic and Tamazight using Latin characters). Despite this, the Imazighen have always learned aurally and speak absolutely naturally.

The Imazighen are the native pre-Phoenician inhabitants of North Africa before the 7<sup>th</sup> century Arab expansion through the area. Their territory ranged from the Canary Islands and Atlantic Ocean to the western bounds of Egypt, and from the Mediterranean in the north to the Senegal and Niger Rivers and Tibesti Massif in the south. This vast geographical area is nowadays inhabited by people who speak Tamazight and Arabic (considered Tamazight population linguistically Arabicised). The total number of Tamazight speakers has been calculated to be around 20 million: up to 50% of the Moroccans, 30% of the Algerians and 2% of the Tunisians. To this list we may add Spain, where more than 40% of the Spaniards in the city of Melilla are Imazighen.

The historic intent of these countries has been to coordinate a homogeneous reality around the signs of identity of the Arabic language.

The four factors indicated (remote antiquity, large geographic extent, co-existence with other languages as official languages and absence of standards) have resulted in Tamazight branching into distinct regional variants. The one which interests us in the case of Melilla is that spoken in the north: Tamazight Tarifit (Rifian), spoken by more than 2 million people in northern Morocco. It is the language of the Rif Mountains, Melilla and the surrounding area. It must be noted that this is the area which has given the most immigrants to Europe. More specifically, the speech of the area of Melilla and Nador (Kelaya region) is *Taqer'act*. (Tilmantine et al., 1998).

In Melilla the situation of Tamazight with respect to Spanish is quite similar to what it has experienced with Arabic in other territories. It was the language of those who populated the territory before it became part of the Kingdom of Spain and, as in the Moroccan environment of Melilla, it was maintained for periods alongside Spanish as the language of domestic and daily use by the population of Imazighen origin. The documental regularisation process begun in 1986 led the Melillan population of Rifian origin to acquire Spanish nationality; the Imazighen of Melilla thus became full-fledged Spanish citizens with their own language and traditions.

Although there are no official figures, according to different estimates, and as indicated above, the Tamazight-speaking population of Melilla is more than 40% of the total, i.e., we can put it at about 35,000 people; it is the language of 60% of the primary school

population. Despite the widespread presence of Tamazight in the city, Melilla's socio-linguistic situation cannot be defined as "bilingual" but rather as "diglossic", i.e., the Castilian language occupies the place of official language and is what is used in the news media, academic contexts and in administration. The Tamazight language is not official, its written codification is limited to the intellectual context of studying the language, its use is limited to family and interpersonal relationships and it is almost exclusively used orally.

The profile of Melilla's Tamazight-speaking population is of Imazighen origin. Although there is no statistical data broken down by cultures of origin, it can be inferred that in city districts with higher concentrations of Imazighen-origin population the birth and growth rates are substantially higher than those of the population originating in Peninsular Spain; it is therefore a population younger than the average in Melilla. These zones also concentrate higher rates of joblessness and lower levels of education and income.

To finish this introductory section, various conclusions can be drawn from the above data and considerations: in first place, Tamazight cannot be considered a regional or minority language according to the current legal concept for same set out in the European Charter and in the respective declaration by the Kingdom of Spain; second, it is not a language which geographically and humanly contextualised (with extensive local implantation, of foreign origin and ongoing numerical growth) can be considered endangered; and third and last, it is not strictly a language with a traditional or historical presence in Melilla, without prejudicing the antecedents before incorporation into the Kingdom of Spain, but rather its current use derives from the significant influx of Maghrebi immigrants in the last three decades who use this exogenous language.

Despite this, based on the information obtained and on a merely informative basis, reference will be made below to two aspects associated to article 7 of the Charter.

### **THE RECOGNITION OF THE REGIONAL OR MINORITY LANGUAGES AS AN EXPRESSION OF CULTURAL WEALTH**

Although Tamazight is not expressly mentioned in the Statute of Autonomy of Melilla, it can be deemed to be implicitly considered in point 2 (h) of article 5 of Organic Law 2/1995 of 13 March, on the Statute of Autonomy of Melilla, which reads as follows:

*“The institutions of the city of Melilla, within the framework of their responsibilities, shall exercise their powers with the following basic objectives:*

*h) The promotion and encouragement of the values of understanding, respect and appreciation of the cultural and linguistic plurality of the Melillan population”.*

### **THE NEED FOR RESOLUTE ACTION TO PROMOTE REGIONAL OR MINORITY LANGUAGES IN ORDER TO SAFEGUARD THEM**

The Permanent Seminar on Tamazight Language and Culture was recently established and is integrated in the Institute of the Cultures of the Autonomous City of Melilla, an autonomous body attached to the Local Ministry of the Presidency and Citizen Participation.

### **THE PROVISION OF APPROPRIATE FORMS AND MEANS FOR THE TEACHING AND STUDY OF REGIONAL OR MINORITY LANGUAGES AT ALL APPROPRIATE STAGES:**

According to information supplied by the Local Ministry of the Presidency and Citizen Participation, the following stand out among the actions the City of Melilla has taken with respect to the teaching and study of Tamazight:

The aforementioned creation of the Permanent Seminar on Tamazight Language and Culture is integrated in the Institute of the Cultures of the Autonomous City of Melilla, an autonomous body attached to the Local Ministry of the Presidency and Citizen Participation. This seminar has for years been offering classes in the Tamazight language used by the Berbers of Melilla, during the period coinciding with the academic year. Also, in 2009 an intensive 30-hour course was offered in collaboration with the University of Granada, which will be continued in coming years in both cases, with the possibility of academic recognition of credits of free configuration by that university. Beyond enabling

citizens who know that language to improve their knowledge of same, such activities also provide measures for non-speakers to learn it.

With the same goal, the Local Ministry of the Presidency and Citizen Participation has been working with the Institute and the National University of Distance Education to offer the teaching of Tamazight at the University Centre for Distance Language learning (CUID), which will involve the provision of appropriate means for teaching and study at all levels.

Lastly, local and state administration is financing multimedia courses for learning Tamazight (elementary, intermediate and advanced levels) on the website [www.melillatamazight.es](http://www.melillatamazight.es).

**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**

The Local Ministry of the Presidency and Citizen Participation highlights the following among the actions the City of Melilla has undertaken with respect to this section:

- Tamazight training courses for civil servants (local and state);
- Trainer training course in Tamazight language, taught in December 2009; will continue in coming years.

**THE PROMOTION OF STUDY AND RESEARCH ON REGIONAL OR MINORITY LANGUAGES AT UNIVERSITIES OR EQUIVALENT INSTITUTIONS**

The award of research grants by the Institute of the Cultures is planned in the near future; Tamazight is one of the areas of investigation. Plans also call for the creation of a “Research Centre for the Tamazight Language and Culture” within the Institute of the Cultures.

As for the other objectives and principles set out in article 7 of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages, no relevant information is noted.

## **2.9. ROMANI AND CALÓ (WITHOUT TERRITORY)**

To report on these languages the Ministries of Culture and Education (state administration), the Governments of the Autonomous Communities with a significant presence of Roma populations (regional administration), the Roma Culture Institute (public foundation created by the Ministry of Culture), the State Council of the Roma People (linked to the state administration) and the Fundación Secretariado Gitano/FGS (private NGO) were consulted.

### **INTRODUCTION**

The Roma community has been present in our country since the early 15<sup>th</sup> century. At present, it is calculated that the Spanish Roma population comprises around 650,000 people. The Autonomous Community with the most Roma is Andalusia (with a population estimated at 270,000), followed by other Autonomous Communities such as Catalonia (80,000), Madrid (60,000), the Valencian Community (estimated at 52,000) and Extremadura.

The Spanish Roma population is very young compared to the non-Roma population. Some 45% are under 16 years old and the birth rate is 64 per thousand, while that of the non-Roma population is 14 per thousand. In recent times a gradual decline in the birth rate and number of children per family has been occurring. The average marriage age is rising, although it is lower than that of non-Roma. For female Roma that age is 16-20 years old; for male Roma it is 18-22 years old.

The Roma population's education level is now lower than any other social group of similar size and composition. Few Roma from the older generations have regularly attended school; a high percentage of Roma more than 18 years old have a level of total and/or very high functional illiteracy (according to a recent FSG study, about 70% of Roma over 16 years old do not have the obligatory basic studies). Illiteracy is even greater among women. Despite this, the FSG study titled "*Evaluation of Educational Normalisation of Roma Students in Primary Education*" indicates that the enrolment of Roma children in school has become widespread throughout the country (94% of Roma children attend school at 6 years old or earlier).

Given the lack of updated demographic or linguistic studies about the Spanish Roma population, the current situation of the Romani and Kale in Spain can only be portrayed along general lines, without including numerical data, which are unknown:

- Practically the entire Roma population resident in Spain speaks Castilian;
- In the Autonomous Communities where there are regional languages, many Roma are bilingual in Castilian and the corresponding regional language. The specific situation varies from one region to another depending on the regional language's prevalence;
- A dialectal variant of Romani called Caló has traditionally existed in Spain, although some Spanish Roma communities (mainly residing in both Castiles), have historically also called it "Romanó";
- Caló is recognised by most Spanish Roma as the community's own language. Although its use is limited to increasingly reduced contexts (family, family celebrations, social interactions with other members of the respective community, etc), it is no less certain that it is still strongly valued as an emotional and identity-related reference;
- Use of Caló is more frequent among people over 40 years old, although young people also use it, even on the Internet (chatting, social networks);
- Given that Caló is a mixed speech which arose in Spain, interaction with languages in the surrounding area has led to distinct variants of Caló, among which the general Spanish Caló and Catalan Caló are the ones that have received the most attention by scholars;
- In Spain there is also a variant of Caló strongly influenced by Basque called Erromintxela. It is used by a part of the Roma population residing in the Autonomous Community of the Basque Country, who also call themselves Erromintxela;
- Romani strictly speaking is spoken in Spain by about 30,000 people above all from Romania, Bulgaria, Bosnia and Macedonia, therefore not Spanish citizens. Most of these people are trilingual;
- In recent years there has been growing interest by young Spanish Roma activists in learning Romani, to the point that in Spain there may currently be around a thousand Romani speakers scattered throughout the national geography. The participation of these young people in international activities (where they have been able to gain firsthand knowledge of this language's linguistic reality) or in the Filadelfia Evangelical Church (to which a large portion of the Spanish and foreign Roma population belong (many Romanian and Bulgarian Roma worship with Spanish Roma) and within which



international exchanges are also promoted) have been the main incentive behind the interest in Romani in Spain.

### **The recognition of the regional or minority languages as an expression of cultural wealth**

At state level the following milestones stand out with respect to the recognition of Roma culture:

- Creation of the State Council of the Roma People (Royal Decree 891/2005 of 22 July) as an inter-ministerial collegiate consultative and advisory body, which institutionalises cooperation between the Roma associative movement and the General State Administration, for the development of social welfare policies based on the integral promotion and development of the Roma population;
- Approval by the Chamber of Deputies of a non-binding proposition on 27 September 2005 whereby the government was urged to promote the culture, history, identity and language of the Roma population;
- Creation of the Institute of Roma Culture (2007) by the Ministry of Culture as a foundation with the aim of developing and promoting the history, culture and language of the Roma and their recognition as an integral part of Spanish culture;
- Creation of the Council for the Promotion of Equal Treatment and Non-Discrimination (Royal Decree 1262/2007 of 21 September, regulating the composition, responsibilities and system of functioning); and the change of affiliation of this body to the Directorate General against Discrimination of the Ministry of Equality (Royal Decree 1135/2008 of 4 July). Said Council's aim is to promote the principle of equal treatment and non-discrimination of people due to their racial or ethnic origin in very diverse contexts (education, health, social services, housing, job access, etc).

At regional level the following milestones stand out with respect to the recognition of Roma culture:

- Resolution 105/VI, following on non-binding Proposition 255/VI (PNL-280) of 9 November 2006, whereby the *Junta* of Extremadura is urged to enhance recognition of Roma culture and its value for Extremaduran society, and to prevent and identify discriminatory practices due to racial or ethnic origin, whereby the Assembly of Extremadura urges the *Junta* of Extremadura to enhance recognition of Roma culture

and its value for Extramaduran society, so that this recognition of their culture and value is accomplished via policies consistent with the development of the Roma people, preventing and identifying practices which discriminate due to racial or ethnic origin, and to place at the service of intercultural society the recognition of the identity of the Roma people;

- Decree of the *Junta* of Extremadura 179/2001 of 20 November, establishing the Regional Council for the Roma Community as a collegiate and participatory body in matters of the real equality of the Roma collective;
- Creation of the Board for the Integration and Promotion of the Roma People of the Community of Madrid;
- Creation of the Council for the Integral Promotion and Social Participation of the Roma People in the Basque Country (Decree 289/2003 of 25 November).

### **THE NEED FOR RESOLUTE ACTION TO PROMOTE REGIONAL OR MINORITY LANGUAGES IN ORDER TO SAFEGUARD THEM**

At state level the following actions to promote Roma culture stand out:

- ❖ A translation of the Spanish Constitution has been published in Romanó-Caló, as well as a large number of articles in the periodical “Nevipens Romaní”, various Caló dictionaries, some Biblical translations and several translations of national and international legal texts;
- ❖ Several didactic works have been disseminated, whose impact has been very limited due to the lack of structures and teachers;
- ❖ Some initiatives by Roma NGOs have enabled introductory Romanó courses to be offered, taught in different places in Spain;
- ❖ Romani awareness activities have been carried out (conferences, articles, etc);
- ❖ Widespread Internet access has enabled a growing number of young Spanish Roma to have contact with Romani in its various forms, particularly via music;
- ❖ The Ministry of Education and the Fundación Secretariado Gitano signed a collaboration agreement for the 2005-2009 period covering various actions meant to boost the knowledge and dissemination of Roma culture, including: to undertake and disseminate actions and materials associated to this population and to work together to

develop actions addressed to this collective and to prevent school truancy;

- ❖ Regarding dissemination of the Romani language and Caló, the Ministry of Education published in 2003, via the Education Commission of the Development Programme for the Roma People, an educational CD on the Roma people and their culture called “MAJ KHETANE” (closer together). This material is arranged in seven sections: history, culture, story, comics, conversations, activities and appendices. It must be stressed that the comics are based on scenes from the real life of Roma and that the characters and narration of same have the option of being heard in the international language of the Roma, Romani, and with the lexicon used by the Spanish Roma, Caló. In 2008 the document on the *Roma Development Programme* was published in Romani;
- ❖ For its part, the Roma Culture Institute has carried out the following actions:
  - Project Sar san (How are you?) One of the priority goals is to raise awareness that Romani is an important part of the cultural heritage of all the world’s Roma and also all the Spanish. The linguistic team of the Roma Culture Institute began in 2007 a 48-page pilot exercise book as a publishing advance. *Sar San?* is a globally pioneering publication, as in other countries courses have been published which do not deal specifically with standard Romani. In 2008 the project's general design was undertaken and the contracting completed;
  - The colours in school. This project began in 2007 with publication of a first didactic primary unit on “romipen” (Roma culture). In 2008 an exercise book was published for the third cycle of primary school, forming part of the curricular areas of language, knowledge of the environment and English. The first notebook has already been reprinted. In 2009 a third small exercise book was produced for secondary school students;
  - Cuadernos Gitanos. This is the reference publication of the Institute of Roma Culture. As in previous years, in 2009 plans called for two issues (nos. 4 and 5), to be published in June and November, respectively. Issue no. 4 would include the CD “Roma Singer-Songwriters”, which began to be recorded in 2008. To extend its distribution in libraries and universities, membership in the Spanish Association of Cultural Magazines (ARCE) will be requested and contacts made with the Cervantes Institute to assure its international dissemination;
  - José Heredia Maya poetry anthology. The poet and playwright José Heredia Maya was awarded the Roma Culture Prize in 2008 in the literature modality. His important poetic work (currently dispersed in different editions) will be gathered into

a single edition which will count collaboration from the Institute of Roma Culture. Contacts have been made with several publishers with a view to co-publishing the book;

- Videos. Plans call for various videos summarising the activities to be made, to be shown during presentations by the Institute of Roma Culture in different Autonomous Communities and in the acts, symposia and courses in which the Institute participates. The audiovisual material can be viewed and downloaded from the Institute's website. The envisaged projects include production of a documentary on the honorary doctorate awarded by the University of Cadiz to Don Juan de Dios Ramírez Heredia, the first Roma distinguished with this important academic recognition;
- Roma Documentation Centre. Since financial year 2007 efforts have been made to compile documentary material – bibliographies, films, photographs, recordings, etc, associated to Roma history and culture. In 2009 a four-year development plan and a strategy plan were implemented with a view to setting up a documentation centre based on the new technologies. The work begun in 2008 to compile and digitalise old photographs from private donations will likewise continue in order to create a graphic archive that reflects the daily life and historic memory of Spanish Roma in the 20<sup>th</sup> century;
- Library of the Roma People. Efforts to purchase, catalogue and archive books continue. Plans call for the Library of the Roma People to open in the spring of 2010;
- Website. The Foundation Institute of Roma Culture has created a website with various goals: to compile the Roma historic memory, provide information about the current and future situation of the Institute and to offer training.

At regional level the following actions to promote Roma culture stand out:

- ❖ The Regional Council for the Roma Community of Extremadura, a collegiate and participative body in matters affecting the real equality of the Roma collective, as a result of consensus between Roma organisations and the administration, unanimously approved at its 1 March 2007 session the Extremaduran plan for the social participation and promotion of the Roma People, to be in effect until 2012. The plan covers the activities and initiatives undertaken in the areas of culture, education and social

participation;

- ❖ The *Generalitat* [Government] of Catalonia envisaged in the framework of the 2005-2008 Integral Plan for the Roma People, among others, actions with respect to the Romani language and culture. This plan can be consulted in Romani and in Catalan, Castilian and English, at [http://www.gencat.cat/governacio-ap/ACCIO\\_CIUTADANA/DOCS-FORMULARIS/Pla\\_poble\\_gitano.pdf](http://www.gencat.cat/governacio-ap/ACCIO_CIUTADANA/DOCS-FORMULARIS/Pla_poble_gitano.pdf).

The aim of the Plan is the integration and cohesion of the Roma people. Among the measures it contains, and precisely as an instrument of social cohesion, are those associated to the language – those which guarantee access to training in the host language, Catalan, and those associated to the promotion of their language of origin. It must be kept in mind that although Romani is a language with a broad social base in Europe, in Catalonia very few are familiar with it, even in the Roma community.

Given this situation of practical disappearance of the Caló-Romani language in Catalonia, the action taken by the *Generalitat* of Catalonia has not been to educate students but rather to train future educators, so the effort has fundamentally been addressed to more participative elements of the Roma community, thereby attracting strongly motivated candidates. With this aim, training action has been carried out with the following goals:

- recovery of the Romani language;
- awareness of the right of linguistic difference;
- creation of a network to disseminate the Romani language;
- training offered to educators to exponentially increase the future provision of Romani teaching.

This planning led to the holding in 2008 of the first standard Romani course, *Rromani Skòla*, in 32 3-hour sessions for a total of 96 training hours. Backed by the Integral Plan for the Roma People corresponding to the 2009-2013 three-year period, and given the success of the aforementioned first Romani course, plans were made to offer it a second time in 2009.

The *Generalitat* of Catalonia also collaborated on publishing the textbook put out by the “Lacho Baji Cali” Roma Association, *Curs de Romaní*”, by Prof. Alexandre Queraltó.

This manual serves as the basis for the class taught by its author, who teaches the Kalderash variant of Romani. The course consists of an hour-and-a-half per week and is taught in the classrooms of the Faculty of Philology of the University of Barcelona. This is the first course which offers in Spanish (and Catalan) a very complete description of the Kalderash dialect.

On the other hand, and complementing the linguistic training in Romani language, various actions have been undertaken to disseminate this language, among which we highlight the round table held on the International Day of the Roma People with the theme topic of “*The Roma language in Catalonia and the world*”. It dealt with the socio-linguistic situation of Romani in Catalonia, Spain and the international context, as well as its condition as an element of social cohesion and supranational and transnational identity for the Roma people.

Lastly, note that since 2006 various studies, websites, plans and books have been translated into Romani to promote the dissemination and use of that language. The translated documents include the following:

- First integral plan for the Roma people in Catalonia 2005-2008;
- Second integral plan for the Roma people in Catalonia 2009-2013;
- Webpage of the European project ROMAin: social inclusion policies in Europe with the Roma people;
- Guide to good practices for the social inclusion of the Roma people in Europe, resulting from the European project ROMAin. Available for consultation at [http://www.romainclusion.org/rcs\\_gene/311-384\\_Guia\\_romani96.pdf](http://www.romainclusion.org/rcs_gene/311-384_Guia_romani96.pdf);
- Publication of “Curs de Romani”.

**THE FACILITATION AND/OR ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE USE OF REGIONAL OR MINORITY LANGUAGES, IN SPEECH AND WRITING, IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE LIFE**

In the framework of its annual award of subsidies for the publication of cultural magazines, the Ministry of Culture has been granting subsidies to the magazines “Revista Gitanos. Pensamiento y Cultura” and “Revista O TCHATCHIPEN (La verdad)”, albeit only the latter

includes copies in Romani language. In the 2006-2008 period these magazines were granted subsidies worth €31,050.

**THE PROVISION OF APPROPRIATE FORMS AND MEANS FOR THE TEACHING AND STUDY OF REGIONAL OR MINORITY LANGUAGES AT ALL APPROPRIATE STAGES**

On 22 December 2008 the call for projects involving integral social intervention to meet the needs of the Roma population and enhance the Roma people's development was published in Extremadura. This line of assistance aims to finance the implementation of integral and specific projects focusing on areas deemed to be priorities such as education, jobs and health, etc, with the goal of achieving full social integration of the Roma collective, especially those covered by the fundamentals and priorities set out in the Extremaduran plan for the social participation and promotion of the Roma people.

**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**

At state level the following aforementioned participative and advisory bodies for the Roma communities stand out:

- The State Council for the Roma People (Royal Decree 891/2005 of 22 July);
- The Institute of Roma Culture (2007);
- The Council for the Promotion of Equal Treatment and Non-Discrimination (Royal Decree 1262/2007 of 21 September).

At regional level the following also aforementioned participative and advisory bodies for the Roma communities stand out:

- The Regional Council for the Roma Community (Decree of the *Junta* of Extremadura 179/2001 of 20 November);
- The Board for Integration and Promotion of the Roma People of the Community of Madrid;
- The Council for the Integral Promotion and Social Participation of the Roma People in the Basque Country (Decree 289/2003 of 25 November).

As for the other objectives and principles set out in article 7 of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages, no relevant information is noted.



## **2.10 HEBREW LANGUAGES**

To report on these languages the Superior Centre for Scientific Research (state administration) and the Casa Sefarad Israel (private foundation) were consulted. The latter in turn consulted the Jewish community in Madrid and the Federation of Jewish Communities in Spain.

Among other aspects, the aim of the information provided in this point of the report is to answer the question put forward by the Committee of Experts about “whether Yiddish is present in Spain, asking the authorities to ascertain this in cooperation with the speakers”.

### **a. Population structure of the Spanish Jewish community**

Until the 15<sup>th</sup> century a numerous Jewish community coexisted in Spain, whose presence dated to the 7<sup>th</sup> century B.C. In the late 15<sup>th</sup> century, specifically in 1492, the Catholic Monarchs [Ferdinand and Isabel] issued the Alhambra Decree ordering the Spanish Jews to convert to Christianity or definitively leave the territory within three months. Spain went from having a 10% Jewish population to becoming the only European country without Jews.

Most of this Sephardic population (around 600,000 people) chose exile and scattered to various countries. In Western Europe some settled in southern France, the Netherlands, northern Germany, Switzerland and Italy. Others spread to the kingdoms of Morocco and Syria. Still others remained in Spain as nominal Christians and later moved to Iberian America where they recovered their Jewish identity.

However, the far majority of the Sephardic Jews were absorbed by the Ottoman Empire, which promoted the settlement of Jews in all domains of its Empire, with the largest number settling in the city of Salonika.

The city of Salonika in Greek Macedonia changed significantly after receiving nearly 250,000 Jews expelled from Spain. Towards the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century nearly 65% of the port city's population comprised Sephardic Jews. From the start most of the Jews from Galicia, Andalusia, Aragon, Sicily and Naples settled in this city; for this reason the

Salonikan Judeo-Spanish was clearly influenced by the grammar of Galician and borrowed numerous words from Italian. In Salonika there were neighbourhoods, communities and synagogues corresponding to each of the cities and regions of Spain. Kal de Kastiya, Kal Aragon, Otranto, Palma, Sicilia, Kasserer, Kuriat, Albuquerk, Evora and Kal Portugal are examples of late 19<sup>th</sup> century neighbourhoods and synagogues in the Macedonian city and show that the Sephardic Jews never forgot their past or their Iberian origins.

When Greece became independent, Greek nationalism and especially the Second World War led to a sharp decline in the Sephardic community. Many of its members either dispersed around the world, emigrating to countries such as Argentina, Brazil and China, or died as victims of the Holocaust.

The reduced Sephardic community is nowadays especially concentrated in Israel, where Sephardic communities exist in the cities of Tel Aviv, Haifa and Jerusalem. They have their own representation in the Knesset; the Sephardic religious party Shas is one of the main political forces in Israel and the most numerous “confessional” force.

The destruction of almost the entire Sephardic community in the Holocaust is largely responsible for the substantial decline in the population of Judeo-Spanish speakers. This led many members of the Sephardic community, mainly living in America and Israel, to try to preserve the language, to institutionalise it and promote pertinent scientific and cultural activities.

Regarding the Jewish population's situation in Spain, since the 20<sup>th</sup> century a Jewish population has once again been present, putting an end to that prolonged historical demographic absence. The recent World Jewish Congress indicated that “the large majority of Jews in Spain are now Spanish, with second and third generations”; the same report states that “*the Jews say they feel well integrated in a society with little anti-Semitism*”. There are no sufficiently broken down figures on the current size of the Jewish community in Spain. Information provided by the Ministry of Justice, responsible for relations with the distinct religious confessions, indicates that in Spain there are around 45,000 Jews at present, most from North Africa and the Middle East – most are Sephardic Jews, though there are also Ashkenazi from Europe and America. According to other sources, the number of Jews in Spain is lower – 30,000. The profile of the current Spanish Jew is predominantly urban (mainly Madrid and Barcelona, although they are present in

ten other Spanish cities, such as Ceuta, for example, which holds an event to commemorate the Sephardic language every 21 February), with a gradual decline of the pre-school population.

The 1978 Spanish democratic Constitution supports religious freedom. That liberty is also guaranteed with respect to the offence considered in article 510 of the Criminal Code, concerning the fight against “*discrimination, hate and violence against groups or associations, for racist, anti-Semitic or other reasons...*”.

For his part, King Juan Carlos I formally revoked the Alhambra Decree. Moreover, since 1982 Spain has recognised the nationality of Sephardic Jews who show a clear link to the country. Nationalisations are processed on an exceptional basis through a Council of Ministers Agreement.

#### **b. Is Yiddish traditionally present in Spain?**

In Spain, the language used by the Sepharic Jews was Judeo-Spanish, also known as Sephardic or Ladino. This language, although primarily derived from Castilian, is a mix in different proportions of many of the languages spoken in the Iberian Peninsula and in Aragon’s Mediterranean possessions. Being a Jewish language, it does contain contributions from Hebrew and depending on where it is spoken a strong influence is noted of Turkish and principally Greek. The *Judeo-Spanish* spoken by the Sephardic Jews in the 20<sup>th</sup> century also shows a rich influx of French vocabulary.

Regarding the current situation of Judeo-Spanish or Sephardic in Spain, the Sephardic Studies Group of the Spanish National Research Council [CSIC] has indicated that it is nowadays an endangered language in countries where it is still spoken (Bulgaria, Greece, Turkey, Bosnia and Israel), among which Spain is not included. It is difficult to find Sephardic speakers below 50 years old. The CSIC’s research work has focused on publishing hundreds of works written in that language from the 16<sup>th</sup> century up to the Second World War, with a view to integrating that literature, written in a language deriving from medieval Hispanic tongues, within the framework of Hispanic letters.

As for those who know Yiddish in Spain, most are of Argentine origin and are fully integrated in two of the country’s official languages: Castilian, official language of the state

(all); and Catalan, co-official language in Catalonia (those residing in the Autonomous Community of Catalonia).

For its part, according to data from the Jewish Community of Madrid and the Federation of Jewish Communities of Spain, Casa Sefarad-Israel indicates that both languages (Sephardic and Yiddish) are linked to the establishment of Jewish communities in Spain, of both Sephardic and Ashkenazi origin. One may speak of important migratory waves, one which began in the 1950s, of communities from northern Morocco, and another of Argentine Jews in the 1960s. These are the main ones and they are two very different cultural groups. The former are of Sephardic culture and the latter Ashkenazi.

The Moroccans spoke Judeo-Spanish until the Spanish Protectorate was established in northern Morocco, after which they assimilated and updated their Spanish; this was not a sudden occurrence but rather a natural evolution and a return to the longed-for Spain.

At present very few people in Spain speak Judeo-Spanish as a different language, though it is a cultural reference and source for folklore and idiomatic expressions. The National Radio offers a programme in Judeo-Spanish. The Ashkenazi group stopped speaking Yiddish in Hispano-America; the Argentine Jews who arrive in Spain already speak Spanish as mother tongue and can barely speak Yiddish. Yiddish is nowadays spoken in Spain in small family circles of Ashkenazi Jews from Argentina. A group has been created in Madrid to speak the language, so that even though it is not a language for creation or dialogue in Spain, a certain amount of cultural interest in this language has been raised.

## 2.11 OTHER LANGUAGES

Below are included some short references to other regional or minority languages in Spain.

### Mozarabic

*Mozarabic* was a Hispanic language constituted by distinct Romance dialects written in the Arabic alphabet instead of the Latin alphabet, and spoken and written by Christian residents when the south of the peninsula was ruled by the Muslims in the Middle Ages. After the Christians re-conquered the peninsula this collective maintained its particular idiosyncrasy. At present the institution for Mozarabs in Spain comprises about 2,000 families (mainly located in the city of Toledo), who have jealously guarded their rites and vocabulary, mainly religious, for more than nine centuries.

### Cantabrian

Cantabrian (*cántabru* or *montañés*) is a group of native language varieties from Cantabria and especially those most differing from standard Spanish. Depending on various criteria, Cantabrian can encompass speech varieties from various parts of Cantabria and also from border areas of Vizcaya as well as nearby mountain *comarcas* [administrative regions] of the provinces of Burgos and Palencia. According to the thesis of Francisco García González, the Asturian varieties in the *concejos* [municipalities] of Peñamellera Alta, Peñamellera Baja and Ribadedeva should also be included.

Cantabrian is a Romance dialect which evolved directly from Latin, whose development led it to be included in the Astur-Leonese linguistic diasystem along with Mirandese, Asturian and Leonese. In 2009 it was mentioned in the UNESCO red book of endangered languages in the Astur-Leonese trunk as a language with clear risk of extinction.

### Sign languages

Law 27/2007 of 23 October, which recognises the *Spanish sign languages* and regulates the means of supporting the oral communication of people who are deaf, hearing impaired or deaf and blind, aims to recognise and regulate the Spanish sign languages (Spanish

and Catalan) as the language of people who are deaf, hearing impaired or deaf and blind in Spain who freely decide to use same, and also to regulate the means of supporting oral communication. In our country there are nearly a million people with different types and degrees of deafness.

In compliance with said Law, public authorities are empowered to promote the provision of interpretation services in Spanish sign languages to all people who are deaf, hearing impaired or deaf and blind, when they so require in the different public and private spheres. Specifically:

- The Law covers inclusion of the bilingual educational model in teaching and that sign language is therefore to be used to convey teaching to deaf students at certain schools (article 10);
- Due to this Law, the public authorities, political parties and social players must facilitate full accessibility to deaf people vis-à-vis their institutional information and in the freely issued audiovisual programmes. They should also include sign language interpreters at public plenary meetings and those of general interest of the Parliament, legislatures of the Autonomous Communities, provincial councils and local bodies and authorities (article 13);
- The necessary measures must be promoted so that the news media, institutional publicity campaigns, different audiovisual supports and emergency messages from institutions are accessible in sign language.

#### Canarian Silbo

- Silbo is a whistled language practiced by some inhabitants of La Gomera in the Canary Islands to communicate over distance. According to various studies, the whistled language uses six sound, two of them called vowels and the other four consonants, and it can express more than 4,000 concepts (words). Due to the risk of Silbo disappearing in the early 21st century, basically due to improved means of communication and especially the disappearance of activities such as herding which used it the most, the Canarian government implemented its learning in school and in 1999 declared Silbo Gomero to be part of the Canary Islands' ethnographic heritage.

## **THIRD PART: OFFICIALLY RECOGNISED LANGUAGES IN THE AUTONOMOUS STATUTES OF THE SPANISH AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITIES**

In order to discuss the languages considered in this third part of the report, an order has been established which reflects the number of speakers of these languages. Information has therefore been provided with regard to each language following the structure established in articles 8 to 14 of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages. An introduction to each language is also included.

### **3.1. CATALAN (CATALONIA AND THE BALEARIC ISLANDS)**

#### **INTRODUCTION**

This report on the use of Catalan in the Autonomous Community of the Balearic Islands, firstly responds to the questions made by the Committee of Experts which are not answered in the content of the report. These questions are as follows:

*Question nº 25 of the Committee of Experts. What is the impact on the Catalan language of the new Statute of Autonomy? Could the Committee of Experts provide information on its implementation?*

As the General Administration of the Linguistic Policy of the Government of the Balearic Islands has been able to observe, the new statute has not had any impact on the Catalan language, or if it has had impact, this has been minimal.

*Question nº 756 of the Committee of Experts. The Committee of Experts has requested the authorities to communicate their observations on the matter of the prohibition made by the police (the Civil Guard) to an Arabic and Tamazight interpreter regarding the use of Catalan and the conviction of this person by the courts, as this person would have decided to speak a language which was not understood by the civil servants.*

After contacting the Office of Linguistic Rights of the Balearic Cultural Association (which the interpreter contacted in order to report employment discrimination for linguistic reasons), we were informed that this case has not yet been brought to trial. It must be noted that the interpreter was working for the Civil Guard and not the National Police Force.

### **The Application of Article 8**

**Paragraph 1.** With respect to teaching and with regard to that which refers to the area in which the above-mentioned languages are spoken and according to the situation of each of these, without prejudice to the teaching of the official state language or languages, the parties agree to:

#### **Paragraph 1 Measures:**

##### **sub-paragraph a)**

- i) establish a guaranteed pre-school education in the corresponding regional or minority languages;

##### **sub-paragraph b)**

- i) provide a guaranteed primary school education in the corresponding regional or minority languages; or

##### **sub-paragraph c)**

- i) provide a guaranteed secondary school education in the corresponding regional or minority languages;

#### Catalan in pre-school, primary, secondary and pre-university education

The regulatory legal structure for education in the Balearic Islands establishes that:

- a) Pupils cannot be separated for reasons of language, i.e. all pupils, regardless of their origin or of the moment when they were incorporated into the educational system of the Balearic Islands, must be fluent in the two official languages of our autonomous



community at the end of their compulsory education. The educational centres are responsible for applying the appropriate strategies in order to attain this objective.

- b) The linguistic project of the centre forms part of its educational project and must take into consideration all regulations when being drafted.
- c) The linguistic project of the centre is drafted by a commission and approved by the school council, the highest governmental body in the educational centre, in which the entire school community participates (mothers and fathers, pupils, service staff and the council).
- d) Basically, the regulation which governs the linguistic project of the centre is that established by Law 3/1986 of 29 April, on the Linguistic Normalisation of the Balearic Islands (Article 1.2):
  - To make the progressive and normal use of the Catalan language effective in the official and administrative areas.
  - To ensure the understanding and the progressive use of Catalan as the vehicular language in the area of education.

In this way, at least 50% of school subjects must be taught in Catalan. Fathers, mothers or legal tutors may choose the first teaching language in an individual manner; this involves individualised treatment in one or another language. However, these children, when they reach the first course of the first cycle of primary school, must be able to receive, at least 50% of their education in Catalan, regardless of the language which their legal guardians have chosen for their initial education.

The objective is to ensure that the children learn to speak, write and understand the two official languages. It must be noted that the so-called *Decree of Trilingualism*, which the experts mention in their report, was revoked by Decree 67/2008, of 6 June.

With respect to the demand for understanding the two official languages by the teaching staff of the Regional Ministry of Education and Culture, it must be said that no primary or secondary school teacher may take the professional entrance exams if he or she does not have linguistic resources in both official languages of the autonomous community.

The Directorate General of Innovation and Teacher Training initiated the Plan for Reception, Integration and Educational Reinforcement (PAIRE) during the 2008-2009 course; which brings together twelve actions, measures and specific programmes which seek to improve attention for late-entry students in the education system of the Balearic

Islands. More than 4,000 students from 8 to 16 years of age from 178 educational centres in the Balearic Islands have benefited from this programme.

This plan has become a fundamental instrument for the development of those necessary actions which will facilitate the equal treatment of different cultures and will strengthen social integration and the capacity of students to learn to live together in culturally diverse contexts.

The PAIRE has been conceived as a broad-ranging plan which covers all those actions which late-entry foreign students receive with respect to reception, language education, the compensation of inequalities and school integration.

The Service of Education in Catalan, which belongs to the General Directorate of Administration, Organisation and Educational Inspection, carries out the following actions for the protection and promotion of Catalan:

1. The publication of teaching materials suited to the educational needs of the school students.
2. Direct assessment is offered to 180 centres of infant and primary education; this involves the Support Team for Teaching in Catalan, with offices in Palma, Inca, Manacor, Menorca and Ibiza, which is formed by ten assessors.
3. The actions of the linguistic normalisation coordinators for the compulsory secondary education centres of the Balearic Islands are assessed and planned.
4. The coordination of the linguistic volunteers in the secondary education centres. During the 2008-2009 Course 19 centres have undertaken voluntary linguistic initiatives among students.
5. Families and educational centres are assessed with respect to the treatment of the languages in the framework of a multi-lingual reality in order to channel those initiatives which focus on the linguistic normalisation of the Catalan language.
6. The management of all standardisation documents for the teaching of the Catalan language with the regulated educational courses.
7. The promotion and coordination of the Xarxa (Network) programme – materials which are used through a distance program via Internet. The materials are published in Catalan.

8. Together with the Educational Information Technology Service, a Catalan learning program has been initiated in line with the objective of facilitating understanding and the practice of basic abilities.

The Service of Educational Inspection of the Regional Ministry of Education and Culture is involved in the centres to ensure the fulfilment of applicable norms with respect to teaching in Catalan and the investigation undertaken by the Department of Educational Inspection with regard to the reality of teaching in Catalan and the real development of the linguistic projects of the educational centres.

In the area of formal teaching in the Balearic Islands, the Consortium for the Promotion of Catalan (COFUC) has carried out various initiatives.

The following activities have been undertaken for the Linguistic Reception Project:

1. A complementary activity to linguistic reception during the school course. A training activity is organised which is complementary to the PALIC programme or the Reception Class.
2. A linguistic reception activity (for pupils between 12 and 18 years of age) during the summer.

The following activities have been undertaken to promote reading:

#### *The Reading School*

The Reading School Programme seeks to promote the habit of reading and consolidate linguistic abilities in Catalan among the school population of the Balearic Islands, from infant education to secondary education, both in public education centres and in private and subsidized centres.

In order to attain these objectives, the Consortium (COFUC) offers two types of materials; book bags, as part of a loan scheme, which are available to infant, primary and secondary schools and reading books.

#### *Book Bags*

The book bags contain books, various materials and educational proposals for working in the classroom. They are focused on infant and primary education and the first cycle of secondary education. The books created for infant education are: A selection of short stories *Biblioteca de aula*, *La rabosa i l'erició* (a story) and *La rateta que agranava l'escaleta* (a play); for primary education: *La rabosa i l'erició* (a story), *La rateta que agranava l'escaleta* (a play), *La filla del carboneret* (a story), *Na Ventafocs* (a play), *En Gostí lladre* (a story) and *Aladí i la llàntia meravellosa* (a play); 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 Books*

The reading books seek to bring secondary school pupils closer to classical and contemporary authors from the islands. They comprise 6 reading guides: *El bloc del bogamarí*, *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 plays and teaching material (support boxes and theatre play boxes) which form part of the content of the bags and the reading books. With respect to books with adaptations of stories, it has published: *La rabosa i l'erició*, *La filla del carboneret*, *En Gostí lladre*, *La cadenera* and *En Pere de la favera*. These books are accompanied by support boxes for the adaptations of the stories of the same title.

It has also published the teaching book and the support file *El capell volador*. Other publications have been dedicated to theatrical adaptations, such as *La rateta que agranava l'escaleta*, *Aladí i la llàntia meravellosa*, *Na Ventafocs* and *Na Blancaneu*. At the same time tool boxes have been created for the adaptations of plays which bear the same titles as the books. With respect to reading books, works by the following authors have been re-published: Joan Cardona, Isidor Macabich, Ponç Pons and Miquel Rayó.

#### **sub-paragraph d)**

- i) establish a guaranteed technical and professional education in the corresponding regional or minority languages;

The Directorate General of Teaching Staff, employees of the Regional Ministry of Education and Culture, published a resolution in the Official Gazette of the Balearic Islands (the last edition was published on 10 October 2009), signed by their director which establishes the bases for the regulation of the convocation of the list of candidates to provisionally cover substitutions in all speciality areas in non-university public educational centres which are dependent on the Regional Ministry of Education and Culture of the Government of the Balearic Islands in an interim policy. The regulation establishes that knowledge of Catalan must be verified in all speciality areas in public centres.

Catalan courses have been held and organised by municipal bodies, non-profit associations and trade unions and which have benefited from the series of subsidies which the Directorate General of Linguistic Policy implemented for this purpose.

**sub-paragraph e)**

iii) if, due to the role of the state with respect to higher education centres, sections i) and ii) cannot be applied, the promotion and/or authorisation of the establishment of university education or other forms of higher education in the regional or minority languages, or of means which allow these languages to be studied at university or in other higher education centres will be undertaken;

**Catalan in University Education**

The University of the Balearic Islands (UIB) has organisational autonomy for the use of Catalan in all areas of its authority, according to that established by Article 5 of Decree 170/2003 of 26 September 2003, which approved the statutes of the UIB:

*The Catalan language used by the University of the Balearic Islands, has, together with Spanish, the character of an official language and all members of the university have the right to use it. The university will normalise the use of Catalan in the area of its responsibilities.*

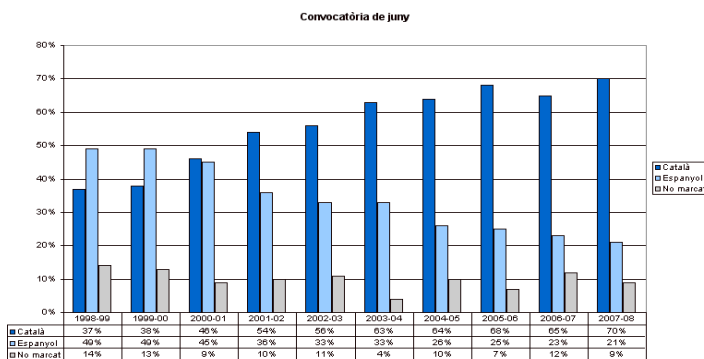
The University of the Balearic Islands is also the official institution for consultations with respect to Catalan. Article 6 of the above mentioned decree states:

*The University of the Balearic Islands is the official consultative institution for all that which refers to the Catalan language, as established by the Statute of Autonomy of the Balearic Islands.*

As a language of common usage in its communications, its web page can be consulted at [www.uib.cat](http://www.uib.cat).

The use of Catalan in university entrance exams in the University of the Balearic Islands is as follows:

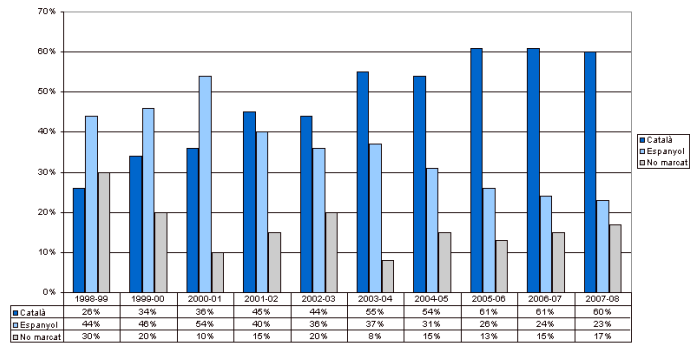
## June Exams



Catalan  
 Spanish  
 Not indicated

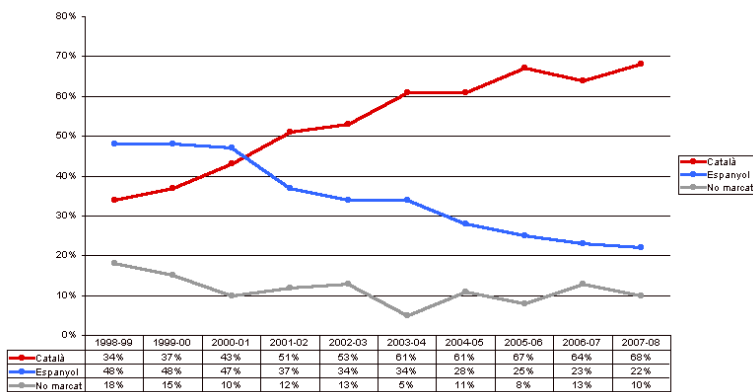
## September Exams

Convocatòria de setembre



Catalan  
Spanish  
Not indicated

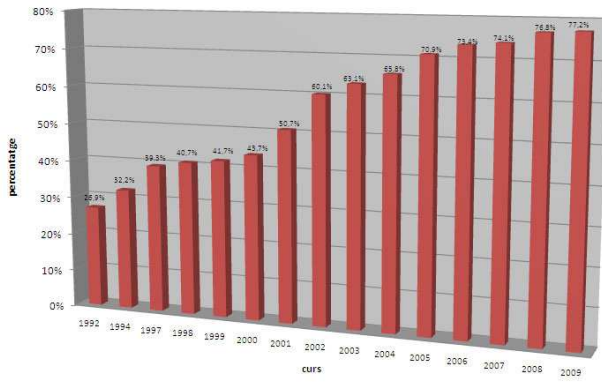
Evolució 1998-2008



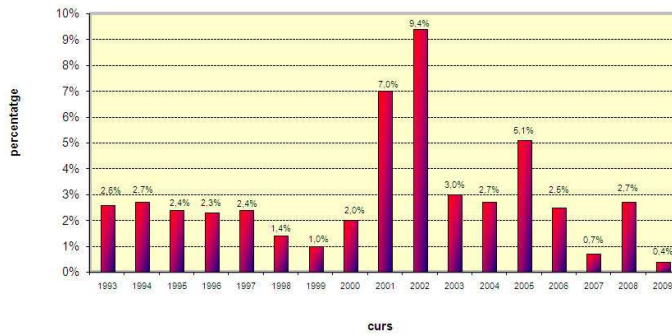
Development 1998-2008  
Catalan  
Spanish  
Not indicated

According to the Sociolinguistic Research Group of the University of the Balearic Islands (Gresib), the use of Catalan in the university entrance exams in June 2009 is as follows:

### The Development of Catalan in Selectivity Exams

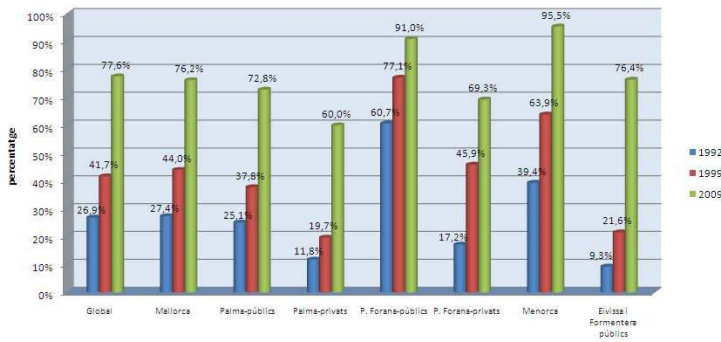


**Yearly increases**  
Percentage - Academic year



Percentage - Academic year

**The Use of Catalan in University Entrance Exams by Zones**



Percentage

Global – Mallorca – Palma-public – Palma-private – Rest of the island -public – Rest of the island-private – Menorca – Ibiza and Formentera-public



**sub-paragraph f**

- i) make arrangements so that teaching courses for adults or the continuing education courses are taught mainly or entirely in regional or minority languages;

Article 6 of Law 4/2006 of 30 March, on education and continual training for adults in the Balearic Islands establishes that:

*With respect to the language, culture and society of the Balearic Islands*

*1. Within a multicultural world and in an autonomous state, the cultural, linguistic and social reality of the Balearic Islands, due to its range and size, will be taken into account in the development and the application of this law.*

*2. Those initiatives which promote the preservation and the development of the Catalan language and the culture of the Balearic Islands will be considered as priority actions in this area.*

*3. The public administration bodies of the Balearic Islands will ensure that those bodies and centres dedicated to educational activities for adults undertake initiatives and educational courses related to the Catalan language of the Balearic Islands and the culture, the economy and the society of the Balearic Islands.*

*4. The public administration bodies of the Balearic Islands will promote the understanding of our linguistic and cultural reality.*

*5. The Public Administration Bodies of the Balearic Islands will facilitate, by means of different programmes, the development of the sense of citizenship among the adult population, so that they may actively participate in equal terms in access to cultural, economic and social assets and services.*

The Consortium (COFUC), in the area of non-regulated linguistic education for adults in the Balearic Islands has fostered the organisation of courses, seminars, conferences, self-learning centres and all types of educational techniques and strategies. It has undertaken different activities.

## **Catalan Language Courses**

The COFUC Consortium has organised Catalan language courses in different modes: non-intensive class-based courses for adults in Catalan for initial, elementary, medium and higher levels; intensive class-based courses for adults in Catalan for initial, elementary, medium and higher levels; Catalan language distance courses for elementary and medium levels; and Catalan language courses for foreigners, for Levels 1 and 2. It has also undertaken courses for parents which are held in the same schools where their children study in order to facilitate their access to the Catalan language.

## **Catalan Language Self-learning Centres and Points**

Since 2004 the COFUC Consortium has administered the CAL centres and the PAL self-learning points. These are areas which are equipped with means and materials to facilitate the individualised learning of Catalan and which adjust to the needs and the personal rhythm of each student. Different centres have been created throughout all the islands: the CAL of Llevant (Palma), the CAL University of the Balearic Islands (Palma), the CAL Ibiza and the CAL Francesc de Borja Moll (Ciutadella); and the self-learning points: the PAL Emili Darder, the PAL Son Dureta, the PAL of Alcudia, the PAL of Sant Antoni de Portmany, the PAL of Santa Eulària des Riu, the PAL of Formentera, the PAL of Son Servera and the PAL of Sant Josep de Sa Talaia.

## **The Catalan Language Educational Programme (The PELC)**

The PELC is an Internet-based Catalan self-learning programme. It is an online resource for learning Catalan.

<p><b>sub-paragraph g:</b> take measures to ensure that the education of the history and the culture of that which is the expression of the regional or minority language;;</p>
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The teaching of the history and culture of the Balearic Islands is included in all the curricular itineraries of the various education levels detailed in the previous sections.

The Department of Educational Inspection of the Regional Ministry of Education and Culture intervenes in order to ensure the fulfilment of the applicable norms with respect to

teaching in Catalan. This same department monitors education in Catalan in the centres and the real development of the linguistic projects in centres.

**sub-paragraph h:** guarantee the initial and permanent education of the teaching staff necessary for the application of that established in paragraphs a) to g) which the party has accepted;;

The plan for recycling and linguistic and cultural education is established in the ruling of the Ministry of Education and Culture of 20 August 2008, and the qualifications required are determined for the teaching of classes in and of the Catalan language in the non-university educational centres of the Balearic Islands. All teaching staff must pass a specific seminar on the history and geography of the Balearic Islands.

**sub-paragraph i:** create one or various control bodies which are responsible for the monitoring of the measures adopted and of the progress made in the establishment or development of the teaching of the regional or minority languages, and to draw up periodical reports which will be made public with respect to this.

**paragraph 2:** With respect to education and with regard to that which refers to territories different from those in which the regional or minority languages are traditionally spoken, the parties agree to authorise, foster or establish the teaching of or in the regional or minority language, at those levels which are considered appropriate, if the number of speakers of a regional or minority language justifies this.

In 2008, the Government of the Balearic Islands was readmitted as part of the Ramon Llull Institute (IRL), and took on the functions of this institute with respect to the projection of the Catalan language and of the culture expressed in it.

The IRL promotes the presence, the investigation and the learning of Catalan and its reality in universities throughout the world, it fosters investigation work on Catalan language and culture and provides support and encouragement to Catalan entities.

In this section the agreement signed in 2008 with the Associació d'Amics de la Bressola (The Association of Friends of La Bressola) should be mentioned, which fosters teaching in Catalan in the French Department of the Eastern Pyrenees.

### **The Application of Article 9**

**Paragraph 1.** The parties agree, with respect to that which refers to the area divisions of the judicial authorities in which the number of persons who reside there and who speak the regional or minority languages, justifies the following specific measures, according to the situation of each one of these languages and on the condition that the court does not consider that the use of the possibilities offered in this paragraph constitutes an obstacle for the proper administration of justice:

#### **a) in criminal proceedings:**

**sub-paragraph a.i):** to ensure that the jurisdictional bodies, on the request of one of the parties, undertake their procedures in the regional or minority languages; and/or

**sub-paragraph a, ii):** to guarantee the accused the right to express him/her self in his /her regional or minority language; and/or

**sub-paragraph a, iii):** to ensure that the demands and tests, be they written or oral, are not considered unacceptable for the sole reason that they have been written in a regional or minority language; and/or

**sub-paragraph a, iv):** to draw up in the aforementioned regional or minority languages, on request, those documents pertaining to a judicial procedure, recurring, if necessary, to interpreters and to translations without additional expenses for the interested parties;

#### **b) in civil proceedings:**

**sub-paragraph b, i):** to ensure that the jurisdictional bodies, on the request of one of the parties, undertake the procedure in the regional or minority languages; and/or

**sub-paragraph b, ii):** to permit, when a party in a legal dispute has to appear in person before a court, that he /she may express him /her self in his /her regional or minority language without having to incur additional expenses in doing so; and/or

**sub-paragraph b, iii):** to permit the presentation of documents and proof in the regional or minority languages, and if necessary use the services of interpreters and translations.

**c) in procedures before courts concerning administrative matters:**

**sub-paragraph c, i):** to ensure that the jurisdictional bodies, on the request of one of the parties, undertake the procedure in the regional or minority languages; and/or

**sub-paragraph c, ii):** to permit, when a party in a legal dispute has to appear in person before a court, that he /she may express him /her self in his /her regional or minority language without having to incur additional expenses in doing so; and/or

**sub-paragraph c, iii):** to permit the presentation of documents and proof in the regional or minority languages, and if necessary use the services of interpreters and translations.

**sub-paragraph d:** to adopt measures so that the application of sections i) and iii) of paragraphs b) and c) above and the use, where applicable of interpreters and translations, do not involve additional expenses for the interested parties.

The Chamber for Contentious Administrative Cases of the Higher Court of Justice of the Balearic Islands uses Spanish and Catalan without distinction (sentences, resolutions and orders).

**Paragraph 2:** The parties are obliged to:

**sub-paragraph a:** not reject the validity of the legal documents drawn up within the area of the state for the sole reason that they have been written in a regional or minority language;

**paragraph 3:** The parties are obliged to make accessible in the regional or minority languages, the most important national legislative texts and those which refer especially to the speakers of these languages unless these texts are already available in a different form.

The Official State Gazette (BOE) has signed a collaborative agreement with the Autonomous Community of the Balearic Islands for the free distribution to subscribers of the autonomous community who wish to receive the supplements which this public body publishes with the legal stipulations translated into Catalan.

### **The Application of Article 10**

**Paragraph 1.** In the divisions of the administrative authorities of the state in which a number of speakers of regional or minority languages live, which justifies the measures established below, and in accordance with the situation of each language, the parties, to the extent that they are reasonably able, agree to:

**Sub-paragraph a, i):** ensure that the above-mentioned administrative authorities use the regional or minority languages;

**Sub-paragraph b:** place at the disposal of the population, forms and administrative texts which are frequently used in the regional or minority languages, or in bilingual versions;

**Sub-paragraph c:** allow the administrative authorities to draw up documents in a regional or minority language.

Compliance with this article will be answered by ministries individually.

## The Ministry of the Presidency

- **Staff with an Understanding of the Official Languages and their Level of Comprehension.**

Among the activities promoted by the INAP as part of the Programme of Continual Training for Public Employees, is the teaching of co-official languages to the civil servants of the state government who are posted in the areas of the autonomous communities of the Basque Country, Catalonia, Galicia, the Valencian Community, the 'Foral' Community of Navarre and the Autonomous Community of the Balearic Islands.

For the teaching of the co-official language in the Autonomous Community of the Balearic Islands, specific collaborative agreements have been established which are signed each year and which have been signed since 1996 by the INAP and the Regional Ministry of the Interior of the Balearic Islands, in the development of the corresponding structural agreement which was signed on 5 April 1989, with the participation of the government delegation in the programming of the courses and the selection of students.

The following table details the main values of the training activities in the co-official languages from 2006:

LANGUAGE	YEAR	CLASS HOURS	NUMBER OF STUDENTS	TOTAL EXPENSE (INAP AND AUTONOM. COMMUNITY)
<b>Catalan (A.C. of the Balearic Islands)</b>	2006	1,350	540	58,185.00 €
	2007	1,377	556	61,094.40 €
	2008	4,620	637	135,350.00 €
	2009	1,920	181	60,480.00 €

## **THE GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF STATE CIVIL SERVANTS**

Percentages in terms of levels of understanding of the co-official languages:

- In the Balearic Islands, almost all employees (76 out of 80) can communicate orally in Catalan with members of the insurance company (95%) although the percentages decrease in written use (80%) or in the full use of the language (59%).

### **The Ministry of Employment**

- **Exterior and interior signs in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

### **The General Treasury of the Social Security**

In the Balearic Islands, all outdoor signs are bilingual, while 87% of indoor signs are bilingual.

- **Bilingual Informative Signs or Advertising Signs in the Co-official Language.**

### **The General Treasury of the Social Security**

In the Balearic Islands approximately 20% of informational signs are bilingual or in a co-official language.

- **Requests received and answered in co-official languages.**

### **The Mariners' Social Institute**

In the Balearic Islands, for all requests for benefits, 97% (1,062) were presented in Spanish and 3% (33) in Catalan. Almost all the communications issued were answered in Spanish.

### **The General Treasury of the Social Security**

In the Balearic Islands requests in Catalan represent approximately 1%.

- **Employees who understand the Official Languages.**

### **The National Institute of the Social Security**

There are 40 people on the staff dedicated to the tasks of providing information and attention who understand the official languages of the Balearic Islands, which is 70% of their total number.



## The Mariners' Social Institute

<b>AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY</b>	Total nº of civil servants in the autonomous community	Percentage with respect to the total number of staff who understand the co-official language	Nº of civil servants with a basic level	Nº of civil servants with an average level	Nº of civil servants with an advanced level
BALEARIC ISLANDS	43	93%	19	20	1

## The Ministry of the Interior

- **Standardised forms available to citizens in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

Since 3 December 2001, the Spanish National Identity Document has been issued in a bilingual format. The number of these documents processed in the Catalan language during 2009 in the Balearic Islands is 145,642. The Spanish passport is not issued in Catalan, as it is a uniform model subject to the resolutions of the member states of the European Union, which does not take the bilingual model into consideration.

- **Bilingual Printed Institutional Material or Documents in the Co-official Language which is Available to Citizens.**

The General Directorate of the Police has provided the following data for the Balearic Islands:

- Number and percentage of printed documents: 2 (100%).
- Number and percentage of material: 1 (100%).
- Number and percentage of signs: 6 (76%).

- **Exterior and interior signs in bilingual or co-official language versions**
- **Informative Signs or Advertising Signs which are Bilingual or in the Co-official Language.**

In the National Police Force the percentage of signs in Catalan in the Balearic Islands is 70%.

- **Employees with an Understanding of the Official Languages and their Level of Understanding.**

Around 50% of all the public employees in each one of the Provincial Traffic Headquarters and Local Offices of Traffic based in the Autonomous Community of the Balearic Islands have an average/high level (Levels B and C) of Catalan.

The number and percentage of civil servants of the National Police Force in the Balearic Islands who use the two co-official languages is 362 civil servants which is 30.1% of the total staff.

With respect to the Civil Guard, the database for academic records of the Educational Headquarters of the Civil Guard revealed that 100 members of the force with a certain level in Catalan has been registered. On the basis of academic records, entries are only made on the request of the interested party and provided that they meet the minimum duration requirements of the educational activity concerned.

### **The Ministry of Finance and Economy**

- **Exterior and interior signs in bilingual or co-official language versions**

In the land registry in the Administration of the Balearic Islands there are 15 signs, all of which are in Catalan.

### **The Ministry of Justice**

- **Standardised forms available to citizens in bilingual or co-official language versions**

### **The Territorial Administration of the Balearic Islands**

50% of all printed documents used in the administration are in bilingual format.

- **Institutional printed material available to citizens in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

### **The Territorial Administration of the Balearic Islands**

The percentage of bilingual printed institutional material is 20%.

- **Exterior and interior signs in bilingual or co-official language versions**

### **Government Attorneys Office**

In the Balearic Islands, there are no signs inside the office. All signs outside are bilingual.

### The Territorial Administration of the Balearic Islands

All signs, both outdoor and indoor are bilingual.

- **Requests received and answered in co-official languages.**

### Government Attorneys Office

Some bodies, such as the Port Authority of the Balearic Islands issues all its written documents in Catalan.

The Chamber of the Superior Court of Justice also issues many written documents in Catalan.

### The Territorial Administration of the Balearic Islands

Any communication is made in the language chosen by the individual. 10% of requests are received in Catalan.

### The Directorate General of Registries and Notaries

The statistical data referring to the use and availability of Catalan in the drafting of documents in Civil Registries in the Autonomous Community of the Balearic Islands, as detailed in the following tables which refer to the number of inscriptions made in INFOREG with respect to the language or official language during the 2007/ 2009, are as follows:

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**NÚMBER OF INSCRIPTIONS MADE IN INFOREG WITH RESPECT TO LANGUAGE (YEAR 2008)**

A. C.	Entry Language	Number of Inscriptions				% of Inscriptions				Nº of Inscriptions	% of Inscriptions
		Birth	Marriage	Death	Guardianship	Birth	Marriage	Death	Guardianship		
Balearic Islands	Spanish	12,571	2,264	3,864	89	5.40%	3.80%	4.50%	1.90%	18,788	4.90%
	Catalan	4	2	6		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		12	0.00%
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>233,346</b>	<b>59,613</b>	<b>86,688</b>	<b>4,728</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>384,375</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

**NÚMBER OF INSCRIPTIONS MADE IN INFOREG WITH RESPECT TO LANGUAGE (YEAR 2009)**

		Number of Inscriptions				% of Inscriptions				Nº of Inscriptions	% of Inscriptions
A. C.	Entry Language	Birth	Marriage	Death	Guardianship	Birth	Marriage	Death	Guardianship		
Balearic Islands	Spanish	15,228	3,054	4,046	319	5.00%	3.50%	3.90%	4.40%	22,647	4.50%
	Catalan	6	10	11		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		27	0.00%
<b>OVERALL TOTAL</b>						<b>100.00</b>		<b>100.00</b>			
National		302,306	86,164	104,200	7,267	%	100.00%	%	100.00%	499,937	100.00%

- **Information or advertising signs in bilingual or co-official language versions .**

**Government Attorneys Office**

In the lobby of the building the signs announcing the office are in bilingual format; inside the office the signs for the offices are in Spanish

**The Territorial Administration of the Balearic Islands**

All the informative or advertising signs are bilingual.

- **Level of accessibility of web pages in the co-official language**

**The Directorate General of Registries and Notaries**

In order not to repeat the same information reference should be made to that included in this section in the Autonomous Community of Catalonia.

- **Staff with an understanding of the official languages.**

**Government Attorneys Office**

All the support staff are bilingual and has a high level of Catalan.

With respect to the state attorneys all understand Catalan although with there is only one Chief State Attorney with a high level of Catalan and an official certificate (Level C of Catalan).

## The Territorial Administration of the Balearic Islands

90% of the staff understand and use Catalan.

With respect to the training programmes in the co-official languages for legal administration staff and lawyers, the Balearic School of Public Administration, which is attached to the Government of the Balearic Islands carries out Catalan education programmes every year

**PARAGRAPH 2:** With respect to local and regional authorities in whose areas a large number of speakers of regional or minority languages reside, which justifies the measures detailed below, the parties agree to permit and /or foster:

**Sub-paragraph a:** the use of the regional or minority languages in the structure of the regional or local administration;

**Sub-paragraph b:** the possibility for the speakers of regional or minority languages to present oral or written requests in these languages;

**Sub-paragraph c:** the publication by the regional groups of their official texts in the regional or minority languages as well;

**Sub-paragraph d:** the publication by local authorities of their official texts in regional or minority languages as well as in Spanish;

**Sub-paragraph e:** the use by regional groups of the regional or minority languages in debates in their assemblies, without excluding however, the use of the official language(s) of the state;

**Sub-paragraph f:** the use by local groups of regional or minority languages in the debates of their assemblies without excluding however, the use of the official language(s) of the state;

**Sub-paragraph g:** the use or the adoption and where applicable, together with the denomination in the official language(s) of the traditional and correct forms of toponyms in the regional or minority languages.

**PARAGRAPH 3:** With respect to those public services guaranteed by the administrative authorities or by other persons who act on their behalf, the contracting parties, in the territories in which the regional or minority languages are spoken and with respect to the situation of each language and to the extent that this is reasonably possible, agree to:

**Sub-paragraph a:** ensure that the regional or minority languages are used to provide a service; or

**Sub-paragraph b:** allow the speakers of the regional or minority languages to present requests and receive answers in these languages;

**PARAGRAPH 4:** In order to implement the provisions in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 which have been accepted, the parties agree to adopt one or more of the following measures:

**Sub-paragraph a:** those translations or interpretations which may be requested;

**Sub-paragraph b:** the recruitment and where applicable, the training of civil servants and other public employees in a sufficient number;

**Sub-paragraph c:** the acceptance, to the extent that this is possible, of the requests of the public employees who understand a regional or minority language so that they are posted to the territory in which this language is spoken.

**PARAGRAPH 5:** The parties agree to permit, on the request of the interested parties, the use or the adoption of family names in the regional or minority languages.

Law 3/2003 of 26 March of the Legal System of the Administration of the Autonomous Community of the Balearic Islands (BOIB nº 44, of 3 April 2003), establishes in articles 43 and 44:

- Article 43

**The Use of Catalan in Administrative Actions**

1. *The Administration of the Autonomous Community and the bodies which comprise the instrumental administration must use Catalan in their internal procedures and in the relations between them. It must also use Catalan in a normal manner in the communications and notifications to individuals or legal entities resident in the Catalan linguistic area without adversely affecting the right of the persons interested in receiving them in Spanish, if they have requested this.*

[...]

- Article 44

**The Use of Catalan in Administrative Procedures**

1. *In the administrative procedures undertaken by the Administration of the Autonomous Community and the bodies which comprise the instrumental administration, Catalan must be used without adversely affecting the right of the persons interested in presenting written forms and documents, to make statements and, if requested, to receive notifications in Spanish.*

Law 3/1986 of 29 April on the linguistic standardisation of the Balearic Islands, establishes the official uses of Catalan in Section II:

- Article 6

1. *Catalan, as the language of the Autonomous Community of the Balearic Islands, is also the language of the autonomous government, of the parliament and of the island councils and in general of the public administration, of the local administration bodies and of the public corporations and institutions which are subsidiaries of the autonomous community.*
2. *Catalan and Spanish are official languages in the Autonomous Community of the Balearic Islands and must be used in a mandatory fashion by the administrative bodies in the manner regulated by the law.*

- Article 7

1. *The laws approved by the parliament of the autonomous community, the legislative decrees, the legal provisions and the official resolutions of the public administration*



*must be published in Catalan and in Spanish in the Official Gazette of the Autonomous Community of the Balearic Islands.*

2. *With respect to language, documentation deriving from the administrative activities, notifications, forms and printed documents from the above-mentioned public bodies drafted in Catalan are officially valid and have full legal effect.*

*- Article 8*

1. *The public has the right to use Catalan, orally or in a written form in its relations with the public administration bodies in the territorial area of the autonomous community.*
2. *The copies or certificates issued by the public bodies of the autonomous community must be issued in Catalan unless the interested party or the person or body which requires them requests a version in Spanish.*
3. *In the Balearic Islands administrative actions are valid and fully effective whatever the official language used.*

*- Article 9*

1. *The government of the Autonomous Community of the Balearic Islands must regulate, through reglamentary provisions, the normal use, ether orally or in written form, of the Catalan language in the administrative activities of the bodies under its authority.*
2. *The government of the Autonomous Community of the Balearic Islands must promote, in accordance with the responsible bodies, the standardisation of the Catalan language, either orally or in written form, in the public registries which are not subsidiaries of the autonomous community.*
3. *The island councils and local corporations must regulate the use of the Catalan language in the area of their authority in accordance with the principles and norms of this law.*

*- Article 10*

3. *The public documents executed in the Balearic Islands must be drawn up in the official language chosen by the executor or if there is more than one executor, this will be undertaken in the language which the latter agree upon.*  
*In the event of disagreement the documents will be drawn up in both languages.*  
*The copies will be issued in the language used in the matrix.*

4. *The public authorities which act in the autonomous community must ensure that all the official printed models used in the public administration bodies and which are available to the public, are written in Catalan and in Spanish.*

*- Article 11*

1. *In the territorial area of the autonomous community of the Balearic Islands, all members of the public have the right to approach the Department of Justice in the official language which they deem convenient to use, without the demand for any type of translation being made. Moreover, this fact cannot be used to justify delays in the processing of their requests.*
2. *With respect to language, all actions and documents which are written, undertaken or drawn up in Catalan are totally valid and effective before the courts and the judges of the Balearic Islands.*  
*In all events, the interested parties have the right to be informed in the language which they choose.*
3. *The government of the autonomous community must promote the progressive standardisation of the use of the Catalan language in the Department of Justice in the Balearic Islands in accord with the corresponding bodies.*

*- Article 12*

1. *With respect to the registration of documents in the public records of the autonomous community, the entries must be made in the official language in which the document was declared, executed or drafted, or in which the declaration has been made. If the document is bilingual, it will be drafted in the official language chosen by the person who presented it in the registry. In all events, the entries are to be conducted in the language requested by the interested party or by mutual agreement.*
2. *With respect to the issuing of certificates by civil servants in these registries, the translation of any of the official languages of the autonomous community must be guaranteed, in accordance with the wishes of the person making the request.*

*- Article 14*

1. *The place names of the Balearic Islands are officially recognised in Catalan only.*

2. *It is the responsibility of the Government of the Autonomous Community, in accordance with the assessment of the University of the Balearic Islands, to determine the official names of the municipalities, territories, population centres, main roads between towns in general and place names of the autonomous community.*

*The names of urban roads must be determined by the corresponding councils, also in accordance with the above mentioned assessment, giving preference to the commonly-used, traditional toponym and to autochthonous cultural elements.*

3. *These names are legal to all effects and signs must coincide with them. The government of the autonomous community must regulate the normalisation of the lettering on public signs, respecting in all events, the international regulations which the state has subscribed to.*

*- Article 15*

1. *Public signs will be produced in Catalan and accompanied, if necessary by graphic signs which facilitate their understanding to non-Catalan speakers. Signs in both Catalan and in Spanish will be used when sociolinguistic circumstances so dictate.*
2. *On all bilingual signs, indications and written information in general, the first line of information must be in Catalan as the language of the Balearic Islands and the second in Spanish.*
3. *On all public transport services, printed documents, notifications and communications for public services must be in Catalan and in Spanish.*

*- Article 16*

1. *In order to make effective those rights recognised by that established in this law, the public authorities must foster the corresponding measures, steps toward the progressive training of personnel of the public administration bodies and the public companies in the Balearic Islands in the use of Catalan.*

2. *In the professional entrance exams which are undertaken for access to positions in administrative bodies in the territorial area of the Balearic Islands, the level of understanding of the two official languages must be taken into account among other merits, the respective criteria for for each professional level will be determined by the administrative body.*

Furthermore, Decree 100/1990 is also applicable, which regulates the use of the official languages of the administrative bodies of the Autonomous Community of the Balearic Islands. The General Directorate of Linguistic Policy has sent a leaflet to all autonomous community employees which explains how this decree should be applied. During 2008, the Autonomous Community of the Balearic Islands adopted the linguistic and cultural domain “.cat” for its web page, at [www.illesbalears.cat](http://www.illesbalears.cat).

The General Directorate of Mobility for the Regional Ministry of Transport and Territorial Planning of the Government of the Balearic Islands is reintroducing Catalan as the main language of communication with users of Balearic Islands transportation.

With the transfer of the Indexplà website tool by the Catalan Government, the General Directorate of Linguistic Policy will be able to evaluate the use of Catalan in the autonomous administrative bodies.

Article 14 of Law 3/1986 of 29 April on the linguistic standardisation of the Balearic Islands refers to toponyms, as can be seen in the previous section.

### **The Application of Article 11**

**Paragraph 1.** For the speakers of regional or minority languages, in the territories in which these languages are spoken, in accordance with the situation of each one of these and to the extent that the public authorities, in a direct or indirect manner have the authority, attributions or a role to play in the aforementioned area, while respecting the principles of independence and autonomy of the communication media, the parties agree:

**sub-paragraph a, i):** to the extent in which the radio and the television have a public service role, a: to guarantee the creation of at least one radio station and one television channel in the regional or minority languages;

**sub-paragraph b, i):** to foster and/or facilitate the creation of at least one radio station in the regional or minority languages;

**sub-paragraph c, i)** to foster and/or facilitate the creation of at least one television channel in the regional or minority languages;

The public body Radiotelevision of the Balearic Islands (EPRTVIB) was founded on 26 March 2004, in the development of the law of its creation in May 1985, integrating the autonomous public radio and television companies under the company name IB3.

The current model of IB3 offers all of its programmes in Catalan, using standard Catalan in all its productions as this is another variety of Catalan which the speakers of the language may use in a formal space such as that offered by a public communications channel.

Since 2008 the University of the Balearic Islands (as the institution of maximum reference in terms of linguistic matters) provides services of linguistic assessment to the public body Radiotelevision of the Balearic Islands.

Apart from RTVE, which applies a brief disconnection from its state (Spanish) programming, which is broadcast in Catalan, no other state area channel will be compelled to use Catalan in its habitual programming. The use of Catalan will be limited to autonomous, island and local television channels and those from other Catalan-speaking territories. The TV3 signal received in the Balearic Islands today is that broadcast internationally.

The presence of the Catalan language in DTT in the local television channels of the Balearic Islands is regulated by Decree 31/2006 of the 31st of March by the Government of the Balearic Islands, which regulates the legal system of DTT concessions in the area of the Balearic Islands. The text established the demand level of the language in the broadcasts of these channels, which must be at least 51%, of the broadcasting time in each one of the time slots.

The agreement on audiovisual material which was signed by the Government of the Balearic Islands and the Catalan Government has been mentioned previously.

The General Directorate of Linguistic Policy promotes the broadcasting of Real Mallorca football team matches in Catalan on the COPE Mallorca radio station and two programmes (Calaix de sastre, which deals with linguistic problems, and disconnection programmes which broadcast music in Catalan) on the same station in Menorca.

**sub-paragraph d:** to foster and/or facilitate the production and dissemination of audio and audiovisual works in the regional or minority languages;

The production and dissemination of audio and audiovisual works in the regional or minority languages is fostered and facilitated through subsidies from the Ramon Llull Institute, the Institute of Balearic Studies and the General Directorate of Culture.

As responsibilities in cultural matters are transferred to each one of the four island councils, these are largely responsible for the promotion of the production and broadcasting of audio and audiovisual works.

**sub-paragraph e, i):** to foster and/or facilitate the creation and/or maintenance of at least one press body in the regional or minority languages;

The General Directorate of Linguistic Policy has signed an annual subsidy agreement with the Press Association of Mallorca (Associació de Premsa Forana de Mallorca) which produces some fifty publications in Catalan. This same Directorate General has a line of subsidies for publications written entirely in Catalan. In 2009 41 requests were presented and 39 written publications were included in this line of subsidies.

All the contract contests for subsidies with respect to the communications media which are offered by the General Directorate of Communication of the Regional Ministry of the Presidency give higher qualifications to those media which use Catalan more.

**sub-paragraph f, ii):** to extend the existing measures of financial assistance for audiovisual productions in regional or minority languages;

**sub-paragraph g:** to support the training of journalists and other staff for those communications media which use the regional or minority languages.

**paragraph 2:** The parties agree to guarantee the freedom of direct reception for radio and television broadcasts from neighbouring countries in a language which is spoken in an identical or similar manner to a regional or minority language, and to not oppose the broadcasting of radio and television broadcasts of neighbouring countries in this language. They are also obliged to ensure that no restriction on the freedom of expression and the free circulation of information in a language spoken in an identical or similar manner to a regional or minority language is imposed. The exercise of the freedoms mentioned above, which entail duties and responsibilities, may be subject to certain procedures, conditions, restrictions or sanctions established by the law, which constitute necessary measures in a democratic society for national security, territorial integrity or public safety, the defence of order and the prevention of crime, the protection of health or morality, the protection of reputation or the rights of others, in order to prevent the disclosure of confidential information or to guarantee the authority and the impartiality of the judiciary.

**paragraph 3:** The parties agree to ensure that the interest of the speakers of regional or minority languages are represented or taken into consideration in the framework of the structures which may be created in compliance with the law, in order to guarantee the freedom and plurality of the media.

This information is not possessed by the Government of the Balearic Islands as a socio-linguistic survey should be held with regard to this matter; this measure has not been undertaken.

Finally, the General Directorate of Linguistic Policy has commissioned a survey to be carried out by Ibestat (The Statistical Institute of the Balearic Islands). The proposed questionnaire seeks to evaluate the current situation of Catalan in the Balearic Islands in order to compare the data with other previous surveys. It also seeks to obtain information on the understanding, the use and the attitudes of the public with respect to Catalan.

## The Application of Article 12

**Paragraph 1.** With respect to activities and cultural services, especially libraries, video libraries, cultural centres, museums, archives, academies, theatres and cinemas, in addition to literary works and film production, traditional cultural expression, festivals, cultural industries, including in particular the use of new technology, the parties, in what is referred to as the territory in which the aforementioned languages are spoken, and to the extent in which the public authorities have authority, attributions or a role to play in the area, agree to:

**Sub-paragraph a):** foster the expression of - and initiatives in - the regional or minority languages and aid the different means of access to works produced in these languages;

With reference to the autonomous community:

The General Directorate of Culture of the Government of the Balearic Islands seeks, among other objectives, the promotion and divulgation of the culture of the Balearic Islands. This means that in all the initiatives undertaken by this General Directorate there is a special sensitivity to the use of the Catalan language.

The following actions must be emphasised in this area:

- **Publications**

All the publications of books and bibliographic material produced by the General Directorate of Culture and by the cultural centres it administers are produced in the Catalan language.

- **The Promotion and Divulgation of the Fine Arts**

The exhibitions organised by the General Directorate of Culture are undertaken in Catalan. Its catalogues and other informative material are printed in bilingual or even trilingual versions (Catalan, Spanish, English).

- **The “Viu la Cultura” Programme**



This programme uses Catalan exclusively, both in its activities and in catalogues and printed informational material; it is aimed at showing students in educational centres of the Balearic Islands the area's historical and artistic heritage and its cultural reality through cultural activities, visits to museums, cultural centres, etc.

- **Libraries**

The libraries administered by the Directorate General of Culture of the Government of the Balearic Islands undertake all their activities in Catalan and use this language in signs and printed documents, etc. The acquisition of bibliographic funds for libraries is mainly undertaken in Catalan.

Those libraries administered by the Government of the Balearic Islands hold copies of all works published in Catalan.

Those libraries administered by the Government of the Balearic Islands participate in the "You Ask" programme, which is coordinated by the Ministry of Culture with the autonomous communities, which allows the public to access the libraries of different autonomous communities via Internet, requesting information and communicating doubts and other questions. Users can ask questions in Catalan.

- **Archives and Museums**

All the publications, exhibitions and informative material produced by the archives and museums administered by the Directorate General of Culture are in Catalan or where applicable, in a bilingual or even trilingual version (Catalan, Spanish, English), and these bodies use Catalan language in their other activities, printed documents, signs, etc.

- **Theatre, Music and Traditional Cultural Activities**

The Directorate General of Culture promotes theatre, musical and traditional cultural activities undertaken in Catalan without prejudice to the fact that some specific representations may be made in Spanish, especially if held outside the area of the Balearic Islands or in those areas where Catalan is spoken. The Directorate General of

Culture, in addition to promoting these activities, participates actively in the co-production of works undertaken in Catalan.

- **Participation in Cultural Projects and Projects of Cultural Administration with other Bodies**

This administration body participates in those cultural projects and activities which lie within its area of authority, such as participation in consortiums and foundations (the Consortium of the Museum of Modern and Contemporary Art of Palma, the Public Foundation of the Balearic Islands for Music, the Consortium for the Promotion of the Catalan Language and the Overseas Projection of the Culture of the Balearic Islands), participation with other institutions and cultural centres, and it undertakes all its activities in Catalan.

- **Promotional Activities**

The Directorate General of Culture periodically facilitates subsidies for undertaking activities which involve the promotion and the divulgation of the culture of the Balearic Islands, both within its own territory and outside of it, either through the organisation of fairs, festivals, competitions, the production of theatre plays, the shooting of short-films and feature films, etc. All of these activities are undertaken in Catalan, except those which are held in areas where Catalan is not spoken.

The Campaign for the Promotion of Reading, which was initiated jointly by the Government of the Balearic Islands and by the Government of Catalonia, offers in the communications media, sub-paragraphs from books in Catalan as samples of the literary works. This initiative is called "Tasta'm" ("Try me").

Another initiative undertaken by the Directorate General of Culture has been the naming of the Writer of the Year. In 2009 Baltasar Porcel was nominated for this title. His works have been widely publicised.

As mentioned above, as the island ministries or councils are responsible for the cultural sector, these bodies also promote and divulge the culture of the Balearic Islands. The Premis Mallorca de Creació Literària (The Mallorca Awards for Literary Creation) in

Catalan are noteworthy, which were created as the awards which provide the greatest financial support in Catalan.

With respect to the actions of the Ministry of Culture:

### **The Promotion of the Preservation, Divulcation and Understanding of the Co-official Languages**

In 2007 competitive subsidies were provided through the General Administration for Cultural Cooperation and Communication of the Ministry of Culture for the financing of investment projects of cultural institutions which promote the preservation, the divulgation and the understanding of Catalan in the Balearic Islands, with a maximum attributable total which reached 1,000,000 euros.

These subsidies continued in 2009 through a nominative grant for cultural works from the Balearic Islands of 500,000 € for the linguistic promotion of the Catalan language.

### **The Promotion of Film and Audiovisual Media**

#### **Current Legislation on the Subject**

Law 55/2007 of 28 December on Film, in Article 36 establishes that:

“In order to attend to the promotion and protection of the use of the co-official languages distinct to Spanish in films and audiovisual media, promoting the cultural plurality of Spain and the equal opportunities of the languages of each territory with respect to audiovisual expression and divulgation, a fund or subsidies or specific credits will be established which will be transferred entirely to the competent bodies of the autonomous communities which will administer them in accordance with their powers. This state contribution, based on the principle of co-responsibility, will be provided each year in the General State Budgets and will be destined to the production, distribution, exhibition and promotion of the film and audiovisual industry in the above-mentioned languages”.

The Additional Sixth Stipulation of the Law of Film, which relates to the agreements for the fostering of film and audiovisual media in co-official languages distinct from Spanish, establishes that:

“The Ministry of Culture, by agreement, will determine those credits established in Article 36 of the Law, in a way such that the funding received by each autonomous community in the co-official language, is the annual equivalent to the sum of contributions which this community has made during the previous financial year for the support and fostering of the production, distribution and promotion of the audiovisual industry in the co-official language distinct to Spanish. The funding received by each autonomous community will not exceed 50 percent of the total of the subsidies which audiovisual companies resident in this community have received from the ICAA during the previous financial year”.

Royal Decree 2062/2008 of the 12th of December, which modifies the Law of Film in Article 19.3, regulates the above-mentioned Article 36.

#### Relevant actions undertaken

In the general state budgets for 2008 a subsidy of 2,500,000 euros was registered in the budget of the Film and Audiovisual Arts Institute (Instituto de la Cinematografía y de las Artes Audiovisuales -ICAA) from the Ministry of Culture for this purpose and which was transferred to the Balearic Islands for 29,750 €

In the general state budgets for 2009, a subsidy of 10,500,000 euros was registered in the budget of the ICAA from the Ministry of Culture for this purpose, the distribution of this subsidy will be processed once the corresponding agreements are approved and signed by the parties.

Independently of that established in the Law of Film, Royal Decree 526/2002, of 14 December already established facilities for obtaining the subsidies for the amortization of films made by producers who made films whose original version was in a co-official language distinct from Spanish. These subsidies have been made available since 2003 to the present.

## **The Promotion of Books, Reading and Spanish Literature**

In the subsidies open to competition in this area, the bases of the awards stipulate that they are open to all the co-official languages of the state and aim to encourage private intercommunication between the Spanish cultures. Members of business associations or the academies of the above-mentioned languages form part of the evaluation committees with respect to some of these subsidies:

- *Subsidies for non-profit companies and institutions, publishers of culture magazines written in any co-official language of Spain.* The objective of these subsidies is to attain the free distribution of cultural magazines in the distinct official languages of Spain in languages and cultural centres in Spain and abroad.
- *Subsidies for the promotion of reading and the divulgation of Spanish literature,* through the undertaking of activities which promote common Spanish culture in Spain and abroad, through conferences, seminars, etc., the participation and celebration of commemorations and centennials – especially of writers -, the fostering of reading habits and the promotion of the use of public libraries. Activities in the co-official languages take place in those which are subsidised every year.
- *Subsidies for the publication in any co-official language of Spain of literary works.* This convocation subsidises projects for publishing works from our culture, of national and international projection in the co-official languages of Spain, which contribute to the enrichment of our common bibliographic heritage, with the dual objective of extending the funds of the public libraries of Spain and fostering and encouraging communication and cultural cohesion between the autonomous communities, creating a common bibliographic archive in all public libraries.

## **National Literature Awards**

Regarding the national awards awarded by the Ministry of Culture, representatives of the academies of the co-official languages are included, and in the criteria of these awards it is established that works and authors in any of the Spanish languages may be proposed. Many of these awards have been given to written works and authors who write in languages other than Spanish.

## **The Promotion of the Scenic Arts and Music**

During the 2006-2008 period, the Directorate General of the National Institute of the Scenic Arts and Music (INAEM) has followed a policy to promote expression in the regional languages of Spain in the awarding of subsidies for programmes of divulgation, development and the preservation of the theatre and the circus and theatre and circus-orientated communication.

This is established in the resolutions of the National Institute of Scenic Arts and Music of 26 December 2005, of 26 February 2007 and of 8 February 2008, which make subsidies available for programmes for the divulgation, development and preservation of the theatre and the circus and theatre and circus-orientated communication for the years 2006, 2007 and 2008, respectively.

In this sense the requirements established for participating in the programme of theatre divulgation in the national area are made flexible if the theatre productions are performed solely in one of the official languages distinct from Spanish. This flexibility consists in the non-application of two conditions which are compulsory for other requests: firstly, that touring projects are undertaken in at least three autonomous communities, and in second place, that at least 40% of the performances take place outside the autonomous community which corresponds to the company address of the party requesting the subsidy.

**Sub-paragraph b):** to encourage different means of access in other languages to works produced in the regional or minority languages, aiding and developing the activities of translation, dubbing, post-synchronisation and subtitling;

**Sub-paragraph c):** to encourage access in the regional or minority languages to works produced in other languages, aiding and developing the activities of translation, dubbing, post-synchronisation and subtitling

With respect to the actions of the Ministry of Culture:

### **1. The Translation of Published Works**

The Ministry of Culture awards the following subsidies for translation each year:

- *Subsidies for the translation and publication in any foreign language of literary or scientific works by Spanish authors* which were originally written and published in any of the languages of Spain. These subsidies seek to divulge and promote Spanish culture overseas and are open to any work from Spain written in any co-official language.
- *Subsidies for the translation of works written in any co-official language of Spain to other co-official languages of Spain* which were originally written and published in any of the languages of Spain. These subsidies seek to divulge and promote Spanish culture in Spain. These subsidies are open to any work from Spain written in any co-official language.

**Sub-paragraph d):** to ensure that the bodies responsible for organising or supporting various forms of cultural activities suitably integrate the understanding and the practice of the languages and of the regional or minority cultures into the activities whose initiative depends on these bodies or those bodies who provide their support for such activities.

**Sub-paragraph e):** to encourage the provision of staff who speak the regional or minority language, in addition to the language(s) of the rest of the population to organisations responsible for organising or supporting cultural activities;

**Sub-paragraph f):** to encourage the direct participation of speakers of the regional or minority language, with respect to services and any cultural activity programmes;

**Sub-paragraph g):** to foster and/or facilitate the creation of one or several bodies responsible for gathering, receiving in bond and presenting or publishing the works produced in regional or minority languages

With respect to the actions of the Ministry of Culture:

### **1. The Deposit of Published Works**

The National Library acts as the organisation for depositing works published in any language within Spanish territory.

## **2. Reference collections**

The National Library has reference collections in different subjects in all the co-official languages of Spain.

**Sub-paragraph h):** where applicable, to create and/or promote and finance services of translation and terminological investigation with a view to specifically maintaining and developing, in each regional or minority language an appropriate administrative, mercantile, economic, social or legal terminology.

**Paragraph 2.** With respect to those territories distinct from those in which the regional or minority languages are traditionally used, the parties are obliged to authorise, foster and/or plan appropriate activities or cultural services in compliance with the above paragraph if the number of speakers of a regional or minority language justifies this.

**Paragraph 3:** The parties agree, in their overseas cultural policy to provide a suitable space for the regional or minority languages and to the culture which these express.

With respect to the Ministry of Culture:

### **1. Book Fairs and the Delivery of Bibliographic Packs to Cultural Centres**

In international book fairs which Spain attends with its own pavilion, or through the administration of embassies, new publications which are displayed will include books and magazines in all the languages of Spain, partly from the subsidies provided to editors of magazines and the publication of books. The same applies to the packs of books sent to libraries and cultural centres.

Furthermore, with respect to the mobility of authors overseas in fairs, conferences, etc., Spanish authors will participate in these, regardless of the co-official language in which they write.

With respect to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation:

The Cervantes Institute reports that it has signed various participatory agreements with several cultural institutions for the divulgation of the co-official languages as part of



overseas cultural policy. This includes academic and teaching activities with the following institutions: the Ramón Llull Institute, the Royal Academy of the Vasca-Euskaltzaindia Language, the Navarre Institute of the Basque Language, the Galician Royal Academy of Language and the Secretariat of Linguistic Policy of the Galician Government.

The Cervantes Institute has been offering courses for learning Catalan, Galician and Basque since the academic year of 1994-1995. Several graphs are shown, detailing the development of the courses held over the last few years.

**The Development of Catalan, Galician and Basque Courses in the Cervantes**

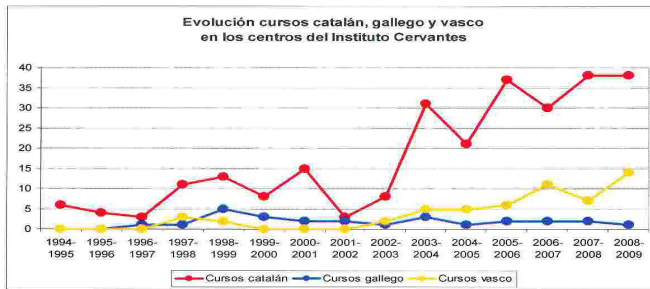


Gráfico 1

Graph 1 Catalan Courses - Galician Courses - Basque Courses

**The Development of Catalan, Galician and Basque Registrations in the Cervantes Institute**

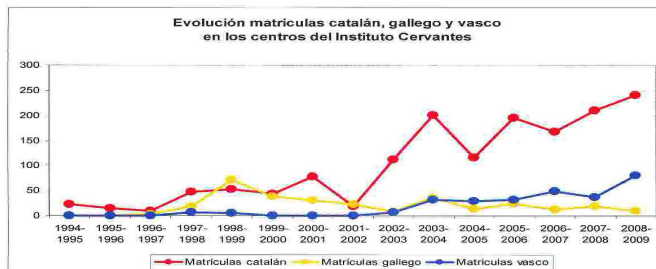


Gráfico 2

Graph 2 Catalan Registrations - Galician Registrations - Basque Co Registrations urses

**The Application of Article 13**

Paragraph 1. With respect to economic and social activities and for the entire country, the parties agree:

**Sub-paragraph a)** to exclude from their legislation all provisions which prohibit or limit without justifiable reasons, the use of regional or minority languages in those documents which relate to economic or social life and especially in work contracts and in technical documents, such as in the instructions for the use of products or services;

**Sub-paragraph b)** to prohibit the insertion in the internal regulations of companies and in private documents, of clauses which exclude or limit the use of regional or minority languages, at least among the speakers of the same language;

**Sub-paragraph c)** to oppose practices aimed at discouraging the use of regional or minority languages in economic or social activities;

**Sub-paragraph d)** to facilitate and/or foster the use of regional or minority languages through other means distinct to those considered in the above sections.

In the legislation of the Balearic Islands there is no legal stipulation which prohibits or limits the use of the Catalan language.

**Paragraph 2.** With respect to economic and social activities and to the extent that the public authorities are able, the parties, in the territory in which the regional or minority languages are spoken and as far as is reasonably possible, agree:

**Sub-paragraph a)** To define, through their financial and banking regulations, modes which allow, in conditions which are compatible with commercial use, the use of regional or minority languages in the writing of payment orders (cheques, letters of exchange, etc.), or other financial documents or, where applicable to ensure that these initiatives are put into practice;

**Sub-paragraph b)** In economic and social sectors which directly depend on their control (the public sector), to undertake actions which foster the use of the regional or minority languages;

**Sub-paragraph c)** To ensure that social services, such as hospitals, elderly persons' residences and shelters offer the possibility of being received and attended to in the language of the speakers of a regional or minority language who may require care for reasons of health, age or for other reasons;

**Sub-paragraph d)** To ensure, through the appropriate means, that safety instructions are also written in the regional or minority languages;

**Sub-paragraph e)** To facilitate the information provided by the authorities responsible on the rights of consumers in the regional or minority languages.

Article 8 of Law 11/2001 of 15 June on the Organisation of Commercial Activity in the Balearic Islands, establishes:

### ***The Linguistic Rights of Consumers***

- 1. In those establishments regulated in this law, consumers have the right to be attended to in one of the official languages of the Balearic Islands and they may not be discriminated or attended to incorrectly because of the official language which they use.*
- 2. In those retail establishments which employ a staff of more than three workers, consumers also have the right to be attended to in the official language of the Balearic Islands which they choose.*
- 3. Permanent informative signs, posters and documents which offer services for consumers in establishments open to the public must be drawn up in Catalan at least. This regulation does not apply to brands, commercial names and the signs covered by legislation pertaining to industrial property. In the terms established by regulations, commercial establishments will inform their customers of their linguistic rights through the placement of the corresponding notifications.*
- 4. The administrative bodies responsible will promote the progressive use of the Catalan language in commercial activities in addition to its use in signs, symbols and insignia of the commercial establishments of the Balearic Islands.*

Furthermore, the General Plan of Linguistic Standardisation which was approved by the Social Council of the Catalan Language on 18 June 2009, dedicated Area 5 to socioeconomic activities. Actions and objectives are envisaged for application in business

organisations, trade unions, private companies, public companies and concessionaries and financial entities.

### **The Application of Article 14**

The parties agree to:

**Sub-paragraph a)** Apply the existing bilateral and multilateral agreements which link them with the states in which the same language is spoken in an identical or similar manner, or to attempt to finalise these agreements where applicable, in such a way that these agreements may encourage contacts between the speakers of the same language in the corresponding states, in the areas of culture, teaching, information, job training and continual education;

**Sub-paragraph b)** Facilitate and/or promote cooperation across borders to the benefit of the regional or minority languages, especially among regional or local groups in whose territories the same language is spoken in an identical or similar manner.

The Government of the Balearic Islands was readmitted as part of the Ramon Llull Institute of which the Principality of Andorra and the City of Alghero also form a part, through the Foundation of the Ramon Llull Institute.

The Balearic Islands, together with Aragon and Catalonia, in addition to the French regional councils of Languedoc-Roussillon and the Mid-Pyrenees, form part of the Pyrenees Mediterranean Euro-Region which was created in 2004 in order to achieve political coordination between the above-mentioned areas, and to promote territorial cooperation projects in social, economic and institutional areas, among others.

Furthermore, the Autonomous Community of the Balearic Islands, together with Catalonia and the French Departments Languedoc-Roussillon and the Mid-Pyrenees, forms part of the European Group of Territorial Cooperation (AECT) "Pyrenees Mediteranean" (2009), which specifically seeks to plan, coordinate, develop, promote and organise its actions in the areas defined in the protocol of October 2004 through which the above-mentioned European Group of Territorial Cooperation was created, with the general objective of strengthening the economic, social and territorial cohesion envisaged in the treaties of the

European Union. It should be noted that this group has established Catalan as a working language in addition to Spanish and French.

### **3.1.1. CATALONIA**

#### **INTRODUCTION**

The Statute of Autonomy of Catalonia is the basic institutional regulation of this autonomous community, within the terms established in the constitution, to which it is subordinated and in accordance with Article 147 of the constitution itself. It occupies the same legal position as the other autonomous statutes in their respective communities.

The Statute of Autonomy of Catalonia (hereafter referred to as the EAC), which was reformed in 2006, contains a vast and detailed regulation of the use of the Catalan language which is far more thorough than that of the previous Statute of 1979.

While the previous Statute of 1979 (which was still applicable in the stage covered by the previous CELROM compliance report) dedicated two articles and an additional stipulation, the new statute of 2006 devoted either directly or indirectly, more than twenty articles (5, 6, 11.2, 12, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 44.2, 50, 62.2, 65, 101.3, 102.1, 102.3, 102.4, 143, 146.3, 147, and 151), in addition the reference to the language contained in the prologue.

The extension of the regulation with respect to language is mainly based on the elevation to statutory level of the basic elements of the pre-existing legislation, which was established in Law 1/1998 of 7 January in Linguistic Policy, in addition to the introduction of new aspects, such as the duty to understand Catalan or the recognition of exclusive jurisdiction with respect to language itself.

In a summarised form, the most noteworthy new features of the new Statute of Autonomy of Catalonia of 2006 are as follows:

- The elevation to statutory level of the basic principles of the pre-existing linguistic legislation: Article 6, sections 1, 2, 3 and 4 (regulators of the principles of the Catalan language as a unique and official language, 12 (which refers to the territories with

historical, linguistic and cultural links with Catalonia), 33 (regulator of linguistic rights with respect to public administration bodies and state institutions), 34 (the linguistic rights of consumers and users), 35 (linguistic rights in the area of education) and 50 (on the fostering and divulgation of Catalan).

- The inclusion of matters which are the subject of the statutory reserve, which are not included in the 1979 Autonomous Community Statute (EAC). This involves aspects directly connected with the reference made to the Statutes by Article 3.2 of the Spanish Constitution which were previously inexistent or which possessed a weaker regulatory base. For examples, articles 6.2 (the duty to understand Catalan) and 143 (the exclusive jurisdiction of the Catalan government with respect to language, which was previously deduced from Article 3.3 of the EAC of 1979).
- The strengthening of the linguistic obligations of the General State Department, of the Justice Department, of notaries and registries, and the regulation of linguistic rights with respect to constitutional and jurisdictional organs of a state level in articles 33, 37.1, 50.7, 101.3, 102.1 and 147.
- The declaration of the Occitan language as an official language (previously known as Aranese) in the Vall de Aran, although the statute refers to a future legal deployment of the scope and content of this official recognition and its clear ascription to the Occitan language and reality (articles 6.5, 11.2, 36, 50 and 143.2).
- The elevation to statutory level of the linguistic combination in non-university education in order to avoid linguistic separation, establishing the normal use of the right to education in Catalan and the teaching of Catalan and Spanish (Article 35).
- The recognition of the right to linguistic provisions in establishments open to the public, although in accord with a later law (Article 34).
- The recognition of Catalan sign language in Article 50.6, without this resulting in an official status, although with the guarantee of the right to its use by deaf persons who wish to use it as a means of communication.

With respect to the jurisdiction of the Catalan government in language matters, Article 143 is noteworthy, which grants it exclusive jurisdiction with respect to its own language (Catalan) and jurisdiction on the linguistic standardisation of the Occitan language of Aran, together with the General Council of Aran, and Article 146.3 which specifically establishes jurisdiction on the fostering of linguistic pluralism in the communications media. Various jurisdictional matters may also be considered to possess an implicit linguistic content, such as associations and foundations (Article 118), savings banks (Article 120), commerce and trade fairs (Article 121), consumption (Article 123), cooperatives (Article 124), public

corporations and certified professions (Article 125), culture (Article 127), education (Article 131), sport and leisure (Article 134), public functions (Article 136), immigration (Article 138), youth (Article 142), communications media (Article 146), the organisation of the administration of the Catalan Government (Article 150), local structures (Article 160), health, public health, pharmaceutical organisation and pharmaceutical products (Article 162), tourism (Article 171) and universities (Article 172).

In this linguistic area it should be noted that the recent sentence of the Constitutional Court which resolved a challenge against the Statute of Autonomy of Catalonia, has declared unconstitutional the initial provision of Article 6.1 of the aforementioned Statute in which Catalan is a language of “preferential” use in public administration bodies and the public communications media of Catalonia.

### **The Application of Article 8**

**Paragraph 1.** With respect to education and with regard to the territory in which the above-mentioned languages are spoken, according to the situation of each one of these, without adversely affecting the teaching of the language or the official languages of the state, the parties agree to:

#### **Paragraph 1 Measures:**

<b>Sub-paragraph a, i):</b> to provide a guaranteed pre-school education in the corresponding regional or minority languages
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In compliance with that established in Organic Law 2/2006 of 3 May, it corresponds to the educational administrative bodies (autonomous communities) to determine the educational contents of the first cycle of infant education (up to three years of age) and to regulate the requirements which the centres which undertake this education must fulfil.

The Catalan Educational Administration has promulgated this regulation through Decree 282/2006 of 4 July, which regulates the first cycle of infant education and centre requirements.

More specifically, Article 3.3 of the Decree establishes: “Catalan must be used normally as

a vehicular language and for learning in the first cycle of infant education, in addition to all the activities and services which the centres offer, without adversely affecting that established in Article 21.2 of Law 1/1998 of 7 July on Linguistic Policy and of the use of Aranese in the Valle de Aran”

Article 21.2 of Law 1/1998, regulates the right of children to receive their first educational course in their habitual language, be this Catalan or Spanish and that the government must guarantee this right and facilitate those means necessary for this to be effective.

**Sub-paragraph b, i):** to provide a guaranteed primary education in the corresponding regional or minority languages; or

**Sub-paragraph c, i):** to provide a guaranteed secondary education in the corresponding regional or minority languages;

The EAC grants students the right to receive an education in Catalan. This right, together with the right to non-segregation for reasons of language, are the foundations on which the linguistic combination system stands, as established by Articles 20 and 21 of Law 1/1998.

Catalan is therefore the vehicular language and the language of learning in non-university education, and the teaching of Catalan and of Spanish is guaranteed an appropriate presence in study plans, such that all children, whatever their habitual language on starting school, must speak both languages at the end of their compulsory education. In accord with these provisions, educational centres in Catalonia normally use Catalan as a teaching language.

The linguistic combination school system facilitates some initial areas of socialisation for children in Catalan and facilitates the integration of pupils from the rest of Spain and from abroad. This is especially relevant with respect to the exponential growth of foreign students educated in Catalonia in recent years. This development is shown in the chart below:

## **The Plan for Language and Social Cohesion**



The system of linguistic combination brings with it the need to create spaces of linguistic reception for pupils who have recently arrived in Catalonia, which offer them the support and personalised attention necessary for them to follow the course normally, together with the full integration of students and their family group and their cohesion with the educational community which they have entered. In order to respond to these needs, the Department of Education of the Catalan Government has applied, the Plan for Language and Social Cohesion during the triennium pertaining to this report, which is based on a global vision around the central nucleus of the school and in which all the institutions and bodies related to education participate and cooperate to unite forces and so achieve the full educational and social integration of all students in our educational system.

The general objective of the plan is to strengthen and consolidate social cohesion, intercultural education and the Catalan language in a multilingual structure. The specific objectives are as follows:

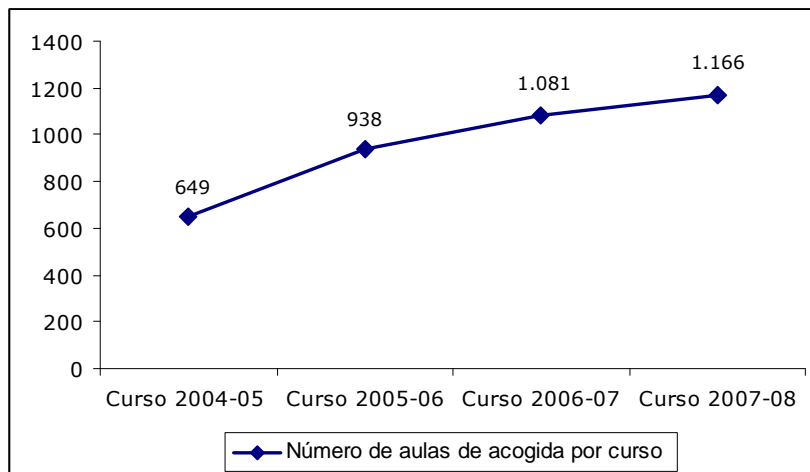
- The consolidation of Catalan as the central core of a multilingual project.
- The fostering of intercultural education based on equality, solidarity and respect for the diversity of cultures within a framework of dialogue and cohabitation.
- The promotion of equal opportunities in order to avoid any type of marginalisation.

### **Reception Classes**

Included in the *Plan for Language and Social Cohesion* is a series of projects among which, as far as language is concerned, are the noteworthy *reception classes*. The reception class is a reference framework and an open working area within the educational centre which facilitates immediate and the most appropriate attention for recently arrived students and which helps the teaching staff with new educational challenges. This organisational structure provides a series of curricular and methodological measures, curricular material, etc., which guarantee intensive language learning and the progressive incorporation of students to normal classes. It involves a reception service which has been shown to be totally efficient which the Government of Catalonia has channelled an

important number of resources into; in 2008, the final year of the three-year period detailed, reception classes were allocated more than 44 million euros for new students.

The following chart shows the development in the composition of reception classes for foreign students in compulsory education, the numbers of which easily exceed a thousand. Of these more than half correspond to public centres of primary education.



Course 2004-05 Course 2005-06 Course 2006-07 Course 2007-08  
Number of reception classes per course

### The Local Area Educational Plans

The Plan for Language and Social Cohesion has an intra-educational character and is complemented with local area educational plans which complement and reinforce the educational actions of the teaching centres. Its main objective is the social cohesion of the educational community and to support Catalan as a language of social relationships.

The starting point of a local area education plan is based on local initiatives from which a corporate working network is created among the educational agents of a determined territory. This networking process implies the involvement of local administrations, the Government of Catalonia and civic bodies in the territory.

Local area education plans are not only aimed at pupils but at the entire educational community, with special attention being given to the most vulnerable sectors of this community. They consist in the organisation of complementary activities both during

school hours and out of school hours and also involve the teaching of their families in aspects related to language, intercultural education, the education of children and conflict resolution. This basically involves providing those students who live in a socio-culturally disadvantaged environment with conditions which help them follow the school curriculum with study workshops while for families it facilitates integration, the learning of the language in which their children are schooled and the creation of a suitable cohabitation framework.

The following chart illustrates the growth in the number of students from 3 to 6 years of age who have participated in local area educational plans in recent years:

COURSE	STUDENTS
2004-2005	78,567
2005-2006	169,440
2006-2007	233,741
2007-2008	242,605
2008-2009	292,200

With respect to the activity undertaken, during the 2008-2009 course alone 1,240 workshops or support activities were programmed for school tasks and 646 workshops for students' families.

#### Centre Linguistic Projects:

The majority of educational centres in Catalonia created their centre linguistic projects (PLC) in the decade of the nineties which, following the curricula which resulted from the Organic Law of the General Organisation of the Educational System, made Catalan the vehicular language in our non-university education system. These PLC were the heirs, in the majority of cases, of those linguistic standardisation projects which had been initiated due to the progressive incorporation of teaching in Catalan during the previous decade, an incorporation which was much quicker in infant and primary school education than in secondary education and which has been imbalanced with respect to the sociolinguistic characteristics of the area.

Due to the deployment of the new curricula, the Department of Education has encouraged the updating of centre linguistic projects (Order EDU/221/2007 of 29 June, which details

the general principles to be considered for the application of Article 4.4 of Decree 142/2007 of 26 June which establishes the Organisation of Primary School Teaching). The objectives sought by this initiative are:

- The consolidation of the Catalan language as a vehicular vehicular language in the education system;
- The adaptation of teaching methods and language learning, taking into consideration the sociolinguistic context of the school's location;
- To guarantee that all students, regardless of their family language, on finishing compulsory education are capable of using the two official languages, Catalan and Spanish, (and Aranese in the Aran) both orally and in writing.
- That students have a good understanding of a foreign language, and where possible of a second foreign language.
- Finally, within the structure of an intercultural education, to promote interest and respect for all those languages present in our society (which, when possible will be taught during after-school hours).

To facilitate the task of centres in updating the centre linguistic projects, the Department of Education of the Government of Catalonia has made an application available ([http://www.xtec.cat/lic/projecte\\_ling.htm](http://www.xtec.cat/lic/projecte_ling.htm)) which, with the support of assessors of language, interculturality and social cohesion from the Department of Education and with the supervision of Educational Inspection, has been provided to all educational centres in the country.

**Sub-paragraph d, i):** to provide a guaranteed technical and vocational education in the corresponding regional or minority languages;

In compliance with the basic state regulation (Organic Law 1/1990 of the 3 October, on the General Organisation of the Educational System) it is the responsibility of the autonomous communities with their due jurisdiction, to adapt studies to socio-economic characteristics, in the establishment of curricula for vocational education.

Using this basic regulation, the Government of Catalonia has legally regulated non-regulated educational practices and specifically professional education, in Decree

332/1994 of 4 November, which establishes the general organisation of specific professional education studies in Catalonia.

Article 6 of the above-mentioned decree establishes the following with respect to languages used in professional education:

*“6.1. Catalan as the language of Catalonia is also the language of professional education. It will be used normally as a teaching language and as a vehicular language.*

*6.2. In accordance with the representative bodies of the Vall d'Aran, the content which will be taught in Aranese in the educational centres of the Vall d'Aran will be established.*

*6.3. In all cases, the individual linguistic rights of the student will be respected in compliance with currently applicable law.”*

#### Vocational training

As part of the vocational training programmes promoted in Catalonia by the Employment Service of Catalonia of the Department of Labour of the Government of Catalonia, the Order of 9 October of 2000 incorporated the requirement to teach in Catalan at least 50% of all vocational training activities. With the incorporation of this provision, the Government of Catalonia seeks to help foster the understanding and the use of Catalan, and disseminate the specific language and the terminology of each activity.

In all events, it should be noted that in addition to the provision of the use of Catalan as a vehicular language in at least 50% of vocational training activities, all training activities aimed at people seeking work who are registered in job training offices also complete teaching hours in Catalan; this has fundamental and cross-cutting effects on aspects of the language related to those employment objectives of professional vocational education courses, such as the understanding and use of the terminology related to the job to which the course is directed or those communicative tasks in the working environment which relate to the search for employment and employment retention.

**sub-paragraph e, iii):** if, due to the role of the state with respect to higher education centres, sub-paragraphs i) and ii) cannot be applied, the promotion and/or authorisation of the establishment of university education or other forms of higher education in the regional

or minority languages or of means which allow these languages to be studied at university or in other higher education centres will be undertaken;

Article 35 of the EAC establishes the following in the area of linguistic rights in university education:

*“1. All people have the right to receive an education in Catalan, in accordance with that established in this statute. Catalan must be used normally as a vehicular language and as a vehicular language in university education and non-university education.”*

*“5. The teaching staff and students of university centres have the right to express themselves orally and in writing in the official language which they choose.”*

Sector-based legislation coincides in specifically establishing, in Law 1/2003 of 19 February, on Universities in Catalonia, in Article 6), that Catalan is the language of Catalan universities and therefore the language of normal use for the undertaking of its activities. Article 3.1.d regulates the incorporation of the Catalan language to all those areas of learning and the contribution to the process of standardisation of the scientific, cultural and social use of Catalan as one of the objectives of the Catalan university system. This law also establishes the obligation of the Catalan Government, through the Inter-university Council, to ensure that the access and the incorporation of new members to the university community do not alter the normal linguistic use and the linguistic standardisation process of the universities.

With respect to foreign students, a linguistic reception scheme has been planned together with the establishment of systems which will promote a sufficient level of understanding in Catalan among those seeking to enter Catalan universities.

In this area the legal structure is completed by the regulation of the linguistic rights of teaching staff and students established in Law 1/1998 of 7 January on Linguistic Policy (Article 22.1) which specifically states that both the teaching staff and the students have the right to express themselves, in all events in the official language which they prefer. This law also establishes that the government and the universities must adopt the necessary measures to foster the use of Catalan in all areas of teaching activities, non-teaching activities and investigation.

## The Activity of Promoting Catalan in the Catalan University Sector

The following subsidies which are awarded by the Government of Catalonia seek to fulfil this objective through:

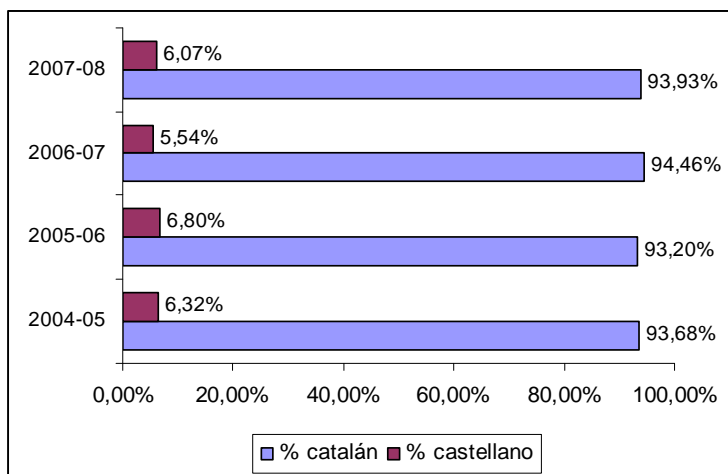
- Subsidies to the universities of Catalonia for projects and activities of linguistic standardisation (NORMA). The NORMA convocation awards subsidies in the universities of Catalonia using linguistic services as direct beneficiaries, for projects and activities of linguistic standardisation of Catalan. This comprises 3 types of subsidy
  - For linguistic standardisation initiatives, which are understood to be actions or projects which seek to encourage and foster the understanding and use of Catalan in universities (plans of linguistic dynamisation, the development of resources or products in Catalan which are applicable to the TIC, terminological resources, etc.)
  - To Catalan language courses for the linguistic reception of foreign students.
  - To the maintenance and the updating of Catalan language self-learning spaces for teaching staff and students.
- Subsidies to publishing companies for the publication and the distribution of textbooks or university manuals or scientific books in paper or digital format, which are written in Catalan (DILL).
- Subsidies to doctorate students for the fostering of Catalan in doctoral theses (TDCAT). In 2008 sixty-two requests were presented, all of which have received the above-mentioned subsidy.

University linguistic services are highly important media for promoting the use of Catalan: they receive the support of the government and their function is to offer the teaching of Catalan to the university community, to promote its use in teaching and to undertake dynamisation activities in the use of the language of the country among students. In addition to support for the linguistic services of the universities, the Government of Catalonia subsidises self-learning centres located in Catalan universities, and offers didactic support to those managing these centres, it subsidises projects and activities in the linguistic standardisation of universities, it subsidises the publication of university manuals and other teaching materials in the Catalan language in addition to materials and actions related to the learning of Catalan which are mainly focused on the university

community. The Catalan Government also economically supports university education in the area of Catalan language. As such, the Office of Linguistic Policy of Universities and Investigation has dealt with the coordination and updating of the Intercat multimedia platform. This platform is the result of the cooperation between the delegate and Catalan universities which consists in a series of electronic resources on a website; didactic materials, sociolinguistic documents, information on linguistic volunteer projects, etc., for introduction to the Catalan language and culture and which has been specifically designed especially for visiting students in the universities of Catalonia.

### The Use of Catalan in Entrance Exams for Catalan Universities

Catalan is the language which is used the most by far in the entrance exams for Catalan universities. The following chart shows the percentage use of Catalan and Spanish in these exams and reveals a stability in the highest level figures (around 94%) with respect to the use of Catalan:



Catalan - Spanish

This data reveals that those students who wish to enter university have a high level of linguistic competence in Catalan and that they use this language as a vehicular language in education.

### Catalan in University Teaching



Teaching in Catalan is fixed at around 60%, with a downward trend, it must be noted that despite the legal stipulations given at the beginning of this section, the lack of normative deployment regulations has clearly made this policy unenforceable, with respect to required competence in Catalan for the selection of university teaching staff until now. In this sense, the Agreement of June 2008 of the Board of the Inter-university Council of Catalonia is positive news, with respect to the linguistic accreditation in the processes of selection and the access by teaching staff of the universities of the Catalan university system. This agreement established in general terms (as exceptions exist) that permanent university teaching staff must provide proof of their understanding of the Catalan language in order to accede to a teaching position in a Catalan university.

**Sub-paragraph f, i):** to make provisions so that courses for adult education or continual education are undertaken mainly or totally in the regional or minority languages;

#### Adult Training Centres in Catalonia

Decree 213/2002 of the 1st of August which establishes the curricular organisation of basic adult education, establishes in Article 5, that Catalan is the vehicular language and language of learning for the instrumental teaching cycle and the secondary cycle of adult education, and as such fulfils the undertaking of the provisions in Law 1/1998 in this area.

The adult education programmes promoted by the Catalan Government include therefore, actions for learning the Catalan language as a vehicle of integration in Catalan society, with a twin objective:

- To guarantee literacy in Catalan for adult immigrants.
- To promote the initial teaching of oral and written language for new arrivals.

Catalan is therefore the vehicular and learning language of adult education centres and classes which depend on the Sub-General Directorate of Adult Education of the Department of Education. Multiple initiatives in teaching Catalan are undertaken, both for newly-arrived adults who have no knowledge of Catalan language and for those who need to improve and extend their knowledge of Catalan.

The Department of Education has one hundred and twenty-three centres or teaching classes for adults throughout Catalonia, offering flexible teaching which is adapted to the needs and interests of adults in different time slots in the morning, afternoon and at night.

The offer of the centres and classes for adult education prioritises the learning of Catalan with courses of linguistic reception and basic level courses which are aimed at new arrivals. The table below shows the distribution of course registrations (7,724) at different Catalan teaching levels in the centres and classes of adult education for the 2008-2009 course.

	1 Initial Level Course (linguistic reception)		2 Basic Level Course		3 Threshold Level Course		Overall Total	
	groups	registered	groups	registered	groups	registered	groups	registered
All Catalonia	170	3,907	115	2,252	71	1,565	356	7,724

#### The Consortium for Linguistic Standardisation (CPNL)

The CPNL is a body which was created as a result of the voluntary incorporation of the different levels of those administrative bodies (the Catalan government and the local administrative bodies) which exist in the territory, in order to offer the public an opportunity to learn Catalan, dynamize the economic sector and provide assessment and support in the use of Catalan. There are 22 centres located throughout the territory, covering this entire area and which have been operational since 1989.

The Catalan educational courses for adults offered by the CPNL in the years which concern this report have increased have been diversified and have been adapted to the needs of a continually growing demand, with more courses, more agents and the

publication of specific materials. New programmes (intermediate levels) and new tests are an example of the continued effort of the CPNL for improving the quality of the education offered, while considering European references, the methodology and the contents of the Common European Framework of reference of the EU: communicative education, education through tasks and continued evaluation.

Registrations for Catalan courses have experienced an overall growth of 22% between 2007 and 2008. In 2007 there was an increase of 17% with respect to 2006. The accumulated increase in the triennium was 43%, with a total of more than 280,000 registrations.

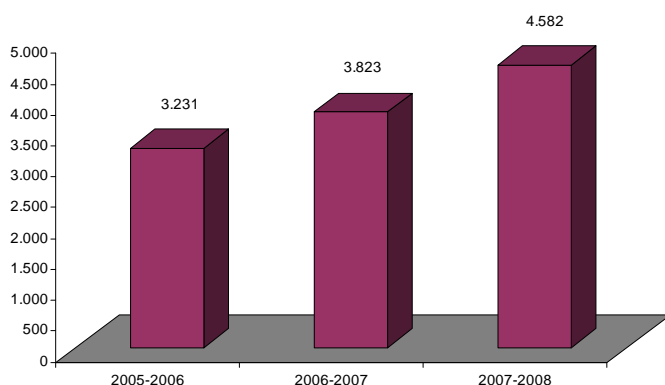
The online course [parla.cat](http://www.parla.cat) [www.parla.cat](http://www.parla.cat), was also developed during this period, this course projects a future in which teaching capacities may experience a quantum leap.

During the 2007-2008 period the CPNL offered a total of 4,582 class courses for which there were 100,441 registrations. There was an increase of 759 courses from a total of 3,823 courses, with respect to the previous period. Furthermore, 9,668 students followed distance-learning courses and 1,226 followed a self-learning process in a self-learning centre. This results in a total number of 111,335 registrations, a 22% increase with respect to the previous course. It must also be noted that the number of foreigners who registered for Catalan courses has risen from 48,098 to 64,569, which is an increase of 60%.

The following table shows the number of courses organised by the CPNL during the 2005-2008, by levels:

LEVEL	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	TOTAL	INCREASE 2005-2008
Basic and Initial	1,874	2,298	2,865	7,037	52.88%
Elemental	350	397	416	1,163	18.86%
Intermediate	500	519	588	1,607	17.60%
Sufficient	392	443	493	1,328	25.77%
Other	115	166	220	501	91.30%
<b>Total courses</b>	<b>3,231</b>	<b>3,823</b>	<b>4,582</b>	<b>11,636</b>	<b>41.81%</b>
<b>Total students</b>	<b>77,987</b>	<b>91,142</b>	<b>111,335</b>	<b>280,464</b>	<b>42.77%</b>

## The Development of the Number of Catalan Courses Organised by the CNPL, 2005-2008:



## The Offer of Catalan Language Courses at Initial and Basic Levels of the Consortium for Linguistic Standardisation

With respect to courses held in classes, over the last few years, the Government of Catalonia has made a considerable effort to attend to people who do not speak Catalan as a first language, especially those who have arrived here recently; this has promoted an important increase in the number of courses offered by the Consortium for Linguistic Standardisation. This increase is especially apparent in the initial and basic level courses, which are provided free of charge, as one of the main strategies for increasing the number of people who learn Catalan.

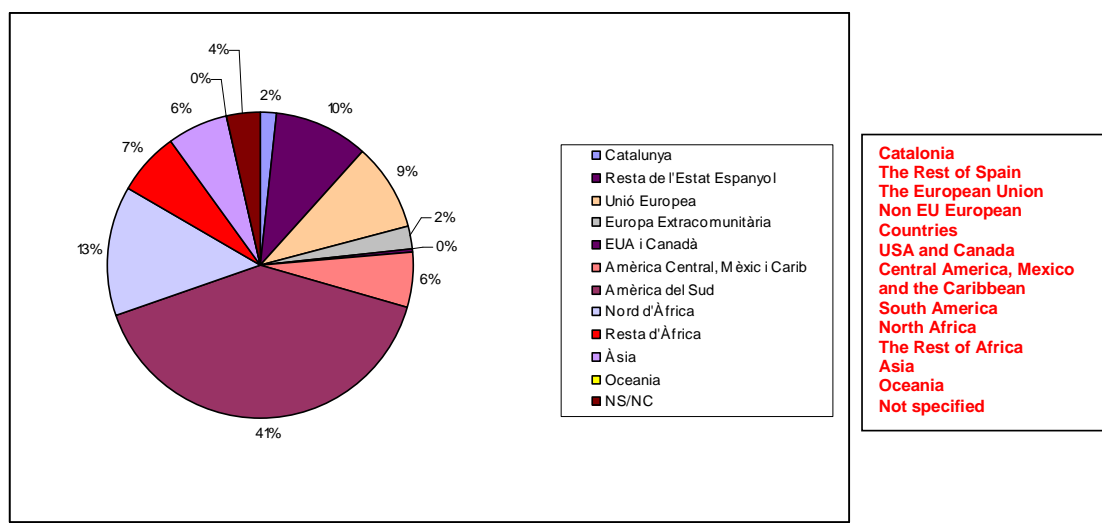
Initial level courses aim to facilitate first contact with the spoken language, while the basic level courses are aimed at non-Catalan speakers who wish to understand Catalan and begin speaking it.

The following table shows development in terms of student origin in initial and basic level courses and the graph reflects the origins of foreign students during the 2005-2008 period:

**Table 7.65, The Development of the Percentage of Persons Registered in Initial and Basic Level Courses, according to Origin. 2005 – 2008**

ORIGIN	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008
Born in Catalonia	3.0%	2.4%	1.9%
Born in another part of Spain	20.7%	16.4%	12.4%
Born abroad	76.3%	81.2%	85.7%

**The Origins of Foreign Students in Initial and Basic Level Courses of the CPNL 2005-2008:**



Distance Learning

Another learning method offered by the CPNL is that of distance-learning courses. The number of students who have followed this manner of learning Catalan has increased in a highly notable manner, although in recent courses this figure has stabilised. In a general manner it may be stated that the offer of distance learning courses has been well-received and has been established in a large part of the territory. The Parla.cat course will help to increase these types of courses in a noteworthy manner.

**The Development of the Number of Persons Registered in Distance-learning Courses offered by the CPNL**

ACADEMIC YEAR	REGISTRATIONS
1998-1999	1,338
1999-2000	3,680
2000-2001	5,764
2001-2002	7,076
2002-2003	6,423
2003-2004	7,903
2004-2005	7,060
2005-2006	7,750
2006-2007	8,510
2007-2008	9,668

### Self-learning Centres

Another important resource which facilitates the learning of Catalan is Catalan self-learning centres. This type of learning is aimed at students with a certain level of independence in their learning process and has become established as an alternative and complementary model for class-based education in a significant manner.

There are currently some ninety self-learning centres which are mainly located in Catalonia and the Catalan linguistic area. The majority of these centres have been created with the cooperation of the Secretariat of Linguistic Policy which has undertaken monitoring and coordination, as well as the provision of the teaching and support materials. Those institutions which have Catalan self-learning centres are: universities, the Consortium for Linguistic Standardisation, institutes of secondary education belonging to the Department of Education, official language schools, adult training schools, penitentiary centres, etc.

The Consortium for Linguistic Standardisation offers services and resources for self-learning through a stable network of centres and services. In 2008 services were offered through the eleven open, operational centres. In addition to the eleven open centres, students following the courses and the population as a whole, have been able to improve their understanding of Catalan through those self-learning materials which are available in the open services.

The open services are often located in public libraries and resource centres, and have a

selection of self-learning materials for open centres available for use. A total of 1,226 students have followed an independent process for learning Catalan through the offer of the open centres and services.

With respect to training aimed at the professional group of self-learning professionals, the main initiative is the annual centre meeting. In 2008, in the 14th Meeting of Self-Learning Centres, professionals took part from Catalonia, the Valencian Community, the Balearic Islands, the French Department of the Eastern Pyrenees, Andorra, the Basque Country, Navarre and Madrid. Organisation was undertaken by the Secretariat of Linguistic Policy in cooperation with the CPNL.

#### The Teaching of Catalan to Immigrant Religious Groups

The Department of the Vice presidency, through the General Directorate of Religious Affairs is undertaking the Programme for Fostering the Understanding of Social Reality and the Catalan Language by Religious Leaders of Immigrants, which is included in the 2005-2008 Citizenship and Immigration Plan. In 2006 the Government of Catalonia and the Islamic and Cultural Council of Catalonia signed a participatory agreement between both bodies on actions to foster dialogue and mutual understanding between Islam and Catalan society, which was renewed in the same terms in 2007.

Independently of these agreements, the General Directorate of Religious Affairs has promoted training courses in the Catalan language and the understanding of the social reality of Catalonia for Muslim imams who undertake their tasks in Catalan territory, through the Consortium for Linguistic Standardisation, which has held courses for imams since 2002.

**sub-paragraph g:** to take measures to ensure the teaching of the history and culture which the regional or minority language is an expression of;

In all the curricular itineraries of the different levels of education detailed in the previous sections, the teaching of Catalan history and culture is included.

**sub-paragraph h:** to guarantee the initial and continual training of the teaching staff necessary for the application of paragraphs a) to g) which the party has accepted;

In conformity with that established in Article 24 of the Law on Linguistic Policy of 1998, teaching staff must understand the two official languages (Catalan and Spanish) and they must be able to use them in their teaching work. According to Decree 244/1991 of 28 October, on the understanding of the official languages of Catalan and Spanish for the provision of teaching positions in non-university public teaching centres in Catalonia which depend on the Department of Education, in the competitions for the transfer of teaching staff, a level of Catalan with the training certificate (Module II) or a level of a sufficient understanding of Catalan (Level C) is required.

In the same manner, the above-mentioned Law on Linguistic Policy, in Article 22.3, establishes that universities must offer courses and suitable means so that students and teaching staff may improve their comprehension and their understanding of Catalan. One of the functions of university linguistic services is to offer Catalan courses to the teaching staff and to foster its use in teaching.

**sub-paragraph i:** to create one or several control bodies responsible with the monitoring of the adopted measures and of the progress made in the establishment or development of the teaching of the regional or minority languages and to write periodical reports which will be made public.

As stated in the previous report, in the teaching centres of Catalonia, Catalan is normally used as the language of non-university education and the understanding of Catalan is systematically evaluated at all levels.

**paragraph 2:** With respect to education and to territories distinct from those in which the regional or minority languages are traditionally spoken, the parties agree to authorise, foster or establish if the number of speakers of a regional or minority language justifies the teaching of or in the language at levels which are considered appropriate.

The Ramon Llull Institute (IRL) has as its main objective the overseas projection of Catalan language and culture and it undertakes its activities through the areas of language, creation, humanities and science.



The IRL, promotes the presence, the study and the learning of Catalan and its reality in universities and other centres around the world through the area of language. As such it facilitates those linguistic and teaching resources necessary for the study of the Catalan language, it encourages the training of teaching staff specialised in the teaching of Catalan as a foreign language and holds and administrates exams for the attainment of certificates of knowledge of Catalan outside the linguistic domain.

### Teaching Catalan Abroad

The IRL is responsible for the promoting the teaching of Catalan language and literature in universities and other centres of advanced studies outside the linguistic domain. It also facilitates linguistic and educational resources for learning, research or work with Catalan, and provides assessment for promoting the training of teaching staff specialised in teaching Catalan as a foreign language.

### The University Network of Catalan Studies

With respect to the teaching of Catalan in the university area, during the 2007-8 academic course, 124 universities in 31 countries around the world formed the university network of Catalan studies, a total of 7,666 students follow studies of Catalan language and literature in these centres. The table below details the number of universities which offered Catalan studies during the 2007-20008 course and the countries.

COUNTRY	UNIVERSITIES
Germany	25
Argentina	3
Australia	1
Austria	3
Belgium	1
Cameroon	1
Canada	3
Croatia	1
Cuba	1
Spain	3
USA	11

Estonia	1
Finland	1
France	13
The Netherlands	1
Hungary	2
Iran	1
Ireland	1
Israel	1
Italy	13
Mexico	2
Poland	3
Portugal	1
United Kingdom	19
Czech Republic	2
Romania	1
Russia	2
Serbia	1
Switzerland	2
Uruguay	1
Chile	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>124</b>

The Ramón Llull Institute continues to promote the grants programme for students of Catalan in order to facilitate attendance to Catalan language courses which are undertaken within the linguistic domain.

In Spain, outside of those areas where Catalan is spoken, Catalan language university courses may be taken in 11 universities. The Ramón Llull Institute subsidises Catalan studies in four of these universities (Vigo, Santiago de Compostela, Alcalá de Henares and the University of Distance Learning (Universidad de Educación a Distancia).

COUNTRY	UNIVERSITY
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Spain	Vigo
	Santiago de Compostela
	Alcalá de Henares
	Universidad de Educación a Distancia
	Granada
	Complutense de Madrid
	Murcia
	Oviedo
	Salamanca
	Euskal Herriko Unibertsitatea
	Zaragoza
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11</b>

Data is provided below on the number of students who have taken Catalan courses outside the linguistic domain of Catalan over the last three years (the figures correspond to the 2008-2009 academic year, are provisional and reflect registration).

COUNTRY	STUDENTS		
	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009 (Provisional)
Germany	1490	1952	1567
Argentina	88	87	63
Australia	10	10	8
COUNTRY	STUDENTS		
	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009 (Provisional)
Austria	44	66	49
Belgium	18	7	13
Cameroon	146	153	153
Canada	40	85	79
Croatia	129	387	177
Cuba	30	39	85
Spain		205	188
USA	204	265	279
Estonia	28	17	15
Finland	14	14	17

France	1110	1053	750
Hungary	173	158	106
Iran		24	
Ireland	31	39	33
Israel	22	41	34
Italy	615	715	889
Mexico	121	164	85
The Netherlands	20	21	39
Poland	105	163	96
Portugal	14	11	10
United Kingdom	769	866	957
Czech Republic	217	278	292
Romania	221	309	279
Russia	42	81	85
Serbia	39	123	62
Switzerland	87	141	128
Uruguay	15	43	25
Chile	97	149	105
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5939</b>	<b>7666</b>	<b>6668</b>

#### University Chairs and Catalan Study Centres

In order to encourage the study and investigation of Catalan language and culture outside the linguistic domain, the IRL encourages the maintenance and the creation of centres for the study of Catalan language and culture in several universities. Throughout the 2006-2008 period, the IRL has fostered the undertaking of academic and cultural activities in overseas universities through the financing or the co-financing of projects presented by different universities.

Finally, it must be noted that the following university chairs and Catalan study centres which are financed by the Ramón Llull Institute are operational in 2008:

The Centre of Catalan Studies of the University of the Sorbonne, Paris
The Centre of Investigation in Catalan Studies of Queen Mary University, London

The Study of Catalan Investigation of the University of Frankfurt
The Joan Coromines Chair of Catalan Studies, of the University of Chicago
The London School of Economics and Political Science, of London
The University of Stanford

### Catalan Communities Overseas

The IRL also promotes the teaching of Catalan in non-university areas, with activities aimed at the public in general, especially where the existence of Catalan communities or historical, cultural or commercial relations make it more necessary. With this aim subsidies for associations and bodies outside the linguistic domain are still held for the organisation of Catalan language courses.

### The Agreement with the *Cervantes Institute*

In September 2004, the IRL signed a cooperative agreement with the Cervantes Institute which depends on the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation and by virtue of which the latter agreed to teach classes of Catalan and to hold acts organised by the IRL in its centres. As a continuation of this cooperative agreement, in 2007 30 Catalan language courses were held in 13 centres of the Cervantes Institute, which were attended by 170 students. During 2008 Catalan language courses were offered in Cervantes Institute centres in Bremen, Bucharest, Leeds, Manchester, Moscow, Munich, New York, Paris and Rome.

### Conferences and Student Teaching Placements

The RLI promotes cooperation with entities and organisations which organise teaching activities in order to extend the understanding of Catalan for those who are taught outside of the Catalan linguistic domain. Thus, for example, in the period which concerns us, the IRL cooperated on an annual basis in the organisation of the University Campuses of the Catalan language, the International Conferences on Catalan Language and Culture and Austrian/Catalan Conferences.

### Assessment and Training for Teaching Staff

Among its functions, the IRL promotes the training of teaching staff who are specialised in the teaching of Catalan as a second language and who work outside the Catalan linguistic area. With this objective, activities such as teacher training courses were organised between 2006 and 2008; “Catalan as a Foreign Language: Tools and Strategies (Barcelona)”, International Conferences for Teaching Staff of Catalan (Barcelona), Improvement Courses for Catalan Teachers in the Southern Cone of America (Parana) and the Teacher Training Course for Teaching Staff of Catalan “Casals” (a traditional body specific to areas where Catalan is spoken, with cultural, recreational, political or religious objectives) of Europe (Lausanne).

Teacher training and the support provided to teachers also involved personalised attention in consultations and the preparation and delivery of specific teaching materials.

### Tools and Materials for Learning

With respect to tools and materials for the teaching of Catalan, it must be noted that during this period the participation of the IRL has continued in the project for the creation of the online Catalan course Parla.cat, which is the result of a cooperative agreements between the Secretariat of Linguistic Policy of the Government of Catalonia and the Ramon Llull Institute. The two first levels were opened to the public in 2008 and work has continued on the upper levels and in the improvement of the platform's functions.

Parla.cat is a multilingual environment. All the information which is used through the working platform is accessible in Catalan, Spanish, English, French and German. In the basic level teaching units statements and instructions have also been translated into these languages in addition to theoretical content and the intervention of a virtual assistant.

Furthermore, the IRL has continued to provide subsidies and grants for the overseas promotion of Catalan and the teaching of Catalan abroad.

### The Evaluation of Knowledge of Catalan Abroad

The IRL is the body which evaluates the understanding of Catalan outside the linguistic domain and to do this it holds and administrates exams which verify progress in self-learning while it regulates and issues certificates which do not correspond to regulated teaching procedures.

The IRL has organised examinations for certificates which verify an understanding of Catalan outside the linguistic domain.

#### Associations, Entities and Institutions of Catalan Studies

The IRL supports and encourages Catalan study bodies which bring together students and experts of Catalan language and literature who are educated or resident outside the linguistic domain.

#### The Divuligation of Catalan Overseas

With the aim of disseminating Catalan language and its reality, the IRL participates in the main state and international trade fairs and exhibitions which are related to language and language learning and which facilitate information with respect to learning and improving Catalan by means of traditional courses, audiovisual methods, placements and linguistic conferences, etc. In the same way, the IRL complements its participation in fairs and exhibitions with the organisation of activities, such as conferences or round tables to publicise new events or projects of interest while publicising the situation of Catalan or determined actions of linguistic policy.

#### **Courses Organised by the Delegation of the Government of Catalonia in Madrid**

Each year the Delegation of the Government of Catalonia in Madrid organises Catalan courses which are aimed at the population in general. During the years which concern this report (the 2006-2008 triennium) the courses detailed in the following table have been organised:

LEVELS	NUMBER OF COURSES		
	2006	2007	2008
Basic Level	4	7	7
Entry Level	2	3	3
Intermediate Level	1	1	1
Sufficiency Level	2	2	2

Higher Level and Conversation	-	1	1
Courses for Children from 5 to 16	1	1	1

## The Application of Article 9

**Paragraph 1.** The parties agree, with respect to that which refers to the area divisions of the judicial authorities in which the number of persons who reside there and who speak the regional or minority languages justifies the following specific measures, according to the situation of each one of these languages and on condition that the court does not consider that the use of the possibilities offered in this paragraph constitutes an obstacle for the proper administration of justice:

• **In penal procedures:**

**sub-paragraph a.i):** to ensure that the jurisdictional bodies, on the request of one of the parties undertake the procedure in the regional or minority languages; and/or

**sub-paragraph a, ii):** to guarantee the accused the right to express him/her self in his / her regional or minority language; and/or

**sub-paragraph a, iii):** to ensure that the demands and the proof, be they written or orally communicated are not considered negligible for the sole motive that they are written in a regional or minority language; and/or

**sub-paragraph a, iv):** to draw up in the aforementioned regional or minority languages, on request, the documents pertaining to a judicial procedure, recurring, where necessary to interpreters and translations without additional expenses for the interested parties;

**b) in civil procedures:**

**sub-paragraph b, i):** to ensure that the jurisdictional bodies, at the request of one of the parties undertake the procedure in the regional or minority languages; and/or

**sub-paragraph b, ii):** to permit, when a party in a legal dispute has to appear in person before a court, that he /she may express him /her self in his /her regional or minority language without having to incur additional expenses in doing so; and/or



**sub-paragraph b, iii):** to permit the presentation of documents and proof in the regional or minority languages, if necessary using the services of interpreters and translations

**c) in procedures before courts with jurisdiction in administrative matters:**

**sub-paragraph c, i):** to ensure that the jurisdictional bodies, on the request of one of the parties undertake the procedure in the regional or minority languages; and/or

**sub-paragraph c, ii):** to permit, when a party in a legal dispute has to appear in person before a court, that he /she may express him /her self in his /her regional or minority language without having to incur additional expenses in doing so; and/or

**sub-paragraph c, iii):** to permit the presentation of documents and proof in the regional or minority languages, if necessary using the services of interpreters and translations;

**sub-paragraph d:** to adopt measures so that the application of sections i) and iii) of paragraphs b) and c) above and the use, where applicable of interpreters and translations do not incur additional expenses for the interested parties.

The EAC establishes that all persons, in their relations with the Department of Justice, the Public Prosecution Service, notaries and public registries have the right to use the official language which they choose in all legal procedures and to receive all the official documentation issued in Catalan in the language requested, without lack of proper defence nor undue delay due to the language used, nor can any type of translation be requested from them (Article 33.2).

In order to guarantee the rights of linguistic option, the statute establishes that judges, magistrates, prosecutors, notaries and registrars of property and companies responsible for civil registration and the staff of the Department of Justice must verify in the manner established by the law, that they have an appropriate and sufficient level of understanding of the official languages which makes them suitable for the performance of the duties pertaining to their office or employment in order to provide their services in Catalonia.

However, with respect to the judiciary, the lack of reform with respect to basic state regulations have impeded the practical application of the above-mentioned 2006 Statute of Autonomy of Catalonia 2006, which, as was previously mentioned, has been the subject of a

sentence of the Constitutional Court motivated by a challenge to the statute. The sentence supports the provisions relating to the Department of Justice in Catalonia, with the exception of that which corresponds to the Council of Justice of Catalonia, on considering that the statute is not a competent regulation for establishing its full regulation.

#### Linguistic Use in the Justice Department of Catalonia.

Despite that stated above, it must be said that the understanding of Catalan by the staff of the judicial offices has been shown to be sufficient, a fact declared by the secretaries of the judicial offices themselves in an official survey undertaken by the Government of Catalonia through the Statistical Institute of Catalonia. The 2008 Survey on Linguistic Use in the Department of Justice is part of the Statistics on Linguistic Uses of Institutions and Companies, which is included in recent statistical plans approved by the Parliament of Catalonia.

The aim of this survey is to reveal the linguistic customs and attitudes used in the judicial bodies of Catalonia. It is a quantitative study which uses the personal interviews made of judicial secretaries from all the judicial organisations in Catalonia (with a total of 559 judicial offices, of which 550 have been subject to interviews), in civil, penal, administrative litigation, employment and mixed areas. The field work was undertaken in the months of October and November of 2008.

A summarised selection of the results obtained in the survey with respect to the use of Catalan and Spanish is detailed below in distinct working areas.

#### **A TABLE SUMMARISING LINGUISTIC USE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE IN CATALONIA**

		<b>IN CATALAN</b>	<b>IN SPANISH</b>	<b>IN BOTH LANGUAGES</b>	<b>OTHER OPTIONS</b>
<b>Linguistic Use</b>	Main sign	73.9	0.7	25.4	-
	Indoor signs	73.4	26.6	-	-
	Oral communication with the public	47.5	52.3	-	0.2*
	Internal meetings	43.5	56.5	-	-

	In court procedures	25.2	74.5	-	0.3*
	Creation of own models	15.9	67.8	16.3	-

		IN CATALAN	IN SPANISH	IN BOTH LANGUAGES	OTHER OPTIONS
<b>Criteria for linguistic use</b>	Writing of other documents	14.2	51.1	7.1	27.7**
	Writing of judgements	8.2	64.2	3.8	23.8**
	Oral attention for users	8,0	1,8	-	90.2**
Documents received	Documents received from Security Forces	88,4	11,6	-	-
	Documents received from Justice Dept.	77.4	22.6	-	-
	Documents received from Public Admin.	70.6	29.4	-	-
	Documents received from lawyers, solicitors, etc....	27.4	72.6	-	-
<b>Training</b>	Material used in courses and conferences	80.0	20.0	-	-
	Vehicular language in courses and conferences	76.0	24.0	-	-

\* Those percentages which refer to linguistic use refer to the use of languages which are not either Catalan or Spanish.

\*\* Those percentages which refer to the criteria of linguistic use refer to the fact that no criteria has been adopted plus those courts which did not know how to respond.

The most significant aspects of the above-mentioned survey are outlined below:

#### The Linguistic Ability of Employees of Judicial Bodies

As established in the following table, the staff of these judicial organisations state that they possess a high level of Catalan.

**The Average Number of Staff who have Sufficient Understanding of Catalan in order to:**

	<b>UNDERSTAND AND USE CATALAN WHEN SPEAKING</b>	<b>RESPOND TO THE USER ORALLY IN CATALAN</b>	<b>UNDERSTAND DOCUMENTS WRITTEN IN CATALAN</b>	<b>WRITE DOCUMENTS IN CATALAN</b>
<b>BY TERRITORY</b>				
Metropolitan Area of Barcelona	99.0%	91.7%	98.7%	79.1%
Central Counties	99.3%	98.5%	99.3%	98.0%
Counties of Girona	99.2%	95.5%	99.0%	87.9%
Tarragona Area	98.3%	87.6%	98.3%	77.5%
Ebro Delta Area	98.0%	92.0%	98.0%	83.8%
Poniente (Western Catalonia)	99.4%	85.0%	97.8%	73.9%
Pyrenees and Aran	100.0%	96.0%	100.0%	78.0%
<b>BY POPULATION DENSITY</b>				
More than 500,000 inhabitants	99.1%	90.8%	99.1%	76.9%
From 75,001 to 500,000 inhabitants.	99.0%	90.3%	98.6%	77.4%
From 35,000 to 75,000 inhabitants	99.1%	94.9%	98.3%	90.0%
Less than 35,000 inhabitants	98.3%	93.2%	98.1%	83.6%
<b>BY SUBJECT AREA</b>				
Civil	99.7%	93.1%	99.3%	76.8%
Penal	98.5%	89.2%	98.6%	79.4%
Administrative litigation.	99.3%	93.2%	99.3%	81.9%
Employment	99.1%	91.1%	98.7%	78.3%
Mixed	98.8%	93.3%	98.1%	85.3%
<b>TOTAL %</b>	<b>99.0%</b>	<b>91.7%</b>	<b>98.7%</b>	<b>80.6%</b>

With respect to judges, magistrates and prosecutors, as this is a state-administrated body, there is a constant flow of personnel from other parts of Spain. The efforts of the Government of Catalonia centre on guaranteeing access to training in the Catalan language for all the judges, magistrates, judicial secretaries, prosecutors and civil servants in general who may require it. It also offers technical support with staff from the Catalan administration who provide their services through a territorial network.

All of this is part of the linguistic reception which the Department of Justice of the Government of Catalonia undertakes for high-level civil servants from the day they begin their professional tasks in Catalonia and which combines awareness measures and the dissemination of the linguistic rights of the public, the provision of technical linguistic resources which are facilitated by automatic translation, specialised online terminology and training through self-learning courses, together with tutorials and the technical support of linguistic dynamisation staff who visit each judge and prosecutor in their new workplace and offer assistance and support for the use of Catalan in their judicial district.

This initiative, which provides information, awareness training and dynamisation, comprises linguistic reception which is provided from the first day at work and during the rest of the time in which the employee works in Catalonia and is highly important as it allows Catalan to be used freely in the judicial offices of Catalonia without delays or pauses. In this respect it must be noted that Catalan is the language used by the security forces of the Government of Catalonia and also by Catalan public administration bodies, such that the documents which both of the above send to the courts is written in Catalan, which means that contact with the language is immediate in the exercise of their responsibilities in Catalonia.

The following table shows, taking 2008 as an example, the figures for translations and corrections of judicial documents into Catalan undertaken by the staff of the Government of Catalonia:

#### **Number of Translations and Corrections 2008, by Area**

	<b>TRANSLATIONS</b>	<b>CORRECTIONS</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
Barcelona – city	1.225	208	1.433
Barcelona – counties	316	113	429
Gerona	589	154	743
Tarragona	274	243	517
Lérida	98	74	172
	<b>TRANSLATIONS</b>	<b>CORRECTIONS</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
Ebro Delta Area	38	124	162
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.540</b>	<b>916</b>	<b>3.456</b>

### The Provision of Education in Catalan for Staff from the Department of Justice in Catalonia:

With respect to the high level of linguistic competence in Catalan language shown by the staff in the service of the Department of Justice in Catalonia, it must be noted that their understanding is taken into account in employment allocation and that furthermore, for those employees who have not been previously accredited, the Government of Catalonia guarantees the provision of training in Catalan language specifically designed for staff in the service of the Department of Justice in Catalonia. The following tables show the registration figures at the different levels during the three-year period covered by this report:

Total number of persons registered for Catalan courses for the Department of Justice in Catalonia (class and self-learning courses) 2006-2008

<b>YEARS</b>	<b>TOTAL Nº OF PERSONS REGISTERED IN CLASS COURSES</b>	<b>TOTAL Nº OF PERSONS REGISTERED IN SELF-LEARNING COURSES</b>	<b>TOTAL Nº OF PERSONS REGISTERED</b>
<b>2006</b>	717	628	1,345
<b>2007</b>	977	1,078	2,055
<b>2008</b>	532	991	1,523

Detail of the above table, showing figures for judges, court secretaries and judicial civil servants working in Catalonia and registered in Catalan class and self-learning courses during the 2006-2008 period.

<b>REGISTERED</b>	<b>A1</b>	<b>A2</b>	<b>B2</b>	<b>C1</b>	<b>SPECIALISED LEGAL LANGUAGE</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>2006</b>	147	86	414	698		<b>1,345</b>
<b>2007</b>	77	70	357	903	648	<b>2,055</b>
<b>2008</b>	48	45	259	532	639	<b>1,523</b>

### Catalan in Documents Issued by Judicial Bodies:

To the question as to whether the judicial body follows a determined criteria with respect to the language used in its sentencing, a large majority responded that Spanish is used by default:

Declared Linguistic Use in Sentences dictated by Judicial Bodies in Catalonia

	NOTIFICATION BY DEFAULT IN CATALAN	NOTIFICATION BY DEFAULT IN SPANISH	THE JUDICIAL BODY ADAPTS TO THE LANGUAGE OF THE RECEIVER	NO LINGUISTIC CRITERIA HAS BEEN ADOPTED	NOT KNOWN / NO ANSWER	BASE (JUDICIAL BODIES)
<b>DIVISION BY AREA</b>						
METROPOLITAN AREA OF BARCELONA	6.8%	64.0%	5.0%	23.6%	0.5%	<b>381</b>
CENTRAL COUNTIES	18.2%	63.6%	0.0%	18.2%	0.0%	<b>22</b>
COUNTIES OF GIRONA	16.4%	47.3%	3.6%	29.1%	3.6%	<b>55</b>
TARRAGONA AREA	0.0%	75.0%	0.0%	23.1%	1.9%	<b>52</b>
EBRO DELTA AREA	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	<b>10</b>
PONIENTE (WESTERN CATALONIA)	24.0%	64.0%	0.0%	12.0%	0.0%	<b>25</b>
PYRENEES AND ARAN	0.0%	80.0%	0.0%	20.0%	0.0%	<b>5</b>



	NOTIFICATION BY DEFAULT IN CATALAN	NOTIFICATION BY DEFAULT IN SPANISH	THE JUDICIAL BODY ADAPTS TO THE LANGUAGE OF THE RECEIVER	NO LINGUISTIC CRITERIA HAS BEEN ADOPTED	NOT KNOWN / NO ANSWER	BASE (JUDICIAL BODIES)
<b>DIVISION BY POPULATION DENSITY (PER Nº OF INHABITANTS)</b>						
MORE THAN 500,000	7.7%	59.4%	5.8%	27.0%	0.0%	<b>207</b>
FROM 75,001 TO 500,000	8.7%	67.4%	1.2%	22.1%	0.6%	<b>172</b>
FROM 35,000 TO 75,000	7.3%	64.2%	6.4%	19.3%	2.7%	<b>109</b>
LESS THAN 35,000	9.7%	71.0%	0.0%	17.7%	1.6%	<b>62</b>
<b>DIVISION BY SUBJECT AREA</b>						
CIVIL	8.6%	69.3%	4.3%	17.9%	0.0%	<b>140</b>
PENAL	4.7%	65.5%	3.5%	26.3%	0.0%	<b>171</b>
ADMINISTRATIVE LITIGATION.	21.4%	17.9%	10.7%	50.0%	0.0%	<b>28</b>
EMPLOYMENT	10.9%	74.5%	3.6%	9.1%	1.8%	<b>55</b>
MIXED	8.3%	62.8%	2.6%	23.7%	2.6%	<b>156</b>
<b>TOTAL %</b>	<b>8.2%</b>	<b>64.2%</b>	<b>3.8%</b>	<b>22.9%</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>550</b>

The data effectively registered (note that this is data taken from the declarations of judicial secretaries and has not been verified by the interviewers) in which the language used in judicial decisions in recent years reveals a sustained downward trend in the percentage of those judicial sentences issued in Catalan in Catalonia:

### Linguistic Use Registered in Judicial Sentencing Undertaken in Catalonia

YEAR	TOTAL Nº OF SENTENCES	SENTENCES IN SPANISH	SENTENCES IN CATALAN	% OF SENTENCES IN CATALAN
2004	206,493	163,896	42,597	20.63
2005	216,858	173,245	43,613	20.11
2006	216,311	177,086	39,225	18.13
2007	224,795	187,100	37,695	16.76
2008	241,074	201,818	39,256	16.28

With respect to document models created by judicial bodies which are distinct from legal sentences (procedures, legal citations, inquiries, etc.), the following table shows the use of Catalan according to the declarations of judicial secretaries:

### The Distribution of Each Language in the Models Created by the Judicial Body

	MOSTLY IN CATALAN	BOTH THE SAME	MOSTLY IN SPANISH	BASE (JUDICIAL BODIES)
<b>DIVISION BY AREA</b>				
Metropolitan Area of Barcelona	10.6%	14.7%	74.7%	368
Central Counties	38.1%	28.6%	33.3%	21
Counties of Girona	43.4%	20.8%	35.8%	53
Tarragona Area	5.7%	11.5%	82.7%	52
Ebro Delta Area	0.0%	30.0%	70.0%	10
Poniente (Western Catalonia)	40.0%	24.0%	36.0%	25
Pyrenees and Aran	40.0%	20.0%	40.0%	5
<b>DIVISION BY POPULATION DENSITY</b>				
More than 500,000 inhabitants	10.6%	18.3%	71.0%	197
From 75,001 to 500,000 inhabitants.	16.3%	11.1%	72.5%	171
From 35,000 to 75,000 inhabitants	18.3%	17.3%	64.5%	104
Less than 35,000 inhabitants	27.4%	22.6%	50.0%	62
<b>BY SUBJECT AREAS</b>				
Civil	8.6%	14.4%	77.0%	139
Penal	14.1%	12.9%	72.9%	170
Administrative litigation.	26.0%	30.4%	43.5%	23
Employment	21.2%	21.2%	57.7%	52
Mixed	21.3%	18.0%	60.7%	150
<b>TOTAL %</b>	<b>15.9%</b>	<b>16.3%</b>	<b>67.8%</b>	<b>534</b>

### Catalan in the Language of the Documentation received by the Courts:

Between 70% and 80% of the documents which are sent to the courts by different public organisations are in Catalan. This includes documents from the security forces, the Department of Justice and other public administration bodies.

However the documentation received from private professionals in the legal sector (lawyers, solicitors) is of a reverse proportion as only 27.4% is written in Catalan.

This is due to the lack of the historical presence of Catalan in the university teaching of Law, which means that, despite the high level of Catalan possessed by professionals in

Catalonia, ignorance remains with respect to specialised language and the free linguistic resources available for attaining this level of understanding.

In order to increase the amount of documents which the courts receive in Catalan, in late 2008 the Government of Catalonia began a programme of institutional cooperation with the professional colleges of the legal sector. This stable, co-operational framework must allow the joint action of the Catalan government and the professional sector itself to promote the linguistic resources which the government makes freely available to the professional sector, the specialised linguistic training which they are also provided with free, and last but not least, the co-responsibility of the professional sector in making its members aware of the change of scenario which has occurred: the defence of the right to linguistic choice for each professional and the awareness that the exercise of this right does not prejudice the party they legally represent.

As such a Structural Cooperative Agreement has been signed with the Bar Council of Catalonia, which establishes a stable channel for cooperation in the promotion of Catalan and the diffusion and awareness of the right of professionals in the legal sector to undertake their duties in Catalan. This agreement establishes that a joint monitoring committee of the Bar Council of Catalonia and the Government of Catalonia (through the Department of Justice and the Secretariat of Linguistic Policy) will establish a working plan every year, with initiatives adjusted to the objectives of the agreement and which will evaluate, using the pre-established indicators, the results of previous initiatives. The text of the agreement is available at the following link: [http://www20.gencat.cat/docs/Adjudat/Documents/ARXIUS/20081229\\_conveni\\_dj\\_vicepresidència\\_cicac.pdf](http://www20.gencat.cat/docs/Adjudat/Documents/ARXIUS/20081229_conveni_dj_vicepresidència_cicac.pdf).

After 8 months of undertaking the 2009 Working Plan with the Bar Council of Catalonia, it must be noted that success in terms of the participation of legal sector professionals in the initiatives included in the plan, which are detailed below, have surpassed expectations:

- The assessment and personalised tutoring of law firms for the transition to the use of Catalan in their work: this comprises the translation models of documents, the assessment of staff in the use of translation and consultation resources the online learning of legal language in Catalan and their monitoring during one year. 135 law

firms have requested applied to benefit from this advice during the first six months of the implementation of the Working Plan.

- Catalan distance courses, with tutoring for lawyers, with special emphasis on legal terminology. More than 600 users were registered during the first 6 months of application.
- Free user licences for all professional associations for the use of the automatic Spanish-Catalan-Spanish translation software.
- A website of useful resources for the profession in Catalan: translated established legislation, models of legal documents, specialist terminology online, etc.
- The translation of university manuals used in Law Faculties.
- Awareness conferences on the lack of current obstacles for the use of Catalan in legal proceedings.

Given the success of the experience, cooperative agreements are now being made with other professional associations in the sector (notaries, prosecutors, property registrars, etc.).

#### Jurisprudence enacted during this Triennium with Respect to the Freedom of Linguistic Choice in Legal Proceedings

It must be noted that the Administrative Division of the Superior Court of Justice of Catalonia, in its session of 4 September 2007 adopted a resolution which it declared indisputable under applicable legislation, of the right of any member of the public who participates in legal proceedings undertaken in Catalonia to use the official language which he/she chooses in accordance with the right to linguistic choice as recognised in the statute. This resolution also recognised the right of members of the public to receive all official documentation issued in Catalonia in the language requested, in addition to the testimonies of the judgements and the adjudicative acts which affect them without delay to reasons of language.

It must also be noted that the sentence of 24 April 2008 of the Penal Division of the High Court nullified a sentence as it infringed the fundamental right to defence (the fundamental question being that of an alleged crime against the crown), as the judge did not authorise the intervention of an interpreter of Catalan language who would have allowed the court to understand the declarations of the accused which were made in Catalan. The sentence concluded that the choice to make a statement in a maternal language corresponds exclusively to the defendant in the exercise of public right to self-defence, a very personal

right established in Article 24 of the Constitution and that the courts, like all public authorities, and in accordance with the commandment of Article 3 of the core text, have to respect and protect the Spanish languages in a special manner and not only Spanish, the official language of the state.

The General Department of the State, the Ministry of Justice reports that the use of Catalan in legal proceedings undertaken in the Autonomous Community of Catalonia takes place in approximately 30% of all cases.

**Paragraph 2:** The parties agree to:

**sub-paragraph a:** not reject the validity of legal documents drawn up within the state area for the sole reason that they have been drafted in a regional or minority language;

Catalan Law 1/1998 of 7 January on Linguistic Policy guarantees in Article 14, the right to choose the language which they wish public documents which are pertinent to their procedures to be written in (Spanish or Catalan).

Law 204/1998 of 30 July regulates the use of the Catalan and Occitan language in legal documents, developing this legal provision. The regulation is detailed with respect to the choice of the language, validity in the event of doubts when interpreting both versions, the copies to be issued, etc. The following have been noted from among its provisions:

#### Article 1

- In Catalonia legal documents must be written in the official language chosen by the grantor, or if there is more than one grantor, in a language which the grantors agree upon.
- Before drafting the document and on receiving the order to draft it, the grantor or grantors or their representatives must be explicitly asked which language they choose; on no account can the choice of one or another language result in the delay in the drafting and authorisation of the document. If the language is not expressly chosen, the document will be drawn up in Catalan.
- When there is more than one grantor and deeds for the transference of property or rights or for the constitution of a loan or credit made following the general conditions of

contract law, the right to choose the language corresponds to the purchaser or borrower.

Article 2

1. Without prejudice to that established in Article 1.3, if no agreement is made between the grantors with respect to language, the deeds are granted in both official languages.

Under this legal regulation a sustained, albeit modest increase in the presence of Catalan has been registered in the documentation authorised by notaries in Catalonia, as shown in the table below:

Legal Documents in Catalan, divided by Provinces. Development 1998 - 2007 (total figures and percentages).

Year	Barcelona		Girona		Lleida		Tarragona		Total	
	Docum.	%	Docum.	%	Docum.	%	Docum.	%	Docum.	%
1998	43,238	5.4	10,266	10.2	4,290	8.3	6,450	6.3	64,244	6.1
1999	56,236	7.0	21,395	20.7	5,015	9.6	7,064	6.7	89,710	8.4
2000	62,180	7.9	25,339	24.7	4,060	8.0	6,695	6.3	98,274	9.4
2001	69,374	8.3	28,519	25.8	5,365	9.7	6,989	6.0	110,247	9.8
2002	68,642	7.8	26,404	22.7	5,832	10.1	6,656	6.5	107,534	9.2
2003	84,068	8.9	31,087	25.2	7,845	12.4	7,705	5.9	130,705	10.3
Year	Barcelona		Girona		Lleida		Tarragona		Total	
	Docum.	%	Docum.	%	Docum.	%	Docum.	%	Docum.	%
2004	82,226	8.4	31,681	24.4	8,629	12.6	7,732	5.4	130,268	9.9
2005	89,396	8.8	32,694	23.2	9,432	12.6	7,012	4.6	138,534	10.0
2006	93,554	9.2	35,606	25.5	10,049	12.9	8,284	5.3	147,493	10.6
2007	84,891	9.7	34,362	28.9	9,526	14.3	7,696	6.2	136,475	11.5

This autonomous legislation, which was passed in 1998, has been added to the basic state regulations as the new Regulation on the Organisation and Structure of Notary Procedures, which was approved by Royal Decree 45/2007 of 19 January, and establishes in Articles 149 and 150 identical conditions of free choice for the official language in each territory in which public documents are executed before a notary. This, when transferred to the territory of Catalonia, after the 2006 Statute, results in the possibility of choosing between Spanish, Catalan and Occitan, especially in the Aran region.

Furthermore, the EAC attributes executive power, with respect to state notaries to the Government of Catalonia, which includes jurisdiction with respect to the provision of work places and the establishment of regulations for the accreditation of an understanding of Catalan for the provision of notaries.

As such, the Government of Catalonia, in the first convocation held in the exercise of this power for the provision of notary vacancies in Catalonia (Resolution JUS/310/2008 of 7 February) established as a requirement for participants in the contest, the need to prove that the office of the notary with a vacancy which the participants were interested in, will be in conditions to attend to the public in any of the two official languages in addition to having staff who have an appropriate and sufficient knowledge of these languages in order to carry out the proper duties of their workplace. To this purpose the proof of an understanding of Catalan must be made when submitting the application to participate in the contest and may be made in any of the following manners:

- The participant (the notary) must have a language level which corresponds to the B or C certificate of Catalan from the Secretariat of Linguistic Policy (corresponding to levels B2 and C1 of the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages, MECR), or equivalent.
- A sworn declaration or formal declaration that the person participating in the contest agrees to employ personnel contracted with the professional category of legal official with a certificate for Level C in Catalan from the Secretariat of Linguistic Policy (C1 of the MECR).

With the aim of facilitating the maximum fulfilment of the linguistic requirements, the Government of Catalonia, through the Secretariat of Linguistic Policy and the Department of Justice, together with the College of Notaries of Catalonia, are finalising a Partnership Framework Agreement which will guarantee access to free training in Catalan for notaries and staff employed by them for their offices in an online self-learning system. It will also be facilitating numerous types of online linguistic resources relating to notarial documents and terminology used in the professional area of the law.

**paragraph 3:** The parties are obliged to facilitate the most important national legislative texts and especially those which refer to the speakers of the above-mentioned languages, unless the these texts are already available in another form.

### **Catalan in Official Legal Publications and in Legislative Texts**

By agreement with the state body of the Official State Gazette (BOE), since 1998 the translators of the Official Gazette of the Catalan Government have translated the most important legal provisions into Catalan (laws, regulations, and also community directives and provisions which specifically refer to Catalonia), for publication in the special supplement in Catalan of the BOE (Official State Gazette). The above-mentioned state body bears the cost of the publication and the distribution in addition to 50% of the translation costs which are borne by Catalonia.

To facilitate the use of Catalan by legal practitioners, the Catalan Government has promoted the LexCat project, which consists in the online publication of the current regulations established in Catalan. This public initiative seeks to compensate for the existing market gaps and allow competition on equal terms for Catalan and Spanish in work opportunities in the legal sector, such that the existing provision of the regulation in Spanish is added to the provision of the regulation established in Catalan by the Catalan government.

The LexCat project was started in 2006, and since then legal titles have gradually been added to public regulations published on the Department of Justice website. The published regulations are entirely in Catalan, the texts are updated every day and notes are added with information on reform laws.

In order to establish an order of priorities, the potential users of the service were consulted (legal professionals, lawyers, law lecturers, etc.) on the legislative texts which would be more useful for their work. Using this as a basis laws in Catalan have been added progressively. The texts are solely in Catalan, or they have been translated by the linguistic services of the department or they are from the Catalan language supplement of the Official State Gazette (BOE), which has been published since 1998.

As well as the publication of the legislative texts online, the publication of paper format texts has also begun, which complements that offered through the website.



ACTION COMPLETED	NUMBER
Regulatory texts published	25
Nº of those translated by the <i>Servei Lingüístic</i> (linguistic service)	11
Total of texts published in LexCat to 2008	69
Updates in published laws	53
Updates with respect to sentences of the Constitutional Court	6

In addition to legal material in Catalan, the Government of Catalonia has made various legal materials available to legal professionals in Catalan (those related to Article 9 of the European Charter on Regional or Minority Languages: the Manual of Judicial Language, the vocabulary of criminal law, criminal proceedings and penal law, a dictionary of civil law, etc.) in addition to I.T. resources to facilitate the use of Catalan, such as automatic Spanish-Catalan translation software, in addition to diverse material for consultation and Internet-accessible assessment). In this sense must also be noted that the Government of Catalonia has contributed to the financing of the linguistic services of the professional colleges of lawyers, especially for the translation of legal texts into Catalan and for the availability of an automatic translation program which it is hoped will be provided free and open to all legal professionals next year.

### **The Overall Evaluation of the Application of Article 9 CELROM**

In this section it must be noted that there has been, with regard to the previous triennium, a highly important advance in the immediacy of the Catalan publication of the Official State Gazette (BOE) with respect to the Spanish version.

Until well into 2006, there were entire months of difference between the Spanish and Catalan versions of legal provisions and of certain regulatory provisions; today the joint effort of the Official State Gazette and the Official Journal of the Catalan Government, which provides translation services has ensured that a lapse of only half a week now separates the Spanish from the Catalan version of the BOE.

### **The Application of Article 10**

**Paragraph 1.** In the districts of the administrative authorities of the state, in which the number of speakers of regional or minority languages which justifies the measures detailed below and in accordance with the situation of each language, the parties, to the extent that they are reasonably able, agree:

**Sub-paragraph a, i):** to ensure that these administrative authorities use the regional or minority languages;

**Sub-paragraph b:** to make frequently used forms and administrative texts available to the public in the regional or minority languages, or in bilingual versions;

**Sub-paragraph c:** to allow the administrative authorities to draft documents in a regional or minority language.

With respect to the distinct ministries, the use of Catalan in the General Department of the State is detailed below separately.

- **Ministry of the Presidency**

- **Standardised forms available to citizens in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

In Catalonia more than 65% of printed documents and forms are presented to the public in bilingual or double version. Deficiencies occur as certain standardised printed documents of the state are distributed from central services. Attempts are being made to resolve this situation as soon as possible.

As examples of models in co-official languages the following are mentioned:

1. *The Delegation of the Government in Catalonia / Sub-delegations of the Government*

- Complaints and suggestions forms
- Request form
- Form authorising representation
- Previous record model for the occupation of properties affected by expropriation
- Model for exercising the right to obtain copies of documents contained in the Form for Just Compensation.

2. Health

Notes and Informative documents drawn up by the Health Department

- Travel record
- Norm for the contents of first-aid kits for journeys to rural areas in tropical countries
- Informative note on treatments in cases where malaria is suspected (WHO areas B and C)
- Informative note on malaria prophylaxis or the malaria medicine Chloroquine and Proguanil (WHO areas B y C)
- Informative note on malaria prophylaxis or the malaria medicine Lariam (WHO area C)
- Informative note on malaria prophylaxis or malaria
- Informative note on malaria prophylaxis or the malaria medicine Doxycycline (WHO area C)
- Informative note on malaria prophylaxis or malaria (WHO area A)
- Informative note on the prevention of malaria or the malaria medicine Malarone
- Informative note the taking of the oral typhoid fever vaccine Vivotif.

➤ Industry

- Forms for the request of explosives

#### High Education Inspection

- Informative leaflets drawn up by the services of High Education Inspection

#### Immigration

- The Foreign Office has numerous informative leaflets in bilingual format.

The General Insurance Group of State Civil Servants (MUFACE) has 100% of its models for benefits related to insurance group matters available in a standardised form in all the co-official languages on its web page.

- **Institutional printed material available to citizens in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

In the Sub-delegation of the Government in Girona, all printed institutional material is bilingual or is printed in the co-official language.

In the Sub-delegation of the Government in Lleida, leaflets are published in the co-official language and in the Sub-delegation of the Government of Tarragona printed institutional material is not produced.

The State Agency for the Evaluation of Public Policies and the Quality of Services (AEVAL) published the leaflet on the institutional presentation of the agency (8 pages) in 2007. 1000 leaflets were produced in each one of the co-official languages and can be seen on the web page.

The Official State Gazette has made the following publications of legal texts in Catalan:

- Administrative Litigation Law. 1st edition, November 2001.
- Employment Procedure. 1st edition, October 2003
- The Civil Code. 1st edition, December 2003
- The Prevention of Risks at Work. 1st edition, August 2005.
- Urban Leases. 2006.
- The Spanish Constitution. 2007

The Centre of Sociological Investigations (CIS) provides 25% of its leaflets for surveys in Catalan (some 10,000).

The General Insurance Group of State Civil Servants (MUFACE) will produce 10 publications in Catalan in 2010. This organisation will also produce informative leaflets relating to questions on its activity which are published in Spanish and in the co-official languages. These publications are edited in both printed and digital format and are available on the web page of the MUFACE. To date, the normal amount of printed editions for this type of publication is:

- 900,000 printed editions in Spanish
- 10,000 printed editions in Catalan

The magazine of the General Insurance Group of State Civil Servants is currently in a process of redefinition, which will result in a significant reduction in the number of printed editions and further support for the virtual version of the magazine. Examples in all the co-official languages are included in the 2010 publications plan. Examples of the subjects anticipated (in both printed and online versions are:

- A diptych of the charter of electronic services (60,000 in Spanish, 10,000 in Catalan)
- A four-page leaflet of the charter of services of the General Insurance Group of State Civil Servants (20,000 in all the languages, 550,000 in Spanish, 10,000 in Catalan)
- The commitment of the General Insurance Group of State Civil Servants with the prevention and attention to the dependency con la prevención y la atención a la dependencia (500,000 in Spanish, 10,000 in Catalan)
- An improvement of benefits due to incapacity (500,000 in Spanish, 10,000 in Catalan).
- Health assistance for members of the insurance company abroad (500,000 in Spanish, 10,000 in Catalan).
- The pharmaceutical benefits for group members (publication and number printed to be confirmed).

The General Directorate for the Promotion of Electronic Administration reports that the most recent edition of advertising leaflets for 060.es has been made in a multi-language format, (all the leaflets are published in the co-official languages), reaching a total of 20,000 copies.

The Centre of Publications of the Ministry of the Presidency published

5. *“Girona, mudanza a la Gran Vía. La Subdelegació del Govern a l’antic Banc d’Espanya” (Girona, the Move to the Gran Vía - the Sub-delegation of the Government to the Old Bank of Spain Facilities)*

in Catalan in 2009.

- **Exterior and interior signs in bilingual or co-official language versions**

In the delegation and in all the sub-delegations, all outdoor signs are bilingual.

Indoor signs are also all bilingual, except in the Maritime Fisheries Service of the Delegation of the Government.

- **Information or advertising signs in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

*Sub-delegation of the Government in Girona:* Informative or advertising signs are always produced in bilingual format or in the co-official language.

*Subdelegation of the Government in LLeida:* Bilingual editions are gradually being introduced.

- **Publicity campaigns in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

In compliance with Law 29/2005 of 29 December on Advertising and Institutional Communication, which establishes that *“In institutional campaigns Spanish will be used and taking into consideration the territorial area of dissemination, the co-official languages of the autonomous communities, respecting the legislation of the respective autonomous community with respect to the use of official languages”*, some of the institutional

campaigns promoted by the Ministry of the Presidency and its public bodies have made use of the co-official languages.

The Sub-delegation of the Government in Girona reports that when there is a campaign it always prefers to undertake its campaigns in bilingual format or in the co-official language.

General Insurance Group of State Civil Servants (MUFACE) publishes printed institutional material relating to publicity campaigns in the co-official languages.

- **The Level of Accessibility of Web Pages in the Co-official Language**

The pages of the 060.es ([www.060.es](http://www.060.es)) web page on general information regarding administrative services are available in the distinct co-official languages. The website has its home page, the secondary pages and all the elements required for searching (title menus, menus for secondary pages, left and right menus) in the co-official languages. The new 060 website will have the same structure and the progressive translation of contents into the co-official languages and English is planned.

On the [www.la-moncloa.es](http://www.la-moncloa.es) web page the static elements (menus, sub-menus and titles) are all translated, as is information of a permanent character.

In the [www.mpr.es](http://www.mpr.es) web page the static elements (menus, sub-menus and titles) are all translated into the co-official languages, as is information of a permanent character, to the first level of web navigation, in accord with that established by the guide for the editing and publication of the web pages of the General Department of the State, which establishes as a general criteria, the translation of static documents, general information and those documents which require little modification and/or updating.

- The State Agency for the Evaluation of Public Policies and the Quality of Services (AEVAL) has presented the following results:
- There is a total level of accessibility, meaning that a duplicate website exists for each one of the co-official languages, with an independent home page.
- With respect to content:
  - The static elements (menus, sub-menus and titles) are all translated.

- Those sections relating to institutional information of a theoretical or doctrinal character regarding matters pertaining to agency activities are translated to the final level of website navigation: 40% of all pages.
  - Mixed translation (the first level in the co-official language and the following levels in Spanish) in documents which occasionally have variable sections (quality permit, annual evaluations, etc.): 30% of all pages.
  - Not translated into the co-official languages are all those pages relating to the news, events or adverts, or which are continually updated. 30% of all pages.
- In the Official State Gazette (BOE):
- Web pages (static and organisational content): All the web pages of the boe.es are translated into the co-official languages.
  - The pages of BOE supplements in co-official languages (according to existing agreements, dating from 30 November):
    - Catalan 39,585 (1979 to 1987 and 1998 to 2009)
  - The Centre of Policy and Constitutional Studies (CEPC) is in the process of adapting their web page through the translation into the co-official languages of static and organisational elements in addition to those of other contents of interest.
  - The web page of the Centre of Sociological Investigation (CIS) (research and statistics) are translated into the co-official languages:
    - All web pages in HTML
    - The non-validated online request forms which need to be printed and sent.
    - The form for downloading micro-data.
  - ◆ That which refers to the web page of the National Institute of Public Administration Bodies.

Given that the information facilitated is applicable for a brief period, due to its rapid creation, and that the translations are undertaken by contracted specialist companies into those official languages different from Spanish and into English, the contents gathered in the languages distinct from Spanish must be limited to those permanent informative elements of the web page (the names of the distinct web channels) and to the headings on the home page.



- ◆ The General Insurance Group of State Civil Servants is currently in the process of changing its web page. The new page is planned to be operational shortly. The current circumstances and those of the forthcoming website are described below.

#### 1) The Current Website

The overall translation level of the static website (excluding electronic services under the generic name of "General Insurance Company of the State Civil Servants-Direct") is approximately 55 to 60 percent. This means that the first and second level of navigation are practically 100 percent translated, however after the third level the text is in Spanish only. The institutional information has been almost completely translated (approximately 97 percent). With respect to downloadable printed documents, the translation level is approximately 95 percent.

The electronic services (General Insurance Company of the State Civil Servants-Direct), are not translated and are only available in Spanish.

#### 2) New web page (this page will be in operation in 2010)

- 2.1) 80 percent of the static website will be translated.
- 2.2) Electronic services will be in Spanish alone. Coverage in the remaining co-official languages will be completed during 2010.

With respect to the National Heritage organisation, the following contents of its web page have been translated into the co-official languages:

- Language selection menu
  - Upper menu with the main areas of the website
  - Complementary menu (website map, contacts, etc.)
- 
- **Requests received and answered in co-official languages.**

The National Institute of Public Administration (INAP), which although has not received requests in the co-official languages, is willing to proceed, when relevant, to answer these requests in the co-official language used in the requests.

Requests for information received in a co-official language in the central services of the General Insurance Group of State Civil Servants are answered in Spanish. With respect to the use of the co-official languages in the requests for benefits from insurance group members, the following conclusions and data were taken from the survey made:

In Catalonia the proportion of requests in Catalan is approximately 58% (374 out of 650 records). The percentage is much higher in Girona (86%; 167 out of 144) and Lleida (64.5%; 129 out of 200), than in Tarragona (50%; 60 out of 120) and Barcelona (22.4%; 41 out of 183).

In the Administrative Council of National Heritage, the number of written documents which entered the general registry of the body in 2009 in Catalan was minimal and refer to bilingual notifications or functions regarding the payment of taxes and fines from administrative procedures or requests. All were answered in Spanish.

Requests received by the Conflict of Interests Office are always received and answered in Spanish. Occasionally these requests are accompanied by copies of a document written in a co-official language.

*Sub-delegation of the Government in Girona:* 80% of the requests received are in Catalan and answers are also made in the en co-official language. The Foreign Office is an exception, in which 90% of the requests received are in Spanish and are always answered in the same language as the request.

*Sub.delegation of the Government in Tarragona:* The total number of complaints and suggestions received in 2009 was 16 in Spanish and 1 in the co-official language.

- **Staff with knowledge of official languages and their level of knowledge**

Among the activities promoted by the INAP as part of the Programme of Continual Training for Public Employees is the teaching of co-official languages for civil servants in the General Department of the State who are posted in the areas of the Autonomous Communities of the Basque Country, Catalonia, Galicia, The Valencian Community, the 'Foral' Community of Navarre and the Balearic Islands.

In the case of Catalonia these activities are undertaken by the INAP, using its credits from the Programme of Continual Training for Public Employees, under the Delegation of the Government in Catalonia, which coordinates the courses and participates in the selection of students and teachers.

The following table shows the main figures for teaching activities in the co-official languages since 2006:

LANGUAGE	YEAR	CLASS HOURS	NUMBER OF STUDENTS	TOTAL EXPENSE (INAP AND AUTON. COMM.)
Catalan Catalan (A.C of Catalonia)	2006	1,230	510	74,199.90 €
	2007	1,254	525	84,999.92 €
	2008	960	192	43,200.00 €
	2009	1,120	280	52,552.93 €

During the years before the period which information has been requested for (2006-2009), teaching courses in the co-official languages were undertaken in MUFACE. During the 2006-2009 period none was undertaken due to the lack of requests by staff.

- *Sub-delegation of the Government in Girona*: through the Delegation of the Government in Catalonia, teaching classes of the co-official language of the community are organised, with 60/80 class hours for all the staff of the General State Administration in the province. At the end of the teaching programme a personal test is made with the Official School of the Autonomous Community in order to issue the certificate of aptitude in the language.
- *Sub-delegation of the Government in Lleida*: the teaching unit has been undertaking annual courses of Catalan and the number of students taught from 2001 to 2008 in the AGE is worth noting, this includes students from the security forces who have also participated:

Level A	7	people
Level B	112	"
Level C	104	"
Administrative Language	19	"
Admin docs writing workshop	83	"

In 2009, 40 students were admitted who were divided into three groups of different level.

- **Ministry of Employment and Immigration**

- **Standardised forms available to citizens in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

#### **The National Institute of the Social Security**

The standardised printed documents used by the public to complete requests for Social Security benefits are published and updated in the multi-lingual website of the Social Security Department.

Of a total of 75 models/forms published, 33 (44%) are available in Catalan.

#### **The Mariners' Social Institute**

In Social Security benefits, the number of standardised printed documents is 67, of which 21 have been translated into Catalan.

#### **The General Treasury of the Social Security**

Of the 123 forms published on the web page, 63 are available in Catalan, which is 51.2% of the total number.

#### **General Directorate of Immigration.**

Those forms which refer to foreigners and immigration will be immediately translated into the co-official languages, including Catalan, once the changes necessary to adapt them to Organic Law 2/2009 of 11 December on the reform of Organic Law 4/2000 on the rights and freedoms of foreigners in Spain and their social integration have been made.

The forms for procedures which have been transferred to the Government of Catalonia by Royal Decree 1463/2009, with respect to initial authorisations for self-employed work or

work on behalf of others by foreigners whose labour relations are undertaken in Catalonia are made in Spanish or in Catalan.

### **Labour and Social Security Inspectorate.**

In those autonomous communities with co-official languages, the implantation of forms and bilingual printed documents is different. In some provinces the forms and printed documents are bilingual, while in others only the headings of the forms are bilingual.

- **Institutional printed material available to citizens in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

With respect to publications from the department, both the centre of publications and the different publishing bodies which belong to this body in 2009, published 98 books in the co-official languages from a total of 492 works whose publication began during the financial year, which is 19.92%.

### **The National Institute of the Social Security**

From a total of 41 publications in Spanish, 10 were translated and published in Catalan 10 (24.4 %).

### **The Mariners' Social Institute**

With respect to printed institutional material, there were 31 publications in Spanish, and of those books available to the public in the co-official languages, there were 29 in Catalan (93.5%)

### **The General Treasury of the Social Security**

Service charters and other publications aimed at informing the public about the services provided which are included on the web page, have increased to a total of 10 and are all available in Catalan.

## **The General Directorate for Spanish Citizens Abroad.**

As part of the Annual Publications Plan of the ministry is the provision of the publication of the "Statute of the Spanish Citizens Abroad" in Catalan.

### **The State Public Employment Service**

- Triptychs

Triptychs have been published (in paper and online format) to publicise the Temporary Protection Programme for Unemployment and Insertion (PRODI), with the following numbers:

Spanish	400,000
Catalan	48,000

Triptychs have also been published to publicise the redtrabaj@ website with the following numbers:

Spanish	425,100
Catalan	49,500

- Informative guides, models of printed documents and files:

The informative guides are not translated. All models of printed documents are translated, except the PRODI and APRE programmes.

- **Exterior and interior signs in bilingual or co-official language versions**

### **The National Institute of the Social Security**

In those autonomous communities with their own language, the total numbers of indoor and outdoor signs are in Spanish and in the corresponding co-official language (bilingual).

### **The Mariners' Social Institute**

Almost all of the offices of the provincial directorates and the local administration offices in those areas with a co-official language have signs in a bilingual format. The percentage figures for bilingual signs are between 95% and 100%.

#### **The General Treasury of the Social Security**

In Barcelona, Girona, Tarragona and Lleida 100% of the exterior and interior signs are bilingual.

#### **The State Public Employment Service**

As a consequence of the joint use of territorial offices with autonomous communities, in those areas in which the official languages co-exist, signs are bilingual in most office areas.

- **Information or advertising signs in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

#### **The National Institute of the Social Security**

Those supports which are made available to the public in attention and information offices located in the areas of the autonomous communities with their own languages are offered in both Spanish and in the co-official languages.

#### **The General Treasury of the Social Security**

In Barcelona 100% of informative signs are in bilingual format and in the other provinces work is underway for the progressive introduction of this format.

- **Publicity campaigns in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

The Ministry of Employment and Immigration used the different co-official languages in its publicity campaigns which it produced during the 2009 financial year and which are as follows:

- ❖ “The Communication Plan for the Launch of the Service of Public Assessment for Businessmen”, a campaign aimed at small businesses in order to develop and establish a culture for the prevention of risks at works.
- ❖ The launch of the “redtrabaj@” web page, a campaign to publicise new services provided by the State Public Employment Service through its web page.
- ❖ “Measures for Promoting Self-employment: New Self-employed Programmes”, a campaign to inform the unemployed about new measures for promoting self-employment as established in Royal Decree 1975/2008 of 28 November on urgent measures in economic, taxation, employment issues and with respect to access to housing.

### **The National Institute of the Social Security**

The written and personalised pages included in normal information campaigns, such as the annual re-evaluation of pensions and the issue of income tax certificates to those receiving economic benefits are published and distributed in a bilingual format, with issues in Catalan amounting to 19.8% of the total.

### **The Mariners’ Social Institute**

In order to notify the annual re-evaluation of pensions and send certificates of income tax deductions in 2009, bilingual letters were sent to residents in those autonomous communities with a co-official language, of which 38,500 were in Catalan.

### **The General Treasury of the Social Security**

The delivery of communications to the public is made using bilingual publications in those autonomous communities with a co-official language, within the annual constitutional campaign of reports on working life and bases of contributions. There were 4,330,172 communications in Catalan during the 2009 campaign.

- **The Level of Accessibility of Web Pages in Co-official Languages.**

The percentage number of pages on the Social Security website which are translated in the co-official languages is around 71% of the total (1,952 in Catalan).



In the determined case of some of the most outstanding sections, such as “Workers”, “Businessmen”, “Pensioners” and “Virtual Office”, the percentage of pages which the public can consult in the co-official languages or English and French, to the third level of navigation is 90%.

### **The General Directorate of Immigration.**

A bilingual I.T. application has been created in Catalan and Spanish for the processing of those procedures which have been transferred to the Government of Catalonia by virtue of Royal Decree 1463/2009 with respect to initial authorisations for self-employed work or work for others for foreigners whose labour relations take place in Catalonia.

The Ministry of Employment and Immigration is coordinating the introduction of the common I.T. application as established by Organic Law 2/2009 of 11 December on the Reform of Organic Law 4/2000 of 11 January on the rights and freedoms of foreigners in Spain and their social integration and through the additional third provision of Royal Decree 1162/2009 of 10 July. The application, which will provide support to the processing of all the procedures involving immigration, will be multilingual and will substitute, when implemented, the current application existing for the Ministry of the Presidency and the above-mentioned application for the processing of procedures which have been transferred to the Government of Catalonia.

### **The General Directorate for Spanish Citizens Abroad**

The translation into the co-official languages of part of the content of the web page of the General Directorate for Spanish Citizens Abroad has been planned, in accordance with the criteria of relevance and the navigation regulations established by the Interministerial Commission of Information Technology.

### **The State Public Employment Service**

Currently, the information available at the redtrabaj@ (www.redtrabaja.es) website is available in Spanish, as well as Catalan, Galician and Basque. Sixty percent of static content has been translated and 100 percent of video commentaries (approximately 130) have been translated.

With respect to applications, these have been translated verbatim as have buttons on the address and telephone locator, the search application for frequently asked questions, the search application for occupations engine for positions which are difficult to fill, the document search application for the job observatory and the course search application.

The “online recognition application” is currently being translated.

Forty percent of the static content on the [www.sepe.es](http://www.sepe.es) website is available in the co-official languages, English and French:

- It has not been necessary to translate the sections “Statistics” and “Public Contracts for Bidding”.
- The eures website has been completely translated (100%).
- The “Contrat@”, (Contract) section has been completely translated and is available in Catalan.
- The printed documents of the models for work contracts are translated into the co-official languages and will shortly be transferred to a web-based environment.

All the static content and applications are available in the co-official languages on the web page of the National System of Employment.

In the unemployment benefits web page the static information is translated into the co-official languages, including that which refers to the Temporary Protection for Unemployment and Insertion (hereafter referred to as PRODI).

### **Labour Inspection and Social Security**

The web page, which is aimed at the public and companies in general, provides, in the co-official languages: fixed navigation menus, headings and sub-headings of the different sections offered on the main entry page or home page, the titles of the various sections and generally all the set navigation texts which remain on the page. Approximately 15% of the texts provided are translated. The possibility of contracting an online translation service

with a public or private body is being considered in order to provide translated texts in different languages for inclusion on the web page.

- **Requests received and answered in co-official languages.**

#### **The National Institute of the Social Security**

In accordance with the survey undertaken, it has been calculated that the percentage figures for the requests which the public sent to this body in the exercise of their rights is 96.2% in Spanish and 3.8% in the co-official languages, of which, 1.6% is in Catalan.

With respect to the percentage of the notifications made in the language used by the member of the public, this body uses the language used in the written documents and resolutions for the public in all cases.

#### **The Mariners' Social Institute**

In Catalonia 73% (5,261) of requests for benefits were made in Spanish and 27% (1,946) in Catalan. Almost all the communications issued were answered in Spanish.

#### **The General Treasury of the Social Security**

Girona and Lleida have the highest percentage of requests in Catalan, 42% of 43,600 annual requests in the case of the former and 33.7% of 22,639 annual requests in the case of the latter, of which all are answered in Catalan in Girona, while in Lleida they are not answered in Catalan. In Barcelona approximately 5% of all requests are in Catalan, all of which are answered in this language.

- **Staff with an Understanding of the Official Languages**

#### **The National Institute of the Social Security**

All staff dedicated to tasks of providing attention and information understand Catalan. In Catalonia there are 545 civil servants on the staff and all are bilingual.

### **The Mariners' Social Institute**

This body has staff with a certified level which is sufficient to guarantee the right of the inhabitants of those autonomous communities with a co-official language to be attended in their own languages, both at in written, telephone-based or online communication. Data with regard to staff who understand the co-official languages and their level of understanding are as follows:

AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY	Total nº of civil servants in the autonomous community	Percentage with respect to the total number of staff who understand the co-official language	Nº of civil servants with a basic level	Nº of civil servants with an average level	Nº of civil servants with an advanced level
CATALUÑA	71	87,3%	22	26	14

### **The General Treasury of the Social Security**

The total number of staff in Catalonia is 2,196 people, of which 303 (13.8%) have the elementary Level A elemental, while 588 (26.7%) have level Level B and 554 (25.2%) have Level C.

### **The State Public Employment Service**

As part of the Internal Training Plan of the State Public Employment Service there is an annually-programmed specific course of "Administrative Language in Co-official languages in the Different Autonomous Communities", in which the objectives are to acquire a

theoretical and practical understanding on how to undertake administrative tasks in the above-mentioned languages.

This course is aimed at staff involved in any phase in the processes of preparing, writing and processing administrative procedures. In this manner courses are held and organised for the understanding and improvement of these co-official languages.

### **Labour Inspection and Social Security**

In all the bilingual autonomous communities, civil servants are offered the chance to undertake courses in the specific language of the autonomous community through the delegations and sub-delegations of the government.

#### **- The Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Trade**

- **Standardised forms available to citizens in bilingual or co-official language versions**

In the centre of publications of the Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Trade, printed documents are prepared in Catalan so that the different autonomous communities complete the joint industrial and construction surveys.

In 2009 3,400 forms on optical reading were made in (Spanish/Catalan) for monthly use.

- **Institutional printed material available to citizens in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

### **The Barcelona Territorial Administration of Trade**

The entire territorial administration has 12 types of printed documents of bilingual institutional material, which totals 80% of the printed institutional material.

- **Exterior and interior signs in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

### **The Territorial Administration of Trade of Barcelona**

93.3% of indoor and outdoor signs are bilingual.

- **The Level of Accessibility of Web Pages in the Co-official Language.**

The web page of the Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Trade is now available in the co-official languages and English.

On the ministry website [www.mityc.es](http://www.mityc.es), the main page and those which are linked to it are translated into the co-official languages in order to give an overall idea of the contents of this web page. The web page has also been translated at a more detailed level, as is the case of the option “The Ministry” as this section is considered to be of organisational interest, or the list of the “Online Processes” which are displayed in the search application on this page and which show viewers those procedures administered by the department.

#### **The State Secretariat for Trade**

The general web page of the State Secretariat for Trade is accessible in Catalan in its two primary levels . The general website of the Spanish Institute for Foreign Trade (ICEX) does not have an option in Catalan.

#### **The Institute for the Diversification and Saving of Energy**

The Institute for the Diversification and Saving of Energy (IDAE) has a web page - [www.idae.es](http://www.idae.es)- which is available in the co-official languages and English. All those web contents which are permanent and long-term, general presentations, menus and fixed content to the third level are in the languages indicated. Those contents which are considered to be temporary are in the original language, normally Spanish and occasionally in English.

#### **The Spanish Office of Patents and Brands:**

The Spanish Office of Patents and Brands has a web page - [www.oepm.es](http://www.oepm.es) – where the translation of contents into the co-official languages is approximately 75% for each language.

With respect to web access in terms of languages, the following results were obtained in 2009:

2009	TOTAL	%
Spanish	7,251,160	96.33%
Catalan	61,284	0.81%

- **Requests Received in the Co-official Languages.**

In 2009 the Administrative Information Service of the ministry received 58,650 consultations, of which 2 mails and 2 telephone calls were in Catalan.

### **The Territorial Administration of Trade of Barcelona**

There were 386 requests in a co-official language, which is 5% of the total number of requests received, of which, 70% were answered in the above-mentioned language (it must be noted that many of the consultations enter through channels which do not have the option of expression in the above-mentioned co-official language).

### **The Institute for the Diversification and Saving of Energy (IDAE)**

The IDAE has a public attention service which may be contacted by telephone or e-mail, and process any type of consultation related with the activity of the institute in any co-official language.

- **Staff with an Understanding of the Official Languages.**

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF STAFF WITH AN UNDERSTANDING OF THE OFFICIAL LANGUAGES AND THEIR LEVEL OF UNDERSTANDING	CATALÁN	
	Nº	%
- Advanced Level	31	73
- Intermediate Level	4	10
- Basic Level	7	17
- Zero Level	0	0

### **The Barcelona Territorial Administration of Trade**

88 people or 100% of the staff have an understanding of the co-official language, with oral and written comprehension; of these, 38.6% can express themselves orally and in writing

and 50% can express themselves orally in the co-official language.

### **Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation.**

- **Standardised forms available to citizens in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

The activity of this department is undertaken in Madrid or in the delegations or official representative entities of the Kingdom of Spain abroad, where the only official language is Spanish and which are aimed at defending Spanish interests abroad in addition to informing foreign bodies and individuals about Spain. This means that the publication of information and the reception of documents is undertaken in Spanish or in the official languages of the places where the delegations or official representational entities of the Kingdom of Spain abroad are located.

- **Publicity Campaigns which are Bilingual or in the Co-official Language.**

The Spanish Agency of International Cooperation for Development (AECID) undertook a campaign for the “Week of Cooperation” from 7 to 13 September 2009 which included the broadcasting of the following supports in the media:

1. TV advertising spots in Spanish, the co-official languages and English and French.
2. Spots on the radio in the co-official languages.
3. Posters in Spanish and in the co-official languages
4. Leaflets in Spanish and in the co-official languages.

- **The Level of Accessibility of Web Pages in the Co-official Language.**

It is now possible to access the web page of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation in all the co-official languages on all the channels of the “home page”, in addition to the titles in all its sub-channels. These contain permanent information and their extension is envisaged with another type of contents in accordance with that permitted by available budgets.

With respect to the right of the public to the electronic use of the co-official languages of the state in its relations by means of electronic means with the General Administration of



the State, in accordance with Law 11/2007, the procedures will be included in the website, while at the same time they will also be included in the channels of these languages.

With respect to the Cervantes Institute, the inclusion in its web page (in the “Website of Linguistic Technologies in Spain”) of a free automatic translation service for various languages is noteworthy. Among these languages are the co-official languages, Spanish and a link in the main page to the “Official Languages of Spain” which allows access to other web pages related to the co-official languages in Spain.

The Cervantes Institute is planning to carry out measures which may allow the possibility of establishing a calendar so that the information of the menus on its web page may be offered in the different co-official languages of Spain.

- **Staff with an understanding of the Co-official Languages.**

The Cervantes Institute has signed various participatory agreements with several cultural institutions for the divulgation of the co-official languages as part of overseas cultural policy. This includes the academic and educational activities with the following institutions: the Ramón Llull Institute, the Royal Academy of the Vasca-Euskaltzaindia Language, the Navarre Institute of the Basque language, the Galician Royal Academy of Language and the Secretariat of Linguistic Policy of the Galician Government.

The Cervantes Institute has been offering courses for learning Catalan, Galician and Basque since the academic year of 1994-1995. Several graphs are shown, detailing the development of the courses held over the last few years.

### The Development of Catalan, Galician and Basque Courses in the Cervantes Institute

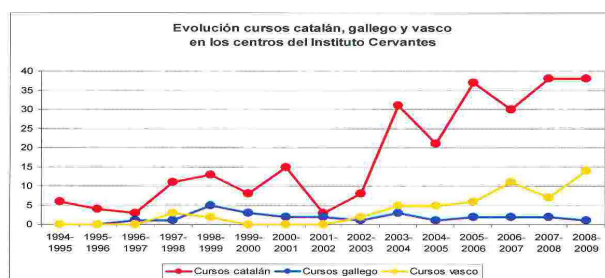


Gráfico 1

## The Development of Catalan, Galician and Basque Registrations in the Cervantes Institute



Gráfico 2

Graph 2 Catalan Registrations - Galician Registrations - Basque Registrations

- **Ministry of Defence**
- **Standardised forms available to citizens in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

The beneficiaries of the Social Institute of the Armed Forces have standardised bilingual printed documents or documents in the co-official languages at their disposal in the offices of the corresponding autonomous communities.

- **Exterior and interior signs in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

In the Delegations of Defence of Catalonia, the number of bilingual signs varies from 87% in Girona and 20% in Barcelona.

- **Information or advertising signs in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

The General Directorate of Communication of the Ministry of Defence has published 100% of informative signs in the corresponding co-official language.

- **Publicity campaigns in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

The General Directorate of Communication of the Ministry of Defence has carried out three publicity campaigns which are 100% bilingual, or in the co-official language of the community in which they were undertaken.

One was carried out in the Delegation of Defence of Barcelona (100%) and two in the Delegation of Defence of Lleida (100%)

- **The Level of Accessibility of Web Pages in the Co-official Language .**

The static content of the web page of the Ministry of Defence - www.mde.es – is translated into the co-official languages – as is the content up to the third navigation level, which constitutes approximately 70% of the web page.

- **Requests made in the co-official languages.**

Requests in co-official languages do not total 0.2% and are generally accompanied by a translation.

- **Staff with an Understanding of the Co-official Languages.**

The data relating to the Delegation of Catalonia are shown below:

- Barcelona 63 people (100%)
- Girona 20 people (100%)
- Lleida 25 people (96%)
- Taragona 25 people (100%)

- **The Ministry of Culture**

- **Standardised forms available to citizens in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

In the archives administered by the Ministry of Culture which are located in Catalonia, all official printed documents are accessible in Catalan.

- **Institutional printed material available to citizens in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

During 2009, the Sub-Directorate General of Publications, Information and Documentation of the Ministry has published a total of 62 models of distinct documents, of which 6 have been translated into co-official languages: 3 have been translated into Catalan.

In the unit of State Archives, 100% of institutional material is in the format of a bilingual printed document which is available to the public. Furthermore, the exhibition catalogues are provided in the co-official language of the autonomous community (in some cases this is a summarised version and in others it is the entire text).

In the National museum of El Prado the maps of the museum are published in Spanish and in Catalan, as well as in six foreign languages (5,000 units).

In 2010, the Museo Nacional Centro de Arte Reina Sofía will publish informative leaflets with museum maps in the different co-official languages.

The Collective Catalogue of the Bibliographic Heritage has acquired a management system for the database of its catalogue, which will involve a multi-language application capable of managing access to information through access points of the bibliographic registries in any of the languages of the state. A term may be entered into the system in any of these languages and if the corresponding relations have been established in a standardised form, the information is provided with matches. This will facilitate what in the terminology of libraries is called a multilingual authorities file, with similar characteristics to a thesaurus. These functions will be accessible from the Internet as well as from the libraries where the applications are to be installed.

- **Exterior and interior signs in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

All of the signs in those archives assigned to the Ministry of Culture and located in autonomous communities with a co-official language, including Galicia, are either bilingual or in the co-official language.

- **Information or advertising signs in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

The Museo Nacional Centro de Arte Reina Sofía has eleven plasma screens inside the building which display information in the co-official languages. Furthermore, as has been detailed above, informative leaflets with maps of the museum will be published in the co-official languages

Im 2010.

- **Publicity campaigns in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

The Plan for the Promotion of Reading: This campaign will be undertaken in Spanish and in the co-official languages:

- In 2006 a television and cinema advertising campaign was made for a total cost of 2,500,000 euros. The text and script were made in Spanish and in the co-official languages. T-shirts were also distributed for the Plan for the Promotion of Reading in the above-mentioned languages.
- In 2007 a new television and cinema based advertising campaign was undertaken for the cost of 2,400,000 euros, once again in Spanish and in the co-official languages. T-shirts were made for the Plan for the Promotion of Reading in the above-mentioned languages.
- In 2008 and 2009 the campaign was undertaken in Spanish alone. However in 2008 T-shirts were made for the Plan for the Promotion of Reading in the co-official languages.

Recently, the calendar for the divulgation of the documentary archives of the state archives was published for the first time in the co-official languages of the state.

The Museo Nacional Centro de Arte Reina Sofía has undertaken a bilingual advertising campaign in the co-official languages. The new distribution of the Museo Nacional Centro de Arte Reina Sofía collection, which was inaugurated in May of 2009, was advertised through a state-wide radio campaign in the autonomous communities and in the co-official language of each community.

- **The Level of Accessibility of Web Pages in the Co-official Language.**

44% of all the pages on the website of the Ministry of Culture have been translated into the co-official languages, with half of them reaching a fourth level of browsing.

Among the services offered by the Ministry of Culture, documents for downloading are not translated, however the program called "Ask; the Libraries Respond" is notable for its interactivity in the co-official languages (<http://www.pregunte.es/consulta/consulta.cmd>), this programme allows users to ask questions and make requests using the Internet. Responses are provided by professional librarians via e-mail within a three-day period. The consultations and requests for information may be made in any of the co-official languages of the state and the responses to these requests are provided in the language of the requests.

In addition, the websites for the digital library projects promoted and undertaken by the Ministry of Culture are translated into all the co-official languages in the Spanish state. As such, in the Virtual Library of Bibliographic Heritage, access is allowed to information through the use of multilingual headings which contain both content descriptions and the names of authors or institutions in the different languages of the state.

In the same way it is envisaged that the descriptions of the archives will be available in the co-official languages in the future. This challenge will be taken on in a gradual manner, starting with the descriptions of the archives which are located in Catalonia, especially in the Archive of the Crown of Aragon. In this latter archive the initiation of the co-existence of both languages is envisaged in the descriptions of the documentation which was originally drafted in the Catalan language, including chancellery registries and others.

Among the services offered by the Ministry of Culture for public libraries is the Generator of Websites for Libraries, a tool designed for librarians which allows them to create the websites of their libraries without any kind of linguistic limitation. To this end the libraries of those autonomous communities with two official languages offer their contents in both languages.

With respect to the area of the scenic arts and music, in those sections which correspond to the web page of the ministry and in those of artistic creation centres, access is possible to directories in the four co-official languages. Furthermore, in the new web pages of the numerous creation centres of the National Institute of Scenic Arts and Music, information will be presented in the co-official languages of the state.

In 2009 the web pages of those museums administered by the Ministry of Culture began to include the co-official languages of the autonomous communities. The index and the static content of the National Museum of Subaquatic Archaeology (ARQUA) were translated in 2009. The web pages of the National College Museum of San Gregorio of Valladolid and the National Museum of Romanticism of Madrid will soon be adapted. The aim is to include the above-mentioned languages as the web pages of the other museums are updated.

With respect to the National Museum of El Prado, the visitor channel which is available on its web page is translated into the co-official languages with the following contents: Opening Hours and Fees, Services and Recommendations, Accesses and Maps. Furthermore the channel *15 Masterpieces* is translated into these languages, with the contents from a selection of 15 works in the museum, with technical data and explanatory texts.

- The access level of the website in the co-official languages of the Museo Nacional Centro de Arte Reina Sofía is 44.5%. Of the nine sections which comprise the structure of the museum's website ([www.museoreinasofia.es](http://www.museoreinasofia.es)), four (Visits, Museum, Collection and Library) are offered to users in the co-official languages of the state.

The National Library of Spain undertook a project to remodel its institutional website in May 2009. This new website has been designed as a single multi-language website where users can select their navigation language; this means that the web page structure is identical in every language – so as to display all the contents in the official language of Spain (Spanish) as well as in the co-official languages.

Furthermore, at the end of 2010, the library will be implanting a platform which will facilitate a system of integrated translation on its website and will initiate a follow-up process for all those works pending translation. It is envisaged that the system will substantially improve the time required for the translation of the contents of the National Library website into the previously-mentioned languages as they will be available in one or two days.

The National Library also has a channel on Youtube in which all its videos are transcribed into the different co-official languages of the state.

- **Requests made in the co-official languages.**

With respect to responses made in the co-official languages, reference has already been made in the previous section to the page “Ask; the Libraries Respond”, where questions are answered in the language they were made in.

- **The Ministry of Territorial Policy**

- **Institutional printed material available to citizens in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

In the area of publications, the ministry has published 4 leaflets on “Spain, the Autonomous State” in all the co-official languages.

- **Information or advertising signs in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

In the administrative units of the State Fund for Local Investment and the State Fund for Employment and Local Sustainability, models have been established for advertising signs



for construction projects in the distinct co-official languages of the state. These signs are accessible via the web page of the ministry

(<http://www.mpt.es/prensa/actualidad/noticias/2009/01/20090116.html>)

- **The Level of Accessibility of Web Pages in the Co-official Language.**

***The Ministry Web Page***

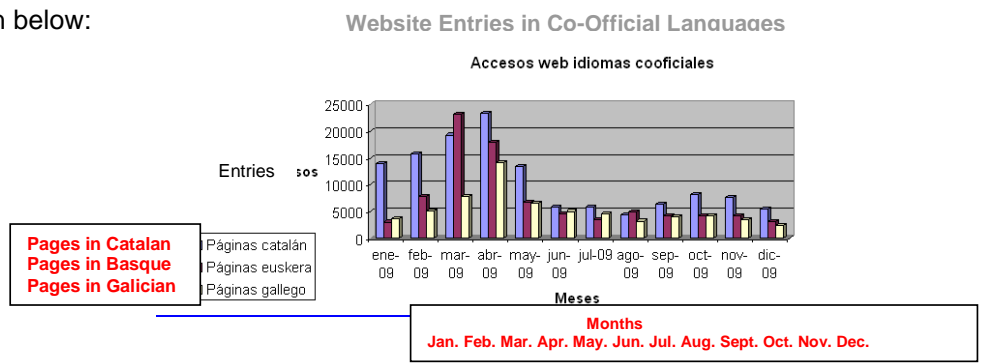
The ministry web page (<http://www.mpt.es>) is available in the co-official languages, and a large part of its content is available in them. Over the last few years a large effort has been made in the revision and translation of contents.

Given the large volume of information available of the web page of the Ministry of Territorial Policy, the decision was made to adapt the web with respect to navigation levels, beginning with the upper levels, as these are the most visible.

The contents of the web page have now been translated, at least to the fourth level of browsing, and even more in some of its sections. For the moment the news features are not translated due to the urgency involved in their publication, as they would lost relevance given the delay involved in translation. The translation of news items has not been seen as necessary at later moments, as interest for this information decreases with time.

It has been estimated that there are now more than 300 translated pages available.

Statistics for access to <http://www.mpt.es> for 2009 in the distinct co-official languages are given below:



The publishers of content have an infrastructure at their disposal which allows the introduction of translations through a user-friendly interface which provides them with

translations of the texts they request for inclusion on the website.

Among the improvements programmed in the publishing environment, and which are to be approached in the near future, is the project for the introduction of a translation workflow which facilitates the process of obtaining translations and which in turn, will lead to the greater involvement of publishers in the inclusion of translated texts.

This media has also been used (<http://www.mpt.es>) to place notification signs for construction projects in the co-official languages at the disposal of those councils which are beneficiaries of the State Fund for Local Investment, as can be seen at <http://www.mpt.es/prensa/actualidad/noticias/2009/01/20090116.html>. These signs have been re-used for the State Fund, for Employment and Local Sustainability.

In the setting up of the ministry's electronic site, the need for translated contents is being taken into consideration. As such, "Acceda" (Access), the application used as a basis for the site, has been adapted to allow the translation of the forms used by the public in the electronic processing of procedures, and it will also allow the inclusion of various contents which have been translated into the co-official languages, in addition to others, such as English and French.

### ***The Intranet of the Ministry of Territorial Policy***

In the working environment of ministry staff, the linguistic diversity of the Spanish state has also been considered. In this manner, the Intranet of the ministry (<http://intranet.mpt.es>) was designed with this criteria in mind, such that it has versions of pages in the co-official languages and it is prepared for the inclusion of translated contents on these pages.

- **Requests Received in Co-official Languages.**

The percentage of written documents received in the co-official languages, in addition to Spanish, by the General Directorate of Autonomous Development, is estimated to be less than 1%, with respect to transferences. All answers are given in Spanish.

Those written complaints with respect to linguistic co-officialdom which are received in the Office of the Official languages in the General Department of the State, of the General Directorate of Autonomous Cooperation are presented in a co-official language or in bilingual form.

With respect to the General Directorate of Local Cooperation, numerous requests have been received in the distinct co-official languages of the state with respect to the State Fund for Local Investment, which is regulated by Royal Decree-Law 9/2008 of 28 November and to the State Fund for Sustainability and Local Employment, which is regulated by Royal Decree-Law 13/2009 of 26 October, although no difference with respect to the rest was made during the processing of this regulation.

Several inscription requests for takeovers have been presented in the Registry of Civil Servants of state-wide application which are received in the co-official languages.

The following requests for course registration have been registered in the Registry of Civil Servants with state-wide application: 150 in Catalan (4.28%); 150 in Galician (4.28%); 200 in Valencian (5.71%); and 60 in the Basque Country (1.72%). The answers were made in Spanish.

- **The Ministry of Education.**

- **Institutional printed material available to citizens in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

Year 2009

- The publication of the document *Proposals for Improvement. A Report on the State and the Situation of the Education System. Course 2007-2008* in the co-official languages

Year 2008

- The publication of the document *Proposals for Improvement. A Report on the State and the Situation of the Education System. Course 2006-2007* in Catalan.

Year 2007

- The publication in Catalan of the 3rd National Census on Sporting Facilities. The Census on Sporting Facilities of Catalonia.
- The publication in Catalan of the National Census of Sporting Facilities, 2005.
- The publication in Catalan of Catalan Businesswomen in Sicily in the 15th Century.
- The publication in Catalan of The Path of Sant Jaume and Catalonia

- **Level of accessibility of web pages in the co-official language**

The level of access in the co-official languages is 100% on the static pages of the department's Internet website and for any level of browsing.

- **Requests made in the co-official languages.**

0.1% of the requests are received in the co-official languages. These requests have been answered in Spanish.

- **Employees with an Understanding of the Official Languages and their Level of Understanding.**

In professional competitions with respect to job transfers for teaching staff (held by the autonomous communities or through a national competition) an understanding of the different co-official languages is a requirement for access to determined posts, however it does not imply the attainment of additional points.

- **The Ministry of Housing**

- **Level of accessibility of web pages in the co-official language.**

Actions are being undertaken in this respect in accordance with determined priorities and that which is available.

On the website of the ministry, all the new developments include functions which allow the translation of all the menus and headings and even the contents into the different co-official languages. For example, <http://rbe.vivienda.es:8080> has been completely

translated into the co-official languages of the different autonomous communities.

In other cases only the menus and headings are translated, while the page content is only translated in exceptional cases, such as:

- **Error! Hyperlink reference not valid.**
- [http://www.vivienda.es/ca/index.php?option=com\\_content&task=blogsection&id=5&Itemid=26](http://www.vivienda.es/ca/index.php?option=com_content&task=blogsection&id=5&Itemid=26)
- [http://vivienda.es/ga/index.php?option=com\\_content&task=blogsection&id=5&Itemid=26](http://vivienda.es/ga/index.php?option=com_content&task=blogsection&id=5&Itemid=26)
- [http://www.vivienda.es/eu/index.php?option=com\\_content&task=blogsection&id=5&Itemid=26](http://www.vivienda.es/eu/index.php?option=com_content&task=blogsection&id=5&Itemid=26)

**The National Land Use Corporation (SEPES).** In order to fulfil the objectives of total accessibility in the co-official languages, a new website was placed into service in January 2010. In the new version the contents on general information are in the official languages of the state. The progressive use of these languages is also envisaged in distinct printed documents, models and formulas.

**The Public Housing Rental Company (SPA).**- This company plans to adopt measures to this effect through the renewal of printed documents, models and formulas, in addition to the design of a new web page.

- **Requests received and answered in co-official languages.**

The National Land Use Corporation (SEPES) has received 1% (15) of written requests in one of the co-official languages, these are generally urban-planning documents submitted by organisations belonging to public administration bodies.

- **Ministry of Public Works**

- **Standardised forms available to citizens in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

With respect to the divulgation and reception of printed documents, forms and requests in the different co-official languages, the Ministry of Public Works undertakes constant translation tasks through the peripheral offices, facilitating the use, by interested parties who write to bodies with offices in an autonomous community of the co-official language of that body, in accordance with that established in Article 36 of Law 30/1992 of 26 November, LRJAP-PAC, with respect to translating into Spanish all written forms and documents which must be used in the central organisations.

The statistics questionnaires produced in this ministry are mainly written in Spanish, however they are made available in other co-official languages to those interested who specifically request them, and who are sent both the questionnaire and the instructions in the chosen language. Some interviews however, such as that on building construction are already included on the ministry web page in all the co-official languages, which is a measure which will be extended to the rest of statistics and reports of this nature.

In the airports of the Spanish Airport Aerial Navigation Area network (AENA), with respect to passenger complaints, official complaints forms are facilitated to passengers in the distinct co-official languages at information desks.

In the State Ports organisation, accessibility in different co-official languages takes the form of printed documents, letterheads and web pages. Printed documents are generally facilitated in the two existing official languages in the affected autonomous communities.

With respect to the activity of the General Directorate of the National Geographic Institute and that of the National Centre of Geographical Information (CNIG), the immense task of translating standardised printed documents, models and forms of the Central Registry of

Cartography into the co-official languages has been undertaken and is still being completed.

The commission of the Geographical Upper Council specialised in geographical names is entrusted with elaborating the Basic Geographical Nomenclature of Spain; this comprises all the co-official languages and takes minority languages into account, maintaining and promoting their use in the field of toponymy.

Bilingual printed documents and forms also exist in the Postal and Telegraph Service.

- **Institutional printed material available to citizens in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

In the airports of the Spanish Airport Aerial Navigation Area network (AENA) leaflets on "Passenger Rights" may be obtained in the distinct co-official languages. These leaflets are distributed in the various information points and display areas of Spanish airports.

Other leaflets related to passengers are also distributed in different Spanish languages, such as "Information for Disabled Persons".

- **Exterior and interior signs in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

With respect to signs in those airports which are dependent on the Spanish Airport Aerial Navigation Area network (AENA) located in autonomous communities with their own language, all signs are in the co-official languages.

- **Information or advertising signs in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

Bilingual signs and posters exist in the Postal and Telegraph Service.

- **Level of accessibility of web pages in the co-official language.**

The use of the co-official languages from the central services of the ministry is basically made possible through the translation of printed documents and forms and through the application of training measures.

In compliance with that established in Law 11/2007, it must be noted that currently, the website of the Ministry of Public Works is one of the main communication channels of this Department with the public and with companies in all the co-official languages. The web page [www.fomento.es](http://www.fomento.es) is available in the different Spanish languages, providing information and facilitating more than 200 electronic procedures.

The AENA public web page offers information in different co-official languages, basically in the area of the airports of Catalonia, the Basque Country, Galicia, the Balearic Islands and the Valencian Community. This information refers to passengers, flights in real time, destinations, persons with reduced mobility, airport shops and the main web site.

The web pages of the State Ports include information in all languages, such that access to basic services is facilitated to the public in the language chosen by the user.

With respect to the activity of the General Directorate of the National Geographic Institute and that of the National Centre of Geographical Information (CNIG), access has been completely facilitated in the co-official languages via Internet on the website at [www.ign.es](http://www.ign.es).

- **Staff with an Understanding of the Official Languages.**

For the promotion, improvement and extension of the training offer in the co-official languages for staff dependent of the Ministry of Public Works, the ministry has undertaken training actions in order to fulfil requests for training in the co-official languages in this



area, normally for staff posted to bodies in peripheral administrative locations, in maritime authorities, provincial highway management, airports, etc.

Training actions for staff in the co-official languages exist in the Postal and Telegraph Service.

- **The Ministry of the Interior**

- **Standardised forms available to citizens in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

The Directorate General for Traffic uses printed documents in the co-official languages in the following areas:

Printed documents related to cash transactions:

LANGUAGE	AMOUNT	PERCENTAGE
Spanish	500,000	63.45
Spanish/Catalan	198,000	25.12

Printed documents related to procedures for drivers

LANGUAGE	AMOUNT	PERCENTAGE
Spanish	1,150,000	50.90
Spanish/Catalan	723,000	31.97

Printed documents related to procedures for vehicles

LANGUAGE	AMOUNT	PERCENTAGE
Spanish	930,000	45.99
Spanish/Catalan	590,000	29.17

Leaflets for Reports

LANGUAGE	AMOUNT	PERCENTAGE
Spanish	1,1018,000	79.16
Spanish/Catalan	150,000	11.66

## Driving Licences

IDIOMA	QUANTITY	PERCENTAGE
Spanish	6,704,000	63.23
Spanish/Catalan	3,052,000	28.78

## Printed Documents related to Exams

IDIOMA	QUANTITY	PORCENTAJE
Spanish	3,662,000	72.37
Spanish/Catalan	1,059,000	20.92

Administrative authorisations for driving motor vehicles and motorcycles, issued by the Traffic Authorities in those autonomous communities with a co-official language are issued with bilingual texts, i.e., in Spanish and in the language of the autonomous community, with Spanish being given first place.

Since 3 December 2001, the National Identity Document (DNI) has been issued in a bilingual format. The number of these documents processed during 2009 in Catalan was 945,182. The Spanish passport is not issued in Catalan as it is a uniform model subject to the resolutions of the member states of the European Union which do not cover the use of a bilingual model.

With respect to the management of electoral processes undertaken by the Ministry of the Interior, during the 2006-2008 period, the following data was provided:

- Local elections 2007: total number of bilingual documents: 5,973,622; total number of documents made: 14,698,622; percentage of bilingual documents with respect to the total of those made: 40.64%
- Elections to the the General Courts 2008: total number of bilingual documents: 4,569,000; total number of documents made: 11,578,748; percentage of bilingual documents with respect to the total of those made: 39.43%.
- **Institutional printed material available to citizens in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

The General Directorate of Civil Protection and Emergencies has produced 87,000 publications which refer to information on risks (nuclear and radiological) and on measures against them in the following terms:

- 60,000 in Spanish (70%)
- 23,000 in Catalan (26%)

The services of the penal institutions publish the leaflet *Prisons, Step by Step* in each one of the co-official languages.

With respect to the General Directorate of the Police, 75,000 copies of printed documents have been distributed in the DNI (identity document) offices (for cases of theft, loss or damage to identity documents or passports) in Catalan.

In the elections to the General Courts, the Congress and the Senate which were held in 2008, 1,623 requests were counted and 1,904 accessible voting kits were made:

Bilingual kits were supplied with an explanatory guide in Braille, which was written in both Spanish and in the corresponding co-official language:

- The Autonomous Community of Catalonia (Catalan): 374 kits

In the elections to the European Parliament in 2009, the number of bilingual kits with an explanatory guide in Braille, written in both Spanish and in the corresponding co-official language, totalled 426 kits, which was 29.21% of the total number of kits.

In the 2009 Elections to the European Parliament, 1,321 requests for accessible voting kits were received via the free telephone service which was facilitated by the Ministry of the Interior; 1,458 kits were made.

The web page <http://www.elecciones.mir.es/europeas2009/> was designed for the Elections to the European Parliament on 7 June 2009, and facilitated the explanatory guide for the accessible voting kit in Spanish and in the co-official languages.

211 kits were supplied in the Autonomous Community of Catalonia with the explanatory guide in Braille in Spanish and in Catalan.

- **Indoor and Outdoor Signs which are Bilingual or in the Co-official Language.**

Some offices of the National Police Force are still pending bilingual signs.

- **Information or advertising signs in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

In 2009 the Directorate General for Traffic designed and displayed an advertising poster in the co-official languages, representing 20% of all posters of this type.

- In the General Directorate of the Police, 90% of the signs are in Catalan.

- **Publicity campaigns in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

In 2009 the Directorate General for Traffic carried out eight publicity campaigns in the co-official languages, which was 89% of all campaigns undertaken.

Furthermore, the Directorate General for Traffic uses the Variable Message Panels located on roads to display messages which relate to traffic management and those included in road safety, using both Spanish and the respective co-official language.

The institutional informative campaigns which were broadcast free on public communication media slots for various elections were all emitted in Spanish as well as in Catalan, Basque, Galician and Valencian, with the exception of the institutional campaign for the delivery period for the postal vote by absent residents, which was only broadcast in Spanish.

- **Level of accessibility of web pages in the co-official language**

The subject index of the main menu of the web page [www.mir.es](http://www.mir.es) is translated to the third level of browsing. However the contents are only available in Spanish.

The intranet page of the Upper Police Headquarters has a bilingual version.

With respect to electoral material the data is as follows:

In the web pages designed by the Ministry of the Interior for the local elections of 27 May 2007, the elections to the General Courts on 9 March 2008 and the elections to the European Parliament on 7 June 2009, all institutional informative campaigns, were broadcast free on public communication media slots in Spanish and in the co-official languages.

The aforementioned web pages contain the manuals of members of the electoral board in their versions in Spanish, bilingual version (Spanish-Catalan) and trilingual version in the case of the Valle de Arán (Lleida).

Furthermore, on the web page which was designed for the elections to the European Parliament on 7 June 2009, the explanatory text on the voting kit was facilitated to the public in Spanish and in the co-official languages.

- **Requests received and answered in co-official languages.**

In the General Directorate of the Police, all requests made by citizens are answered in the co-official language in which they are made in.

- **Staff with an Understanding of the Official Languages.**

Taking into account the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages as a standard used as an international criteria for measuring the written and oral comprehension levels of a language, around 50% of all public employees for each one of the Provincial Traffic Offices and Local Traffic Offices located in the Autonomous Community of Catalonia have an average/high level (B and C levels) of the co-official languages.

In the National Directorate of the Police, 49% of civil servants use the two co-official languages at work. 80,72% of the civil servants of the National Police Force have a sufficient level of understanding of the Catalan language.

With respect to the Civil Guard, the database for academic records of the Educational Headquarters of the Civil Guard revealed that 100 members of the force with a certain level in Catalan has been registered. On the basis of academic records, entries are only made on the request of the interested party and provided that they meet the minimum duration requirements of the educational activity concerned.

- **The Ministry of Science and Innovation.**

- **Exterior and interior signs in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

**The Upper Council of Scientific Investigations, the Spanish Institute of Oceanography and the the Geological and Mining Institute of Spain.**

In those offices located in the autonomous communities with a language of their own, there are interior and exterior signs in both languages – or they are currently being fitted.

- **Level of accessibility of web pages in the co-official language**

The web page of the ministry has approximately 40% of its structure in the co-official languages. Information relating to subsidies managed by the ministry will be available in the co-official languages as the respective annual convocations are made public.

**The Geological and Mining Institute of Spain, the Spanish Institute of Oceanography and the National Institute of Agrarian and Food Investigation and Technology.**

The respective web pages are being translated into the co-official languages

**The Upper Council of Scientific Investigations**

The web page of the Upper Council of Scientific Investigations is already partly available in the co-official languages

- **Requests made in the co-official languages.**

Citizens have not made any request in any of the co-official languages. Hence, no answers have been made in those languages.

### **The Upper Council of Scientific Investigations**

In its offices in autonomous communities with a language of their own, communication takes place in the language requested by the member of the public.

- **The Ministry of Finance and Economy**

- **Standardised forms available to citizens in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

In the National Institute of Statistics, there are two forms in co-official languages, which refer to CPI requests and their answers, form SIPC-1.

In the National Commission of the Securities Market (CNMV), the standardised models for individuals and companies which are used in the securities market in a professional manner are available to organisations on the web page of the CNMV and are drafted into Spanish.

However for the public in general, whose participation in the securities market always occurs with the intervention of the persons or organisations detailed above, there are two standardised models: a) the model for requesting free guides for investors; b) the complaints model on actions of organisations in the securities market in their relationships with clients. The second model is bilingual, which is 50% of the total.

In the Secretary of State for the Treasury and Budget, all the standardised forms for telematic presentation are available in the co-official languages through the electronic registrar of the Internet page of passive classes.

The translation of the standardised forms for requesting benefits and pensions by non-electronic means (conventional registries) which are administered by the General Directorate of Costs of Staff and Public Pensions is underway, in addition to other communication models from this administrative centre (24 in total).

The Economic Administrative Regional Court of Catalonia has all its printed documents in Catalan.

The declaration models for cadastral declarations are printed in Catalan.

- **Institutional printed material available to citizens in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

The National Institute of Statistics has 170 documents in the co-official languages, from a total of 469 (36.24%). The bilingual documents refer to questionnaires for statistical operations which are for completion by the public or companies.

In the National Commission of the Securities Market, general publications of a periodical nature or single-themes are drafted in Spanish and in English. In free publications for investors there are 16 files, of which 1 is translated into the co-official languages (6.25%), and one into Catalan only (6.25%); and there are 11 guides, of which 1 is translated into the co-official languages (9%).

In the Secretary of State for the Treasury and Budget, all the informative leaflets on the Spanish Inland Revenue are almost entirely translated.

The service charters and informative leaflets of the cadastre are printed in Spanish, however 50% of all models for requests of ownership, certification, correction/appeal, sworn declaration and authorisation are translated into Galician.

- **Exterior and interior signs in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

In the National Institute of Statistics, of the 15 provincial delegations in territories with co-official languages, 8 provincial delegations (53.3%) have bilingual indoor signs.

In the Barcelona office of the National Commission of the Securities Market, there are 16 signs, of which all are bilingual (100%).

In the Secretary of State of the Treasury and Budgets in the Economic Administrative Regional Court in Catalonia, all of the 40 signs are bilingual.



The following signs are in Catalan in the Cadastre offices: Barcelona offices: 6 signs; 100%; Girona offices: 1 sign; 10%; Lleida offices: 15 signs; 100%; Tarragona offices: 37 signs; 97.37%.

- **Information or advertising signs in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

In 2009, the National Institute of Statistics produced the informative sign for the Agricultural Census, and published bilingual versions of the poster (100%).

Since 2005 the Institute of Official Credit has published posters and informative leaflets about its main lines of financing in the co-official languages in order to facilitate information to members of the public in the language they habitually use. The distribution of this informative material is made through banks and savings banks who participate with the institute in the processing of financing arrangements.

In the Barcelona office of the National Commission of the Securities Market, there are 4 informative signs, of which all are bilingual (100%).

In the Secretary of State of the Treasury and Budgets in the Economic Administrative Regional Court in Catalonia, 5 informative signs have been produced in Spanish and Catalan.

- **Publicity campaigns in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

In the General Directorate of the Treasury there are currently two publicity campaigns offered in the co-official languages (100%).

In the Institute of Official Credit, in the first trimester of each financial year, an advertising campaign takes place to publicise the initiation of its main financing policies. This campaign is carried out over the television, radio, press and Internet. Since 2008, with respect to the radio, advertising slots have also been recorded in Catalan for their broadcasting on radio stations which transmit in this language. Together with the conventional advertising campaign, leaflets and informative signs are published in the co-

official languages of the state in order to publicise the characteristics of the products of the institute.

- **Level of accessibility of web pages in the co-official language.**

As a general rule, 75% of the information on the website of this ministry is translated into all the co-official languages. Only the final level has not been translated.

In terms of sectors, the situation is that detailed below:

- Budget Administration ([www.pap.meh.es](http://www.pap.meh.es))

- a) The level of accessibility of web pages in the co-official language is 97%. Calculated in this percentage are those pages which have a multi-lingual structure, whether or not they are translated. This structure is not applicable to the information on the website which relates to the site of the Ibero-American Accountancy Forum (FIC).
- b) Those contents translated into the co-official languages total 56%. This percentage represents that of the translated pages with a multilingual structure.
- c) Work is underway for the translation of determined contents in the near future, such as pages of accessibility and navigation guides, and the administrative procedures for the recognition of pension rights and social benefits.

- Staff costs and public pensions

<https://clasespasivas.gob.es/sitios/sedeclasespasivas/es-ES>

The accessibility level for web pages in the co-official language is: 100%.

Contents translated into the co-official languages: 94%.

Those contents pending translation are those which relate to the navigation guide and legal warnings due to the fact that these offices have been implanted only recently.

- Community Funds.

<https://sedefondoscomunitarios.gob.es/sitios/sedeincentivosregionales/es-ES>

The accessibility level for web pages in the co-official language is: 100%.

Contents translated into the co-official languages: 94%.

Those contents pending translation are those which relate to the navigation guide and legal warnings due to the fact that these offices have been implanted only recently.

The Tax Office:

The Internet site of the Tax Office enables effective communication in the co-official language of the user's choice. As such, the website of the Tax Office appears in Spanish, Catalan, Galician and Valencian and provides definitive information in Basque.

Given the volume of information to be translated, the incorporation of translated material onto these pages is gradual. As such users are provided contents in Catalan, Galician, Valencian and those which are not yet available in the above-mentioned languages are in Spanish. The Tax Office is however committed to continue its improvements in this sense. In all events it has been guaranteed that tax payers may use the co-official language of their autonomous community.

The translated contents cover all levels of navigation except news, due to the immediate nature of its content and other exceptions, due to technical reasons or due to the time needed for translation, above all in the case of PDF documents. With respect to the translation of normative provisions, only those translated into the corresponding co-official language are published in the official newspapers.

Two types of services are provided on the Internet website of the Tax Office: Tax information and personalised services; services on tax information are provided in Spanish, Catalan, Valencian and Galician. Only specific information is offered in Basque; personalised services are offered in the language chosen by users (Spanish, Catalan, Galician and Valencian) whenever possible and in Spanish when this is not possible.

- The State Lottery and Betting Agency

The web page "[Loteríasypuestas.es](http://Loteríasypuestas.es)" can be viewed in any of the co-official languages.

The page "Onlae.es" can currently only be viewed in Spanish, although plans have been made to include all the co-official languages on the page by mid-2010.

- The Economic Administrative Court

The website of the tribunal has been operational since the 21st of December 2009, and 100% of its contents at all levels are translated into the co-official languages.

- The Cadastre

The home pages and the Options Menu list on its web page are translated into the co-official languages. It is also possible to download models for declarations of cadastral alterations in Catalan, Valencian and Galician. The procedures, services and electronic forms list on the Cadastre website has been translated.

• **Requests received and answered in co-official languages.**

The "Buzón Infoine" (web page) of the National Institute of Statistics has received 11,000 requests, of which only 4 were in Catalan.

In the office of the National Commission of the Securities Market of Barcelona (CNMV):

- a) In 2009 the organisations presented a total of 9,273 written documents in the Barcelona office, of which approximately 100 were drafted in Catalan (around 1%).
- b) In 2009 individual members of the public presented a total of 156 written complaints against bodies supervised by the CNMV in the Barcelona office. Approximately 20 of these documents were written in Catalan (12.8 % of the total).
- c) In 2009 some 5,000 telephone calls were received in the Barcelona office, mainly from bodies registered in Catalonia. Most of these (over 50%) were attended in Catalan by CNMV technicians.

• **Staff with an Understanding of the Official Languages.**

The CNMV Barcelona office has 16 employees. All of them are bilingual (100%). 4 employees have learned Catalan during their stay in Barcelona and the other 12 speak and write it as a maternal language.

In the Secretariat of State for the Treasury and Budgets, in the Economic Administrative Court in Catalonia, 100% of the staff understand the co-official language; 75% speak it and 50% write it.

The Cadastre Direct Line, which is attended by an average of 45 telephone operators, has 3 telephone operators who provide information in Catalan. Of the number of calls received in 2008 by the Direct Line from Catalonia, 2.15% were answered in Catalan, which is 0.2% of the total of calls received.

In the Tax Agency, those staff affected with sufficient linguistic capacity is up to 90% in Catalonia.

– **The Ministry of Equality.**

- **Institutional printed material available to citizens in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

With respect to the publishing activity of the ministry in 2009, its publications centre produced 20% of all its publications in the co-official languages.

In the area of the Delegation of the Government for Gender Violence, the guides on the rights of women who have been victims of gender violence have been published in the co-official languages, which is 13.3% of the total of publications produced in 2009. In the area of Equal Employment Opportunities, information leaflets on the Microcredits Programme have been published, which totals 6.5% of those publications produced by the ministry in 2009.

In 2009 the Institute of Youth (INJUVE), published leaflets in the co-official languages with information on the European Community Programme “Youth in Action”, which totalled 15% of all publications produced by this body.

The INJUVE Awards for Young Creation accept the presentation of literary texts for the contest in any of the co-official languages.

In 2009 the Institute of Women published an informative leaflet in the co-official languages on Organic Law 3/2007 of the 22nd of March, for the equality of men and women. In 2008 the number of copies was 500,000 – which were distributed in 32,829 centres (delegations and subdelegations of the Government, equal opportunity organisations of the autonomous communities, councils, unions, small and medium-sized companies, chambers of commerce). In 2009, 111,000 more copies were published plus the informative leaflet in the co-official languages.

The Institute of Women participates in other institutions in the production of teaching and publicity materials which are published in all the co-official languages. In 2009 the leaflet “*Por preguntar que no quede. 8 de marzo*” was a notable publication, as was “*Tiempo de mujeres, mujeres en el tiempo*”, in participation with determined trade union organisations and the children's map “*Para un juego de damas*”, with the Ministry of Education.

- **Exterior and interior signs in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

Those exterior and interior signs in the Units of Coordination for Gender Violence (located in the delegations of the government) and the Units of Gender Violence (located in the sub-delegations of the government), all of which are operationally dependent on the Delegation of the Government for Gender Violence, when located in autonomous communities with a co-official language, are in the respective co-official languages.

- **Information or advertising signs in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

All advertising posters published by the ministry are produced in all the co-official languages.

- **Publicity campaigns in bilingual or co-official language versions .**

All publicity campaigns contracted by the ministry are undertaken in all the co-official languages.

- **Level of accessibility of web pages in the co-official language**

The web page of the Ministry of Equality (<http://www.migualdad.es/>) has a version in the co-official languages. The pages have been translated up to the second level of navigation.

With respect to youth, the web pages of the European Programme “Youth in Action” and the Latin American Centre of Youth (CEULAJ), offer general information, navigation systems and resources for attending requests for information about these programmes in the co-official languages.

With respect to the web page of the Institute of Women, work is being undertaken to make future versions available in the co-official languages and these contents will soon be accessible for consultation.

- **Requests made in the co-official languages.**

With respect to the Institute of Youth, 15% of requests received in 2009 were made in Catalan and were answered in this same language.

- **The Ministry of Health and Social Policy.**

- **Printed Institutional Material and Publicity campaigns in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

96.96% of institutional publicity campaigns undertaken by this ministry between 2006 to 2009 (32 out of 33) have included the subtitling of spots, the translation of radio slots and leaflets and posters into the various Spanish co-official languages.

- **Level of accessibility of web pages in the co-official language,**

The web page of the ministry facilitates its contents at Level 1 (headings) in various Spanish co-official languages. It also guarantees the use of these languages in telematic communications between the ministry and the public.

- **The Ministry of the Environment and Rural and Marine Affairs**

- **Institutional printed material available to citizens in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

The publications produced by the department and its autonomous organisations are largely in Spanish. From a total of 206 publications, only 11 have been in other official languages.

A collection of standard informational leaflets for all the national parks has been published in all the co-official languages. For 2010 the printing of 95,000 informational leaflets is planned for the Aigüestortes National Park, of which 35,000 (36.8%) will be in Catalan.

The conditions for the literary award "Women of Rural and Fishing Areas" have been published in Spanish and in the co-official languages of the autonomous communities.

- **Exterior and interior signs in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

The exterior sign of the Ebro Hydrographic Confederation (Lleida) is presented in Catalan.



- **Level of accessibility of web pages in the co-official language**

The general framework of action in which the administrative activity of the department takes place does not normally involve the use of co-official or minority languages, except in relations of information through the web page and public information points in the central offices of the ministry, where communication with the public does not often involve direct contact and communication is, in the immense majority of cases, undertaken via telephone or e-mail.

In 2008 the request for information relating to different department areas exceeded 450,000 demands and these were attended in the language chosen by the person making the request. As there are no statistics on the distribution of the languages used by those requesting information, it may be stated that the use of Spanish was in the majority.

The visits to the department web page; <http://www.marm.es>, which has information in all the co-official languages of Spain, as well as in English and French, were mostly in Spanish during 2008. 97% of web page visits were made using Spanish, some 60 million during the year. The most used official language was Catalan, with 0.55%, followed by Galician, with 0.36% and Basque, with 0.32%.

The ministry web page also offers information in the co-official languages in a static form; a legislative data base exists in which the regulations of certain autonomous communities may be consulted in a language other than Spanish.

A new web page is currently being designed which integrates the contents of the areas of the environment and the rural and marine areas in a more harmonised manner, and which has a new system which will improve the adaptation of the website to the use of the co-official languages as well as of French and English.

- **Requests made in the co-official languages.**

Ebro Hydrographic Confederation. Ten out of the 54,601 documents registered in 2009 were written in an co-official language (0.018%).

- **Staff with an Understanding of the Official Languages.**

In the meetings of the institutional bodies and in the forums of information, analysis and debate held by the department, participants may use any of the languages of the state.

- **The Ministry of Justice**

- **Standardised forms available to citizens in bilingual or co-official language versions**

**Government Attorneys Office**

Institutional material is not printed and that which exists is not available to the public, as these offices are not open to the public, although in Catalonia, for example, the professional letterheads used are all in bilingual format.

**The Territorial Administration of Catalonia**

One hundred percent of all printed documents used in the administration offices are bilingual.

- **Institutional printed material available to citizens in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

**The Territorial Administration of Catalonia**

The total amount of bilingual printed institutional material is 100%.

At a general level, the Ministry of Justice has made request forms publicly available for professional exams for the posts of legal secretaries in various co-official languages, of which 3,600 were completed in Catalan.

- **Exterior and interior signs in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

## Government Attorneys Office

In Barcelona, in the lobby of the building and those signs which indicate the office location are bilingual, however inside the office those signs which direct visitors to the offices are in Spanish.

### The Territorial Administration of Catalonia

All outdoor and indoor signs are bilingual.

- Requests received and answered in co-official languages.

#### NÚMBER OF INSCRIPTIONS MADE IN INFOREG WITH RESPECT TO LANGUAGE (YEAR 2007)

A. C.	Item Language	Number of Inscriptions				% of Inscriptions				Nº of Inscriptions	% of Inscriptions
		Birth	Marriage	Death	Wards	Birth	Marriage	Death	Wards		
Catalonia	Spanish	116,731	30,312	46,053	2,543	67.30%	69.00%	65.80%	75.90%	195.639	67.30%
	Catalan	468	156	78	2	0.30%	0.40%	0.10%	0.10%	704	0.20%
TOTAL		173.427	43,948	70,021	3,349	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	290.745	100.00%

#### NÚMBER OF INSCRIPTIONS MADE IN INFOREG WITH RESPECT TO LANGUAGE (YEAR 2008)

A. C.	Item Language	Number of Inscriptions				% of Inscriptions				Nº of Inscriptions	% of Inscriptions
		Birth	Marriage	Death	Wards	Birth	Marriage	Death	Wards		
Catalonia	Spanish	134,231	30,515	44,564	2,906	57.50%	51.20%	51.40%	61.50%	212.216	55.20%
	Catalan	8,932	1,224	2,458	9	3.80%	2.10%	2.80%	0.20%	12.623	3.30%
TOTAL		233,346	59,613	86,688	4,728	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	384.375	100.00%

#### NÚMBER OF INSCRIPTIONS MADE IN INFOREG WITH RESPECT TO LANGUAGE (YEAR 2009)

A. C.	Item Language	Number of Inscriptions				% of Inscriptions				Nº of Inscriptions	% of Inscriptions
		Birth	Marriage	Death	Wards	Birth	Marriage	Death	Wards		
Catalonia	Spanish	137,723	37,173	44,774	3,897	45.60%	43.10%	43.00%	53.60%	223,567	44.70%
	Catalan	15,862	3,796	5,119	69	5.20%	4.40%	4.90%	0.90%	24,846	5.00%
TOTAL		302,306	86,164	104,200	7,267	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	499,937	100.00%

**NÚMERO DE INSCRIPCIONES HECHAS EN INFOREG CON RESPECTO AL LENGUAJE (AÑO 2007)**

A. C.	Item Language	Number of Inscriptions				% of Inscriptions				Nº of Inscriptions	% of Inscriptions
		Birth	Marriage	Death	Wards	Birth	Marriage	Death	Wards		
Catalonia	Spanish	116,731	30,312	46,053	2,543	67.30%	69.00%	65.80%	75.90%	195.639	67.30%
	Catalan	468	156	78	2	0.30%	0.40%	0.10%	0.10%	704	0.20%
TOTAL		173,427	43,948	70,021	3,349	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	290.745	100.00%

**NÚMERO DE INSCRIPCIONES HECHAS EN INFOREG CON RESPECTO AL LENGUAJE (AÑO 2008)**

A. C.	Item Language	Number of Inscriptions				% of Inscriptions				Nº of Inscriptions	% of Inscriptions
		Birth	Marriage	Death	Wards	Birth	Marriage	Death	Wards		
Catalonia	Spanish	134,231	30,515	44,564	2,906	57.50%	51.20%	51.40%	61.50%	212.216	55.20%
	Catalan	8,932	1,224	2,458	9	3.80%	2.10%	2.80%	0.20%	12.623	3.30%
TOTAL		233,346	59,613	86,688	4,728	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	384.375	100.00%

**NÚMERO DE INSCRIPCIONES HECHAS EN INFOREG CON RESPECTO AL LENGUAJE (AÑO 2009)**

A. C.	Item Language	Number of Inscriptions				% of Inscriptions				Nº of Inscriptions	% of Inscriptions
		Birth	Marriage	Death	Wards	Birth	Marriage	Death	Wards		
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	Catalan	15,862	3,796	5,119	69	5.20%	4.40%	4.90%	0.90%	24,846	5.00%
TOTAL		302,306	86,164	104,200	7,267	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	499,937	100.00%

**Government Attorneys Office**

Requests made in Catalan to the Government Attorneys Office: in writing- 5% or less; spoken use is more common. Answers in these cases are made in Catalan.

**The Territorial Administration of Catalonia**

With the exception of certificates for crimes and wills, any communication is made in the language chosen by the individual (provided that this is specifically expressed by the individual himself).

**The General Directorate of Registries and Notaries**

The statistical data which refers to the use and provision of Catalan in the drafting of documents from Civil Registries in the Autonomous Community of Catalonia, as shown in the tables below, which refer to the number of entries made in INFOREG with respect to the language or the official language used during the 2007/ 2009 period are as follows:

- **Information or advertising signs in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

#### **The Territorial Administration of Catalonia**

All informative and advertising signs are bilingual.

- **The Level of Accessibility of Web Pages in the Co-official Language**

Translation in the web page of the Ministry of Justice reaches the fourth, or highest level of availability in the co-official languages, which includes those final documents and forms in the above-mentioned languages.

#### **The General Directorate of Registries and Notaries**

With respect to the level of accessibility of web pages in the co-official language, it must be noted that it approved the models for deposit accounts through the Order of the Ministry of Justice of 28 January 2008, (BOE 10/02/2009), which was modified by Order JUS/1291/2009 (BOE 23/05/2009), the ministry places those new models for deposit accounts at the disposal of companies, businessmen and other other bodies which are obliged to present their annual accounts in the Mercantile Registry, on the Ministry of Justice web page, at the address below:

[http://www.mjusticia.es/cs/Satellite?c=OrgPaginaREG&cid=1080215934336&pagename=Portal\\_del\\_ciudadano%2FOrgPaginaREG%2FTpl\\_OrgPaginaREG](http://www.mjusticia.es/cs/Satellite?c=OrgPaginaREG&cid=1080215934336&pagename=Portal_del_ciudadano%2FOrgPaginaREG%2FTpl_OrgPaginaREG)

In addition, the Resolution of 25 May 2009, issued by the General Directorate of Registries and Notaries and published in BOE nº 129 on 28 May 2009, states that deposit account models are to be included in its corresponding annexes in the other official languages. Annexe 1 corresponds to Catalan in a PDF version.

- **Staff with an Understanding of the Official Languages and their Level of Understanding.**

### **Government Attorneys Office**

#### Administrative Staff:

- 100% of the staff have an understanding of Catalan.
- 40% have superior level abilities and 60% have average level abilities (average level is very fluent although with some writing difficulties)

#### Government Attorney's Staff :

- 70% of state lawyers understand Catalan.
- 20% have superior level abilities and 40% average level and the rest low level abilities.

The instructions given in the State Bar Associations are to undertake duties in all the official languages.

All personnel have been given the opportunity to take courses offered by government delegations in order to learn the co-official languages.

### **The Territorial Administration of Catalonia**

Of the 15 civil servants on the staff who provide services in the administration offices, 60% understand and use Catalan.

**PARAGRAPH 2:** With respect to the local and regional authorities in whose areas a number of speakers of regional or minority languages exists which justifies the measures detailed below, the parties are obliged to permit and/or foster:

<p><b>Sub-paragraph a:</b> the use of the regional or minority languages in the structure of regional or local administration;</p>
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The Statute of Autonomy of Catalonia de 2006 (EAC) provides legal cover with respect to the right of linguistic option for the public. This means that in their relationships with the institutions, organisations and public administration bodies in Catalonia, everyone has the right to use the official language of their choice; this also implies an obligation for the institutions, organisations and public administration bodies, including the electoral administration in Catalonia and in general, those private bodies which depend on it in the exercise of public functions. In its preliminary section the statute establishes that Catalan is the official language of Catalonia, as is Spanish and Occitan. It also established the right of all people to use the official languages and determines that the citizens of Catalonia have the right and the duty to understand Catalan and Spanish.

### **The Linguistic Ability of Civil Servants of Regional and Local Public Administration Bodies**

The understanding of Catalan, like that of Spanish, is obligatory for access to public duties in the administrative bodies of Catalonia. Taking into account that the level of Catalan required is on the same level the basic secondary school exam, the majority of applicants for jobs in public bodies are exempt from having to verify their understanding by means of a specific test during the selection process. Therefore in the application to positions in the public sector in Catalonia it is often the case that those applicants who live in Catalonia, possess the level of linguistic competence required in the official languages as these are subjects which form part of the school curriculum.

The following table shows the development of the total number of applicants to positions in the public sector of the Government of Catalonia for the 2006-2008 triennium, those exempt from undertaking the test in Catalan due to their possession of approved certificates, those who took the Catalan exam and those who passed the exam. The figures show that the teaching of Catalan for staff in Catalan administrative bodies is both generalised and sufficient.

The certification of the understanding of Catalan in the selection processes which correspond to the offer of positions in the public sector for 2007-2008 held by the General Directorate of Public Duties.

Year	Nº of applicants who have passed the selective process	Nº of applicants exempt from the Catalan exam (as they have the required level)	Nº of applicants not exempt from the Catalan exam	Percentage
2007	2,232	2,225	7	0.3%
2008	1,771	1,629	142	8%

### The Use of Catalan with Respect to Public Administration Bodies in Catalonia

The Government of Catalonia, in coordination and participation with the National Institute of Public Administration (INAP) has continued to make efforts to offer staff of the General Department of the State access to teaching in Catalan. Data is offered below detailing the provisions made by the School of the Public Administration of Catalonia for civil servants employed by the General Department of the State.

Catalan Courses for State Administration Bodies organised by the School of Public Administration. 2006-2008

	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>
<b>Catalan Language Courses</b>	<u>48</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>27</u>
<b>Speciality Language Courses</b>	<u>8</u>	<u>3</u>	
<b>Total nº of Courses</b>	<u>56</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>27</u>

### **The Regulatory Framework for the Use of Catalan by Administrative Bodies and Catalan Institutions.**

In compliance with that established in the Statute of Autonomy of Catalonia and the Law of the Parliament of Catalonia 1/1998 of 7 January on Linguistic Policy, the language of public administration bodies in Catalonia is Catalan. This means that Catalan is their habitual working language and the language of habitual relations with the public, without adversely affecting the right of the public to request that notifications of administrative acts be made to them in another official language.



The adoption of Catalan as a habitual language in the administrative bodies of Catalonia has had a direct effect on the diffusion of its social use. The progressive assumption of powers by the Government of Catalonia and other Catalan administrative bodies and their growing influence in the different areas of the daily lives of the public has had a significant impact on the standardisation of the understanding and use of Catalan. As such it is important to note that, notwithstanding the use of Spanish when requested by interested parties, Catalan is the habitual working language of administrative bodies in the provision of public services, be they in education, health, culture, welfare, the environment, transport, security or of any other type.

With respect to Article 10.2 and the Charter; Royal Decree 2586/1986, which approved the Regulation of the Organisation of Local Organisations, makes provision for the use of Spanish and the language of the autonomous community in equal terms. This state regulation respects competence in linguistic matters and the administration of the autonomous communities at a local level.

#### **Data on the Linguistic Uses of the Public Administration Bodies of Catalonia.**

An investigation on linguistic use between 2003 and 2007 shows how those administrative and institutional bodies which have adopted Catalan as a language of use are the Administration of the Government of Catalonia (both the administration itself in addition to public organisations and companies) and local administrative bodies.

In the administration of the Catalan Government, the percentage use of Catalan exceeds 90% in all areas. In the autonomous bodies and public companies linked to the Government of Catalonia, it must be noted that the percentage for the lowest level of use (around 85%) is found in general written communications and in oral communication.

With respect to the development of data from local administrative bodies (the survey was not undertaken in the administrative bodies of the Catalan Government or in public companies in 2003), it must be noted that in all the items selected, the use of Catalan has either increased or it has stayed the same.

In the case of local administrative bodies, the percentage of use in signs remains the

same, as use was already at almost 100%, while increasing by more than 8 percentage points in written communications with users.

In the case of state administrative bodies, the use of Catalan in general written communications and in signs increases by more than 5 percentage points, while to a lesser degree, its use in spoken communication also increases. The use of Catalan in personalised written communications remains at around 30%.

The graph below shows the use of Catalan language in those administrative bodies located in Catalonia. The data has not been obtained during the same year, although all data pertains to the 2003-2008 period

### The Use of Catalan in Documentation and Communications. Public Administration Bodies. 2003-2008

Local Admin.	Administration of the	State Admin.	Public Companies linked to the	Dept. of Justice.
2003-2007	Catalan Govt. 2007	2003-2007	Catalan Govt. 2007	2008
* Signs		* General written communication		
* Spoken communication		* Personalised written communication		

**Sub-paragraph b:** the possibility for the speakers of regional or minority languages to present oral or written requests in the above-mentioned languages;

**Sub-paragraph c:** the publication by regional groups of their official texts in the regional or minority languages

**Sub-paragraph d:** the publication by local authorities of their official texts in the regional or minority languages;

The laws of the Parliament of Catalonia, in addition to the norms of the Catalan administrative bodies themselves are approved and published in Catalan. In compliance with that established in Law 2/2007 of 5 June of the Official Diary of the Government of Catalonia in Article 4, is also to be published in Spanish and those provisions which

specifically affect the area of Aran will also be published Aranese. The chapter devoted to justice offers more data on this theme.

**Sub-paragraph e:** the use by regional groups of regional or minority languages in the debates of their assemblies, without however excluding the use of the official language(s) of the state;

With respect to the Parliament of Catalonia, Catalan, Spanish and Aranese may be used freely. The parliamentary regulation does not expressly establish this, however in all cases, it must be noted that in practice its sessions are undertaken entirely in Catalan.

**Sub-paragraph g:** the use or the adoption and, where applicable, together with the denomination in the official language(s), of the traditional and correct forms of place names in the regional or minority languages.

## Toponymy

The Commission on Toponymy was formally created by means of Decree 59/2001 of 23 January, as a body for assessment, consultation and proposals with respect to the official establishment of the place names of Catalonia.

Some of the projects undertaken by the Commission on Toponymy are detailed below:

- a. The finalisation of the extension of the *Nomenclàtor oficial de la toponímia major de Catalunya* (The Official Nomenclature of the Main Toponyms of Catalonia)

The extension project for the *Nomenclàtor oficial de la toponímia major de Catalunya* sought to continue the work, extend the number of official toponyms and incorporate the phonetical transcription of some toponyms, fundamentally that of the most important town in each municipality and the population centres of Catalonia (approximately four thousand items).

The original *Nomenclàtor* had 39,661 entries, while the toponymical base of 1:50.000 is 55,189. The objective was therefore to cover the official registration of this entire toponymical base. The work was initiated in February 2005 and ended in December 2007.

This project went beyond the simple quantitative extension of the first *Nomenclàtor* as the project comprised a new *Nomenclàtor* which now contains additional supplementary data with respect to the 2003 edition, such as sound archives for the digital version, organisation by municipalities, a more complete indexing and a new format of the work, which is divided into three volumes.

b. The publication of the *Nomenclàtor toponímic de la Catalunya del Nord* (The Nomenclature of the of the French Department of the Western Pyrenees).

This publication is the result of the cooperative agreement between the Institut d'Estudis Catalans (Institute of Catalan Studies) and the University of Perpignan. It includes the phonetical transcription of the toponyms, in line with UN recommendations.

#### c. Criteria of Municipal Toponymy

In 2006 the Commission on Toponymy created several criteria for establishing municipal toponymy to serve as guidelines, especially for local administrative bodies on the denomination or adaptation of municipal toponymy (streets, new neighbourhoods, town centres, industrial estates, etc.) in a linguistically correct form suited to the historical, geographical or cultural heritage of each place. In 2006 the publication *Criteris per a la toponímia d'àmbit municipal* (Criteria for Municipal Area Toponymy) was produced, 3,500 copies of which were published in Catalan and 500 in Aranese.

Dissemination tasks have been undertaken for the *Criteris* which were distributed to different organisations and institutions and which were presented in several symposia and conferences (such as the *Toponímia cartogràfica. Tendències actuals i futures* [Toponymy, Cartography, Current and Future Trends], undertaken in the Cartographic Institute of Catalonia on 18 May, 2007).

#### d. The "Mots amb arrels" (Words with Roots) Exhibition

The Commission on Toponymy and the Caixa Sabadell Foundation organised the exhibition "*Mots amb arrels. Els noms de lloc ens parlen*" (Words with Roots, Place Names

which speak to Us), which was presented in the Palau Robert on 10 February of 2005.

The objective of the exhibition was to publicise and help to preserve an extensive and varied cultural and linguistic heritage which is at times in danger of disappearing or being distorted. This highly visual exhibition dealt with the alterations of toponyms under dictatorial rule, of the creation of new toponyms in modern times, with many distortions in popular tourist areas and housing estates for second homes, in addition to micro-toponymy, which is formed by a series of names of local areas, such as springs, rivers, unique landscape features, caves and houses, which perhaps remain only in the memory of farmers and fishermen.

After its inauguration in 2005, the exhibition began a tour which placed it within the reach of numerous towns. On 6 February 2006, as the original exhibition started its tour, the Barcelona Provincial Government and the Commission on Toponymy signed a joint participatory agreement which allowed the government body to undertake an adaptation of the original format to offer to its library network.

e.The Conference of the Specialised Commission of Geographic Names of the Ministry of Works: The Standardisation of Toponymy in Spain.

The Commission on Toponymy of Catalonia has actively participated in the conference organised by the Specialised Commission of Geographic Names (CNG) in November 2007 which permitted the initiation of a debate forum and a meeting on this subject.

The CNG was created within the Upper Geographical Council as an investigative body for the preparation of proposals on geographic names. Its main objective is to promote the standardisation and coordination of geographic names throughout Spain, in cooperation with the respective competent bodies. Within the proposals of the CNG action plan is that of fostering the investigation, coordination and cooperation among institutions which deal with this subject, to publicise the importance of toponymy as a heritage and to promote its correct use in society and in other areas and disciplines, in addition to issuing reports on geographical names as a consultational body for public and private institutions.

f.Signs on main roads

Catalan toponomy is the official toponomy used for main roads (highways) in accordance with the Catalan Laws 1/1998 of 7 January on Linguistic Policy and 7/1993 of 30 September, on main roads. With respect to non-Catalan toponyms (ex-toponyms), according to Catalan Decree 78/1991 of 8 April, on the use of toponomy, Catalan must be designated when a traditional denomination exists in this language. Catalan has therefore an outstanding presence in informative signs although this follows international regulations.

With respect to informative signs, it must be noted that the state still applies a regulation which demands the use of Spanish in informative signs destined for traffic on all public roads, both those which depend on the Spanish state and those of other administrative bodies. This law is Legislative Royal Decree 339/1990 of the 2nd of March which approved the text of the Law on Traffic, the Circulation of Motor Vehicles and Road Safety. Article 56 of this law states that "The written indications on signs will be expressed in the official language of the state of Spanish at least". Although Royal Decree 1428/2003 of the 21st of November, which develops Legislative Royal Decree 339/1990, establishes the use of bilingual practices (the co-official area language and Spanish) in those areas with more than one official language.

During 2004, the Department of Territorial Policy and Public Works began a plan to renew road signs in order to improve signs for guiding traffic, in order to inform drivers in a fuller and more comprehensible way and improve road safety and the quality of driving, which also included an improvement of the linguistic policy on the texts of road signs. This plan established the improvement of signs of some 2,982 junctions with the installation of some 29,000 new signs. During the first phase of the plan a total of 1,090 junctions were improved and 8,860 signs were installed. In the second phase, which began in October 2006, a total of 1,056 junctions were improved with the installation of 13,164 signs.

**PARAGRAPH 3:** With respect to those public services guaranteed by the administrative authorities or by other persons who act on their behalf, the contracting parties, in the areas where the regional or minority languages are spoken and with respect to the situation of each language and to the extent that this it is reasonably possible, agree:

<p><b>Sub-paragraph a:</b> to ensure that the regional or minority languages are used when a service is provided ; or</p>
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As Catalan is the language of use of the Catalan administrative bodies (that of the Government of Catalonia and of local government bodies), services are provided in Catalan.

**Sub-paragraph b:** to allow the speakers of the regional or minority languages to present requests and receive answers in the above-mentioned languages;

**PARAGRAPH 4:** In order to apply the provisions of Paragraphs 1,2 and 3, which they have accepted, the parties agree to adopt one or more of the following measures:

**Sub-paragraph a:** Translation or interpretation as may be requested;

**Sub-paragraph b:** The recruitment and, where applicable, the training of civil servants and other public employees in a sufficient number;

**Sub-paragraph c:** The acceptance, to the extent that this is possible, of the requests of public employees who understand a regional or minority language so that they are posted to the area where this language is spoken.

With respect to the understanding of the Catalan language by civil servants in Catalan administrative bodies, the Catalan Law on Linguistic Policy 1/1998 of 7 January, establishes in the selection process in the application for staff positions in the administration of the Government of Catalonia, of local administration bodies and of the administration and services of universities, including the workforce, must be accredited with an understanding of the Catalan language, both in oral and written expression, at a level appropriate to the functions of the positions involved, in terms established by law with respect to civil servants.

Decree 161/2002 of 11 June determines the level of understanding of Catalan and of Aranese required for each type of job in accordance with the certification levels established in legislation with respect to civil servants and in the applicable work regulations and systematizes its accreditation. As such, from the enactment of this decree, the basic manner of verifying an understanding of Catalan in order to apply for staff positions in Catalan administrative bodies are the certificates of compulsory secondary education (ESO) or high school courses undertaken in Catalonia, which this decree places at Level C in terms of

abilities in Catalan. Verification may also be provided, in all events, by means of certificates from the Secretariat of Linguistic Policy or equivalent certificates, such as those of the School of Public Administration of Catalonia, the Consortium for linguistic standardisation and university linguistic services. Those applicants for public duties who do not have any of these means of certification are allowed to take a specific exam in Catalan as part of the selection process.

With respect to local administrative bodies, in 2003 Legislative Decree 2/2003 of 28 April was approved. This is a consolidation of the Municipal Law and Local Government of Catalonia, which incorporates the provisions of the above-mentioned Law 1/1998 on Linguistic Policy. Thus, Catalan law on local government already incorporates in its provisions, the obligations of local government to demand the verification of an understanding of Catalan in its staff selection process, in both oral and written expression, at a level appropriate to the functions of the positions involved (Article 287.2).

**PARAGRAPH 5:** The parties agree to allow, at the request of the interested parties, the use or the adoption of patronymics in the regional or minority languages.

Previous to the ratification of the European Charter of Regional or Minority Languages, State Law 40/1999 of 5 November, on names and surnames and their order already incorporated the regulation which Catalan legislation contained in this area. Article 19 of the Catalan Law on Linguistic Policy 1/1998 and the development made to the latter by Catalan Decree 208/1998 of 30 July, which regulates the verification of the linguistic correction of surnames, establish a simple legal procedure which may be carried out by all those who wish to register their surname in accordance with the correct spelling in the registry.

## **1. The Application of Article 11. Communications Media.**

**Paragraph 1.** For the speakers of regional or minority languages, in the territories in which these languages are spoken, in accordance with the situation of each one of these and to the extent that the public authorities, in a direct or indirect manner have the authority,



attributions or a role to play in the aforementioned area, while respecting the principles of independence and autonomy of the communication media, the parties agree:

**sub-paragraph a, i):** to the extent in which the radio and the television have a public service role, a: to guarantee the creation of at least one radio station and one television channel in the regional or minority languages;

**sub-paragraph b, i):** to foster and/or facilitate the creation of at least one radio station in the regional or minority languages;

### **Catalan in Audiovisual Communications Media**

- The channels of the Catalan Corporation of Radio and Television of the Government of Catalonia and Local Television Channels

Law 10/1983 of 30 May creates the public body of the Catalan Corporation of Radio and Television (CCRTV) and establishes that Catalan is the language normally used in the communications media of the Government of Catalonia. Its channels broadcast all of its programmes in Catalan. In Law 11/2007, the Catalan Corporation of Audiovisual Media is presented as an instrument which should give a new impetus to Catalan public television services.

For its part, the presence of Catalan on local Catalan television channels is governed by Catalan Law 1/1998 of 7 January on Linguistic Policy. This law determines the use of Catalan in the programming of local municipal and private channels.

According to Article 25 of the above-mentioned law, the language normally used in the channels administered by the Government of Catalonia or local government bodies must be Catalan. The law continues with Article 26 which regulates the use of Catalan in privately-run channels. These are obliged to guarantee that at least 50% of the programmes they produce themselves must be in Catalan.

The importance of local television channels for the extension of the social use of Catalan must be noted, given their proximity to the public.

- State Television

Almost all the programmes of TVE (Spanish television) are broadcast in Catalonia.

**sub-paragraph c, i)** to foster and/or facilitate the creation of at least one television channel in the regional or minority languages;

**sub-paragraph d:** to foster and/or facilitate the production and distribution of audio and audiovisual works in the regional or minority languages;

**sub-paragraph e, i):** to foster and/or facilitate the creation and/or maintenance of, at least one press organisation in the regional or minority languages;

The fact that there are written communications media in Catalan is a symptom of the normality of the language, and attaining their progressive "Catalanisation" is one of the objectives of Catalan Law 1/1998 of 7 January on Linguistic Policy, Article 27 of which establishes, in Points 2 and 3 that the Catalan Government must foster and may subsidise periodical publications of general dissemination, in addition to county and local publications which are written entirely or largely in Catalan. Given the difficulties which still exist for the development of the press in Catalan and in Aranese in the press published and sold in Catalonia, a policy of promotion is undertaken through the concession of subsidies which are open to companies and press publication companies.

This subsidy from the Catalan government to the press has been promoted by the Government of Catalonia since 1983 as a mechanism for compensating for the disadvantageous situation which resulting from the small size of the market in Catalan for publishing companies and organisations. It is a subsidy for the publication and sale of the press publications in Catalan or in Aranese, of an automatic character which seeks to strengthen the productive and territorial structure of the press in Catalan which takes the frequency, territorial coverage and the legal nature of the publishing company as a parameter of calculation.

The most important range of subsidies has been that of automatic subsidies for the publication and sale of periodical publications in Catalan or in Aranese. The second line

seeks to provide support to consolidation companies for newspaper companies and the extension of the press in Catalan or in Aranese.

Information is offered below on the newspapers in Catalan which are published in Catalonia, in order of publication numbers.

NAME	2006	2007
El Periódico de Catalunya- catalan	67,498	67,498
Avui	28,161	28,032
El Punt	25,465	25,639
Regió 7	8,514	8,548
NAME	2006	2007
Diari de Girona	8,021	8,050
Segre- catalán	6,522	6,507
<b>TOTAL PRESS IN CATALAN</b>	<b>144,181</b>	<b>144,274</b>

Source: Oficina de la Justificació de la Difusió (OJD) (*Spanish Circulation Audit Office*).

With respect to the subsidies awarded by the Government of Catalonia, subsidies are offered to magazines and publications in general in addition to those for press publications in Catalan. The following tables specify the quantities provided during the years covered by this report, and are detailed by types of publication:

SUBSIDIES AWARDED TO PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS OF PAYMENT. 2006				
Type	Number	%	Amount	%
Newspapers	7	2.7	2,619,607.70	63.9
Weeklies	31	12.0	430,536.30	10.5
Magazines	220	85.3	1,047,602.93	25.6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,097,746.93</b>	<b>100</b>

SUBSIDIES AWARDED TO PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS OF PAYMENT. 2007				
Type	Number	%	Amount	%
Newspapers	7	2.6	2,487,353.19	63.1
Weeklies	33	12.2	430,464.81	10.9
Magazines	231	85.2	1,024,870.05	26.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,942,688.05</b>	<b>100</b>

SUBSIDIES AWARDED TO PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS OF PAYMENT. 2008				
Type	Number	%	Amount	%

Newspapers	9	3.6	2,520,677.80	63.8
Weeklies	31	12.5	428,748.06	10.8
Magazines	208	83.9	1,000,164.73	25.3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,949,590.59</b>	<b>100</b>

**sub-paragraph f, ii):** to extend the existing measures of financial assistance to audiovisual productions in regional or minority languages;

**sub-paragraph g:** to support the training of journalists and other staff in those communications media which use regional or minority languages.

**PARAGRAPH 2:** The parties are obliged to guarantee the freedom of direct reception of radio and television broadcasts from neighbouring countries in a language spoken in an identical or similar manner to a regional or minority language, and not to oppose the broadcasting of radio and television programmes from neighbouring countries in this language. They also agree to ensure that no restriction on the freedom of expression and the free circulation of information is placed on the published press with respect to a language spoken in an identical or similar manner to a regional or minority language.

The above-mentioned exercise of freedoms, which involves duties and responsibilities, may be subject to certain procedures, conditions, restrictions or sanctions established by the law, which constitute necessary measures in a democratic society for national security, territorial integrity or public safety, the defence of order and the prevention of crimes, the protection of health or the publication of confidential information or to guarantee the authority and impartiality of judicial powers.

**paragraph 3:** The parties are obliged to ensure that the interests of the speakers of regional or minority languages are represented or taken into account in consideration of the framework of the structures which are created in compliance with the law, in order to guarantee the freedom and plurality of the communications media.

### **The Audiovisual Council of Catalonia**

The Audiovisual Council of Catalonia is the independent regulatory authority in the area of public and private audiovisual communication in Catalonia, as established by Article 82 of the Statute of Autonomy of 2006, which established that already affirmed in Law 2/2000 of 4 May, on the Audiovisual Council of Catalonia and in Law 22/2005 of 29 December, on audiovisual communication in Catalonia.

The Law on the Creation of the Audiovisual Council (Law 2/2000) encharges this body in the area of its duties, with the function of ensuring linguistic and cultural plurality throughout the audiovisual system in Catalonia and especially, with the fulfilment of legislation which refers to the preservation and the standardisation of Catalan and Aranese languages and cultures.

In order to undertake its functions and in the exercise of its responsibilities, the Audiovisual Council of Catalonia approved Agreements 118/2004 of 17 November, which contain the general instructions on the presence of the Catalan and Aranese languages and cultures in the audiovisual communications media (DOGC nº. 4281 of 16 December). This instruction, which was first applied in 2005 was revised, and after talks with the sector, at the end of 2007 a new version was approved: the general instruction of the Audiovisual Council of Catalonia on the Presence of Catalan and Aranese Languages and Cultures in the Audiovisual Communications Media (Agreement 295/2007 of 19 December, of the Audiovisual Council of Catalonia, DOGC no. 5,037 of 28 December).

- Normative Changes: The Ruling of 2007

On the one hand, the Ruling of 2007 adapts the norms to the legislative changes, basically due to the application of the new Law on Audiovisual Communication. On the other hand it seeks to provide answers to several difficulties which had been identified during the three years when the Ruling of 2004 was applied. To this end, for example, the processing of the declarations by organisations which provide radio and television services regarding the fulfilment of their obligations must be mentioned – with the new ruling these declarations have been simplified. On one hand sending these declarations by telematic means is now possible (Article 13.3). While the declaration on language fulfilment is changed from a trimestral to an annual procedure (Article 13.1.a); and with respect to songs, the option of an annual declaration is provided for those bodies which provide public radio services for municipalities with low populations (up to 10,000 inhabitants) (Article 13.1.b).

With respect to those bodies which provide privately-run radio services which form part of state-area stations, the 2007 Ruling, taking into account that the legislation, with respect to linguistic regulation, sought to ensure that broadcasts in Catalan reached the maximum number of listeners, introduced calculation criteria which were different with respect to audience: in the time slots with the most audience (from 10.00 to 14.00 and from 19.00 to 22.00) the broadcasts in Catalan are counted twice; in the time slot with the least audience (from 02.00 to 06.00), only half is counted (Article 9.2.b). For these stations which form part of Spanish stations, the ruling maintains the possibility already introduced by the Catalan Government (Article 6.f, Decree 269/1998) of excluding the obligation to broadcast in Catalan language for a maximum time period of six consecutive hours.

With respect to songs in Catalan, the legal obligation of guaranteeing an appropriate presence of the language and in which at least 25% songs must be in Catalan or Aranese (Article 3.e, Article 4.1, Article 5.e, Article 6.2) may be subject to adaptations after the application of 2007 Ruling. Those private radio and television channels which broadcast music in 75% of the total programming hours, i.e. thematic stations which specialise in music, may request an adaptation of the obligation, which will have taken into account the availability of the titles in Catalan with respect to the type of music which is mainly broadcast by those providing the services (Article 4.4.c, Article 6.3), and provided that the commitment and provided that it does not contradict the commitment taken on in the certificate enabling the broadcasting. This possibility, which facilitates adaptations, consolidates the line which recognises specific situations which the regulation had already developed, with the exclusion of this obligation, from its application, with respect to those public broadcasting companies which specialise in classical music.

- Monitoring the Fulfilment of the Linguistic Regulation

In accordance with the corresponding ruling, since 2004 the Audiovisual Council has used three procedures to analyse the fulfilment of obligations:

- The declarations which service provision companies are obliged to send.
- The complaints presented to the council on the presence of the Catalan language in their programming.

- The direct monitoring of some, randomly selected service provision companies.

A high level of fulfilment occurs with respect to the broadcast language by public operators with respect to the monitoring procedures undertaken. With respect to private operators, levels of difference have been detected in terms of the applicable general regulation or of different commitments deriving from the concession.

Finally, from another perspective, a relevant fact from 2007 is the holding (Agreement 297/2007 of the Audiovisual Council of Catalonia) of a contest for the award of concessions for the private use of eighty-three FM band radio frequencies. The file of clauses for this contest includes one (18.2.3.1.2) in which the improvement of broadcasts in Catalan is evaluated and, if applicable, in Aranese, beyond the legal provisions, with a maximum score of up to 100 points. Another clause (18.2.3.1.7) refers to the broadcasting of songs in Catalan and Catalan culture, with a maximum score of up to 20 points for programming devoted to the promotion of manifestations of Catalan culture, and of up to 10 points for the improvement of the presence of songs in Catalan and, where applicable, songs in Aranese.

- *Estudi d'opinió pública sobre els mitjans audiovisuals de Catalunya* (Public Opinion Research on Audiovisual Media in Catalonia )

The *Estudi d'opinió pública sobre els mitjans audiovisuals de Catalunya* is a report which has been commissioned by the Audiovisual Council of Catalonia since 2003 every year, with a sample formed by 1,600 telephone interviews to adults over 18 years of age, from which the attitudes and consumer patterns of the Catalan public are analysed with regard to audiovisual mass communications media. Among the aspects dealt with in the study is an evaluation of the presence of Catalan and the consumption of radio and televised media broadcast in Catalan.

According to data from 2007 with respect to television consumption, TV3 (a publicly owned Catalan television channel which broadcasts in Catalan) is the channel which is most frequently watched (55.2%), followed by Telecinco and Antena 3 TV (private Spanish channels which broadcast in Spanish). In terms of age groups it has been noted that Catalan language television channels are more popular among older viewers. One of the characteristics of digital terrestrial television, (DTT) is the diversification in the offer of

programmes. With reference to this, in 2007 TV3 led in the rankings for the most popular channels (17.3%), followed by La Sexta, Telecinco and Antena 3 TV (the latter all broadcast in Spanish). With respect to television programming, it must be noted that the five most memorable programmes are broadcast in Catalan: the Telenotícies (news) on TV3, Ventdelplà (drama series), Polònia (comedy show), El Club and Els matins (news and magazine programmes).

In 2007 the presence of Catalan in television was considered as adequate by 64% of those questioned in the survey, while 30.6% believe that the amount is insufficient. The results obtained with respect to radio consumption give an approximate idea of the perception which the Catalan public have of Catalan radio stations and the use they make of them. Catalunya Ràdio (a public radio station which broadcasts in Catalan) was the station with the highest audience in 2007 (26.0%), followed by RAC1 (14.2% - in Catalan) and La SER (13.7% - in Spanish). Musical stations were those listened to by the youngest age range in the survey (18-24), with a clear leadership by Los 40 Principales (the Top 40 - in Spanish), while Catalunya Ràdio (in Catalan) was the first option chosen by listeners over 35. El Matí, a programme on Catalunya Ràdio (in Catalan) was the most memorable radio programme according to 16.8% of those interviewed, followed by the programme Anda ya, from Los 40 Principales (7.4%), and the programme La Ventana, broadcast by La SER (7.3%) (these three programmes are in Spanish).

With respect to the presence of Catalan on the radio, the percentages are similar to those obtained in previous years with respect to those who believe that the level is adequate (63.8%), while almost 20% of those interviewed believed that the level is insufficient.

## **The Audience of Audiovisual Media and the Presence of Catalan**

### **– Radio**

According to audience participation results obtained by the General Media Studies (EGM), which takes its data from surveys in a sample of 23,241 individuals of over 14 years of age who live in a Catalan home, the cumulative audience of general interest radio programmes either largely or entirely in Catalan (846,000 listeners), in 2008 was very close to that which is mainly in Spanish (897,000). However, with respect to music programmes, those which broadcast mostly in Spanish have many more listeners (1,327,000), a much higher



figure than those of Catalan music stations (486,000). Finally, the news and information station which broadcasts in Catalan, Catalunya Informació, with 108,000 listeners has a greater cumulative audience than programmes of the same type in Spanish (77,000).

However, if we take the radio audience figures from the Barometer of Communication and Culture as a reference, using a sample of personal interviews taken from 29,985 people in Catalonia aged over 14, the cumulative audience of the radio stations which are exclusively or only partly in Catalan (910,000) in 2008 is higher, by 15,000 listeners when compared to those of stations which broadcast largely in Spanish (895,000). However there are more than one million listeners of mainly Spanish music stations (1,870,000) with respect to Catalan stations (766,000) this is more remarkable than the data from the EGM. The informative programmes broadcast in Catalan (109,000) have more listeners than those which broadcast mostly in Spanish (85,000).

– Television

In 2008 the approach to the language spoken on television, based on the audience of the channels, with respect to their broadcasting area and on the assumption that those channels which broadcast in Catalonia which offer programmes mainly in Catalan and broadcast them throughout Spain, are almost all produced in Spanish - with exceptions – is a fact which once again reveals the minority use of Catalan with respect to Spanish.

Taking as a reference the audience results from audimeters made and produced by Spanish National Television (TNS), the figure for screen rates for channels which are largely in Catalan is 22.4%, which is well below the 77.1% of the content which is almost entirely in Spanish. It must be noted that in this 77.1% includes part of the contents in Catalan which correspond to disconnections made by Televisión Española with the TVE Catalonia production centre. Furthermore, in the thematic group which is taken as comprising largely Spanish television channels, TNS includes 3/24 - the information channel of the Catalan Corporation of Audiovisual Media (CCMA) which broadcasts entirely in Catalan. The remaining 0.5% correspond to the category of "Others" which basically covers autonomous area television channels.

However, following the same procedure, but with data offered by the Barometer of Communication and Culture, the high figures of the screen rate for channels which

broadcast mostly in Spanish with respect to those which broadcast in Catalan is not as great. As such, in 2008, the total quota of television channels which broadcast almost entirely in Catalan is 35%, while those of channels which basically broadcast in Spanish is 65%.

The most recent data on the general media audiences at the time this report was made are as follows:

#### General Media Audiences. Language of Consumption. 2008

	TOTAL POPULATION	NEWSPAPERS	SUPPLEMENTS	MAGAZINES AND PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS	RADIO	TELEVISION	FILM
<b>Total population</b>	6,229,000	2,686,000	1,252,000	3,841,000	3,338,000	5,704,000	2,214,000
<b>%</b>	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
<b>Catalan</b>		27.1%	40.4%	37.5%	47.9%	52.0%	4.3%
<b>Spanish</b>		84.4%	73.2%	76.4%	64.7%	76.4%	91.5%
<b>Others</b>		-	-	13.8%	0.2%	-	4.1%

(Figures do not total 100 due to duplications). Source: Barómetro de la Comunicación y la Cultura (*Barometer for Communication and Culture*)

#### - **Government of Catalonia Subsidies for the Promotion of Catalan and Occitan (Aranese) Language in the Communications Media.**

The Government of Catalonia has supported and promoted the presence of Catalan in the communications media in the territorial area of Catalan and of the presence of Aranese in Aran. After the declaration of Occitan (Aranese) as an official language, the policies for the promotion of the language in the communications media have also been applied to this language since 2008.

The subsidies which the Government of Catalonia makes available every year are destined to:

- radio stations and television channels and to privately-run digital press newspaper/publication companies in Catalan or in Aranese.
- privately-owned television channels in Catalan or in Aranese.
- privately-owned radio stations in Catalan or in Aranese.

- privately-owned radio stations in Catalan or Aranese for projects which promote and consolidate Catalan communication space.
- projects which promote and consolidate Catalan communication space for private digital press/publication companies.
- DDT television channels in Catalan or in Aranese for private digital press/publication companies which promote and consolidate Catalan communication space.

#### Subsidies awarded to Communications Media which broadcast in Catalan. 2007

ITEM	AMOUNT (IN EUROS)
Projects for non-profit organisations related with a communications media in Catalan.	1,457,640€
Projects for the press in digital or paper format in Catalan.	8,466,622€
Projects for radio and television channels in Catalan.	4,303,035€
Automatic subsidies for companies and associations of radio, television and the digital press.	2,025,000€
The Barometer of Communication and Culture (multi-annual): measurement and analysis of audiences in Catalan speaking areas.	719,618 €
The Catalan News Agency (multi-annual)	3,190,000 €
The Pompeu Fabra University: Observatory of Catalan audiovisual production.	70,000 €
The EFE Agency: photograph titles in Catalan and audiovisual news read in Catalan.	154,000 €
The Francesc Eixemenis Foundation: maintenance of the network or CCRTV signal repeaters in the Valencian Community.	70,000 €
The Local Audiovisual Network (XTVL): information service, analysis of television audiences.	70,000 €
The Local Audiovisual Network: unit of dynamisation and linguistic assessment for local t.v. stations to promote the use of quality Catalan among professionals in associated t.v. channels and the editorial members of the XTVL and of the digital newspaper La Malla.net.	31,000 €
The Local Audiovisual Network: the production and broadcasting of local sporting content.	199,000 €
The Autonomous University of Barcelona (UAB): a report on radio in Catalonia.	16,800 €
The Federation of Local Radio Stations: the white paper on local radio in Catalonia.	32,100 €
Comunicalia: the production and purchasing of audiovisual content in Catalan for t.v. stations.	192.024 €
Comunicalia: the transmission of audiovisual and informative content via satellite.	76,880 €
Comunicalia: the project for the renewal of the body's web page.	31,096 €
The Consortium of the Audiovisual Market of Catalonia: 8th edition.	110,000 €

The Localret Consortium– TDCOM: Action Plan 2007.	217,000 €
The University of Valencia: the promotion of "L'Espill" magazine.	4,000 €
Reporters without Borders: the publication of the annual 2006 report in Catalan.	20,000 €
The <i>El País</i> newspaper: 1st phase of the "TEO" collection in Catalan.	100,000 €
The Blanquerna Foundation: The Laboratory of Digital Press of Catalonia.	38,500 €
The Federation of Deaf People: the broadcasting of the news in digital t.v. in Catalan sign language.	30,000 €
Primera Plana Publications: the album " <i>Les Meravelles de Catalunya</i> ".	100,000 €
Digital Media activities: a study of viability "lavanguardia.es" in Catalan.	100,000 €
Catalonia Regi Plus: a new drafting in Catalan of the magazine <i>Cap Catalogne</i> .	20,000 €
UAB: Divuligation of the investigation in communication undertaken by Incom-UAB.	65,000 €
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>21,909,315 €</b>

Subsidies awarded to Communications Media which broadcast in Catalan and Occitan (Aranese). 2008

ITEM	AMOUNT (IN EUROS)
Structural subsidies for digital informative publications in Catalan or Aranese.	670,000 €
Structural subsidies for radio stations in Catalan or in Aranese.	585,000 €
Structural subsidies for television channels in Catalan or in Aranese.	783,329 €
Structural subsidies for periodical publications in paper format in Catalan or in Aranese.	4,487,435 €
Subsidies for non-profit organisations for projects Catalan or Aranese which contribute to the promotion of journalism and Catalan communication space	1,100,225 €
Subsidies for private newspaper companies, publishers of digital press for projects which foster and consolidate Catalan space in communication.	1,509,800 €
Subsidies for radio stations, in Catalan or Aranese, belonging to private companies for projects which foster and consolidate Catalan space in communication.	1,215,000 €
Subsidies for DDT t.v. channels in Catalan or Aranese, belonging to private companies for projects which foster and consolidate Catalan space in communication.	2,207,644 €
Subsidies for private newspaper publishing companies in paper format for projects which foster and consolidate Catalan space in communication.	5,772,056 €
Subsidies in kind for persons aged 18, consisting in temporary, free subscription to a periodical publication.	257,309 €
To the Autonomous University of Barcelona for the report <i>Comunicació</i> and the communication website.	65,000 €
ITEM	AMOUNT (IN EUROS)
To the Autonomous University of Barcelona for the <i>Observatori de la Ràdio</i>	16,800 €

To the Autonomous University of Barcelona for the maintenance of hemerographic funds	36,000 €
To Pompeu Fabra University for the <i>Observatori de Producció Audiovisual</i>	70,000 €
To Pompeu Fabra University for the RESOLC MITJANS. CAT platform.	60,000 €
To the Local Audiovisual Network for a linguistic assessment project.	35,000 €
To the Catalan News Agency	3,389,368 €
To the Audiences of Communication and Culture Foundation (FUNDACC) for the <i>Barómetro de la Comunicación i la Cultura</i>	977,680 €
To the Catalan Foundation of County Press for the promotion, expansion and professionalisation of the county press.	250,000 €
To the Catalan Area of Culture and Communication Foundation (ESCACC) for the development, design and promotion of projects in the service of the construction of the Catalan communication space.	115,000 €
To the Association of Periodical Publications in Catalan (APPEC) for the promotion of the Catalan communication space	600,000 €
To the Catalan Association of the Free Press (ACPG) for the promotion of the Catalan communication space	120,000 €
To the Association of Periodical Publications in Catalan (APPEC) for the QUIOSC.CAT project (Digital newsstand for magazines in Catalan)	155,000€
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>24,477,646 €</b>

## The Application of Article 12. Activities and Cultural Services.

**Paragraph 1.** With respect to activities and cultural services, especially libraries, video libraries, cultural centres, museums, archives, academies, theatres and cinemas, in addition to literary works and film production, traditional cultural expression, festivals, cultural industries, including in particular the use of new technology, the parties, in what is referred to as the territory in which the aforementioned languages are spoken and to the extent in which the public authorities have authority, attributions or a role to play in the area, agree:

**Sub-paragraph a):** to foster the expression and the initiatives of the regional or minority languages and to encourage the different means of access to works produced in these languages;

With respect to the actions of the Ministry of Culture:

## **The Promotion of Film and Audiovisual Media**

### Current Legislation on the Subject

Law 55/2007 of 28 December on Film, in Article 36 establishes that:

“In order to attend to the promotion and protection of the use of the co-official languages distinct to Spanish in films and audiovisual media, promoting the cultural plurality of Spain and equal opportunities of the languages of each territory with respect to audiovisual expression and divulgation, a fund of subsidies or specific credits will be established which will be transferred entirely to the competent bodies of the autonomous communities which will administer them in accordance with their powers. This state contribution, based on the principle of co-responsibility, will be provided each year in the General State Budgets and will be destined to the production, distribution, exhibition and promotion of the film and audiovisual industry in the above-mentioned languages”.

The Additional Sixth Stipulation of the Law of Film, which relates to the agreements for the fostering of film and audiovisual media in co-official languages distinct from Spanish, establishes that:

“The Ministry of Culture, by agreement, will determine those credits established in Article 36 of the Law, in a way such that the funding received by each autonomous community in the co-official language, is the annual equivalent to the sum of contributions which this community has made during the previous financial year for the support and fostering of the production, distribution and promotion of the audiovisual industry in the co-official language distinct to Spanish. The funding received by each autonomous community will not exceed 50 percent of the total subsidies which audiovisual companies resident in this community have received from the ICAA during the previous financial year”.

Royal Decree 2062/2008 of the 12th of December, which modifies the Law of Film in Article 19.3, regulates the above-mentioned Article 36.

### Relevant Actions Undertaken

In the general state budgets for 2008 a subsidy of 2,500,000 euros was registered in the budget of the Film and Audiovisual Arts Institute (ICAA) from the Ministry of Culture for this purpose, 1,524,750 was transferred to Catalonia.

In the general state budgets for 2009 a subsidy of 10,500,000 euros was registered in the budget of the ICAA from the Ministry of Culture for this purpose, the distribution of which is being processed, once the approval of the corresponding agreements have been made and signed by the parties.

Independently of that established in the Law of Film, Royal Decree 526/2002, of 14 December established facilities for obtaining subsidies for the amortization of films to producers who made films whose original version was in a co-official language distinct from Spanish. These subsidies have been made available since 2003 to the present.

### **The Promotion of Books, Reading and Spanish Literature**

The Ministry of Culture fulfils a constitutional mandate in all the activities which it carries out, according to which, the diversity of the different linguistic forms of Spain is a cultural heritage which will be subject to special respect and protection.

Those subsidies open to competition are listed below, the bases of the award regulations stipulate that they are open to all the co-official languages of the state and aim to encourage private intercommunication between the Spanish cultures. Members of business associations or the academies of these languages form part of the evaluation committees with respect to some of these subsidies:

- *Subsidies for non-profit companies and institutions, publishers of cultural magazines written in any co-official language of Spain.* The objective of these subsidies is to attain the free distribution of cultural magazines in the distinct official languages of Spain, in languages and cultural centres in Spain and abroad, among those subsidised every year are magazines published in these co-official languages
- *Subsidies for the promotion of reading and the divulgation of Spanish literature,* through the undertaking of activities which promote common Spanish culture in Spain and abroad, through conferences, seminars, etc., the participation and celebration of

commemorations and centennials – especially of writers -, the fostering of reading habits and the promotion of the use of public libraries. Among those subsidised every year are activities which are undertaken in the co-official languages.

- *Subsidies for the publication in any co-official language of Spain of literary works.* This award subsidises projects for publishing works from our culture, of national and international projection in the co-official languages of Spain, which contribute to the enrichment of our common bibliographic heritage, with the dual objective of extending the funds of the public libraries of Spain and fostering and encouraging communication and cultural cohesion between the autonomous communities, creating a common bibliographic archive in all public libraries.

### **National Literature Awards**

In those juries which take part in the National Literature Awards of the Ministry of Culture, representatives of the academies of the co-official languages are included, and in the criteria of these awards it is stated that works and authors in any of the Spanish languages may be proposed. Many of these awards have been given to works written in the co-official languages.

### **The Promotion of the Scenic Arts and Music**

During the 2006-2008 period, the Directorate General of the National Institute of the Scenic Arts and Music (INAEM) has followed a policy to promote expression in the regional languages of Spain in its awards of subsidies for programmes of divulgation, development and the preservation of the theatre and the circus and theatre and circus-orientated communication.

To this end the National Institute of Scenic Arts and Music dictated the resolutions of 26 December 2005, of 26 February 2007 and 8 February 2008, which make subsidies available for programmes for the divulgation, development and preservation of the theatre and the circus and theatre and circus-orientated communication for the years 2006, 2007 and 2008, respectively.



The requirements established for participating in the programme of theatre divulgation in the national area are made flexible if the theatre productions are performed solely in one of the official languages distinct from Spanish. This flexibility consists in the non-application of two conditions which are compulsory for other requests: firstly, that touring projects are undertaken in at least three autonomous communities, and in second place, that at least 40% of the performances take place outside the autonomous community which corresponds to the company address of the applicant requesting the subsidy.

**Sub-paragraph b):** to encourage different means of access in other languages to works produced in the regional or minority languages, aiding and developing the activities of translation, dubbing, post-synchronisation and subtitling;

**Sub-paragraph c):** to encourage access in the regional or minority languages to works produced in other languages, aiding and developing the activities of translation, dubbing, post-synchronisation and subtitling;

With respect to the actions undertaken by the Ministry of Culture:

### **1. Translation of published works**

The Ministry of Culture awards the following subsidies for translation each year:

- *Subsidies for the translation and publication in any foreign language of literary or scientific works by Spanish authors, which were originally written and published in any of the languages of Spain. These subsidies seek to divulge and promote Spanish culture overseas. These subsidies are open to any work from Spain written in any co-official language.*
  
- *Subsidies for the translation of works written in any co-official language of Spain into other co-official languages of Spain, which were originally written and published in any of the languages of Spain. These subsidies seek to divulge and promote Spanish culture in Spain. These subsidies are open to any work from Spain written in any co-official language.*

### **2. The Subtitling of Theatre Plays**

From 30 April to 4 May, the National Drama Centre in the Valle Inclán Theatre of Madrid, showed an on-stage version in Catalan of the play “The Square of the Diamond” (La Plaça del Diamant), by Mercè Rodoreda. This work is considered to be one of the most important post-war Catalan narrative works. The play was performed in Catalan with Spanish subtitles.

**Sub-paragraph d):** to ensure that the bodies responsible for organising or supporting various forms of cultural activities suitably integrate the understanding and the practice of the languages and of the regional or minority cultures in the activities whose initiative depends on the latter or those who provide their support.

With respect to the actions undertaken by the Ministry of Culture:

### **1. The Divuligation of Information on Web Pages**

The Ministry of Culture, the National Library and the Museo Nacional Centro de Arte Reina Sofía all offer information in the co-official languages of the state on their individual web pages, so promoting multi-lingual policies in the promotion of its cultural programme.

The National Library also has a channel on Youtube in which all the videos are transcribed into the different co-official languages of the state.

### **2.The Divuligation of Information through other Informational Material**

#### **Temporary Exhibitions**

In the temporary exhibitions organised by the Ministry of Culture, in state museums which are managed solely by the ministry which are located in autonomous communities with a co-official language, both the information in the hall (signs, informative texts, etc.) and material publicising the exhibition (trptychs, posters, press adverts, etc.) are produced in Spanish and in the respective co-official language.

As such, in other exhibitions held in autonomous communities with a co-official language in which the ministry cooperates with other institutions of a general character, both languages are used in the exhibition material.

#### The National Museum of El Prado.

The National Museum of El Prado has produced informative material in the different co-official languages of the state. This material consisted in the translation of the map which is provided for visitors at the information points located in the museum's access areas. The examples and years in which these were translated into Galician are as follows: 2008 – 2,500 copies; 2007 – 8,000 copies; 2006 – 1,000 copies.

The continued translation of the map is planned for the coming years as stated in the Action Plan of the National Museum of El Prado (2009-2012), as part of the objectives to be developed by the Visitor Attention Area.

#### The Museo Nacional Centro de Arte Reina Sofía

This museum plans to adapt its general material (which includes leaflets on the permanent collections, maps and general information about the museum) into all the co-official languages of the state as soon as possible.

#### The Spanish Cultural Heritage Institute (IPCE)

This institute now has the main contents of its web page translated into the co-official languages and will also implement multi-linguistic divulgation through the progressive translation of some of the publications which comprise the Publishing Programme of the IPC over the coming years.

#### **The 2006-2008 Budget of the Ministry of Culture for the Promotion of Culture in Co-official languages.**

- Nominative Subsidies established in the Respective Laws for General State Budgets:

<b>NOMINATIVE SUBSIDIES</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>
Assoc. of periodical publications in	50,000	100,000	100,000	100,000

Catalan of national scope of Barcelona (divulgateion of Catalan magazines)				
Prudenci Bertrana Foundation. (award for novel in Catalan)	-	-	-	30,000

- Other promotion activities:

<b>OTHER ACTIONS</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>
Promotion of the reading in Catalan of Tirant lo Blanc	600,000	-	-	-

- Subsidies awarded through competitions, for non-profit making companies and institutions , culture magazine publishers written in other co-official languages:

<b>Year</b>	<b>AMOUNT. CO-OF LANG</b>	<b>CATALAN LANGUAGE</b>
2006	93,692	51,642
2007	139,232	95,882
2008	142,330	100,980
2009	153,820	113,270

- Subsidies awarded through competitions for the promotion of reading and Spanish literature, awarded to autonomous communities where there are co-official languages.

<b>YEAR</b>	<b>TOTAL AMOUNT</b>	<b>C.A. AMOUNT FOR CO-OF LANG.</b>	<b>CATALONIA</b>
2006	774,000	68,000	64,000
2007	774,000	71,000	67,000
2008	774,000	86,000	80,300
2009	453,000	27,000	27,000

- Subsidies awarded through competitions for the promotion of the publication of Spanish books written in co-official languages distinct from Spanish:

Year	AMOUNT. CO-OF LANG	CATALAN LANGUAGE
2006	839,078	591,077
2007	199,946	130,446
2008	312,699	208.145
2009	192,296	147,618.50

- Subsidies awarded through competition for the promotion of the translation and publication into the Spanish co-official languages of works by Spanish authors, which are also applicable to other Spanish languages.

Year	AMOUNT. CO-OF LANG	CATALAN LANGUAGE
2006	81,821.90	47,612.9
2007	43,551.35	18,581.37
2008	49,998.99	16,533.59
2009	32,364.60	6,137.20

The fund for the support of the film industry in co-official languages, transferences calculated in application of the principle of co-responsibility and enacted legally through agreements with the autonomous communities. In 2009 the amounts transferred were:

- Catalonia: 6,696,804 €

**Sub-paragraph e):** to promote the provision of bodies responsible for organising or supporting cultural activities with staff who are fluent in the regional or minority language, in addition to the language(s) of the rest of the population;

**Sub-paragraph f):** to promote the direct participation, with respect to the services and programmes of cultural activities of representatives of speakers of the regional or minority language

**Sub-paragraph g):** to foster and/or facilitate the creation of one or several bodies responsible for collecting, receiving in bond and presenting or publishing works produced in regional or minority languages

With respect to actions undertaken by the Ministry of Culture:

### **1.The Deposit of Published Works**

The National Library acts as an entity for the archiving of works published in any language in Spanish territory.

### **2.Reference Collections**

The National Library has reference collections on different subjects in all the co-official languages of the state.

### **Cinema**

#### **Support for Dubbing and Subtitling in Catalan**

The Secretariat of Linguistic Policy (SPL) of the Government of Catalonia, in order to foster dubbing and subtitles in Catalan, annually publishes a subsidy award programme, which is aimed at increasing the number of commercial performances of films which are dubbed or subtitled in Catalan. These subsidies cover the expenses of dubbing or subtitling and the creation of copies and the promotional materials used for the distribution of the Catalan copies.

In accordance with the proposals of film distributors, the SPL selects those films for which it will provide resources, so that these films may be dubbed or subtitled in Catalan. The main selection criteria are based on the commercial profitability envisaged and the target audience, such that films for children and young people predominate in those films dubbed into Catalan.

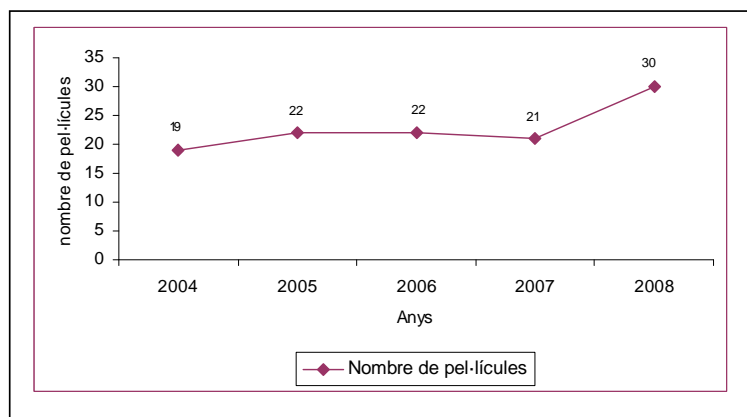
The intervention of the Government of Catalonia is directed at facilitating the viewing of films in Catalan for those who choose this option. In most cases, the copy dubbed into Catalan is shown alongside copies dubbed into Spanish, which are shown in other cinema theatres at the same time. However, the effort of the Government of Catalonia in offering the public the option of seeing films in Catalan, and so allowing a certain freedom of choice (which is

logically limited and not generalised in all films offered) is reduced by viewing conditions which are comparatively much worse. As such, films which are dubbed into Catalan suffer an inferiority - a fact shown in the number of cinemas which offer them - with respect to the same film dubbed into Spanish; the location of these cinemas is normally less central, the films in Catalan are shown at less popular times, they are available for a shorter period, they are less well-promoted than the version in Spanish, and very often information for the audience regarding the language in which the film is shown is not given. In order to redress these problems, the Secretariat of Linguistic Policy has promoted the advertising of films by means of spots, advertising slots, adverts in newspapers and on the Internet, posters and trailers, although this does not mean that promotional conditions are in any way balanced by these actions.

In all events, and as a consequence of the worst conditions in terms of the provision of films in Catalan, the evaluation of commercial viability made by companies has been affected, and as such clear support by the business sector for films shown in Catalan does not exist. In 2009 a new Law of Film in Catalonia was passed, it met with a negative response from the Guild of Cinema Businesses of Catalonia.

With respect to subtitles, which are not habitually welcomed by audiences in Catalonia, the reduced offer of cinema theatres which show films in their original language version (VO) and the reluctance of distributors to show original language versions in Catalan has not encouraged the tasks of the Secretariat of Linguistic Policy to promote the use of Catalan subtitles. However some films have been shown in their original language versions with subtitles in Catalan and original versions of documentary films and films which have been presented at film festivals with Catalan subtitles (VOSC) have enjoyed continual support.

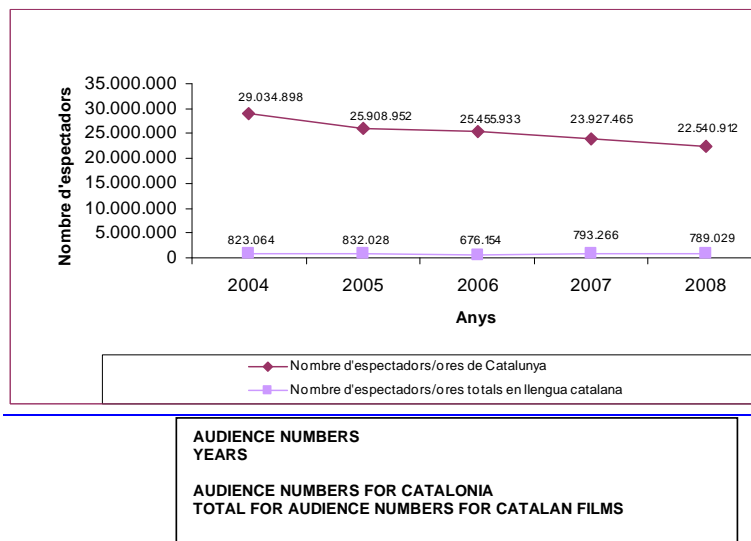
The graph below shows the development of the number of films which have been shown in Catalan in dubbed or subtitled versions with subsidies from the Secretariat of Linguistic Policy. 2004-2008



Years  
Number of films

Data is shown below on the development of visitors to the cinema and specifically data on the audience numbers for films in Catalan. The comparative graphs show how, with respect to a general downturn in terms of cinema audiences, films in Catalan retain a fixed number of loyal viewers.

A comparative graph of the development of audience numbers for films in Catalonia (diamond line) and the audience numbers for films shown in Catalan in all versions: original, dubbed or subtitled (square line). 2004-2008

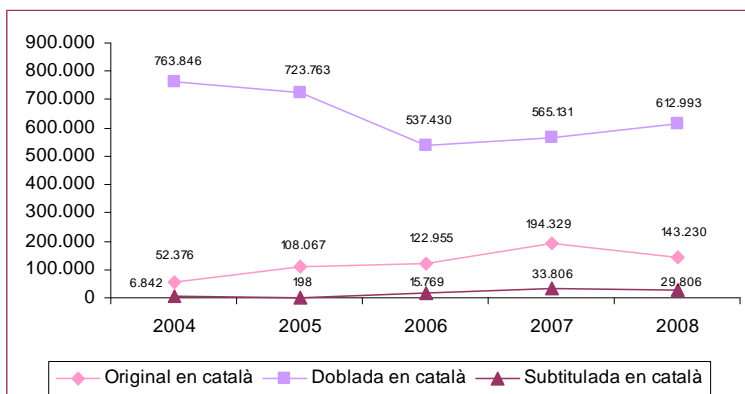


The audience numbers for films shown in Catalan with respect to versions (including films made in Catalonia and those made abroad which are dubbed or subtitled) 2004-2008.

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Original in Catalan	52,376	108,067	122,955	194,329	143,230
Dubbed into Catalan	763,846	723,763	537,430	565,131	612,993
Subtitles in Catalan	6,842	198	15,769	33,806	29,806



A graph showing the development of audience numbers for films in Catalonia with respect to versions. 2004-2008



Source: ICIC. Figures from the Secretaria de Política Lingüística (*Secretariat of Linguistic Policy*)

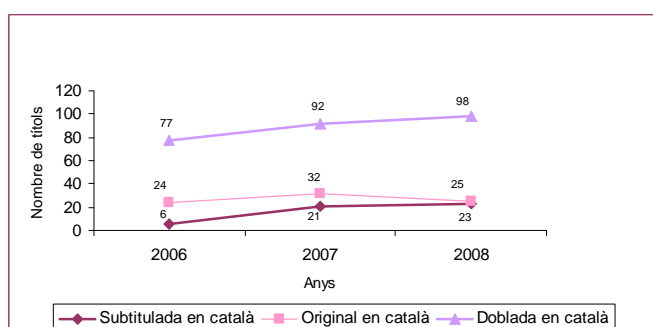
Original in Catalan - Dubbed into Catalan - Subtitled in Catalan

Data is offered below relating to the number of films shown in Catalonia cinemas in Catalan, whether in the original Catalan version, versions dubbed into Catalan or versions with Catalan subtitles.

#### Number of Films Shown in Catalan with Respect to Versions. 2006-2008.

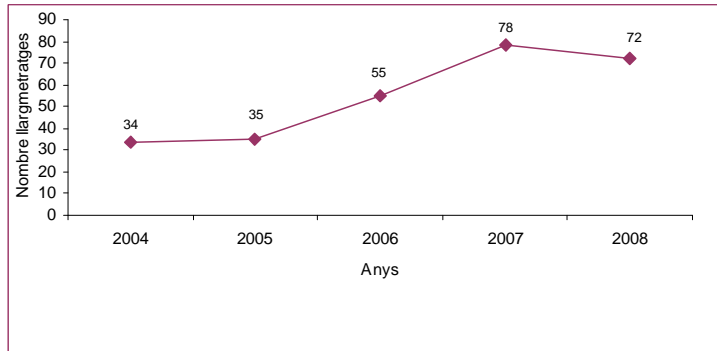
	2006	2007	2008
Subtitled in Catalan	6	21	23
Original in Catalan	24	32	25
Dubbed into Catalan	77	92	98
Total nº of films shown	107	145	146

A Graph of the Development of the Number of Films shown in Catalan, with Respect to Versions. 2006-2008



Number of Films  
Years  
Subtitled in Catalan - Original in Catalan - Dubbed into Catalan

## A Graph of the Development of the Number of Catalan-produced Films shown in Catalan. 2004-2008



Source: ICIC. Figures provided by the Secretaria de Política Lingüística (*Secretariat of Linguistic Policy*)

Number of Feature Films  
Years

## Support for the Promotion of Films in Catalan

The Secretariat of Linguistic Policy (SPL) has supported the distribution of Catalan language versions of foreign-made films with subsidies for the creation and publication of promotional materials for the Catalan versions (television spots, radio advertising slots, trailers and posters), in order to carry out publicity campaigns for each one of these films on the television, radio and Internet and in the press.

With respect to television and radio advertising, an advertising campaign has been undertaken for each new film through the media channels of the Catalan Corporation of Radio and Television (CCRTV): TV3, C33 and Catalunya Ràdio.

The CCRTV has continued to broadcast a small daily space of 30 seconds entitled "The Film Diary in Catalan", which is broadcast before the "Telenotícies vespre" (the evening news bulletin) and which details one of the films in Catalan currently being shown.

The SPL has sent weekly reports to the La Vanguardia, Avui, El Periódico and El Punt newspapers (which are in Catalan and Spanish) with respect to the daily selection of films in Catalan. The Avui (in Catalan) and La Vanguardia (in Spanish) newspapers have retained a section solely for announcing films in Catalan in its "billboard" section.

A list of films in Catalan has also been published (as occurred in the previous triennium) on the Catalan language web page of the Government of Catalonia and in the Teletext service of Catalonia Television.

### **Support for Showing Films in Catalan**

Copies of new films in Catalan have been distributed throughout the usual cinema circuits of Catalonia. Normally two copies of new films are shown in Barcelona, although never in the same conditions as Spanish versions, where a number of between ten and fifteen copies are usually shown. Other towns where Catalan versions of films have been distributed are Girona, Granollers, Lleida, Manresa, Olot, Sabadell, Tarragona, Terrassa and Vic.

Other initiatives in the area of films shown in Catalan are the cycles of children's films in local and county areas. The Children's Cinema Cycle in Catalan (CINC) has been organised since 2004. This project is the result of the initiative of several cinemas in numerous towns and the cooperation of the SPL. This cycles seeks to compensate for the deficit of films in Catalan on the market, to form an new audience for films in Catalan and to promote consumption habits with respect to cinematographic products in Catalan by means of attractive programming and a policy of low prices. Most of the films selected are those which have been shown commercially in cinemas and which are yet to be sold in a DVD format.

### **The Catalan Dubbing Service**

In July 2005, the Catalan Corporation of Radio and Television (CCRTV) initiated the Catalan Dubbing Service (SCD) in order to provide a definitive impulse to the presence of Catalan in the broadcasting of film on television. The objective of the SCD is to dub films into Catalan and to provide a televised format in order to incorporate dubbing into DVDs and other formats of domestic consumption. TV3 is responsible for the television dubbing of foreign films which are shown in commercial cinemas, and it provides this service free to distributors, so that they can include dubbed versions in their DVD /video productions; the service is also made available to those television channels which purchase broadcasting rights. In the same manner, the SCD administers the TV3 historical dubbing archives.

The list of films currently offered free to distribution companies for their inclusion in DVD format and which are also offered free to television channels which purchase the

broadcasting rights for a particular film now totals more than 8,300 films, to which 600 television series must be added.

Furthermore, during this triennium, the Catalan Dubbing Service has published a total of 168 films which it offers free, for use in DVD format.

Its web page offers information on all the films which have been dubbed into Catalan at: [www.tv3.cat/doblatge](http://www.tv3.cat/doblatge)

### **The Catalan Institute of Cultural Industries**

The audiovisual promotional policy and in a special manner, film promotion policies, of the Catalan Institute of Cultural Industries (ICIC) have as their main objective, the total development of companies which produce contents.

This involves the development of lines of support in the following areas:

- Project development.
- Specific support for the production of contents.
- Support for exhibition and distribution.
- Support for internationalisation.
- Support for public creation projects: festivals.

Obviously these objectives must be fulfilled within the regulatory framework of European policies, attending to the general dynamics of co-production which govern the sector and with the maximum relations possible with other agents, such as Television of Catalonia (TVC) or the Institute of the Film Industry and the Audiovisual Arts (ICAA) of the Ministry of Culture.

One of the objectives of the ICIC is also the empowerment and promotion of cinematographic production in its original Catalan language version. With respect to the ICIC area of action, which is limited to the cinematographic production of Catalan companies, an overall increase of Catalan productions and productions in Catalan has been registered.

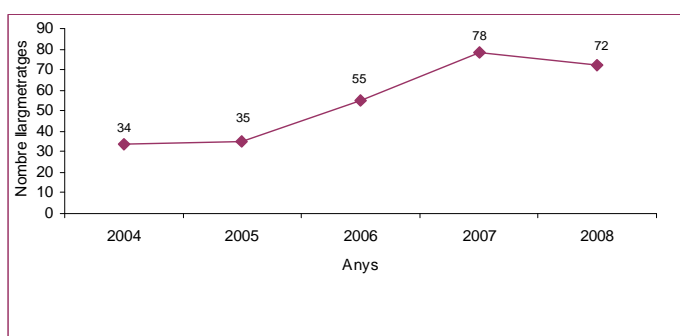
One must highlight the difficulties inherent in this objective, given the inevitable tendency of national and international co-production of Catalan films; inevitable due to the growing

overheads in film production costs and due to the need, as a consequence of European regulations, to consider artistic talent from any place in the European Union in equal terms.

Feature film productions in the original Catalan language version, in addition to those dubbed into Catalan may apply, in a generic manner, to a subsidy which will contribute up to 17% of production costs, with a maximum of 140,000 euros, and a subsidy of up to 25% of the investment made for the promotion and advertising of the first showing of the film in cinemas, to a maximum of 60,000 euros, which may be extended to 40,000 euros more if this investment is over 30% of the feature film production cost, i.e. a maximum overall subsidy of 240,000 euros.

This policy has permitted a significant increase of films made in Catalan during the 2006-2008 three-year period, together with a parallel increase of its market quota, as shown in the graphs below:

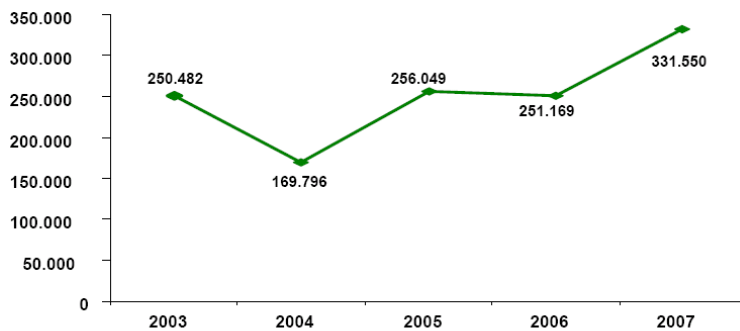
**A graph showing the development of the number of Catalan-produced feature films which were shown in Catalan from 2004 to 2008.**



Number of feature films  
Years

**The development of audience numbers in Catalan of Catalan-produced films. 2003-2007.**

*(Includes films in the original Catalan language version and films made in other languages which have been dubbed or subtitled in Catalan.)*



Fuente: ICIC.

Source: ICIC.

## Support for DVDs

The majority of films dubbed into Catalan for the cinema, have a Catalan version available on DVD. Some of the most notable films which appeared in this market sector during 2007 included; Casino Royale, Perfume, Happy Feet, Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix, Ratatouille and Scoop.

The Secretariat of Linguistic Policy (SPL) has continued its policy of subsidies in order to guarantee the inclusion of Catalan versions in DVDs and their distribution in sales points. The total provision to these companies for this item was 150,000 euros. Thirteen companies benefited from these subsidies for a total of 94 DVDs. The majority have obtained subsidies for subtitles, the creation of authoring, and publishing expenses. Products aimed at children have been given priority. The large companies in the sector, which are responsible for producing more commercial films, have not applied for subsidies although they have included dubbing into Catalan in their DVDs.

## Books

### The Situation of Books Published in Catalan

The data of the 2007 Interior Commerce Report on Catalonia (those most recent which have been made public), created by the Association of Publishers, reveals the situation of Catalan with respect to Spanish in terms of publishing production:

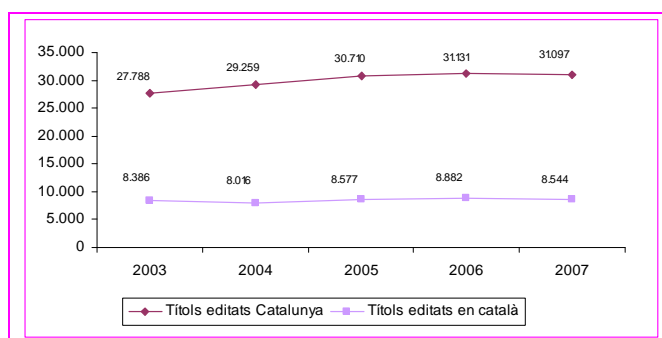
## The Development of Publishing Production in Catalonia. 2003-2007

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% variation 2007-2003	% variation 2007-2006
Titles published in Catalonia	27,788	29,259	30,710	31,131	31,097	11.91%	-0.11%
Titles published in Catalan	8,386	8,016	8,577	8,882	8,544	1.88%	-3.81%
% titles in Catalan / total published	30.2%	27.4%	27.9%	28.5%	27.5%	-2.70%	-1.0%
Copies published (in millions)	127.60	155.34	165.99	162.08	179.8	40.91%	10.93%
Copies published in Catalan (in millions)	22.94	23.60	25.06	24.62	26.6	15.95%	8.04%
% copies in Catalan / Total	18.0%	15.2%	15.1%	15.2%	14.7%	-3.30%	-0.5%

Source: Departamento de Cultura i Medios de Comunicación (*Department of Culture and Communication Media*)

The data shows how those titles published in Catalan total approximately a quarter of the total number published in Catalonia and around 15% of the total numbers of copies or books sold in Catalonia are in Catalan.

### A Comparative Graph of the Development of Publishing Production in Catalonia (rhombus line) and in Catalan (square line). 2003-2007



Titles published in Catalonia  
Titles published in Catalan

Source: Departamento de Cultura i Medios de Comunicación (*Department of Culture and Communication Media*)

As a result of the graph, publishing production figures (published and distributed titles) in Catalonia appear to have stabilised since 2005, with respect to both those figures which refer to total publishing production (in any language) and in publishing production in Catalan.

**The following table compares titles produced by publishers in Catalan in relation to the total of publishing production in Catalonia, by subject matter. 2007**

Subject	Total	Catalan	% Catalan/total
Social Sciences and Humanities	12.1	6.0	13.6
Comics	4.4	0.3	1.9
Dictionaries and Encyclopaedias	2.2	2.0	24.6
General Publications	6.2	4.4	19.5
Children and Young People	16.2	25.2	42.8
Literature	23.8	14.9	17.2
Practical books	5.6	3.8	18.8
Non-university Text Book	19.1	37.8	54.5
University and Technical /Scientific	8.5	4.9	15.8
Miscellaneous	2.0	0.7	10.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>31.097</b>	<b>8.544</b>	<b>27.5</b>

Source: Departamento de Cultura i Medios de Comunicació (*Department of Culture and Communication Media*)



## The Development of Billing in Catalan with Respect to Total Sales in Catalonia 2003-2007

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% variation 2007-2003	% variation 2007-2006
Billing in Catalonia (in millions of euros)	1,583.66	1,555.70	1,569.31	1,603.22	1,662.57	4.98%	3.70%
Billing in Catalan (in millions of euros)	268.37	235.12	235.62	245.59	253.15	-5.67%	3.08%
<b>% catalan / total</b>	<b>16.8%</b>	<b>15.1%</b>	<b>15.0%</b>	<b>15.3%</b>	<b>15.2%</b>	<b>-10.7%</b>	<b>-0.7%</b>

Source: Departamento de Cultura i Medios de Comunicaci3n (*Department of Culture and Communication Media*)

### • The Google Books Project

The Library of Catalonia and four other Catalan libraries have joined the Google Libraries Project in order to digitally process hundreds of thousands of books available on the public domain (i.e. which are not subject to copyright laws) and make them available to everyone via Internet.

The Library of Catalonia, the largest library in Catalonia, will act as a coordinator and interlocutor of the other four Catalan libraries which participate in the project: the Library of the Monastery of Montserrat, the Episcopal Public Library of the Seminar of Barcelona, the Library of the Trekking Centre of Catalonia and the Library of the Barcelona Athaeneum.

Its archives include special collections of high patrimonial value in Catalan, Spanish, French, German, Latin and English. Noteworthy works are those by Ramon Llull, Jacint Verdaguer and Cervantes.

- **Promotion Measures for Literary Production in Catalan undertaken by the Government of Catalonia**

Law 20/1987 of the 12th of November created the Institution of Catalan Literature as an independent entity of the Department of Culture, in which representatives of the publishing sector participate, in addition to writers (the Association of Writers in Catalan is represented with respect to its section in Catalonia and writers from the Valencian Community and the Balearic Islands, in addition to its translation section), the Ramon Llull Institute - as a social organisation for the overseas promotion of Catalan culture and language - and the Secretariat of Linguistic Policy. The College of Journalists of Catalonia and important personalities in Catalan literature also form part of its advisory board.

The objective of this institution is to ensure the promotion of works by those authors who write in Catalan both inside and outside the areas where this language is spoken. To this end it awards subsidies to literary artists, translators, screenwriters, students, etc. It also organises promotional campaigns for writers in schools and cultural centres, while administering the overseas promotion of Catalan literature through exhibitions on literary themes, participation in book fairs and contacts abroad with publishers, literary agents and centres of writers and translators. Furthermore, the institution has created and maintains a "Who's Who" database of current Catalan writers which was presented in book format in 1991 and which, since the year 2000, can be consulted on the Internet. It currently contains more than 1,500 accessible files on literary authors in Catalan with two or more published works, whose bibliographic record is available. Its territorial distribution covers the entire linguistic domain of the Catalan language in addition to the rest of Spain and abroad.

The Institution of Catalan Literature also organises literary festivals and awards direct grants for literary creations and activities. During the triennium covered in this report it awarded economic subsidies to the value of:

YEAR	Total subsidies (in €)
------	------------------------

2006	827,111.54
2007	1,247,310
2008	903,392

**Sub-paragraph h):** where appropriate, to create and/or promote and finance translation and terminological investigation services with a view, specifically, to maintain and develop in each regional or minority language, the administrative, commercial, economic, social, technological or legal terminology appropriate.

In 1985 the Department of Culture, a body with authority in the area of Linguistic Policy and the Institute of Catalan Studies, an institution responsible for regulations pertaining to Catalan, established the Terminology Centre TERMCAT ([www.termcat.cat](http://www.termcat.cat)). Since 1994 TERMCAT has been a consortium formed by the Government of Catalonia, the Institute of Catalan Studies and the Consortium for Linguistic Standardisation. It is currently governed by those statutes approved by Decree 108/2006 of 25 April, which stipulate that the objective of the centre is the general coordination of the terminological activities with respect to Catalan, the promotion and the creation of terminological resources, guaranteeing social availability and cooperation in the promotion and development of products of linguistic engineering which have a special involvement in terminology. It also undertakes the establishment and standardisation of Catalan terminological neologisms and the provision of the support required for administrative bodies with respect to terminology.

The Government of Catalonia, through the Secretariat of Linguistic Policy, guarantees the financing of the TERMCAT consortium.

TERMCAT therefore standardises terminological neologisms in Catalan language, i.e. the establishment of the most suitable Catalan forms for referring to new concepts which arise in scientific, technical, social and humanistic areas.

There is a supervisory board which carried out a total of twenty sessions once every fortnight in which 353 concepts were studied. Among those terms which were standardised during 2008 - the final year analysed- the subject areas in which Termcat is creating or created determined material are of importance, especially in the area of sports,

with terms from the General Sporting Dictionary, the area of the financial market, with terms linked to the Dictionary of the Financial Markets and the area of video games with terms from the Terminology of Video games. Priority has also been given to terminological cases from external requests or those with significant social impact, and care has been taken to ensure that each term subject to the consideration of the Supervisory Board has been subject to consultation by specialists who are representatives in the specialised area of the term.

In accordance with the participatory agreement signed in 2005 with Aenor, the Spanish Association for Standardisation and Certification, for the drafting and publication of the Catalan version of UNE norms at the end of this triennium, the official version has been completed and ratified by the Supervisory Board, with eleven new norms.

#### • **The Publication of Standardised Terminology and of the Criteria Applied**

During the triennium analysed, the standardised forms have been distributed through the Neoloteca, the online dictionary of standardised terms which is periodically updated, distribution was also undertaken at the same time through Cercaterm. Comments have been made on standardised forms of general interest which have been made available on a specific area of the Termcat web page - the Neological Window -, and complete information has been sent to those specialists consulted.

In order to ensure proper coordination between the standardised activity and the regulatory activity, the Philological Section of the Institute of Catalan Studies and its Lexicographic Offices receive specific information on all the terms studied, with all their related documents. Furthermore, periodical resolutions have been prepared which have resulted in the publication of the new approved terms in the Official Gazette of the Government of Catalonia.

#### • **The Monitoring of the Implantation of the New Terms**

During 2008 Termcat has kept two lines of action open with two bodies which, from different perspectives, undertake complementary approaches with respect to this evaluation task. On one hand cooperation has continued with the University Centre of

Sociolinguistics and Communication which is linked to the Scientific Park of the University of Barcelona, with the preparation of three studies linked to the area of sports. On the other hand it has participated with the IULATerm group of the University Institute of Applied Linguistics of the Pompeu Fabra University in the development of the ESTEN tool; a resource which seeks to facilitate the quantitative analysis of the presence or absence of determined terms in a specific corpus, establishing parameters of contrast according to the date of the texts, the type of form, the type of document, etc.

#### • **Terminological Neologisms and Cooperative Networks**

Investigations and Termcat have revealed the growing importance which must be given to the immediate detection of the needs and the maximum divulgation possible of the proposals. To this end, the Antenna of Terminology, the network created by Termcat in 2001, with communication media which use Catalan, has become a tool for the detection of real needs which has been created by the desire to publicise terminology in non-specialised areas and which has also provided specific divulgation to determined initiatives which are specifically aimed at the communications media.

During 2008, work has also been undertaken with another web-based cooperation initiative, which was carried out with the Open University of Catalonia (UAC) and which is determined in the Atalaya Project, an identification instrument for the terminological neologisms used in specialised texts which are divulged through the electronic publications of the UAC.

#### • **The Creation of Terminology and its Divulgation**

One of the priorities of Termcat is to create and facilitate terminological resources for Catalan society which respond to the needs of specialised areas. In order to achieve this objective, work has been undertaken in more than 50 terminological projects.

The main projects which were completed this year are: the *Dictionary of Financial Markets*, the *Dictionary of Nursing*, the *International Classification of Illnesses (CIM-9-MC)*, the *General Dictionary of Sport*, the *Multilingual Lexicon of the Industry and Terminology of*

*Video games*. It must be noted that, associated with this final product, video games have been created where users play with terminology.

This year the extension of the collections divulged through the Termcat website continued. Six new titles have been published in the Open Terminology collection, which brings together terminological resources which may be downloaded free of charge from the website of the centre and 10 titles from the Online Dictionaries collection, the majority were produced at the request of external specialised groups.

### • Terminological Assessment

During 2008 the Termcat assessment services continued working in response to all the demands for assessment requested by linguistic professionals and specialists from various social sectors.

The Consultation Service attended 3,681 doubts regarding scientific, technical or humanistic technology which have been made, using Cercaterm, Optimot, via e-mail or telephone, by language professionals from the linguistic services of administrative bodies, universities and the communications media, by companies, by self-employed professionals in the translation and correction sector and or by specialists in diverse organisations. The most consulted terminology corresponds to the areas of life sciences, human and social science, industry, information technology and new technology.

Cercaterm, the online terminological consultation service has counted 1,070,784 entries, a figure which represents an increase of 3% with respect to 2007. During 2008 2,617 new users of Cercaterm were registered, mainly from businesses, universities and other teaching centres, language professionals and diverse institutions in Catalonia, the Valencian Community, the Balearic Islands and other Spanish and international areas. Cercaterm currently has 24,534 registered users.

Termcat continued to cooperate in a noteworthy manner with institutions and organisations linked to fostering the use of Catalan. To this end, during the triennium referred to in this report, Termcat has participated with the project of the Secretariat of Linguistic Policy, Plats a la Carta (A la Carte Dishes), an I.T. application which is available free of charge to

the entire restaurant sector for the translation of menus into Catalan and into foreign languages.

#### • **Data for Public Consultation**

During 2008, Termcat continued to update the offer of terminological data for public consultation from Cercaterm once every two weeks. The incorporation of all the standardised terminology by the Supervisory Board during the year must be noted, as well as all the files from the specific investigations undertaken by the centre consultation service and of all the dictionaries published by Termcat in paper format or online. Furthermore, the number of files for consultation via Cercaterm, increased significantly in 2008, these files are duly labelled with respect to their source, so that users can work with these documentary references when considering or comparing the quality of the results obtained through consultation.

With respect to the website, Termcat continued to maintain its web page, in which terminological contents are offered which are related to current society. During 2008 the total number of visits to the web page was 813,376 (almost 2,230 daily visits), with 1,850,295 pages viewed. Of these visits 24.94% were new visits, 16.91% more than the previous year. Also noteworthy is the increase in the number of one-time users, at 14.54%. At the same time, entries to Cercaterm slightly increased by 2.81%, with respect to data from 2007.

#### • **The Development of Tools for Terminological Work**

During this triennium and especially during 2008, Termcat provided a significant impulse to the development of technological tools which facilitate terminological work. On one hand it provided GesTerm, a terminological administrator created with free software which is downloadable from the Termcat website. It has also finalised the development of the GdTweb, a cooperative terminology administrator which will allow those who cooperate externally with Termcat to work using the Internet with a terminological administration programme connected to the centre databases. These two tools, together with the already-existing GdT, complete the family of Termcat resources which facilitate terminological work with diverse aims from more than one location.

**Paragraph 2:** With respect to those territories distinct from those in which the regional or minority languages are used traditionally, the parties agree to authorise, foster and/or provide, appropriate activities or cultural services, in compliance with the above paragraph, if the number of speakers of a regional or minority language justifies this.

**Paragraph 3:** The parties agree, in their cultural policy abroad, to provide an appropriate place for the regional or minority languages and to the culture which these languages express.

The Ramon Llull Institute is a consortium formed by the Autonomous Government of Catalonia (Generalitat de Catalunya) and the Institute of Catalan Studies which aims to promote Catalan language and Culture abroad.

#### • **Associations, Organisations and Institutions of Catalan Studies**

The Ramon Llull Institute fulfils the task of supporting existing organisations for Catalan studies, bringing together students and experts in Catalan language and literature who have been educated or who are resident outside the linguistic domain.

The Ramon Llull Institute signed annual statements for 2008 regarding cooperative agreements established with the main international Catalan study organisations; the Anglo-Catalan Society, the Association Française des Catalanistes, the Deutschen Katalanistenverbands e.V., the Associazione Italiana di Studi Catalani, the North-American Catalan Society and the Associació Internacional de Llenguatge i Literatura Catalanes, in addition to the Federació Internacional d'Associacions de Catalanística (FIAC).

A subsidy has been awarded to each association for activities related to Catalan studies by means of these agreements.

#### • **The Divuligation of Catalan**

Throughout the triennium concerned in this report, the Ramon Llull Institute participated in the main fairs and exhibitions of a state-wide and international character related to the Catalan language and the learning of Catalan. The institute has also added the



organisation of acts in this area, such as conferences or round tables, to its participation in trade fairs and exhibitions.

- **The University Campus of the Catalan language**

The Ramon Llull Institute organises, together with the Government of Andorra, the University Campus of the Catalan language, which is aimed at non-Catalan speaking students so that they may extend their understanding of Catalan and integrate into the social fabric and natural context of Mallorca, Barcelona and Andorra after three weeks of linguistic immersion.

This initiative, which has now been held for seven years, has taken place in Mallorca, Andorra and Barcelona. Each course receives between 25 and 30 students of different nationalities. During the last event, in 2008 27 people participated from 15 different countries: Germany, Slovakia, Spain, Estonia, France, Hungary, Italy, Mexico, Poland, Portugal, the United Kingdom, the Czech Republic, Romania, Russia and Serbia. All have taken part in courses of 30 language hours of basic (entry) or intermediate levels and courses of 15 hours on diverse aspects of Catalan culture.

- **Participation in Fairs and Exhibitions**

*Expolangues Paris 2006-2008*

The Ramon Llull Institute has participated in the 24th 25th and 26th Expolangues Fairs which have taken place in Paris in order to present visitors with educational and divulgative material on Catalan language and culture. This year the fair was held under the slogan "Discover and Learn Foreign Languages" and included the participation of institutions and companies which represented 60 languages, corresponding to 20 countries, with German as the guest language of honour.

*Expolingua Berlin 2006-2008*

The Ramon Llull Institute has participated in the 19th, 20th and 21st Expolingua Fairs in Berlin. This is an international fair for languages and cultures which seeks to present the

different possibilities of learning a language and informing about cultures, languages and education programmes in different countries for visitors interested in learning languages and for professionals in the sector.

#### *The Frankfurt Fair 2007*

Catalan culture was the guest of honour at the 58th Frankfurt Book Fair, which was held in 2007. In this framework, the Language Area of the IRL organised different promotional activities for the understanding of Catalan in Germany:

- *Catalan classes at an initial level in German secondary school institutes*

*An introduction to Catalan authors translated into German in secondary schools*

*The singular and universal Catalan culture award, also for secondary school students in German schools*

*The International Catalan Symposium*

*The act "El català, llengua global" (Catalan, a global language)*

*The Language Show 2007- 2008*

In the last two international Language Show language fairs of 2007 and 2008, which took place in London, Catalan language and culture have been represented. The Language Show is a meeting point of language teachers, students, publishers, creators of innovative methods, language schools, organisers of language-based visits, representative institutions and more than 150 stands.

With respect to the Ministry of Culture:

#### **1. Book Fairs and the Delivery of Bibliographic Packs to Cultural Centres**

In international book fairs which Spain attends with its own pavilion, or through the administration of embassies, new publications which are displayed will include books and

magazines in all the languages of Spain, partly from the subsidies provided to editors of magazines and the publication of books. The same applies to those packs of books sent to libraries and cultural centres.

Furthermore, with respect to the mobility of authors overseas in fairs, conferences, etc., Spanish authors will participate in these, regardless of the co-official language in which they write.

With respect to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation:

The Cervantes Institute has signed various participatory agreements with several cultural institutions for the divulgation of the co-official languages as part of overseas cultural policy: the Ramón Llull Institute, the Royal Academy of the Vasca-Euskaltzaindia Language, the Navarre Institute of the Basque Language, the Galician Royal Academy of Language and the Secretariat of Linguistic Policy of the Galician Government.

The Cervantes Institute has been offering courses for learning the co-official languages since the academic year of 1994-1995. Several graphs are shown, detailing the development of the courses held over the last few years.

#### The Development of Catalan, Galician and Basque Courses in the Cervantes Institute

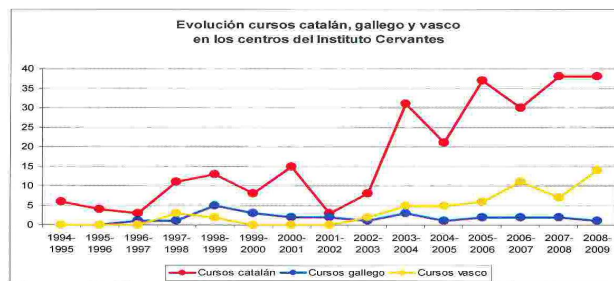


Gráfico 1

Graph 1  
Catalan Courses - Galician Courses - Basque Courses

#### The Development of Registrations for Catalan, Galician and Basque Courses in the Cervantes Institute

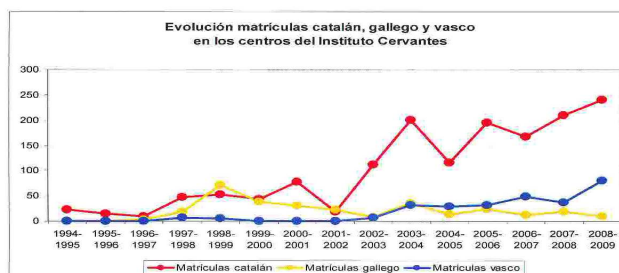


Gráfico 2

## Graph 2 - Catalan Registrations - Galician Registrations - Basque Registrations

### **The Application of Article 13. Economic and Social Life**

#### **An Investigation into Linguistic Use in Service Companies in Catalonia 2004-2007**

The Government of Catalonia seeks an instrument with which to measure the development of the real use of Catalan in the business environment using the application of the Decree of 28 December, through which the 2005 Annual Programme of Statistical Action was Approved. This decree includes, among its projects, the statistics for linguistic use in medium-sized institutions and companies, the statistics for the use of Catalan on the Internet and a system of linguistic indicators.

#### 1. Objectives and methodology.

The survey on linguistic use in small and medium-sized service companies was undertaken in three phases between 2004 and 2007.

It involved a quantitative investigation by means of on-site interviews to management staff of 1,804 companies in the service sector (company services and financial mediation, commerce, repairs, the hotel and catering industry, transport and other services).

#### 2. The Main Results.

With respect to oral service criteria on first contact with clients, it must first be noted that a large number of service companies adopt a linguistic criteria: specifically three out of every four companies (74.5%). Of these, the majority attend their clients in Catalan (56.2%), while those which do so in Spanish (17.3%) or in another language (1%) are in a minority.

Furthermore, if the interlocutor uses a language different from that used initially, almost all service companies change to the language of the interlocutor (90.8%).

In the area of signs (main and indoor), it has been noted that Catalan is the language which is used the most in the service sectors. 56.8% of all companies use signs which are mainly in Catalan, although 17.8% of companies mostly use signs in Spanish. The option of using signs in English or in other languages is almost non-existent. It must be noted that 17.8% of all companies use bilingual or multi-lingual signs which include Catalan.

The majority of companies use external documents (letter paper, stamps, publicity, bills or receipts and e-mails) in a single language: 48.5% of all companies either solely or largely in Catalan and 42.3% solely or largely in Spanish. It must be noted that Catalan is the most-used language in all the entries studied with the exception of two, that of bills and receipts and that of digital forms.

With respect to the development of the use of Catalan in companies over the last 3 or 4 years, the majority of directors and businessmen interviewed (52.7%) believe that the use of Catalan has continued during the above-mentioned period. It has also been seen that the number of people who believe that the use of Catalan has increased is relatively high. Approximately one out of every three companies consider that its use has increased either slightly or a great deal. However, the number of companies which consider that the use of Catalan has decreased, either slightly or a great deal is approximately 10.6%.

Finally, it must be noted that territorial factors also have an important influence in linguistic uses. In the areas of Girona and Lleida, the use of Catalan is higher than in the areas of Tarragona and especially Barcelona.

In terms of the subsectors studied in the three phases of the investigation, difference in linguistic uses have also been verified: the hotel and catering industry, repairs, transports and other services reveal a greater use of Catalan than in the business, financial and commercial service subsectors.

**Paragraph 1.** With respect to economic and social activities, and for the entire country, the parties agree to:

**Sub-paragraph a)** exclude from their legislation all provisions which prohibit or limit, without justifiable reasons the use of regional or minority languages in those documents which relate to economic or social life and especially in work contracts and technical documents, such as instructions for the use of products or services;

## **The Regulation on Catalan**

Law 1/1998 of 7 January on Linguistic Policy (LPL), established several general norms on the use of Catalan for the economic sector. In this way the work and business sector have become one of the main figures in the process of recovering the Catalan language.

The norms on the use of Catalan in the socio-economic sector are regulated in the following precepts of the regulations of Catalonia itself:

### Law 1/1998 of 7 January on Linguistic Policy:

#### Article 15. Civil and Commercial Documents.

1. Language is not a formal requirement for private documents. Therefore those written in any language are valid, without prejudice to the translations which civil, commercial or litigation laws demand for their undertaking if the language is not official in Catalonia.
2. Private documents, whether these are private or not, whatever their nature, written in any of the two official languages in Catalonia are valid and do not require any translation in order to demand their fulfilment judicially or extra-judicially in the territorial area of Catalonia.
3. The documents which are referred to in Section 2 must be drafted in the official language which the parties agree to. However, if this involves adhesion contracts, regulations, contracts with standard terms or general conditions, they must be drafted in the language chosen by the consumers and they must be made immediately available to the clients in separate documents in Catalan and in Spanish.
4. Securities of all types are valid, including those which represent shares in commercial companies which have been drafted in any of the two official languages.
5. The cheques, promissory notes, receipts and other documents offered by financial entities to their clients must be drafted in Catalan at least.

#### Article 30. Public companies

1. The public companies of the Catalan Government and of local corporations, in addition to their concessionary companies, when they administer or make use of the service granted, must use Catalan in a habitual manner in their actions and internal documents, on signs, instructions for use, labelling and the packaging of products or services which they produce or offer.
2. The companies referred to in Section 1 must use Catalan in a habitual manner in their communications and notifications, including bills and other documents of business, which are addresses to persons resident in the Catalan linguistic area Catalan, without adversely affecting the right of the public to receive them in Spanish if they request this.

#### Article 31. Public Service Companies

1. Companies and public or private entities which offer public services, such as those of transport, supplies, communications and others, must use Catalan, at least, in signs and in communications delivered over public address systems.
2. Written communication and notifications addressed to people who are residents in Catalonia by the companies and organisations referred to in Section 1, included in the bills and other business documents, must be undertaken at least in Catalan, without adversely affecting the right of the public to receive them in Spanish if they request this.
3. That detailed in Section 2 with respect to bills and other business documents is understood, without prejudicing the authority of the state to organise the aforementioned services when they are provided directly or through their companies and organisations.

#### Article 32. Public Service

1. The companies and establishments dedicated to the sale of products and the provision of services which undertake their activity in Catalonia must be in conditions to serve consumers when they express themselves in any of the official languages in Catalonia.

2. The Government of Catalonia must promote, with adequate measures, the increase in the use of Catalan in the area referred to in Section 1.
3. Signs and general information placards of a fixed character and documents which offer services for users of and consumers in establishments open to the public must be drafted in Catalan at least. This regulation does not apply to brands, commercial names and signs covered by legislation concerning industrial property.

#### Article 33. Companies subject to Agreements with the State or Subsidised Companies

Those companies which have subscribed to an agreement or cooperative accord with the Government of Catalonia or the local corporations of Catalonia, or which are beneficiaries of subsidies or grants from these bodies, must use Catalan at least on signs, in warnings and in documentation aimed at the public, at least when they are linked to the purpose of the subsidy or accord.

#### Article 34. Information to Consumers and Users

1. The data provided on the labelling and the packaging and the instructions for use of products which are distributed in the territorial area of Catalonia may be made in Catalan, in Spanish or in any other language of the European Union.
2. The compulsory data and the voluntary additional information which is detailed on the labelling of Catalan products which have denomination of origin, county denomination or quality denomination and those traditionally-made products which are distributed in the territorial area of Catalonia must be at least in Catalan.
3. The Government of Catalonia must regulate, through norms, information for consumers and users of determined sectors, and the labelling and instructions for the use of industrial or commercial products which are distributed in the territorial area of Catalonia, and in a special manner those of packed food products, hazardous and toxic products, such as tobacco, in order to guarantee the progressive presence of Catalan on these products, following the principles of this law, the regulations of the European Union and other legislation.

#### Article 35. Advertising



1. Catalan must be used in a general manner in the institutional advertising of the Government of Catalonia and local administration bodies, its public companies or concessionaires and other Catalan institutions and Catalan corporations under public law; this applies to all advertising undertaken in the territorial area of Catalonia.
2. The Government of Catalonia and local bodies must encourage, stimulate and foster, using adequate measures, the use of Catalan in advertising, especially on public roads, in order that it becomes the normally-used language in the sector.

#### Article 36. Professional and Work-related Activity

1. The Government of Catalonia and the professional colleges must foster the use of Catalan in professional activities.
2. The Government of Catalonia must stimulate and foster the use of Catalan in work centres in work relations and in collective bargaining agreements, company agreements and work contracts and its must promote the direct participation of trade unions and business organisations in order to attain this objective.
3. Collective bargaining agreements and company agreements may contain linguistic clauses focused on fostering the understanding of Catalan among workers and must guarantee its use in work centres and work contracts, pay rolls and other documents. The Government of Catalonia must stimulate the incorporation of these clauses in collective bargaining agreements.
4. Signs and information of a fixed character which contain texts which must be shown inside work centres and are for people who work there, must be written in Catalan at least.

#### Law 3/1993 of 5 March of the Statute of the Consumer

##### Chapter IV: Linguistic Rights of Consumers

#### Article 26. The Use of Catalan in Information and Contracting

In accordance with that established in Article 3.3 of the Statute of Autonomy of Catalonia:

7. Consumers have the right to receive information pertinent to consumption and the use of goods, products and services, and especially obligatory data relating directly to the safeguarding of their health and safety in Catalan.
8. Any party interested has the right to receive in Catalan; adhesion contracts, contracts with standard clauses, regulated contracts, general conditions and documents which refer to them or which emanate from the undertaking of any of the aforementioned contracts.

Article 27. The right to be attended by persons expressing themselves in any of the official languages.

Companies and establishments dedicated to the sale of products or the provision of services which undertake their activity in Catalonia must be in conditions to attend consumers when they express themselves in any of the official languages of Catalonia.

The following emanates from the regulation detailed above:

- The public companies of the Catalan Government and of local corporations, in addition to their concessionary companies, when they administer or make use of the service granted, must use Catalan in their actions and in internal documents, in signs and also in communications and notifications, in addition to bills addressed to people who are resident in the Catalan linguistic area.
- The institutional advertising of the Government of Catalonia, local bodies and public companies, must normally be in Catalan.
- Public service companies must use Catalan at least in signs and public-address systems in addition to written communications and notifications addressed to persons resident in Catalonia, without adversely affecting the right of these people to receive them in Spanish if they request this.
- Companies which undertake the provision of services in the territorial area of Catalonia must be in conditions to be able to attend consumers when they express themselves in any of the official languages in Catalonia and they must possess signs and general information in Catalan at least.
- Standard contract documentation, such as contracts of adhesion for the services of financial companies, insurance, supplies of water, gas, electricity or telephone and other similar services, must be immediately available to clients in Catalan and in

Spanish in separate documents. The right of the consumer or client of the service to receive documentation relating to any of the aforementioned contracts in Catalan, such as receipts and other communicative which derives from them is recognised in the same way.

- Indoor signs in work centres must be written in Catalan at least.
- After February 2003, obligatory data and additional voluntary information detailed on Catalan products with denomination of origin and of traditionally-made products which are distributed in the territorial area of Catalonia must be in Catalan at least. Among mass produced products, this measure affects wines, cavas and oils.
- The law also establishes the fostering by the Government of Catalonia of the use of Catalan in public services, in professional activities, in work centres, in work relations and collective bargaining agreements and work contracts and in general in work activities, professional, commercial, advertising, cultural, associative, sporting, leisure and of any other type of activities.

### **The Fostering by the Government of Catalonia of Catalan in Socio-economic Activities.**

Since the application of Law 1/1998 of 7 January, the Government of Catalonia has demonstrated its willingness to implement an application which has been agreed upon with economic and social agents and begin applying it in sectors which most affect the public and emblematic products. Those agreements signed in some cases and the monitoring of the situation of Catalan in large commercial centres, department stores, retail and catering franchises, with special attention to large-scale companies are the paradigm.

The Government of Catalonia reports that this policy of agreement does not stop it from demanding the fulfilment of the Law on Linguistic Policy in that which affects the rights of consumers and users. It considers, as such, that the implication of civil society, through non-profit making associations and bodies has a marked influence on the application of linguistic legislation in the advance of the use of Catalan.

The Consortium for Linguistic Standardisation offers its assessment and training services to local area companies and business organisations and to organisations in Catalonia and also established specific cooperative practices with local bodies, both in that which

concerns the establishment of determined plans for the introducing Catalan into the workplace and the resolution of specific linguistic doubts or the revision of texts and for the cooperation of actions which promote the use of Catalan.

### **The Promotion of Catalan in Cell Phone Terminals. The Elteumobil.cat Campaign**

*Elteumobil.cat* is the name of the campaign promoted by the Secretariat of Telecommunications and the Information Society (STSI) of the Department of Government and Public Administration Bodies and the Secretariat of Linguistic Policy, both of which form part of the Government of Catalonia. The campaign seeks to promote the use of Catalan in cell phones. Elteumobil.cat provides information on those cell phones which are available on the market in Catalan and which operators they may be purchased from. It also provides information on which services and applications of the Government of Catalonia and of the Catalan Corporation of Interactive Radio and Television may be used with cell phones.

The *Elteumobil.cat* campaign arises from the agreement signed in 2007 between the Department of Government and Public Administration Bodies, the manufacturing companies Nokia, Motorola, Alcatel and Sony Ericsson and the operating companies of Movistar, Vodafone, Orange and Yoigo. With this agreement these manufacturers agreed to progressively incorporate Catalan into cell phones before the 31st of December 2008 while the operators agreed to request the inclusion of Catalan as a requirement for approval in the sale of cell phones.

The campaign website ([www.elteumobil.cat](http://www.elteumobil.cat)) has been active since September 2007, a fact which was reported to the organisations involved in the agreement. Letters were sent by the STSI and the SPL to the main operating companies and cell phone distributor companies requesting that they inform their sales points about the existence of the campaign (Movistar, Vodafone, Orange, Media Markt, El Corte Inglés, FNAC, Miró, Milar and Calbet among others).

In total, 270,000 euros have been allocated between the STSI and the SPL for the advertising campaign, the production of the website, games for cell phones, the advertising spot and posters.

With these initiatives, the STSI has responded to the demand for cell phones in Catalan. According to data from the Observatory for the Information Society of Catalonia Foundation, 11% of the population aged 15 or over have a cell phone in Catalan, however the figures increase to 30% for those who would like wish to have a cell phone in Catalan. It has been calculated that between direct and indirect demand, i.e. those who state that they definitely want a cell phone in Catalan or that between a cell phone in Catalan and one without it, who would prefer to have a cell phone in Catalan, there is a potential demand of one and a half million users.

**Sub-paragraph b)** To prohibit the insertion, in the internal regulations of companies and in private documents, of clauses which exclude or limit the use of regional or minority languages, at least among the speakers of the same language;

**Sub-paragraph c)** To oppose the practices which lead to the discouragement of the use of regional or minority languages in social or economic activities;

**Sub-paragraph d)** To facilitate and/or foster, through other means, distinct from those considered in the sections above, the use of regional or minority languages

### **Catalan in Work-related Documents and inside Work Centres**

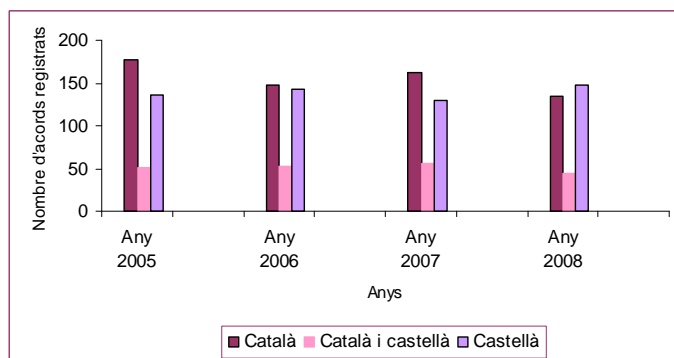
In compliance with that established in Article 36.4 of the Law on Linguistic Policy, which is transcribed in the first section of this article, indoor signs must be written in at least Catalan. Therefore, without prejudice nor hindrance to that which is in other languages, Catalan cannot be excluded from indoor signs.

With respect to the presence of Catalan language in labour agreements or collective bargaining agreements an upward trend has been maintained over the first two years of the triennium which concerns this report, although in the last of these years – 2008 – the presence of Catalan in favour of Spanish has dropped. The table and graph below show development over the 2005-2008 period.

## Labour Agreements registered in Catalonia, with respect to Languages. 2005-2008

Language	Year 2005		Year 2006		Year 2007		Year 2008	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Catalan	177	48.60%	148	43.30%	163	46.80%	135	41.30%
Catalan and Spanish	51	14%	52	15.20%	56	16.10%	45	13.70%
Spanish	136	37.40%	142	41.50%	129	37.10%	147	45%

Source: Servicio de Estudios y Estadísticas; Gabinete Técnico. Departamento de Trabajo. (*Department of Surveys and Statistics; Technical Cabinet. Department of Labour*)



**Number of agreements registered**  
**Year**  
**Years**  
**Catalan - Catalan and Spanish - Spanish**

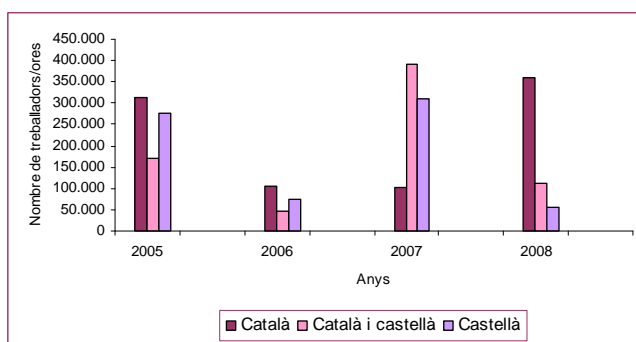
However, although the total figure and the percentage of labour agreements registered in Catalan (solely or together with Spanish) has descended in 2008, it must be noted that the number of workers affected by labour agreements registered in Catalonia in Catalan has increased considerably; as such, those workers affected by agreements registered solely in Spanish in 2008 were only 10.7 of the total. The following table illustrates this development.

## The Total Number of Workers affected by Labour Agreements registered in Catalonia with respect to Languages, 2005-2008

Language	Year 2005		Year 2006		Year 2007		Year 2008	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Catalan	314,435	41.20%	105,812	46.20%	100,984	12.60%	360,741	68.20%
Catalan and Spanish	170,730	22.40%	48,056	21.00%	390,639	48.70%	111,655	21.10%
Spanish	277,756	36.40%	75,132	32.80%	310,614	38.70%	56,852	10.70%

Source: Servicio de Estudios y Estadísticas; Gabinete Técnico. Departamento de Trabajo (*Department of Surveys and Statistics; Technical Cabinet. Department of Labour*)

## The Total Number of Workers affected by Labour Agreements registered in Catalonia with respect to Languages, 2005-2008



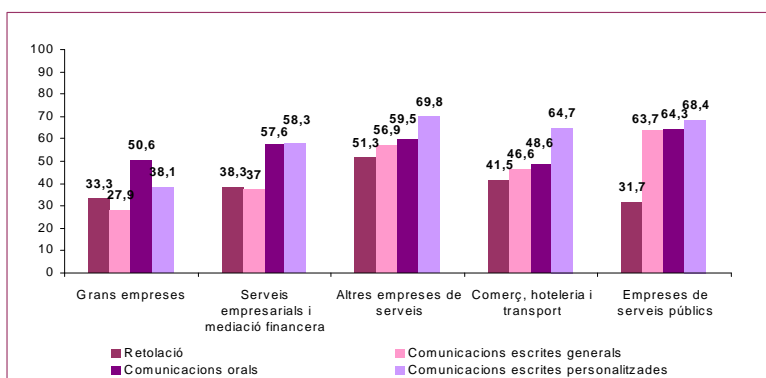
Number of employees  
Years  
Catalan - Catalan and Spanish - Spanish

### • Linguistic Use in Companies

The graph below shows linguistic use registered by official surveys in distinct areas (signs, oral communication, generalised written communication and personalised written communication). The data is taken from 3 surveys undertaken at distinct times (Linguistic use in Large Companies with International Scope, present in Catalonia, 2002; the Survey of Linguistic Use in Public Institutions (EULIP) 2004; and the Survey on Linguistic Use in

Companies (EULE) 2007. The integration of the information gathered in the three surveys and systematised in the System of Linguistic Indicators (SIL) offers this aspect.

### The Use of Catalan in Documentation and in Company Communications



Source: *Usos lingüístics a les grans empreses amb vocació internacional presents a Catalunya l'any 2002. Enquesta d'usos lingüístics en empreses (EULE 2007) i Enquesta d'usos lingüístics en institucions públiques (EULIP 2004).*

Large Businesses - Business Services and Financial Mediation - Other Service Companies - Commerce, Hotels and Catering, Transport - Public Service Companies

Signs  
Oral Communication

General Written Communication  
Personal Written Communication

**Paragraph 2.** With respect to economic and social activities and to the extent that public authorities have jurisdiction, the parties, in the area in which the regional or minority languages are spoken and as far as is reasonably possible, agree to:

**Sub-paragraph a)** define, through financial and banking regulations, provisions which allow, in conditions consistent with commercial practice, the use of regional or minority languages in the drafting of payment orders (cheques, letters of exchange, etc.), or other financial documents or, where applicable to seek to apply this process;

In conformity with Article 26.b) of the Statute of Autonomy of Catalonia of 2006 and Article 15.3 of Law 1/1998 of 7 January on Linguistic Policy, those contracts of adhesion, with standard clauses or general conditions, such as those of financial companies, insurance companies, water, gas, electricity or telephone supplies and other similar services, must be immediately available to clients in Catalan and in Spanish in separate documents. Any party interested has the right to receive documentation related to any of the contracts mentioned in Catalan in addition to receipts (for example) and other communications which emanate from these contracts (Articles 15.3 LPL and 26.b EC).



**Sub-paragraph b)** In those economic and social sectors which depend directly on their control (the public sector) to undertake actions which foster the use of the regional or minority languages;

The public companies of the Government of Catalonia and local corporations (e.g. Transportes de Barcelona, Ferrocarriles de la Generalidad or ADIGSA) and their concessionary companies (the license holders for marinas or ski resorts, motorways and toll roads, security, cultural installations or the cleaning of public roads, among others) when they manage or undertake the service conceded, use Catalan in their actions and in internal documents, on signs and also in communications and notifications, covering bills addressed to persons residing in the Catalan linguistic area Catalan (Article 30 LPL).

With respect to public service companies, such as those of transport services (buses, trains, aviation), supplies (water, gas, electricity) or communications (telephone, postal service), legislation defines the obligation to use at least Catalan in signs and public-address systems, as well as in written communications and notifications, covering bills addressed to persons resident in Catalonia, without adversely affecting their right to receive them in Spanish if so requested (Article 31 LPL), and on the condition that, if this concerns services provided directly by the state, such as the case of RENFE, Correos y Telégrafos and AEROPUERTOS ESPAÑOLES DE NAVEGACIÓN AÉREA, among others, it is the former which must provide the necessary measures for fulfilling this mandate, which in effect is fulfilled by these companies.

### **Linguistic Clauses incorporated into the Specifications of Administrative Contract Clauses of the Government of Catalonia**

Through recommendation 2/2005 of 5 May of the Permanent Commission of the Consultative Board of Administrative Contracts, the inclusion of linguistic clauses in public contracts was distributed and generalised, as agreed by the Government of Catalonia on 30 November of 2004.

This agreement of the Government of Catalonia seeks to give a new impulse to the policy of fostering the presence of Catalan in public contracts, which began in February 2003. As

such, the agreement established that the competent bodies of the Administration of the Government of Catalonia and of the bodies which are affiliated or associated must include the following provisions in those contract documents used for administrative contracts:

- To establish as a condition for the execution of the contract, the obligation to use Catalan on signs, in publications and in notifications and in documents addressed to the public when these have a direct relationship with the execution of the services covered by the contract.
- To specifically mention those obligations which the Law on Linguistic Policy and the regulations which develop it impose on the winners of administrative contracts.
- To incorporate as a condition for the execution of the contract, the obligation to use Catalan in those cases in which language may form a part, either directly or indirectly, of the product or service, in accordance with criteria of proportionality and modulation guidelines by the Consultation Board of Administrative Contracts.
- To establish as a reason for the termination of the contract, the breach of these obligations in those cases in which the breach has a direct relationship with the execution of the services covered in the contract.

This measure seeks to use the capacity of influence which the Administration of the Government of Catalonia may have as a client in order to create a demand for products and services which use Catalan on their labelling, their packaging and information for users, such that the offer of products in Catalan increases on the market and that all consumers may finally benefit. Therefore, the final goal of the incorporation of linguistic clauses in administrative contracts is not limited to guaranteeing the use of Catalan in consumption pertaining to the administrative bodies of the Catalan Government, it involves the creation of an influence which transcends the contractual area and which has an effect on society as a whole.

The Commission for Monitoring the Clauses in the Use of Catalan in Public Contracts was created (CSCUCAT). This monitoring began in 2006 and in 2008 evaluation was concluded with an application report which reveals the following:

- With respect to the evaluation of the fulfilment of the recommendation:
  - The inclusion of the clauses in the specifications is widespread.
  - The inclusion of an specific reference to the fulfilment of the linguistic clause in the certificates of reception, recommended by the CSCUCAT, is partial.

- The execution of the contract termination clause due to a breach of the linguistic clause has not been undertaken in any case.
  - It has not been necessary to apply the modulation criteria for the clauses as established in the 2/2005 Recommendation. These modulation criteria provide levels with which to modulate linguistic demand in a manner distinct to that proposed as standard practice in the clause.
- With respect to the impact of the application of the linguistic clauses in contracts on supply companies:
- All departments agree that the inclusion of linguistic clauses has not created problems with regard to a reduction of provisions.
  - No case challenging the linguistic clauses included in the contract specifications has taken place, either in the administrative or judicial sector.
  - In spoken communication between the contract bodies with supply companies, complaints have not been registered with respect to the inclusion of of linguistic clauses and the general view is that they have been received without problems by the affected sector.
  - Difficulties have occurred in some cases, with respect to the translation of instruction manuals for determined products in which the company subject to the contract was the distributor rather than the manufacturer.
- With respect to the evaluation of the effective fulfilment of the linguistic clauses included in the contract specifications:
- The information gathered reveals a high level of fulfilment in the use of Catalan in written documents, however it is certain that there is less oral use, especially in the services of the security and restaurant-catering sector in the public domain.
- With respect to the scope of the final objective sought by the government agreement:
- Supply companies have naturally accepted the inclusion of linguistic clauses and the capacity of the government, as a client, to determine what it purchases with respect to determined requirements.
  - In some cases, the incorporation of linguistic clauses in contracts has initiated the practice of including linguistic fulfilment required in oral services as an indicator of service quality.

- In the award structure for restaurant service contracts in the public domain or in the social services, the difficulty of reconciling the need to label products in Catalan with the requirement of awarding bids to the lowest bidder has been noted.
- With respect to security services, a deficiency has been noted in the linguistic competence in Catalan of staff. As such, the linguistic clause has already been included in the contract specifications for these services and non-fulfilment may therefore be a cause of termination.

## Conclusions

- It is too soon to evaluate the effects which they will have in terms of determined results and direct impact on private consumption; taking into account the fact that the acquirement of a large number of products with greater impact in general consumption is undertaken in a centralised manner, for multi-annual periods and it has therefore been necessary to wait until 2007-2008 for the application of new contracts with this linguistic clause.
- However, determined successes may already be noted, such as in the automobile sector, which has included Catalan in its instruction manuals for vehicles and mopeds, after undertaking contracts with the Catalan Government, such that these instructions are now at the services of the public. Success has also been confirmed with office equipment, such as photocopiers, printers and faxes made by various commercial brands, which have incorporated Catalan into their dialogue screens with the user in determined models offered to the public after the contract requirements made by the Catalan Government.
- Also noteworthy is the inclusion of linguistic clauses in the Single Plan for Works and Services of Catalonia (PUOSC) for the current four-year period, which will involve the extension of the application of the 2/2005 Recommendation of the JCCA in local public contracts financed according to the structure of the economic cooperation between the Catalan Government and councils, which the PUOSC itself entails.

In the second semester of 2008, in view of the aforementioned conclusions, and with regard to the need to adapt the 2/2005 Recommendation to the new basic legislation on public contracts; work on the drafting of a new recommendation was undertaken, the 1/2009 Recommendation of 30 July which, on the writing of this report has been approved

and which may be consulted at:

[http://www.vicepresidencia.intranet/Inet/img/Recomanacio\\_contractacio\\_tcm366-106629.pdf](http://www.vicepresidencia.intranet/Inet/img/Recomanacio_contractacio_tcm366-106629.pdf)

**Sub-paragraph c)** Ensure that the social services, such as hospitals, old age persons residences and shelters offer the possibility of receiving and attending the speakers of a regional or minority language who need care for reasons of health, age or other reasons in their language;

The Government of Catalonia promotes the impulse of measures which foster and ensure the use of the Catalan language in the centres, services and establishments of Catalonia. To this end the Government of Catalonia regularly organises general courses of Catalan for staff who work in health centres, in addition to specific courses which are adapted to the needs of the various health groups and courses which specialise in the terminology of health-related sciences.

With respect to health services in hospitals in the Public Hospital Network of Catalonia (XHUP) and primary care centres (CAP) which are not managed by the Catalan Institute of Health, CatSalut (Catalan Health Centre Service) service contracts include a linguistic standardisation clause which establishes the obligatory nature of undertaking the activity habitually in Catalan, respecting the right of the individual to a linguistic option, in accordance with the provisions and directives which relate to the use of the official languages in Catalonia. In accordance with this, Catalan must be used in signs, publications, notifications and all activities which bodies which provide services under CatSalut undertake.

The official sociolinguistic data available (2003) show that in the health sector, the use of Catalan in signs is above 90%. More than 70% of general and personalised written communications in this sector are in Catalan. The lowest figure for the use of Catalan is in oral communication, which is between 60% and 67%.

**Sub-paragraph d)** To ensure, by the appropriate means, that safety instructions are also written in the regional or minority languages;

## **The Labelling of Consumer Products**

Technology provides formulas for labels to be made in a satisfactory manner for the different agents involved in the consumer process (manufacturers, distributors and the final receivers of a product), however, those products with name and details in Catalan are scarce. Those of a traditionally-made character, with a denomination of origin, produced in determined counties and those of a high standard are the exception to this judgement.

Article 34 of the above-mentioned law regulates labels, packaging and instructions for the use of general consumer products which are sold in Catalonia. It determines that information and data may be provided in Catalan. However, neither the legal structure which enacts the determination of the Catalan Government to encourage this, nor favourable opinion from either consumers or business executives achieve a positive result in this respect.

**Sub-paragraph e)** To facilitate in the regional or minority languages, the information provided by the competent authorities on the rights of consumers.

The actions of the Catalan Consumer Agency with respect to linguistic regulation in the socio-economic sector.

The Catalan Consumer Agency (ACC) was created through Law 9/2004 of 24 December and is assigned all the authority of the Government of Catalonia with respect to consumers, which includes jurisdiction relating to information, training, education, mediation, arbitration, market discipline, inspection, the enactment of regulations, promotion and institutional relations.

Law 3/1993 of 5 March of the Consumer Statute, devotes Chapter IV to the linguistic rights of consumers and Chapter V to offences and penalties. The authority to impose penalties is that of the ACC.

During these years the ACC has continued with a series of actions which are aimed at the fulfilment of linguistic legislation. These actions have fundamental, complementary and often overlapping foundations: the publication of information on linguistic rights and duties and the monitoring of the fulfilment of this specific legislation. One of the fundamental channels for the publication of information is the ACC website, where, among the consumer subjects concerned, is a specific space dedicated to linguistic rights which covers consumers and users: [http://www.consum.cat/temes\\_de\\_consum/drets\\_linguistics/index.html](http://www.consum.cat/temes_de_consum/drets_linguistics/index.html)

## The Application of Article 14

The parties agree:

**Sub-paragraph a)** To apply the existing bilateral and multilateral agreements which link them with the states in which the same language is spoken in an identical or similar manner, or which seek to bring them to a conclusion if necessary, such that they encourage contacts between the speakers of the same language in the corresponding states in the areas of culture, teaching, information, professional education and permanent education;

**Sub-paragraph b)** For the benefit of the regional or minority languages, to facilitate and/or promote cross-border cooperation, particularly between regional or local groups in whose areas the same language is spoken in an identical or similar manner.

### Cross-border Cooperation for the Promotion and Divulcation of Catalan

Article 6.4 of the Statute of Autonomy of Catalonia establishes the following mandate for cooperation: "The Catalan Government must promote communication and cooperation with other communities and other territories which share linguistic heritage with Catalonia. To this end, the Government of Catalonia and the state, where applicable, may sign agreements, pacts and other cooperative mechanisms for the promotion and overseas divulcation of Catalan".

Article 12 of the same Catalan statutory text, which is dedicated to historical, linguistic and cultural links with Catalonia states the following:

"The Government of Catalonia must promote the communication, cultural exchange and cooperation with communities and territories belong or which may not belong to the Spanish state which have historical, linguistic and cultural links with Catalonia. To this end, the Government of Catalonia and the state, where applicable, may sign agreements,

pacts and other instruments of cooperation in all those areas which may include the creation of common bodies".

The Law on Linguistic Policy in Catalonia establishes, in its Second Additional Stipulation, in order to facilitate the adoption of common policies which may contribute to overcome the deficit in the use and status of Catalan, that the Government of Catalonia must promote agreements, pacts and treaties with the Aragonese, Balearic and Valencian autonomous communities and the Andorran, French and Italian states in order to foster cultural interchange between countries where Catalan is spoken. In accord with this regulation, the Government of Catalonia maintains cooperative relations with other institutions in areas where Catalan is spoken.

### **The French Department of the Eastern Pyrenees (France)**

In February 2005 the Servei de Difusió de la Llengua Catalana (Divulgence Service of the Catalan language) was opened in the House of the Government of Catalonia in Perpignan. The main objective of this service is to assess and to help institutions, associations and companies with respect to the use of Catalan. The Catalan Government also helps Perpignan city council in joint actions which promote the use of Catalan.

On 29 June 2006 a framework agreement on cross-border cooperation was signed between the General Council of the Eastern Pyrenees and the Government of Catalonia, which stipulated the objective of initiating close, cross-border cooperation between both institutions in order to facilitate cross-border exchanges between the counties of Girona and the French Department of the Eastern Pyrenees. The agreement seeks to improve the daily life of inhabitants and to construct a proper cross-border space of common life with a real cultural and linguistic community. The signing of the framework agreement also sought joint participation in advancing towards the preparation of the new 2007-2013 European Programme.

The Government of Catalonia cooperates in the same way with the Catalan University of Verano de Prada (France)

### **The Balearic Islands**

During this triennium, the Balearic Islands has adhered to the Cooperation Agreement with



respect to Linguistic Policy which was signed by Catalonia, the Basque Country and Galicia. Among its objectives, in addition to the promotion of their respective languages in the state and abroad, is that of cooperating and exchanging experiences with respect to linguistic policy and to promote their linguistic heritage abroad.

The Cooperation Agreement with respect to Linguistic Policy between the governments of Catalonia and the Balearic Islands was initially formalised on 17 April of the year 2000, in order to make the most of the efforts of both governments to promote the language. In this stable cooperative framework, joint actions in various fields have been undertaken, such as the divulgation of the terminology created by TERMCAT; cooperation with respect to the film industry, which facilitates the showing of films dubbed into Catalan in the Balearic Islands, with the support of the Catalan Government and cooperation in the area of technical staff and joint publications.

### **The Valencian Community**

Relationships in terms of language with the Valencian Community are upheld through the Valencian universities, with respect to cooperation with universities, the cooperation undertaken by TERMCAT must be noted with respect to terminology as well as that of the Secretariat of Linguistic Policy of the Government of Catalonia with those Catalan self-learning centres which are dependent on Valencian universities.

### **The Principality of Andorra**

Catalonia has also cooperated with the Government of Andorra, through the Ramon Llull Institute in the organisation of a campus aimed at university students from around the world, who study Catalan in a faculty located in a non-Catalan speaking area. This initiative seeks to offer students three weeks of linguistic immersion.

The Government of Catalonia has also cooperated with the Government of Andorra in the publication of a collection of texts called *Català fàcil* (Easy Catalan). This collection seeks to facilitate reading in Catalan language for learners, through the adaptation of recognised and famous Catalan or foreign literary works to different learning levels. Cooperation is also undertaken with the Government of Andorra in the maintenance of three self-learning centres in Andorra.

## **The Xarxa Vives**

The *Xarxa Vives* (The Vives Network) is a non-profit making association of universities which promotes relationships between the university institutions of Catalonia, the Valencian Community, the Balearic Islands, the French Department of the Eastern Pyrenees and Andorra in order to create a university space which coordinates teaching, investigation and cultural activities, while promoting the use and the standardisation of the Catalan language. The network now comprises 20 universities with a total of over 400,000 students and 30,000 teachers.

This university network provides more than 1,400 courses, 300 of which are diplomas, 360 are degrees and 740 are doctorate programmes, while 60 study courses and 930 master's and postgraduate courses are also offered.

### **3.1.2. THE BALEARIC ISLANDS**

#### **INTRODUCTION**

In the first part of this report on the use of Catalan in the Autonomous Community of the Balearic Islands, answers are given to questions from the Committee of Experts which are not answered in the contents of the report. These questions are as follows:

*Question nº 25 of the Committee of Experts. What is the impact on the Catalan language of the new Statute of Autonomy? Could the Committee of Experts provide information on its implementation?*

As the General Administration of the Linguistic Policy of the Government of the Balearic Islands has been able to observe, the new statute has not had any impact on the Catalan language, or if it has had impact, this has been minimal.

*Question nº 756 of the Committee of Experts. The Committee of Experts has requested the authorities to communicate their observations on the matter of the prohibition made by the police (the Civil Guard) to an Arabic and Tamazight interpreter regarding the use of*

*Catalan and the conviction of this person by the courts, as this person would have decided to speak a language which was not understood by the civil servants.*

After contacting the Office of Linguistic Rights of the Balearic Cultural Association (which the interpreter contacted in order to report employment discrimination for linguistic reasons), we were informed that this case has not yet been brought to trial. It must be noted that the interpreter was working for the Civil Guard and not the National Police Force.

### **The Application of Article 8**

**Paragraph 1.** With respect to teaching and with regard to that which refers to the area in which the above-mentioned languages are spoken, and according to the situation of each of these, without prejudice to the teaching of the official state language or languages, the parties agree to:

#### **Paragraph 1 Measures:**

##### **sub-paragraph a)**

- i) provide a guaranteed pre-school education in the corresponding regional or minority languages;

##### **sub-paragraph b)**

- i) provide a guaranteed primary school education in the corresponding regional or minority languages; or

##### **sub-paragraph c)**

- i) provide a guaranteed secondary school education in the corresponding regional or minority languages;

#### Catalan in pre-school, primary, secondary and pre-university education

The regulatory legal structure for education in the Balearic Islands establishes that:

- e) Pupils cannot be separated for reasons of language, i.e. all pupils, regardless of their origin or of the moment when they were incorporated into the educational system of the Balearic Islands, must be fluent in the two official languages of our autonomous community at the end of their compulsory education. The educational centres are responsible for applying the appropriate strategies in order to attain this objective.
- f) The linguistic project of the centre forms part of its educational project and must take into consideration all regulations when being drafted.
- g) The linguistic project of the centre is drafted by a commission and approved by the school council, the highest governmental body in the educational centre, in which the entire school community participates (mothers and fathers, pupils, service staff and the council).
- h) Basically, the regulation which governs the linguistic project of the centre is that established by Law 3/1986 of 29 April, on the Linguistic Normalisation of the Balearic Islands (Article 1.2):
- To make the progressive and normal use of the Catalan language effective in the official and administrative areas.
  - To ensure the understanding and the progressive use of Catalan as the vehicular language in the area of education.

In this way, at least 50% of school subjects must be taught in Catalan. Fathers, mothers or legal tutors may choose the first teaching language in an individual manner; this involves individualised treatment in one or another language. However, these children, when they reach the first course of the first cycle of primary school, must be able to receive, at least 50% of their education in Catalan, regardless of the language which their legal guardians have chosen for their initial education.

The objective is to ensure that the children learn to speak, write and understand the two official languages. It must be noted that the so-called *Decree of Trilingualism*, which the experts mention in their report, was revoked by Decree 67/2008, of 6 June.

With respect to the demand for understanding the two official languages by the teaching staff of the Regional Ministry of Education and Culture, it must be said that no primary or secondary school teacher may take the professional entrance exams if he or she does not possess linguistic resources in both official languages of the autonomous community.

The Directorate General of Innovation and Teacher Training initiated the Plan for Reception, Integration and Educational Reinforcement (PAIRE) during the 2008-2009 course; which brings together twelve actions, measures and specific programmes which seek to improve attention for late-entry students in the education system of the Balearic Islands. More than 4,000 students from 8 to 16 years of age, from 178 educational centres in the Balearic Islands have benefited from this programme.

This plan has become a fundamental instrument for the development of those necessary actions which will facilitate the equal treatment of different cultures, and will strengthen social integration and the capacity of students to learn to live together in culturally diverse contexts.

The PAIRE has been conceived as a broad-ranging plan which covers all those actions which late-entry foreign students receive with respect to reception, language education, the compensation of inequalities and school integration.

The Service of Education in Catalan, which belongs to the General Directorate of Administration, Organisation and Educational Inspection carries out the following actions for the protection and promotion of Catalan:

9. The publication of teaching materials suited to the educational needs of the school students.
10. Direct assessment is offered to 180 infant and primary education centres; this involves the Support Team for Teaching in Catalan, with offices in Palma, Inca, Manacor, Menorca and Ibiza, which is formed by ten assessors.
11. The actions of the linguistic normalisation coordinators for the compulsory secondary education centres of the Balearic Islands are assessed and planned.
12. The coordination of linguistic volunteers in the secondary education centres. During the 2008-2009 Course 19 centres have undertaken voluntary linguistic initiatives among students.
13. Families and educational centres are assessed with respect to the treatment of the languages in the framework of a multi-lingual reality in order to channel those initiatives which focus on the linguistic normalisation of the Catalan language.
14. The management of all standardisation documents for the teaching of the Catalan language with the regulated educational courses.

15. The promotion and coordination of the Xarxa (Network) programme – materials are used through a distance program via Internet. The materials are published in Catalan.
16. Together with the Educational Information Technology Service, a Catalan learning program has been initiated in line with the objective of facilitating understanding and the practice of basic abilities.

The Service of Educational Inspection of the Regional Ministry of Education and Culture is involved in the centres to ensure the fulfilment of applicable norms with respect to teaching in Catalan and the investigation undertaken by the Department of Educational Inspection with regard to the reality of teaching in Catalan and the real development of the linguistic projects of the educational centres.

In the area of formal teaching in the Balearic Islands, the Consortium for the Promotion of Catalan (COFUC) has carried out various initiatives.

The following activities have been undertaken for the Linguistic Reception Project:

- A complementary activity to linguistic reception during the school course. A training activity is organised which is complementary to the PALIC programme or the Reception Class.
- A linguistic reception activity (for pupils between 12 and 18 years of age) during the summer.

The following activities have been undertaken to promote reading:

#### *The Reading School*

The Reading School Programme seeks to promote the habit of reading and consolidate linguistic abilities in Catalan among the school population of the Balearic Islands, from infant education to secondary education, both in public education centres and in private and subsidized centres.

In order to attain these objectives, the Consortium (COFUC) offers two types of materials; book bags, as part of a loan scheme, which are available to infant, primary and secondary schools and reading books.

### *Book Bags*

The book bags contain books, various materials and educational proposals for working in the classroom. They are focused on infant and primary education and the first cycle of secondary education. The books created for infant education are: A selection of short stories *Biblioteca de aula*, *La rabosa i l'eriçó* (a story) and *La rateta que agranava l'escaleta* (a play); for primary education: *La rabosa i l'eriçó* (a story), *La rateta que agranava l'escaleta* (a play), *La filla del carboneret* (a story), *Na Ventafochs* (a play), *En Gostí lladre* (a story) and *Aladí i la llàntia meravellosa* (a play); 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 Books*

The reading books seek to bring secondary school pupils closer to classical and contemporary authors from the islands. They comprise 6 reading guides: *El bloc del bogamarí*, *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 plays and teaching material (support boxes and theatre play boxes) which form part of the content of the bags and the reading books. With respect to books with adaptations of stories, it has published: *La rabosa i l'eriçó*, *La filla del carboneret*, *En Gostí lladre*, *La cadenera* and *En Pere de la favera*. These books are accompanied by support boxes for the adaptations of the stories of the same title.

It has also published the teaching book and the support file *El capell volador*. Other publications have been dedicated to theatrical adaptations, such as *La rateta que agranava l'escaleta*, *Aladí i la llàntia meravellosa*, *Na Ventafochs* and *Na Blancaneu*. At the same time tool boxes have been created for the adaptations of plays which bear the same titles as the books. With respect to reading books, works by the following authors have been re-published: Joan Cardona, Isidor Macabich, Ponç Pons and Miquel Rayó.

**sub-paragraph d)**

i) establish a guaranteed technical and professional education in the corresponding regional or minority languages;

The Directorate General of Teaching Staff, employees of the Regional Ministry of Education and Culture, published a resolution in the Official Gazette of the Balearic Islands (the last edition was published on 10 October 2009), signed by their director, which establishes the bases for the regulation of the convocation of the list of candidates to provisionally cover substitutions in all speciality areas in non-university public educational centres which are dependent on the Regional Ministry of Education and Culture of the Government of the Balearic Islands in an interim policy. The regulation establishes that knowledge of Catalan must be verified in all speciality areas in public centres.

Catalan courses have been held and organised by municipal bodies, non-profit associations and trade unions and these have benefited from the series of subsidies which the Directorate General of Linguistic Policy implemented for this purpose.

**sub-paragraph e)**

iii) if, due to the role of the state with respect to higher education centres, sections i) and ii) cannot be applied, the promotion and/or authorisation of the establishment of university education or other forms of higher education in the regional or minority languages, or of means which allow these languages to be studied at university or in other higher education centres will be undertaken;

**Catalan in University Education**

The University of the Balearic Islands (UIB) has organisational autonomy for the use of Catalan in all areas of its authority, according to that established by Article 5 of Decree 170/2003 of 26 September 2003, which approved the statutes of the UIB:

*The Catalan language used by the University of the Balearic Islands, has, together with Spanish, the character of an official language and all members of the university have the right to use it. The university will normalise the use of Catalan in the area of its responsibilities.*



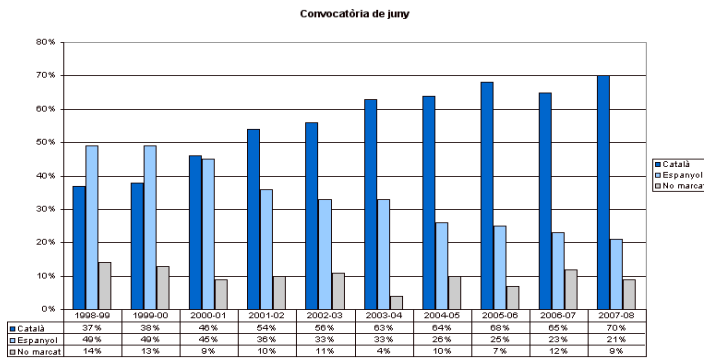
The University of the Balearic Islands is also the official institution for consultations with respect to Catalan. Article 6 of the above-mentioned decree states:

*The University of the Balearic Islands is the official consultative institution for all that which refers to the Catalan language, as established by the Statute of Autonomy of the Balearic Islands.*

As a language of common usage in its communications, its web page can be consulted at [www.uib.cat](http://www.uib.cat).

The use of Catalan in university entrance exams in the University of the Balearic Islands is as follows:

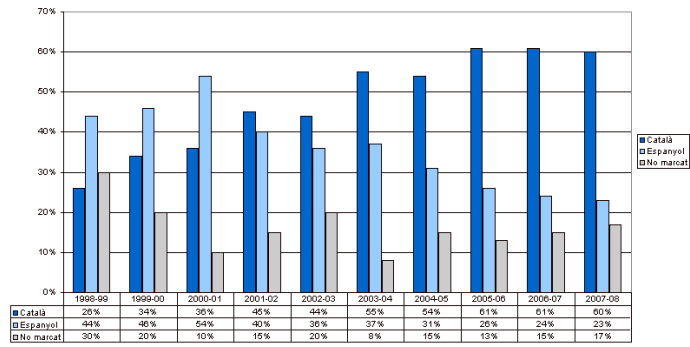
## June Exams



**Catalan**  
**Spanish**  
**Not indicated**

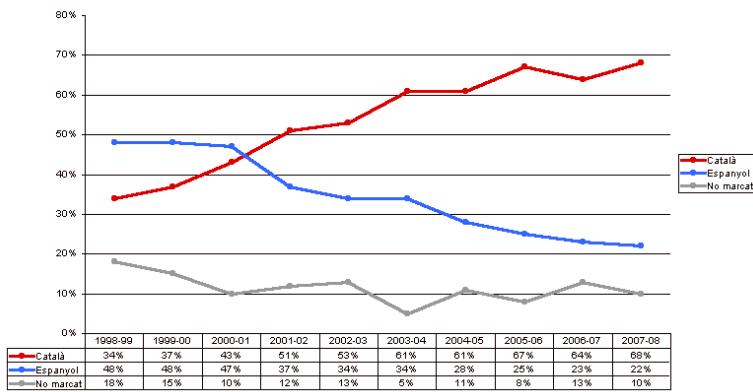
## September Exams

Convocatòria de setembre



Catalan  
Spanish  
Not indicated

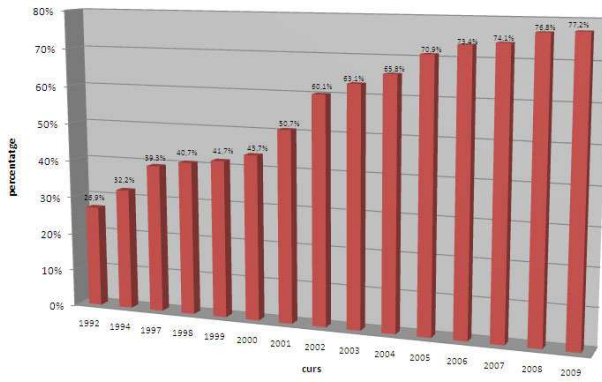
Evolució 1998-2008



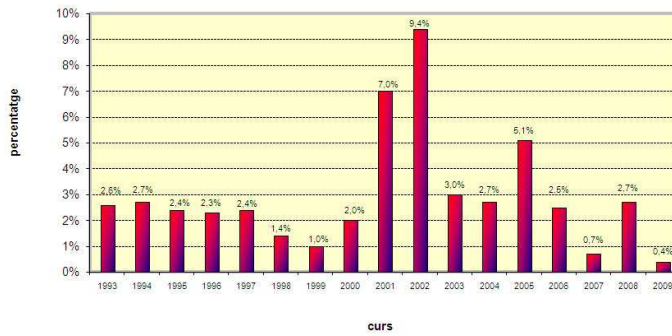
Catalan  
Spanish  
Not indicated

According to the Sociolinguistic Research Group of the University of the Balearic Islands (Gresib), the use of Catalan in the university entrance exams in June is as follows:

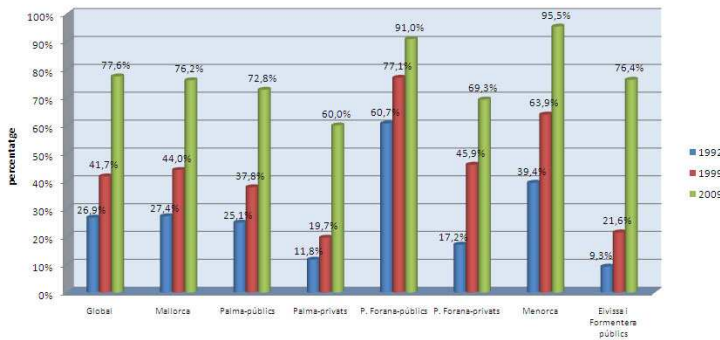
**The Development of Catalan in Selectivity Exams**



**Percentage - Course  
Yearly Increases**



**Percentage - Course  
The Use of Catalan in Selectivity Exams by Zones**



Global – Mallorca – Palma-public – Palma-private – Rest of the island -public – Rest of the island-private – Menorca – Ibiza and Formentera-public

sub-paragraph f

- i) to make provisions so that courses for adult education or continual education are undertaken mainly or totally in the regional or minority languages;

Article 6 of Law 4/2006 of 30 March, on education and continual training for adults in the Balearic Islands establishes that:

*With respect to the language, culture and society of the Balearic Islands*

*1. Within a multicultural world and in an autonomous state, the cultural, linguistic and social reality of the Balearic Islands, due to its range and size, will be taken into account in the development and the application of this law.*

*2. Those initiatives which promote the preservation and the development of the Catalan language and the culture of the Balearic Islands will be considered as priority actions in this area.*

*3. The public administration bodies of the Balearic Islands will ensure that those bodies and centres dedicated to educational activities for adults undertake initiatives and educational courses related to the Catalan language of the Balearic Islands and the culture, the economy and the society of the Balearic Islands.*

*4. The public administration bodies of the Balearic Islands will promote the understanding of our linguistic and cultural reality.*

*5. The Public Administration Bodies of the Balearic Islands will facilitate, by means of different programmes, the development of the sense of citizenship among the adult population, so that they may actively participate in equal terms in the access to cultural, economic and social assets and services.*

The Consortium (COFUC), in the area of non-regulated linguistic education for adults in the Balearic Islands has fostered the organisation of courses, seminars, conferences, self-learning centres and all types of educational techniques and strategies. It has undertaken different activities.

### **Catalan Language Courses**

The COFUC Consortium has organised Catalan language courses in different modes: non-intensive class-based courses for adults in Catalan for initial, elementary, medium and higher levels; intensive class-based courses for adults in Catalan for initial, elementary, medium and higher levels; Catalan language distance courses for elementary and medium levels; and Catalan language courses for foreigners, for Levels 1 and 2. It has also

undertaken courses for parents which are held in the same schools, where their children study in order to facilitate their access to the Catalan language.

### **Catalan Language Self-learning Centres and Points**

Since 2004 the COFUC Consortium has administered the CAL centres and the PAL self-learning points. These are areas which are equipped with means and materials to facilitate the individualised learning of Catalan and which adjust to the needs and the personal rhythm of each student. Different centres have been created throughout all the islands: the CAL of Llevant (Palma), the CAL University of the Balearic Islands (Palma), the CAL Ibiza and the CAL Francesc de Borja Moll (Ciutadella); and the self-learning points: the PAL Emili Darder, the PAL Son Dureta, the PAL of Alcudia, the PAL of Sant Antoni de Portmany, the PAL of Santa Eulària des Riu, the PAL of Formentera, the PAL of Son Servera and the PAL of Sant Josep de Sa Talaia.

### **The Catalan Language Educational Programme (The PELC)**

The PELC is an Internet-based Catalan self-learning programme. It is an online resource for learning Catalan.

**sub-paragraph g:** take measures to ensure the education of the history and the culture of that which is the expression of the regional or minority language;

The teaching of the history and culture of the Balearic Islands is included in all the curricular itineraries of the various education levels detailed in the previous sections.

The Department of Educational Inspection of the Regional Ministry of Education and Culture intervenes in order to ensure the fulfilment of the applicable norms with respect to teaching in Catalan. This same department monitors education in Catalan in the centres and the real development of the linguistic projects in centres.

**sub-paragraph h:** guarantee the initial and permanent education of the teaching staff necessary for the application of that established in paragraphs a) to g) which the party has accepted;

The plan for recycling and linguistic and cultural education is established in the ruling of the Ministry of Education and Culture of 20 August 2008, and the qualifications required are determined for the teaching of classes in and of the Catalan language in the non-university educational centres of the Balearic Islands. All teaching staff must pass a specific seminar on the history and geography of the Balearic Islands.

**sub-paragraph i:** to create one or several control bodies responsible with the monitoring of the adopted measures and of the progress made in the establishment or development of the teaching of the regional or minority languages and to write periodical reports which will be made public.

**paragraph 2:** With respect to education and with regard to that which refers to territories different from those in which the regional or minority languages are traditionally spoken, the parties agree to authorise, foster or establish the teaching of or in the regional or minority language, at those levels which are considered appropriate, if the number of speakers of a regional or minority language justifies this.

In 2008, the Government of the Balearic Islands was readmitted as part of the Ramon Llull Institute (IRL), and took on the functions of this institute with respect to the projection of the Catalan language and of the culture expressed in it.

The IRL promotes the presence, the investigation and the learning of Catalan and its reality in universities throughout the world, it fosters investigation work on Catalan language and culture and provides support and encouragement to Catalan entities.

In this section the agreement signed in 2008 with the Associació d'Amics de la Bressola (The Association of Friends of La Bressola) should be mentioned, which fosters teaching in Catalan in the French Department of the Eastern Pyrenees.

### **The Application of Article 9**

**Paragraph 1.** The parties agree, with respect to that which refers to the area divisions of the judicial authorities in which the number of persons who reside there and who speak the regional or minority languages justifies the following specific measures, according to the situation of each one of these languages and on the condition that the court does not consider that the use of the possibilities offered in this paragraph constitutes an obstacle for the proper administration of justice:

**a) in criminal proceedings:**

**sub-paragraph a.i):** to ensure that the jurisdictional bodies, on the request of one of the parties, undertake their procedures in the regional or minority languages; and/or

**sub-paragraph a, ii):** to guarantee the accused the right to express him/her self in his /her regional or minority language; and/or

**sub-paragraph a, iii):** to ensure that the demands and tests, be they written or oral, are not considered unacceptable for the sole reason that they have been written in a regional or minority language; and/or

**sub-paragraph a, iv):** to draw up in the aforementioned regional or minority languages, on request, those documents pertaining to a judicial procedure, recurring, if necessary, to interpreters and to translations without additional expenses for the interested parties;

**b) in civil proceedings:**

**sub-paragraph b, i):** to ensure that the jurisdictional bodies, on the request of one of the parties, undertake the procedure in the regional or minority languages; and/or

**sub-paragraph b, ii):** to permit, when a party in a legal dispute has to appear in person before a court, that he /she may express him /her self in his /her regional or minority language without having to incur additional expenses in doing so; and/or

**sub-paragraph b, iii):** to permit the presentation of documents and proof in the regional or minority languages, and if necessary use the services of interpreters and translations.

**c) in procedures before courts concerning administrative matters:**

**sub-paragraph c, i):** to ensure that the jurisdictional bodies, on the request of one of the parties, undertake the procedure in the regional or minority languages; and/or

**sub-paragraph c, ii):** to permit, when a party in a legal dispute has to appear in person before a court, that he /she may express him /her self in his /her regional or minority language without having to incur additional expenses in doing so; and/or

**sub-paragraph c, iii):** to permit the presentation of documents and proof in the regional or minority languages, and if necessary use the services of interpreters and translations.

**sub-paragraph d:** to adopt measures so that the application of sections i) and iii) of paragraphs b) and c) above and the use, where applicable of interpreters and translations, do not involve additional expenses for the interested parties.

The Chamber for Contentious Administrative Cases of the Higher Court of Justice of the Balearic Islands uses Spanish and Catalan without distinction (sentences, resolutions and orders).

**Paragraph 2:** The parties agree to:

**sub-paragraph a:** not reject the validity of legal documents drawn up within the state area for the sole reason that they have been drafted in a regional or minority language;

**paragraph 3:** The parties are obliged to make accessible the most important national legislative texts and especially those which refer to the speakers of the above-mentioned languages, unless these texts are already available in another form.

The Official State Gazette has signed a collaborative agreement with the Autonomous Community of the Balearic Islands for the free distribution to subscribers of the autonomous community who wish to receive the supplements which this public body publishes with the legal stipulations translated into Catalan.

### **The Application of Article 10**

**Paragraph 1.** In the area divisions of the administrative authorities of the state in which a number of speakers of regional or minority languages live, which justifies the measures detailed below, and in accordance with the situation of each language, the parties, to the extent that they are reasonably able, agree to:



**Sub-paragraph a, i):** ensure that the above-mentioned administrative authorities use the regional or minority languages;

**Sub-paragraph b:** place at the disposal of the population, forms and administrative texts which are frequently used in the regional or minority languages, or in bilingual versions;

**Sub-paragraph c:** allow the administrative authorities to draw up documents in a regional or minority language.

Ministries will respond individually with respect to the fulfilment of this article.

### **The Ministry of the Presidency**

- **Staff with an Understanding of the Official Languages and their Level of Understanding.**

Among the activities promoted by the INAP, as part of the Programme of Continual Training for Public Employees, is the teaching of co-official languages to the civil servants of the state government who are posted in the areas of the autonomous communities of the Basque Country, Catalonia, Galicia, the Valencian Community, the 'Foral' Community of Navarre and the Autonomous Community of the Balearic Islands.

For the teaching of the co-official language in the Autonomous Community of the Balearic Islands, specific collaborative agreements have been established which are signed each year and which have been signed since 1996 by the INAP and the Regional Ministry of the Interior of the Balearic Islands, as part of the development of the corresponding structural agreement which was signed on 5 April 1989, with the participation of the government delegation in the programming of the courses and the selection of students.

The following table details the main values of the training activities in the co-official languages from 2006:

Language	Year	Class Hours	Number of Students	total expense (inap and autonom. community)
Catalan (A.C. of the Balearic Islands)	2006	1,350	540	58,185.00 €
	2007	1,377	556	61,094.40 €
	2008	4,620	637	135,350.00 €
	2009	1,920	181	60,480.00 €

## THE GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF STATE CIVIL SERVANTS

Percentages in terms of levels of understanding of the co-official languages:

- In the Balearic Islands, almost all employees (76 out of 80) can communicate orally in Catalan with members of the insurance company (95%) although the percentages decrease in written use (80%) or in the full use of the language (59%).

### The Ministry of Employment

- Exterior and interior signs in bilingual or co-official language versions.

### The General Treasury of the Social Security

In the Balearic Islands all outdoor signs are bilingual, while 87% of indoor signs are bilingual.

- Information or advertising signs in bilingual or co-official language versions.

### The General Treasury of the Social Security

In the Balearic Islands approximately 20% of informational signs are bilingual or in a co-official language.

- **Requests received and answered in co-official languages.**

### **The Mariners' Social Institute**

In the Balearic Islands, for all requests for benefits, 97% (1,062) were presented in Spanish and 3% (33) in Catalan. Almost all the communications issued were answered in Spanish.

### **The General Treasury of the Social Security**

In the Balearic Islands requests in Catalan represent approximately 1%.

- **Staff with an Understanding of the Official Languages.**

### **The National Institute of the Social Security**

There are 40 people on the staff dedicated to the tasks of providing information and attention who understand the official languages of the Balearic Islands, which is 70% of their total number.

### **The Mariners' Social Institute**

<b>AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY</b>	Total n° of civil servants in the autonomous community	Percentage with respect to the total number of staff who understand the co-official language	N° of civil servants with a basic level	N° of civil servants with an average level	N° of civil servants with an advanced level
BALEARIC ISLANDS	43	93%	19	20	1

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## **The Ministry of the Interior**

- **Standardised forms available to citizens in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

Since 3 December 2001, the Spanish National Identity Document has been issued in a bilingual format. The number of these documents processed in the Catalan language during 2009 in the Balearic Islands is 145,642. The Spanish passport is not issued in Catalan, as it is a uniform model subject to the resolutions of the member states of the European Union, which does not take the bilingual model into consideration.

- **Institutional printed material available to citizens in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

The General Directorate of the Police has provided the following data for the Balearic Islands:

- Number and percentage of printed documents: 2 (100%).
- Number and percentage of material: 1 (100%).
- Number and percentage of signs: 6 (76%).

- **Exterior and interior signs in bilingual or co-official language versions.**
- **Informative Signs or Advertising Signs which are Bilingual or in the Co-official Language.**

In the National Police Force the percentage of signs in Catalan in the Balearic Islands is 70%.

- **Employees with an Understanding of the Official Languages and their Level of Understanding.**

Around 50% of all the public employees in each one of the Provincial Traffic Headquarters and Local Offices of Traffic based in the Autonomous Community of the Balearic Islands have an average/high level (Levels B and C) of Catalan.

The number and percentage of civil servants of the National Police Force in the Balearic Islands who use the two co-official languages is 362 civil servants which is 30.1% of the total staff.

With respect to the Civil Guard, the database for academic records of the Educational Headquarters of the Civil Guard revealed that 100 members of the force were registered as having a certain level of Catalan. On the basis of academic records, entries are only made on the request of the interested party and provided that they meet the minimum duration requirements of the educational activity concerned.

#### **The Ministry of Finance and Economy**

- **Exterior and interior signs in bilingual or co-official language versions**

In the land registry in the Administration of the Balearic Islands there are 15 signs, all of which are in Catalan.

#### **The Ministry of Justice**

- **Standardised forms available to citizens in bilingual or co-official language versions**

#### **The Territorial Administration of the Balearic Islands**

50% of all printed documents used in the administration are in bilingual format.

- **Institutional printed material available to citizens in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

### **The Territorial Administration of the Balearic Islands**

The percentage of bilingual printed institutional material is 20%.

- **Exterior and interior signs in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

### **Government Attorneys Office**

In the Balearic Islands, there are no signs inside the office. All signs outside are bilingual.

### **The Territorial Administration of the Balearic Islands**

All signs, both outdoor and indoor are bilingual.

- **Requests received and answered in co-official languages.**

### **Government Attorneys Office**

Some bodies, such as the Port Authority of the Balearic Islands issues all its written documents in Catalan.

The Chamber of the Superior Court of Justice also issues many written documents in Catalan.

### **The Territorial Administration of the Balearic Islands**

All communication is made in the language chosen by the individual member of the public. 10% of requests are received in Catalan.

### **The Directorate General of Registries and Notaries**

The statistical data referring to the use and availability of Catalan in the drafting of documents in Civil Registries in the Autonomous Community of the Balearic Islands, as detailed in the following tables, which refer to the number of inscriptions made in

INFOREG with respect to the language or official language during the 2007/ 2009 period, are as follows:

**NUMBER OF REGISTRATIONS MADE IN INFOREG WITH RESPECT TO LANGUAGE (YEAR 2007)**

		Number of Registrations				% of registrations				N° of Registrations	% of Registrations
AC	Entry Language	Birth	Marriage	Death	Ward	Birth	Marriage	Death	Ward		
Balearic Isles	Spanish	11,684	2,255	3,970	180	6.70%	5.10%	5.70%	5.40%	18,089	6.20%
TOTAL		173,427	43,948	70,021	3,349	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		

**NUMBER OF REGISTRATIONS MADE IN INFOREG WITH RESPECT TO LANGUAGE (YEAR 2008)**

		Number of Registrations				% of registrations				N° of Registrations	% of Registrations
AC	Entry Language	Birth	Marriage	Death	Ward	Birth	Marriage	Death	Ward		
Balearic Isles	Spanish	12,571	2,264	3,864	89	5.40%	3.80%	4.50%	1.90%	18,788	4.90%
	Catalan	4	2	6		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%			
TOTAL		233,346	59,613	86,688	4,728	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	384,375	100.00%

**NUMBER OF REGISTRATIONS MADE IN INFOREG WITH RESPECT TO LANGUAGE (YEAR 2009)**

		Number of Registrations				% of registrations				N° of Registrations	% of Registrations
AC	Entry Language	Birth	Marriage	Death	Ward	Birth	Marriage	Death	Ward		
Balearic Isles	Spanish	15,228	3,054	4,046	319	5.00%	3.50%	3.90%	4.40%	22,647	4.50%
	Catalan	6	10	11		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%			
National Total		302,306	86,164	104,200	7,267	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	499,937	100.00%

- Information or advertising signs in bilingual or co-official language versions.

**Government Attorneys Office**

In the lobby of the building, those signs announcing the office are in bilingual format; inside the office the signs for the offices are in Spanish

**The Territorial Administration of the Balearic Islands**

All the informative or advertising signs are bilingual.

- **Level of accessibility of web pages in the co-official language**

### **The Directorate General of Registries and Notaries**

In order not to repeat the same information, reference should be made to that included in this section in the Autonomous Community of Catalonia.

- **Staff with an Understanding of the Official Languages.**

### **Government Attorneys Office**

All the support staff are bilingual and has a high level of Catalan.

With respect to the state attorneys, all understand Catalan although with there is only one Chief State Attorney with a high level of Catalan and an official certificate (Level C of Catalan).

### **The Territorial Administration of the Balearic Islands**

90% of the staff understand and use Catalan.

With respect to the training programmes in the co-official languages for legal administration staff and lawyers, the Balearic School of Public Administration, which is attached to the Government of the Balearic Islands carries out Catalan education programmes every year.

**PARAGRAPH 2:** With respect to local and regional authorities in whose areas a large number of speakers of regional or minority languages reside, which justifies the measures detailed below, the parties agree to permit and /or foster:

<p><b>Sub-paragraph a:</b> the use of the regional or minority languages in the structure of the regional or local administration;</p>
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**Sub-paragraph b:** the possibility for the speakers of regional or minority languages to present oral or written requests in these languages;

**Sub-paragraph c:** the publication by the regional groups of their official texts in the regional or minority languages as well;

**Sub-paragraph d:** the publication by local authorities of their official texts in regional or minority languages as well as in Spanish;

**Sub-paragraph e:** the use by regional groups of the regional or minority languages in debates in their assemblies, without excluding however, the use of the official language(s) of the state;

**Sub-paragraph f:** the use by local groups of regional or minority languages in the debates of their assemblies without excluding however, the use of the official language(s) of the state;

**Sub-paragraph g:** the use or the adoption, and where applicable, together with the denomination in the official language(s), of the traditional and correct forms of toponyms in the regional or minority languages.

**PARAGRAPH 3:** With respect to those public services guaranteed by the administrative authorities or by other persons who act on their behalf, the contracting parties, in the territories in which the regional or minority languages are spoken and with respect to the situation of each language and to the extent that this is reasonably possible, agree to:

**Sub-paragraph a:** ensure that the regional or minority languages are used to provide a service; or

**Sub-paragraph b:** allow the speakers of the regional or minority languages to present requests and receive answers in these languages;

**PARAGRAPH 4:** In order to implement the provisions in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 which have been accepted, the parties agree to adopt one or more of the following measures:

**Sub-paragraph a:** those translations or interpretations which may be requested;

**Sub-paragraph b:** the recruitment and where applicable, the training of civil servants and other public employees in a sufficient number;

**Sub-paragraph c:** the acceptance, to the extent that this is possible, of the requests of the public employees who understand a regional or minority language so that they are posted to the territory in which this language is spoken.

**PARAGRAPH 5:** The parties agree to permit, on the request of the interested parties, the use or the adoption of family names in the regional or minority languages.

Law 3/2003 of 26 March of the Legal System of the Administration of the Autonomous Community of the Balearic Islands (Official Gazette of the Balearic Islands BOIB nº 44, of 3 April 2003), establishes in articles 43 and 44:

- Article 43

***The Use of Catalan in Administrative Actions***

1. *The Administration of the Autonomous Community and the bodies which comprise the instrumental administration must use Catalan in their internal procedures and in the relations between them. It must also use Catalan in a normal manner in the communications and notifications to individuals or legal entities resident in the Catalan linguistic area without adversely affecting the right of the persons interested in receiving them in Spanish, if they have requested this.*

[...]

- Article 44

***The Use of Catalan in Administrative Procedures***

1. *In the administrative procedures undertaken by the Administration of the Autonomous Community and the bodies which comprise the instrumental administration, Catalan must be used without adversely affecting the right of the persons interested in presenting written forms and documents, to make statements and, if requested, to receive notifications in Spanish.*

Law 3/1986 of 29 April on the Linguistic Standardisation of the Balearic Islands, establishes the official uses of Catalan in Section II:

- Article 6

1. *Catalan, as the language of the Autonomous Community of the Balearic Islands, is also the language of the autonomous government, of the parliament and of the island councils and in general of the public administration, of the local administration bodies and of the public corporations and institutions which are subsidiaries of the autonomous community.*
2. *Catalan and Spanish are official languages in the Autonomous Community of the Balearic Islands and must be used in a mandatory fashion by the administrative bodies in the manner regulated by the law.*

- Article 7

1. *The laws approved by the parliament of the autonomous community, the legislative decrees, the legal provisions and the official resolutions of the public administration must be published in Catalan and in Spanish in the Official Gazette of the Autonomous Community of the Balearic Islands.*
2. *With respect to language, documentation deriving from the administrative activities, notifications, forms and printed documents from the above-mentioned public bodies drafted in Catalan are officially valid and have full legal effect.*

- Article 8

1. *The public has the right to use Catalan, orally or in a written form in its relations with the public administration bodies in the territorial area of the autonomous community.*
2. *The copies or certificates issued by the public bodies of the autonomous community must be issued in Catalan unless the interested party or the person or body which requires them requests a version in Spanish.*
3. *In the Balearic Islands administrative actions are valid and fully effective whatever the official language used.*

- Article 9

- 1. The government of the Autonomous Community of the Balearic Islands must regulate, through reglamentary provisions, the normal use, ether orally or in written form, of the Catalan language in the administrative activities of the bodies under its authority.*
- 2. The government of the Autonomous Community of the Balearic Islands must promote, in accordance with the responsible bodies, the standardisation of the Catalan language, either orally or in written form, in the public registries which are not subsidiaries of the autonomous community.*
- 3. The island councils and local corporations must regulate the use of the Catalan language in the area of their authority in accordance with the principles and norms of this law.*

*- Article 10*

- 3. The public documents executed in the Balearic Islands must be drawn up in the official language chosen by the executor, or if there is more than one executor, this will be undertaken in the language which the latter agree upon.  
In the event of disagreement, the documents will be drawn up in both languages.  
The copies will be issued in the language used in the matrix.*
- 4. The public authorities which act in the autonomous community must ensure that all the official printed models used in the public administration bodies and which are available to the public, are written in Catalan and in Spanish.*

*- Article 11*

- 1. In the territorial area of the autonomous community of the Balearic Islands, all members of the public have the right to approach the Department of Justice in the official language which they deem convenient to use, without the demand for any type of translation being made. Moreover, this fact cannot be used to justify delays in the processing of their requests.*
- 2. With respect to language, all actions and documents which are written, undertaken or drawn up in Catalan are totally valid and effective before the courts and the judges of the Balearic Islands.  
In all events, the interested parties have the right to be informed in the language which they choose.*

3. *The government of the autonomous community must promote the progressive standardisation of the use of the Catalan language in the Department of Justice in the Balearic Islands in accord with the corresponding bodies.*

*- Article 12*

1. *With respect to the registration of documents in the public records of the autonomous community, the entries must be made in the official language in which the document was declared, executed or drafted, or in which the declaration has been made. If the document is bilingual, it will be drafted in the official language chosen by the person who presented it in the registry. In all events, the entries are to be made in the language requested by the interested party or by mutual agreement.*

2. *With respect to the issuing of certificates by civil servants in these registries, the translation of any of the official languages of the autonomous community must be guaranteed, in accordance with the wishes of the person making the request.*

*- Article 14*

1. *The place names of the Balearic Islands are officially recognised in Catalan only.*

2. *It is the responsibility of the Government of the Autonomous Community, in accordance with the assessment of the University of the Balearic Islands, to determine the official names of the municipalities, territories, population centres, main roads between towns in general and place names of the autonomous community.*

*The names of urban roads must be determined by the corresponding councils, also in accordance with the above-mentioned assessment, giving preference to the commonly-used, traditional toponym and to autochthonous cultural elements.*

3. *These names are legal to all effects and signs must coincide with them. The government of the autonomous community must regulate the normalisation of the lettering on public signs, respecting in all events, the international regulations which the state has subscribed to.*

- Article 15

- 1. Public signs will be produced in Catalan and accompanied, if necessary, by graphic signs which facilitate their understanding to non-Catalan speakers. Signs in both Catalan and in Spanish will be used when sociolinguistic circumstances so dictate.*
- 2. On all bilingual signs, indications and written information in general, the first line of information must be in Catalan, as the language of the Balearic Islands and the second in Spanish.*
- 3. On all public transport services, printed documents, notifications and communications for public services must be in Catalan and in Spanish.*

- Article 16

- 1. In order to make effective those rights recognised by that established in this law, the public authorities must foster the corresponding measures, steps toward the progressive training of personnel of the public administration bodies and the public companies in the Balearic Islands in the use of Catalan.*
- 2. In the professional entrance exams which are undertaken for access to positions in administrative bodies in the territorial area of the Balearic Islands, the level of understanding of the two official languages must be taken into account, among other merits and the respective criteria for each professional level will be determined by the administrative body.*

Furthermore, Decree 100/1990 is also applicable, which regulates the use of the official languages of the administrative bodies of the Autonomous Community of the Balearic Islands. The General Directorate of Linguistic Policy has sent a leaflet to all autonomous community employees which explains how this decree should be applied. During 2008, the Autonomous Community of the Balearic Islands adopted the linguistic and cultural domain “.cat” for its web page, at [www.illesbalears.cat](http://www.illesbalears.cat).

The General Directorate of Mobility for the Regional Ministry of Transport and Territorial Planning of the Government of the Balearic Islands is reintroducing Catalan as the main language of communication with users of Balearic Islands transportation.

With the transfer of the Indexplà website tool by the Catalan Government, the General Directorate of Linguistic Policy will be able to evaluate the use of Catalan in the autonomous administrative bodies.

Article 14 of Law 3/1986 of 29 April on the linguistic standardisation of the Balearic Islands refers to toponyms, as can be seen in the previous section.

### **The Application of Article 11**

**Paragraph 1.** For the speakers of regional or minority languages, in the territories in which these languages are spoken, in accordance with the situation of each one of these and to the extent that the public authorities, in a direct or indirect manner have the authority, attributions or a role to play in the aforementioned area, while respecting the principles of independence and autonomy of the communication media, the parties agree:

**Sub-paragraph a, i):** to the extent in which the radio and the television have a public service role, a: to guarantee the creation of at least one radio station and one television channel in the regional or minority languages;

**Sub-paragraph b, i):** to foster and/or facilitate the creation of at least one radio station in the regional or minority languages;

**Sub-paragraph c, i)** to foster and/or facilitate the creation of at least one television channel in the regional or minority languages;

The public body Radiotelevision of the Balearic Islands (EPRTVIB) was founded on 26 March 2004, in the development of the law of its creation in May 1985, integrating the autonomous public radio and television companies under the company name IB3.

The current model of IB3 offers all of its programmes in Catalan, using standard Catalan in all its productions, as this is another variety of Catalan which the speakers of the language may use in a formal space such as that offered by a public communications channel.

Since 2008 the University of the Balearic Islands (as the institution of maximum reference in terms of linguistic matters) provides services of linguistic assessment to the public body Radiotelevision of the Balearic Islands.

Apart from RTVE, which applies a brief disconnection (changeover of transmission) from its state (Spanish) programming, which is broadcast in Catalan, no other state area channel will be compelled to use Catalan in its habitual programming. The use of Catalan will be limited to autonomous, island and local television channels and those from other Catalan-speaking territories. The TV3 signal received in the Balearic Islands today is that broadcast internationally.

The presence of the Catalan language in DTT in the local television channels of the Balearic Islands is regulated by Decree 31/2006 of the 31st of March by the Government of the Balearic Islands, which regulates the legal system of DTT concessions in the area of the Balearic Islands. The text established the demand level of the language in the broadcasts of these channels, which must be at least 51%, of the broadcasting time in each one of the time slots.

The agreement on audiovisual material which was signed by the Government of the Balearic Islands and the Catalan Government has been mentioned previously.

The General Directorate of Linguistic Policy promotes the broadcasting of Real Mallorca football team matches in Catalan on the COPE Mallorca radio station and two programmes (Calaix de sastre, which deals with linguistic problems, and disconnection (transmission changeover) programmes which broadcast music in Catalan) on the same station in Menorca.

<p><b>Sub-paragraph d:</b> to foster and/or facilitate the production and dissemination of audio and audiovisual works in the regional or minority languages;</p>
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The production and dissemination of audio and audiovisual works in the regional or minority languages is fostered and facilitated through subsidies from the Ramon Llull Institute, the Institute of Balearic Studies and the General Directorate of Culture.

As responsibilities in cultural matters are transferred to each one of the four island councils, these are largely responsible for the promotion of the production and broadcasting of audio and audiovisual works.

**Sub-paragraph e, i):** to foster and/or facilitate the creation and/or maintenance of at least one press body in the regional or minority languages;

The General Directorate of Linguistic Policy has signed an annual subsidy agreement with the Press Association of Mallorca (Associació de Premsa Forana de Mallorca) which produces some fifty publications in Catalan. This same Directorate General offers a series of subsidies for publications written entirely in Catalan. In 2009 41 requests were presented and 39 written publications were included in this line of subsidies.

All the contract awards for subsidies with respect to the communications media offered by the General Directorate of Communication of the Regional Ministry of the Presidency give higher scores to those media which demonstrate a greater use of Catalan.

**Sub-paragraph f, ii):** to extend the existing measures of financial assistance for audiovisual productions in regional or minority languages;

**Sub-paragraph g:** to support the training of journalists and other staff for those communications media which use the regional or minority languages.

**Paragraph 2:** The parties agree to guarantee the freedom of direct reception for radio and television broadcasts from neighbouring countries in a language which is spoken in an identical or similar manner to a regional or minority language, and to not oppose the broadcasting of radio and television broadcasts of neighbouring countries in this language.

They are also obliged to ensure that no restriction on the freedom of expression and the free circulation of information in a language spoken in an identical or similar manner to a regional or minority language is imposed. The exercise of the freedoms mentioned above, which entail duties and responsibilities, may be subject to certain procedures, conditions, restrictions or sanctions established by the law, which constitute necessary measures in a democratic society for national security, territorial integrity or public safety, the defence of order and the prevention of crime, the protection of health or morality, the protection of reputation or the rights of others, in order to prevent the disclosure of confidential information or to guarantee the authority and the impartiality of the judiciary.

**Paragraph 3:** The parties agree to ensure that the interests of the speakers of regional or minority languages are represented or taken into consideration in the framework of the structures which may be created in compliance with the law, in order to guarantee the freedom and plurality of the media.

This information is not possessed by the Government of the Balearic Islands, given that a socio-linguistic survey should be held with regard to this matter; this is a measure which has not been undertaken.

Finally, the General Directorate of Linguistic Policy has commissioned a survey to be carried out by Ibestat (The Statistical Institute of the Balearic Islands). The proposed questionnaire seeks to evaluate the current situation of Catalan in the Balearic Islands in order to compare the data with other previous surveys. It also seeks to obtain information on the understanding, the use and the attitudes of the public with respect to Catalan.

## **The Application of Article 12**

**Paragraph 1.** With respect to activities and cultural services, especially libraries, video libraries, cultural centres, museums, archives, academies, theatres and cinemas, in addition to literary works and film production, traditional cultural expression, festivals, cultural industries, including, in particular, the use of new technology, the parties, in what is referred to as the territory in which the aforementioned languages are spoken, and to the extent in which the public authorities have authority, attributions or a role to play in the area, agree to:

**Sub-paragraph a):** foster the expression of - and initiatives in - the regional or minority languages and aid the different means of access to works produced in these languages;

With reference to the autonomous community:

The General Directorate of Culture of the Government of the Balearic Islands seeks, among other objectives, the promotion and divulgation of the culture of the Balearic Islands. This means that in all the initiatives undertaken by this General Directorate there is a special sensitivity to the use of the Catalan language.

The following actions must be emphasised in this area:

#### **Publications**

All the publications of books and bibliographic material produced by the General Directorate of Culture and by the cultural centres it administers are produced in the Catalan language

- **The Promotion and Divulgation of the Fine Arts**

The exhibitions organised by the General Directorate of Culture are undertaken in Catalan. The catalogues and other informative material are printed in bilingual or even trilingual versions (Catalan, Spanish, English).

- **The “Viu la Cultura” Programme**

This programme uses Catalan exclusively, both in its activities and in catalogues and printed informational material; it is aimed at showing students in educational centres of the Balearic Islands the area’s historical and artistic heritage and its cultural reality through cultural activities, visits to museums, cultural centres, etc.

#### **Libraries**

The libraries administered by the Directorate General of Culture of the Government of the Balearic Islands undertake all their activities in Catalan and use this language in signs and printed documents, etc. The acquisition of bibliographic funds for libraries is mainly undertaken in Catalan.

Those libraries administered by the Government of the Balearic Islands hold copies of all works published in Catalan.

Those libraries administered by the Government of the Balearic Islands participate in the “You Ask” programme, which is coordinated by the Ministry of Culture with the autonomous communities, which allows the public to access the libraries of different autonomous communities via Internet, requesting information and communicating doubts and other questions. Users can ask questions in Catalan.

- **Archives and Museums**

All the publications, exhibitions and informative material produced by the archives and museums administered by the Directorate General of Culture are in Catalan or where applicable, in a bilingual or even trilingual version (Catalan, Spanish, English), and these bodies use Catalan language in their other activities, printed documents, signs, etc.

- **Theatre, Music and Traditional Cultural Activities**

The Directorate General of Culture promotes theatre, musical and traditional cultural activities undertaken in Catalan without prejudice to the fact that some specific representations may be made in Spanish, especially if held outside the area of the Balearic Islands or in those areas where Catalan is spoken. The Directorate General of Culture, in addition to promoting these activities, participates actively in the co-production of works undertaken in Catalan.

- **Participation in Cultural Projects and Projects of Cultural Administration with other Bodies**

This administration body participates in those cultural projects and activities which lie within its area of authority, such as participation in consortiums and foundations (the Consortium of the Museum of Modern and Contemporary Art of Palma, the Public Foundation of the Balearic Islands for Music, the Consortium for the Promotion of the Catalan Language and the Overseas Projection of the Culture of the Balearic Islands),

participation with other institutions and cultural centres, and it undertakes all its activities in Catalan.

- **Promotional Activities**

The Directorate General of Culture periodically facilitates subsidies for undertaking activities which involve the promotion and the divulgation of the culture of the Balearic Islands, both within its own territory and outside of it, either through the organisation of fairs, festivals, competitions, the production of theatre plays, the shooting of short-films and feature films, etc. All of these activities are undertaken in Catalan, except those which are held in areas where Catalan is not spoken.

The Campaign for the Promotion of Reading, which was initiated jointly by the Government of the Balearic Islands and by the Government of Catalonia, offers in the communications media, sections from books in Catalan as samples of the literary works. This initiative is called "*Tasta'm*" ("*Try me*").

Another initiative undertaken by the Directorate General of Culture has been the naming of the Writer of the Year. In 2009 Baltasar Porcel was nominated for this title. His works have been widely publicised.

As mentioned above, as the island ministries or councils are responsible for the cultural sector, these bodies also promote and divulge the culture of the Balearic Islands. The Premis Mallorca de Creació Literària (The Mallorca Awards for Literary Creation) in Catalan are noteworthy, which were created as the awards which provide the greatest financial support in Catalan.

With respect to actions of the Ministry of Culture:

### **The Promotion of the Preservation, Divulgation and Understanding of the Co-official Languages**

In 2007 competitive subsidies were provided through the General Administration for Cultural Cooperation and Communication of the Ministry of Culture for the financing of

investment projects of cultural institutions which promote the preservation, the divulgation and the understanding of Catalan in the Balearic Islands, with a maximum attributable total which reached 1,000,000 euros.

These subsidies continued in 2009 through a nominative grant for cultural works from the Balearic Islands of 500,000 € for the linguistic promotion of the Catalan language.

## **The Promotion of Film and Audiovisual Media**

### Current Legislation on the Subject

Law 55/2007 of 28 December on Film, in Article 36 establishes that:

“In order to attend to the promotion and protection of the use of the co-official languages distinct to Spanish in films and audiovisual media, promoting the cultural plurality of Spain and the equal opportunities of the languages of each territory with respect to audiovisual expression and divulgation, a fund or subsidies or specific credits will be established which will be transferred entirely to the competent bodies of the autonomous communities which will administer them in accordance with their powers. This state contribution, based on the principle of co-responsibility, will be provided each year in the General State Budgets and will be destined to the production, distribution, exhibition and promotion of the film and audiovisual industry in the above-mentioned languages”.

The Additional Sixth Stipulation of the Law of Film, which relates to the agreements for the fostering of film and audiovisual media in co-official languages distinct from Spanish, establishes that:

“The Ministry of Culture, by agreement, will determine those credits established in Article 36 of the Law, in a way such that the funding received by each autonomous community in the co-official language, is the annual equivalent to the sum of contributions which this community has made during the previous financial year for the support and fostering of the production, distribution and promotion of the audiovisual industry in the co-official language distinct to Spanish. The funding received by each autonomous community will not exceed 50 percent of the total of the subsidies which

audiovisual companies resident in this community have received from the ICAA during the previous financial year”.

Royal Decree 2062/2008 of the 12th of December, which modifies the Law of Film in Article 19.3, regulates the above-mentioned Article 36.

#### Relevant actions undertaken

In the general state budgets for 2008 a subsidy of 2,500,000 euros was registered in the budget of the Film and Audiovisual Arts Institute (Instituto de la Cinematografía y de las Artes Audiovisuales -ICAA) from the Ministry of Culture for this purpose and which was transferred to the Balearic Islands for 29,750 €

In the general state budgets for 2009, a subsidy of 10,500,000 euros was registered in the budget of the ICAA from the Ministry of Culture for this purpose, the distribution of this subsidy will be processed once the corresponding agreements are approved and signed by the parties.

Independently of that established in the Law of Film, Royal Decree 526/2002, of 14 December already established facilities for obtaining the subsidies for the amortization of films made by producers who made films whose original version was in a co-official language distinct from Spanish. These subsidies have been made available since 2003 to the present.

#### **The Promotion of Books, Reading and Spanish Literature**

In the subsidies open to competition in this area, the bases of the awards stipulate that they are open to all the co-official languages of the state and aim to encourage private intercommunication between the Spanish cultures. Members of business associations or the academies of the above-mentioned languages form part of the evaluation committees with respect to some of these subsidies:

- *Subsidies for non-profit companies and institutions, publishers of culture magazines written in any co-official language of Spain.* The objective of these subsidies

is to attain the free distribution of cultural magazines in the distinct official languages of Spain in languages and cultural centres in Spain and abroad.

- *Subsidies for the promotion of reading and the divulgation of Spanish literature*, through the undertaking of activities which promote common Spanish culture in Spain and abroad, through conferences, seminars, etc., the participation and celebration of commemorations and centennials – especially of writers -, the fostering of reading habits and the promotion of the use of public libraries. Activities in the co-official languages take place in those which are subsidised every year.

- *Subsidies for the publication in any co-official language of Spain of literary works*. This convocation subsidises projects for publishing works from our culture, of national and international projection in the co-official languages of Spain, which contribute to the enrichment of our common bibliographic heritage, with the dual objective of extending the funds of the public libraries of Spain and fostering and encouraging communication and cultural cohesion between the autonomous communities, creating a common bibliographic archive in all public libraries.

### **National Literature Awards**

Regarding the national awards awarded by the Ministry of Culture, representatives of the academies of the co-official languages are included, and in the criteria of these awards it is established that works and authors in any of the Spanish languages may be proposed. Many of these awards have been given to written works and authors who write in languages other than Spanish.

### **The Promotion of the Scenic Arts and Music**

During the 2006-2008 period, the Directorate General of the National Institute of the Scenic Arts and Music (INAEM) has followed a policy to promote expression in the regional languages of Spain in the awarding of subsidies for programmes of divulgation, development and the preservation of the theatre and the circus and theatre and circus-orientated communication.

This is established in the resolutions of the National Institute of Scenic Arts and Music of 26 December 2005, of 26 February 2007 and of 8 February 2008, which make subsidies available for programmes for the divulgation, development and preservation of the theatre



and the circus and theatre and circus-orientated communication for the years 2006, 2007 and 2008, respectively.

In this sense the requirements established for participating in the programme of theatre divulgation in the national area are made flexible if the theatre productions are performed solely in one of the official languages distinct from Spanish. This flexibility consists in the non-application of two conditions which are compulsory for other requests: firstly, that touring projects are undertaken in at least three autonomous communities, and in second place, that at least 40% of the performances take place outside the autonomous community which corresponds to the company address of the party requesting the subsidy.

**Sub-paragraph b):** to encourage different means of access in other languages to works produced in the regional or minority languages, aiding and developing the activities of translation, dubbing, post-synchronisation and subtitling;

**Sub-paragraph c):** to encourage access in the regional or minority languages to works produced in other languages, aiding and developing the activities of translation, dubbing, post-synchronisation and subtitling;

With respect to actions of the Ministry of Culture:

## **2.The Translation of Published Works**

The Ministry of Culture awards the following subsidies for translation each year:

- *Subsidies for the translation and publication in any foreign language of literary or scientific works by Spanish authors* which were originally written and published in any of the languages of Spain. These subsidies seek to divulge and promote Spanish culture overseas and are open to any work from Spain written in any co-official language.
- *Subsidies for the translation of works written in any co-official language of Spain to other co-official languages of Spain* which were originally written and published in any of the languages of Spain. These subsidies seek to divulge and promote Spanish

culture in Spain. These subsidies are open to any work from Spain written in any co-official language.

**Sub-paragraph d):** to ensure that the bodies responsible for organising or supporting various forms of cultural activities suitably integrate the understanding and the practice of the languages and of the regional or minority cultures into the activities whose initiative depends on these bodies or those bodies who provide their support for such activities.

**Sub-paragraph e):** to encourage the provision of staff who speak the regional or minority language, in addition to the language(s) of the rest of the population to organisations responsible for organising or supporting cultural activities;

**Sub-paragraph f):** to encourage the direct participation of speakers of the regional or minority language, with respect to services and any cultural activity programmes;

**Sub-paragraph g):** to foster and/or facilitate the creation of one or several bodies responsible for gathering, receiving in bond and presenting or publishing the works produced in regional or minority languages

With respect to actions of the Ministry of Culture:

### **1.The Deposit of Published Works**

The National Library acts as the organisation for depositing works published in any language within Spanish territory.

### **2.Reference collections**

The National Library has reference collections in different subjects in all the co-official languages of Spain.

**Sub-paragraph h):** where applicable, to create and/or promote and finance services of translation and terminological investigation with a view to specifically maintaining and

developing, in each regional or minority language an appropriate administrative, mercantile, economic, social or legal terminology.

**Paragraph 2.** With respect to those territories distinct from those in which the regional or minority languages are traditionally used, the parties are obliged to authorise, foster and/or plan appropriate activities or cultural services in compliance with the above paragraph if the number of speakers of a regional or minority language justifies this.

**Paragraph 3:** The parties agree, in their overseas cultural policy to provide a suitable space for the regional or minority languages and to the culture which these express.

With respect to the Ministry of Culture:

### **2. Book Fairs and the Delivery of Bibliographic Packs to Cultural Centres**

In international book fairs which Spain attends with its own pavilion, or through the administration of embassies, new publications which are displayed will include books and magazines in all the languages of Spain, partly from the subsidies provided to editors of magazines and the publication of books. The same applies to the packs of books sent to libraries and cultural centres.

Furthermore, with respect to the mobility of authors overseas in fairs, conferences, etc., Spanish authors will participate in these, regardless of the co-official language in which they write.

With respect to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation:

The Cervantes Institute reports that it has signed various participatory agreements with several cultural institutions for the divulgation of the co-official languages as part of overseas cultural policy. This includes academic and teaching activities with the following institutions: the Ramón Llull Institute, the Royal Academy of the Vasca-Euskaltzaindia Language, the Navarre Institute of the Basque Language, the Galician Royal Academy of Language and the Secretariat of Linguistic Policy of the Galician Government.

The Cervantes Institute has been offering courses for learning Catalan, Galician and Basque since the academic year of 1994-1995. Several graphs are shown, detailing the development of the courses held over the last few years.

### The Development of Catalan, Galician and Basque Courses in the Cervantes

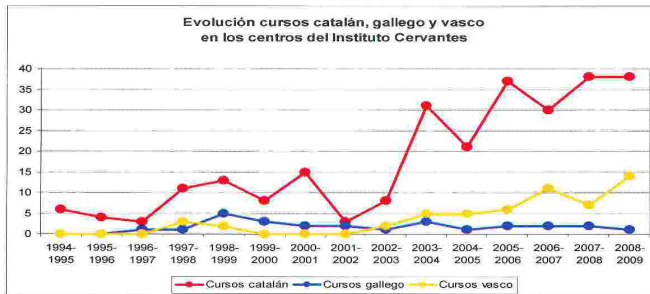


Gráfico 1

Graph 1 Catalan Courses - Galician Courses - Basque Courses

### The Development of Catalan, Galician and Basque Registrations in the Cervantes Institute



Gráfico 2

Graph 2 Catalan Registrations - Galician Registrations - Basque Registrations

### The Application of Article 13

**Paragraph 1.** With respect to economic and social activities and for the entire countries, the parties agree:

**Sub-paragraph a)** To exclude from their legislation all provisions which prohibit or limit without justifiable reasons, the use of regional or minority languages in those documents which relate to economic or social life and especially in work contracts and in technical documents, such as in the instructions for the use of products or services;

**Sub-paragraph b)** To prohibit the insertion in the internal regulations of companies and in private documents, clauses which exclude or limit the use of regional or minority languages, at least among the speakers of the same language;

**Sub-paragraph c)** To oppose practices aimed at discouraging the use of regional or minority languages in economic or social activities;

**Sub-paragraph d)** To facilitate and/or foster the use of regional or minority languages through other means distinct to those considered in the above sections.

In the legislation of the Balearic Islands there is no legal stipulation which prohibits or limits the use of the Catalan language.

**Paragraph 2.** With respect to economic and social activities and to the extent that the public authorities are able, the parties, in the territory in which the regional or minority languages are spoken and as far as is reasonably possible, agree:

**Sub-paragraph a)** to define, through their financial and banking regulations, modes which allow, in conditions which are compatible with commercial use, the use of regional or minority languages in the writing of payment orders (cheques, letters of exchange, etc.), or other financial documents or, where applicable to ensure that these initiatives are put into practice;

**Sub-paragraph b)** in economic and social sectors which directly depend on their control (the public sector), to undertake actions which foster the use of the regional or minority languages;

**Sub-paragraph c)** to ensure that social services, such as hospitals, elderly persons' residences and shelters offer the possibility of being received and attended to in the language of the speakers of a regional or minority language who may require care for reasons of health, age or for other reasons;

**Sub-paragraph d)** to ensure, through the appropriate means, that safety instructions are also written in the regional or minority languages;

**Sub-paragraph e)** to facilitate the information provided by the authorities responsible on the rights of consumers in the regional or minority languages.

Article 8 of Law 11/2001 of 15 June on the Organisation of Commercial Activity in the Balearic Islands, establishes:

#### ***The Linguistic Rights of Consumers***

- 1. In those establishments regulated in this law, consumers have the right to be attended to in one of the official languages of the Balearic Islands and they may not be discriminated or attended to incorrectly because of the official language which they use.*
- 2. In those retail establishments which employ a staff of more than three workers, consumers also have the right to be attended to in the official language of the Balearic Islands which they choose.*
- 3. Permanent informative signs, posters and documents which offer services for consumers in establishments open to the public must be drawn up in Catalan at least. This regulation does not apply to brands, commercial names and the signs covered by legislation pertaining to industrial property. In the terms established by regulations, commercial establishments will inform their customers of their linguistic rights through the placement of the corresponding notifications.*

*4. The administrative bodies responsible will promote the progressive use of the Catalan language in commercial activities in addition to its use in signs, symbols and insignia of the commercial establishments of the Balearic Islands.*

Furthermore, the General Plan of Linguistic Standardisation which was approved by the Social Council of the Catalan Language on 18 June 2009, dedicated Area 5 to socio-economic activities. Actions and objectives are envisaged for application in business organisations, trade unions, private companies, public companies and concessionaries and financial entities.

#### **The Application of Article 14**

The parties agree to:

**Sub-paragraph a)** apply the existing bilateral and multilateral agreements which link them with the states in which the same language is spoken in an identical or similar manner, or to attempt to finalise these agreements where applicable, in such a way that these agreements may encourage contacts between the speakers of the same language in the corresponding states, in the areas of culture, teaching, information, job training and continual education;

**Sub-paragraph b)** to facilitate and/or promote cooperation across borders to the benefit of the regional or minority languages, especially among regional or local groups in whose territories the same language is spoken in an identical or similar manner.

The Government of the Balearic Islands was readmitted as part of the Ramon Llull Institute of which the Principality of Andorra and the City of Alghero also form a part, through the Foundation of the Ramon Llull Institute.

The Balearic Islands, together with Aragon and Catalonia in addition to the French regional councils of Languedoc-Roussillon and the Mid-Pyrenees, form part of the Pyrenees Mediterranean Euro-Region which was created in 2004 in order to achieve political

coordination between the above-mentioned areas, and to promote territorial cooperation projects in social, economic and institutional areas, among others.

Furthermore, the Autonomous Community of the Balearic Islands together with Catalonia and the French Departments Languedoc-Roussillon and the Mid-Pyrenees, forms part of the European Group of Territorial Cooperation (AECT) "Pyrenees Mediteranean" (2009), which specifically seeks to plan, coordinate, develop, promote and organise its actions in the areas defined in the protocol of October 2004 through which the above-mentioned European Group of Territorial Cooperation was created, with the general objective of strengthening the economic, social and territorial cohesion envisaged in the treaties of the European Union. It should be noted that this group has established Catalan as a working language in addition to Spanish and French.



### 3.2. GALICIAN (GALICIA)

In order to report on this language, consultations were made with respect to the Xunta de Galicia (the Government of Galicia and regional administrative body), to the affected ministries (state administration bodies), the Galician Royal Academy and the public body, Spanish Radio Television (RTVE).

#### INTRODUCTION

In the Autonomous Community of Galicia, approximately two million people habitually speak Galician, and half a million more use it as a second language. There are also Galician speakers in the western areas of the neighbouring provinces of Asturias, Leon, Zamora and in the municipal areas of Caceres. There are also significant centres of Galician speakers due to Galician emigration in other regions of Spain (Madrid, Barcelona, the Basque Country and the Canary Islands), in Europe (Portugal, France, Switzerland, Germany, the United Kingdom and Holland) and in America (Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil, Venezuela, Cuba, Mexico and the United States).

#### The Application of Article 8. Teaching.

**Paragraph 1.** With respect to teaching and with regard to that which refers to the area in which the above-mentioned languages are spoken and according to the situation of each of these, without prejudice to the teaching of the official state language or languages, the parties agree to:

#### Paragraph 1 Measures:

**Sub-paragraph a, i):** provide a guaranteed pre-school education in the corresponding regional or minority languages;

Law 3/1983 of 15 June on Linguistic Standardisation includes in Section III, those precepts relating to the use of Galician in teaching. This law declares Galician to be an official language in all the teaching levels in education, children have the right to receive their first level of education in their maternal language. Students cannot be separated in different

centres due to reasons of language and as such, separation in different classes must therefore be avoided. At the end of their education, students must understand Galician and Spanish at oral and written levels in equal conditions.

The Galician language must be the subject of compulsory studies at all non-university levels of education in both public and private centres. As an exception to this norm, Decree 253/1990 of 18 April considers the possibility of granting waivers for certain students when special circumstances apply.

During the 2007-2008 course, Decree 124/2007 of 28 June became applicable, through which the use and the promotion of Galician in the educational system was regulated and which developed the Law on Linguistic Standardisation for its application in all public and private teaching centres which carry out educational practices as regulated in Organic Law 2/2006 of the 3 May, on Education. This decree establishes, for the second cycle of infant education (from 3 to 6 years of age), that in Spanish speaking environments, the use of the Galician language as a language of communication and teaching, must be at least the same as that of Spanish. As such it stated that approaches to reading and writing in Galician will be promoted in order to convert it into a language for the basis of learning, such that students will achieve a level of competence which will allow them to communicate normally in Galician with other students and the teaching staff.

Within this general framework, which has been created with the approval of Decree 124/2007 since the 2007-2008 academic year, in those schools with a first cycle of infant education, an education course in Galicia is provided on the request of the centres and the parents. These projects are aimed at educational centres which have more than one teaching course, so that one course may be used for teaching in Galician. The conditions required are as follows: the project must be in keeping with the socio-linguistic report of the area where it is to be introduced and that once proposed by the faculty of the centre, it has the support of the School Board.

The infant school network (Galescolas) is part of a specific area in the first cycle of primary education, these schools began to function in 2007 and are for children from 0 to 3 years of age. They are managed by the Government of Galicia (La Xunta de Galicia) and numerous urban and rural councils, and are located in small municipalities and in cities. This educational project seeks to provide a quality educational offer in the Galician

language to children of this age.

**Sub-paragraph b, i):** provide a guaranteed primary school education in the corresponding regional or minority languages; or

As detailed above, during the 2007/2008 course, Decree 124/2007 of 28 June became applicable, through which the use and the promotion of Galician in the educational system was regulated. This same decree establishes that Galician will be the language used in at least 50% of all teaching. Furthermore, Galician is obligatory in the areas of Mathematics, Knowledge of the Natural, Social and Cultural Environment and Education for the Public and Human Rights.

**Sub-paragraph c, i):** to provide a guaranteed secondary school education in the corresponding regional or minority languages;

For secondary compulsory education (from 12 to 16 years of age), Decree 124/2007 establishes that Galician will be the language used in at least 50% of all teaching, although the decision for the choice of subjects in the attainment of this percentage is the decision of the faculty. In any event, Galician is compulsory in the areas of Mathematics, Education for Citizenship, Social Sciences and Natural Sciences.

With respect to the post-compulsory secondary education (Pre-university course: 16-18 years of age), Galician is the language used in at least 50% of all teaching. Decree 124/2007 does not explicitly detail the subjects which have to be taught in Galician, although it does establish that the decision in the choosing of these subjects, in order to reach a figure of at least 50% of all teaching, corresponds to the teaching faculty.

**Sub-paragraph d, i):** provide a guaranteed technical and professional education in the corresponding regional or minority languages;

In the so-called training cycles, Galician is also the language used in at least 50% of all teaching and the teaching faculty is responsible for choosing the subjects to attain this percentage. Notwithstanding the above, it is however compulsory to use Galician in the speciality modules.

**Sub-paragraph e, iii):** if, due to the role of the state, with respect to higher education centres, sections i) and ii) cannot be applied, the promotion and/or authorisation of the establishment of university education or other forms of higher education in the regional or minority languages or of means which allow these languages to be studied at university or in other higher education centres will be undertaken;

There are three public universities in Galicia, each one of which has an area dedicated to the standardisation of the Galician language. These services possess a permanent structure with specialised staff. The incorporation of the Galician language in the teaching procedures of the three Galician universities is progressive and still far-removed when contrasted with the proportion of education given in Spanish.

In these three universities, the language of statutory use is Galician, however it is used more by non-teaching staff than by teaching staff. In broad terms, the reality which existing studies reflect is that of low use in both teaching and in investigation.

As positive elements, the high linguistic competence of students must be noted, and above all, the awareness of the university community with respect to the need to foster the use of the Galician language.

As such, the services of linguistic standardisation of each one of the universities undertake (among others) the following functions: linguistic dynamisation, the correction of texts, the linguistic assessment of staff from the various administrative units, the solution of doubts and orientation with respect to terminology, the correction of teaching material, notes, articles, etc., or teaching in Galician of the university community. The three standardisation services, also implemented programmes for promoting the use of Galician in distinct university areas. During the 2006-2008 period in the three universities, awards for subsidies were published for investigation in Galician, services of linguistic assessment were offered, teaching provisions in Galician were increased, terminological vocabulary was created and language fostering campaigns were undertaken, as were multi-linguistic promotion programmes in teaching at the University of Vigo, the campaign “Para, contra a violencia, recuperarmos a lingua” of the University of A Coruña, or the awards for quality and linguistic excellence of the University of Santiago.

As a new item of interest, the Governing Council of the University of A Coruña, in its meeting of 14 December 2006, approved the Plan on Linguistic Standardisation with no votes against it. In order to enact its effective implementation it created a monitoring commission which, in the meeting of 15 October 2007, approved the package of measures which corresponded to the 2007-2008 academic course. With this plan of standardisation, the University of A Coruña was added to those courses approved by the University of Santiago in 2001 and by the University of Vigo, in 2004.

**Sub-paragraph f, i):** make provisions so that courses for adult education or continual education are undertaken mainly or totally in the regional or minority languages;

In 2007 a system of Galician language certification adapted to the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages was implanted. This was set up through distinct language levels and compiles the abilities reflected by communicative ability in distinct skills and groups together the following contents: language and communication: communicative functions; language and system: the understanding of code and language, culture and society and sociocultural contents.

Five levels of certification were established in an order which ranged from lesser to greater levels of difficulty. These certifications sought to certify a knowledge of Galician to the effects of requirements or professional and academic merits. Access to certificates is undertaken by means of tests. Two options are offered for the preparation of these tests: either by attending a preparatory course for the certification level chosen, which are held periodically, or by self-learning means, taking the chosen Galician Language Certification Programme (CELGA) into consideration. The following table details the number of preparatory courses which took place in 2007 and 2008.

	Year 2007	Year 2008
Galicia	300	363
Rest of Spain	41	34
Countries of Europe and America	22	31
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>428</b>

The teaching courses for teaching staff and the courses for evaluators seek to:

- Provide those attending with the tools necessary for planning and the evaluation in the education and learning process of the Galician language, within a communicative and constructive focus, allowing the presence of a diversity of activities and opportunities for learning in the classes which are aimed at developing the communicative abilities of students.
- Respond to the demands of the context of teaching, learning and the evaluation of Galician required by today's society.
- Reflect on teaching tasks themselves, as an element to dynamise the training of Galician language teaching staff.
- Contribute to the understanding of the functional and formal system of Galician and provide students with a suitable didactic treatment with communicative principles for the teaching of languages.

According to data available, in 2008, a total of 184,677 people registered for the tests for one of the first four levels of Galician language certificates.

The web page of the General Secretariat for Linguistic Policy ([www.xunta.es/linguagalega/formacion\\_de\\_adultos](http://www.xunta.es/linguagalega/formacion_de_adultos)) offers specific materials for the preparation of each level, in addition to examination models for those candidates who wish to study at home. Two exams are held every year. These courses are offered in Galicia and abroad, through the international network of Galician centres, as well as in universities in Europe and America with Galician Study Centres.

The General Secretariat of Linguistic Policy is the body responsible for the administration and design of adult education in the Galician language, which it undertakes through the above-mentioned preparatory courses for attaining the CELGA and through other training courses in Galician, such as specific language courses, courses of cultural extension or courses for the training of teaching staff and specialists in the Galician language.

**Sub-paragraph g:** take measures to ensure the teaching of the history and culture which the regional or minority language is an expression of;

The history and culture of Galicia are study subjects at distinct pre-university levels through subjects such as Galician Language and Literature or the Social Sciences. Furthermore, public bodies exist, such as the Ministry of Culture and Tourism of the Galician Government, which has, among its main objectives, that of fostering the study, the divulgation and the teaching of the history and culture of Galicia. There are also various associations, foundations and private entities in Galicia, whose fundamental task is cultural promotion.

**Sub-paragraph h:** guarantee the initial and continual training of the teaching staff necessary for the application of paragraphs a) to g) which the party has accepted;

Galicia has also set up the so-called Training and Resource Centres which depend on the Ministry of Education and University Organisation of the Galician Government. In the seven centres in Galicia, the annual training plans for infant, primary school and secondary school teaching staff take place, which include specific courses and cross-subject content related to the history and culture of Galicia.

Since the application of Decree 124/2007, those teaching staff in the teaching degree course are obliged to attend a linguistic training course which deals with contents of a sociolinguistic nature, on language didactics, etc.

In 2007 a Galician language certification system was set up in Galicia which is adapted to the Common European Language Reference Framework (CELGA) which was established through various distinct language levels and which covers the abilities reflected in communicative ability in different skills areas, bringing together the contents of language and communication; communicative functions and language and systems; the understanding of code and language, culture and society, with sociocultural contents.

Furthermore, with respect to the training of teaching staff for CELGA preparatory courses, 9 training courses for teaching staff were held in 2007 and 2008. During the same years, another 9 courses for the training of CELGA courses were also held.

**Sub-paragraph i:** create one or several control bodies responsible with the monitoring of the adopted measures and of the progress made in the establishment or development of the teaching of the regional or minority languages and to write periodical reports which will be made public.

**paragraph 2:** With respect to education and to territories distinct from those in which the regional or minority languages are traditionally spoken, the parties agree to authorise, foster or establish, if the number of speakers of a regional or minority language justifies it, the teaching of the regional or minority language or in the language at levels which are considered appropriate.

The Autonomous Statute of Castilla y León (Organic Law 4/1983, reformed by Organic Law 14/2007) establishes in Article 5.3 that “the Galician language will enjoy respect and protection in those places where it is habitually used”. Under this law, since the 2001-2002 academic year, the teaching programme has been undertaken in Galician in various centres in El Bierzo in the towns of El Bierzo and Sanabria, so that those students who wish, may learn Galician.

On 30 August 2006, the General Protocol of Cooperation was signed in Ponferrada between the Government of Galicia and the Community of Castilla y León for the promotion of the Galician language in the border territories of the autonomous communities (El Bierzo and Sanabria) which provided continuity to the above-mentioned programme. The programme itself comprised, in primary education, the possibility of studying the subjects “Knowledge of the Environment” or “Artistic Education” in Galician, once a week, following the same contents as those students who only study in Spanish. As such, in secondary education, the possibility was also offered to study the subject of Social Sciences in Galician during the entire compulsory secondary education course (ESO), also with the same contents as those students who studied in Spanish. Optional subjects also exist for Galician Language and Culture in the 4th ESO course and in the first and second years of Bachillerate (pre-university) courses. Students who follow all the courses in the Galician educational programme, on both primary and ESO levels will have



the right to be awarded a CELGA Level 2 certificate. In the same manner CELGA Level 3 is awarded to those students who attend the two Bachillerate (pre-university) courses offered.

The following table details the centres in which the offer described exists, in addition to the number of students registered for these courses:

Name of centre	Location	Start of programme	Students
EOI	Ponferrada	2002-2003	-
IES Europa	Ponferrada	2002-2003	22
IES Padre Sarmiento	Vilafranca del Bierzo	2002-2003	42
IES Bergidum Flavium	Cacabelos	2002-2003	38
IES Virxe de la Encina	Ponferrada	2005-2006	13
CP Virxe de la Quinta Angustia	Cacabelos	2001-2002	149
CRA Carucedo	Carucedo	2001-2002	42
CRA Jimena Muñiz	Corullón	2001-2002	25
Centro Rural Agrupado	Ponte de Domingos Flórez	2002-2003	111
CP M <sup>a</sup> Luisa Ucieda Gavilanes	Toural de los Vados	2002-2003	78
CP San Lorenzo de Brindis	Vilafranca del Bierzo	2002-2003	49
CRA Entrecastros	Toural de Meraio	2002-2003	34
CP Valentín García Yebra	Ponferrada	2002-2003	197
CP San Ildefonso	Camponaraia	2002-2003	62
CP la Placa	Ponferrada	2003-2004	49
CP Compostilla	Ponferrada	2004-2005	48
CP Jesús Maestro	Ponferrada	2005-2006	25
CP Tuela-Bibey	Lubián (Zamora)	2007-2008	19

## **The Application of Article 9.**

**Paragraph 1.** The parties agree to, with respect to that which refers to the divisions of the judicial authorities in which the number of persons who reside in them, and who speak the regional or minority languages, justifies the following specific measures, according to the situation of each one of these languages and on condition that the court does not consider that the use of the possibilities offered in this paragraph constitutes an obstacle for the proper administration of justice:

### **a) in penal procedures:**

**Sub-paragraph a.i):** ensure that the jurisdictional bodies, on the request of one of the parties, undertake the procedure in the regional or minority languages; and/or

**Sub-paragraph a, ii):** guarantee the accused the right to express him/her self in his / her regional or minority language; and/or

**Sub-paragraph a, iii):** ensure that the claims and the proof, either written or oral are not considered negligible for the sole motive that they are written in a regional or minority language; and/or

**Sub-paragraph a, iv):** draw up in the aforementioned regional or minority languages, on request, the documents pertaining to a judicial procedure, recurring, where necessary to interpreters and translations without additional expenses for the interested parties;

### **b) in civil procedures:**

**Sub-paragraph b, i):** ensure that the jurisdictional bodies, on the request of one of the parties, undertake procedures in the regional or minority languages; and/or

**Sub-paragraph b, ii):** permit, when a party in a legal dispute has to appear in person before a court, that he /she may express him /her self in his /her regional or minority language without having to incur additional expenses in doing so; and/or

**Sub-paragraph b, iii):** permit the presentation of documents and proof in the regional or minority languages, if necessary using the services of interpreters and translations.

**c) in procedures before courts with jurisdiction in administrative matters**

**Sub-paragraph c, i):** ensure that the jurisdictional bodies, on the request of one of the parties undertake procedures in the regional or minority languages; and/or

**Sub-paragraph c, ii):** permit, when a party in a legal dispute has to appear in person before a court, that he /she may express him /her self in his /her regional or minority language without having to incur additional expenses in doing so; and/or

**Sub-paragraph c, iii):** permit the presentation of documents and proof in the regional or minority languages, if necessary using the services of interpreters and translations;

**Sub-paragraph d:** adopt measures so that the application of sections i) and iii) of paragraphs b) and c) above and the use, where applicable of interpreters and translations, do not incur additional expenses for the interested parties.

**Paragraph 2:** The parties agree to:

**Sub-paragraph a:** Not reject the validity of legal documents drawn up within the state area for the sole reason that they have been drafted in a regional or minority language;

**párrafo 3:** The parties agree to make accessible the most important national legislative texts and especially those which refer to the speakers of the above-mentioned languages, unless the these texts are already available in another form.

The Organic Law on Judicial Power (LOPJ) establishes in Article 231, the following prescriptions which are the subject to comments on this subject:

“1. In all judicial actions, judges, magistrates, prosecutors, secretaries and other civil servants of courts and tribunals will use Spanish, the official language of the state”.

“2. The judges, magistrates, prosecutors, secretaries and other civil servants of courts and

tribunals will also be able to use the official language of the autonomous communities, if none of the parties opposes this, alleging an incapacity to understand the language, which may result in an inability for proper defence”.

With respect to the above, it is deduced that the use of Galician by these public civil servants is optional, although its use is conditioned by the fact that one of the parties does not oppose it, alleging a lack of proper defence resulting from an incapacity to understand the language. In this case the civil servant may choose to renounce the use of Galician or offer the translation of his/her actions for those interested parties who may request this.

“3. The parties, their representatives and those who direct them, in addition to witnesses and experts will be able to use the language which may also be official in the autonomous communities in whose area judicial actions take place, both in oral and written declarations”.

This point introduces the possibility for all participants in the process (parties, prosecutors, lawyers, witnesses and experts) to choose any of the languages which are official in an autonomous community.

“4. The judicial actions undertaken and the documents presented in the official language of an autonomous community will have, without the need for translation into Spanish, total validity and efficacy. Officially, the documents will be translated, when they take effect outside of the jurisdiction of the judicial bodies in the autonomous community, unless autonomous communities with an official language which coincides are involved. Translations will also be made when this is established by the law or at the request of the party alleging inability to proper defence”.

This rule underlines the total validity and efficacy of the documents written in Galician and presented before the jurisdictional organisations. The use of Galician is also possible in the different levels of the judicial process in which a dispute may develop, provided that the sentence of the court of appeal has been dictated by a body which is located in this autonomous community.

“5. In oral proceedings, the judge or court may use as an interpreter, any person who speaks the language used, after the person employed as such has taken an oath”.

It must be underlined that the judicial body is responsible for facilitating the translation, the interested party cannot be held responsible for this task.

The General Directorate of Justice of the Galician Government is the body which is responsible for promoting the use of Galician in the Department of Justice, in cooperation with the General Secretariat of Linguistic Policy.

The modification of the Organic Law of Judicial Power (LOPJ), undertaken by Organic Law 19/2003 of 23 December, introduces Article 450.4, which establishes that, in those autonomous communities with a language different from Spanish, its understanding will be evaluated as a merit for the provision of positions for legal secretaries, a provision which continues that already introduced in Article 341 of the LOPJ for both the positions of court president as well as other posts, such as magistrates and judges posted in autonomous communities with their own language. This reform, which was undertaken by the LOPJ 19/2003 introduces the list of positions, with respect to legal secretaries and civil servants at the service of the Department of Justice (forensic scientists, administrators, servicers and auxiliary staff) as an instrument for the organisation of professional activities. This measure allows the establishment of unique positions for which specific requirements can be made. With respect to this, Article 530 of the LOPJ now establishes that in determined work positions in the autonomous communities with an official language of their own, oral and written knowledge may be considered as a requirement for access to these positions. With respect to requirements, the law demands that this demand derives from the nature of the functions to be undertaken in these positions and that as such, it is to be established in the list of work positions.

In terms of application with respect to autonomous communities, Law 3/1983 of 15 June, on Linguistic Standardisation, (LNL) establishes in Article 7.1 that in the territorial area of Galicia, the public may use any of the two official languages in their relations with the Department of Justice. This stipulation specifies that established in Point 3 of Article 231 of the LOPJ for the autonomous community of Galicia.

Article 7.2 of the LNL establishes, following Paragraph 2 of Article 231 of the LOPJ, that "judicial actions in Galicia will be valid and will be effective, whatever the official language used. In all events, the party interested will have the right to be communicated or notified in the official language he/she chooses". In the same manner, Law 3/1983 encharges the

Government of Galicia with the promotion, in accordance with the corresponding bodies, of the progressive standardisation of the use of Galician in the Department of Justice.

During the 2006-2008 period, the Government of Galicia undertook various initiatives aimed at developing the recommendations established in the Plan Xeral de Normalización da Lingua Galega (PXNLG) under the denominations of "positive offer" and "informative offer". The term positive offer is defined as the "adoption of Galician as the language of initial contact between the person representing the administration and the public"; while an informative offer is the act of "reporting on the validity and legality of writing a document in Galician". Some initiatives in this framework consisted in:

- The re-publication of the text of the PXNLG, which was distributed on a large scale among the distinct departments of the administration.
- The inclusion in the agreements signed by the General Secretariat of Linguistic Policy with public and private bodies of clauses which obliged these entities to follow positive offer practices in their daily activity and especially in those activities which are the subject of the agreement.
- The inclusion in the *E logo!* Campaign for the promotion of the use of Galician of material for this purpose. An example of which is the distribution among staff of local and autonomous administration bodies, of a calendar during 2007 and 2008 in which the definitions of the terms positive offer and informative offer were given.
- The signing of a participatory agreement with the Notary College of Galicia, which aims to improve linguistic education in Galician for all those persons involved in notary-based activities, and in this manner introduce the positive offer of serving the public in Galician among notaries working in Galicia, in addition to introducing the concepts of positive and informative offers into the practices of notary-based activities. By way of example of the activities carried out in participation with the Notary College of Galicia to this end, it must be underlined that in 2007 a campaign was undertaken which consisted in the placement of a poster with information on the linguistic rights of the public in the waiting rooms of notary offices, with the express indication that documents drafted and signed may be provided at the same cost and with the same legal value in Galician. This campaign was based on the fact that the incorporation of Galician in normal activities with respect to private transactions is slow (purchases, sales, mortgages and wills).
- Aware that the positive offer will only be effective and possible if public civil servants

possess sufficient linguistic competence with which to apply it, a special effort was made with respect to training. As such, specific programmes of an educational nature were developed for civil servants in the Department of Justice (magistrates, judges, prosecutors and secretaries), at an autonomous and local level.

Furthermore, the Irmandade Xurídica Galega was formed, this organisation comprises more than thirty lawyers and civil servants who seek to promote the use of the Galician language in the Department of Justice.

With respect to linguistic competence levels required in the processes of access to work positions, the General Directorate of Justice, in all the singular posts defined for the new list of work positions (RPT) establishes, as a requirement for access, the knowledge of the Galician language. At a general level the course of legal language is required at an average level and occasionally at an advanced level.

In Galicia some 2,300 civil servants are staff in the service of the Department of Justice (forensic scientists, managers, processors and auxiliary staff) which depends organically on the Government of Galicia, however these civil servants belong to national bodies and the regulation of their legal statute corresponds to the state via the Ministry of Justice.

The state, in the development of the LOPJ, approved Royal Decree 1451/2005 of 7 December through which the the Regulation of Income, the Provision of Workplaces and Professional Promotion for Civil Service Staff in the Service of the Department of Justice. In Article 48.1.b it established as a criteria for the award of positions, in both contests of transfer and of merit, "the oral and written knowledge of the official language of the autonomous community". Galician, according to the level of knowledge accredited, will be evaluated to a maximum of 12 points (equivalent to 6 years of service). The evaluation criteria of the profiles and linguistic levels refer to the base structures of the award rules.

Article 49.4 of this regulation (which stipulates the same rule as in the LOPJ) refers to the establishment of the linguistic domain as an access requirement for individualised posts.

Article 25 of the Statute of Autonomy of Galicia establishes that, in the resolution for contests and professional exams for the posts of magistrates, judges, legal secretaries, prosecutors and all civil servants in the service of the Department of Justice a preferential

criteria is knowledge of the language of the country. The same provision is contained in Article 26 of the Statute with respect to notaries and property and commercial registrars.

With respect to this point, Law 3/1983, on Linguistic Standardisation, in Article 11.3, reproduces the aforementioned provisions of the Statute of Autonomy. The General Plan for the Standardisation of the Galician Language establishes that it is necessary to obtain the linguistic qualification of all those persons who work in the Department of Justice as a means to guarantee the exercise of linguistic rights by the public.

With respect to judiciary careers, the regulatory framework considered in this report is still applicable (Article 341 of the LOPJ and articles 108, 109 and 114 of Regulation CGPJ nº 1/1995 on judicial careers as redacted in Agreement CGPJ of the 25.02.1998).

Although the Organic Statute of the Public Prosecution Service has still not been modified to the aforementioned provisions of Article 25 of the Statute of Autonomy of Galicia, Royal Decree 1/2008 of 11 January however considers the understanding of the Galician language as a criteria in applications for the position of substitute prosecutor.

With respect to legal secretaries, in addition to that noted previously, that established in Article 109 1.b), 109.3 and 109.5 of the Organic Regulation on the Body of Legal Secretaries which was approved by Royal Decree 1608/2005 of 30 December must be noted.

This regulation establishes the concession of a score equivalent to three years of service according to the level of understanding verified as a criteria for access to competitive professional exams and criteria for transfers for the posts of legal secretaries in Galicia. As such, the Resolution of 16 May 2006 of the General Directorate of Relations with the Department of Justice through which the level and score points are established for work placement contests for substitute secretaries, considers the understanding of Galician as a merit in this autonomous community (BOE of 02.06.2006).

The operation of the Linguistic Assessment Offices of the Department of Justice should also be underlined, where 5 linguists (with university degrees) and 9 translators/interpreters with work positions in A Coruña, Santiago de Compostela, Lugo, Ourense, Pontevedra and Vigo currently undertake the tasks of:



- a) the correction of texts and linguistic assessment for judges, prosecutors, secretaries and other civil servants;
- b) the translation of documents, sentences, orders, resolutions and other judicial actions (from Galician into Spanish and from Spanish into Galician);
- c) interpreters for oral declarations and statements in trials and hearings;
- d) the issuing of reports on Galician onomastics;
- e) the translation of laws, regulations, circulars and norms relating to the area of the Department of Justice;
- f) the creation of collections of documents in Galician which are parallel to those collections available in the I.T. Applications of the Department of Justice.

Furthermore, the Government of Galicia, through the Ministry of the Presidency, began the implantation of the MINERVA I.T. Application, which is included in the Programme of New Technology for Justice. This application, which involved a parallel planning of language promotion, involves the complete renewal of the I.T. Platform of the courts, it includes procedure models and may be set up to undertake a guided procedure. It was effectively implanted in the mixed courts and in the administrative-litigation and social courts in the cities of Lugo, Ourense and A Coruña, and the process will continue with its implantation in the administrative-litigation and social courts courts in the cities of Santiago and Pontevedra and later in Vigo and Ferrol. This calendar was accompanied by the corresponding training courses for users of the application. In all events it must be noted that the version in Galician is not the complete version. This is verified by the fact that although the Spanish version comprises some 8,000 documents, the Galician version contains less than 3,000. However the incorporation of collections of documents in I.T. applications is facilitating procedures in Galician.

With respect to the above, and given that one of the objectives of the General Plan for the Standardisation of the Galician Language is that of translating administrative I.T programmes and forms for daily use into Galician, while guaranteeing the presence of Galician in all the judicial bodies of Galicia, the General Directorate of Justice, which has powers assigned to it in the area of the execution of the plan for the computerising of the judicial system of Galicia, in addition to that relating to the design, programming and maintenance of the I.T. Applications in those bodies based in the autonomous community,

these organisations possess the LIBRA computer programme for administration procedures, which to date is being used in two versions, Libra 6 and Libra 8.

With respect to public registries, Galician Law 3/1983, on Linguistic Standardisation, specifies the following in Article 9:

1. In those public registries which depend on the autonomous government, entries will be made in the official language in which the document is written or the declaration made. If the document is bilingual, it will be written in the language chosen by the person presenting the document in the registry.
2. Written certificates will be issued in the language in which the written copy was made.
3. Certificates of those documents registered in a dual linguistic version may be obtained in either version, according to the desires of the applicant.

In the case of civil registries, Law 12/2005 of 22 July modified Article 23 of the Law of the Civil Registry, establishing the following:

“The entries will be made in Spanish or in the official language of the autonomous community where the civil registry is located, in accordance with the language in which the document is drafted or in which the declaration has been made. If the document is bilingual, entries will be made in the language chosen by the person presenting it at the registry. This, provided that the linguistic legislation of the autonomous community establishes the possibility of the drafting of public entries in a co-official language different from Spanish”.

The provision referred to, which has involved the adaptation of the state regulation to the autonomous laws, with respect to linguistic standardisation, has meant that at present, all the entries in civil registries in those autonomous communities with a co-official language are drafted in the language in which the document is written or in the language used by the person appearing in his/her declaration or that which he/she chooses if the document is bilingual.

Furthermore, as part of the promotion for the computerisation of the civil registries and in

order to facilitate the use of the different official languages when making registry entries, the Ministry of Justice has undertaken the necessary amendments in INFOREG - the application system for the registration of inscriptions in civil registries. As such, Order JUS 1468/2007 of 17 May on the Promotion for the Computerisation of the Civil Registries and the Digitalisation of its Archives, approved Version 4.0 of this application, establishing that, in order to allow the fulfilment of that established in the final paragraph of Article 23 of the Civil Registry Law, that facilitation must be provided so that entries may be made in the official language of the autonomous community where the civil registry is located.

At present almost all the civil registries have been computerised, including those of Galicia, and the multi-lingual version of the aforementioned INFOREG application has been implanted in all registries.

Furthermore, the names of individuals in any of the official languages of the state, including Galician, has been possible, since 1977, when Law 17/1977 of 4 January was enacted on the reform in this area of Article 54 of the Law of Civil Registries.

With respect to property and commercial registries, a state reform of adaptation to the autonomous norms of linguistic standardisation is pending and being studied, although it must be noted that, in the area of the three registries mentioned (civil, property and commercial), formal notifications (certifications and notes), i.e. that which implies an externalisation of the entries with respect to third parties and which therefore directly affects the exercise of the linguistic rights of the public, may be undertaken in any of the official languages, according to the request which may be made in this respect by the public.

With regard to the adaptation of notaries to the principles of the charter, registrars and notaries are among the recipients of the offer of Galician legal language courses; in 2007, a training programme was implanted for the employees of notaries. The College of Notaries of Galicia also participated with the General Secretariat of Linguistic Policy in the creation of specific measures as part of a general promotion campaign for the use of Galician throughout society for the promotion of Galician in the Department of Justice and especially in notaries, as a fully valid and efficient language for the drafting of any type of documents. Among the activities undertaken was that of promoting the display of a poster in all notaries in Galicia which provided information on the fact that documents may be

drafted in Galician in order to create a social demand for documentary services in Galician.

It must finally be recognised that in private transactions (purchases, sales, mortgages, wills) that Galician has been incorporated slowly in notary activities, a fact partly promoted by associative bodies and also by the decision of some notaries, who make entries in documents presented in Galician.

### **The Application of Article 10.**

**Paragraph 1.** In the area divisions of the administrative authorities of the state in which a number of speakers of regional or minority languages live which justifies the measures detailed below, and in accord with the situation of each language, the parties, to the extent that they are reasonably able, agree to:

**Sub-paragraph a, i):** ensure that the above-mentioned administrative authorities use the regional or minority languages.

**Sub-paragraph b:** make frequently used forms and administrative texts available to the public in the regional or minority languages, or in bilingual versions; or that the above-mentioned administrative authorities use the regional or minority languages; Sub-paragraph c: allow the administrative authorities to draw up documents in a regional or minority language.

Details are provided below on the situation of each one of the Ministerial Departments of the General Department of the State.

#### **1. The Ministry of the Presidency.**

- **Standardised forms available to citizens in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

In the delegations and subdelegations of the Government of Galicia, as well as in integrated services, a high percentage of standardised documents are either bilingual or in

a co-official language.

The General Insurance Company of State Civil Servants has 100% of its models for requests related to insurance company related-subjects standardised and available in all the co-official languages on its web page.

- **Institutional printed material available to citizens in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

- The Charter of the Services of the Subdelegations of the Government is in the co-official language.

- The State Agency for the Evaluation of Public Policies and the Quality of Services published the leaflet of institutional presentation on the agency in 2007. One thousand copies were made in each one of the co-official languages and they are published on its web page.

- The Official State Gazette has undertaken the following publications of legal texts in Galician:

- Procedimiento Laboral. 1st Edition July 2008
- Xurisdicción Contenciosa Administrativa. 2nd Edition, November 2008.
- Código Civil. 1st Edition, March 2009.
- Código Penal 1st Edition (in print).
- Estatuto dos Trrballadores. 1st Edition, January 2008.
- Ley Xeral Tributaria. 1st Edition, February 2009.
- Axuizamento Civil. 1st Edition, May 2009.
- Propiedad Horizontal. 2nd Edition, August 2008.
- Réxime jurídico das Administracións Públicas e do Procedemento Administrativo - Común. 2nd Edition, May 2008.
- Prevención de Riscos Laborais. 2nd Edition, April 2009.
- Lei Concursal. 1st Edition, November 2008.

- The Centre of Sociological Investigation offers 12.5% of its leaflets for surveys in Galician (some 5,000).

- In 2010 The General Insurance Company of State Civil Servants is producing 10 publications in Galician. It is also producing informational leaflets relating to questions dealing with its activity which are edited in Spanish and in the co-official languages. These publications are produced in both printed and in digital format and are available on the web page of the insurance company. The usual number of printed copies for this type of publication is 900, in Spanish and 5,000 in Galician.

The insurance company magazine is currently undergoing a process of redefinition, which will involve a significant reduction of the number of printed copies, while supporting the digital version. For 2010, copies in all the co-official languages are included in the publications plan. Examples of those subjects envisaged (in both paper and online format) are:

- A diptych of the charter of electronic services (60,000 in Spanish and 5,000 in Galician)
- A four page leaflet of the service charter of the General Insurance Company of State Civil Servants (20,000 in all languages, 550,000 in Spanish, 5,000 in Galician)
- The commitment of the General Insurance Company of State Civil Servants with regard to accident prevention and attention to dependence (500,000 in Spanish, 5,000 in Galician)
- The improvement of benefits for disablement (500,000 in Spanish, 5,000 in Galician).
- Health assistance for members abroad (500,000 in Spanish, 5,000 in Galician).
- Pharmaceutical services for members (publication and number of copies to be confirmed).

- The General Directorate for the Promotion of Electronic Administration has undertaken its latest publication of advertising leaflets for the 060.es website (a multimedia information web page for the public) in a multi-lingual version. (All the leaflets are in the co-official languages as well as Spanish), totalling a number of 20,000 copies.

- **Exterior and interior signs in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

In the delegation of the government, subdelegations of the government and integrated areas, all exterior signs and posters are in bilingual format.

- **Publicity campaigns in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

Various institutional campaigns promoted by the Ministry of the Presidency and its public organisations have made use of the co-official language, enacting that established with respect to State Law 29/2005 of 29 December on advertising and institutional communication.

The subdelegation of the government in Pontevedra has undertaken 2 publicity campaigns in bilingual format.

The General Insurance Company of State Civil Servants (MUFACE) publishes printed institutional material related to publicity campaigns in the co-official languages.

- **Level of accessibility of web pages in the co-official language.**

The pages of the 060.es ([www.060.es](http://www.060.es)) web page on general information regarding administrative services are available in the distinct co-official languages. The website has its home page, the secondary pages and all the elements required for searching (title menus, menus for secondary pages, left and right menus) in the co-official languages. The new 060 website will have the same structure and the progressive translation of contents into the co-official languages and English is planned.

On the [www.la-moncloa.es](http://www.la-moncloa.es) web page the static elements (menus, sub-menus and titles) are all translated, as is information of a permanent character.

In the [www.mpr.es](http://www.mpr.es) web page the static elements (menus, sub-menus and titles) are all translated into the co-official languages, as is information of a permanent character, to the first level of web navigation, in accord with that established by the guide for the editing and publication of the web pages of the General Department of the State, which establishes as a general criteria, the translation of static documents, general information and those documents which require little modification and/or updating.

The State Agency for the Evaluation of Public Policies and the Quality of Services (AEVAL) has a total level of accessibility, meaning that a duplicate website exists for each one of the co-official languages, with an independent home page. With respect to content:

- The static elements (menus, sub-menus and titles) are all translated. Those sections relating to institutional information of a theoretical or doctrinal character regarding matters pertaining to agency activities are translated to the final level of website navigation: 40% of all pages.
- Mixed translation (the first level in the co-official language and the following levels in Spanish) in documents which occasionally have variable sections (quality permit, annual evaluations, etc.): 30% of all pages.
- Not translated into the co-official languages are all those pages relating to the news, events or adverts, or which are continually updated. 30% of all pages.

In the Official State Gazette (BOE): All the web pages of the boe.es (static and organisational content) are translated into the co-official languages. A total of 26,610 pages of BOE supplements have been published in Galician (from 1998 to 2009)

The Centre of Policy and Constitutional Studies (CEPC) is in the process of adapting their web page through the translation into the co-official languages of static and organisational elements in addition to those of other contents of interest.

The web page of the Centre of Sociological Investigation (CIS) (research and statistics statistics) are translated into the co-official languages:

- All web pages in HTML
- The non-validated online request forms which need to be printed and sent.
- The form for downloading micro-data.

As far as the the web page of the National Institute of Public Administration Bodies is concerned, and given that the information facilitated is applicable for a brief period, due to its rapid creation, and that the translations are undertaken by contracted specialist companies into those official languages different from Spanish and into English, the contents gathered in the languages distinct from Spanish must be limited to those permanent informative elements of the web page (the names of the distinct web channels) and to the headings on the home page.

The General Insurance Group of State Civil Servants is currently in the process of



changing its web page. The new page is planned to be operational shortly. The current circumstances and those of the forthcoming website are described below.

#### 1) The Current Website

The overall translation level of the static website (excluding electronic services under the generic name of "General Insurance Company of the State Civil Servants-Direct") is approximately 55 to 60 percent. This means that the first and second level of navigation are practically 100 percent translated, however after the third level the text is in Spanish only. The institutional information has been almost completely translated (approximately 97 percent). With respect to downloadable printed documents, the translation level is approximately 95 percent.

The electronic services (General Insurance Company of the State Civil Servants-Direct), are not translated and are only available in Spanish.

#### 2) New web page (this page will be in operation in 2010)

2.1) 80 percent of the static website will be translated.

2.2) Electronic services will be in Spanish alone. Coverage in the remaining co-official languages will be completed during 2010.

With respect to the National Heritage organisation, the following contents of its web page have been translated into the co-official languages:

- Language selection menu
- Upper menu with the main areas of the website
- Complementary menu (website map, contacts, etc.)

- **Requests received and answered in co-official languages.**

The National Institute of Public Administration (INAP), which although has not received requests in the co-official languages, is willing to proceed, when relevant, to answer these requests in the co-official language used in the requests.

Requests for information received in a co-official language in the central services of the General Insurance Group of State Civil Servants are answered in Spanish. The proportion of requests in Galician is approximately 26% (220 of 850 files) with significant differences between the provincial services of A Coruña (32.8%, 82/250), Lugo (6.5% 13/200) Pontevedra (6% 9/150) and Ourense (2.4% 6/250).

In the delegation and subdelegations of the government, although not many requests are received in the co-official language, all those presented in this language are answered in the same fashion.

- **Staff with an Understanding of the Official Languages and their Level of Understanding.**

It may be affirmed that almost 100% of the staff in all the services of the general administration of the state in the community is able to attend to the public in Galician. This highly favourable situation has resulted as a consequence of the training efforts made (325 courses and 7,872 attendants from 1995), and also due to the origins of a large part of the group.

With respect to the use of Galician in written expression, newly-incorporated civil servants provide an optimum situation due to the education they received in Galician in primary and secondary education, while the rest of the staff improve their abilities by taking part in training initiatives. Due to this, it may be considered that in Galicia, problems in distinct units do not exist with respect to answering current demands for procedures to be undertaken in Galician.

Furthermore, included among the activities promoted by the National Institute of Public Administration (INAP) as part of the Continual Training Programme for Public Employees is the teaching of co-official languages, including Galician, to civil servants of the General Administration of the State who are posted to autonomous communities with a co-official language.

In the case of Galicia, activities are regulated through specific participatory agreements which are signed each year, and which have been signed since the year 2000 by INAP and the Galician School of Public Administration in the development of the Framework

Agreement of 4 July 1998 with the participation of the Delegation of the Government in Galicia in the programming of courses and the selection of students.

The following table shows those training courses undertaken by the INAP in Galician since 2006:

LANGUAGE	YEAR	CLASS HOURS	NUMBER OF STUDENTS	TOTAL EXPENSES (INAP AND AUT. COM.)
Galician (A.C of Galicia)	2006	820	380	65,458.50 €
	2007	836	391	68,731.50 €
	2008	1,000	300	68,250.00 €
	2009	800	250	64,500.00 €

## 2. Ministry of Employment and Immigration.

- **Standardised forms available to citizens in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

### The National Institute of the Social Security

The standardised printed documents used by the public to complete requests for Social Security benefits are published and updated in the multi-lingual website of the Social Security Department.

Of a total of 75 models/forms published, 3 (42.6%) are available in Galician.

### The Mariners' Social Institute

In Social Security benefits, the number of standardised printed documents is 67, of which 17 are available to citizens in Galician (25.3%).

### The General Treasury of the Social Security

Of the 123 forms published on the web page, 63 are available in Catalan, which is 51.2% of the total number.

#### **General Directorate of Immigration.**

Those forms which refer to foreigners and immigration will be immediately translated into the co-official languages, including Catalan, once the changes necessary to adapt them to Organic Law 2/2009 of 11 December on the reform of Organic Law 4/2000 on the rights and freedoms of foreigners in Spain and their social integration have been made.

#### **The State Public Employment Service.**

Almost all its models of printed documents are translated into Galician.

- **Institutional printed material available to citizens in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

With respect to ministry publications produced by both the Centre of Publications and different publishing units ascribed to the former, of a total of 492 works published during 2009, 98 publications were produced in the co-official languages in 2009, which is 19.92% of the total.

#### **The National Institute of the Social Security**

Of a total of 41 publications produced in Spanish, 10 (24.4%) were translated and published in Galician.

#### **The Mariners' Social Institute**

From a total of 31 publications in Spanish, 29 have been translated and published in Galician (93.05%) as well as in Spanish.

#### **The General Treasury of the Social Security**

Service charters and other publications aimed at informing the public about the services provided which are included on the web page, have increased to a total of 10 and are all available in Galician.

#### **The General Directorate for Spanish Citizens Abroad.**

As part of the Annual Publications Plan of the ministry is the provision of the publication of the "Statute of the Spanish Citizens Abroad" in Galician.

#### **The State Public Employment Service**

Many of the total number of triptychs made in order to publicise the Temporary Programme for Unemployment and Job Placement (PRODI) and the publicising of the redtrabaj@ website have been published in Galician.

- **Exterior and interior signs in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

#### **The National Institute of the Social Security**

Both exterior and interior informative signs are presented in both Spanish and in Galician.

#### **The Mariners' Social Institute**

Almost all of the offices of the provincial directorates and the local administration offices in those areas with a co-official language have signs in a bilingual format. The percentage figures for bilingual signs are between 95% and 100%.

#### **The General Treasury of the Social Security**

100% of outdoor and indoor signs are bilingual in the four Galician provinces, with the exception of Pontevedra, where indoor signs total 87.5%.

## **The State Public Employment Service**

Bilingual signs are largely present in the territorial offices as they are used together with the corresponding services of the autonomous communities.

- **Information or advertising signs in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

## **The National Institute of the Social Security**

Informative signs are presented in both Spanish and in Galician.

## **The General Treasury of the Social Security**

The percentage for the presentation of informative signs in bilingual format or in the co-official Galician language is as follows: in Lugo, 100%, 40% in Pontevedra, in Ourense, 17 %, and in A Coruña, approximately 10%.

- **Publicity campaigns in bilingual or co-official language versions .**

The publicity campaigns in Galician language produced during the year 2009 are detailed below:

The Communication Plan for the Launch of the Service of Public Assessment for Businessmen”, a campaign aimed at small businesses in order to develop and establish a culture for the prevention of risks at works.

The launch of the “redtrabaj@” web page, a campaign to publicise new services provided by the State Public Employment Service through its web page.

“Measures for Promoting Self-employment: New Self-employed Programmes”, a campaign to inform the unemployed about new measures for promoting self-employment as established in Royal Decree 1975/2008 of 28 November on urgent measures in economic, taxation, employment issues and with respect to access to housing.

### **The National Institute of the Social Security**

The written and personalised pages included in normal information campaigns, such as the annual re-evaluation of pensions and the issue of income tax certificates to those receiving economic benefits are published and distributed in a bilingual format, with issues in Galician amounting to 8% of the total.

### **The Mariners' Social Institute**

In order to notify the annual re-evaluation of pensions and send certificates of income tax deductions in 2009, bilingual letters were sent to residents in those autonomous communities with a co-official language, of which 120.500 were in Galician (33.5%).

### **The General Treasury of the Social Security**

The delivery of communications to the public is made using bilingual publications in those autonomous communities with a co-official language, within the annual constitutional campaign of reports on working life and bases of contributions. There were 1,250,065 (5.7%) communications in Galician during the 2009 campaign.

- **The level of accessibility of web pages in the co-official language.**

The percentage number of pages on the Social Security website which are translated in the co-official languages is around 71% of the total (1,949 in Galician).

In the determined case of some of the most outstanding sections, such as "Workers", "Businessmen", "Pensioners" and "Virtual Office", the percentage of pages which the public can consult in the co-official languages, to the third level of navigation is 90%.

### **The General Directorate of Immigration.**

The Ministry of Employment and Immigration is coordinating the introduction of the

common I.T. application as established by Organic Law 2/2009 of 11 December on the Reform of Organic Law 4/2000 of 11 January on the rights and freedoms of foreigners in Spain and their social integration and through the additional third provision of Royal Decree 1162/2009 of 10 July. The application, which will provide support to the processing of all the procedures involving immigration, will be multilingual and will substitute, when implemented, the current application existing for the Ministry of the Presidency.

### **The General Directorate for Spanish Citizens Abroad**

The translation into the co-official languages of part of the content of the web page of the General Directorate for Spanish Citizens Abroad has been planned, in accordance with the criteria of relevance and the navigation regulations established by the Interministerial Commission of Information Technology.

### **The State Public Employment Service**

Currently, the information available at the redtrabaj@ (www.redtrabaja.es) website is available in Spanish, as well as Catalan, Galician and Basque. Sixty percent of static content has been translated and 100 percent of video commentaries (approximately 130) have been translated.

Forty percent of the static content on the www.sepe.es website is available in Galician.

The eures website has been completely translated (100%).

The “Contrat@”, (Contract) section has been completely translated.

The printed documents of the models for work contracts are translated into Galician and will shortly be transferred to a web-based environment.

All the static content and applications are available in Galician on the web page of the National System of Employment ([www.sistemanacionaldeempleo.es](http://www.sistemanacionaldeempleo.es)).



In the unemployment benefits web page the static information is translated into Galician, including that which refers to the Temporary Protection for Unemployment and Insertion (hereafter referred to as PRODI).

### **Labour Inspection and Social Security**

The web page, which is aimed at the public and companies in general, provides, in Galician: fixed navigation menus, headings and sub-headings of the different sections offered on the main entry page or home page, the titles of the various sections and generally all the set navigation texts which remain on the page. Approximately 15% of the texts provided are translated. The possibility of contracting an online translation service with a public or private body is being considered in order to provide translated texts into the different languages for inclusion on the web page.

The internal corporate website with which service is provided to the collective which works in the organisation has begun to include texts in Galician sent by the CIG (Confederación Intersindical Galega) trade union.

With respect to the Inspection of Work and Social Security body, it must be noted that translators from the Delegation of the Government or the services of the autonomous community work with the aforementioned body for the translation of documents and determined forms (complaints, the withdrawal of a complaint, a written statement, etc).

- **Requests received in the co-official languages.**

### **The National Institute of the Social Security**

96.2% of requests from the public which are addressed to the organisation are in Spanish and 0.7% are in Galician. In all events, the communication or notification addressed to them is made in the language used in the request.

### **Mariners' Social Institute**

90% of requests are received in Spanish and 10% in Galician. With respect to answers, 99% are made in Spanish and 1% in Galician.

### **The General Treasury of the Social Security**

Approximately 20-25% of requests are made in Galician, with a higher frequency in face-to-face attention and oral contact than in written requests. The majority of these requests are also answered in Galician.

- **Staff with an Understanding of the Official Languages.**

### **The National Institute of the Social Security**

81% of staff dedicated to tasks of attention and information (203) have an understanding of Galician.

### **The Mariners' Social Institute**

The situation of staff with an understanding of Galician and their level of understanding is as follows: of 420 civil servants, 63% understand Galician, 203 of whom have a basic level, 34 an average and 24 a high level of understanding.

### **The General Treasury of the Social Security**

Of the total number of staff in Galicia, (1,023 people), 251 (24.5%) have a basic level and 601 (58.7%) have a medium-high level.

### **The State Public Employment Service**

As part of the Internal Training Plan of the State Public Employment Service there is an annually-programmed specific course of "Administrative Language in Co-official languages in the Different Autonomous Communities", in which the objectives are to acquire a theoretical and practical understanding on how to undertake administrative tasks in the above-mentioned languages.

This course is aimed at staff involved in any phase in the processes of preparing, writing and processing administrative procedures. In this manner courses are held and organised for the understanding and improvement of these co-official languages.

### **Labour Inspection and Social Security.**

Civil servants are offered the opportunity to attend courses in the specific language of the autonomous community through the delegations and subdelegations of the government.

### **3. The Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Trade**

- **Standardised forms available to citizens in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

The printed documents on industrial and construction trends undertaken by the autonomous communities are also presented in Galician.

Optical scanning forms for monthly and three-monthly use and for construction are presented in bilingual format (Spanish and Galician).

- **Exterior and interior signs in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

### **The Territorial Directorate of Commerce of Vigo and the Territorial Directorate of Commerce of A Coruña**

All exterior signs are bilingual (Spanish and Galician).

- **Level of accessibility of web pages in the co-official language.**

The web page of the Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Trade is now available in Galician.

On the ministry website [www.mityc.es](http://www.mityc.es), the main page and those which are linked to it are

translated into the co-official languages in order to give an overall idea of the contents of this web page. The web page has also been translated at a more detailed level, as is the case of the option “The Ministry” as this section is considered to be of organisational interest, or the list of the “Online Processes” which are displayed in the search application on this page and which show viewers those procedures administered by the department.

#### **The Institute for the Diversification and Saving of Energy:**

The Institute for the Diversification and Saving of Energy (IDAE) has a web page - [www.idae.es](http://www.idae.es)- which is available in the co-official languages. All those web contents which are permanent and long-term, general presentations, menus and fixed content to the third level are in the languages indicated. Those contents which are considered to be temporary are in the original language, normally Spanish.

#### **The Spanish Office of Patents and Brands:**

The Spanish Office of Patents and Brands has a web page - [www.oepm.es](http://www.oepm.es) – where approximately 75% of the contents has been translated into Galician. The documents available for download are in Spanish.

- **Requests received and answered in co-official languages.**

No request in Galician has been received recently in the Administrative Information Service of the Ministry.

#### **The Territorial Management Body of Vigo and A Coruña**

Only 5% of requests from the public have been received by this body in Galician.

- **Staff with an Understanding of the Official Languages and their Level of Understanding.**

#### **Peripheral Services of the Department.**

17 civil servants have a high level of Galician (representing 50% of staff), 10 civil servants have an average level and 7 a basic level.

## **The Territorial Management Body of Vigo and A Coruña**

All the civil servants who provide services in this territorial management body (34) understand Galician. Only 8 of them have a high level understanding of Galician.

### **4. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation.**

- **Standardised forms available to citizens in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

This Department does not undertake its activity directly through the peripheral services of the state, but in Madrid or abroad, and therefore the preparation of standardised documents in the co-official languages is not necessary.

- **Publicity campaigns in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

The Spanish Agency for International Cooperation for Development (AECID) undertook a campaign for the “Week of Cooperation”, from 7 to 13 September 2009, which included the broadcasting of the following supports in all the co-official languages in the communications media.

3. TV advertising spots.
4. Radio slots.
5. Posters.
6. Leaflets.

Furthermore, the Cervantes Institute has signed cooperation agreements with various cultural institutions for the divulgation of the co-official languages as part of its cultural policy abroad. This initiative includes academic and teaching activities with the following institutions: the Ramón Llull Institute, the Real Academy of the Basque Language, the Navarro Institute of Basque, the Royal Academy of the Galician Language and the Secretariat of Linguistic Policy of the Government of Galicia. The institute has also offered courses for Catalan, Galician and Basque since the 1994-1995 academic year.

- **Level of accessibility of web pages in the co-official language.**

It is now possible to access the web page of the ministry in the co-official languages in all the channels of the "[home page](#)", as well in the headings of all the sub-channels.

With respect to the contents of the web page, only the "Ministry" channel is entirely translated into the above-mentioned languages.

The Cervantes Institute web page (part of the "Linguistic Technologies in Spain Website") incorporates a free automatic translation service from various languages into Spanish, among which are the co-official languages of the autonomous communities, it also has a link in its main page to the "Official Languages of Spain", which allows access to other web pages related to the co-official languages of Spain.

The Cervantes Institute plans to undertake measures to offer the information of menus on its web page in the various co-official languages of Spain.

## **5. The Ministry of Defence**

- **Standardised forms available to citizens in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

Standardised printed documents are translated into the co-official languages.

- **Exterior and interior signs in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

30% of all signs are in Galician in the Delegation of Defence in A Coruña.

- **Information or advertising signs in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

The General Directorate of Communication of the Ministry of Defence has published 100% of informative signs in the corresponding co-official language.

- **Publicity campaigns in bilingual or co-official language versions .**

The General Directorate of Communication of the Ministry of Defence has carried out three publicity campaigns which are 100% bilingual, or in the co-official language of the

community in which they were undertaken.

- **Level of accessibility of web pages in the co-official language.**

The static content of the web page of the Ministry of Defence - [www.mde.es](http://www.mde.es) – is translated into the co-official languages – as is the content up to the third navigation level, which constitutes approximately 70% of the web page.

- **Requests received in the co-official languages.**

Requests in co-official languages do not total 0.2% and are generally accompanied by a translation.

- **Staff with an Understanding of the Official Languages and their Level of Understanding.**

Practically 100% of the staff in the Delegation and Subdelegations of the Government in Galicia have a sufficient understanding of Galician.

## **6. The Ministry of Culture.**

- **Institutional printed material available to citizens in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

In the unit of state archives, 100% of institutional material available to the public is printed in bilingual format or in the co-official language of the autonomous community, in some cases in a summarised form and in others the full text is available.

The National Museum of El Prado annually publishes maps of the museum in Galician (2,500 copies).

In 2010, the Museo Nacional Centro de Arte Reina Sofía will publish informative leaflets

with museum maps in the different co-official languages.

The Collective Catalogue of the Bibliographic Heritage has acquired a management system for the database of its catalogue, which will involve a multi-language application capable of managing access to information through access points of the bibliographic registries in any of the languages of the state. A term may be entered into the system in any of these languages and if the corresponding relations have been established in a standardised form, the information is provided with matches. This will facilitate what in the terminology of libraries is called a multilingual authorities file, with similar characteristics to a thesaurus. These functions will be accessible from the Internet as well as from the libraries where the applications are to be installed.

- **Exterior and interior signs in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

All of the signs in those archives assigned to the Ministry of Culture and located in autonomous communities with a co-official language, including Galicia, are either bilingual or in the co-official language.

- **Information or advertising signs in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

The Museo Nacional Centro de Arte Reina Sofía has eleven plasma screens inside the building which display information in the co-official languages. Furthermore, as has been detailed above, the informative leaflets with maps of the museum will be published in the co-official languages.

- **Publicity campaigns in bilingual or co-official language versions .**

The Plan for the Promotion of Reading: This campaign will be undertaken in Spanish and in the co-official languages:

- In 2006 a television and cinema advertising campaign was made for a



total cost of 2,500,000 euros. The text and script were made in Spanish and in the co-official languages. T-shirts were also distributed for the Plan for the Promotion of Reading in the above-mentioned languages.

- In 2007 a new television and cinema based advertising campaign was undertaken for the cost of 2,400,000 euros, once again in Spanish and in the co-official languages. T-shirts were made for the Plan for the Promotion of Reading in the above-mentioned languages.

- In 2008 and 2009 the campaign was undertaken in Spanish alone. However in 2008 T-shirts were made for the Plan for the Promotion of Reading in the co-official languages.

Recently, the calendar for the divulgation of the documentary archives of the state archives was published for the first time in the co-official languages of the state.

The Museo Nacional Centro de Arte Reina Sofía has undertaken a bilingual advertising campaign in the co-official languages. The new distribution of the Museo Nacional Centro de Arte Reina Sofía collection, which was inaugurated in May of 2009, was advertised through a state-wide radio campaign in the autonomous communities and in the co-official language of each community.

- **Level of accessibility of web pages in the co-official language.**

44% of all the pages on the website of the Ministry of Culture have been translated into the co-official languages, with half of them reaching a fourth level of browsing.

Among the services offered by the Ministry of Culture, documents for downloading are not translated, however the program called "Ask; the Libraries Respond" is notable for its interactivity in the co-official languages (<http://www.pregunte.es/consulta/consulta.cmd>), this programme allows users to ask questions and make requests using the Internet. Responses are provided by professional librarians via e-mail within a three-day period.

The consultations and requests for information may be made in any of the co-official languages of the state and the responses to these requests are provided in the language of the requests.

In addition, the websites for the digital library projects promoted and undertaken by the Ministry of Culture are translated into all the co-official languages in the Spanish state. As such, in the Virtual Library of Bibliographic Heritage, access is allowed to information through the use of multilingual headings which contain both content descriptions and the names of authors or institutions in the different languages of the state.

Among the services offered by the Ministry of Culture for public libraries is the Generator of Websites for Libraries, a tool designed for librarians which allows them to create the websites of their libraries without any kind of linguistic limitation. To this end the libraries of those autonomous communities with two official languages offer their contents in both languages.

With respect to the area of the scenic arts and music, in those sections which correspond to the web page of the ministry and in those of artistic creation centres, access is possible to directories in the four co-official languages. Furthermore, in the new web pages of the numerous creation centres of the National Institute of Scenic Arts and Music, information will be presented in the co-official languages of the state.

In 2009 the web pages of those museums administered by the Ministry of Culture began to include the co-official languages of the autonomous communities. The index and the static content of the National Museum of Subaquatic Archaeology (ARQUA) were translated in 2009. The web pages of the National College Museum of San Gregorio of Valladolid and the National Museum of Romanticism of Madrid will soon be adapted. The aim is to include the above-mentioned languages as the web pages of the other museums are updated.

With respect to the National Museum of El Prado, the visitor channel which is available on its web page is translated into the co-official languages with the following contents: Opening Hours and Fees, Services and Recommendations, Accesses and Maps.

Furthermore the channel *15 Masterpieces* is translated into these languages, with the contents from a selection of 15 works in the museum, with technical data and explanatory texts.

The access level of the website in the co-official languages of the Museo Nacional Centro de Arte Reina Sofía is 44.5%. Of the nine sections which comprise the structure of the museum's website ([www.museoreinasofia.es](http://www.museoreinasofia.es)), four (Visits, Museum, Collection and Library) are offered to users in the co-official languages of the state.

The National Library of Spain undertook a project to remodel its institutional website in May 2009. This new website has been designed as a single multi-language website where users can select their navigation language; this means that the web page structure is identical in every language – so as to display all the contents in the official language of Spain (Spanish) as well as in the co-official languages.

Besides, the National Library implemented a system of integrated translation on its website and will initiate a follow-up process for all those works pending translation.

The National Library also has a channel on Youtube in which all its videos are transcribed into the different co-official languages of the state.

- **Requests made in the co-official languages.**

With respect to responses made in the co-official languages, reference has already been made in the previous section to the page “Ask; the Libraries Respond”, where questions are answered in the language they were made in.

## **7. The Ministry of Territorial Policy.**

- **Institutional printed material available to citizens in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

In the area of publications, the ministry has published 4 leaflets on “Spain, the Autonomous State” in all the co-official languages.

- **Information or advertising signs in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

In the administrative units of the State Fund for Local Investment and the State Fund for Employment and Local Sustainability, models have been established for advertising signs for construction projects in the distinct co-official languages of the state. These signs are accessible via the web page of the ministry:

(<http://www.mpt.es/prensa/actualidad/noticias/2009/01/20090116.html>)

- **Level of accessibility of web pages in the co-official language.**

#### *The Ministry Web Page*

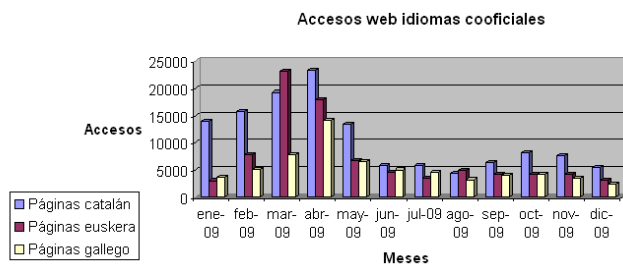
The ministry web page (<http://www.mpt.es>) is available in the co-official languages, and a large part of its content is available in them. Over the last few years a large effort has been made in the revision and translation of contents.

Given the large volume of information available of the web page of the Ministry of Territorial Policy, the decision was made to adapt the web with respect to navigation levels, beginning with the upper levels, as these are the most visible.

The contents of the web page have now been translated, at least to the fourth level of browsing, and even more in some of its sections. For the moment the news features are not translated due to the urgency involved in their publication, as they would lose relevance given the delay involved in translation. The translation of news items has not been seen as necessary at later moments, as interest for this information decreases with time.

It has been estimated that there are now more than 300 translated pages available. Statistics for access to <http://www.mpt.es> for 2009 in the distinct co-official languages are given below:

## Web access in co-official languages



Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep, Oct, Nov, Dec.

Months

Web pages in Catalan – Web pages in Basque – Web pages in Galician

The publishers of content have an infrastructure at their disposal which allows the introduction of translations through a user-friendly interface which provides them with translations of the texts they request for inclusion on the website.

Among the improvements programmed in the publishing environment, and which are to be approached in the near future, is the project for the introduction of a translation workflow which facilitates the process of obtaining translations and which in turn, will lead to the greater involvement of publishers in the inclusion of translated texts.

This media has also been used (<http://www.mpt.es>) to place notification signs for construction projects in the co-official languages at the disposal of those councils which are beneficiaries of the State Fund for Local Investment, as can be seen at <http://www.mpt.es/prensa/actualidad/noticias/2009/01/20090116.html>. These signs have been re-used for the State Fund, for Employment and Local Sustainability.

In the setting up of the ministry's electronic site, the need for translated contents is being taken into consideration. As such, "Acceda" (Access), the application used as a basis for the site, has been adapted to allow the translation of the forms used by the public in the electronic processing of procedures, and it will also allow the inclusion of various contents which have been translated into the co-official languages, in addition to others, such as English and French.

### *The Intranet of the Ministry of Territorial Policy*

In the working environment of ministry staff, the linguistic diversity of the Spanish state has

also been considered. In this manner, the Intranet of the ministry (<http://intranet.mpt.es>) was designed with this criteria in mind, such that it has versions of pages in the co-official languages and it is prepared for the inclusion of translated contents on these pages.

- **Requests received and answered in co-official languages.**

The percentage of written documents received in the co-official languages, in addition to Spanish, by the General Directorate of Autonomous Development, is estimated to be less than 1%, with respect to transferences. All answers are given in Spanish.

Those written complaints with respect to linguistic co-officialdom which are received in the Office of the Official languages in the General Department of the State, of the General Directorate of Autonomous Cooperation are presented in a co-official language or in bilingual form.

With respect to the General Directorate of Local Cooperation, numerous requests have been received in the distinct co-official languages of the state with respect to the State Fund for Local Investment, which is regulated by Royal Decree-Law 9/2008 of 28 November and to the State Fund for Sustainability and Local Employment, which is regulated by Royal Decree-Law 13/2009 of 26 October, although no difference with respect to the rest was made during the processing of this regulation.

Several inscription requests for takeovers have been presented in the Registry of Civil Servants of state-wide application which are received in the co-official languages.

The following requests for course registration have been registered in the Registry of Civil Servants with state-wide application: 150 in Galician (4.28%). The answers were made in Spanish.

## **8. The Ministry of Education.**

- **Standardised forms available to citizens in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

Work is currently being undertaken in the preparation of bilingual printed documents.

- **Institutional printed material available to citizens in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

The document *Proposals for Improvement. A Report in the State and Situation of the Educational System. Academic Year 2007-2008* has been published in the co-official languages.

- **Level of accessibility of web pages in the co-official language.**

The level of accessibility in the co-official languages is 100% on the static pages of the Internet website of the department and for any level of browsing.

- **Requests received and answered in co-official languages.**

These represent only 0.1% of the requests received. These requests which are received in the co-official languages have been answered in Spanish.

- **Staff with an Understanding of the Official Languages and their Level of Understanding.**

In professional competitions with respect to job transfers for teaching staff (held by the autonomous communities or through a national competition) an understanding of the different co-official languages is a requirement for access to determined posts, however it does not imply the attainment of additional points.

## **9. The Ministry of Housing.**

- **Standardised forms available to citizens in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

Work is being undertaken in the preparation of bilingual printed documents, models and forms.

- **Level of accessibility of web pages in the co-official language**

Actions are being undertaken in this respect in accordance with determined priorities and that which is available.

On the website of the ministry, all the new developments include functions which allow the translation of all the menus and headings and even the contents into the different co-official languages. For example, <http://rbe.vivienda.es:8080> has been completely translated into the co-official languages of the different autonomous communities.

In other cases only the menus and headings are translated, while the page content is only translated in exceptional cases, such as:

- [http://vivienda.es/es/index.php?option=com\\_content&task=blogsection&id=5&Itemid=26](http://vivienda.es/es/index.php?option=com_content&task=blogsection&id=5&Itemid=26)
- [http://www.vivienda.es/ca/index.php?option=com\\_content&task=blogsection&id=5&Itemid=26](http://www.vivienda.es/ca/index.php?option=com_content&task=blogsection&id=5&Itemid=26)
- [http://vivienda.es/ga/index.php?option=com\\_content&task=blogsection&id=5&Itemid=26](http://vivienda.es/ga/index.php?option=com_content&task=blogsection&id=5&Itemid=26)
- [http://www.vivienda.es/eu/index.php?option=com\\_content&task=blogsection&id=5&Itemid=26](http://www.vivienda.es/eu/index.php?option=com_content&task=blogsection&id=5&Itemid=26)

The National Land Use Corporation (SEPES). In order to fulfil the objectives of total accessibility in the co-official languages, a new website was placed into service in January 2010. In the new version the contents on general information will be in the official languages of the state.

**The National Land Use Corporation (SEPES).** In order to fulfil the objectives of total accessibility in the co-official languages, a new website was placed into service in January 2010. In the new version the contents on general information are in the official languages of the state. The progressive use of these languages is also envisaged in distinct printed documents, models and formulas.



**The Public Housing Rental Company (SPA).**- This company plans to adopt measures to this effect through the renewal of printed documents, models and formulas, in addition to the design of a new web page.

- **Requests received and answered in co-official languages.**

The National Land Use Corporation (SEPES) has received 1% (15) of written requests in one of the co-official languages, these are generally urban-planning documents submitted by organisations belonging to public administration bodies.

#### **10. Ministry of Public Works.**

- **Standardised forms available to citizens in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

With respect to the divulgation and reception of printed documents, forms and requests in the different co-official languages, the Ministry of Public Works undertakes constant translation tasks through the peripheral offices, facilitating the use, by interested parties who write to bodies with offices in an autonomous community of the co-official language of that body, in accordance with that established in Article 36 of Law 30/1992 of 26 November, LRJAP-PAC, with respect to translating into Spanish all written forms and documents which must be used in the central organisations.

The statistics questionnaires produced in this ministry are mainly written in Spanish, however they are made available in other co-official languages to those interested who specifically request them, and who are sent both the questionnaire and the instructions in the chosen language. Some interviews however, such as that on building construction are already included on the ministry web page in all the co-official languages, which is a measure which will be extended to the rest of statistics and reports of this nature.

In the airports of the Spanish Airport Aerial Navigation Area network (AENA), with respect to passenger complaints, official complaints forms are facilitated to passengers in the distinct co-official languages at information desks.

In the State Ports organisation, accessibility in different co-official languages takes the form of printed documents, letterheads and web pages. Printed documents are generally facilitated in the two existing official languages in the affected autonomous communities.

With respect to the activity of the General Directorate of the National Geographic Institute and that of the National Centre of Geographical Information (CNIG), the immense task of translating standardised printed documents, models and forms of the Central Registry of Cartography into the co-official languages has been undertaken and is still being completed.

The commission of the Geographical Upper Council specialised in geographical names is entrusted with elaborating the Basic Geographical Nomenclature of Spain; this comprises all the co-official languages and takes minority languages into account, maintaining and promoting their use in the field of toponymy.

Bilingual printed documents and forms also exist in the Postal and Telegraph Service.

- **Institutional printed material available to citizens in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

In the airports of the Spanish Airport Aerial Navigation Area network (AENA) leaflets on "Passenger Rights" may be obtained in the distinct co-official languages. These leaflets are distributed in the various information points and display areas of Spanish airports.

Other leaflets related to passengers are also distributed in different Spanish languages, such as "Information for Disabled Persons".

- **Exterior and interior signs in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

With respect to signs in those airports which are dependent on the Spanish Airport Aerial Navigation Area network (AENA) located in autonomous communities with their own language, all signs are in the co-official languages.

- **Information or advertising signs in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

Bilingual signs and posters exist in the Postal and Telegraph Service.

- **Level of accessibility of web pages in the co-official language.**

The use of the co-official languages from the central services of the ministry is basically made possible through the translation of printed documents and forms and through the application of training measures.

In compliance with that established in Law 11/2007, it must be noted that currently, the website of the Ministry of Public Works is one of the main communication channels of this Department with the public and with companies in all the co-official languages. The web page [www.fomento.es](http://www.fomento.es) is available in the different Spanish languages, providing information and facilitating more than 200 electronic procedures.

The AENA public web page offers information in different co-official languages, basically in the area of the airports of Catalonia, the Basque Country, Galicia, the Balearic Islands and the Valencian Community. This information refers to passengers, flights in real time, destinations, persons with reduced mobility, airport shops and the main web site.

The web pages of the State Ports include information in all languages, such that access to basic services is facilitated to the public in the language chosen by the user.

With respect to the activity of the General Directorate of the National Geographic Institute and that of the National Centre of Geographical Information (CNIG), access has been completely facilitated in the co-official languages via Internet on the website at [www.ign.es](http://www.ign.es).

- **Staff with an Understanding of the Official Languages and their Level of Understanding.**

For the promotion, improvement and extension of the training offer in the co-official languages for staff dependent of the Ministry of Public Works, the ministry has undertaken training actions in order to fulfil requests for training in the co-official languages in this area, normally for staff posted to bodies in peripheral administrative locations, in maritime authorities, provincial highway management, airports, etc.

Training actions for staff in the co-official languages exist in the Postal and Telegraph Service.

## 11. The Ministry of the Interior.

- **Standardised forms available to citizens in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

The Directorate General for Traffic uses printed documents in the co-official languages in the following areas:

### *Printed documents related to cash transactions:*

LANGUAGE	QUANTITY	PERCENTAGE
Spanish	500,000	63.45
Spanish/Galician	70,000	8.88

### *Printed documents related to procedures for drivers*

LANGUAGE	QUANTITY	PERCENTAGE
Spanish	1,150,000	50.90
Spanish/Galician	210,000	9.28

### *Printed documents related to procedures for vehicles*

LANGUAGE	QUANTITY	PERCENTAGE
Spanish	930,000	45.99
Spanish/Galician	278,000	13.74

### *Leaflets for Reports*

LANGUAGE	QUANTITY	PERCENTAGE
Spanish	1,018,000	79.16
Spanish/Galician	118,000	9.17

#### *Driving Licences*

LANGUAGE	QUANTITY	PERCENTAGE
Spanish	6,704,000	63.23
Spanish/Galician	360,000	3.39

#### *Printed Documents related to Exams*

LANGUAGE	QUANTITY	PERCENTAGE
Spanish	3,662,000	72.37
Spanish/Galician	139,000	2.74

Administrative authorisations for driving motor vehicles and motorcycles, issued by the Traffic Authorities in those autonomous communities with a co-official language are issued with bilingual texts, i.e., in Spanish and in the language of the autonomous community, with Spanish being given first place.

Since 3 December 2001, the National Identity Document (DNI) has been issued in a bilingual format. The number of these documents processed during 2009 in Galician was 362,051. The Spanish passport is not issued in Galician as it is a uniform model subject to the resolutions of the member states of the European Union which do not cover the use of a bilingual model.

75,000 examples of printed material has been distributed in the offices of the DNI (for cases of loss, theft or damage to the DNI or Spanish passport) in Galician.

With respect to the management of electoral processes undertaken by the Ministry of the Interior, during the 2006-2008 period, the following data was provided:

- Local elections 2007: total number of bilingual documents: 5,973,622; total number of documents made: 14,698,622; percentage of bilingual documents with respect to the total of those made: 40.64%

- Elections to the General Courts 2008: total number of bilingual documents: 4,569,000; total number of documents made: 11,578,748; percentage of bilingual documents with respect to the total of those made: 39.43%.

- **Institutional printed material available to citizens in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

The services of the penal institutions publish the leaflet *Prisons, Step by Step* in each one of the co-official languages.

- **Exterior and interior signs in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

The placement of bilingual signs in some National Police Force stations is still pending.

#### **Information or advertising signs in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

In 2009 the Directorate General for Traffic designed and displayed an advertising poster in the co-official languages, representing 20% of all posters of this type.

- **Publicity campaigns in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

In 2009 the Directorate General for Traffic carried out eight publicity campaigns in the co-official languages, which was 89% of all campaigns undertaken. Furthermore, the Directorate General for Traffic uses the Variable Message Panels located on roads to display messages which relate to traffic management and those included in road safety, using both Spanish and the respective co-official language.

The institutional informative campaigns which were broadcast free on public communication media slots for various elections were all emitted in Spanish as well as in Catalan, Basque, Galician and Valencian, with the exception of the institutional campaign for the delivery period for the postal vote by absent residents, which was only broadcast in Spanish.

- **Level of accessibility of web pages in the co-official language.**

The subject index of the main menu of the web page [www.mir.es](http://www.mir.es) is translated to the third level of browsing. However the contents are only available in Spanish.

The intranet page of the Upper Police Headquarters has a bilingual version.

With respect to electoral material the data is as follows:

In the web pages designed by the Ministry of the Interior for the local elections of 27 May 2007, the elections to the General Courts on 9 March 2008 and the elections to the European Parliament on 7 June 2009, all institutional informative campaigns, were broadcast free on public communication media slots in Spanish and in the co-official languages.

Furthermore, on the web page which was designed for the elections to the European Parliament on 7 June 2009, the explanatory text on the voting kit was facilitated to the public in Spanish and in the co-official languages.

- **Requests received and answered in co-official languages.**

In the National Police Force, between 10%-20% of public documents referred to the Upper Police Headquarters are in Galician. As a general rule, answers are provided in the language chosen by individual members of the public.

- **Staff with an Understanding of the Official Languages and their Level of Understanding.**

It has been estimated that the percentage of all staff in the department who understand the co-official languages is 7%. The level of understanding in Galician is high.

Around 50% of all public employees in each one of the Provincial Traffic Headquarters and Local Traffic Offices in the autonomous community of Galicia have an average/high (levels B and C) level of Galician.

95% of those civil servants on the National Police Force in Galicia have an average-high

level of understanding in Galician.

## **12. The Ministry of Science and Innovation.**

- **Exterior and interior signs in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

The Geological and Mining Institute of Spain: Interior and exterior signs are being fitted in both languages in those offices in autonomous communities with a language of their own (Galicia).

The Spanish Institute of Oceanography: Interior and exterior signs in both languages already exist in its offices in autonomous communities with a language of their own.

The Upper Council of Scientific Investigations: In its offices in autonomous communities with a language of their own, interior and exterior signs in both languages already exist and communication takes place in the language requested by the member of the public.

- **Level of accessibility of web pages in the co-official language.**

The web page of the ministry has approximately 40% of its structure in the co-official languages. Information relating to subsidies managed by the ministry will be available in the co-official languages as the respective annual convocations are made public.

The web pages of the Geological and Mining Institute of Spain, the National Institute of Agrarian and Food Investigation and Technology and the Spanish Institute of Oceanography are being translated into the co-official languages.

The web page of the Upper Council of Scientific Investigations is already partly available in the co-official languages.

- **Requests received and answered in co-official languages**

In the offices of the Upper Council of Scientific Investigations in autonomous communities with a language of their own, communication takes place in the language requested by the



member of the public.

### **13. The Ministry of Finance and Economy.**

- **Standardised forms available to citizens in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

In the National Institute of Statistics, there are two forms in co-official languages, which refer to CPI requests and their answers.

In the National Commission of the Securities Market (CNMV), the standardised models for individuals and companies which are used in the securities market in a professional manner are available to organisations on the web page of the CNMV and are drafted into Spanish, however for the public in general, whose participation in the securities market always occurs with the intervention of the persons or organisations detailed above, there are two standardised models: a) the model for requesting free guides for investors; b) the complaints model on actions of organisations in the securities market in their relationships with clients. The second model is bilingual, which is 50% of the total.

In the Secretary of State for the Treasury and Budget, all the standardised forms for telematic presentation are available in the co-official languages through the electronic registrar of the Internet page of passive classes.

The translation of the standardised forms for requesting benefits and pensions by non-electronic means (conventional registries) which are administered by the General Directorate of Costs of Staff and Public Pensions is underway, in addition to other communication models from this administrative centre (24 in total).

The Economic Administrative Regional Court of Galicia has all its printed documents in Galician (36).

- **Institutional printed material available to citizens in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

The National Institute of Statistics has 170 documents in the co-official languages, from a total of 469 (36.24%). The bilingual documents refer to questionnaires for statistical operations which are for completion by the public or companies.

In the National Commission of the Securities Market, general publications of a periodical nature or single-themes are drafted in Spanish and in English. In free publications for investors there are 16 files, of which 1 is translated into the co-official languages (6.25%); and there are 11 guides, of which 1 is translated into the co-official languages (9%).

In the Secretary of State for the Treasury and Budget, all the informative leaflets on the Spanish Inland Revenue are almost entirely translated into the co-official languages.

The service charters and informative leaflets of the cadastre are printed in Spanish, however 50% of all models for requests of ownership, certification, correction/appeal, sworn declaration and authorisation are translated into Galician.

- **Exterior and interior signs in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

All of the signs of the Economic Administrative Regional Court of Galicia in the autonomous community are bilingual.

All the signs in the management offices of the Cadastre of A Coruña are bilingual, while 33% are bilingual in the Lugo offices.

- **Information or advertising signs in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

In 2009, the National Institute of Statistics produced the informative sign for the Agricultural Census, and published bilingual versions of the poster.

Since 2005 the Institute of Official Credit has published posters and informative leaflets about its main lines of financing in the co-official languages in order to facilitate information to members of the public in the language they habitually use. The distribution of this informative material is made through banks and savings banks who participate with the institute in the processing of financing arrangements.

- **Publicity campaigns in bilingual or co-official language versions .**

In the General Directorate of the Treasury there are currently two publicity campaigns offered in the co-official languages.

- **Level of accessibility of web pages in the co-official language**

In a general manner, 75% of the information on the web page of this ministry is translated into all the co-official languages. Only the final level has not been translated.

The definitive situation, by sectors, is that detailed below:

- Budget Administration ([www.pap.meh.es](http://www.pap.meh.es))

- d) The level of accessibility of web pages in the co-official language is 97%.
- e) Calculated in this percentage are those pages which have a multi-lingual structure, whether or not they are translated. This structure is not applicable to the information on the website which relates to the site of the Ibero-American Accountancy Forum (FIC).
- f) Those contents translated into the co-official languages total 56%. This percentage represents that of the translated pages with a multilingual structure.
- g) Work is underway for the translation of determined contents in the near future, such as pages of accessibility and navigation guides, and the administrative procedures for the recognition of pension rights and social benefits.

- Staff costs and public pensions

[.https://clasespasivas.gob.es/sitios/sedeclasespasivas/es-ES](https://clasespasivas.gob.es/sitios/sedeclasespasivas/es-ES)

The accessibility level for web pages in the co-official language is: 100%.

Contents translated into the co-official languages: 94%.

Those contents pending translation are those which relate to the navigation guide and legal warnings due to the fact that these offices have been implanted only recently.

- Community Funds.

<https://sedefondoscomunitarios.gob.es/sitios/sedeincentivosregionales/es-ES>

The accessibility level for web pages in the co-official language is: 100%.

Contents translated into the co-official languages: 94%.

Those contents pending translation are those which relate to the navigation guide and legal warnings due to the fact that these offices have been implanted only recently.

#### The Tax Office

The Internet site of the Tax Office enables effective communication in the co-official language of the user's choice. As such, the website of the Tax Office appears in Spanish, Catalan, Galician and Valencian and provides definitive information in Basque.

Given the volume of information to be translated, the incorporation of translated material onto these pages is gradual. As such users are provided contents in Catalan, Galician, Valencian and those which are not yet available in the above-mentioned languages are in Spanish. The Tax Office is however committed to continue its improvements in this sense. In all events it has been guaranteed that tax payers may use the co-official language of their autonomous community.

The translated contents cover all levels of navigation except news, due to the immediate nature of its content and other exceptions, due to technical reasons or due to the time needed for translation, above all in the case of PDF documents. With respect to the translation of normative provisions, only those translated into the corresponding co-official language are published in the official newspapers.

Two types of services are provided on the Internet website of the Tax Office: Tax information and personalised services; services on tax information are provided in Spanish, Catalan, Valencian and Galician. Only specific information is offered in Basque; personalised services are offered in the language chosen by users (Spanish, Catalan, Galician and Valencian) whenever possible and in Spanish when this is not possible.

- The State Lottery and Betting Agency

The web page “*Loteríasypuestas.es*” can be viewed in any of the co-official languages.

The page “*Onlae.es*” can currently only be viewed in Spanish, although in mid-2010, navigation is planned to take effect in all the co-official languages.

- The Economic Administrative Court

Its electronic site has been operational since the 21st of December 2009 and 100% of its contents at all levels are translated into the co-official languages.

- The Cadastre

The Home pages and the list of the Options menu of its web page are translated into the co-official languages. It is also possible to download models for declarations of cadastral alterations in Catalan, Valencian and Galician. The list of procedures and services and electronic forms are translated on the electronic site of the Cadastre.

• **Staff with an Understanding of the Official Languages and their Level of Understanding.**

In the Economic Administrative Court of Galicia all civil servants have an understanding of Galician: 4 with a Basic Level, 13 with an Intermediate level and 26 with Advanced Level, which is 100% of all staff.

The Cadastre Direct Line, which is attended by an average of 45 telephone operators, has 2 operators who facilitate information in Galician. Of the number of calls received by the Direct Line in 2008 from Galicia, 1.33% were answered in Galician.

In the Tax Office, 98% of the staff affected have sufficient linguistic ability in Galician.

**14. The Ministry of Equality.**

- **Institutional printed material available to citizens in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

With respect to the publishing activity of the ministry in 2009, its publications centre produced 20% of all its publications in the co-official languages.

In the area of the Delegation of the Government for Gender Violence, the guides on the rights of women who have been victims of gender violence have been published in the co-official languages, which is 13.3% of the total of publications produced in 2009. In the area of Equal Employment Opportunities, information leaflets on the Microcredits Programme have been published, which totals 6.5% of those publications produced by the ministry in 2009.

In 2009 the Institute of Youth (INJUVE), published leaflets in the co-official languages with information on the European Community Programme “Youth in Action”, which totalled 15% of all publications produced by this body.

The INJUVE Awards for Young Creation accept the presentation of literary texts for the contest in any of the co-official languages.

In 2009 the Institute of Women published an informative leaflet in the co-official languages on Organic Law 3/2007 of 22 March, for the equality of men and women. In 2008 the number of copies was 500,000 – which were distributed in 32,829 centres (delegations and subdelegations of the Government, equal opportunity organisations of the autonomous communities, councils, unions, small and medium-sized companies, chambers of commerce). In 2009, 111,000 more copies were published plus the informative leaflet in the co-official languages.

The Institute of Women participates in other institutions in the production of teaching and publicity materials which are published in all the co-official languages. In 2009 the leaflet “*Por preguntar que no quede. 8 de marzo*” was a notable publication, as was “*Tiempo de mujeres, mujeres en el tiempo*”, in participation with determined trade union organisations and the children's map “*Para un juego de damas*”, with the Ministry of Education.

- **Exterior and interior signs in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

Those exterior and interior signs in the Units of Coordination for Gender Violence (located in the delegations of the government) and the Units of Gender Violence (located in the sub-delegations of the government), all of which are operationally dependent on the Delegation of the Government for Gender Violence, when located in autonomous communities with a co-official language, are in the respective co-official languages.

- **Information or advertising signs in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

All advertising posters published by the ministry are produced in all the co-official languages.

- **Publicity campaigns in bilingual or co-official language versions .**

All publicity campaigns contracted by the ministry are undertaken in all the co-official languages.

- **Level of accessibility of web pages in the co-official language.**

The web page of the Ministry of Equality (<http://www.migualdad.es/>) has a version in the co-official languages. The pages have been translated up to the second level of navigation.

With respect to youth, the web pages of the European Programme “Youth in Action” and the Latin American Centre of Youth (CEULAJ), offer general information, navigation systems and resources for attending requests for information about these programmes in the co-official languages.

With respect to the web page of the Institute of Women, work is being undertaken to make future versions available in the co-official languages and these contents will soon be accessible for consultation.

## **15. The Ministry of Health and Social Policy.**

- **Printed Institutional Material and Publicity campaigns in bilingual or co-official language versions .**

In 96.96% of this Ministry's institutional publicity campaigns from 2006 to 2009 (32 of 33), subtitles were included in publicity spots and radio advertisements, leaflets and posters translated into the different co-official languages of Spain.

- **The Level of Accessibility of Web Pages in the Co-official Language.**

The web page of the ministry facilitates its contents at Level 1 (headings) in various Spanish co-official languages. It also guarantees the use of these languages in telematic communications between the ministry and the public.

## **16. The Ministry of the Environment and Rural and Marine Affairs.**

- **Institutional printed material available to citizens in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

The publications produced by the department and its autonomous organisations are largely in Spanish. From a total of 206 publications, only 11 have been in other official languages.

A collection of standard informational leaflets for all the national parks has been published in all the co-official languages. For 2010 the printing of 262,000 informational leaflets is planned for the National Park of the Atlantic Islands, of which 80,000 (30.5%) will be in Galician.

The conditions for the literary award "Women of Rural and Fishing Areas" have been published in Spanish and in the co-official languages of the autonomous communities.

- **Information or advertising signs in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

In the Hydrographic Confederation of the Cantabrian, informative signs on works in the Autonomous Community of Galicia are bilingual.



- **The Level of Accessibility of Web Pages in the Co-official Language indicating Contents**

The general framework of action in which the administrative activity of the department takes place does not normally involve the use of co-official or minority languages, except in relations of information through the web page and public information points in the central offices of the ministry, where communication with the public does not often involve direct contact and communication is, in the immense majority of cases, undertaken via telephone or e-mail.

In 2008 the request for information relating to different department areas exceeded 450,000 demands and these were attended in the language chosen by the person making the request. As there are no statistics on the distribution of the languages used by those requesting information, it may be stated that the use of Spanish was in the majority.

The visits to the department web page; <http://www.marm.es>, which has information in all the co-official languages of Spain were mostly in Spanish during 2008. 97% of web page visits were made using Spanish, some 60 million during the year. The most used official language was Catalan, with 0.55%, followed by Galician, with 0.36%.

The ministry web page also offers information in the co-official languages in a static form; a legislative data base exists in which the regulations of certain autonomous communities may be consulted in their official language.

A new web page is currently being designed which integrates the contents of the areas of the environment and the rural and marine areas in a more harmonised manner, and which has a new system which will improve the adaptation of the website to the use of the co-official languages.

The Hydrographic Confederation of the Cantabrian, has the first level of its web page translated into Galician.

- **Staff with an Understanding of the Official Languages and their Level of Understanding.**

The Hydrographic Confederation of the Miño-Sil has seven offices, six of them are in Galicia and another is in Ponferrada; some of their staff have a sufficiently competent level in Galician.

#### **17. The Ministry of Justice.**

- **Standardised forms available to citizens in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

In the Territorial Administration of Galicia, all standardised printed documents are available in Galician.

All documents used in civil registries are bilingual.

- **Bilingual Printed Institutional Material or Documents in the Co-official Language which is Available to Citizens.**

In the Territorial Administration of Galicia half of all printed institutional material is in Galician.

The requests provided by the ministry for participation in professional entrance exams for the position of legal secretaries are in the various co-official languages.

- **Exterior and interior signs in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

In the Territorial Administration of Galicia, 50% of outdoor signs are in Galician. Indoor

signs are for the moment, still in Spanish.

- **Level of accessibility of web pages in the co-official language.**

The web page of the Ministry of Justice reaches the fourth or the highest level of availability in the co-official languages, which includes the final documents and the forms in the above-mentioned languages.

- **Requests received and answered in co-official languages.**

In the Territorial Administration of Galicia the percentage of requests received in Galician was 3.4%, and the percentage of requests answered in Galician was 100% of those sent in this language.

- **Staff with an Understanding of the Official Languages.**

All the staff of the Government Attorneys Office in Galicia speak and write Galician fluently, at a higher level than the courses which validate an understanding of the language.

In the Territorial Administration of Galicia, almost all civil servants have a sufficient understanding of the Galician language.

**PARAGRAPH 2:** With respect to the local and regional authorities in whose areas a number of speakers of regional or minority languages exists which justifies the measures detailed below, the parties agree to permitir and/or to foster:

**Sub-paragraph a:** the use of the regional or minority languages in the structure of regional or local administration;

**Sub-paragraph b:** the possibility for the speakers of regional or minority languages to

present oral or written requests in the above-mentioned languages;

**Sub-paragraph c:** the publication by regional groups of their official texts in the regional or minority languages

**Sub-paragraph d:** the publication by local authorities of their official texts in the regional or minority languages;

**Sub-paragraph e:** the use by regional groups of regional or minority languages in the debates of their assemblies, without however excluding the use of the official language(s) of the state;

**Sub-paragraph f:** the use by local groups of regional or minority languages in the debates of their assemblies, without however excluding the use of the official language(s) of the state;

**Sub-paragraph g:** the use or the adoption and, where applicable, together with the denomination in the official language(s), of the traditional and correct forms of place names in the regional or minority languages.

**PARAGRAPH 3:** With respect to those public services guaranteed by the administrative authorities or by other persons who act on their behalf, the contracting parties, in the areas where the regional or minority languages are spoken and with respect to the situation of each language and to the extent that this it is reasonably possible, agree:

**Sub-paragraph a:** to ensure that the regional or minority languages are used when a service is provided.

**Sub-paragraph b:** to allow the speakers of the regional or minority languages to present requests and receive answers in the above-mentioned languages;

**PARAGRAPH 4:** In order to apply the provisions of Paragraphs 1,2 and 3, which they have accepted, the parties agree to adopt one or more of the following measures:

**Sub-paragraph a:** translation or interpretation as may be requested;

**Sub-paragraph b:** the recruitment and, where applicable, the training of civil servants and other public employees in a sufficient number;

**Sub-paragraph c:** The acceptance, to the extent that this is possible, of the requests of public employees who understand a regional or minority language so that they are posted to the area where this language is spoken.

**PARAGRAPH 5:** The parties are obliged to allow, at the request of the interested parties, the use or the adoption of patronymics in the regional or minority languages.

Law 3/1983, of 15 June, on Linguistic Standardisation, establishes in Article 3, that public authorities in Galicia must adopt appropriate measures so that no one is discriminated against for reasons of language; in Article 4.1 it stipulates that Galician, as the language of Galicia, is the official language of the institutions of the autonomous community, of its administration, of the local administration and of the public entities which depend on the autonomous community; in Article 6.1, it establishes that the public have the right to the use of Galician, both orally and in writing in their relations with public administration bodies in the territorial area of the autonomous community; Article 6.2 establishes that administrative actions in Galicia will be valid and will take effect, whatever the official language used; in Article 6.3 it establishes that the public authorities of Galicia will promote the normal use of the Galician language, both orally and in writing, in its relations with the public; in Article 11.2, that in professional entrance exams for positions in the autonomous and local administration bodies the level of understanding of the official languages will be considered, among other merits and these will be considered for each professional level; Article 25 states that the Galician government will foster the standardisation of the use of Galician in commercial, advertising, cultural, associative, sporting and other activities.

Law 13/2007 of 27 July, the amendment of Law 4/1988 of 26 May on the Public Services of Galicia, specifies in Article 33, that “in order to fulfil the standardisation of the Galician language in the public administration of Galicia and in order to guarantee the right of the public under this administration to the use of the language of Galicia in its relations with public administration bodies in the area of the autonomous community and in compliance with the obligation to promote the normal use of Galician by the public authorities of Galicia, as established in Article 6.3 of the Law on Linguistic Standardisation in the professional entrance exams which are undertaken for access to positions in the administrative bodies of the autonomous community of Galicia and in the local bodies of Galicia, an understanding of the Galician language must be demonstrated. To these

purposes, the bases of these awards will establish that one or more of the professional entrance exams must be undertaken exclusively in Galician and this without prejudice to other additional exams which may be required for those positions which require a special knowledge of the Galician language”.

In the same manner, Law 4/2006 of 30 June, on Clarity and Good Practices in Galician Public Administration establishes, in Article 2.j, that the entities which comprise its area of application and the staff at its service will adapt their activities to promote the normal use of Galician, both orally and in writing, in their relations with the public, without prejudicing the right to non-discrimination for reasons of language; Article 15.2.7 states that the members of the government and high-ranking members of the administration will normally use Galician, both orally and in writing, in their relations with the public.

In turn, Decree 258/2006 of 28 December, through which the Interdepartmental Commission of the Government of Galicia for Linguistic Standardisation was created, establishes this commission as an organisation for the promotion and coordination of the process of linguistic standardisation in the area of autonomous administration. The Interdepartmental Commission was created with the basic objective of promoting cross-sector actions aimed at the promotion and the use of Galician in different departments, general directorates and entities which depend on the Government of Galicia.

All of these actions form part of the norms established in the General Plan for the Standardisation of the Galician Language, which established as an objective, the guarantee that Galician is the language of normal use in autonomous administrative processes for internal relations, in relations between the administrative bodies and in relations with the public, which, in this manner consolidates Galician as a general language of reference in the autonomous administration.

Law 3/1983 of 15 June, on Linguistic Standardisation, establishes in Article 4.1, that Galician, as the language of Galicia, is the official language of the institutions of the autonomous community, of its administration, of the local administration local and of the public bodies which depend on the autonomous community. Article 6.4 of this law states that the Government of Galicia will dictate necessary provisions for the progressive standardisation of the use of Galician and local corporations must act in accordance with

the norms established in this law.

Furthermore, it must be noted at this point, that the draft for the amendment of Law 4/1998, of 26 May on the Public Services of Galicia extends the requirement for the understanding of the Galician language to the professional exams which are undertaken for access positions in local administrative bodies.

Article 7.1 of Law 5/1997 of 22 July, on the Local Administration of Galicia specifies that Galician, as the language of Galicia is also the language of its local administration. It also specifies that convocations for meetings, agendas, motions, individual votes, proposed agreements, resolutions on committee reports, minutes, appeals, public deeds, court appearances and all acts of a public or administrative character which are undertaken in writing in the name of local corporations, will be drafted in Galician. Point 2 establishes, without prejudicing that established in the previous paragraph, that these bodies may also undertake these tasks in another official language; Spanish. Article 7.3 establishes that the Government of Galicia will promote the process of incorporating the use of Galician into local administration bodies, and specifically through training programmes in Galician for civil servants in the local bodies.

As such, the General Plan for the Standardisation of the Galician Language, a text which was approved in the Parliament of Galicia in September 2004 and which was first applied in 2006, established as an objective, the guarantee that Galician is the language of normal use in autonomous administrative processes for internal relations, in relations between the administrative bodies and in relations with the public.

Every year the General Directorate of Local Administration assigns economic subsidies for local bodies in Galicia. These subsidies are for: a) the maintenance of municipal and provincial services of already existing linguistic standardisation; b) the creation of new municipal and provincial services of linguistic standardisation; c) the organisation of campaigns in order to achieve linguistic standardisation in local bodies. d) the development of standardisation campaigns and campaigns for the use of Galician in the documents and instruments used by in the office systems of local administration bodies.

Law 3/1983 of 15 June on Linguistic Standardisation establishes in Article 10, that toponyms in Galicia will only be officially recognised in their Galician form and that the

determination of the official toponyms depends on the Government of Galicia.

All those professionals in public services must demonstrate an oral and written understanding of the Galician language, both in the lists which regulate temporary contracts and in the professional exams/competitions for permanent positions.

### **The Application of Article 11. The Communications Media**

**Paragraph 1.** For the speakers of regional or minority languages, in the areas in which the above-mentioned languages are spoken, according to the location of each area and to the extent in which the public authorities, in a direct or indirect manner have the jurisdiction, attributions or a role to play in the above-mentioned area, respecting at the same time the principles of independence and autonomy of the press, the parties agree:

**Sub-paragraph a, i):** to the extent in that the radio and the television have a public service mission, a: to guarantee the creation of at least one radio station and one television channel in the regional or minority languages

**Sub-paragraph b, i):** to foster and/or facilitate the creation of at least one radio station in the regional or minority languages;

**Sub-paragraph c, i)** to foster and/or facilitate the creation of at least one television channel in the regional or minority languages;

**Sub-paragraph d:** to foster and/or facilitate the production and distribution of audio and audiovisual works in the regional or minority languages;

**Sub-paragraph e, i):** to foster and/or facilitate the creation and/or maintenance of, at least one press organisation in the regional or minority languages;

**Sub-paragraph f, ii):** to extend the existing measures of financial assistance to audiovisual productions in regional or minority languages;

**Sub-paragraph g:** to support the training of journalists and other staff for the



communications media which use the regional or minority languages.

**Paragraph 2:** The parties agree to guarantee the freedom of direct reception from radio and television broadcasts from neighbouring countries in a language which is spoken in an identical or similar manner to a regional or minority language, and to not oppose the broadcasting of radio and television broadcasts of neighbouring countries in this language. They are also obliged to ensure that no restriction on the freedom of expression and the free circulation of information in a language spoken in an identical or similar manner to a regional or minority language is imposed. The exercise of the freedoms mentioned above, which entail duties and responsibilities, may be subject to certain procedures, conditions, restrictions or sanctions established by the law, which constitute necessary measures in a democratic society for national security, territorial integrity or public safety, the defence of order and the prevention of crime, the protection of health or morality, the protection of the reputation or the rights of others, in order to prevent the disclosure of confidential information or to guarantee the authority and the impartiality of the judiciary.

**Paragraph 3:** The parties are obliged to ensure that the interest of the speakers of regional or minority languages are represented or taken into consideration in the framework of the structures which may be created in compliance with the law, in order to guarantee the freedom and plurality of the media.

The interests of Galician speakers are represented in, among other bodies, the Audiovisual Consortium of Galician, of which of the General Secretariat of Linguistic Policy forms a part.

Law 9/1984 of 11 July establishes the creation of the Radiotelevision Company of Galicia (CRTVG), which in paragraph 1.1 of Article 1 is attributed "the mission of public service which is consistent in the promotion, divulgation and fostering of the Galician language". A publicly-owned organisation thus exists in Galician which is responsible for the direct management of the public services of radio and television broadcasting of the autonomous community of Galicia.

In July 2006 the Government of Galicia, an organisation responsible for awarding the

digital television channels (DDT), granted licences for operating in Galicia. In these awards it established linguistic clauses which commit companies to the production of a minimum of 60% of their own production during the total broadcasting time. Of the 46 companies which were awarded contracts, 20 agreed to broadcast 100% of their own production in Galician. Another 20 companies agreed to broadcast a percentage in Galician of over 70%. The percentage of broadcasts in Galician in the other channels is no lower than 53%.

Both Galician Television (Televisión de Galicia - TVG) and Galician Radio (Radio Gallega-RG) broadcast 24 hours a day in the Galician language. In the case of the RG, all broadcasts are in Galician, as advertising, in addition to news and programmes of its own production is in Galician. In the case of the TVG there is a minimum percentage of advertising in Spanish.

The territorial broadcasting disconnections (transmission changeover) undertaken by Spanish Television (Televisión Española) and Spanish National Radio (Radio Nacional de España - RNE) mostly use Galician and employ a body of linguists which guarantee the quality of the texts broadcast.

With respect to Spanish Television (TVE), the territorial area news programme is broadcast in Galician. On the second channel of TVE, a daily broadcasting disconnection (transmission changeover) of half an hour is made from Monday to Friday, which is allotted to a news programme broadcast entirely in Galician. With respect to RNE, all autonomous or provincial area disconnections (transmission changeovers) of RNE in Galicia, for both National Radio and Radio 5 (115 minutes a day from Monday to Friday and 30 minutes on Saturday and Sunday) are made in Galician and all the special programmes which are broadcast due to extraordinary events in this community (among which is the Day of Galician Literature, the broadcasting of the Regional Debate, etc.) are also undertaken in Galician.

With respect to the area of municipally-owned public radio, some councils broadcast entirely in Galician (for example the municipality of Fene). In 1988, the Association of Galician Municipal Broadcasters was established (EMUGA) which brought together the municipal stations of Fene, Oleiros, Negreira, Ribadavia, Corcubión and another ten

municipal radio stations.

With respect to private radio stations in Galicia, these broadcast in both languages, with a predominant use of Spanish. In order to promote the use of Galician on those private radio stations which operate in Galicia, the Government of Galicia has established a programme of agreements from the Department of Linguistic Policy, which lend economic support to daily programming in Galician. In 2006, 2007 and 2008 the radio stations with the largest number of listeners were the beneficiaries of these agreements. The actions stipulated by these agreements centre on the progressive increase in the presence of Galician in news programmes, advertising and daily programmes.

Only private television channels with large audience figures make determined broadcasts in Galician.

In Galicia the production and divulgation of audiovisual works in regional or minority languages is regularly promoted and facilitated. As such, the aforementioned Audiovisual Consortium of Galicia must be mentioned, which is an organisation created for the institutional improvement of those actions which develop the audiovisual sector of Galicia. Among its specific objectives is that of promoting the use of the Galician language through its use in audiovisual media, specifically supporting its use in exhibition halls and promoting attendance to these venues. In 2005, the General Secretariat of Linguistic Policy entered this consortium in order to contribute to the divulgation of productions in the Galician language throughout the world, through its network of Galician study centres in 43 universities. In May 2006 the first distribution of audiovisual materials was carried out in Galician; these were supplied to universities with Galician study centres on the event of the Day of Galician Literature.

During 2007 and 2008 the Ministry of Culture and Sport established four lines of subsidies for audiovisual promotion: a) subsidies for the production of short films in Galician in their original language version; b) subsidies for the individual writing of scripts for audiovisual projects in Galician; c) subsidies for the development of audiovisual or interactive projects in Galician and d) subsidies for audiovisual and interactive productions or co-productions in Galician. The condition for the use of Galician in production was stipulated in the four subsidies. The most noteworthy fact is found in the fourth series of subsidies as a new, important feature was introduced; that of filming using Galician as the original production

language. After 2006 two channels were established for applying for these subsidies: a) filming/recording in Galician – the main objective being to stimulate recording in Galician, as well as exhibition in this language, when either subtitled or dubbed into other languages when shown abroad; b) filming in another language which is not Galician, in which case the capital must come mainly from Galicia and a significant percentage of employees must be from Galicia. In this second case the obligation of dubbing production into Galician was established.

Films and series broadcast by Galician Television are dubbed entirely into Galician. Audience figures ratify that films dubbed in Galician and the same films dubbed into Spanish are equally popular among television viewers.

Divulgence initiatives have been carried out, such as the distribution, in 2006 through the best-selling newspaper La Voz de Galicia, of Galician films in their original language version or dubbed into Galician, which were provided with the paper.

A newspaper is currently available in Galicia which is produced entirely in Galician: Galicia Hoxe. Other single-language publications are also available in Galician, although on a weekly basis (A Nosa Terra) or the fortnightly (O Sil, A Peneira, etc.). Numerous specialised monthly publications also exist (culture, economy, new technology, Galician fashion, etc.) which are also monolingual or largely in Galician.

The rest of the daily press publications in Galicia are bilingual, given the characteristics of the languages jointly used in the territory (languages which are related and inter-comprehensible) in addition to the level of knowledge of the Galician language held by almost the entire population.

In addition to those cited above, daily press publications with a digital format are available through the Internet, such as those detailed below. [www.vieiros.com](http://www.vieiros.com) is, according to figures provided by Alexa, the second largest digital newspaper in Galicia in terms of readers. It is published exclusively in Galician.

Other digital media, such as [www.codigocero.com](http://www.codigocero.com), are more specialised publications which centre on the area of technology, with information entirely in Galician. The remaining digital titles are bilingual ([xornal.com](http://xornal.com), [noticiasgalicia.com](http://noticiasgalicia.com), etc.). La Voz de Galicia, the

newspaper with the largest publication figures of papers printed in Galicia, has produced a double version of its digital publication ([www.lavozdegalica.es](http://www.lavozdegalica.es)) since May 2006 in both Galician and in Spanish (readers can even set up the page in one or another language for direct access), although there are still linguistic deficiencies in its Galician version.

Blogs are proliferating in Galicia. There are still no reliable figures for the number of consultations or for their impact, however it must be noted that they are largely produced in Galician.

In order to promote the presence of monolingual themes, and to foster the progressive increase of the presence of the Galician language in the bilingual media, in 2006 the General Secretariat of Linguistic Policy of the Government of Galicia began a series of initiatives aimed at facilitating the presence of Galician in the communications media. These include: a) offering media publications the licence for the use of an automatic Spanish-Galician translator (the ES-GL translator); b) the holding of subsidies and agreements with publicly and privately-owned written media productions which establish common clauses in order to guarantee the joint advance of all the publications; this obliges the bilingual media to annually increase the percentage of their use with respect to the previous year by a minimum of 10%; c) with respect to monolingual digital and printed media publications in Galician, economic subsidies were also provided for the publication of complementary materials of a varied character and in accordance with the characteristics of each media (pastimes for leisure, economic supplements, etc.), and d) the signing of agreements with news agencies which operate in Galician in order to facilitate production in Galician for those media publications which use their services. In 2006 AGN and Europa Press experienced a major advance in linguistic use.

### **The Application of Article 12. Culture**

**Paragraph 1.** With respect to activities and cultural services, especially libraries, video libraries, cultural centres, museums, archives, academies, theatres and cinemas, in addition to literary works and film production, traditional cultural expression, festivals, cultural industries, including in particular, the use of new technology, the parties, in what is referred to as the territory in which the aforementioned languages are spoken and to the extent in which the public authorities have authority, attributions or a role to play in the

area, agree:

The Government of Galicia, from the Ministry of Culture, promotes festivals, events and competitions which are aimed at establishing and fostering the use of Galician in the autonomous community. As such it promotes theatre festivals through the Galician Institute of the Scenic and Musical Arts which has its own auditorium, while it also supports activities of this type which have been programmed by local administration bodies or by public and private bodies which act within the territory. It also supports the presence of these activities abroad, given the importance of Galician communities located around the world.

**Sub-paragraph a):** to foster the expression and the initiatives of the regional or minority languages and to encourage the different means of access to works produced in these languages;

The area of influence of the Ministry of Culture:

#### The Promotion of Film and Audiovisual Media

##### Current Legislation on the Subject

Law 55/2007 of 28 December on Film, in Article 36 establishes that “In order to attend to the promotion and protection of the use of the co-official languages distinct to Spanish in films and audiovisual media, promoting the cultural plurality of Spain and the equal opportunities of the languages of each territory with respect to audiovisual expression and divulgation, a fund or subsidies or specific credits will be established which will be transferred entirely to the competent bodies of the autonomous communities which will administer them in accordance with their powers. This state contribution, based on the principle of co-responsibility, will be provided each year in the General State Budgets and will be destined to the production, distribution, exhibition and promotion of the film and audiovisual industry in the above-mentioned languages”.

The Additional Sixth Stipulation of the Law of Film, which relates to the agreements for the fostering of film and audiovisual media in co-official languages distinct from Spanish,

establishes that “The Ministry of Culture, by agreement, will determine those credits established in Article 36 of the Law, in a way such that the funding received by each autonomous community in the co-official language, is the annual equivalent to the sum of contributions which this community has made during the previous financial year for the support and fostering of the production, distribution and promotion of the audiovisual industry in the co-official language distinct to Spanish. The funding received by each autonomous community will not exceed 50 percent of the total of the subsidies which audiovisual companies resident in this community have received from the ICAA during the previous financial year”.

Royal Decree 2062/2008 of the 12th of December, which modifies the Law of Film in Article 19.3, regulates the above-mentioned Article 36.

#### Relevant actions undertaken

In the general state budgets for 2008, a subsidy of 2,500,000 euros was registered in the budget of the Film and Audiovisual Arts Institute (ICAA) from the Ministry of Culture for this purpose, and which was transferred to the Autonomous Community of Galicia for the amount of 652,500 €

In the general state budgets for 2009, a subsidy of 10,500,000 euros was registered in the budget of the ICAA from the Ministry of Culture for this purpose, and which was distributed by means of the corresponding participatory agreements.

Previous to the aforementioned Law of Film, Royal Decree 526/2002, of 14 December established facilities for obtaining subsidies for the amortization of films by producers who made films whose original version was in a co-official language distinct from Spanish. These subsidies have been made available from 2003 to the present day.

#### The Promotion of Books, Reading and Spanish Literature

The Ministry of Culture fulfils a constitutional mandate in all the activities which it carries out, according to which, the diversity of the different linguistic forms of Spain is a cultural heritage which will be subject to special respect and protection.

Those subsidies open to competition are listed below, the bases of the award regulations stipulate that they are open to all the co-official languages of the state and aim to encourage private intercommunication between the Spanish cultures. Members of business associations or the academies of these languages form part of the evaluation committees with respect to some of these subsidies:

- *Subsidies for non-profit companies and institutions, publishers of cultural magazines written in any co-official language of Spain.* The objective of these subsidies is to attain the free distribution of cultural magazines in the distinct official languages of Spain, in languages and cultural centres in Spain and abroad, among those subsidised every year are magazines published in these co-official languages
  
- *Subsidies for the promotion of reading and the divulgation of Spanish literature, through the undertaking of activities* which promote common Spanish culture in Spain and abroad, through conferences, seminars, etc., the participation and celebration of commemorations and centennials – especially of writers -, the fostering of reading habits and the promotion of the use of public libraries. Among those subsidised every year are activities which are undertaken in the co-official languages.
  
- *Subsidies for the publication in any co-official language of Spain of literary works.* This award subsidises projects for publishing works from our culture, of national and international projection in the co-official languages of Spain, which contribute to the enrichment of our common bibliographic heritage, with the dual objective of extending the funds of the public libraries of Spain and fostering and encouraging communication and cultural cohesion between the autonomous communities, creating a common bibliographic archive in all public libraries.

#### National Literature Awards

In those juries which take part in the National Literature Awards of the Ministry of Culture, representatives of the academies of the co-official languages are included, and in the criteria of these awards it is stated that works and authors in any of the Spanish languages may be proposed. Many of these awards have been given to works written in



the co-official languages.

### The Promotion of the Scenic Arts and Music

During the 2006-2008 period, the Directorate General of the National Institute of the Scenic Arts and Music (INAEM) has followed a policy to promote expression in the regional languages of Spain in its awards of subsidies for programmes of divulgation, development and the preservation of the theatre and the circus and theatre and circus-orientated communication.

To this end the National Institute of Scenic Arts and Music dictated the resolutions of 26 December 2005, of 26 February 2007 and of 8 February 2008, which make subsidies available for programmes for the divulgation, development and preservation of the theatre and the circus and theatre and circus-orientated communication for the years 2006, 2007 and 2008, respectively.

The requirements established for participating in the programme of theatre divulgation in the national area are made flexible if the theatre productions are performed solely in one of the official languages distinct from Spanish. This flexibility consists in the non-application of two conditions which are compulsory for other requests: firstly, that touring projects are undertaken in at least three autonomous communities, and in second place, that at least 40% of the performances take place outside the autonomous community which corresponds to the company address of the applicant requesting the subsidy.

**Sub-paragraph b):** to encourage different means of access in other languages to works produced in the regional or minority languages, aiding and developing the activities of translation, dubbing, post-synchronisation and subtitling;

**Sub-paragraph c):** to encourage access in the regional or minority languages to works produced in other languages, aiding and developing the activities of translation, dubbing, post-synchronisation and subtitling;

The Ministry of Culture awards the following subsidies for translation each year:

- *Subsidies for the translation and publication in any foreign language of literary or*

*scientific works by Spanish authors*, which were originally written and published in any of the languages of Spain. These subsidies seek to divulge and promote Spanish culture overseas. These subsidies are open to any work from Spain written in any co-official language.

- *Subsidies for the translation of works written in any co-official language of Spain into other co-official languages of Spain*, which were originally written and published in any of the languages of Spain. These subsidies seek to divulge and promote Spanish culture in Spain. These subsidies are open to any work from Spain written in any co-official language.

**Sub-paragraph d):** to ensure that the bodies responsible for organising or supporting various forms of cultural activities suitably integrate the understanding and the practice of the languages and of the regional or minority cultures in the activities whose initiative depends on the latter or those who provide their support.

#### The Divuligation of Information on Web Pages

The Ministry of Culture, the National Library and the Museo Nacional Centro de Arte Reina Sofía all offer information in the co-official languages of the state on their individual web pages, so promoting multi-lingual policies in the promotion of its cultural programme.

The National Library also has a channel on Youtube in which all the videos are transcribed into the different co-official languages of the state.

#### The Divuligation of Information through other Informational Material

##### Temporary Exhibitions

In the temporary exhibitions organised by the Ministry of Culture, in state museums which are managed solely by the ministry which are located in autonomous communities with a co-official language, both the information in the hall (signs, informative texts, etc.) and material publicising the exhibition (trptychs, posters, press adverts, etc.) are produced in Spanish and in the respective co-official language.

As such, in other exhibitions held in autonomous communities with a co-official language in which the ministry cooperates with other institutions of a general character, both languages are used in the exhibition material.

#### The National Museum of El Prado.

The Museum of El Prado has produced informative material in the different co-official languages of the state. This material consisted in the translation of the map which is provided for visitors at the information points located in the museum's access areas. The examples and years in which these were translated into Galician are as follows: 2008 – 2,500 copies; 2007 – 8,000 copies; 2006 – 1,000 copies.

The continued translation of the map is planned for the coming years as stated in the Action Plan of the National Museum of El Prado (2009-2012), as part of the objectives to be developed by the Visitor Attention Area.

#### The Museo Nacional Centro de Arte Reina Sofía

This museum plans to adapt its general material (which includes leaflets on the permanent collections, maps and general information about the museum) into all the co-official languages of the state as soon as possible.

#### The Spanish Cultural Heritage Institute (IPCE)

This institute now has the main contents of its web page translated into the co-official languages and will also implement multi-linguistic divulgation through the progressive translation of some of the publications which comprise the Publishing Programme of the IPC over the coming years.

### **The 2006-2008 Ministry of Culture Budget for the Fostering of Culture in the Co-official Languages.**

- Subsidies in the form of awards through contests, for non-profit companies and institutions, the publishers of cultural magazines which are written in other co-official

languages:

<b>Year</b>	<b>AMOUNT COOF LANG.</b>	<b>GALICIAN LANGUAGE</b>
2006	93,692	35,950
2007	139,232	38,550.00
2008	142,330	36,550.00
2009	153,820	36,550.00

- Subsidies in the form of awards through contests, for the promotion of reading and Spanish literature, for autonomous communities where co-official languages exist.

<b>YEAR</b>	<b>TOTAL AMOUNT</b>	<b>AMOUNT AC COOF LANGUAGE</b>	<b>GALICIA</b>
2006	774,000	68,000	4,000
2007	774,000	71,000	-
2008	774,000	86,000	2,700
2009	453,000	27,000	-

- Subsidies in the form of awards through contests, which promote the publication of Spanish books written in co-official languages other than Spanish:

<b>Year</b>	<b>AMOUNT COOF LANG</b>	<b>GALICIAN LANGUAGE</b>
2006	839,078	200,779
2007	199,946	48,597
2008	312,699	85,429
2009	192,296	33,138

- Subsidies in the form of awards through contests, for the translation and publication into the co-official languages of Spain of works by Spanish authors and which are also applicable to other languages of Spain.

<b>Year</b>	<b>AMOUNT COOF</b>	<b>GALICIAN LANGUAGE</b>
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	<b>LANGUAGE</b>	
2006	81,821.90	21,394.5
2007	43,551.35	8,567.49
2008	49,998.99	10,163.96
2009	32,364.60	9,641

- Subsidies for the promotion of culture and Spanish literature through the translation and publication in foreign languages of literary or scientific works which are written and published in Spanish.

<b>Year</b>	<b>AMOUNT COOF LANG</b>	<b>GALICIAN LANGUAGE</b>
2008	765,000 €	4,500 €
2009	800,000 €	0 €

The Support Fund for the Film Industry in Co-official Languages; transferences calculated in the application of the principle of co-responsibility and which were legally enacted through agreements with the autonomous communities. In 2009 the amounts transferred were:

- Galicia: 2,019,687 €

**Sub-paragraph e):** to promote the provision of bodies responsible for organising or supporting cultural activities with staff who are fluent in the regional or minority language, in addition to the language(s) of the rest of the population;

**Sub-paragraph f):** to promote the direct participation, with respect to the services and programmes of cultural activities of representatives of speakers of the regional or minority language.

**Sub-paragraph g):** to foster and/or facilitate the creation of one or several bodies responsible for collecting, receiving in bond and presenting or publishing works produced

in regional or minority languages.

With respect to actions undertaken by the Ministry of Culture:

### **1. The Deposit of Published Works**

The National Library acts as the organisation for depositing works published in any language within Spanish territory.

### **2. Reference collections**

The National Library has reference collections in different subjects in all the co-official languages of Spain.

**Sub-paragraph h):** where appropriate, to create and/or promote and finance translation and terminological investigation services with a view, specifically, to maintain and develop in each regional or minority language, the administrative, commercial, economic, social, technological or legal terminology appropriate.

**Paragraph 2.** With respect to those territories distinct from those in which the regional or minority languages are used traditionally, the parties agree to authorise, foster and/or provide, appropriate activities or cultural services, in compliance with the above paragraph, if the number of speakers of a regional or minority language justifies this.

**Paragraph 3:** The parties agree, in their cultural policy abroad, to provide an appropriate place for the regional or minority languages and to the culture which these languages express.

The area of Galician society, where use of the language is greater is undoubtedly the cultural sector. The activities undertaken in the area of culture, whether of private or public initiative, are largely undertaken in Galician throughout the entire process: creation, marketing, staging, etc.

Some of the cultural organisations of Galicia and their tasks are listed below:

1. The Government of Galicia and especially its Ministry of Culture and Tourism, supports those manifestations of a cultural character which different entities and institutions in its territory offer for establishing the corresponding cooperation agreements, specific subsidies and regulated grants.

This important task also includes campaigns for the promotion of reading and the promotion of classical authors of Galician literature, through distinct activities, among which is the commemoration of the Day of Galician Literature, which each year recalls a person linked to written works from Galicia. In this manner it undertakes activities which bring noteworthy authors into contact with the public.

The Galician Institute of the Scenic and Musical Arts depends on the Ministry of Culture and Tourism; it undertakes all its activities in Galician - this includes the initiation of the complex project of the city of culture and the management of eight museums, which are distributed evenly throughout the area of Galicia and in which all information appears in Galician at least.

Traditionally, the Government of Galicia has subsidised the publication of books in Galician.

In 2008 the Ministry of Culture and Sport implemented a series of subsidies for the development of the production of interactive digital contents in Galician. Interactive digital contents are understood to be those productions which comprise information represented in multiple expressive formats (text, sound, static image or moving image and digitally-coded images). These subsidy awards were open to projects for the Internet, interactive digital television, video-games consoles and cellular phone applications.

This activity sought new means to convey the use of the resources of the information society to the Galician public in order to promote public access to the Internet through the increase of contents related to the language and culture of Galicia, and strengthen the Galician industry in the production of interactive, innovative and quality digital contents while fostering creativity and innovation in companies.

2. The Institute of the Galician Language (ILG) is a university research centre which was created in 1971 by the University of Santiago de Compostela in order to promote the cultivation and the standardisation of the Galician language, while advancing in its synchronic and diachronic research. After more than three decades its fundamental

objectives are still: a) the undertaking of scientific and technical research in the area of the Galician language, both in its synchronic and diachronic reality; b) the undertaking of teaching and training activities through doctorate programmes, postgraduate courses, continual training courses and specialisation courses; c) the training of specialists in Galician and the training, specialisation and recycling of professionals in the area of Galician linguistics, especially of non-university education; d) the technical assessment of institutions and of persons related to the standardisation of the Galician language; e) the assessment, with respect to teaching and investigation of Galician organisations and institutions in Spain, developing countries and international organisations who request it; f) the promotion and participation in the organisation of conferences, scientific meetings, seminars, debates, open days and similar activities which are related to the nature and the functions of the ILG; g) the establishment and coordination of relations for the exchange of technical and specialised information with institutions from other autonomous communities and countries; and h) the divulgation of information which is considered of interest in the area of the Galician language, especially the divulgation of the results of linguistic investigation in university and research areas. The contribution of this institute in defining Standard Galician is noteworthy.

3. The Ramón Piñeiro Centre for Research into the Humanities was created by Decree 25/1993, of 11 February. This centre depends directly on the Galician government and it began its activities in March 1994. Since then it has published 123 books (all of which are in Galician) and it has incorporated important resources on the Internet such as; a) an automatic Spanish-Galician translator which is currently operable, among other areas in the administration; b) the COTOVIA text-voice converter, which synthesises a masculine and feminine voice with acceptable prosody (<http://www.gts.tsc.uvigo.es/cotovia/cotovia.gl.html>); c) a bibliographic Galician linguistic data base (BILEGA), which offers detailed information on everything published on the Galician language from the 16th century to 2005 and which permits highly complex searches (<http://www.cirp.es/WXN/wxn/frames/bilega.html>); d) access from the Internet to all Medieval Latin documentation from Galicia and to all Galician Medieval lyrical work (CODOLGA) (<http://balteira.cirp.es/codolga/>); e) a corpus of modern Galician (CORGA), of 13 million words (<http://corpus.cirp.es/corgaxml/>); f) a highly detailed access to Medieval Galician secular lyrical works (<http://www.cirp.es/bdo/med/meddb.html>); g) a service for linguistic terminology



(TERMIGAL) in participation with the Royal Galician Academy linguistic service, which serves an average of 35 consultations a day (<http://www.cirp.es/res/arrecada/arrecada.html>); h) an annual magazine of phraseological research (Cadernos de Fraseoloxía Galega), which in addition to publishing phraseological research in Galician allows some of the most important phraseologists to publish their works in Galician as a support for the process of converting Galician into another language of scientific debate (<http://www.cirp.es/cdn/cfg/cfg.html>). This centre is also responsible for the construction of the Galician Phraseological Treasury.

4. The Royal Galician Academy is the body responsible for establishing norms in the Galician language and it also takes the final decisions on questions of Galician terminology, a task entrusted to TERMIGAL (Servizo de Terminoloxía Galega), which has been in operation for 10 years through an agreement between the Galician Royal Academy and the Government of Galicia. This institution is the oldest of those which are still active in Galicia, as it was founded on 30 September 1906.
5. The Council of Galician Culture (El Consello da Culture Galega) undertakes, in addition to its functions as a consultative body, investigation in different areas of culture (language, communication, history, art, etc.), in thematic sections with its respective commissions. The Council of Galician Culture or CCG is an institution which was established in the Statute of Autonomy of Galicia (Article 32) and created by Law 8/1983 of 8 July. Its responsibilities include: a) the assessment of the powers of the autonomous community in that necessary for the defence and promotion of the cultural values of the Galician people; b) the provision to the powers of the autonomous community reports and proposals in favour of the defence and promotion of the cultural values of the Galician people.

The reports of the CGC on the state of the Galician language are made public and are accessible at (<http://www.culturegalega.org>). Among the most recent are *Lingua e territorio* (2006) and *Situación do ensino da lingua e da literatura galega en la E.S.O.* (2008).

- 6) The Social Council of the Galician Language (El Consello Social da Lingua Galega), which was held on 27 December 2004, is presided over by the Mayor of the city of

Vigo, with a Vice president who is a member of the Galician Royal Academy. Three other people also form part of the council who have recognised abilities in the field of linguistic standardisation, in addition to representatives of each one of the political groups represented on Vigo city council. There are also 19 members on the council who represent various social, cultural, business, political, religious and sporting bodies.

The objectives of this institution are to assess, consult and participate in linguistic policy in order to attain the standardisation of Galician in the society of the city of Vigo. The functions of the Social Council of the Galician Language are as follows:

- a) To evaluate the objectives and results of the council's linguistic policy, with a ruling, each year, on the actions promoted by the council.
- b) To study and analyse, together with linguistic standardisation, questions relating to the fostering and the promotion of Galician in society.
- c) To make rulings on those linguistic planning projects which are to be approved by the city council.
- d) To propose the creation of studies and rulings with respect to the adoption of correct measures for standardising language to the city council.

Publication in Galician experienced a notable increase from the end of the nineteen-seventies, with an increase in the number of publishing companies and of production.

Until 1979 the catalogue of books published in Galician totalled 1,904. Publishing production during the decade of the nineteen-eighties exceeded 3,000 titles in Galician. In the nineties this amount tripled, reaching a publishing boom in the first four years of the 21st century with over 6,000 titles. There are publishing companies today with a catalogue which exceeds 3,000 titles. According to data from the National Institute of Statistics, the publication of books in Galician rose in 2008 by 60% with respect to 2007. According to this body, 3,242,000 copies were published in 2007 in Galicia and 5,240,000 were published in 2008. From this total, just over 53% were in Galician, which means that in Galicia the number of copies published in Galician exceeds those published in Spanish.

The Parliament of Galicia approved Law 17/2006 of 27 December on Books and Reading in Galicia, which recognises books as a strategic sector and the cultural dimension of books. The main aim of the law is the promotion of the social extension of reading and of

books and reading in Galician.

The Assessment Council for Books is a permanent investigation body in the book sector which provides assessment to the autonomous administration with respect to policies related to the Galician book sector and the promotion of reading in Galicia.

The Club of Books and Libraries aims to ensure the presence of new publications in Galician and focuses on their provision and updating.

With respect to the Ministry of Culture:

### **1. Book Fairs and the Delivery of Bibliographic Packs to Cultural Centres**

In international book fairs which Spain attends with its own pavilion or through the administration of embassies, new publications which are displayed will include books and magazines in all the languages of Spain, partly from the subsidies provided to editors of magazines and the publication of books. The same applies to the packs of books sent to libraries and cultural centres.

Furthermore, with respect to the mobility of authors overseas in fairs, conferences, etc., Spanish authors will participate in these, regardless of the co-official language in which they write.

With respect to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation:

The Cervantes Institute reports that it has signed various participatory agreements with several cultural institutions for the divulgation of the co-official languages as part of overseas cultural policy. This includes academic and teaching activities with the following institutions: the Ramón Llull Institute, the Royal Academy of the Vasca-Euskaltzaindia Language, the Navarre Institute of the Basque Language, the Galician Royal Academy of Language and the Secretariat of Linguistic Policy of the Galician Government.

The Cervantes Institute has been offering courses for learning Catalan, Galician and

Basque since the academic year of 1994-1995. Several graphs are shown, detailing the development of the courses held over the last few years.

The Development of Catalan, Galician and Basque Courses in the Cervantes Institute

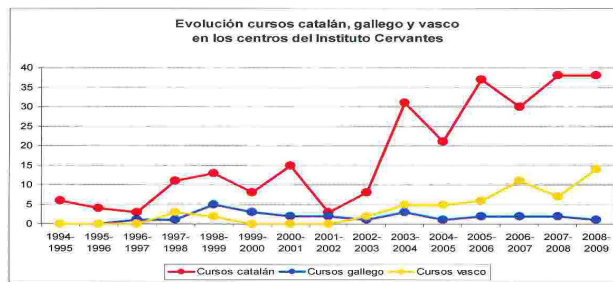


Gráfico 1

Graph 1 - Catalan Courses - Galician Courses - Basque Courses

The Development of Registrations for Catalan, Galician and Basque Courses in the Cervantes Institute

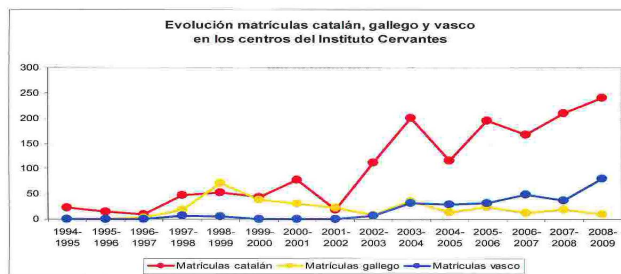


Gráfico 2

Graph 2 - Catalan Registrations - Galician Registrations - Basque Registrations

**The Application of Article 13. Social and Economic Life**

**Paragraph 1.** With respect to economic and social activities and for the entire country, the parties agree:

**Sub-paragraph a)** to exclude from their legislation all provisions which prohibit or limit, without justifiable reasons, the use of regional or minority languages in those documents which relate to economic or social life and especially in work contracts and technical

documents, such as instructions for the use of products or services;

**Sub-paragraph b)** to prohibit the insertion, in the internal regulations of companies and in private documents, of clauses which exclude or limit the use of regional or minority languages, at least among the speakers of the same language;

**Sub-paragraph c)** to oppose those practices which lead to the discouragement of the use of regional or minority languages in social or economic activities;

During the 2006-2008 period, those activities undertaken to promote the use of Galician in economic activities were channelled, basically through a participatory agreement between the General Secretariat of Linguistic Policy and the Confederation of Businessmen of Galicia with respect to linguistic standardisation. The aims of this agreement were:

- To improve the knowledge and use of the Galician language in the economic fabric of Galicia, mainly through the offer of specific courses and of linguistic contents in courses of general subjects.
- To promote and increase the standardisation of the Galician language in businesses which undertake their economic activity in the autonomous community of Galicia. To this end a service of linguistic standardisation was set up, whose main objective was to offer efficient solutions to the linguistic needs of companies. As such the website [www.normalizacion.ceg.es](http://www.normalizacion.ceg.es) was set up in order to provide businesses with more facilities when incorporating the Galician language into their activities.
- To undertake linguistic dynamisation activities.
- To assess Galician and foreign companies in the use of the Galician language in their commercial relations.
- To consolidate the standardisation of the use of Galician in the Confederation of Galician Businessmen and in their respective provincial confederations.

One of the actions aimed at the promotion of Galician in the commercial and economic sector was the campaign undertaken in 2007 in order to extend the use of Galician in the labelling of wine bottles and also ensure that consumers could choose those bottles labelled in Galician.

An initiative for the promotion of Galician in social activities is the maintenance of a series of subsidies for non-profit making associations. During 2006, 2007 and 2008, more than

one thousand projects were provided with the economic resources necessary for their implementation. Another initiative of a social character was the initiation of the Volunteer Programme for Linguistic Activation (*El Programa de Voluntariado de Activación Lingüística*).

**Sub-paragraph d)** To facilitate and/or foster, through other means, distinct from those considered in the sections above, the use of regional or minority languages.

**Paragraph 2.** With respect to economic and social activities and to the extent that the public authorities are able, the parties, in the territory in which the regional or minority languages are spoken and as far as is reasonably possible, agree:

**Sub-paragraph a)** to define, through financial and banking regulations, provisions which allow, in conditions consistent with commercial practice, the use of regional or minority languages in the drafting of payment orders (cheques, letters of exchange, etc.), or other financial documents or, where applicable to seek to apply this process;

**Sub-paragraph b)** in the economic and social sectors which depend directly on their control (the public sector) to undertake actions which foster the use of the regional or minority languages;

**Sub-paragraph c)** to ensure that those social services, such as hospitals, old age persons residences and shelters, offer the possibility of receiving and attending the speakers of a regional or minority language who need care for reasons of health, age or other reasons in their language;

**Sub-paragraph d)** to ensure, by the appropriate means, that safety instructions are also written in the regional or minority languages;

**Sub-paragraph e)** to facilitate in the regional or minority languages, the information provided by the competent authorities on the rights of consumers.

Article 25 of Law 3/1983 of 15 June, on Linguistic Standardisation, stipulates that the Galician government and the local corporations within their area will foster the standardisation of the use of Galician in mercantile, advertising, cultural, associative,

sporting and other activities. With this aim and through specific actions, they may grant reductions or extension of tax obligations. As such, reference must be made to the concession of subsidies to private companies, professional associations, business associations, chambers of commerce and organisations and non-profit making associations in order to promote the use of the Galician language.

Furthermore, according to data provided by the Galician Council of Labour Relations (El Consello Galego de Relacións Laborais) 20% of collective agreements signed in 2007 include clauses on the language, which affects 75,631 workers. The most frequent clauses refer to the right of workers to undertake their professional activity in Galician and to receive linguistic training. Reference is also made in other clauses to non-discrimination due to use of language. Also stipulated is that company headquarters must promote the use of Galician in internal and external activities, some agreements add that the use of Galician in relations with clients and administrative bodies must be promoted. Other types of clauses refer to the drafting and publication of the collective agreement in Galician or in a bilingual format and that this will also be undertaken with respect to advertisements, notes, etc, which are posted on company noticeboards in addition, in some cases, to this requirement for contracts and payrolls. There are also clauses which relate to the evaluation of the understanding of Galician in the applications and contests made for transfers in workforce conventions and those agreements made regarding civil service employees in town councils which was signed in 2007.

The incorporation of the use of Galician in financial and banking documents is slow, but progressive. The option of using Galician is active in the majority of automatic cash dispensers and in certain cases is activated automatically when a card is inserted, with respect to the option which clients have chosen previously. However, advertising for savings banks has existed for some time in Galician or in bilingual format, and these banks undertake important activities with respect to cultural promotion in Galician. Notary deeds for mortgages are already being written in Galician.

The official language for external communications and signs in Galician health centres which depend on the Galician Health Service (SERGAS) is Galician. Forms and medical prescriptions are in Galician. All reglamentary documentation in addition to I.T. applications in the Ministry of Health and SERGAS is in Galician. In centres such as the Hospital Complex of the University of Santiago de Compostela, for example, all internal

communication for staff (notifications, messages, etc) is in Galician.  
Those signs which are made by centre employees are mostly in Spanish.

Every month the Ministry of Health publishes informational booklets which refer to different aspects of health: illnesses, hygiene recommendations, lifestyle habits, etc. Most of these publications are produced in Galician.

Since the approval of Law 13/2007, on Galician Public Services, medical personnel, in order to be accepted for their positions, must undertake an exercise in Galician. In the same manner, in the professional entrance exams an understanding of Galician must be verified. In transfer competitions, understanding of Galician is also an element which is evaluated.

The use of Galician in surgeries by medical staff is not easily measurable. There have been complaints from patients who have stated that they were not attended in Galician after requesting the use of this language, although the number of complaints is small.

Since 2007 the General Secretariat of Wellbeing has demanded that those employees who are accepted to posts in large centres must pass professional entrance exams which include the understanding of Galician.

In the area of industrial production, two norms are applied: With respect to the use of Galician in the labelling and the advertising of products which are sold in Galicia, Decree 101/85 of 23 May refers to the possibility of using Galician (alone or at the same level as Spanish) in the labelling of packages or on the information of packages of products which are sold in the territorial area of the autonomous community. Its third article establishes that the Ministry of Health and Consumption may establish subsidies or awards for those companies which sell their products in Galician in the community, or which use Galician in labelling, on signs and in advertising. Also applicable is the Decree of 16 June 1994 on the Use of the Galician Language in the Labelling of Products and Information for Consumers and Users in Galicia.

The labelling of products in Galicia is governed by Royal Decree 134/1999 in the General Regulation of Labelling, Presentation and Advertising of Food Products. In Article 18, on language in labelling, it establishes that; "the indications of food products which are sold in



Spain will be expressed in the official Spanish language of the state at least”, however, it adds that “That stipulated in the previous paragraph will not be applied to traditional products made and distributed exclusively in the area of an autonomous community with its own official language”.

In the labelling of some products from Galicia the incorrect use of place names still occurs. When an error of this type is detected, the Government of Galicia notifies the company responsible and informs them of the correct place name.

In 2008 the Government of Galicia approved the regulatory bases for the award of subsidies for the area of commerce for various initiatives. An evaluation criteria is considered for all of these subsidies which will be used as a basis for the determination of preference in the award and the amount of the subsidy, the commitment to usage and the subsequent use of Galician on all signs and in all applicable areas.

#### **The Application of Article 14. Cross-border exchanges**

The parties agree:

**Sub-paragraph a) to apply the existing bilateral and multilateral agreements which link them with the states in which the same language is spoken in an identical or similar manner or seek to bring them to a conclusion, if necessary - such that they encourage contacts between the speakers of the same language in the corresponding states in the areas of culture, teaching, information, professional education and permanent education;**

**Sub-paragraph b) to the benefit of the regional or minority languages, to facilitate and/or promote cross-border cooperation, particularly between regional or local groups in whose areas the same language is spoken in an identical or similar manner.**

With respect to territorial cooperation between Spain and Portugal, the interests of the Galician language are promoted in several Territorial Cooperation Agreements in which Spanish and Portuguese territorial organisations participate on the signing of these instruments of cooperation in the Galician language and the recognition of Galician as the

normal working language.

By way of example this is the case of the Cross-border Agreement between the autonomous community of Galicia and the Commission of Coordination and Regional Development of the North of Portugal, which adapts the constitutive agreement of the Galicia-North of Portugal Community of Work to the provisions of the treaty between the Kingdom of Spain and the Portuguese Republic on cross-border cooperation between territorial organisations and bodies (BOE of 17 May 2006), which states that “both parties sign and endorse this convention in four copies for each one of the versions in Portuguese, Spanish and Galician, all of them being equally valid, on the place and on the date given in the heading”.

### 3.3. VALENCIAN (AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY OF VALENCIA)

Information on this language was obtained after consultations with the Valencian Government (*Generalitat Valenciana*), the affected Ministries (National Government) and “Corporación de Radio y Televisión Española, S. A.”, Corporación RTVE (Spanish Radio and Television Corporation).

#### INTRODUCTION

In 2006, 2007 and 2008, the socio-linguistic studies carried out on the Autonomous Community of Valencia were not general studies but rather focused on specific areas or populations. Thus, studies were carried out on the cities with most inhabitants: Valencia, Alicante and towns with more than 50,000 inhabitants. A survey was also carried out on the European population resident in the Community of Valencia. All the sociolinguistic studies may be consulted on the following web page:

[http://www.edu.gva.es/polin/val/sies/sies\\_fonum.htm](http://www.edu.gva.es/polin/val/sies/sies_fonum.htm)

The following table presents data of the population in the Spanish-speaking area, obtained from the total population of the municipalities declared as such in Article 36 of the Law on the Use and Teaching of Valencian.

Population of the Community of Valencia by language zones. 2007 population record

	ALICANTE		CASTELLON		VALENCIA		COMMUNITY OF VALENCIA	
VSA*	1,352,311		544,164		2,379,072		4,275,547	
SSA*	472,953	25.91%	29,118	5.07%	107,411	4.31%	609,482	14.25%
Total	1,825,264		573,282		2,486,483		4,885,029	

\*VSA: population of municipalities in Valencian-speaking areas

\*SSA: population of municipalities in Spanish-speaking areas

## **Application of Article 8**

**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:**

**a) Pre-school Education**

- i) to make available pre-school education in the relevant regional or minority languages; or
- ii) to make available a substantial part of pre-school education in the relevant regional or minority languages; or
- 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
- 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 and iii above;

**b) Primary Education**

- 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 and ii above at least to those pupils whose families so request and whose number is considered sufficient; or

All students in the Autonomous Community of Valencia can receive education in Valencian in these stages. Nevertheless, this education has certain specific characteristics in the Spanish-speaking populations.

Students enrolled in municipalities in the predominantly Spanish-speaking zone represent 14% of all pupils in the initial stages of education, namely Pre-School and Primary Education. Furthermore, increasingly fewer families or pupils in this area request exemption from studying Valencian.

	2005/2006		2006/2007		2007/2008	
	VSA	SSA	VSA	SSA	VSA	ZC
Pre-school	131,035	17,495	139,368	18,613	149,914	19,888
Primary	229,400	33,311	236,942	34,305	244,449	35,636
Total per zone	360,435	50,806 14.09%	376,310	52,918 14.06%	394,363	55,524 14.07%
Total CV	411,241		429,228		449,887	

By provinces, the following numbers of students requested exemption from studying Valencian:

	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008
Alicante	849	402	451
Castellon	0	0	0
Valencia	107	164	105
Total	956	566	556

The total numbers of students requesting exemption from studying Valencian in Pre-school Education and Primary Education in the Spanish-speaking area (SSA) were as follows:

	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008
Students SSA	50.806	52.918	55.524
Requesting exemption	956	566	556
% exemptions	1,88%	1,06%	1,00%

The Regional Ministry of Education plans informative campaigns to provide information on and promote Valencian amongst the educational community. These campaigns consist of different actions and objectives depending on the main languages in each area and the different educational levels. Advisors on the teaching of Valencian from the Regional Ministry of Education hold meetings with the parents of pupils in collaboration with schools and education authorities in the municipalities. These meetings are called prior to the school enrolment period.

The main aim of the campaigns launched in the predominantly Spanish-speaking area is to promote the teaching of the Valencian language.

In the predominantly Valencian-speaking area [VSA], the aim is to promote teaching in Valencian.

Trends in the teaching of Valencian in the period 2005-2008 in Pre-School and Primary Education.

Centres and students enrolled in the Valencian language programme:

	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008
<b>Pupils</b>	119,431	122,241	128,706
<b>% of the VSA</b>	33.13%	32.48%	32.63%
<b>Centres</b>	717	724	744

### c) Secondary Education

- i) to make available secondary education in the relevant regional or minority languages;  
or

At this level, the offer of Valencian as a subject is the same as in earlier stages of education. Also, the voluntary application of Valencian language programmes allows pupils to continue their studies in Valencian at this level.

Secondary and Bacallaureate pupils in the Spanish-speaking zone represented 12.39% of total pupils at these levels in the Autonomous Community of Valencia in the academic year 2005/2006, 12.42% in 2006/2007 and 12,50% in 2007/2008.

	2005/2006		2006/2007		2007/2008	
	VSA	SSA	VSA	SSA	VSA	SSA
<b>ESO*</b>	168,934	24,733	169,188	24,771	169,988	24,976
<b>Bacallaureate</b>	50,461	6,031	50,581	6,410	49,942	6,459
<b>Total per zone</b>	219,395	31,034	219,769	31,181	219,930	31,435
<b>Total VSA</b>	250,429		250,950		251,365	

\*ESO: Compulsory Secondary Education

The following table shows the total numbers of students enrolled in Secondary Education per province who asked to be exempted from studying Valencian in the predominantly Spanish-speaking zone:

	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008
<b>Alicante</b>	7,442	7,545	7,739
<b>Castellon</b>	65	49	41
<b>Valencia</b>	1,224	1,242	1,202
<b>Total</b>	8,731	8,836	8,982

The total numbers of students who requested to be exempted from studying Valencian in Secondary Education in the Spanish-speaking zone (SSA) were as follows:

	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008
<b>Students SSA</b>	31,034	31,181	31,435
<b>Requesting exemption</b>	8,731	8,836	8,982
<b>% exemptions</b>	28.13%	28.33%	28.57%

In the predominantly Valencian-speaking zone, the families of pupils or students of legal age may request to be exempted from evaluation of Valencian, but not from learning Valencian, in two circumstances. Firstly, if the student has just enrolled in the Valencian education system and therefore lacks knowledge of the language. In such cases, the pupil is exempted from assessment during the first year at school in Valencia, but is obliged to attend class and to learn the language. These students are given the opportunity to attend extra classes to improve their Valencian. They are then assessed in their second year at school in Valencia although the objectives and contents of the programme are adapted to their level of knowledge.

The second scenario in which exemption may be requested is when such families can justify that their residence in the Autonomous Community is temporary, for a maximum of two years. These are normally people and families who move to Valencia to work for a specific period and then return to their habitual place of residence.

Students requesting exemption in all stages of education in the Valencian-speaking zone account for barely 0.6% of all students. The following table shows the exemptions in the Valencian-speaking zone in all stages of education by provinces:

	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008
<b>Alicante</b>	1,044	1,228	1,362
<b>Castellon</b>	375	414	472
<b>Valencia</b>	1,743	1,878	2,060
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,162</b>	<b>3,520</b>	<b>3,894</b>
<b>In %</b>	<b>0.54%</b>	<b>0.59%</b>	<b>0.63%</b>

The Regional Ministry of Education plans campaigns to promote Valencian in the initial stages of education. Meetings at secondary school level are called until the moment of enrolment.

Trends in the teaching of Valencian in the period 2005-2008 in Secondary Education:

Centres and students enrolled in the Valencian teaching programme:

	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008
<b>Pupils</b>	43,287	47,612	54,214
<b>% of the VSA</b>	17.73%	20.97%	24.65%
<b>Centres</b>	287	289	295

As shown, the numbers of centres and students have increased constantly since 1983.

**d) Technical and Vocational Education.**

- 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 and iii above at least to those pupils who, or where appropriate whose families, so request in a number considered sufficient;



Vocational training is mainly provided at secondary education institutes (*Institutos de Educación Secundaria* - IES). So far, very few centres specifically offer vocational training. Therefore, subjects can be taught in Valencian at these secondary education institutes, depending on each centre and on the availability of teaching staff qualified to teach these subjects in Valencian.

The educational system in the Community of Valencia considers that Valencian is the language proper and official language of the Community of Valencia, as declared in the 1982 Statute of Autonomy and in its subsequent reform in 2006. The 1983 Law on the Use and Teaching of Valencian is the basic regulation that introduced the teaching of Valencian as a subject and teaching language. It defines two territories in relation to the teaching of Valencian. Article 35 provides a list of predominantly Valencian-speaking municipalities, in accordance with historical criteria, and Article 36 contains a list of predominantly Spanish-speaking municipalities. This territorial vision only applies to education since Valencian is the official language for all purposes in the entire Community of Valencia.

In the predominantly Spanish-speaking municipalities, Valencian is a voluntary subject in schools. Parents and legal tutors of students in non-university education may request exemption from studying Valencian.

Valencian and Spanish are not offered as subjects in Vocational Training. Subjects are taught indistinctly in Valencian or Spanish depending on the bilingual education programme or programmes applied at the centre.

The data for the teaching of Valencian at vocational training centres are included in the data for secondary education institutes, which are the centres where vocational training is provided. Therefore, the data corresponding to vocational training are included in the overall data for secondary education centres, as follows:

Centres and students enrolled in the Valencian teaching programme:

	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008
Pupils	43,287	47,612	54,214
% of the VSA	17.73%	20.97%	24.65%

Centres	287	289	295
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### e) University Education.

- i) to make available university and other higher education in regional or minority languages.
- ii) to provide facilities for the study of these languages as university and higher education subjects.

Public universities in Valencia ask students to select the language in which they wish to study. They are asked to select language when they enrol at university. In 2007/2008, Valencian students responded in very different ways. The following table orders the universities in Valencia from north to south, and reveals a very strong gradation between universities further to the north compared with universities further to the south.

Students at universities in Castellón de la Plana and Valencia expressed a much greater preference for studying in Valencian than those at universities in Alicante and Elche.

Percentage of students asking to study in Valencian:

UNIVERSITY	IN VALENCIAN	IN CASTILIAN	INDIFFERENT
UJI - Castellón de la Plana: Universidad Jaime I	29.87	53.87	15.87
UV - Valencia: Universidad de Valencia	24.8	62.5	12.2
UPV-Valencia: Universidad Politécnica Valencia	16.9	63.0	17.9
UA - Alicante: Universidad de Alicante	7.40	71.2	7.40
UMH - Elche Universidad Miguel Hernández	0.07	97.72	2.19
Average universities	15.80	69.65	11.11

This gradation from north to south is related to the general use of Valencian in the Community of Valencia and to the predominantly Valencian or Castilian-speaking areas.

Percentage of credits corresponding to subjects taught in Valencian:

UNIVERSITY	IN VALENCIAN	IN SPANISH	DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SUPPLY AND DEMAND IN VALENCIAN
UJI	19.48%	71.28%	Negative: 10.39%
UV	23.93%	72.48%	Negative: 0.87%

<b>UPV</b>	<b>6.70%</b>	<b>89.00%</b>	<b>Negative: 10.2%</b>
<b>UA</b>	<b>5.76%</b>	<b>89.72%</b>	<b>Negative: 1.64%</b>
<b>UMH</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>Negative: 0.076%</b>

**f) Adult Education.**

- i) to arrange for the provision of adult and continuing education courses which are taught mainly or wholly in the regional or minority languages.

Valencian is compulsory in secondary education graduate programmes offered at Adult Training Centres owned by the Valencian Government and at municipal centres.

At these centres, the Regional Ministry of Education organises annual courses to promote knowledge of Valencian for adults, regardless of their level of training and academic qualifications. These courses are developed under the Adult Training Programme in order to promote knowledge of the situation of Valencian in all areas, and specifically of all matters relating to the Valencian language and culture.

The Plan aims to broaden oral and written knowledge of Valencian. Four (4) levels have been established: Basic Training 1, Basic Training 2, Further Training 1 and Further Training 2. In the period 2006-2008, the courses and participants in this programme were as follows:

	<b>2005/2006</b>	<b>2006/2007</b>	<b>2007/2008</b>
<b>Courses</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>587</b>
<b>Pupils</b>	<b>13,053</b>	<b>12,120</b>	<b>10,980</b>

*Certification of knowledge of Valencian in the adult population*

The Qualifying Committee on Knowledge of the Valencian Language (*Junta Qualificadora de Coneixements de Valencià - JQCV*) was created by Regional Ministry of Education Decree 173/1985, of 28 October, in order to organise examinations on knowledge of Valencian for adults. The first examinations were held in 1986. Since then, 1,140,711 people have registered to obtain these certificates.

The JQCV accredits the following categories of certificates: Certificate of Oral Knowledge of Valencian, Elementary Certificates, Intermediate Certificates and Advanced Certificates. It also holds technical knowledge examinations in administrative language, text correction and language in the media.

In this period, the numbers of persons who registered to obtain Valencian knowledge certificates at each level were as follows:

	2006	2007	2008
Oral knowledge certificate	4,950	4,043	4,036
Elementary certificate	9,304	8,210	8,135
Intermediate certificate	32,618	31,938	34,732
Advanced certificate	10,265	10,137	11,318
Administrative language	201	178	212
Text correction	91	71	88
Language in the media	109	115	130
<b>Total</b>	<b>57,538</b>	<b>54,692</b>	<b>58,651</b>

#### *Valencian courses for immigrants*

In 2004, the Valencian Language Academy began awarding grants to immigrants for Valencian language courses, but in 2006 it decided to organise public examinations and at the same time substantially increased the amount of funds set aside for this purpose.

Year	Amount programmed	Beneficiary entities	Courses
2006	50,000.00 €	9	21
2007	60,000.00 €	10	34
2008	60,000.00 €	26	43
<b>Total</b>	<b>170,000.00 €</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>98</b>

Additionally, in order to facilitate access to Valencian, basic conversation guides have been published in the following languages: English, Russian, French, Italian, German and Rumanian.

ii) to offer such languages as subjects of adult and continuing education.
--

Adults can learn Valencian at adult education centres provided that the students and teachers agree on the vehicular language.

**g) to make arrangements to ensure the teaching of the history and the culture which is reflected by the regional or minority language.**

The official curricula in force in the Community of Valencian at all levels of non-university education ensure that the history and culture of Valencia are taught.

**h) to provide the basic and further training of the teachers required to implement those of paragraphs a to g accepted by the Party.**

The Order of 16 August 1994 (DOGV (Official Gazette of the Valencian Community) no. 2,331, of 24 August), of the Regional Ministry of Culture, Education and Science regulates the official administrative Valencian knowledge certificates, which are issued by the Qualifying Committee on Knowledge of Valencian. It also regulates the approval and validation of other equivalent qualifications or certificates.

In order to obtain the corresponding approval or validation, citizens must present a request to the Qualifying Committee on Knowledge of the Valencian Language, which belongs to the Regional Ministry of Education, together with a stamped copy of the supporting academic or administrative documents.

As regards the measures to improve the teacher training system, the Regional Ministry of Education, with a view to updating the Valencian and foreign language knowledge certificates to improve the implementation of bilingual education programmes applied in educational centres in the Community of Valencia, published the Order of 5 October 2009, regulating the Linguistic-Technical Training Plan in languages for non-university teachers and the obtainment of the necessary administrative qualifications for the vehicular use of languages at all levels of non-university education (DOGV (Official Gazette of Valencian Community) no. 6,132, of 28 October).

*Structure of the Training Plan :*

The Valencian Teaching Certificate authorises the holder to teach in that language at non-university level and to teach Valencian in Pre-School and Primary Education, provided that he/she meets the stipulated administrative requirements.

First Cycle:

- Level 0 Course..... (85 h)
- Level I Course..... (85 h)
- Level II Course..... (85 h)
- Technical-teaching training course (specific A, B)..... (50 h)
- Valencian Language Teacher's Diploma. This certificate authorises teachers to teach at non-university level and to teach Valencian in these stages of education provided that they meet the stipulated administrative requirements.

Second Cycle

- Level III Course..... (85h)
- Technical training course (specific D)..... (50 h)

Students at Valencian universities can complete their university studies and at the same time acquire the necessary proficiency to teach in Valencian.

The following numbers of teachers have completed this training:

	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008
Teachers	4,831	4,860	4,980
Courses	171	162	166

The Regional Ministry of Education also organises teacher training courses, materials and further training in Valencian for teachers at these educational centres supported with public funds from the Valencian Government. These training courses may be taken at the same centres where the teachers work.

	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008
Teachers	3,200	2,490	2,320
Courses	150	134	130

Teachers qualified to teach in Valencian:

Every year more and more teachers in the Community of Valencia obtain qualifications to teach in Valencian. This guarantees compliance with undertakings a, b, c i d in Article 8.

Percentages of total teachers and professors.

	2006		2007		2008	
Teachers	22,372	84.16%	23,679	85.64%	24,402	86.65%
Secondary school teachers and technical vocational training teachers	13,822	64.96%	14,746	68.12%	15,650	69.74%

**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.**

Non-university education is monitored and supervised by the Service for Education in Valencian of the Directorate General for Planning and Educational Centres of the Regional Ministry of Education and the Education Inspectorate.

Valencian knowledge courses for adults are monitored and supervised by the Technical Committee for Coordination and Monitoring of the promotion of knowledge of Valencian in the adult population. This committee is formed by technical staff from different bodies belonging to the Regional Ministry of Education and representatives from educational and teacher training centres.

Each centre must determine the number of groups to teach the training programme in question, as well as Valencian language preparation courses, taking into account the expected demand based on attendance at courses in previous years and the availability within the timetable of teachers at the centre qualified to teach Valencian.

The assignment of Valencian language teachers to Advanced Vocational Training centres has enabled the organisation and cataloguing of courses to promote knowledge of Valencian for the adult population.

Courses and students taking Valencian language courses at adult training centres.

	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008
Courses	653	606	587
Students	13,053	12,120	10,980

Every academic year, the Technical Coordination and Monitoring Committee issues a monitoring report on the programme to promote knowledge of Valencian at Advanced Vocational Training centres. This report is drafted by the Language Policy Department of the Regional Ministry of Education and is submitted to the Directorate General for Personnel, the Directorate General for Planning and Educational Centres and the Education Inspectorate so that each administrative unit can take the appropriate measures to ensure the correct functioning of the programme to promote knowledge of Valencian.

#### *Universities*

The language services at Valencian public universities indicate that data referring to knowledge of, and teaching in, Valencian at these universities are published on the following web pages:

- <http://www.uji.es/bin/serveis/slt/triam/evol0104.pdf>
- <http://www.uji.es/bin/serveis/slt/triam/triam08/duv0708.pdf>
- <http://www.ua.es/spv/docencia/index.html>

**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.**

The Regional Ministry of Education organises courses to promote knowledge of Valencian outside the Community of Valencia and thus make this training available to citizens living outside the Community. Courses are held every year in Madrid.

The following numbers of students have taken these courses:

	<b>2005/2006</b>	<b>2006/2007</b>	<b>2007/2008</b>
<b>Madrid</b>	38	30	23

The Faculty of Humanities in Albacete and the Teacher Training School in Cuenca, both belonging to the University of Castilla-La Mancha, have offered Valencian language courses in the last two academic years. The Regional Ministry of Education of the Community of Valencia collaborates by providing teachers and students with teaching materials and resources.

Elementary courses have also been organised at the Judicial School of Barcelona for Judges and Magistrate Judges with the following participation.

<b>Course</b>	<b>level</b>	<b>students</b>
<b>2005-2006</b>	elementary	57
<b>2006-2007</b>	elementary	22
<b>2007-2008</b>	elementary	38

### **Application of Article 9**

**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:**

**Paragraph 1 a; b; c**

**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 the 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 the 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.**

**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.**

In order to comply with the undertakings in this article, the Valencian Government promotes the training of judicial administration staff to ensure that Valencian can be used in this sphere.

A) The following training actions have been carried out by the Training and Free Legal Aid Service of the Directorate General for Justice and Minors:

*Valencian language courses for transferred personnel:*

Management bodies and procedural and administrative procedures and judicial support.

Every year, centralised courses and courses in judicial districts are organised in coordination with the Regional Ministry of Education. The cost of centralised courses is covered by the Regional Ministry of Education and these courses are held in three provincial capitals. The cost of courses held in judicial districts is covered by the Regional Ministry of Justice and Public Administrations.

After receiving and studying the requests, the Language Policy Department proposes the location and level (elementary, intermediate or advanced). The maximum budget is determined by the abovementioned Ministry.

The judicial districts where the courses are held change each year to facilitate access to training.

	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>Courts</b>	9	9	9	8
<b>Courses</b>	10	9	9	8
<b>No. hours</b>	512	429	417	400
<b>Budget</b>	14,280 Euros	12,441 Euros	12,850 Euros	12,240 Euros

LEVEL	2005 Hours	2006 Hours	2007 Hours	2008 Hours
Elementary	102		50	-
Intermediate	255	378	267	250
Advanced	153	51	100	150
<b>Total</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>400</b>

The following table shows the most relevant data corresponding to courses held in the different judicial districts.

Valencian language courses in judicial districts:

2006/2007		2007/2008		2008/2009	
JUDICIAL DISTRICT	LEVEL	JUDICIAL DISTRICT	LEVEL	JUDICIAL DISTRICT	LEVEL
Alcoi	Advanced	Massamagrell	Advanced	Gandia	Advanced
Dénia	Intermediate	Novelda	Intermediate	Torrent	Intermediate
Novelda	Intermediate	Paterna	Intermediate	Novelda	Intermediate
Picassent	Intermediate	Quart de Poblet	Intermediate	Vila-joiosa	Intermediate
San Vicent del Raspeig	Intermediate	Requena	Intermediate	Vila-real	Intermediate
Torrevela	Elementary	Sueca	Advanced	Vinaròs	Advanced
Vila-Real	Advanced	Torrevieja	Elementary	Castellon	Intermediate
Villena	Intermediate	Vinaroz	Advanced	Castellon	Advanced
Vinaròs	Intermediate	<b>TOTAL 8 COURSES</b>			

<b>TOTAL 9 COURSES</b>
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<b>TOTAL 8 COURSES</b>
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*Valencian language courses for transferred personnel:*

Aimed at Judges and Magistrates

Every year a collaboration agreement is signed between the Regional Ministry of Justice and Public Administrations and the General Council of the Judiciary to provide training for judges and magistrates, and this includes a Valencian language course.

The course is organised in the three provinces and initially for the three levels (elementary, intermediate and advanced), with no limitation on place; the groups and levels are determined according to the number of requests received.

YEAR	LEVEL	PLACES	BUDGET
2006	3	open	4,200 €
2007	3	open	4,202 €
2008	3	open	3,683 €

Aimed at Prosecutors and Court Clerks

Every year a collaboration agreement is signed between the Regional Ministry of Justice and Public Administrations and the General Council of the Judiciary to provide training for prosecutors and court clerks, and this includes a Valencian Language Course.

The call procedure is the same as for the course aimed at judges and magistrates.

YEAR	LEVEL	PLACES	BUDGET
2006	3	open	2,800 €
2007	3	open	2,400 €
2008	3	open	2,448 €

Valencian language courses for non-transferred judicial staff:

	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009
Courses	5	5	5	5
Students	52	37	23	12

B) In the area of Human Resources, the Human Resources Service of the Directorate General for Justice and Minors has carried out the following actions:

Civil servant posts are offered at state level, with the following places in the Judicial Authorities in the Community of Valencia.

### 1. Civil servant posts in 2006

BODY	POSITIONS
FORENSIC EXPERTS	4
PROCEDURAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGEMENT	61
PROCEDURAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE PROCESSING	66
JUDICIAL AUXILIARIES	48

### 2. Civil servant posts in 2007

BODY	POSITIONS
FORENSIC EXPERTS	0
PROCEDURAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGEMENT STAFF	44
PROCEDURAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE PROCESSING STAFF	46
JUDICIAL AUXILIARIES	9

### 3. Civil servant posts in 2008

BODY	POSITIONS
FORENSIC EXPERTS	3
PROCEDURAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGEMENT STAFF	40
PROCEDURAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE PROCESSING STAFF	65
JUDICIAL AUXILIARIES	25

The selection processes are based on competitive examinations. In the respective competitive examinations, knowledge of official own languages of the respective Autonomous Communities is treated as an advantage. The following points has been established for the Community of Valencia:

- Elementary certificate in oral and written Valencian: six points
- Intermediate certificate in oral and written Valencian: Twelve points
- Advanced certificate in oral and written Valencian: Eighteen points

#### **4. Civil servant transfer procedures**

During the period 2006-2008, four civil servant transfer requests from the Judicial Administration and two from the Department of Forensic Scientists. In all these competitions, oral and written knowledge of Valencian was considered an advantage and scored as follows:

- Elementary certificate in oral and written Valencian: four points
- Elementary certificate in oral and written Valencian: eight points
- Elementary certificate in oral and written Valencian: twelve points

#### **5. Employment exchange**

During the period 2006-2008, one employment exchange programme was organised pursuant to Regional Ministry of Justice, Regional Affairs and Public Administrations Order of 20 July 2006 on the selection and appointment of civil servants for vacancies in the departments of Forensic Scientists, and Procedural and Administrative and Judicial Support Staff of the Justice Administration in the Community of Valencia, recognising knowledge of Valencian as an advantage:

- Oral proficiency certificate: one point
- Elementary certificate: two points
- Intermediate certificate: three points
- Advanced and/or technical qualification certificate: four points

The following texts have also been translated:

- Civil Registers: applications are bilingual
- Judicial Neutral Position: the web page and information are bilingual

Department of Juvenile Justice and Violence Prevention

This Department sends all official texts to the translation service for translation into Valencian, in compliance with legislation currently in force.

As regards the use of Valencian in judicial proceedings, Valencian and Spanish are the co-official languages in the judicial sphere; hence, all citizens from the Community of Valencia are free to express themselves in such matters in either language. As indicated previously, the Regional Ministry of Education also organises many Valencian language courses to provide Valencian language training for judicial staff, either directly or through collaboration agreements, and specifically designed for these civil servants.

**3. The Parties undertake to make available in the regional or minority languages the most important statutory texts and those relating particularly to users of these languages, unless they are otherwise provided.**

The Valencian Government has translated into Valencian versions of the Spanish Constitution, the Treaty establishing a Constitution for Europe (TCE), the Treaty of Lisbon, the Consolidated Version of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union and the Consolidated Version of the Treaty of the European Union.

In 2008, the Valencian Government published a Valencian translation of the Basic Statute of Public Employees, which was widely distributed among Valencian Government employees.

A collaboration agreement has been signed between the General State Administration (Official State Gazette - BOE) and the Valencian Government for the publication of laws, royal decrees and organic laws in the Valencian language. The cost of translations from Spanish to Valencian is financed on an equal basis by the Official State Gazette and the Community of Valencia.

The supplement in Valencian contains the following:

- a) Organic and ordinary laws.
- b) Royal Decree-Laws.
- c) Royal-Legislative Decrees.
- d) Provisions determined by the Director General of the BOE (Official State Gazette).



The number of Official State Gazette supplements already published or to be published in Valencian since the entry into force of the Agreement is as follows:

YEAR	NUMBER OF SUPPLEMENTS	NUMBER OF PROVISIONS	NUMBER OF PAGES
2001	4	46	336
2002	4	80	624
2003	6	95	1296
2004	5	40	808
2005	4	58	444
2006	6	70	820
2007	10	103	1492
2008	3	24	240
2009*	DAILY	24	214

(\*) Data until 31 August 2009.

The "BOE supplements" published in co-official languages have been adapted to the new procedures and formats of the official gazette. The publication deadlines have also been changed and shortened.

Thus, publications of legal provisions contained in any agreement now have the following characteristics:

- The publication format is the same as that of the official state gazette ("BOE") established in Royal Decree 181/2008.
- The texts are published in electronic format on-line on the Official State Gazette Agency's website.
- Publications are issued daily and consist of the following:  
Summary of Section 1 of the "Official State Gazette", with all provision headings translated.  
Provisions translated into the corresponding co-official language or link to the translated provision if this has already been published in the official gazette of the Autonomous Community in question.

Approximate translation turnaround time: 7 days

#### **Application of Article 10**

**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 of 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.**

Information is provided below on the use of Valencian for each Ministry in the General State Administration.

- **Ministry of the Presidency**

- **standardised forms available to citizens in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

The *Central Government Delegation in the Community of Valencia*:

Different bilingual forms are available at the Delegation.

*Government sub-delegation in Alicante:*

All internal memorandums, official letters and fax headers are drafted in both languages.

*Government sub-delegation in Castellón:*

The following standardised forms are available in the co-official languages:

- Complaints and suggestions book.
- General forms for presenting documentation and request forms.
- Form 790 to participate in selection processes for posts in the Ministry of Justice.
- Department of Agriculture and Fisheries: 100% bilingual.
- Department for Foreign Health: 100% bilingual.

All the standardised forms of the Mutual Society of State Civil Servants (MUFACE) for requesting Society benefits are available in all the co-official languages on the entity's web page.

- **institutional printed material available to citizens in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

The National Agency for the Evaluation of Public Policies and Quality of Services published an Institutional Presentation leaflet about the Agency in 2007. One thousand (1,000) copies of each leaflet were produced in each co-official language and are published on its web page.

The Official State Gazette published the Spanish Constitution in Valencian in 2007.

One quarter (25%) of the Sociological Research Centre's (*Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas* - CIS) leaflets for surveys are in Valencian (around 10,000).

The Mutual Society of State Civil Servants will publish 10 documents in Valencian in 2010. It also produces informative leaflets on matters related with its activities in Spanish and in the co-official languages. These documents are published in both printed and electronic format and are available on the MUFACE web page. The normal circulation figures for these types of publications are as follows:

- 900,000 copies in Spanish
- 5,000 copies in Valencian

The 2010 Publications Plan includes copies in all co-official languages. Planned projects (both printed and on-line) include the following:

- Electronic services brochure (60,000 in Spanish, 5,000 in Valencian)
- Four-page leaflet on the services offered by the Mutual Society of State Civil Servants (20,000 in all the languages, 550,000 in Spanish and 5,000 in Valencian).
- The commitment of the Mutual Society of State Civil Servants to dependency prevention and care (500,000 in Spanish, 5,000 in Valencian)
- Improvement of disability benefits (500,000 in Spanish, 5,000 in Valencian).
- Health care for Society members abroad (500,000 in Spanish, 5,000 in Valencian).
- Pharmaceutical services for Society members (publication and number of copies to be confirmed).

The Directorate General for the Promotion of Electronic Government has published leaflets to advertise the "060.es" service in all the official languages, with a total circulation of 20,000 leaflets.

*Government sub-delegation in Castellón:*

Institutional printed material:

- Sub-delegation: entirely bilingual envelopes. Templates for internal memorandums, faxes and letters with entirely bilingual distinctive headers.
- Department of Agriculture and Fisheries: completely bilingual
- Department of Employment and Immigration: completely bilingual
- Department of Foreign Health: entirely bilingual, except institutional material produced by the Ministry of Health and Social Policy and informative and publicity signs.

*Government sub-delegation in Alicante:*

Institutional material: The sub-delegation uses institutional leaflets produced by central government in the co-official language (on electoral processes and on "swine flu" (H1N1 influenza virus)).

- **exterior and interior signs in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

The *Central Government Delegation in the Community of Valencia*:

Half of all exterior and interior signs are in bilingual or co-official language versions.

*Government sub-delegation in Alicante*:

All exterior signs in all the offices of the Government Sub-Delegation are bilingual (the sole exception being those in the Ministerial Mobile Park). Interior posters are not bilingual.

*Government sub-delegation in Castellón*:

All signs at the 060 Office and at the Department of Employment and Immigration are bilingual and 80% of exterior signs at the Department of Foreign Health are bilingual. Interior signs: 50% at the sub-delegation are bilingual. 80% at the Department of Foreign Health are bilingual.

- **information or publicity posters in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

*Government sub-delegation in Castellón*:

All signs at the Department of Employment and Immigration are bilingual.

- **publicity campaigns in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

The following institutional publicity and communication (non-commercial) campaigns, defined in Law 29/2005, of 29 December, on Institutional Publicity and Communication, have been developed within the Ministry of the Presidency:

<b>MINISTRY OF THE PRESIDENCY</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>
State Secretariat for Communication	2	2	

National Heritage	4	2	2
Centre for Political and Constitutional Studies	3	3	1
Sociological Research Centre		1	2
Official State Gazette			1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>

In conformity with Law 29/2005, on Institutional Publicity, which provides that “*institutional campaigns shall make use of Spanish 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 the use of the co-official languages*”, certain institutional campaigns promoted by the Ministry of the Presidency and the public entities attached to it have been developed in the co-official languages.

The Mutual Society of State Civil Servants (MUFACE) prints institutional material relating to publicity campaigns in the co-official languages.

- **Degree of accessibility to web pages in co-official languages.**

The pages on the “060.es” portal ([www.060.es](http://www.060.es)) are available in the different co-official languages. The home page, secondary pages and all the necessary navigation elements (header menus, secondary page menus, left-hand and right-hand menus) on this web page are available in the co-official languages. The new “060” portal will have the same structure, and there are plans to gradually translate the contents into the co-official languages and also into English.

On the [www.la-moncloa.es](http://www.la-moncloa.es) web page, the static elements, menus, submenus, headings or titles and static information on, for example, the Constitution, State symbols and the President’s biography, have been translated.

On the [www.mpr.es](http://www.mpr.es) web page, the static elements, menus, submenus, headings or titles and static information, as far as the first navigation level, have been translated.

National Agency for the Evaluation of Public Policies and Quality of Services

- Total accessibility has been achieved, i.e. a duplicate website is available in each co-official language, with a separate home page.

- As regards the contents:
  - All the static elements (menus, submenus, titles, etc.) are translated.
  - The sections containing institutional and theoretical or doctrinal information on matters relating to the Agency's activity have been translated, as far as the last navigation level (40% of all pages).
  - Mixed translation (first navigation level in a co-official language and subsequent levels in Spanish) in sections with contents that change periodically (quality permit, annual evaluations, etc.) (30% of all pages).
  - None of the News, Events or Advertisements pages have been translated into the co-official languages. Continually updated: 30% of all pages.

#### Official State Gazette (BOE)

- Web pages (static and organisational): all the pages on the "boe.es" site are translated into the co-official languages.
- BOE supplement pages in co-official languages (according to existing agreements, data as at 30 November):
  - Valencian: 6,715 (2001 to 2009)

#### Centre for Political and Constitutional Studies (CEPC)

The Centre is currently adapting its web page by translating the static and organisational elements and relevant contents into the co-official languages.

#### **Sociological Research Centre (CIS)**

The following parts of the CIS web page have been translated into the co-official languages:

- All the browsing pages in HTML format
- On-line application forms but not validated forms that must be printed and sent by ordinary mail.
- The form for downloading microdata.

#### **National Institute of Public Administration (INAP)**

The only contents presented in co-official languages other than Spanish are the permanent informative elements on the web page (the names of the different channels on the web page) and the headers on the home page.

### **Mutual Society of State Civil Servants (MUFACE)**

The Society is currently modifying its web page. The new web page is expected to come on-line shortly. Details of the current and new web pages are described below:

#### 1) Current web page

Approximately 55-60% of the static web page (excluding electronic services, under the general title of "Mutual Society of State Civil Servants-Live") has been completely translated. This means that practically all the contents as far as the first and second navigation levels have been translated, but after navigation level three the contents are only available in Spanish. Almost all the institutional information has been translated (approximately 97%). Approximately 95% of the downloadable forms have been translated.

The electronic services (MUFACE-Live) have not been translated and are only available in Spanish.

#### 2) New web page (to come on-line in the first quarter of 2010)

2.1) 80% of the static web page will be translated.

2.2) The electronic services will only be available in Spanish. Coverage in the other co-official languages will be gradually completed during 2010.

The accessibility policies on the web portal of the National Heritage Board are applied to all the co-official languages (and to English) into which the portal is translated. So far, the following elements have been translated:

- Change language menu
- Top menu with main areas of the portal
- Supplementary menu (Map of the web page, contacts, etc.)

- **Number and percentage of all requests received and answered in co-official languages.**



The INAP has not received requests in co-official languages, although it is able to reply to any requests in the co-official language in which they are submitted.

Requests for information received by the Mutual Society for State Civil Servants and submitted in a co-official language are answered in Spanish.

#### National Heritage Board

Only a small number of documents registered in the General Register of this Entity in 2009 were drafted in Valencian. These were bilingual notifications and letters relating to the payment of fees and fines in administrative proceedings or courts. These documents are registered in Spanish.

#### Conflict of Interest Office

Requests received by the Conflict of Interest Office are always received and answered in Spanish. Requests are sometimes accompanied by copies of specific documents drafted in a co-official language.

## II. Government delegations and sub-delegations

#### *The Central Government Delegation in the Community of Valencia:*

Very few requests or applications are received in co-official languages.

*Government sub-delegation in Alicante:* All requests for information and assistance are normally answered in Valencian, particularly if the public employee dealing with the request has the necessary command of the language (very often verbal and written comprehension). However, most requests are answered in Spanish. There is only one record of a complaint having been submitted to the Head Immigration Office regarding the non-use of Valencian.

*Government sub-delegation in Castellón:* Citizens are answered in the language that they use to address the Administration.

- **staff with knowledge of official languages**

Every year since 1995, the INAP and the Autonomous Community Secretariat for Education of the Regional Ministry of Education have concluded specific collaboration agreements to implement the cooperation framework agreement signed on 28 December 1995 between the INAP and the Valencian Government. The Government Delegation participates in the planning of courses and student selection processes.

The following table shows data corresponding to training activities carried out in co-official languages in 2006:

	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>Courses</b>	84	69	68	54
<b>Students</b>	1,612	1,353	1,359	817
<b>Teaching hours</b>	4,900	4,128	4,270	3,420

The Regional Ministry of Education and the INAP have agreed on a specific training programme for public employees in the national law enforcement forces and agencies, in the form of intensive 90-hour courses over 3 weeks for both the Guardia Civil and the National Police Force.

The language knowledge of staff in the peripheral administration of the Mutual Society of State Civil Servants is as follows:

19 of 47 employees (40%) in the 3 provincial offices speak Valencian, but only 9 of 47 (19%) can write Valencian. By provinces, employees in Valencia have the highest level of knowledge (13 of 23 speak Valencian and 4 of 23 write Valencian), followed by Castellón (4 of 8 speak and 3 of 8 write Valencian) and finally Alicante (only 2 of 16 speak Valencian).

*The Central Government Delegation in the Community of Valencia:*

Of a total of 399 persons, 58 (14.5%) have an official qualification accrediting their knowledge of Valencian.

Level of knowledge of the co-official languages among public employees in the State Peripheral Administration	
Knowledge of administrative language	4 persons
Advanced	1 person
Intermediate	18 persons
Elementary	27 persons
Oral knowledge	8 persons

*Government sub-delegation in Alicante:*

The public employees at this sub-delegation receive Valencian language courses.

*Government sub-delegation in Castellón:*

Around 90% of employees have basic knowledge of the official languages and 50% intermediate knowledge. For example, in the Information and Registration Department, all 6 persons in the office have elementary knowledge of the official languages and 3 (50%) have intermediate knowledge.

Department of Agriculture and Fisheries: 65% have oral knowledge of Valencian.

Department of Foreign Health: Almost half the employees in this department have different qualifications in Valencian language.

Department of Employment and Immigration: All the public employees in this department have different levels of proficiency in Valencian.

- **Ministry of Employment**

- **standardised forms available to citizens in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

**National Institute of Social Security (INSS)**

The standardised forms used by citizens to apply for Social Security benefits are published and updated on the National Institute of Social Security's multilingual web page.

Of a total of 75 published forms, 32 (42.6%) are available in Valencian.

### **Mariners' Social Institute**

There are 67 standardised Social Security benefit forms in total and 17 are available to citizens in Valencian (25.3%).

### **General Treasury of the Social Security**

Of the 123 forms published on the web page, 63 are available in Valencian (51.2% of the total).

### **Directorate General for Immigration.**

Immigration forms will be translated into the co-official languages. The forms will be translated once the current forms have been adapted to incorporate the necessary changes stipulated in Organic Law 2/2009, of 11 December, amending Organic Law 4/2000 on the rights and freedoms of foreigners in Spain and their social integration.

### **Labour and Social Security Inspectorate (ITSS)**

The degree of implementation of bilingual forms and documents in bilingual varies from one Autonomous Community to another. In some provinces, forms and documents are bilingual, while in others only the headers of the forms and documents are bilingual.

- **institutional printed material available to citizens in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

In terms of department publications, issued by both the Publications Centre and the different Publishing Units belonging to same, in 2009, 98 publications were printed in the co-official languages, accounting for 19.92% of the total of 492 works published during the year.

### **National Institute of Social Security**

Of a total of 41 publications in Spanish, 10 (24.4%) have been translated into Valencian and published.

### **Mariners' Social Institute**

Thirty-one (31) institutional publications have been printed in Spanish and are available to citizens.

### **General Treasury of the Social Security**

A total of 10 letters and other publications informing citizens about the services offered are included on the web page and are available in Valencian.

### **State Public Employment Service**

Many of the leaflets published to promote the Temporary Programme for Unemployment Protection and Integration (PRODI) and to inform citizens about the "redtrabaj@" portal have been printed in Valencian.

- **exterior and interior signs in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

### **National Institute of Social Security**

In Autonomous Communities with an own language, all exterior and interior signs are in Spanish and in the corresponding co-official language (bilingual).

### **Mariners' Social Institute**

Practically all the Institute's provincial and local offices in territories with a co-official language have bilingual notices. Between 95% and 100% of all notices are bilingual.

### **General Treasury of the Social Security**

All exterior and interior signs are bilingual in Castellón and Alicante, compared with 71.4% in Valencia.

### **State Public Employment Service**

As a result of the joint use of territorial offices with the Autonomous Communities, most signs in these offices in Autonomous Communities with co-official languages are bilingual.

- **information or publicity posters in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

### **National Institute of Social Security**

The material available to citizens at public service and information offices in the Autonomous Communities with own languages are in Spanish and in the co-official languages.

### **Mariners' Social Institute**

All the Institute's provincial and local offices have bilingual notices (between 95% and 100%).

### **General Treasury of the Social Security**

Practically all information notices are bilingual.

- **publicity campaigns in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

The different co-official languages were used in all the publicity campaigns launched or prepared in 2009 to promote those languages, specifically:

- “Communication Plan to launch the Public Guidance Service for Entrepreneurs”, a campaign aimed at small businesses to develop and consolidate occupational risk prevention culture.
- Launch of the “redtrabaj@ web page” campaign to promote the new services rendered by the State Public Employment Service through its web page.
- “Measures to promote self-employment: new programme for the self-employed”, a campaign to inform self-employed workers about the new measures to promote self-employment established in Royal Decree 1975/2008, of 28 November, addressing the urgent adoption of economic, fiscal, employment and housing-access measures.

### **National Institute of Social Security**

Personal forms and letters included in regular information campaigns, such as the campaign on annual pension adjustments and the issuance of Personal Income Tax (IRPF) certificates to recipients of financial benefits, are published and distributed in bilingual format; of the latter, 10.1% are in Valencian.

### **Mariners’ Social Institute**

In 2009, bilingual letters were sent to notify the annual pension adjustments and send Personal Income Tax (IRPF) certificates; of these letters, 30,500 were distributed in Valencian (8.5%).

### **General Treasury of the Social Security**

Annual employment records and contribution bases are sent to citizens each campaign in bilingual format. A total of 2,276,873 communications were sent in Valencian during the 2009 campaign (10.4% of the total).

- **Degree of accessibility to web pages in co-official languages.**

Around 71% of the pages on the Social Security's web site have been translated into the co-official languages (1,950 in Valencian).

In some of the most relevant sections, e.g. "Workers", "Employers", "Pensioners" and "Virtual Office", 90% of the pages available to citizens are in co-official languages, English and French, as far as the third navigation level.

#### **Directorate General for Immigration.**

The Spanish Ministry of Employment and Immigration is coordinating the implementation of the common software application envisaged in Organic Law 2/2009, of 11 December, amending Organic Law 4/2000, of 11 January, on the rights and freedoms of immigrants in Spain and their social integration, and Additional Provision Three of Royal Decree 1162/2009, of 10 July. The application, which will support the processing of all immigration procedures, will be multilingual and, once installed, will replace the current application.

#### **Directorate General for Spanish Citizens Abroad.**

There are plans to translate some contents on the portal of the Directorate General for Spanish Citizens Abroad into the co-official languages, according to their relevance and to the established navigation rules.

#### **State Public Employment Service**

Information on the redtrabaj@ web page ([www.redtrabaja.es](http://www.redtrabaja.es)) is currently available in both Spanish and the co-official languages; 60% of the static contents and all dialogue on the videos (approximately 130) have been translated.



As regards the applications, the subsections and buttons on the address and telephone finder, the frequently-asked questions search engine, the search engine for posts that are difficult to fill, the search engine for observatory documents on occupations and the course search engine have been translated.

The “on-line recognition application” is currently being translated.

40% of the contents on the [www.sepe.es](http://www.sepe.es) web page are in Spanish, in the co-official languages, and in English and French:

- It was considered that the “Estadísticas” (Statistics) and “Licitaciones Públicas” (Public Tenders) sections did not have to be translated.
- The entire “Eures” web page has been translated.
- The whole “Contrat@” application has been translated and is available in the co-official languages.
- The printed employment contract forms have been translated into the co-official languages and will shortly be uploaded onto the web page.

All the static contents and applications on the National Employment System web page ([www.sistemanacionaldeempleo.es](http://www.sistemanacionaldeempleo.es)) are available in the co-official languages.

The static information on the unemployment benefits web page is available translated into the co-official languages, including the information referring to the Temporary Programme for Unemployment Protection and Integration (PRODI).

### **Labour and Social Security Inspectorate (ITSS)**

The open web page on the Internet for citizens and enterprises normally provides the following contents in the co-official languages: fixed navigation menus; headings and subheadings of the different sections on the Home Page; titles of the different sections and in general all the fixed navigation texts on the page.

Efforts are being made to offer citizens who visit the ITSS web page specific translated forms (complaint forms, complaint withdrawal forms, plea forms, etc.)

Approximately 15% of the texts available on the ITSS web page have been translated into the official languages. Consideration is currently being given to the possibility of contracting an on-line translation service with a public or private entity to translate texts to be included on the web page into the different languages on a daily basis.

- **requests received in co-official languages.**

#### **National Institute of Social Security**

From the sample of requests studied, it is estimated that 96.2% of requests submitted by citizens to the Institute in asserting their rights are in Spanish and the remaining 3.8% in the co-official languages, 0.8% in Valencian.

As regards the percentage of notifications issued in the language used by citizens, the Institute always answers in the language used by citizens in these communications.

#### **Mariners' Social Institute**

In the Community of Valencian, 98% (5,833) of requests were submitted in Spanish and 2% (119) in Valencian. Almost all answers were drafted in Spanish, and only 0.05% (3) were written in Valencian.

#### **General Treasury of the Social Security**

Requests received in the co-official language in the Community of Valencian account for barely 1% of the total.

- **staff with knowledge of official languages and their level of knowledge.**

#### **National Institute of Social Security**

176 employees (54%) in the services and information department have knowledge of Valencian.

#### **Mariners' Social Institute**

The data regarding employees with knowledge of co-official languages and their level of knowledge are as follows:

<b>AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY</b>	Total number of civil servants in the Community	Percentage of total staff with knowledge of the co-official language	Number of civil servants with basic knowledge	Number of civil servants with intermediate knowledge	Number of civil servants with advanced knowledge
VALENCIA	106	43.4%	18	17	11

The Institute's staff can accredit an adequate level of languages to guarantee the right of citizens resident in the Autonomous Communities with co-official languages to be attended in their own language by e-mail, in writing or by telephone.

#### **General Treasury of the Social Security**

The General Treasury has a total staff of 1,382 persons in the Community of Valencia, of whom at least 695 (i.e. just over 50%) have knowledge of the co-official language.

#### **State Public Employment Service**

Under the Internal Training Plan of the State Public Employment Service, a specific course is organised every year entitled "Administrative language in co-official languages in the different Autonomous Communities", which aims to allow participants to acquire theoretical and practical knowledge to perform administrative tasks in these languages.

Courses are also organised and offered to allow staff to acquire and perfect their knowledge of these co-official languages.

#### **Labour and Social Security Inspectorate (ITSS)**

Civil servants in all the Autonomous Communities are given the chance to take courses in the specific language of each Autonomous Community through the Government Delegations and Sub-Delegations.

- **Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Trade**

- **standardised forms in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

The Publications Centre of the Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Trade produces forms in co-official languages to ensure that the different Autonomous Communities are able to complete the industrial and construction survey questionnaires.

Monthly bilingual optical forms were published in 2009: 3,400 copies.

**Territorial Directorate of Trade in Valencia**

Standardised forms available to citizens in bilingual or co-official language versions.

- 39 forms used:.....1 bilingual (2.5%)
- 5 types of envelopes .....Bilingual: 3 ..... bilingual: 60 %
- 5 notification forms .....Bilingual: 4 ..... bilingual: 80%

The documents used in the programmes launched by ICEX (Spanish Institute of Foreign Trade) are available in Spanish on the Institute's web page.

- **exterior and interior signs in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

The Territorial Directorate of Trade in Valencia has 20 exterior signs, 17 of which are bilingual (85%).

- **Degree of accessibility to web pages in co-official languages.**

The Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Trade web page can currently be consulted in the co-official languages and in English. The second navigation level of the Ministry's web page [www.mityc.es](http://www.mityc.es) has been translated into the co-official languages, i.e. the home page and linked pages, since it was considered that this would give users an overall idea of the

web page's contents. A number of additional navigation levels have also been translated, such as the "The Ministry" option since it contains relevant information on the Ministry's organisational structure, or the list of "On-Line Formalities" that are shown in the search engine of this page to familiarise citizens more with the procedures managed by the Department.

#### **Institute for Diversification and Saving of Energy:**

The Institute for Diversification and Saving of Energy (IDAE - *Instituto para la Diversificación y Ahorro de la Energía*) has a web portal - [www.idae.es](http://www.idae.es) – that is completely open to users. The web page is available in the following languages: Spanish, co-official languages and English. All the web page's fixed and permanent contents, general presentations, menus, fixed contents as far as the third navigation level are available in the aforementioned languages. Temporary contents are only available in the original language, which is normally Spanish and sometimes English.

#### **Spanish Patents and Trademarks Office:**

The Spanish Patents and Trademarks Office has a web portal - [www.oepm.es](http://www.oepm.es) – where 95% of the contents have been translated into English and around 75% into each co-official language. In this case, the documents that can be downloaded from the web page are also in Spanish.

As regards visits to the web page by language in 2009, the following results were obtained:

2009	TOTALS	%
Castilian	7,251,160	96.33%
Galician	26,437	0.35%
Catalan and Valencian	61,284	0.81%
Basque	23,657	0.31%
English	165,178	2.19%

- **requests received and answered in co-official languages.**

The Ministry's Administrative Information Service received 58,650 enquiries in 2009; 300 enquiries were received in English and some in German. Two (2) e-mails and two (2) telephone calls were received in Catalan. No requests were received in Galician, Valencian or Basque.

#### **Territorial Directorate of Trade in Valencia**

Virtually no written requests in Valencian were received, and only 10% of oral requests were received in the co-official language, and in these cases the requests were answered in that language.

- **Number and percentage of total staff with knowledge of official languages and their level of knowledge.**

#### **Territorial Directorate of Trade in Valencia**

- Advanced level.....8 persons
- Intermediate level.....10 persons
- Elementary level ..... 36 persons
- Oral level ..... 39 persons
- No knowledge ..... 14 persons

#### **- Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation**

- **standardised forms available to citizens in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

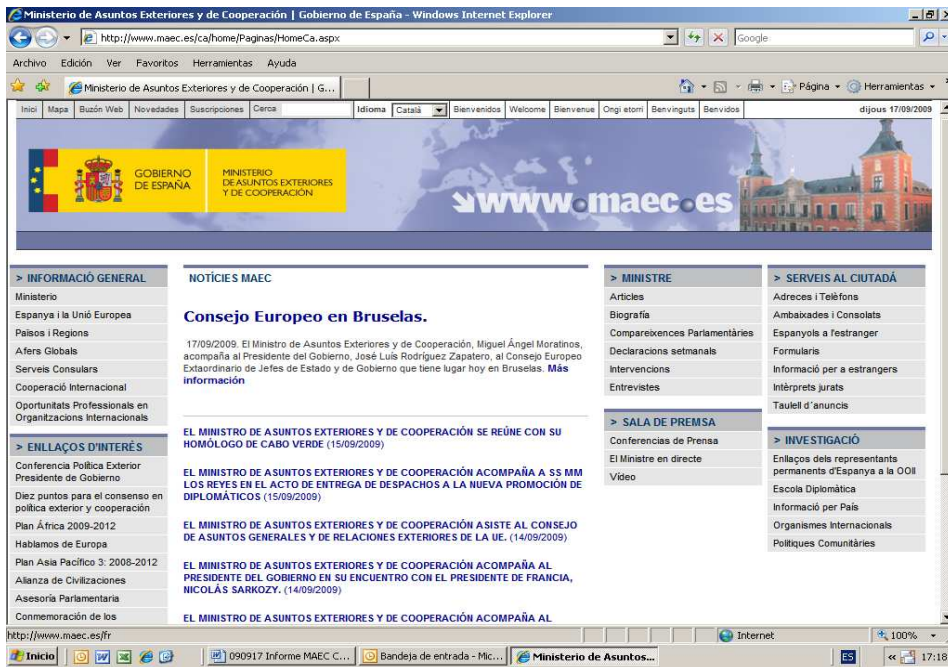
This Ministry carries out its activities in Madrid and through the delegations or official bodies representing the Kingdom of Spain abroad, where the only official language is Spanish. It aims to defend Spanish interests abroad and to provide foreign entities and individuals with information on Spain. This means that information must be distributed and documents received in Spanish or in the official languages of the places where the delegations or official bodies representing the Kingdom of Spain abroad carry out their activities.

- **publicity campaigns in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

The Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID) launched a campaign to promote the “Cooperation Week”, from 7 to 13 September 2009, which included the broadcasting of the following contents in the media.

- Television spot in Spanish, co-official languages, English and French.
- Radio advertisements in Spanish and the co-official languages.
- Posters in Spanish and the co-official languages.
- Leaflets in Spanish and the co-official languages.
  
- **Degree of accessibility to web pages in co-official languages.**

All the channels on the “home page” of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation’s web page, as well as the titles of the sub-channels, are now available in the co-official languages. These channels contain static information but there are plans to develop them in order to include other contents according to budget availability. As regards citizens’ right to electronic use of the co-official languages of the State in their electronic relations with the General State Administration, in accordance with Law 11/2007, as the procedures are gradually incorporated in the web page, they will also appear on the channels in the aforementioned languages.



In terms of the contents of the web page, only the “Ministry” channel has been translated entirely into the co-official languages.

The Cervantes Institute web page has incorporated a free automatic translation service, available for various languages (in the “Linguistic Technologies Portal of Spain”). These languages include the co-official languages, Spanish and a link on the home page to the “Official Languages of Spain” allowing access to other web pages related with the co-official languages in Spain.

In 2010, the Cervantes Institute undertook to study the possibility of establishing a schedule for offering information in the menus on its web page in the different co-official languages of Spain.

- **staff with knowledge of official languages.**

The Cervantes Institute has signed various collaboration agreements with different cultural institutions to disseminate the co-official languages within the framework of foreign cultural policy. These include academic and teaching activities with the following institutions: the Ramón Llull Institute, the Royal Academy of the Basque Language-Euskaltzaindia, the



Basque Language Institute of Navarre, the Royal Galician Academy of Language and the Secretariat of Language Policy of the *Xunta*.

The Cervantes Institute has been offering co-official language courses since the academic year 1994-1995.

- **Ministry of Defence**

- **standardised forms available to citizens in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

The affiliated members of the Social Institute of the Armed Forces have access to standardised forms in bilingual or co-official language versions at the offices in the corresponding Autonomous Communities.

- **information or publicity posters in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

The Directorate General for Communication attached to this Ministry has produced all its information signs in the corresponding co-official language.

- **publicity campaigns in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

The Directorate General for Communication of the Ministry of Defence has carried out three entirely bilingual publicity campaigns in the co-official language of the Autonomous Community in which the campaigns were launched.

- **Degree of accessibility to web pages in co-official languages.**

The static contents of the Ministry of Defence web page - [www.mde.es](http://www.mde.es) – are translated into the co-official languages. The contents have been translated at least as far as the third navigation level, representing approximately 70% of the portal's contents.

- **requests received in co-official languages.**

Requests received in co-official languages account for less than 0.2% of total requests and they are normally accompanied by the corresponding translation.

- **Ministry of Culture**

- **institutional printed material available to citizens in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

All the institutional printed resources of the Sub-Directorate General for State Archives are available to citizens in bilingual or co-official language versions. It also provides exhibition catalogues in the co-official language of the corresponding Autonomous Community. These are either summaries or full text versions of these catalogues.

In terms of the museums managed by the Ministry of Culture, the only museum in an Autonomous Community with an official language other than Spanish recognised in its Statute of Autonomy is the González Martí Museum of Ceramics and Sumptuary Arts. This Museum is committed to offering its visitors information in both languages. The following publications are available in Valencian:

- Museum Guidebook.
- Folding information leaflet. In 2008, 5,000 copies were published in Valencian, representing 14% of the total.
- All temporary exhibition leaflets in Spanish and Valencian.

The Prado National Museum publishes annual maps of the museum in Spanish, in six foreign languages and in Valencian (2,500 units).

The *Museo Nacional Centro de Arte Reina Sofía* (MNCARS) also plans in 2010 to publish information leaflets containing maps of the museum in the different co-official languages.

Last year, the Collective Catalogue of Spain's Bibliographic Heritage acquired a system for managing the Catalogue database, consisting of a multilingual application capable of managing access to information through the access points to bibliographic records in any of the official languages of Spain. The system allows terminology to be introduced in any of these languages and, provided the corresponding standardised relations have been established, to obtain information including the equivalents in these languages. This will enable what are known in library science as "multilingual authority files" to be established,

as well as thesauruses with the same characteristic. These functions may be used online and in libraries where the application is installed.

- **exterior and interior signs in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

All the signs in archives managed by the Ministry of Culture and situated in Autonomous Communities with co-official languages are bilingual or in the co-official language.

- **information or publicity posters in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

All signs (posters, information panels, etc.) at the González Martí National Museum of Ceramics and Sumptuary Arts are translated into Valencian in both the Permanent Exhibition and the temporary exhibitions.

- Room plaques: all in Spanish and Valencian.
- Temporary and permanent exhibition posters: all in Spanish and Valencian.
- Information panels: all in Spanish and Valencian.

The *Museo Nacional Centro de Arte Reina Sofía* is equipped with eleven plasma screens displaying information in co-official languages inside the building.

- **publicity campaigns in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

Reading Promotion Plan: This campaign is presented in Spanish and in the co-official languages:

In 2006, an publicity campaign was launched on television and in cinemas, with a total value of 2,500,000 euros. The text and dialogue was in Spanish and in the co-official languages. "Reading Promotion Plan" T-shirts were also distributed in these co-official languages.

Another publicity campaign was launched on television and in cinemas in 2007, valued at 2,400,000 euros, once again in Spanish and in the co-official languages. "Reading Promotion Plan" T-shirts were distributed in these co-official languages.

In 2008 and 2009, the campaign was only carried out in Spanish. However, in 2008 “Reading Promotion Plan” T-shirts were produced in the co-official languages.

In 2010, the first calendar was published to promote the documentary resources of the State Archives in the country’s co-official languages . The calendar includes references to the days of the week and to the months of the year in the co-official languages.

The *Museo Nacional Centro de Arte Reina Sofía* has carried out a bilingual publicity campaign in the co-official languages, and accounted for 20% of its campaigns in 2009. The new layout of the *Museo Nacional Centro de Arte Reina Sofía*’s collection, inaugurated in May 2009, was advertised through a national radio campaign broadcast in the Autonomous Communities with co-official languages in their own language.

- **Degree of accessibility to web pages in co-official languages.**

44% of all Ministry of Culture web pages have been translated into the co-official languages, on average as far as the fourth navigation level. Documents available for download are not translated.

Of all the services offered by the Ministry of Culture, the most interactive from the co-official language standpoint is *Pregunte: las bibliotecas responden* (“Ask a Librarian”) (<http://www.pregunte.es/consulta/consulta.cmd>), which allows all Internet users to pose questions and request information online and receive answers from professional librarians via e-mail within three days. Enquiries and information requests can be submitted in any of Spain’s co-official languages, and requests are answered in the same language.

The web pages of digital library projects promoted and implemented by the Ministry of Culture are translated into all the country’s co-official languages. The Virtual Library of Bibliographic Heritage allows users to access information using multi-lingual headers incorporating both contents descriptions and the names of authors or institutions in the different languages of Spain.

This not only fosters cooperation among the different libraries in the Autonomous Communities in the digitalisation of their resources but also enhances the visibility of all

the languages of Spain on the Internet and strengthens consultation through the use of all these languages.

In terms of the Spanish Archives Portal (PARES), during the first six months of 2010 the Ministry intends to approve an indexation rule to ensure that points of access to documentary descriptions comply fully with multilingual requirements in relation to both the names of individuals and companies and geographic toponyms, which will gradually be modified and replaced by the corresponding authorities.

As regards the future, there are also plans to make the descriptions of archives available in co-official languages. This challenge will be addressed very gradually, starting with the descriptions of the archives, in particular in the Archive of the Crown of Aragon.

The services offered by the Ministry of Culture to public libraries include the Website Generator Tool for Libraries. This tool allows librarians to develop their library web pages without any linguistic limitations. This means that libraries in Autonomous Communities with two official languages can offer their contents in both languages.

The sections corresponding to “Performing Arts” and “Music” on the Ministry’s web page, as well as the web pages of creative artistic centres, contain directories available to users in the co-official languages. The information on the new web pages of different creative centres belonging to the National Institute of Performing Arts and Music (INAEM) will also be available in these languages.

In 2009, the web pages of the museums managed by the Ministry of Culture began to include the official co-official languages of the Autonomous Communities. In that year, the index and static contents of the National Museum of Underwater Archaeology (ARQUA) were translated. The *Museo Colegio Nacional de San Gregorio* museum in Valladolid and the National Museum of Romanticism in Madrid will soon adapt their web pages. The aim is to include these languages as other museums update their web pages.

The visitors’ channel available on the Prado Museum’s web page is translated into the co-official languages, with the following contents: opening hours and tickets, groups, facilities and recommendations, access and maps. The *15 masterpieces* channel, with the contents

of the 15 selected masterpieces at the Museum, technical information and explanatory texts, are also translated into the same languages.

44.5% of the *Museo Nacional Centro de Arte Reina Sofía* web page is available in the co-official languages. Of the nine sections on this museum's web page ([www.museoreinasofia.es](http://www.museoreinasofia.es)), four ("Visit", "Museum", "Collection" and "Library") are available to users in the State's four co-official languages. The following information in each section is available in these languages (expressed in percentages):

- Visit: 66% ("Access and Transport"/"Ticket Prices"/"Visitor Services"/ "Venue Hire")
- Museum: 37.5% ("Mission Statement"/"Sponsors and Supporters"/"Friends of the Museum")
- Collection: 12.5% ("Presentation")
- Library: 20% ("Presentation")

The National Library (*Biblioteca Nacional de España* – BNE) redesigned its institutional web page in May 2009. The new web page is designed as a single multilingual portal allowing users to select the navigation language. This means that the portal's structure is the same in any language, thus ensuring that all the contents are shown in the official language of Spain – Spanish – and in the co-official languages.

In this sense, in September 2009 the National Library awarded the company *Linguaserve Internacionalización de Servicios* a contract to provide consultancy and development services for the integration of the Global Business Connector (GBC) Translations Server. The National Library also plans to set up a platform that will provide access to a translation system integrated on its web page, thus allowing it to monitor all outstanding translation work. This application will be launched automatically at regular intervals, and will detect whether any contents in the web contents manager are waiting to be sent to the Linguaserve Translations Server for translation. The system is expected to substantially improve the time it takes to translate the contents of the National Library web page into all the abovementioned languages, since the translations will be available in one or two days. The system will be installed at the end of 2010.

The National Library also has a channel on YouTube on which all videos are transcribed into the State's different co-official languages.

- **requests received and answered in co-official languages.**

In relation to replies issued in co-official languages, mention was already made in the previous section of the web page “Pregunte: las bibliotecas responden” (Ask a Librarian), where questions are answered in the language in which they are submitted.

The González Martí Museum of Ceramics and Sumptuary Art also replies in Valencian to all forms submitted in that language.

- **staff with knowledge of official languages and their level of knowledge.**

Approximately 40% of staff at the González Martí Museum of Ceramics and Sumptuary Art speak Valencian.

- **Ministry of Territorial Policy**

- **institutional printed material available to citizens in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

The Ministry has published 4 leaflets entitled “Spain: the Autonomous State” in all the co-official languages.

- **information or publicity posters in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

The managing bodies of the State Fund for Local Investment (“Fondo Estatal de Inversión Local”) and the State Fund for Employment and Local Sustainability (“Fondo Estatal para el Empleo y la Sostenibilidad Local”) have developed standard posters for announcing projects in the State’s different co-official languages. These posters are available on the Ministry’s web page:

<http://www.mpt.es/prensa/actualidad/noticias/2009/01/20090116.html>)

- **Degree of accessibility to web pages in co-official languages.**

The Ministry's web page (<http://www.mpt.es>) is available in the co-official languages, and much of its contents have been translated into those languages. Great efforts have been made in recent years to revise and translate the contents of the web page.

Given the huge volume of information available on the Ministry of Territorial Policy's web page, the decision was taken to adapt the web page by navigation levels, starting with the first levels since these are the most visible.

At present, the contents of the web page have been translated as far as the fourth navigation level, and even additional levels in some sections. For now, "Latest News" has been excluded since this information has to be published immediately and this immediacy would be lost if it were necessary to wait for such news to be translated. Translating this information at a later date has not been considered a priority because interest in such news diminishes with time.

In short, it is estimated that at present more than 300 pages have been translated.

Contents publishers have access to an infrastructure that allows them to introduce translations via a user-friendly interface, and they receive the translated texts that they request for inclusion on the web page.

For the future, planned improvements in the publication environment include most notably a project to implement a translations workflow that will facilitate the process for obtaining translations and achieve greater involvement of publishers in the inclusion of these translations.

This web page (<http://www.mpt.es>) has also been used to provide town and city councils that receive funds under the State Fund for Local Investment with posters announcing projects in co-official languages, as can be seen on the URL



<http://www.mpt.es/prensa/actualidad/noticias/2009/01/20090116.html>. These posters have been reused for the State Fund for Employment and Local Sustainability.

The need for translated contents is being taken into account in the implementation of the Ministry's electronic site. "Acceda" (Access), the basic application used on the electronic site, has been adapted to enable forms used by citizens in electronic formalities and procedures to be translated, and will also enable the inclusion of the different contents translated into the co-official languages, as well as into other languages such as English and French.

Spain's linguistic diversity has also been taken into account in the work places of Ministry employees. The Ministry's Intranet (<http://intranet.mpt.es>) was designed based on this criterion, with pages available in co-official language versions and the capacity to upload translated contents into those work environments.

- **requests received in co-official languages.**

It is estimated that less than 1% of documents received by the Directorate General for Regional Development regarding transfers are written in co-official languages, as well as in Spanish. All replies are sent in Spanish.

Complaints presented in a co-official language to the Official Languages Office in the General State Administration, from the Directorate General for Cooperation Relations with the Autonomous Communities, are presented in a co-official language or in bilingual format.

The Directorate General for Local Cooperation has received many requests in the different co-official languages regarding the State Fund for Local Investment, regulated by Royal Decree-Law 9/2008, of 28 November, and the State Fund for Employment and Local Sustainability, regulated by Royal Decree-Law 13/2009, of 26 October. These requests are dealt with in the same manner as other requests.

The State Civil Servants Register contains registration requests regarding entry into office received in co-official languages, but their number has not been recorded.

The following requests have been received for the registration of courses in the State Civil Servants Register: 150 in Catalan (4.28%); 150 in Galician (4.28%); 200 in Valencian (5.71%); and 60 in Basque (1.72%). All replies are written in Spanish.

- **Ministry of Education**

- **standardised forms available to citizens in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

Bilingual forms are currently being drafted.

- **institutional printed material available to citizens in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

The document entitled *Propuestas de mejora. Informe sobre el estado y situación del sistema educativo Cursos 2006-2007 y 2007-2008* (Proposed improvements. Report on the state and situation of the education system. Academic Years 2006-2007 and 2007-2008).

- **Degree of accessibility to web pages in co-official languages.**

All the static web pages on the Department's Internet portal and all navigation levels are available in the co-official languages.

- **requests received and answered in co-official languages.**

Only 0.1% of requests received were submitted in a co-official language. All requests were answered in Spanish.

- **staff with knowledge of official languages.**

In competitive teacher transfers (notified by the Autonomous Communities or as part of national competitive transfers), candidates for certain posts are required to have knowledge of different co-official languages, but this does not entitle them to additional points.

Ministry of Education employees in Autonomous Communities with a co-official language who can accredit knowledge of that language may stand for posts directly related with providing information to the public, receiving and registering documents or activities with a high level of contact with the public.

- **Ministry of Housing**

- **Degree of accessibility to web pages in co-official languages.**

Access is being established according to identified availability and priorities.

All new developments incorporate functions that enable all menus, titles and even contents to be translated from the different official languages. For example, <http://rbe.vivienda.es:8080> has been fully translated into the co-official languages in the different Autonomous Communities.

The Ministry's website incorporates a function for translating all the menus, titles and even contents of the different pages. However, only the menus and titles, and exceptionally the contents of some pages (for example, the Ministry information page), are translated:

- [http://vivienda.es/esindex.php?option=com\\_content&task=blogsection&id=5&Itemid=26](http://vivienda.es/esindex.php?option=com_content&task=blogsection&id=5&Itemid=26)
- [http://www.vivienda.es/ca/index.php?option=com\\_content&task=blogsection&id=5&Itemid=26](http://www.vivienda.es/ca/index.php?option=com_content&task=blogsection&id=5&Itemid=26)
- [http://vivienda.es/ga/index.php?option=com\\_content&task=blogsection&id=5&Itemid=26](http://vivienda.es/ga/index.php?option=com_content&task=blogsection&id=5&Itemid=26)
- [http://www.vivienda.es/eu/index.php?option=com\\_content&task=blogsection&id=5&Itemid=26](http://www.vivienda.es/eu/index.php?option=com_content&task=blogsection&id=5&Itemid=26)

National Land Society (*Sociedad Estatal de Suelo* - SEPES). In order to comply with the objectives of full accessibility, SEPES launched a new web page in January 2010. In the new version, general information contents will be available in the official languages of Spain. There are also plans to gradually incorporate these languages on the Society's different forms and documents.

Sociedad Pública de Alquiler, S.A. (SPA).- The entity plans to adopt measures in this regard by renewing its forms and designing a new web page.

- **requests received in co-official languages.**

1% of the documents received by National Land Society (SEPES) have been drafted in one of the reference languages, normally town planning documents submitted by Public Administration bodies.

- **Ministry of Publics Works**

- **standardised forms available to citizens in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

In terms of the distribution and reception of documents, forms and requests in the different languages of Spain, the Ministry of Publics Works is continually translating such documentation through its peripheral offices, allowing citizens who contact authorities with offices in a given region to communicate in the own co-official language, always in accordance with the provisions established in Article 36 of Law 30/1992, of 26 November, on the legal regime of public administration and common administrative procedure, by translating into Spanish all written communications and documents that must be provided by central government authorities.

Most statistical questionnaires prepared in this Ministry are written in Spanish, but they can be provided in other co-official languages if expressly requested, in which case the interested party is sent both the questionnaire and the instructions in the chosen language. However, some questionnaires or survey forms, for example on the construction of buildings, have already been included on the Ministry's web page in all the co-official

languages. It is expected that this measure will be applied to other statistics and reports of this type.

At airports belonging to AENA (Spanish Airports and Airspace), official complaints sheets in the different co-official languages are available for passengers at the information points.

The Spanish Port System (“Puertos del Estado”) has forms, letterheads and web pages translated into the different co-official languages. Forms are normally provided in the two official languages in the Autonomous Communities in question.

The Directorate General for the National Geographic Institute and the National Centre for Geographic Information (CNIG) have made huge efforts to translate the standardised documents and forms in the Central Cartography Register. This work is still in progress.

The National Geographic Board’s committee specialising in geographical names is responsible for preparing the Basic Geographical Nomenclature of Spain, which is available in all the official languages and takes into account the minority languages, maintaining and promoting their use in the field of toponomy.

Correos y Telégrafos, S.A. (Spanish Postal Service) also has bilingual printed material and forms.

- **institutional printed material available to citizens in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

The airports belonging to AENA (Spanish Airports and Air Space) have “Passengers’ Rights” leaflets available in the different co-official languages. These leaflets are distributed at information points and display stands in Spanish airports.

Other leaflets for passengers, such as “information for persons with reduced mobility” leaflets, are also distributed in the different languages of Spain.

- **exterior and interior signs in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

All signs at airports belonging to AENA (Spanish Airports and Airspace) located in Autonomous Communities with an own language are in co-official languages.

- **information or publicity posters in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

Correos y Telégrafos, S.A. (Spanish Postal Service) has bilingual posters/notices and signs.

- **Degree of accessibility to web pages in co-official languages.**

The central departments mainly use co-official languages through the Ministry's web page, translating printed material and forms and organising training measures.

In compliance with Law 11/2007, the Ministry of Publics Works's web portal is now one of the main channels used by this Ministry to communicate with citizens and companies in all the co-official languages. Information and more than 200 electronic procedures on the [www.fomento.es](http://www.fomento.es) portal are available in the different co-official languages.

AENA's public web page offers information in the different co-official languages, mainly on airports in Catalonia, the Basque Country, Galicia, the Balearic Islands and the Community of Valencia. This information refers to passengers, flight departures and arrivals in real time, destinations, persons with reduced mobility, airport shops and electronic site.

The Spanish Ports System's web page includes information in all the co-official languages, allowing citizens to access basic services in the language of their choice.

The Directorate General for the National Geographic Institute and the National Centre for Geographical Information (CNIG) offer full on-line access in the co-official languages to information on the following web page: [www.ign.es](http://www.ign.es).

- **staff with knowledge of official languages and their level of knowledge.**

It has organised training actions to meet demand for co-official language courses, normally from staff working for entities belonging to the peripheral administration, harbour master's

offices, national road authority, airports authority, etc. Training courses in these co-official languages are planned for 2010.

Correos y Telégrafos, S.A. organises training for its staff in the co-official languages.

- **Ministry of the Interior**

- **standardised forms available to citizens in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

The Directorate General for Traffic uses printed material in the co-official languages for different areas and procedures:

*Printed material for payment operations:*

Administrative motorvehicle and motorcycle permits issued by the Traffic Authorities in the Autonomous Communities with co-official language, are bilingual, i.e. in Spanish, which appears first, and then in the own language of the Autonomous Community in question.

The following information is available in relation to the management of electoral processes supervised by the Ministry of the Interior in the period 2006-2008:

- 2007 Local Elections: total number of bilingual printed documents: 5,973,622; total printed material: 14,698,622 items; percentage of bilingual printed material with respect to total printed material produced: 40.64%
- 2008 Parliamentary Elections: total number of bilingual printed documents: 4,569,000; total printed matter produced: 11,578,748 items; percentage of bilingual printed material with respect to total printed material produced: 39.43%.

**National Police Force.**

Since 3 December 2001, National Identity Cards (DNI) have been issued in bilingual format. In 2009, 592,970 National Identity Cards were issued in Valencian. Passports are not issued in Valencian because passports are standard models that must comply with the Resolutions adopted by the Member States of the European Union, and their contents

must comply with the provisions established in the aforementioned Resolutions, which do not provide for bilingual passports.

A large amount of printed material in co-official languages has been distributed at offices responsible for issuing National Identity Cards (in the event of theft, loss or deterioration of these cards or passports).

- **institutional printed material available to citizens in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

The Directorate General for Civil Protection and Emergencies has published 87,000 information items on risks (nuclear, radiological) and on measures to combat such risks, in the following languages: 60,000 in Spanish (70%) and 2,000 in Valencian (2%)

The Secretariat General for Penitentiary Institutions publishes the leaflet *La prisión paso a paso* ("A step-by-step guide to prisons") in each co-official language.

The Directorate General for the Police has printed material available in the co-official languages at offices responsible for issuing National Identity Cards (in the event of theft, loss or deterioration of national identity cards or passports).

During the 2008 elections to the Spanish Parliament, Congress and Senate and the 2009 Parliamentary Elections, bilingual "kits" were provided with guides in Braille, Spanish and the co-official languages. During the last elections, citizens were also provided with an explanatory guide on the voting kit in Spanish and in the co-official languages.

- **information or publicity posters in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

In 2009, the Directorate General for Traffic designed and presented an publicity poster in the co-official languages; 20% of posters of this type were printed in the co-official languages.

A large percentage of the posters produced by the Directorate General for the Police are in co-official languages.



- **publicity campaigns in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

In 2009, the Directorate General for Traffic launched eight publicity campaigns in co-official languages, accounting for 89% of all its campaigns. The Directorate only uses the variable message panels situated on roads to make announcements on traffic control and display messages used in road safety campaigns, simultaneously in Spanish and in the respective co-official language.

The institutional informative campaigns that were launched on free public media during the different elections were all distributed in Spanish and Catalan, Basque, Galician and Valencian, with the exception of the institutional campaign on the period for voting by mail for Spanish citizens resident abroad which was only presented in Spanish.

- **Degree of accessibility to web pages in co-official languages.**

The table of contents on the main menu of the [www.mir.es](http://www.mir.es) web page is translated into the co-official languages as far as the third navigation level, but the contents are only available in Spanish.

The Chief of Police Headquarters has a bilingual version of its Intranet.

The following information is available on electoral material:

The web pages designed by the Spanish Ministry of the Interior for the local elections of 27 May 2007, the Parliamentary Elections of 9 March 2008 and the European Parliamentary Elections of 7 June 2009, all contained the institutional information campaigns that were broadcast during those elections on free public media channels in Spanish and in the co-official languages.

In addition to the web page designed for the European Parliamentary Elections of 7 June 2009, the text of the explanatory guide on the voting kit was made available to citizens in Spanish and in the co-official languages.

- **Number and percentage of total staff with knowledge of official languages and their level of knowledge.**

Taking into account the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages, as the standard international guideline for gauging levels of oral and written comprehension and expression of a language, around 50% of all public employees in each Provincial Traffic Department and Local Traffic Offices located in the Autonomous Community of Valencian have intermediate/advanced knowledge (levels B and C) of the co-official language.

All National Police Force stations in the Community of Valencia have staff from the region whose vernacular language is Valencian or who use Valencian on a daily basis.

- **Ministry of Science and Innovation**

- **exterior and interior signs in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

**Geological and Mining Institute of Spain**

Exterior and interior signs in both languages are being installed at the Institute's offices in Autonomous Communities with an own language (Community of Valencia).

**Spanish National Research Council**

The Council's offices in Autonomous Communities with an own language already have exterior and interior signs in both languages and staff communicate in the language requested by citizens.

- **Degree of accessibility to web pages in co-official languages.**

Approximately 40% of the web page is available in the co-official languages. In terms of information on aid managed by the Ministry, this will be available in the co-official languages as vacancies become available through annual competitions.

### **Geological and Mining Institute of Spain, Spanish Oceanography Institute and National Research and Agricultural and Food Technology Institute**

The Geological and Mining Institute of Spain and the National Research and Agricultural and Food Technology Institute are translating their web pages into the co-official languages.

### **Spanish National Research Council**

Part of the web page has already been translated into the co-official languages.

- **requests received in co-official languages.**

No requests in co-official languages have been received.

### **Spanish National Research Council**

Staff at the Council's offices in Autonomous Communities with an own language communicate in the language requested by citizens.

### **- Ministry of Finance and Economy**

- **standardised forms available to citizens in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

The National Statistics Institute has two forms available in co-official languages: the IPC (CPI) form application; and the corresponding reply form (SIPC-1).

In the National Securities Market Commission (CNMV), standardised forms issued to individual citizens and companies operating in the securities market in a professional capacity are available on the CNMV's web page and are available in Spanish.

For citizens in general, who always participate in the securities markets with the intervention of the abovementioned persons or entities, there are two standardised forms: a) the application form for free guidance for investors; b) the form for complaints on actions of entities in the securities market in their relations with clients. The second form is bilingual, and accounts for 50% of all forms.

The Secretary of State for Finance's standardised forms for presentation online through the Electronic Register on the Internet Portal for Civil Servants are all available in co-official languages, but have yet to be implemented.

The non-electronic standardised application forms (conventional registers) for benefits and pensions managed by the Directorate General for Staff Costs and Public Pensions, as well as other communication forms of the aforementioned management Centre (24 in total), are currently being translated.

The forms for notifying modifications to the cadastre are printed in Valencian.

- **institutional printed material available to citizens in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

The National Statistics Institute has 170 documents available in co-official languages of a total of 469 documents (36.24%). The bilingual documents are questionnaires on statistical operations for completion by citizens or companies.

The regular or monographic general publications of the CNMV (National Securities Market Commission) are in Spanish and English. Free publications for investors include 16 data files, of which one (1) is translated into the co-official languages (6.25%). There are 11 guides, of which one (1) is translated into the co-official languages (9%).

Practically all the General Secretariat of Budget and Expenditure's informative leaflets on the Tax Office have been translated.

The letters on services and information leaflets published by the Land Register are printed in Spanish. Half of the ownership certificate application forms, certificates, correction/appeal forms, sworn statements and authorisations are translated into Catalan, Valencian and Galician.

- **exterior and interior signs in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

The following signs in the Land Register are bilingual or in co-official languages: 13 signs (100%) at the Alicante Land Register; 28 signs (100%) at the Castellón Land Register; and 12 signs (50%) at the Valencian Land Register.

- **information or publicity posters in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

In 2009, the National Statistics Institute only produced the poster publicising the Agricultural Census. Bilingual versions of this poster have been produced (100%).

Since 2005, the Official Credit Institute has been producing posters and informative leaflets on its main lines of financing in the co-official languages in order to provide information to clients in their habitual language. This information is distributed through banks and savings institutions that collaborate with the Institute in the arrangement of financing.

- **publicity campaigns in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

The Directorate General for the Treasury has carried out a total of two publicity campaigns, both in co-official languages.

- **Degree of accessibility to web pages in co-official languages.**

As a general rule, 75% of information on this Ministry's web page is translated into all the co-official languages. Only the final navigation level remains untranslated.

At the General Secretariat of Budget and Expenditure:

State Public Accounts Office:

A) The following noteworthy actions have been carried out on the Internet portal of the State Public Accounts Office ([www.pap.meh.es](http://www.pap.meh.es)):

a) Degree of accessibility to web pages in co-official languages: 97%.

The “degree of accessibility” refers to the percentage of both translated and untranslated pages with multilingual structures.

The only part of the portal without this structure is the section containing information on the *Foro Iberoamericano de Contabilidad* (FIC) or Ibero-American Forum on Public Finances.

b) Percentage of contents translated into co-official languages: 56%

This is the total percentage of translated pages with multilingual structures.

The following contents have yet to be translated:

- Accessibility pages and navigation guide resulting from the development of this portal in late 2009. These contents are currently being translated.
- Administrative procedures for recognising pensions and social benefits managed by the Directorate General for Personnel Costs and Public Pensions. In connection with this information, there are plans to shortly syndicate contents with the translation envisaged in the Ministry of Finance and Economy's administrative procedures database.
- Web sites related to the information systems catalogue.
- Download programme of the Spanish Finance Ministry (*Intervención General de la Administración del Estado*).
- Inventory of State Public Sector Entities (INVESPE).
- Glossary of Latin-American accountancy terms.

c) Translated documents (PDF, Word, etc.): 0%.

B) The following work has been undertaken on the electronic sites of the Directorate General for Personnel Costs and Public Pensions and the Directorate General for Community Funds:

a) Electronic site of the Directorate General for Personnel Costs and Public Pensions <https://clasespasivas.gob.es/sitios/sedeclasespasivas/es-ES>

- Degree of accessibility to web pages in co-official languages: 100%.
- Contents translated into co-official languages: 94%.
- The contents pending translation are the navigation guide and legal notice, after the site came online in mid-December 2009.

- Translated documents (PDF, Word, etc.): 0%.
- b) Electronic site of the Directorate General for Community Funds.  
<https://sedefondoscomunitarios.gob.es/sitios/sedeincentivosregionales/es-ES>
  - Degree of accessibility to web pages in co-official languages: 100%.
  - Contents translated into co-official languages: 94%.
  - The contents pending translation are the navigation guide and the legal notice, after the site came online in mid-December 2009.
- c) Translated documents (PDF, Word, etc.): 0%.

### **The Tax Office:**

In relation to contents published in the co-official languages in Spain on the Tax Office's website (portal), the Agency's linguistic policy focuses on ensuring each citizen is able to communicate effectively in the co-official language of their choice. In this regard, the Tax Office's Internet portal is available in Spanish, Catalan, Galician and Valencian. Specific information is also available in Basque.

Given the volume of information to be translated, translated versions of these pages are gradually being incorporated. Users are therefore offered contents in Catalan, Galician and Valencian and pages not yet available in those languages can be consulted in Spanish. Nevertheless, the Tax Office undertakes to make improvements in this area. In any case, it ensures that tax payers can use the co-official language in their respective Autonomous Communities.

The translated contents range from all navigation levels, except "Latest News", due to its immediacy, and other exceptions that are not translated for technical reasons or specific translation turnaround times, particularly in the case of PDF documents. In terms of the translation of legal provisions, only those published and translated into the corresponding co-official language in official gazettes are incorporated.

The Tax Office's Internet portal offers two types of services: tax information and personalised services. Tax Information services are offered in Spanish, Catalan, Valencian and Galician. Only specific information is provided in Basque. Personalised Services are offered in the user's preferred language (Spanish, Catalan, Galician and Valencian) whenever possible, and in Spanish when this is not possible.

### **Spanish National Lottery (*Loterías y Apuestas del Estado* - (LAE):**

Various pages on the *Loterías y Apuestas del Estado* web page are now available in co-official languages:

- "*Loteríasyapuestas.es*", which can be accessed in any of the co-official languages.
- "*Onlae.es*" which is currently only available in Spanish, although there are plans to make this available in all the co-official languages in mid 2010.

### **Economic-Administrative Court:**

The Economic-Administrative Court's electronic site was launched on 21 December 2009 and all the contents and navigation levels are translated into the co-official languages.

### **Land Register**

The home page and the drop-down menu of options on the Land Register's portal are translated. Forms for notifying changes to the Land Register can also be downloaded in Catalan, Valencian and Galician. The list of procedures and services and the electronic forms available on the Land Register's electronic site are also translated.

- **staff with knowledge of official languages.**

At the Economic-Administrative Court in Valencia, 70 people know Valencian (94% of all staff).

The Land Register's Direct Line, which is attended by an average of 45 teleoperators, has 3 teleoperators who can provide information in Catalan and Valencian.

At the Tax Office, a large percentage of employees have knowledge of languages.



- **Ministry of Equality**

- **institutional printed material available to citizens in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

In 2009, 20% of the publications issued by the publications department of this Ministry were drafted in co-official languages.

The Government Delegation for Gender Violence has published guides on the rights of women victims of gender violence in co-official languages, accounting for 13.3% of all titles published in 2009. The Directorate General for Equality has published informative leaflets on the Micro-Credits Programme [in co-official languages], representing 6.5% of all titles published by the Ministry in 2009.

In 2009, the Institute of Youth Affairs (INJUVE) published co-official language versions of a series of informative leaflets on the Community Programme “Youth in Action”, representing 15% of all material published by this Institute.

The INJUVE Awards for Young Creators accept literary texts entered in the competition written in any of the co-official languages.

In 2009, the Women’s Institute published an informative leaflet in the co-official languages on Organic Law 3/2007, of 22 March, on effective equality between women and men. In 2008, 500,000 copies of this leaflet were published and distributed in 32,829 centres (Government Delegations and Sub-Delegations, equality institutions in the Autonomous Communities, town/city councils, trade unions, SMEs, Chambers of Commerce and Women’s associations). In 2009, an additional 111,000 copies of this informative leaflet were published in the co-official languages.

The Women’s Institute also collaborates with other institutions in the production of promotional and educational material published in all the co-official languages. In 2009, special mention must be made of the leaflet “*Por preguntar que no quede. 8 de marzo*”, in collaboration with FETE-UGT (Federation of Education Workers-General Workers’ Union),

the children's map "*Para un juego de damas*" in collaboration with the Ministry of Education, and the publication "*Tiempo de mujeres, mujeres en el tiempo*", in collaboration with STE-Intersindical.

- **exterior and interior signs in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

The Gender Violence Coordination Units (based in the Government Delegations) and the Gender Violence Units (based in the Government Sub-Delegations), which all report to the Government Delegation for Gender Violence, whenever they are located in Autonomous Communities with a co-official language, have exterior and interior signs in the respective co-official languages.

- **information or publicity posters in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

All publicity posters or notices produced by the Ministry are published in all the co-official languages.

- **publicity campaigns in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

All publicity campaigns contracted by the Ministry are produced in all the co-official languages.

- **Degree of accessibility to web pages in co-official languages.**

The Ministry of Equality (<http://www.migualdad.es/>) has a version of its web page in Spanish, in the co-official languages and in English. The pages have been translated as far as the second navigation level.

In relation to youth matters, the general information web pages of the European Programme "Youth in Action" and the Euro-Latin American Youth Centre (*Centro Eurolatinoamericano de la Juventud* - CEULAJ) are available in the co-official languages, as well as the navigation system and resources for handling requests for information on these programmes.

The Women's Institute is currently finalising work on versions of its web page in the co-official languages. These will soon be available for consultation.

- **Ministry of Health and Social Policy**

- **publicity campaigns in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

In 96.96% of this Ministry's institutional publicity campaigns from 2006 to 2009 (32 of 33), subtitles were included in publicity spots and radio advertisements, leaflets and posters translated into the different co-official languages of Spain.

- **Degree of accessibility to web pages in co-official languages.**

The Ministry's web portal provides its contents at Level 1 (titles) in the different co-official languages. It also ensures that citizens can use these languages in their relations with this Ministry by e-mail or telephone.

- **Ministry of the Environment and Rural and Marine Affairs**

- **institutional printed material available to citizens in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

In National Parks, this Ministry maintains a standard collection of promotional leaflets for all the parks in all the co-official languages.

The *Mujeres del medio rural y pesquero* ("Women in rural and fishing areas") Award has been open to literary works in Spanish and in any of the official languages of the Autonomous Communities.

- **exterior and interior signs in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

Júcar Hydrographic Confederation: the directory and interior signs at the Confederation's headquarters in Valencian are written in Spanish and Valencian.

- **Degree of accessibility to web pages in co-official languages.**

The general action framework in which the Ministry develops its administrative activities does not normally involve the use of co-official or minority languages, except in the

provision of information through the web page and information points for citizens at the Ministry's central offices, where relations with citizens are not normally carried out on a face-to-face basis but in the large majority of cases by telephone or e-mail.

More than 450,000 requests for information on the department's different areas of activity were received in 2008 and these were handled in the applicant's preferred language. Since no statistics are available on the distribution of languages used by persons requesting information, it may be said that Spanish was the main language used.

In 2008, most visits to the Ministry's web page (<http://www.marm.es>), which contains information in the official languages of Spain, as well as in English and French, were also submitted in Spanish. 97% of all visits to the portal (around 60 million in that year) were made in Spanish.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural and Marine Affairs provides information in the co-official languages in non-static format, and it also has a legislative database for consulting the specific Autonomous Community regulations in languages other than Spanish.

A new web site project is also underway to achieve a more harmonised integration of the contents corresponding to the departments of environment and rural and marine affairs. This will include a new system to improve the adaptation of the web page for the use of co-official languages, as well as English and French. Most publications issued by the Ministry and its regional bodies are in Spanish. Of a total of 206 published titles, only 11 have been published in other official languages.

Júcar Hydrographic Confederation: the pages on the Cuenca Hydrological Plan of the Júcar Hydrographic Authority on the Confederation's web page are bilingual (in Spanish and Valencian), but not the documents contained therein.

- **staff with knowledge of official languages.**

Participants at institutional meetings or in information, analysis or debate forums convened by the Ministry can use any of the State's official languages.

- **Ministry of Justice**

- **standardised forms available to citizens in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

**Territorial Management Office of Valencia**

Various standardised forms of the Territorial Management Office of Valencia are bilingual.

- **institutional printed material available to citizens in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

In general, the Ministry of Justice provides citizens with forms for civil service court clerk examinations in the different co-official languages; 2,250 of these forms were completed in Valencian.

- **exterior and interior signs in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

**Govern Attorneys Office**

The Service's three (3) offices In Valencia have bilingual exterior and interior signs, produced by the Government Delegation and the Valencian Government.

Territorial Management Office of Valencia

A large percentage of signs are in Valencian.

- **requests received in co-official languages.**

**Territorial Management Office of Valencia**

Very few documents are received in Valencian. Replies are issued in Valencian.

**NUMBER OF ENTRIES IN INFOREG BY LANGUAGE (2008)**

		Number of entries				% entries				No. of entries	% entries.
Autonomous Community	Entry Language	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Foster care	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Foster care		
Community of Valencia	Spanish	30,708	8,362	12,471	367	13.20%	14.00%	14.40%	7.80%	51,908	13.50%
	Valencian	54	9	18		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%			
Total		233,346	59,613	86,688	4,728	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	384,375	100.00%

**NUMBER OF ENTRIES IN INFOREG BY LANGUAGE (2009)**

		Number of entries				% entries				No. of entries	% entries
Autonomous Community	Entry Language	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Foster care	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Foster care		
Community of Valencia	Spanish	46,877	9,835	12,329	365	15.50%	11.40%	11.80%	5.00%	69,406	13.90%
	Valencian	176	6	7		0.10%	0.00%	0.00%			
Total		302,306	86,164	104,200	7,267	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	499,937	100.00%

**Directorate General for Registries and Public Notaries**

The statistics relating to the use and offer of Catalan/Valencian in Civil Registry documents in the Community of Valencia, according to the attached tables relating to the numbers of entries in INFOREG (computerisation of civil registries) by language or official language in the period 2008/2009, were as follows:

- **information or publicity posters in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

**Government Attorneys Office**

All informative posters or notices in Valencia are bilingual.

- **Degree of accessibility to web pages in co-official languages.**

## **Directorate General for Registries and Public Notaries**

As regards the degree of accessibility to web pages in co-official languages, after the standard forms for filing annual financial statements were approved by Ministry of Justice Order of 28 January 2008 (Official State Gazette of 10/02/2009), modified by Order JUS/1291/2009 (Official State Gazette of 23/05/2009), the Ministry makes available to companies, employers and other entities required to file annual financial statements with the Mercantile Register, the new standard forms for filing annual financial statements, available on the Ministry of Justice portal, at the following address:

[http://www.mjusticia.es/cs/Satellite?c=OrgPaginaREG&cid=1080215934336&pagename=Portal\\_del\\_ciudadano%2FOrgPaginaREG%2FTpl\\_OrgPaginaREG](http://www.mjusticia.es/cs/Satellite?c=OrgPaginaREG&cid=1080215934336&pagename=Portal_del_ciudadano%2FOrgPaginaREG%2FTpl_OrgPaginaREG)

Also, the Annexes of the Resolution of 25 May 2009 issued by the Directorate General for Registries and Public Notaries and published in Official State Gazette number 129, of 28 May 2009, include the forms for filing annual financial statements in the other official languages. Annex 1 includes the form in Catalan/Valencian in PDF format.

- **staff with knowledge of official languages and their level of knowledge.**

### **Territorial Management Office of Valencia**

Valencian language knowledge of personnel at the Territorial Management Office of Valencia: 90% of all staff (17 persons) have a good understanding of Valencian, 30% speak Valencian well and 60% speak it less well.

**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;**
- d) the publication by local authorities of their official documents also in the relevant regional or minority languages;**

Article 6 of the Statute of Autonomy of the Community of Valencia establishes that the Valencian Government shall ensure the normal and official use of Spanish and Valencian, and shall adopt the necessary measures to promote its knowledge, adding that the law shall establish the criteria applicable to the own language in the administration and education.

The Law on the Use and Teaching of Valencian establishes with respect to Valencian, as the own language of the Community of Valencia, that all citizens shall have the right to know and use that language orally and in writing in both private relations and in their relations with the public authorities, adding that the use of Valencian by citizens in their public and private relations shall have full legal effect.

The Valencian Government provides all legal texts and application and other forms in bilingual format or in the language preferred by citizens.

Local entities publish in the *Diari Oficial de la Comunitat Valenciana* (Official Gazette of the Autonomous Community of Valencia), which is bilingual, and in the respective official gazettes of the province, which also have bilingual editions:

- *Diari Oficial de la Comunitat Valenciana* (Official Gazette of the Autonomous Community of Valencia): <http://www.docv.gva.es/portal/>
- *Butlletí Oficial de la Província d'Alacant* (Official Gazette of the Province of Alicante): <http://seguro.dip-alicante.es/>
- *Butlletí Oficial de la Província de Castelló* (Official Gazette of the Province of Castellón): <http://www.dipcas.es/bop/>



- *Butlletí Oficial de la Província de València*: (Official Gazette of the Province of Valencia): <https://bop.dival.es/bop/drvisapi.dll>

**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;**

In conformity with the provisions established in Article 1 of the Regulations of the Valencian Parliament (*Les Corts*):

- the two official languages are Valencian and Spanish
- members may use either language.
- the official publications of the Valencian Parliament shall be bilingual.

As regards simultaneous translation, both languages are fairly similar and therefore relatively easy to understand, and given members' knowledge of both languages, the use of simultaneous translation is not necessary.

**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;**

**g) the use or adoption, if necessary in conjunction with the name in the official language(s), of traditional or correct forms of place-names in regional or minority languages.**

The Valencian Language Academy (AVL) strives to guarantee the correct use of Valencian in toponyms and encourages municipalities that have not yet adapted their names, in either bilingual or monolingual form, to do so.

Most municipalities in the Valencian-speaking area have officially adopted only the Valencian denomination, and a few have opted to use both languages (e.g. Alicante/Alacant) and some maintain names in Spanish as the official language. Municipalities in the Spanish-speaking area use official names in Spanish.

In 2007, the Valencian Language Academy launched a series of actions to encourage Valencian-speaking municipalities with dual official names in Valencian-Spanish to choose only the name in Valencian; 3 municipalities have started to change their names. Information was also sent to the municipalities in the Spanish-speaking area with Valencian names to encourage them to officially choose the Valencian version; 2 of the 96 municipalities have already initiated the modification procedure.

The Valencian Language Academy continues to publish a collection of booklets on toponyms of Valencian municipalities, launched by the Valencian Government. These booklets contain the municipal toponyms of each municipality and are published in co-operation with these municipalities. Fifty-six (56) booklets were published between 2006 and 2008.

**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;**

In order to increase knowledge of Valencian among public employees in the Administration of the Valencian Government, language training courses are organised in work centres and in other public institutions. Employees attend these courses during working hours. The established levels are adapted to the qualifications awarded by the Regional Ministry of Education: Level 1: Oral; Level 2: Elementary; Level 3: Intermediate; and Level 4: Advanced. The numbers of courses and public employees who have attended these courses are as follows:

	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008
Courses	224	223	185
Students	6,324	6,407	5,285

Every year the Regional Ministry of Education organises language training, specialisation and refreshment courses aimed in particular at technical staff working in language advisory services and in the promotion of Valencian within the public administration, universities and trade unions and for teachers on the different programmes to promote Valencian. The numbers of persons who have taken these courses are as follows:

	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008
Students	257	381	358
Courses	8	9	8

In 2006, 2007 and 2008, local governments and community associations in the Community of Valencia received grants from the Regional Ministry of Education for Valencian language courses, campaigns to promote Valencian or the creation of offices to promote Valencian. These grants were distributed as follows:

	2006	2007	2008
Local governments or associations of communities that have received financing	191	214	269
Euros	456,000 €	500,000 €	510,000 €

- b) to allow users of regional or minority languages to submit a request and receive a reply in these languages; or**
- c) to allow users of regional or minority languages to submit a request in these languages.**

The entire Valencian Administration allows Valencian-speakers to use Valencian. For this purpose, and in relation to new technologies, from the strictly administrative standpoint and as far as the Valencian Government, its ministries, departments and dependent entities are concerned, full access to the web page in Valencian is a priority objective, as established in the Statute of Autonomy of the Community of Valencian, the Law on the Use and Teaching of Valencian (Law 4/1983, of 23 November) and the specific directives and law creating the Valencian Language Academy (Law 7/1998, of 16 September).

In this respect, the SIMAC (Integral and Multi-Channel Citizen Service System) project establishes accessibility in Valencian to web pages owned or managed by the Valencian Government as main quality/legal indicators. Specifically, the Valencian Government's new institutional portal (future electronic site) - [www.gva.es](http://www.gva.es) -, which will be launched shortly, complies fully with this requirement.

The Directorate General for Modernisation, which is the webmaster of the Valencian Government's institutional web page, supervises, controls, guides and promotes bilingualism on all the web pages of departments, bodies and entities belonging to the administration of the Council, ensuring the obligatory and correct presence of Valencian, in order to guarantee the untainted institutional image, the recognised corporate reputation of the Valencian Government and compliance with applicable legislation currently in force.

Through technological support agreements with local entities, the Valencian Government is also providing advice on and promoting the inclusion of Valencian on these entities' web pages on equal terms with Spanish.

Furthermore, Article 16.1 of the Valencian Government Draft Bill on the Electronic Administration for the Community of Valencian, work on which began at the beginning of the current legislature and which is about to be examined by the Legal Consultative Council for a mandatory ruling, in relation to the promotion of Valencian on public web pages, establishes the following:

*Article 16. Use of official languages, foreign languages and sign languages*

1. The electronic sites owned by the entities listed in Articles 2.1 and 2.3 of this Law must enable access in Valencian and Spanish to their contents and services, including the integral processing of procedures, and must have standardised electronic documents in both languages. This excludes contents integrated in those originating from external electronic sites, provided that these are not obliged to offer them in both languages. If there is any obligation, all citizens may demand either of the two sites to comply with linguistic requirement regulated in this section.

In any case, the Council of the Valencian Government, in collaboration with the Valencian Language Academy, shall promote and foster the effective implementation

of Valencian in all electronic sites, especially providing the necessary assistance to allow citizens to exercise their right to relate validly and effectively in Valencian and Spanish with any of the Public Administrations of the Valencian Community.

Similarly, the electronic sites may integrate or incorporate automated translation systems or applications, duly indicating that the translations are automated and the warnings in relation to specific translated content, its possible functional character and the non-liability for copyright.

Mention must also be made of the following articles in the abovementioned draft law:

#### *Article 6. Rights*

In addition to the rights recognised in Article 6 of Law 11/2007, of 22 June, on electronic access of citizens to public services, citizens will also have the rights indicated in the following sections in the terms used in this law, and to fully and gradually exercise these rights within the scope of the implementation of electronic services and relations:

The right to bilingualism in the official languages in the Community of Valencia.

#### *Article 41. Electronic administration analysis and report*

1. The approval or modification of any regulation governing administrative procedure or a work process within the Administration shall require a prior electronic administration analysis by the proposing body, which must contain at least the following aspects:

[...]

m) Compliance with the linguistic requirements established in sections 1 and 2 of Article 16 of this Law.

**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 technical language staff and advisors employed at the different Public Administrations perform language training, guidance and promotion functions and also translate documentation. The numbers of employees in these posts in the different Public Administrations are as follows:

	Approximate number of translators
Valencian Government	57
Valencian Parliament	14
Valencian Language Academy	14
Town Halls	82
Provincial Councils	8
Universities	65

Some trade union and civil entities have full or part-time staff who work as language experts. There are also companies and freelance workers who specialise in translation and language services, although no register of such companies and workers is available.

**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.**

The Regional Centre of the Institute of Fiscal Studies (IEF) in Valencia provides training on public finance for civil servants working for the Ministry of Finance and Economy in the Valencian Community, in the Autonomous Community of the Balearic Islands, and also in the Autonomous Community of Murcia.

Its regional headquarters are based in the city of Valencia. Since the Autonomous Community of the Balearic Islands and the Community of Valencia have co-official languages, the oral use of these languages is facilitated by staff who can communicate with citizens in those languages.

In terms of measures for civil servants, the IEF has encouraged employees to attend courses organised by the Valencian Institute of the Public Administration in order to pass official exams. The courses are organised during working hours. The courses that have been given using the classrooms of the IEF in Valencia are indicated in the following tables:

In 2007:

<b>NAME OF COURSE</b>	<b>LOCATION</b>	<b>No. STUDENTS</b>	<b>TEACHING HOURS</b>
Valencian. Intermediate level	Valencia	22	50
Valencian. Intermediate level	Valencia	20	50
Valencian. Advanced level	Valencia	19	50
Valencian. Advanced level	Valencia	23	50

En 2008:

<b>NAME OF COURSE</b>	<b>PROVINCE</b>	<b>No. STUDENTS</b>	<b>TEACHING HOURS</b>
Valencian Intermediate level	VALENCIA	27	50
Valencian. Intermediate level	VALENCIA	20	50
Valencian. Advanced level	VALENCIA	23	50
Valencian. Advanced level	VALENCIA	23	50

Valencian language courses for adults are organised at the Regional Centre's facilities in classrooms offered free to entities that plan or teach courses.

Users of the Regional Centre's Library have been attended in either co-official language of the Community of Valencia whenever persons address staff at the centre in one of these languages.

Knowledge of Valencian is taken into consideration when selecting candidates for scholarships at the IEF Regional Centre Library.

### **3.3.5 Application of Article 11**

**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 independent 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

The Community of Valencia has two public radio stations: *Ràdio Nou* and *Sí Ràdio*. Almost all their programmes are broadcast in Valencian. One of the two public television broadcasters in the Autonomous Community, *Punt Dos*, broadcasts mainly in Valencian. A large percentage of the programmes broadcast by the other television channel belonging to RTVV, *Canal 9*, are in Valencian.

Since its creation in 1989, the RTVV group complies with the provisions established in the Statute of Autonomy of the Community of Valencia, the Law on the Use and Teaching of Valencian and the Law on the Creation of RTVV regarding linguistic standardisation and the promotion of Valencian.

The RTVV group, through its entire offer of channels and media, has promoted the Valencian language and culture and has also contributed decisively to the promotion of reading. In accordance with Article 2 of the Law on the Creation of RTVV, the RTVV group shall guarantee “a) the promotion and linguistic protection of the own language of the Community of Valencian”, and shall also ensure “e) respect for political, cultural and linguistic, religious and social pluralism”.

Canal 9 currently broadcasts 24 h mostly in Valencian; Punt 2 broadcasts 24 h per day in Valencian; and the international channel, TVVi, also broadcasts 24 h mainly in Valencian. In line with this committed support to broadcast programmes in Valencian, in February 2009 it launched the new news channel “24.9”, which broadcasts programmes, reports, interviews and documentaries in Valencian that offer a broader view than pure news.



- ii) to encourage 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;

The RTVV group uses all new media to broadcast its offer of audiovisual contents in Valencian. Through the “Infonou” service, RTVV is able to offer the most important news stories in Valencian via mobile telephone. The RTVV group also offers viewers the opportunity to access TVVi through Orange on their mobile telephones and live on the RTVV web page. The group’s web page also offers a videopodcast service for downloading programmes in MP4 and Mobile 3G format.

To summarise, more and more programmes and contents are offered in Valencian each year. There is also a greater variety of formats, programmes, contents and therefore records available to citizens in Valencian. The work of the RTVV group in this area has been recognised on numerous occasions, most recently exemplified by the “Escola Valenciana” Prize for Standardisation and Use of Valencian, awarded by the comedy programme “Socarrats” on 13 May.

- b) i) to encourage and/or facilitate the creation of at least one radio station in the regional or minority languages; or**

Autonomous Community digital terrestrial television licensees in the Community of Valencian are obliged to broadcast at least 25% of their broadcasting time or the highest percentage that they have agreed in their technical offer submitted for the licence tender in Valencian.

Local digital terrestrial television licensees have also undertaken to provide certain percentages of broadcasting time in Valencian, starting at a minimum of 25%, in accordance with the terms and conditions of the tender procedure. This does not include territories where Spanish is the main language.

The licensees broadcasting on VHF/FM are also obliged, according to their respective contractual offers or undertakings, to broadcast in Valencian for a percentage of broadcasting time; in the case of municipal broadcasters, this percentage cannot be less

than 50% of total broadcasting time, with the exception of territories where Spanish is the dominant language.

In the last general tender called by the Valencian Government to award licences for the management of the public commercial VHF/FM broadcasting service in the Community of Valencia, in February 2007, the specific administrative terms and conditions included, as a criterion for evaluating the different proposals, the use of Valencian in programmes. This ensures compliance with Article 10 of Decree 38/1998, of 31 March, of the Council of the Valencian Government, establishing the licensing system for VHF/FM broadcasters, according to which, as established in the terms of the tender, preference would be given specifically to the use of Valencian in programmes.

ii) to encourage and/or facilitate the broadcasting of radio programmes in the regional or minority languages on a regular basis;

The programmes in Valencian offered by the RTVV group also include the radio stations Radio 9 and Sí Radio, which broadcast entirely in Valencian, and the following web pages in Valencian: [www.rtvv.es](http://www.rtvv.es), [www.radionou.com](http://www.radionou.com), [www.siradio.com](http://www.siradio.com), [www.babalaclub.com](http://www.babalaclub.com).


c) i) to encourage and/or facilitate the creation of at least one television channel in the regional or minority languages; or

The tender for licenses to broadcast two digital terrestrial television programmes in the Autonomous Community of Valencia, awarded in 2006, established in Clause 7.14 of the specific administrative terms and conditions, the obligation of the licensee to use Valencian in each hourly programming slot at least twenty-five percent of the broadcasting time. Broadcasting times in Valencian of more than 25% also received up to 25 points during the assessment of bids.


The same rule was established in the specific administrative terms and conditions of the tender to award licenses for the broadcasting of local digital terrestrial television channels, also awarded in 2006.

In recent years, RTVV has increased substantially its audiovisual offer with the subsequent increase in the number of hours broadcast in Valencian. Mention must also be made of the increase in Valencian prime time on Canal 9, with great success in terms of viewing figures, as shown by the monitoring of programmes such as “Alquería Blanca” and “Socarrats”.

The following tables show data for programmes broadcast in Valencian (excluding the new channel “24.9” and TVVi).

 **Language**

	Valencian		Original		Spanish		Total Hours
	Hours	%	Hours	%	Hours	%	Programmes
2008	3.493,2	44.8%	159,3	2.0%	4.141,0	53.1%	7.793,5
2007	3.659,4	47.4%	215,7	2.8%	3.847,6	49.8%	7.722,7
2006	3.794,1	49.3%	248,6	3.2%	3.654,8	47.5%	7.697,5

 **Language**

	Valencian		Original		Spanish		Total Hours
	Hours	%	Hours	%	Hours	%	Programmes
2008	7.232,4	97.6%	175,4	2.4%	0,0	0.0%	7.407,8
2007	7.874,1	99.1%	68,3	0.9%	0,0	0.0%	7.942,5
2006	7.669,1	98.4%	124,3	1.6%	0,0	0.0%	7.793,3

**Language**

TVV

	Valencian		Original		Spanish		Total Hours
	Hours	%	Hours	%	Hours	%	Programmes
2008	10.725,6	70.6%	334,8	2.2%	4.141,0	27.2%	15.201,3
2007	11.533,5	73.6%	284,0	1.8%	3.847,6	24.6%	15.665,1
2006	11.463,2	74%	372,9	2.4%	3.654,8	23.6%	15.490,9

ii) to encourage and/or facilitate the broadcasting of television programmes in the regional or minority languages on a regular basis;

The dubbing of documentaries, feature films, shorts, made-for-TV movies and other audiovisual products has been facilitated.

	<b>Productions</b>	<b>Financing</b>
<b>2006</b>	36	239,045 €
<b>2007</b>	44	244,800 €
<b>2008</b>	41	244,800 €

**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, of 19 April, of the Valencian Government, 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.

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.

The agreements with *Radiotelevisión Valenciana* stipulate that the use of the Valencian language is one of the criteria taken into consideration when awarding audiovisual production contracts.

**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 Valencian Government has signed protocols of agreement with the publishers of the main dailies in the Community of Valencia. Under the terms of these agreements, 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.

ii) to encourage and/or facilitate the publication of newspaper articles in the regional or minority languages on a regular basis;

Almost all regional newspapers or regional editions of dailies regularly contain pages or articles in Valencian, as do some free newspapers. Valencian is used more in local publications in percentage terms.

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

*Periodical publications and radio programmes in Valencian*

The first public aid programme of the Valencian Language Academy (AVL) was announced in 2005 and was limited to local, municipal or specialist periodical publications. Since 2006, the programme is also open to radio broadcasters.

The response to this programme is excellent and the amount assigned in the AVL's budget has increased substantially compared with the initial amount of 18,000 €.

Year	Amount of aid	Aid awarded	
		Radio	Press
2006	30,000.00 €	4	24
2007	35,000.00 €	6	27
2008	50,000.00 €	7	41
<b>Total 2006-2008</b>	<b>115,000.00 €</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>92</b>

ii) to apply the existing measures for financial assistance also to audiovisual productions in the regional or minority languages;

In 2006, 2007 and 2008, the Regional Ministry of Education published the terms and conditions of public aid programmes to subsidise audiovisual productions in Valencian. These subsidies aim to provide financial support to companies in the audiovisual sector and finance productions in Valencian. Specialised companies and production companies in the audiovisual sector have participated in grant programmes and 121 productions have been subsidised for a total amount of 728,645 €, distributed annually as follows:

Year	Number of productions	Amount of subsidies
2006	36	239,788 €
2007	44	244,800 €
2008	41	244,800 €

Information on the subsidised productions may be consulted at the following links:

[https://www.docv.gva.es/portal/portal/2006/06/16/pdf/doc/2006\\_6723.pdf](https://www.docv.gva.es/portal/portal/2006/06/16/pdf/doc/2006_6723.pdf)

[https://www.docv.gva.es/portal/portal/2007/06/20/pdf/2007\\_7839.pdf](https://www.docv.gva.es/portal/portal/2007/06/20/pdf/2007_7839.pdf)

[https://www.docv.gva.es/portal/portal/2008/08/01/pdf/2008\\_9431.pdf](https://www.docv.gva.es/portal/portal/2008/08/01/pdf/2008_9431.pdf)

The new type of public aid provided for in Article 8.3 or 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. However, this aid has not been allocated because the Decree required to implement the Law regulating this aid has not yet been approved.

**g) to support the training of journalists and other staff for media using regional or minority languages.**

Specific Valencian language courses are organised every year related with these media. Every year the Qualifying Committee on Knowledge of the Valencian Language organises specific examinations to award official administrative certificates for the use of Valencian in the media.

Every year the Regional Ministry of Education of the Community of Valencian organises training courses in different specialist languages. The twenty-sixth edition of these courses was held in 2009. All the programmes include a media language course. The participants in the reference period were as follows:

	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008
Course: Language in the media	36	46	36

The Qualifying Committee of Knowledge of the Valencian Language, the Valencian Government body responsible organising examinations and issuing certificates of

knowledge of the Valencian language for adults, organises specific examinations in specialist languages each year. These include media language examinations. The citizens who took these examinations in this period were as follows:

	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008
Language in the media	109	115	130

**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.**

As regards the broadcasting of public television programmes from Catalonia in the Community of Valencia, the Valencian Government has imposed penalties and closer broadcasting centres in relation to programmes rebroadcast by a private Association without the necessary administrative license, and independently of the mechanisms established by Law for the reciprocal reception of public television signals from neighbouring Autonomous Communities. In accordance with legal provisions, the Autonomous Communities concerned must conclude an agreement and the use of the radio-electric frequencies for this purpose must be established by the competent state body. Negotiations have also been held with the competent authorities in Catalonia to reach an agreement to ensure reciprocal reception of the respective regional public television programmes.

The European Commissioner for the Information Society and Media, in response to a question in the European Parliament from a Euro MP from Convergència i Unió on this issue, stated that “there is no evidence that Community Law is being breached” with the closure of repeaters, adding that the Member States “may establish a licensing system in order to efficiently manage the range of radiofrequencies.” Community law has not been not breached because these are restrictions of a Spanish channel in Spanish territory.

**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.**

These structures are not in place since the Audiovisual Council of the Community of Valencian has not been created or regulated. There is only a general provision for its creation in the Statute of Autonomy and in Law 1/2006, on the audiovisual sector.

#### **Application of Article 12**

**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;**

Directorate General for Books, Archives and Libraries

#### *1. Generalitat Essay Prizes*



The Valencian Government awards annual Essay Prizes, with one section in Valencian. This prize is worth 15,000 euros. Prize-winning works are published for a specific collection on the Valencian library. All the prize-winners to date have been Valencian, although this is not a prerequisite for the Prize.

Editions:

- Regional Ministry of Culture, Education and Sport Order of 10 April 2006, approving the terms and conditions and calling the *Generalitat* Essay Prizes (DOCV no. 5256, of 11/05/2006).
- Regional Ministry of Culture, Education and Sport Order of 19 February 2007, approving the terms and conditions and calling the *Generalitat* Essay Prizes (DOCV no. 5465, of 7 July 2007).
- Regional Ministry of Culture, Education and Sport Order of 14 March 2008, approving the terms and conditions and calling the *Generalitat* Essay Prizes (DOCV no. 5745, of 18 April 2008).

## 2. Prizes for the best books published in the Community of Valencia.

Among the eight prize-winning categories, the following concern the promotion of Valencian: the best illustrated book in Valencian; the best book published in Valencian; prize for contributions to the linguistic normalisation of Valencian; and the best Valencian book of the year.

Editions:

- Regional Ministry of Culture, Education and Sport Order of 13 December 2005, approving the basic conditions and calling for entries in the prize competition for the best books published in the Community of Valencia. (DOCV no. 5176, of 13 January 2006).
- Regional Ministry of Culture, Education and Sport Order of 14 December 2006, approving the basic conditions and calling for entries in the prize competition for the best books published in the Community of Valencia (DOCV no. 5428 of 15 January 2007).
- Regional Ministry of Culture, Education and Sport Order of 25 February 2008, approving the basic conditions and calling for entries in the prize competition for the best books published in the Community of Valencia. (DOGV no. 5737, of 8 April 2008).

### *3. Grants for publishing in the Valencian language*

These grants support the publishing, development and promotion of Valencian books, with particular emphasis on books printed in Valencian.

Editions:

- Regional Ministry of Culture, Education and Sport Order of 27 March 2006, publicly notifying the granting of subsidies for book publishing in Valencian (DOCV 5246 of 26 April 2006).
- Regional Ministry of Culture, Education and Sport Order of 19 February 2007, publicly notifying the granting of subsidies for book publishing in Valencian (DOCV 5465 of 7 March 2007).
- Regional Ministry of Culture, Education and Sport Order of 11 April 2008, publicly notifying the granting of subsidies for book publishing in Valencian (DOCV 5759 of 9 May 2008).

### *4. The periodical LLETRES VALENCIANES*

This periodical 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.

### *5. Bibliographical Novelties Bulletin*

The Bibliographical Novelties Bulletin is intended to help librarians working in the Valencian Library System to purchase new works. This Bulletin comprises a section on new publications in Valencian ([http://dglb.cult.gva.es/Bibliotecas/bi-boletinbiblio\\_v.htm](http://dglb.cult.gva.es/Bibliotecas/bi-boletinbiblio_v.htm)).

### *6. Web page of the Directorate General for Books and Libraries*

The web page of the Directorate General for Books and Libraries can be consulted in both Valencian and Spanish, including the DG's own specific database (<http://dglb.cult.gva.es/>).

### *7. Publications*

The Directorate General for Books, Archives and Libraries has a Publications Unit. The department's publications policy is clearly focused on increasing publications in Valencian.

Special importance has been attached to the publication of the comic on *Jaume I de Sant Jaume*, as part of the activities to commemorate "Jaume I Year", with the printing of 3,250 paperback copies and 250 hardback copies. This comic has been distributed among schoolchildren who participated in the activities programmed for these celebrations and has also been sent to Valencian public libraries.

#### *Use of Valencian in the activities of Teatres de la Generalitat Valenciana*

The web page run by the Valencian Government's theatre department (*Teatres de la Generalitat Valenciana* - TGV) (<http://teatres.gva.es>) is available to users in Spanish and Valencian language versions. E-mails are answered in the language in which the user has submitted his or her query.

All advertisements announcing plays and other performances, including posters and information leaflets, are printed in Valencian. Programmes, which are treated as publications to accompany performances rather than publicity material, are printed in the language of the individual performance 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 functions 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, although most have been presented solely in Valencian.

### Programming

The TGV programmes drama and dance performances in five different theatres.

The TGV programmes performances by Valencian and other national companies.

The TGV programmes performances by companies performing solely in Valencian, others in Spanish and also performance that can be seen in both languages.

### *Valencian Literature Day*

The Valencian Language Academy conducts various activities to directly promote the Valencian language. The most high-profile activity is Valencian Literature Day, celebrated on 20 November each year, commemorating the date of publication of *Tirant lo Blanch* (20 November 1490), when an author is designated "Writer of the Year". The first edition was celebrated in 2004 and intended to familiarise the general public, and in particular schoolchildren, with a Valencian writer in the context of his or her time.

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. The opportunity is also taken to conduct other activities, such as publishing the books written by (or about) the writer being honoured, the broadcasting on Valencian television of a video about the writer (under an agreement signed between RTVV and the Valencian Language Academy), which is also distributed in schools.

In the period 2006-2008, Manuel Sancis Guarner, the Castellon writers from the first third of the 20<sup>th</sup> century and Jaume I were honoured, respectively.

The total investment in these activities for the period 2006-2008 exceeds 350,000 €.

Valencian Language Academy grants to promote literature in Valencian

Year	Amount granted	Grants awarded
2006	18,000.00 €	9
Total for the period 2006-2008	18,000.00 €	9

The Ministry of Culture carries out the following activities:

a) Promotion of the protection, dissemination and knowledge of co-official languages

In 2007, the Directorate General for Cultural Cooperation and Communication of the Ministry of Culture announced competitive subsidies to finance the investment projects of cultural institutions that promote the protection, dissemination and knowledge of the own language of the Community of Valencia, up to a maximum amount of 1,000,000 €.

This aid will continue in 2009 through a nominative subsidy for Cultural Promotion and Cooperation, in the amount of 300,000 € for the promotion of the Valencian language in the Community of Valencia.

b) Promotion of Cinematographic and Audiovisual Production

Article 36 of Law 55/2007, of 28 December, on Cinema, establishes the following:

“In order to promote and protect the use of the co-official languages other than Spanish in film and audiovisual production, promoting the cultural plurality of Spain and equal opportunities of the own languages of each territory in audiovisual expression and dissemination, a fund of aid or specific credits shall be established that shall be transferred in their entirety to the competent Bodies of the Autonomous Communities that shall manage them in accordance with their responsibilities. This State contribution, based on the principle of co-responsibility, shall be assigned annually in the General State Budgets and shall be used for the promotion, distribution, exhibition and promotion of the Cinematographic and Audiovisual Industry in the aforementioned languages”.

Additional Provision Six of the Law on Cinema, regulating agreements to promote cinematographic and audiovisual production in co-official languages other than Spanish, states as follows:

“Through such agreements, the Ministry of Culture shall determine the credits envisaged in Article 36 of the Law, either annually equivalent to the total contributions that the Community in question has assigned in the preceding year to support and promote audiovisual production, distribution and promotion in a co-official language other than Spanish. The allowance received by each Autonomous Community shall not be more than 50% of the total aid received by audiovisual companies residing in the Community from the *Instituto de la Cinematografía y de las Artes Audiovisuales* (Cinematographic and Audiovisual Arts Institute - ICAA) in the preceding year.

Article 19.3 of Royal Decree 2062/2008, of 12 December, implementing Law 55/2007 on Cinema, regulates Article 36 above.

The General State Budget for 2008 included 2,500,000 € in the budget of the Cinematographic and Audiovisual Arts Institute (ICAA) of the Ministry of Culture for this purpose. The amount of 167,000 € was transferred to the Community of Valencia.

The 2009 General State Budget allocated 10,500,000 € to the budget of the Cinematographic and Audiovisual Arts Institute (ICAA) of the Ministry of Culture for this purpose; the distribution of this amount is currently being arranged, and will be distributed once the corresponding agreements have been approved and signed by the parties.

Independently of the provisions contained in the Law on Cinema, Royal Decree 526/2002, of 14 December, established facilities for access to aid to finance feature films for producers with films originally in a co-official language other than Spanish. This aid has been granted since 2003 until the current date.

#### c) Promotion of Books, Reading and Spanish Literature

All the activities developed by the Sub-Directorate General for the Promotion of Books, Reading and Spanish Literature comply with the constitutional mandate according to which the richness of the different languages of Spain is a cultural asset that will require special respect and protection.

For this reason, in competitive grant programmes, the terms and conditions applicable to requests indicate that they are open to all the country's co-official languages and that they

aim to foster private inter-communication between Spanish cultures. Representatives of business associations or regional language Academies sometimes belong to the evaluation committees:

- *Aid to non-profit-making companies and institutions that publish cultural periodicals written in any co-official language of Spain.* The purpose of this aid is to distribute free cultural magazines in the different official languages of Spain in Spanish libraries and cultural centres abroad. Annual subsidised publications include magazines published in Catalan, Galician and Basque.
- *Aid to promote reading and the dissemination of Spanish literature,* through activities organised to promote common Spanish culture in both Spain and abroad through congresses, seminars, etc., participation and organisation of commemorations and centenary celebrations – especially in honour of writers -, promote reading and the use of public libraries. Annual subsidised initiatives include activities developed in Catalan, Galician and Basque.
- *Aid for the publication of literary works in any co-official language of Spain.* This aid programme subsidises publishing projects in the country's co-official languages, works of Spanish culture, of national and international projection, that help enrich our common bibliographic heritage, with the dual purpose of increasing the resources of public libraries in Spain and promoting and fostering cultural communication and cohesion among the Autonomous Communities, creating common bibliographic resources in all public libraries.

#### d) National Literature Prizes

Representatives of the respective co-official language academies participate in the selection of the National Literature Prizes awarded by the Ministry of Culture. The terms and conditions applicable to all the Prizes stipulate that works and authors in any of the languages used in Spain can be nominated. Many of these Prizes have been awarded to works written and authors writing in languages other than Spanish.

#### e) Promotion of Performing Arts and Music

In the period 2006-2008, the Directorate General for the National Institute of Performing Arts and Music (INAEM) adopted a policy geared to stimulating expression in the regional

languages of Spain in its aid programmes for initiatives to promote, develop and conserve theatres and circuses and theatre and circus communication.

This is established by the resolutions of the National Institute of Performing Arts and Music of 26 December 2005, 26 February 2007 and 8 February 2008, under which aid is awarded to programmes to promote, develop and conserve theatres and circuses and theatre and circus communication in 2006, 2007 and 2008, respectively.

In this sense, the established requirements for participating in the national theatre promotion programme are more flexible if the theatre performances are only made in one of the official languages other than Spanish. This flexibilisation consists in excluding two compulsory requirements for other applicants: firstly, that planned tours must visit at least three Autonomous Communities; and secondly, that at least 40% of performances must be given outside the Autonomous Community in which the applicant has its registered office.

**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;**

Through the corresponding subsidy orders for 2006, 2007 and 2008, twenty (20) editions of literary works by publishing companies have been translated from Valencian into Spanish and one from Valencian into French.

**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 Orders of 29 December 2005 and 9 January 2007, issued by the Regional Ministry of Culture, Education and Sport, publicly notifying subsidies for 2006 and 2007, respectively, for dubbing audiovisual productions in Valencian, as well as the Order of 28 February 2008, issued by the Regional Ministry of Education, publicly notifying aid for dubbing audiovisual productions in Valencian in 2008, are geared to facilitating the translation and publication of written works and audiovisual products in both directions between Valencian and any other language.



The dubbing of documentaries, feature films, shorts, made-for-TV movies and other audiovisual products has been facilitated.

	Productions	Financing
2006	36	239,045 €
2007	44	244,800 €
2008	41	244,800 €

Through the corresponding aid programmes for 2006, 2007 and 2008, fifty-six (56) editions of literary works by publishing companies have been translated into Valencian from the following languages: 18 from Spanish; 20 from English; 4 from Galician; 4 from Portuguese; 4 from French; 1 from Asturian; 2 from Turkish; 2 from Swedish; and 1 from Italian.

	Financing
2006	40,400 €
2007	40,400 €
2008	40,400 €

Since the inauguration of the *Palau de les Arts Reina Sofía* in Valencia in 2007, all the opera performances have been translated into Valencian, allowing audiences to enjoy the performances from their seats or in published booklets.

The Ministry of Culture carries out the following activities:

#### 1. Translation of published works

The Ministry of Culture, through the Sub-Directorate General for the Promotion of Books, Reading and Spanish Literature, provides annual grants for translation:

- *Aid for the translation and publication of literary or scientific works by Spanish authors in any foreign language*, written originally and published in any of the official languages in Spain. This aid is geared to disseminating and promoting Spanish culture abroad. It is open to any Spanish work written in any co-official language.
- *Aid for the translation of works written in any co-official language of Spain into other co-*

*official languages of Spain*, originally written and published in any of the languages in Spain. The objective is to disseminate and promote the different co-official languages of Spanish culture in national territory. They are open to any Spanish work written in any co-official 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 Valencian Government undertakes to promote and encourage the use of Valencian in society. One of the aims here is to ensure that the different 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 grants and prizes are provided to that end:

Annual public grants have financed the activities conducted by non-profit associations to promote the use of Valencian. These associations, located throughout the Community of Valencia, engage in different activities: sports, religious, festive, cultural and commercial activities, activities with consumers, patients, retired people, etc.

The funds have been distributed as follows:

Line	2006	2007	2008
Aid to promote Valencian	600,000 €	612,000 €	612,000 €
Agreements to promote Valencian	489,600 €	689,600 €	701,600 €
Promotion of Valencian in festive activities	98,350 €	100,310 €	100,310 €
Aid to local entities to promote Valencian	500,000 €	450,000 €	460,000 €
Aid to companies, shops and industries for the use of Valencian	500,000 €	500,000 €	500,000 €

#### Directorate General for *Valencian Cultural Heritage*

The Directorate General for Valencian Cultural Heritage's web page is available to users in both Spanish and Valencian. The web pages developed by this management centre, for

example the web page developed to promote the candidacy of the “Tribunal de las Aguas de la Vega de Valencia” [the oldest law court in Europe] as Intangible World Heritage, are available to users in Spanish and Valencian.

Invitations to all types of cultural acts or events are always written in Spanish and Valencian. All the printed material produced by museums managed by the Valencian Government (brochures, leaflets, etc.) are written in the Community’s two official languages.

The Sagunto Archaeological Museum has been collaborated with a private enterprise to produce a bilingual edition of the guidebook to the museum. Panels, posters and signs in general used at the museums are also bilingual.

#### *Fundación de la Comunitat Valenciana “La Luz de las Imágenes”*

The web page of “The Light of Images” Foundation ([www.laluzdelasimagenes.com](http://www.laluzdelasimagenes.com)) is available to users in both Spanish and Valencian. The Foundation responds to e-mails, enquiries, suggestions and complaints on the organisation of its exhibitions in the language used by the person making the enquiry.

The material normally used by the Foundation to publicise cultural activities, for example posters, billboards, advertisements in the media, leaflets, etc. is produced either in Valencian only or in both Valencian and Spanish.

Exhibition guidebooks, manual leaflets, educational guides for schools are always bilingual.

The articles included in the Foundation’s exhibition catalogue are published in the language chosen by the author of the text in question.

The information and audiovisual panels accompanying exhibitions of collections are published in Valencian and Spanish.

The Foundation’s corporate image (logo) is also presented in Valencian (image + *la llum de les imatges*).

## Jaume II El Just Foundation

Valencian is used in all documentary or promotional material accompanying all the cultural activities organised at the *Real Monasterio de Santa María de la Valldigna* monastery by the *Fundació de la Comunitat Valenciana Jaume II el Just* (Jaume II El Just Foundation). Exhibitions presented in Valencian are accompanied by leaflets with the explanations in Spanish for non-Spanish speakers.

Guidebooks in Valencian, Spanish, English and French are available to visitors to the Monastery. PDAs or the system of guided visits to the Monastery allow visitors to choose the language (Spanish and Valencian) in which they wish to receive the information (there are plans to add English and French in 2009).

All the activities developed by the Foundation related with the *Any Jaume I* (Jaume I Year) including the corresponding publications, namely leaflets, exhibition catalogues, invitations, etc., have been produced in both Valencian and Spanish, allowing visitors or participants to choose their preferred language.

The Foundation has organised music activities with the Valencian Music Institute (*Institut Valencià de la Música - IVM*) at the Santa María de la Valldigna Monastery in July 2008.

The leaflets, advertisements and invitations are produced only in Valencian. As a general rule, the Foundation always published material in Spanish and Valencian, separately or in bilingual form.

*Institut Valencià de la Música* (Valencian Music Institute - IVM)

The Valencian Music Institute (IVM) uses Valencian in all its public communications in daily relations with citizens. In addition to direct relations with the public, which are always carried out in the user's language, and correspondence or enquiries by e-mail received by the IVM, which are also answered in the language in which they are received, the Institute also develops the following initiatives:

## Publications

1) Books:

The IVM publishes books in both Valencian and Spanish, according to the author's chosen language.

2) Albums:

The Valencian Music Heritage record collection includes texts in Valencian, Spanish and English. Valencia is treated as the main language.

3) Music scores:

The music scores that the IVM co-publishes with the publishing houses *Piles* or *Tritó* are always accompanied by comments in Valencian and Spanish. In the *Compositors Valencians* collection, shared with *Tritó*, Valencian is the main language.

Other activities:

- Web page:

All the fixed contents on the web page are available in Valencian and Spanish.

- Printed programmes

The vast majority of printed programmes of concerts and festivals organised by the IVM are bilingual, in Spanish and Valencian. Some are published exclusively in Valencian.

- Publicity

Depending on the area in which the action is being carried out and the type of publicity, the IVM makes alternate use of Valencian or Spanish in its promotional campaigns.

### *Radiotelevisión Valenciana (RTVV)*

One example of the crucial role developed by RTVV (Valencian Public Radio and Television Broadcasting Company) to support the Valencian language is the backing it has given since May 2006 to the *Leer en valenciano* ("Read in Valencian") campaign, coordinated by the Bromera Foundation and which was launched through the dailies *Levante-EMV* and *El Mundo* in the last two campaigns. This campaign is geared to encouraging reading, promoting the Valencian language and promoting the best Valencian authors. RTVV was actively involved in this initiative and collaborated with various sectors of society (public institutions, media, universities, all political organisations, the four main business organisations and various social organisations, the Book Association and the Valencian Librarians' Association) to promote reading in Valencian.

The Ministry of Culture carries out the following activities:

#### 1. Dissemination of information on web pages

The web pages of the Ministry of Culture, the National Library and the Museo Nacional Centro de Arte Reina Sofía provide information in the country's co-official languages (Catalan, Galician and Basque), thus fostering plurilinguism when promoting their cultural programmes.

The National Library also has a channel on YouTube on which all videos are transcribed into the State's different co-official languages.

#### 2. Dissemination of information through other informative material

In the temporary exhibitions organised by the Ministry of Culture, through the Subdirectorato General for the Promotion of Fine Arts, in national museums managed exclusively by the Ministry in Autonomous Communities with co-official languages, room information (information plaques, explanatory texts, etc.) and material to promote the exhibition (brochures, posters, newspaper advertisements, etc.) are produced in the two official languages of the Autonomous Community.

In other exhibitions staged in Autonomous Communities with co-official languages in which the Subdirectorato General for the Promotion of Fine Arts collaborates with other institutions, both languages are also normally used in exhibition material.

The Spanish Cultural Heritage Institute (IPCE), in addition to translating the main contents of its web page, will also adopt this multilingual approach by gradually translating some of the publications in the its Publishing Programme over the coming years.

2006-2008 budget of the Ministry of Culture for promoting culture in co-official languages.

Competitive grants to promote reading and Spanish literature, awarded to Autonomous Communities with co-official languages. Historical statistics of these grants were not broken down according to the language in which the reading promotion campaign was carried out. They do, however, provide information for each Autonomous Community

receiving such aid. It may be assumed that most campaigns in Autonomous Communities with a second official language are carried out in the co-official language. From 2010 forward, the data corresponding to the language used in the subsidised project will be gathered and analysed.

YEAR	TOTAL AMOUNT	AMOUNT AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY CO-OFFICIAL LANGUAGE	COMMUNITY OF VALENCIA
2006	774,000	68,000	-
2007	774,000	71,000	4,000
2008	774,000	86,000	3,000
2009	453,000	27,000	-

Fund to support cinematographic production in co-official languages, transfers calculated applying the principle of co-responsibility and legally articulated through agreements with the Autonomous Communities. In 2009, the transfers amounted to:

- Community of Valencia: 1,120,876 €

**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;**

Most employees of cultural organisations know Valencian.

Information is provided below on the main bodies of the Valencian Government related with culture:

*Teatres de la Generalitat*

Around 70% of the employees at the *Teatres de la Generalitat Valenciana* (TGV) speak Valencian. Whenever citizens contact the theatre in Valencian, all attempts are made to answer in the same language both verbally and in writing.

Valencian Music Institute (*Institut Valencià de la Música* - IVM)

All staff (100 persons including the *Cor de la Generalitat Valenciana* (Valencia Regional Government Choir) at the Valencian Music Institute, which belongs to the Regional Ministry of Culture, Education and Sport, speak Valencian. Personnel dealing directly with the public are also legally obliged to answer in Valencian if this language is used.

Audiovisual and Cinematographic Institute of Valencia (*Institut Valencià de l'Audiovisual i la Cinematografia* - IVAC)

All personnel at the Institute are bilingual (they speak Valencian and Spanish). In accordance with existing legislation, IVAC staff use Valencian whenever they have to deal with members of the public who use this language.

*Palau de les Arts Reina Sofia*

According to existing legislation, staff at the *Palau de les Arts Reina Sofia* use Valencian whenever they have to deal with members of the public who use this language.

**f) to encourage direct participation by representatives of the users of a given regional or minority language in providing facilities and planning cultural activities;**

*Teatres de la Generalitat*

Decisions on the programme of cultural activities of the TGV are governed by a Board of Directors, which is responsible for defining the institution's activities and approving its action plans. The Board's meetings are conducted in the habitual language of each member.

Valencian Music Institute (*Institut Valencià de la Música* - IVM)

The governing bodies of the *Institut Valencià de la Música* are:

- The Presidency
- The Board of Directors (18 members)
- Management



All the members speak Valencian, except one Board member who is not Valencian and does not live in Valencia.

Audiovisual and Cinematographic Institute of Valencia (*Institut Valencià de l'Audiovisual i la Cinematografia* - IVAC)

The IVA representatives who are directors of the Institute and the Board members are all Valencian, know Valencian and use this language whenever necessary. Valencian is normally used at the IVAC's offices.

*Palau de les Arts Reina Sofia*

Since the *Palau de les Arts Reina Sofia* began its activities in 2007, all programmes in the form of printed leaflets, web pages, brochures and subtitles of performances are available in Valencian.

**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 Valencian Government announced financial aid for the dubbing of audiovisual productions in Valencian.

Aid has also been announced for small and medium-sized companies in the audiovisual sector of the Community of Valencian to promote Valencian audiovisual production through the production of TV movies and television series.

The list of subsidised or dubbed audiovisual productions can be consulted at the following links on the DOCV website:

- [https://www.docv.gva.es/portal/portal/2006/06/16/pdf/doc/2006\\_6723.pdf](https://www.docv.gva.es/portal/portal/2006/06/16/pdf/doc/2006_6723.pdf)
- [https://www.docv.gva.es/portal/portal/2006/08/08/pdf/doc/2006\\_9557.pdf](https://www.docv.gva.es/portal/portal/2006/08/08/pdf/doc/2006_9557.pdf)
- [https://www.docv.gva.es/portal/portal/2006/07/21/pdf/doc/2006\\_8834.pdf](https://www.docv.gva.es/portal/portal/2006/07/21/pdf/doc/2006_8834.pdf)
- [https://www.docv.gva.es/portal/portal/2007/06/20/pdf/2007\\_7839.pdf](https://www.docv.gva.es/portal/portal/2007/06/20/pdf/2007_7839.pdf)
- [https://www.docv.gva.es/portal/portal/2007/07/05/pdf/2007\\_8833.pdf](https://www.docv.gva.es/portal/portal/2007/07/05/pdf/2007_8833.pdf)
- [https://www.docv.gva.es/portal/portal/2007/08/03/pdf/2007\\_10066.pdf](https://www.docv.gva.es/portal/portal/2007/08/03/pdf/2007_10066.pdf)

- [https://www.docv.gva.es/portal/portal/2008/08/01/pdf/2008\\_9431.pdf](https://www.docv.gva.es/portal/portal/2008/08/01/pdf/2008_9431.pdf)
- [https://www.docv.gva.es/portal/portal/2008/10/10/pdf/2008\\_11651.pdf](https://www.docv.gva.es/portal/portal/2008/10/10/pdf/2008_11651.pdf)
- [https://www.docv.gva.es/portal/portal/2008/12/02/pdf/2008\\_14044.pdf](https://www.docv.gva.es/portal/portal/2008/12/02/pdf/2008_14044.pdf)

The Ministry of Culture carries out the following actions:

#### 1. Deposit of published works

The National Library is the depositary of works published in any language in Spain.

#### 2. Reference collections

The National Library has reference collections on different subjects in all the country's co-official languages .

**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.**

In 2007, a scaled-down version of the exhibition devoted to Castellon writers from the first third of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, organised by the Valencian Language Academy (AVL), was held at the Library of Catalonia. An abbreviated version of the catalogue was produced specially for the exhibition.

**3. The Parties undertake to make appropriate provision, in pursuing their cultural policy abroad, for regional and minority languages and the cultures they reflect.**

#### *Exhibition in Brussels*

The Regional Ministry of Culture, Education and Sport, coinciding with the celebration of Community of Valencia Week in Brussels, between 10 and 17 October 2006, organised the exhibition "Els escriptors valencians de l'edat moderna, ara" ("Valencian writers in the Modern Era"), which opened to the public in the Belgian capital on 26 September,

European Languages Day, and closed on 31 October. This exhibition, a scaled-down version of the one organised by the Valencian Language Academy in 2004, offered an exceptional perspective for understanding, among many other things, the situation of the Valencian language in the 16<sup>th</sup>, 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries, a period in which the two official languages of the Community of Valencia began to coexist: Valencian and Spanish.

Through a small but important collection of verses and works by authors such as Timoneda, Beuter, Aierdi, Morlà, Planells or Galiana, translated into German, English, French, Dutch and Spanish, Valencian literature reached other peoples and cultures, and helped promote the Community of Valencia's image of cultural diversity. A 16-minute audiovisual was also produced in Valencian subtitled in five languages: Spanish, English, French, German and Dutch.

The Valencian Language Academy (AVL) grants subsidies for the dissemination and promotion of Valencian in Valencian centres abroad. In 2006, subsidies were granted for Valencian language courses organised in centres in Argentina and Uruguay.

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.

Further to the AVL's request for examinations in the framework of activities disseminating and promoting Valencian in Valencian centres abroad, the resolutions adopted by the President of the Qualifying Committee on Knowledge of the Valencian Language were published in the Official Gazette of the Valencian Community, and extraordinary examinations were organised for the award of official Valencian language certificates in the cities of Rosario and San Juan in Argentina and Montevideo in Uruguay

As part of the policy to promote the representation of the Community of Valencian 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 Valencian Government decided to organise qualifying examinations as part of its activities to disseminate and promote Valencian in Valencian centres abroad. In 2006, 2007 and 2008, these examinations were organised under resolutions adopted by the Autonomous Community's Secretariat on Culture and Language Policy (2006) and the Valencian Secretariat for Education (2007 and 2008), in Brussels (Belgium).

The Regional Ministry of Education organises courses to promote knowledge of Valencian outside the territorial area of the Community of Valencia in order to make this training accessible to citizens living outside the Community. Courses are organised every year in Brussels and the Qualifying Committee on Knowledge of the Valencian Language has organised examinations for the different official levels of knowledge of Valencian.

#### Valencian centres abroad

This is the Valencian Language Academy's oldest aid programme (2002). The programme is aimed at Valencian centres abroad and consists of two types of grants: grants for purchasing books and CDs in Valencian; and grants for language courses abroad.

As the Valencian centres have gradually created good libraries, with some centres no boasting more than 300 titles in Valencian, the grants have been used more and more for organising courses.

In the period 2006-2008, these grants were used to organise 24 courses in five centres abroad: San Juan (6), Rosario (6), Cordoba (4) and Bahía Blanca (2) in Argentina; and Montevideo (6) in Uruguay. 1,634 books and 70 CDs were also purchased.

Year	Amount of aid	Aid granted
2006	36,000.00 €	14
2007	36,000.00 €	13
2008	36,000.00 €	12
Total for the period 2006-2008	108,000.00 €	39

Ministry of Culture:

1. Book fairs and the sending book consignments to cultural centres

At international book fairs where Spain either runs a national stand or instructs 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.

Spanish authors participate in international book fairs, congresses, etc. regardless of the co-official language in which they write.

**Application of Article 13**

- 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;**

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.

**d) to facilitate and/or encourage the use of regional or minority languages by means other than those specified in the above sub-paragraphs.**

Article 16 of the Law on the Teaching and Use of Valencian stipulates that:

“Public enterprises, as well as public services or services directly dependent on the Administration, must ensure that their employees working in direct contact with the public have adequate and proper knowledge of Valencian in order to carry out their assigned duties.”

Data on the use and command of Valencian by public employees were already presented in the third report in the section on “Article 10. Administrative authorities and public services.”

However, there are no records of complaints regarding the use of Valencian by employees dealing directly with the public in public enterprises and public services reporting directly to the Administration.

Article 16 of Valencian Government Draft Bill on Electronic Government in the Community of Valencia, referred to in the abovementioned section of the report, is currently being debated in the Valencian Parliament (*Les Corts*).

Nevertheless, the Valencian Government’s Internet portal now allows citizens to select the language in which they wish to carry out administrative procedures and all documentation is available in both official languages.

In these years, specific campaigns have been organised to promote the normal use of Valencian in economic and social activities.

Hotel and catering sector	2006	2007	2008
A l'hostaleria en valencià, naturalment!	12,000	20,000	20,000

Festivities sector	2006	2007	2008
De festa en valencià, naturalment!		12,000	12,000

Property registers and notaries	2006	2007	2008
Al registre també parlem valencià.	12,000	12,000	12,000
Campanya notaris	18,000	18,000	18,000

Taxi sector	2006	2007	2008
Al taxi en valencià		12,000	

General campaign of the Valencian Government to promote Valencian:

CAMPAIGN	2006	2007	2008
En valencià, naturalment!	74,500	122,977	93,272
Material complementari en valencià naturalment	32,286	17,632	8,500

Promotion of Valencian on private web pages.

As regards the promotion of the use of Valencian on web pages owned by individuals or companies with registered offices, residence or assets in the Community of Valencian, the future Valencian Government Law regulating the right of access and the new technologies system, and the promotion of the Knowledge Society in the Community of Valencian (currently in the draft stage) also envisages that, periodically and within the pluri-annual strategic planning in these areas, the Ministry will award grants or subsidies to improve the linguistic accessibility of web pages in the Community of Valencia, mainly belonging to SMEs and civil society or third sector organisations in our Community.

**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;**

Certain entities receive annual subsidies to promote the Valencian language. These include the following trade unions: *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 and Federación de Sindicatos STPV-IV, ANPE.*

Other subsidised entities and collectives include the following: *Europa Press, Colegio Notarial de Valencia, Colegio de Registradores de la Propiedad y Mercantiles CV, Asociación de Jóvenes Empresarios de Valencia and Federación Empresarial de Hostelería de Valencia.*

In relation to economic and social activities, public enterprises, as provided in Article 16 of the Law on the Use and Teaching of Valencian, must ensure that their employees working in direct contact with the public have adequate knowledge of Valencian in order to carry out their assigned duties.

**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;**

Most safety instructions are in Valencian, in particular in Public Administration centres.

**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.**



The following documents on consumers' rights have been published in Valencian and have been translated by the Valencian Government's Language Policy Department:

- Universal Declaration of the Rights of Users of Banking and Financial Services.
- Guide to railway services for disabled passengers.

The following publications in Valencian from the Department of Industry, Trade and Innovation can be downloaded from the following web page:

[http://www.indi.gva.es/portal/opencms/va/Consumo/otra\\_documentacion.html](http://www.indi.gva.es/portal/opencms/va/Consumo/otra_documentacion.html):

- *Consejos de consumo* ("Consumer tips") (2007)
- *Consejos para un consumo inteligente* ("Smart consumer tips") (2009)
- *Guía de consumo joven* ("Young consumers guide") (2008)
- *Juguetes seguros* ("Safe toys") (2006)
- *Las hojas de reclamaciones* ("Complaint forms") (2008)
- *¿Qué es la TDT?* ("What is DTT?") (2009)

Consumer matters and advice

[http://www.indi.gva.es/portal/opencms/va/Consumo/temas\\_y\\_consejos.html](http://www.indi.gva.es/portal/opencms/va/Consumo/temas_y_consejos.html)

Consumer regulations (Autonomous Community regulations in Valencian)

[http://www.indi.gva.es/portal/opencms/va/Consumo/listado\\_normativas.jsp](http://www.indi.gva.es/portal/opencms/va/Consumo/listado_normativas.jsp)

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.

The Department of Education awards the following annual grants to promote the use of Valencian:

To non-profit associations, companies, shops, industries, trade unions and professional and business associations.

Subsidised	2006	2007	2008
Number of associations	977	966	946
Number of companies, industries and shops	1,112	1,272	1,420

Educating in Valencian to promote the efficient use of ICTs

The “Internauta” project, developed by the Department of Justice and Public Administrations, through the Directorate General for Modernisation, is geared to promoting the capacity-building, training and normal, general and intelligent use of Internet through attendance-based or on-line courses, with special focus on collectives most at risk from digital exclusion (immigrants, unemployed persons, disabled persons, persons aged over 65, etc.). It also provides grants for the acquisition of ICT equipment and services (basically computers or Internet access) for students who request them after successfully completing the courses (the “Internauta” cheque).

The Internauta Project was launched on 25 October 2005 and since then more and more students have participated in each edition, undoubtedly helping to significantly increase the level of Internet access among Valencian citizens, both directly and having a knock-on effect: almost 1 of every 2 new Internet users has in some way benefited from the promotion and support afforded by the “Internauta” programme and similar Valencian Government initiatives.

The success achieved with this initiative prompted the European Commission to select the project in 2007 as a best practice for avoiding the digital gap, within the scope of the European project “i-Afiel”, on innovative approaches for total inclusion in e-learning, and of which the Valencian Government is the lead partner.

Between 2006 a 2008, 39,100 students received training under the Internauta project in Valencian.

*Google in Valencian*

Another strategic and emblematic initiative undertaken by the Valencian Government to promote Valencian internationally is geared to achieving its effective presence on popular, widely-used web pages.

In this sense, since late 2008 the Valencian Government has been working with Google to ensure that this website offers its functions and access in Valencian.

To achieve this, the first objective reached consisted in achieving international legal recognition of Valencian as the own language of the Community of Valencian, treated and considered on equal terms with Spanish (the official language in the whole of Spain), Galician, Basque and Catalan.

The second objective that has been achieved, in addition to the abovementioned transfrontier legal recognition, has been the contribution of evidence of the social and cultural recognition of Valencian through specific references to same and its differentiated use, on foreign web pages, mainly institutional sites, such as the European Union web page.

All this suggests that shortly the entire international community will be able to access Google in Valencian, recognising it as the own language of the Community of Valencia. After Google, the aim is to also incorporate Valencian in other similar or general commonly-used web pages.

#### **Application of Article 14**

**The Parties undertake to:**

- a) to apply existing bilateral and multilateral arrangements 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.**

All the information on Valencian centres abroad can be found at the following specific web page:

<http://www.cevex.gva.es/index.php/ca>

Courses in Yecla and the study of toponyms in El Carche (Region of Murcia)

These are Valencian language courses held in Yecla (Region of Murcia). In response to a request from Yecla Council, a Valencian language course was organised in this Murcian municipality in 2005. It is important to remember that Yecla, together with Jumilla and Abanilla, are three municipalities in Murcia that belong to the district of El Carche, which has various Valencian-speaking population groups. This venture is an example of co-operation between the Community of Valencian and the Region of Murcia geared to maintaining Valencian in municipalities with Valencian-speaking minorities.

No other specific agreements have been signed to support the interests of the Valencian language.

Regulation (EC) No 1082/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 July 2006, permits the creation of European groupings of territorial cooperation (EGTCs) within the European Union, and in order, through these EGTCs, to facilitate and promote cross-border, transnational and/or interregional cooperation between its members, solely for the purpose of strengthening economic and social cohesion.

With this initiative, the European Union goes beyond the classic concept of cross-border cooperation, which is understood to exist between neighbours, and opens a new channel for “territorial co-operation”, in which states or regions which do not necessarily border each other, can reach agreements which benefit common economic and cultural interests, which may include, whenever necessary and if decided by its members, linguistic interests.

In this area, Article 9.2 of the abovementioned Regulation, whose effective implementation is guaranteed in Spain by Decree 37/2008, of 18 January, establishes, among the elements that must necessarily be included in the Statutes of an EGTC, “the working language or languages”.

Thus, in the case of EGCTs in which the Community of Valencia or regional local entities may participate, as well as Public Law entities, Valencian may be included as one of the working languages of the Grouping concerned.

### 3.4. BASQUE (BASQUE COUNTRY AND NAVARRE)

#### 3.4.1. BASQUE COUNTRY

##### INTRODUCTION

The last evaluation by the Committee of Experts approved by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe defines the main short-term linguistic challenges. Thus, the report approved by that Committee in December 2008 highlights the main positive valuations, concerns and challenges resulting from the information compiled by the experts during 2007.

The abovementioned report by the Committee of Experts, approved in December 2008, refers, with respect to the bodies belonging to the Basque Government, to the complaints received regarding the health service (*Osakidetza*) and the autonomous community police force (*Ertzaintza*), which concerned the aforementioned Committee, as "the staff lack the necessary linguistic proficiency in Basque". In the case of the former, the experts highlighted "difficulties" of patients "to be received and treated" in Basque. Recruitment organised in this Health Service (*Osakidetza*) did not include Basque as a requirement until 2006. In 2006, Basque was a compulsory language for 20% of the 3,000 posts offered. The Committee stated that it was aware "of the practical difficulties faced by the [Basque] authorities" to implement the undertakings regarding bilingual attention, "commends the efforts made" and "understands that there is need to improve the current situation", and at the same time "urges the authorities to continue their efforts to improve the current situation".

The Basque Government states that efforts are being made to improve the situation, and improvements are being achieved, although a fully bilingual service has yet to be achieved and this requires the adoption of efficient measures.

The Council of Europe also reminds the Basque institutions of the need to implement existing legislation in certain areas of action, and encourages them to do so. Specifically, the Council of Europe referred to the need to approve "decrees" to implement legislation, such as Law 6/2003 on the status of consumers and users, in the following terms: "The

Committee of Experts urges the Basque authorities to adopt the corresponding decree to implement the existing legal framework”.

The Basque Government also states that it has complied with this Council of Europe recommendation through Decree 123/2008, on the linguistic rights of consumers and users.

The Committee of Experts also highlighted the significant increase in aid granted to the media in Basque. It is worthwhile recalling that in the previous report the only recommendation made in relation to the media in the Basque language consisted precisely in promoting the presence of Basque in the private electronic media. In this regard, the Basque Government indicates that in the period 2005-2008 aid granted to the electronic media increased by 119%, while the number of projects presented in the same period was practically the same: 26 projects in 2005 and 25 in 2008.

Also, the previous report dated December 2008 included the following recommendations of the Committee of Experts:

3. Promote cooperation across borders between communities in whose territory the same language is used (in the case of Basque, between the Autonomous Community of the Basque Country, the “Foral” Community of Navarre and the French Basque Country situated in the French department council of Pyrénées Atlantiques).
4. The appropriateness of establishing “close cooperation” between the Autonomous Community of the Basque Country and the “Foral” Community of Navarre in linguistic matters, especially in the area of media and education.

With respect to the foregoing, the Council of Europe highlighted the relationship that is being forged between the Basque Government and the Navarre Government with the Basque language as the cornerstone element.

The Council of Europe also praised the collaboration agreement between the Basque Government and the Public Office of the Basque Language, as well as the financial aid programme launched by the Basque Government aimed at private organisations in France that work to promote the use of Basque. This aid programme is managed within the scope

of the aforementioned collaboration agreement, an agreement which also promotes cooperation in the areas of *Euskaldunización* (Basquisition) in the adult population, toponymy, terminology and sociolinguistic research.

Finally, it is worthwhile recalling, regarding the sociolinguistic status of Basque in the Basque Country, that the east of Gipuzkoa and Vizcaya are the areas with the highest percentages of bilinguals, while the areas with the lowest percentages of bilinguals are Álava and the western part of Vizcaya.

#### **APPLICATION OF ARTICLE 8. EDUCATION**

Paragraph 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:

Measures, paragraph 1:

##### **sub-paragraph a)**

i): to make available pre-school education in the relevant regional or minority languages;

The measures indicated in sub-paragraph a, i) have been substantially complied with since 1983-84.

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

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 Basque 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 1/1993, of 19 February, 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 practical knowledge of both official languages by the end of their compulsory schooling, thus encouraging the use of the language and contributing towards

its normalisation.

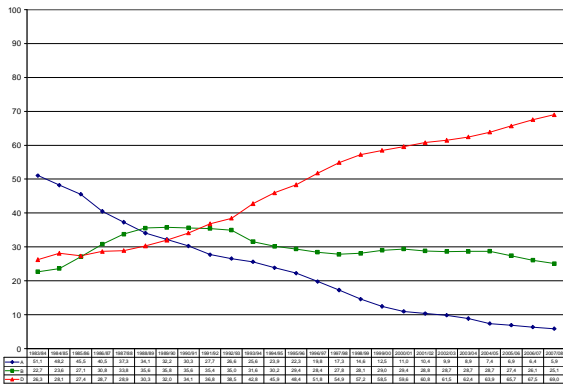
The 10<sup>th</sup> Additional Provision defines the linguistic models applying throughout the public and private education system:

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

In the three models, Spanish 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 in pre-school education by education model from 1983-84 to 2007-08 (%):

EUSKAL AUTONOMIA ERKIDEGOA COMUNIDAD AUTÓNOMA DEL PAÍS VASCO  
Haur Hezkuntza / Educación Infantil  
Ereduaren araberako ikasleriaren banaketa (%) / Distribución del alumnado por modelos (%)



Model A includes pupils-students from Model X.

**Translation of text in graph:**

Educación infantil = Pre-school education

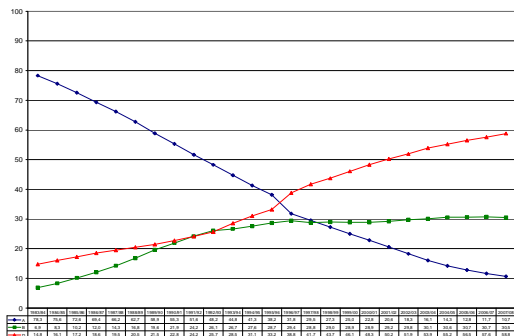
Distribución del alumnado por modelos =Distribution of pupils-students by models

**sub-paragraph b)**

i) to make available primary education in the relevant regional or minority languages; or

The measures in sub-paragraph b,i) have been extensively and increasingly complied with since 1983-84.

Model D currently predominates in pre-school education. The chart below shows the trend in enrolments in general basic education and primary education by educational model from 1983-84 to 2007-08 (%):



Se incluye en el modelo A el alumnado del modelo X.

Model A includes pupils-students from Model X.

Translation of text in graph:

EGB y Educación Primaria = Elementary and Primary Education

Distribución del alumnado por modelos = Distribution of pupils-students by models

**sub-paragraph c)**

i): to make available secondary education in the relevant regional or minority languages;  
or

This provision has been increasingly complied with. Teaching given basically in Basque (Model D) amounted to the following percentages in 2008-09 – data corresponding to enrolments in September:

Proportion of education given entirely in Basque (Model D):

Compulsory secondary education 52.79%

Baccalaureate 50.50%

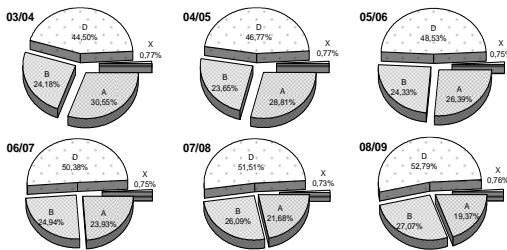
To this must be added the proportion of education given partly in Basque (Model B):

Compulsory secondary education 27.07%

Baccalaureate 1.51%

From the foregoing, it follows that the figure for secondary education in Basque exceeds that in Spanish. The chart below shows the trend in enrolments in compulsory secondary education by educational model from 2003-04 to 2008-09:

MATRIKULA - EAE  
 DERRIGORREZKO BIGARREN HEZKUNTZAKO IKASLEAK  
 ALUMNADO DE EDUCACIÓN SECUNDARIA OBLIGATORIA

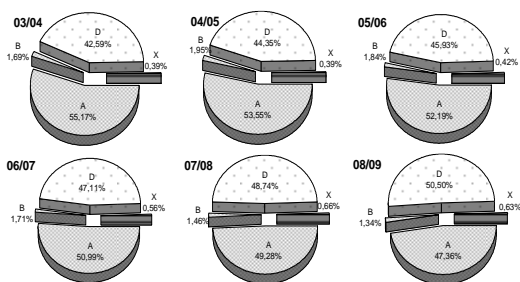


Translation of text in chart:

Alumnado de Educación Secundaria Obligatoria = Pupils in Compulsory Secondary Education

Even in Baccalaureate education, where Model A has traditionally been the main educational model (enjoying a clear hegemony for many years), Model D has become the main option: just over 50% of pupils at this educational level study in this model.

MATRIKULA - EAE  
 BATXILERGOKO IKASLEAK / ALUMNADO DE BACHILLERATO



Translation of text in chart:

Alumnado de Bachillerato = Pupils in Baccalaureate Education

**sub-paragraph d) i):** to make available technical and vocational education in the relevant regional or minority languages;

There is certainly less coverage of technical and vocational education in Basque. Specifically, in the academic year 2008-09, the total and partial figures for teaching in Basque (Models D and B, respectively) were as follows:

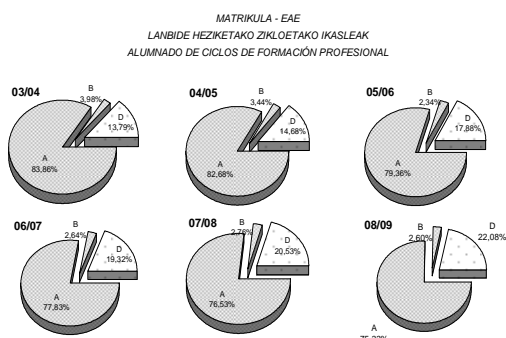
- Teaching entirely in Basque (Model D) 22.08%
- Teaching partly in Basque (Model B) 2.60%

However, it must be pointed out that five years ago, in 2003-04, the presence of Basque in vocational training in percentage terms was lower, specifically:

- 9. Teaching entirely in Basque (Model D) 13.79%
- 1. Teaching partly in Basque (Model B) 3.98%

Translation of text in following chart:

Alumnado de ciclos de formación profesional = Students in vocational training programmes



**sub-paragraph e), iii)** 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 of higher education subjects;

The measures concerned have been put progressively into effect since the creation of the Public University of the Basque Country (*Euskal Herriko Unibertsitatea* - UPV/EHU) in 1981. The consequences of the declaration of the official status of Basque specifically within the university sphere have been incorporated in the Statutes of the University of the Basque Country, where the University's official languages are declared to be Basque and Spanish. The University has undertaken to safeguard and normalise the use of both languages in its field of activity.

The Statutes have thus established the linguistic rights of members of the University in all areas of university life. However, since the aforementioned rights cannot be guaranteed to

take effect immediately, the Statutes actually reflect this situation. Hence, Article 244 states that in teaching, research and university services the normalisation of Basque shall be progressive and dependent on the necessary planning, in which a series of measures must be taken in order to achieve the set objectives, as well as the resources necessary for that purpose.

Law 19/1998, of 29 June, on University Planning in the Autonomous Community of the Basque Country was published in the Official Gazette of the Basque Country (BOPV) on 16 July 1998. This law regulates certain important aspects of linguistic normalisation. 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 Basque.*

40% of students currently enrolled at the Public University study in Basque (2008/09 academic year). Latest enrolments reveal that 45% of pupils opted to pursue their studies in Basque.

Below is a chart setting out the language choices made by students of the Public University of the Basque Country (EHU) and the relevant changes in recent years. In spite of the decrease in total enrolments, the number of students studying in Basque continues to increase.

	Students studying in Basque	Total students
2005-2006	16,409	46,571
2006-2007	16,634	44,930
2007-2008	16,863	43,540
2008-2009	16,883	42,120

Taking into account the numbers of students taking entrance exams in Basque, this percentage will increase even more in the coming years, as shown in the following table.

	Alava	Vizcaya	Gipuzkoa	Total
2005	41.20	43.59	64.21	50.32
2006	38.34	44.58	68.11	51.80
2007	41.13	47.77	69.00	54.40
2008	43.30	48.25	68.15	54.93

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 Basque, since for the moment there is no guarantee that students can pursue their studies in Basque even if they wish.

Below is a table showing the linguistic breakdown of university subjects by field of knowledge (data valid as at June 2008):

	Core/Compulsory Subjects	Basque	% Basque
Humanities	2463	2035.5	82.64
Social and Legal Sciences	6254	5918.5	94.64
Technological Studies	7606.5	4370.3	57.45
	Core/Compulsory Subjects	Basque	% Basque
Health Sciences	2038	1153.5	56.60
Experimental Sciences	1966	1565.5	79.63
TOTAL	20327.5	15043.3	74.00
Optional Subjects			

	Core/Compulsory Subjects	Basque	% Basque
Humanities	981	2104,5	214.53
Social and Legal Sciences	1215	2025	166.67
Technological Studies	1057.5	637.5	60.28
Health Sciences	157.5	93.5	59.37
Experimental Sciences	670	636.5	95.00
TOTAL	4081	5497	134.70

The following are the main objectives of the language policy adopted in 2007 by the Public University of the Basque Country following approval of the Master Plan for the Basque Language regarding the offer of subjects. 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 (UPV/EHU)
- b. Supplement studies offered in Basque to the point where all core and compulsory subjects can be offered in Basque.
- c. Secure an adequate presence of Basque in optional subjects to the point where the right to pursue all one's studies in Basque can be guaranteed, depending on an assessment of the number of potential students.
- d. Improve the situation of the bilingual teachers who suffer the worst working conditions.
- e. If the measures described above are taken, progress will also have been made towards fulfilment of the fifth and last objective, i.e. in relation the normalisation of Basque, 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.

**sub-paragraph 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;

Permanent education for adults:



Data are only available for foreign students enrolled in Grade I.

Foreign students in Grade I of Permanent Adult Education			
		Men	Women
ARABA	Total	755	375
Guipúzcoa	Total	923	840
	Studying in Basque	27	23
Vizcaya	Total	1484	1067
	Studying in Basque	29	13

Pursuant to Article 28 of Basic Law 10/1982, of 24 November, on Normalisation of the Use of Basque, the Government will promote the teaching of Basque for adults and literacy for the

Basque-speaking population.

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, creating the Institute for Adult Literacy and “re-euskaldunización” (re-Basquisition) and regulating the *Euskaltegis* (Basque language institutes for adults).

The Autonomous Community of the Basque Country has developed a network of over 100 *euskaltegis* or adult *Euskaldunización* centres. The data for these centres are shown below:

Authorised <i>euskaltegis</i>	107
Private authorised <i>euskaltegis</i>	59
Municipal <i>euskaltegis</i>	39
Self-learning centres	8

During the academic year 2008-2009, 35,622 persons over 16 attended these centres in order to learn or improve their knowledge of Basque (an estimated 40,000 persons in September 2009); of these, 4,800 students chose the self-teaching method. The enrolment data are set forth below:

	Total persons enrolled	Persons enrolled in self-learning
2005-06	39,530	3,929
2006-07	37,073	4,104
2007-08	36,571	4,731
2008-09 (at 10 March)	35,622	4,800
2008-09 (expected)	40,000	5,200

The amount allocated to the *euskaltegis* under grant programmes in 2008-2009 was 31,607,000 euros. This is 14.5% more than aid granted in 2005-2006.

Amounts of grants awarded to <i>euskaltegis</i> (municipal <i>euskaltegis</i> + private <i>euskaltegis</i> and self-learning centres)	
2005/2006:	21,716,000
2006/2007	26,122,000
2007/2008	30,450,000
2008/2009	31,607,000

Apart from aid to the *euskaltegis*, the Basque Government awards grants to students who have completed examinations accrediting levels of Basque and organised by HABE (or equivalent levels). The amounts of these grants are summarised in the following table:

2005	625,000
2006	885,000
2007	1,627,400
2008	1,300,000
2009	1,850,000

### Development of the Basic Curriculum for the *Euskaldunización* (Basquisition) of Adults

The objective of the Basic Curriculum for Adult *Euskaldunización* (CBEA), approved in 2000 and organised in four levels, is to establish the objectives, contents, methodology and criteria for evaluating each level, based on a communicative approach to language. The 2000 Basic Curriculum regulated fully the first, second and third levels of the Institute for Adult Literacy and the Teaching of Euskera to Adults (HABE). In 2006, it established the contents and evaluation criteria of the 4<sup>th</sup> level, thus completing the curriculum.

Afterwards, taking into consideration the entry into force in 2007 of the full curriculum, HABE designed the accreditation examination for the 3<sup>rd</sup> level of the Basic Curriculum for Adult *Euskaldunización* in the academic year 2007-2008 and organised pilot courses to establish the 4<sup>th</sup> level of the curriculum in the *euskaltegis*. Thus, since the academic year 2008-2009, all the levels in the HABE curriculum are offered on an ordinary basis in the *euskaltegis*. Since 2008, HABE has also introduced two annual accreditation examinations in the four levels of the curriculum (equivalent to levels B1, B2, C1 and C2 of the European Framework for Languages).

HABE is also currently developing and defining the levels equivalent to A1 and A2 of the European Framework for Languages, in order to improve the Basque learning process at the initial levels and to promote general knowledge among the adult population at least until the intermediate level.

**sub-paragraph g:** to make arrangements to ensure the teaching of the history and the culture which is reflected by the regional or minority language;

The teaching of contents, procedures and values relating to the Basque dimension of the curriculum (Basque curriculum (DVC): 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 Basque Government intends to give priority to this topic in the coming years.

**sub-paragraph h:** to provide the basic and further training of the teachers required to implement those of paragraphs a to g accepted by the Party;

This paragraph has been largely complied with. Basic Law 10/1982 on normalisation of the use of Basque requires the Basque Government to take the necessary steps for the progressive *Euskaldunización* (“Basquisition”) of teachers and to indicate which teaching posts or units require knowledge of Basque.

Similarly, Law 2/1993, of 19 February, on Non-University Teaching Bodies of the Autonomous Community of the Basque Country ([BOPV 25-2-1993](#)) introduces rules on linguistic normalisation (Articles 48 to 54). Article 49 states:

*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 Basque 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 knowledge of Basque is to be considered an advantage.*

Decree 47/1993, of 9 March, subsequently laid down the criteria for language profiles for teaching posts and their compliance deadlines ([BOPV 2-4-1993](#)). This decree filled a regulatory vacuum and broadened 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, two language profiles apply teachers: Language Profile 1 and Language Profile 2.

Language Profile 1 will apply to teaching posts filled by teachers who do not teach Basque or in Basque, thus ensuring the linguistic competence needed to use Basque as a relationship language.

Language Profile 2 will apply to teaching posts filled by teachers who teach Basque or in Basque, 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 Basque. Nevertheless, a great deal of work is still required in both types of training (GARATU programme).

Set forth below are data on the language profiles of teachers in the Autonomous Community of the Basque Country. 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	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008
Total teachers	31242	31395	32317
No profile	21.8	17.4	16.2
Language Profile 1	5.2	5.3	5.0
Language Profile 2	73.1	77.3	78.8

Analysis of the Basque public system (which accounts for 60% of the total number of teachers) shows that Basque language knowledge levels and profile compliance is above average.

Total	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008
Total teachers	19135	19199	20003
No profile	14.6	12.1	11.0
Language Profile 1	6.0	6.0	5.6
Language Profile 2	79.5	81.9	83.5

The trend in knowledge of Basque and profile compliance among teachers in both cases is increasing; likewise, the number of teachers with no approved language profile is decreasing both quantitatively and in percentage terms.

However, the resources available to the Public University of the Basque Country (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, the percentage of bilingual teachers is now around 35%, compared with 30% five years ago. However, in view of demand, this percentage is insufficient and one of the chief objectives of any 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.

**sub-paragraph 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.

The statistical services of the Department of Education, Universities and Research and certain administrative bodies are steadily carrying out this task with increasing success.

The Information Systems service of the Directorate of Material Resources, Computer Systems and Organisation of the Department of Education, Universities and Research of the Basque Government issues the following publications.

- Pre-enrolment data (general education):
  - Pupils and groups by municipality, network (public or private), educational level, year and language model.
  - Study of the evolution of pre-enrolment by network and language model.

These data are published annually as information is gathered: Pre-school Cycle 2, Primary Education and Compulsory Secondary Education (ESO) in May; Pre-school Cycle 1 in July; Baccalaureate and Occupational Training in September. Information is only kept on the Department's web page until the enrolment data are published.

- September enrolment data (general education):
  - Pupils and groups by municipality, network (public or private), educational level,

year and language model.

- Study of the evolution of enrolment by network and language model.

These data have been published every year in October since the academic year 2001-02.

- Directory of centres
  - Information on non-university education at education centres in the Basque Country and their location.

This information is updated during every school year.

- Summary of definitive data
  - Data on School Activity in non-university subjects (general and special education system): centres, teachers and pupils according to historical territory, educational level, network, sex, model, nationality and age.

These data have been published every year in October since the academic year 2006-07.

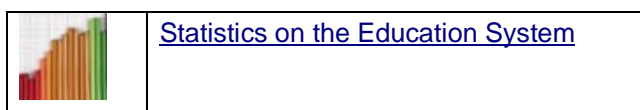
- Summary of data obtained in the ICT (Information and Communication Technologies in schools) survey.

These data have been published every year in October since the academic year 2003-04.

Full information is available on the web page of the Department of Education, Universities and Research of the Basque Government, at the following url:

<http://www.hezkuntza.ejgv.euskadi.net/r43-2591/es/>

In the section:



The Basque Language Advisory Board, which renewed its members in 2007, is responsible for studying and analysing, on the instructions of the Basque Government, any

matters relating to linguistic normalisation in the Autonomous Community of the Basque Country.

Thus, during the debate and reflections carried out during the year through the *Euskera XXI* initiative, the Basque Language Advisory Board has analysed the situation of the Basque language in the current Basque education system.

paragraph 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.

The Basque Government directly addresses the educational needs of schoolchildren in the Autonomous Community. Nevertheless, it also establishes operational links with institutions outside the Community to encourage activities designed to increase the knowledge of use of the Basque language.

#### **APPLICATION OF ARTICLE 9. JUDICIAL AUTHORITIES**

**Paragraph 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 procedures:**

**sub-paragraph a.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

**sub-paragraph a.ii)** to guarantee the accused the right to use his/her regional or minority language; and/or

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 Basque, that is guaranteed.



Because only a minority of participants in judicial proceedings have a knowledge of Basque, use is made of the translation service provided by the Basque Government's Department of Justice.

**sub-paragraph 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; and/or

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

**sub-paragraph a.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;

This is complied with since the Basque translation service translates all the documentation which it receives from judicial bodies.

**b) in civil proceedings:**

**sub-paragraph b.i)** to provide that the courts, at the request of one of the parties, shall conduct the proceedings in the regional or minority languages;

**sub-paragraph b, ii)** to allow, whenever the 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

**sub-paragraph 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.

**c) in proceedings before courts concerning administrative matters:**

**sub-paragraph c.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

**sub-paragraph c, ii)** to allow, whenever the 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

**sub-paragraph 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.

**sub-paragraph d)** to take steps to ensure that the application of sub-paragraphs i and iii of b and c above and any necessary use of interpreters and translations does not involve extra expense for the persons concerned.

**Paragraph 2:** not to deny the validity of legal documents drawn up within the State solely because they are drafted in a regional or minority language;

**Paragraph 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.

The Basque Government's Department of Justice, in collaboration with the University of Deusto and the University of the Basque Country, has published the following national legal texts:

- Organic Law regulating the criminal responsibility of minors.
- Law and Regulations on the Civil Registry.
- Civil Procedure Law.
- Criminal Procedure Law.
- Spanish Constitution.
- Labour Procedure Law.
- Law of Contentious-Administrative Jurisdiction.
- Organic Law of the Constitutional Court.
- Consumer Legislation.
- Organic Law of the Judiciary.

Numerous other laws are at different stages of translation.

**APPLICATION OF ARTICLE 10. PUBLIC SERVICES AND CIVIL SERVANTS.  
ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITIES AND PUBLIC SERVICES.**

**Paragraph 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:**

**sub-paragraph a, i)** to ensure that the administrative authorities use the regional or minority languages; or

**sub-paragraph b:** to make available widely used administrative texts and forms for the population in the regional or minority languages or in bilingual versions.

**sub-paragraph c:** to allow the administrative authorities to draft documents in a regional or minority language.

With respect to the compliance of the General State Administration with this article, the degree of compliance of each Ministry is detailed separately:

**MINISTRY OF THE PRESIDENCY:**

- **standardised forms available to citizens in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

At the Government Delegation in the Basque Country, 6 of the 15 forms available to citizens are bilingual. The Government Delegation's specific remission, request and confirmation of appearance forms are all bilingual.

The *Government Subdelegation in Guipúzcoa* has 74 forms, of which 6 (8%) are standardised forms in Basque.

The *Government Subdelegation in Vizcaya* has 8 standardised forms in Basque, representing 40% of the total.

All the standardised forms of the Mutual Society of State Civil Servants (MUFACE) for requesting Society benefits are available in all the co-official languages on the entity's web page.

- **institutional printed material available to citizens in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

The permanent institutional material of the Government Delegation in the Basque Country is bilingual.

All the institutional forms at the *Government Subdelegation in Guipúzcoa* are translated into Basque.

All the institutional forms at the *Government Subdelegation in Vizcaya* are also translated into Basque.

The National Agency for the Evaluation of Public Policies and Quality of Services (AEVAL) published an Institutional Presentation leaflet on the Agency in 2007. One thousand (1,000) copies of each leaflet were printed in each co-official language and are published on its web page.

The Official State Gazette published the Spanish Constitution in Basque in 2007.

A collaboration agreement between the Official State Gazette (BOE) and the Basque Government to translate state legislation published in the BOE into Basque is in the very advanced stages.

12.5% of the Sociological Research Centre's (*Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas - CIS*) leaflets for surveys are in Basque (around 5,000).

The Mutual Society of State Civil Servants (MUFACE) will issue 10 publications in Euskera in 2010. This entity also publishes informative leaflets on matters related with its activities in Spanish and in the co-official languages. These documents are published in both printed and electronic format and are available on the MUFACE web page. To date, the normal circulations of these types of publications are as follows:

- 900,000 copies in Spanish
- 2,000 copies in Basque

The MUFACE journal is currently being redesigned and will improve the electronic version and significantly reduce the number of printed copies. The 2010 Publications Plan includes copies in all co-official languages. Planned projects (both printed and on-line) include the following:

- Electronic services brochure (60,000 in Spanish , 2,000 in Basque)
- Four-page leaflet on the services offered by MUFACE (20,000 in all the languages, 550,000 in Spanish and 2,000 in Basque).
- MUFACE's commitment to dependency prevention and care (500,000 copies in Spanish, 2,000 in Basque)
- Improvement of disability benefits (500,000 in Spanish, 2,000 in Basque).
- Health care for Society members abroad (500,000 in Spanish, 2,000 in Basque).
- Pharmaceutical services for Society members (publication and number of copies to be confirmed).

The Directorate General for the Promotion of Electronic Government has published the latest edition of leaflets to advertise the "060.es" web page in all the official languages, with a total print-run of 20,000 leaflets.

In 2009, the Publications Centre of the Ministry of the Presidency published the *Ekonomi Lehia* ("Economic Window") in Basque and Spanish.

- **exterior and interior signs in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

All building signs at the Government Delegation of the Basque Country are bilingual.

All posters or notices at the Government Subdelegation in Guipúzcoa are bilingual.

Almost all signs at the Government Subdelegation in Vizcaya are bilingual.

- **information or publicity posters in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

There is only one informative sign at the Government Subdelegation in Guipúzcoa and it is bilingual.

The Government Subdelegation in Vizcaya has 2 publicity signs, one of which is in Basque.

- **publicity campaigns in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

In conformity with Law 29/2005, on Institutional Publicity, which provides 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 the use of the co-official languages*”, certain institutional campaigns promoted by the Ministry of the Presidency and its public bodies have been developed in the co-official languages.

The Government Subdelegation in Vizcaya carried out 3 campaigns in Basque, representing 25% of all its campaigns.

The Mutual Society of State Civil Servants (MUFACE) publishes printed institutional material for publicity campaigns in the co-official languages.

- **Degree of accessibility to web pages in co-official languages.**

The pages on the “060.es” portal ([www.060.es](http://www.060.es)) are available in the different co-official languages. The home page, secondary pages and all the necessary navigation elements (header menus, secondary page menus, left-hand and right-hand menus) of this web page are presented in the co-official languages. The new “060” portal will have the same structure, and there are plans to gradually translate the contents into the co-official languages and into English.

The static elements, menus, submenus, titles and permanent information on the [www.la-moncloa.es](http://www.la-moncloa.es) web page are translated into Basque.

On the [www.mpr.es](http://www.mpr.es) web page, the static elements, menus, submenus, titles and permanent information are translated as far as the first navigation level, as provided in the

“Guide for editing and publishing General State Administration websites”, which establishes the general requirement for static documents containing more general information and which are not expected to require substantial modification and/or updating to be translated.

The National Agency for the Evaluation of Public Policies (AEVAL) web page is fully accessible, which means that there is a duplicate web page in each co-official language, with an independent home page. As regards the contents:

- All the static elements (menus, submenus, titles, etc.) are translated.
- All navigation levels in the sections containing institutional and theoretical or doctrinal information on matters relating to the Agency’s activities are translated, representing 40% of all pages.
- Mixed translation (first navigation level in a co-official language and subsequent levels in Spanish) of web pages containing regular variable sections (quality permits, annual evaluations, etc.), i.e. 30% of all pages.
- The “News”, “Events” or “Announcements” pages, which are constantly updated, are not translated (30% of all pages).

All the static and organisational contents on the web page of the Official State Gazette (*Boletín Oficial del Estado* – BOE) – [www.boe.es](http://www.boe.es) – are translated into the co-official languages.

The Centre for Political and Constitutional Studies (CEPC) is currently adapting its web page by translating the static and organisational elements, as well as relevant contents, into the co-official languages.

The following parts of the CIS (Sociological Research Centre) web page are translated into the co-official languages:

- All the navigation pages in HTML format
- On-line application forms but not validated forms that must be printed and posted.
- The form for downloading microdata.

The only contents of the National Institute of the Public Administration web page that may appear in languages other than Spanish are the permanent informative elements (the names of the different channels on the web page) and the headers on the home page, since information introduced on the web page is only relevant for a short period since it is generated very rapidly.

MUFACE is currently modifying its web page. The new web page is expected to be operative shortly. Details of the current and new web pages are described below:

#### 1) Current web page

Approximately 55-60% of the static web page (excluding electronic services, under the general title of "Mutual Society of State Civil Servants-live") has been completely translated. This means that practically all the first and second navigation levels are translated, but after navigation level three the contents are only available in Spanish. Almost all the institutional information has been translated (approximately 97%). Approximately 95% of the downloadable forms have been translated.

#### 2) New web page (due to come on-line during the year)

2.1) 80% of the static web page will be translated.

2.2) The electronic services will only be available in Spanish. Coverage in the other co-official languages will be gradually completed during 2010.

The following elements on the National Heritage Board web page are translated:

- Change language menu
- Top menu with main sections of the portal
- Supplementary menu (map of the web page, contacts, etc.)

#### • **requests received and answered in co-official languages.**

The INAP has not received any requests in co-official languages, although it is able to reply to any requests in the co-official language in which they are submitted.



Requests for information received by MUFACE and submitted in a co-official language are answered in Spanish.

The following conclusions and results may be drawn from the analysis of the latest available data regarding the use of co-official languages in services requested by MUFACE members:

The use of Basque by MUFACE members in the 3 Basque provinces is marginal. Of the 785 requests studied at the 4 provincial offices, only 1 request was submitted in Basque, specifically in Vizcaya. The collective in the 3 provinces in the Basque Country differs from those in the rest of Spain because it does not include most teachers, who belong to specific regional bodies.

Few documents registered in the General Register of the National Heritage Board were written in Basque; these were bilingual notifications and letters relating to the payment of fees and fines in administrative proceedings or courts. All replies were written in Spanish.

All requests received by the Conflict of Interest Office are received and answered in Spanish. Requests are sometimes accompanied by copies of specific documents written in a co-official language.

No requests were received at the Government Subdelegation of Guipúzcoa in Basque.

The Government Subdelegation in Vizcaya has received 2 requests in Basque, representing 2.5% of all requests received.

- **staff with knowledge of official languages.**

The Government Delegation in the Basque Country has 107 employees, including 7 civil servants with advanced knowledge of Basque. It also has two translators. The situation regarding Basque language knowledge is as follows:

Level of spoken and written Basque

None: 88

Elementary:	9
Intermediate:	3
Advanced:	7

At the Government Subdelegation in Guipúzcoa, 30 civil servants have intermediate-advanced knowledge of Basque (25%).

The situation in the Government Subdelegation in Vizcaya is as follows:

Advanced level: 6. Percentage of total: 3.5%

Intermediate level: 15. Percentage of total: 8.82%

Low level: 22. Percentage of total: 12.9%

## **MINISTRY OF EMPLOYMENT AND IMMIGRATION**

- **standardised forms available to citizens in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

### **National Institute of Social Security**

The standardised forms used by citizens to apply for Social Security benefits are published and updated on the National Institute of Social Security's multilingual web page. Of a total of 75 published forms, 25 (33.3%) are available in Basque.

### **Mariners' Social Institute**

The Mariners' Social Institute has 67 standardised Social Security forms and 19 are available to citizens in Basque (28.3%).

### **General Treasury of the Social Security**

The General Treasury of the Social Security has published 123 forms on its web page, of which 63 are available in Basque, representing 51.2% of the total.

#### **Directorate General for Immigration.**

Immigration forms will be translated into the co-official language. The forms will be translated once the current forms have been adapted to incorporate the necessary changes stipulated in Organic Law 2/2009, of 11 December, amending Organic Law 4/2000 on the rights and freedoms of foreigners in Spain and their social integration.

#### **Labour and Social Security Inspectorate (ITSS)**

The integration of bilingual forms and printed material in the Autonomous Communities with co-official languages varies. In some provinces, forms and printed material are bilingual, while in others only the headers of these forms and printed material are bilingual.

- **institutional printed material available to citizens in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

In 2009, the Publications Centre and the different Publishing Units of this Ministry published ninety-eight (98) publications in the co-official languages, representing 19.92% of a total number of 492 works published during the year.

#### **National Institute of Social Security**

The National Institute of Social Security published a total of forty-one (41) publications in Spanish, of which 10 (24.4%) have been translated into and published in Basque.

#### **Mariners' Social Institute**

Thirty-one (31) institutional publications have been printed in Spanish and 30 are available to citizens in Basque (96.7%).

#### **General Treasury of the Social Security**

The institution's web page includes a total of 10 letters and other publications informing citizens about the services offered and all are available in Basque.

### **Directorate General for Spanish Citizens Abroad.**

The Ministry's annual Publications Plan envisages the publication of the "Statute of Spanish Citizens Abroad" in Basque.

### **State Public Employment Service**

- Three-fold brochures: Three-fold brochures have been published (on paper and on the web page) to promote the "Temporary Programme for Unemployment Protection and Integration" (PRODI), with a print-run of 400,000 copies in Spanish and 8,000 in Basque. Three-fold brochures have also been published to promote the "redtrabaj@" portal, with a print-run of 425,100 copies in Spanish and 11,000 in Basque.

- Printed forms and folders: All standard forms are translated, except the PRODI and APRE (Voluntary Return Programme for migrants with unemployment benefit) forms.

- **exterior and interior signs in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

### **National Institute of Social Security**

In Autonomous Communities with own languages, all exterior and interior signs are in Spanish and the corresponding co-official language (bilingual).

### **Mariners' Social Institute**

Practically all the Institute's provincial and local offices in territories with co-official languages have bilingual notices. Between 95% and 100% of all notices are bilingual.

### **General Treasury of the Social Security**

All exterior and interior signs in Álava, Vizcaya and Guipúzcoa are bilingual.

### **State Public Employment Service**

As a result of the joint use of territorial offices with the Autonomous Communities, most signs in these offices in Autonomous Communities with co-official languages are bilingual.

- **information or publicity posters in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

### **National Institute of Social Security**

The material available to citizens at public service and information offices in the Autonomous Communities with own languages are in Spanish and in the co-official languages.

### **Mariners' Social Institute**

85.7% of informative or publicity notices at the Provincial Directorate of Guipúzcoa are bilingual.

### **General Treasury of the Social Security**

There are no informative or publicity notices in Basque in Álava and Vizcaya. In Guipúzcoa approximately 50% are bilingual.

- **publicity campaigns in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

The Ministry has used the different co-official languages in all the publicity campaigns launched in 2009, specifically:

- "Communication Plan to launch the Public Guidance Service for Entrepreneurs", a campaign aimed at small businesses to develop and consolidate occupational risk prevention culture.

- Launch of the “redtrabaj@ web page” campaign to promote the new services rendered by the State Public Employment Service through its web page.
- “Measures to promote self-employment: new programme for the self-employed”, a campaign to inform self-employed workers about the new measures to promote self-employment established in Royal Decree 1975/2008, of 28 November, addressing the urgent adoption of economic, fiscal, employment and housing-access measures.

### **National Institute of Social Security**

Personal forms and letters included in regular information campaigns, such as the campaign on annual pension adjustments and the issuance of Personal Income Tax (IRPF) certificates to recipients of financial benefits, are published and distributed in bilingual format, of which 5.6% are in Basque.

### **Mariners’ Social Institute**

In 2009, 2009, bilingual letters were sent to notify the annual pension adjustments and send Personal Income Tax (IRPF) certificates, of which 39,500 were distributed in Basque (11%).

### **General Treasury of the Social Security**

Annual employment records and contribution bases are sent to citizens each campaign in bilingual format. In 2009, 1,069,971 letters were sent in Basque (4.8%).

- **Degree of accessibility to web pages in co-official languages.**

Approximately 71% of the pages on the Social Security web site have been translated into the co-official languages (1,949 in Basque).

In some of the most relevant sections, e.g. “Workers”, “Employers”, “Pensioners” and “Virtual Office”, 90% of the pages available to citizens are in co-official languages, English and French, as far as the third navigation level.

### **Directorate General for Immigration.**

The Spanish Ministry of Employment and Immigration is coordinating the implementation of the common software application envisaged in Organic Law 2/2009, of 11 December, amending Organic Law 4/2000, of 11 January, on the rights and freedoms of immigrants in Spain and their social integration, and Additional Provision Three of Royal Decree 1162/2009, of 10 July. The application, which will support the execution of all immigration procedures, will be multilingual.

### **Directorate General for Spanish Citizens Abroad.**

There are plans to translate some contents on portal of the Directorate General for Spanish Citizens Abroad into the co-official languages, according to their relevance and as provided in the navigation rules established by the Inter-ministerial Committee on Information Technology.

### **State Public Employment Service**

Information on the “redtrabaj@” web page ([www.redtrabaja.es](http://www.redtrabaja.es)) is currently available in both Spanish and Basque. 60% of the static contents and all dialogue on the videos (approximately 130) have been translated.

As regards the applications, the subsections and buttons on the address and telephone finder, the frequently-asked questions search engine, the search engine for posts that are difficult to fill, the search engine for observatory documents on occupations and the course search engine have been translated.

40% of the contents on the [www.sepe.es](http://www.sepe.es) web page are in Spanish, Catalan, Basque, Galician, Valencian, English and French:

- The entire “Eures” web page has been translated.
- The entire “Contrat@” application has been translated and is available in Basque.
- The printed employment contract forms are translated into Basque and will shortly be uploaded onto the web page.

All the static contents and applications on the National Employment System web page ([www.sistemanacionaldeempleo.es](http://www.sistemanacionaldeempleo.es)) are available in Basque.

The static information on the unemployment benefits web page has been translated into the co-official languages, including the information on the Temporary Programme for Unemployment Protection and Integration (PRODI).

### **Labour and Social Security Inspectorate (ITSS)**

The open web page on the Internet for citizens and enterprises normally provides the following contents in the co-official languages: fixed navigation menus; headings and subheadings of the different sections on the Home Page; titles of the different sections and in general all the fixed navigation texts on the page. Approximately 15% of the available texts have been translated.

The possibility is currently being studied of contracting an on-line translation service with a public or private entity to translate texts to be included on the web page into the different languages on a daily basis.

- **requests received and answered in co-official languages.**

### **National Institute of Social Security**

From the sample of requests studied, it is estimated that 96.2% of requests submitted by citizens to the Institute in asserting their rights are in Spanish and 0.7% in Basque.

As regards the percentage of notifications issued in the language used by citizens, the Institute always uses the same language in letters and decisions when responding to citizens.

### **Mariners' Social Institute**

Almost all requests in the Basque Country (3,800) have been received in Spanish, except for an insignificant percentage in Basque. 97% of replies (3,686) were issued in Spanish and 3% (114) in Basque.



### **General Treasury of the Social Security**

A total of 140 requests were submitted in Basque in the Basque Country and were also answered in Basque.

- **staff with knowledge of official languages and their level of knowledge.**

### **National Institute of Social Security**

17% of personnel providing customer services and information have knowledge of Basque.

### **Mariners' Social Institute**

Institute has staff who are able to accredit an adequate level of languages to guarantee the right of citizens resident in the Autonomous Communities with co-official languages to be attended in their own language by e-mail, in writing or by telephone. 35 civil servants in the Basque Country have knowledge of Basque (14 elementary, 4 intermediate and 17 advanced), representing 32% of all employees.

### **General Treasury of the Social Security**

The provincial departments in Álava, Vizcaya and Guipúzcoa have a total staff of 736 persons, of whom 143 (19.4%) have elementary knowledge of Basque, 61 intermediate knowledge (8.2%) and 81 (11%) advanced knowledge.

### **State Public Employment Service**

Under the Internal Training Plan of the State Public Employment Service, a specific course is organised every year entitled "Administrative language in co-official languages in the different Autonomous Communities", which aims to allow participants to acquire theoretical and practical knowledge to perform administrative tasks in these languages.

This course is aimed at employees involved in any phase of the preparation, drafting and processing of administrative procedures.

The Service Public Employment Service also plans and organises courses to allow participants to learn and perfect their knowledge of these co-official languages.

### **Labour and Social Security Inspectorate (ITSS)**

Civil servants in all the Autonomous Communities are given the chance to take courses in the specific language of each Autonomous Community through the Government Delegations and Sub-Delegations.

### **MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY, TOURISM AND TRADE**

- **standardised forms available to citizens in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

The Publications Centre of the Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Trade produces forms in Basque to ensure that the different Autonomous Communities are able to complete the industrial and construction survey questionnaires.

- ❖ Quarterly optical forms (Spanish/Basque): 1,800 copies.
- ❖ Monthly optical forms (Spanish/Basque): 2,000 copies.
- ❖ Quarterly optical forms (Spanish/Basque): 1,000 copies.
- ❖ Optical reading forms (Spanish/Basque) for the construction sector: 250 copies.

### **Territorial and Provincial Directorate of Trade in the Basque Country.**

The Directorate has 38 standardised forms in bilingual or co-official language versions available for citizens (13% are bilingual).

- **exterior and interior signs in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

### **Territorial and Provincial Directorate of Trade in the Basque Country.**

Number of bilingual or co-official language exterior and interior signs: 17 (88%)

- **publicity campaigns in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

#### **Territorial and Provincial Directorate of Trade in the Basque Country.**

All publicity campaigns are bilingual or in one of the co-official languages.

- **Degree of accessibility to web pages in co-official languages.**

The Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Trade web page is now available in the co-official languages.

The home page and linked pages on the Ministry's web page ([www.mityc.es](http://www.mityc.es)) have been translated, since it was considered that this would give users an overall idea of the web page's contents. A number of additional navigation levels have also been translated, such as "The Ministry" since it contains relevant information on the Ministry's organisational structure, or the list of "On-Line Formalities" that are shown in the search engine of this page to familiarise citizens more with the procedures managed by the Department.

#### **Institute for Diversification and Saving of Energy:**

The IDAE web portal - [www.idae.es](http://www.idae.es) - is available in the co-official languages and in English. All the fixed and permanent contents of the web page, general presentations, menus, fixed contents as far as the third navigation level, are available in the aforementioned languages. Temporary contents are only available in the original language, which is normally Spanish and sometimes English.

#### **Spanish Patents and Trademarks Office**

The Spanish Patents and Trademarks Office has a web portal - [www.oepm.es](http://www.oepm.es) - where 95% of the contents have been translated into English and around 75% into each co-official language.

As regards visits to the web page by language in 2009, the following results were obtained: 23,657 visits in Basque (0.31%) compared with 7,251,160 in Spanish (96.33%).

- **requests received and answered in co-official languages.**

#### **Territorial and Provincial Directorate of Trade in the Basque Country**

5% of telephone requests were received in Basque.

#### **Institute for Diversification and Saving of Energy:**

The Institute for Diversification and Saving of Energy (IDEA) has a Citizens Support Service allowing citizens to access and submit, via e-mail or telephone, any queries related with the Institute's activities. Since the service was launched, two enquiries have been answered in Basque by e-mail.

- **staff with knowledge of official languages and their level of knowledge.**

#### **Territorial and Provincial Directorate of Trade in the Basque Country.**

All written communications received were in Spanish; 5% of telephone enquiries received were in Basque.

#### **Institute for Diversification and Saving of Energy:**

The Institute for Diversification and Saving of Energy (IDEA) has a Citizens Support Service allowing citizens to access and submit, via e-mail or telephone, any queries related with the Institute's activities in any co-official language.

- **staff with knowledge of official languages and their level of knowledge.**

#### **Territorial and Provincial Directorate of Trade in the Basque Country.**

Total number and percentage of personnel with knowledge of co-official languages and their level of knowledge:

Number: 48; spoken: 27%; written: 23%

## **MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND COOPERATION**

- **standardised forms available to citizens in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

This Ministry carries out its activities in Madrid and through the delegations or official bodies representing the Kingdom of Spain abroad, where the only official language is Spanish. It aims to defend Spanish interests abroad and to provide foreign entities and individuals with information on Spain. This means that information must be distributed and documents received in Spanish or in the official languages of the places where the delegations or official bodies representing the Kingdom of Spain abroad carry out their activities.

- **publicity campaigns in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

The Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID) launched a campaign to promote the “Cooperation Week”, from 7 to 13 September 2009, which included the broadcasting of the following contents in the media.

10. Television spot in Spanish, co-official languages and French.
11. Radio advertisements in Spanish and the co-official languages.
12. Posters in Spanish and the co-official languages.
13. Leaflets in Spanish and the co-official languages.

- **Degree of accessibility to web pages in co-official languages.**

All the channels on the “home page” of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation web page, as well as the titles of the sub-channels, are now available in the co-official languages.

In terms of the contents of the web page, only the “Ministry” channel has been fully translated into the abovementioned languages.

The remaining channels contain fixed information but there are plans to broaden the contents by including other types of contents according to budget availability. As regards citizens' right to electronic use of the co-official languages of the State in their electronic relations with the General State Administration, in accordance with Law 11/2007, as the procedures are gradually incorporated in the web page, they will also appear on the channels in the aforementioned languages.

The Cervantes Institute web page has incorporated a free automatic translation service, available for various languages (in the "Linguistic Technologies Portal of Spain"). These languages include the co-official languages, Spanish and a link on the home page to the "Official Languages of Spain" allowing access to other web pages related with the co-official languages in Spain.

The Cervantes Institute plans to study the possibility of establishing a schedule for offering information in the menus on its web page in the different co-official languages of Spain.

- **staff with knowledge of official languages.**

The Cervantes Institute has signed various collaboration agreements with different cultural institutions to promote the co-official languages within the framework of foreign cultural policy. These include academic and teaching activities with the following institutions: the Ramón Llull Institute, the Royal Academy of the Basque Language-Euskaltzaindia, the Basque Language Institute of Navarre, the Royal Galician Academy of Language and the Secretariat of Linguistic Policy of the *Xunta* of Galicia.

It has been offering Catalan, Galician and Basque language courses since the 1994-95 academic year. The following graphs show the evolution of the courses organised in recent years.

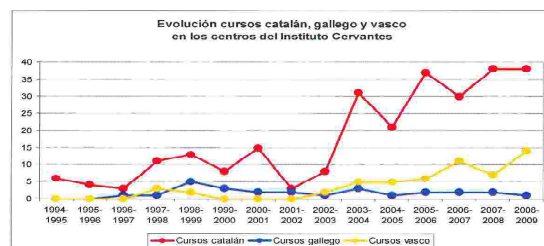


Gráfico 1



Gráfico 2

### Translation of text in Graphs:

Gráfico 1 = Graph 1

Title: Evolution of Catalan, Galician and Basque language courses at Cervantes Institute centres

Cursos Catalán = Catalan courses

Cursos Gallego = Galician courses

Cursos Vasco = Basque courses

Gráfico 2 = Graph 2

Title: Evolution of enrolments in Catalan, Galician and Basque language courses at Cervantes Institute centres

Matriculas Catalán/Gallego/Vasco = Students enrolled in Catalan/Galician/Basque courses

## **MINISTRY OF DEFENCE**

- **standardised forms available to citizens in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

The affiliated members of the Social Institute of the Armed Forces have access to standardised forms in bilingual or co-official language versions at the offices in the corresponding Autonomous Communities.

- **exterior and interior signs in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

All signs at the Delegation of the Ministry of Defence in the Basque Country are bilingual. The results vary in the Sub-delegations, with 35% bilingual in San Sebastián and 1% in Vitoria.

- **information or publicity posters in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

The Directorate General for Communication of the Ministry of Defence has published all its informative posters in the corresponding co-official language.

- **publicity campaigns in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

The Directorate General for Communication of the Ministry of Defence carries out three entirely bilingual publicity campaigns in the co-official language of the Community in which they were launched.

The Defence Delegation in San Sebastián has carried out a total of two (2) campaigns, and both were bilingual.

- **Degree of accessibility to web pages in co-official languages.**

The static contents on the Ministry of Defence web page - [www.mde.es](http://www.mde.es) – are translated into the co-official languages. The contents have been translated at least as far as the third navigation level, representing approximately 70% of the contents of the portal.

- **requests received and answered in co-official languages.**

Requests received in co-official languages account for less than 0.2% of total requests and they are normally accompanied by the corresponding translation.

- **staff with knowledge of official languages and their level of knowledge.**

Only one person (4% of all staff) has knowledge of Basque at the Basque Country Delegation in Vitoria.

None of the staff at the Delegations in Bilbao and San Sebastian have sufficient knowledge of Basque.



## **MINISTRY OF CULTURE**

- **standardised forms available to citizens in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

All the official printed material in the archives managed by the Ministry of Culture in the Basque Country are available in Basque.

- **institutional printed material available to citizens in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

In 2009, the Sub-Directorate General for Publications, Information and Documentation belonging to the Ministry published a total of 62 different standard documents, of which 2 have been translated into Basque.

All institutional material in the State Archives department is available to citizens in bilingual or co-official language versions. It also provides exhibition catalogues in the co-official language of the corresponding Autonomous Community. These are either summaries or full text versions of these catalogues.

The Prado National Museum publishes annual maps of the museum in Spanish, in six foreign languages and in Basque (2,500 units).

The *Museo Nacional Centro de Arte Reina Sofía* (MNCARS) also plans in 2010 to publish information leaflets containing maps of the museum in the different co-official languages.

The Collective Catalogue of Spain's Bibliographic Heritage has acquired a system for managing the Catalogue database, consisting of a multilingual application capable of managing access to information through the access points to bibliographic records in any of the official languages. This will enable what are known in library science as "multilingual

authority files” to be established, as well as thesauruses with the same characteristic. These functions may be used online and in libraries where the application is installed.

- **exterior and interior signs in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

All the signs in archives managed by the Ministry of Culture and situated in Autonomous Communities with co-official languages are bilingual or in the co-official language.

- **information or publicity posters in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

The *Museo Nacional Centro de Arte Reina Sofía* is equipped with eleven plasma screens displaying information in co-official languages inside the building. As mentioned previously, in 2010 the Museum will also publish informative leaflets containing maps of the museum in the co-official languages.

- **publicity campaigns in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

The Reading Promotion Plan is carried out in Spanish and in the co-official languages.

- In 2006, a publicity campaign was launched on television and in cinemas, with a total value of 2,500,000 euros. The text and dialogue were in Spanish and in the co-official languages. “Reading Promotion Plan” T-shirts were also distributed in these co-official languages.
- Another publicity campaign was launched on television and in cinemas in 2007, valued at 2,400,000 euros, once again in Spanish and in the co-official languages. “Reading Promotion Plan” T-shirts were distributed in these co-official languages.
- In 2008 and 2009, the campaign was only carried out in Spanish. However, in 2008 “Reading Promotion Plan” T-shirts were produced in the co-official languages.

In 2010, first calendar was published to promote the documentary resources of the State Archives in the country's co-official languages. The calendar includes references to the days of the week and to the months of the year in the co-official languages.

The *Museo Nacional Centro de Arte Reina Sofía* has carried out a bilingual publicity campaign in the co-official languages, and accounted for 20% of its campaigns in 2009. The new layout of the *Museo Nacional Centro de Arte Reina Sofía's* collection, inaugurated in May 2009, was advertised through a national radio campaign broadcast in the Autonomous Communities with co-official languages in their own language.

- **Degree of accessibility to web pages in co-official languages.**

44% of all Ministry of Culture web pages have been translated into the co-official languages, on average as far as the fourth navigation level. Download documents are not translated.

Of all the services offered by the Ministry of Culture, the most interactive from the co-official language standpoint is *Pregunte: las bibliotecas responden* ("Ask a Librarian") (<http://www.pregunte.es/consulta/consulta.cmd>), which allows all Internet users to pose questions and request information online and receive answers from professional librarians via e-mail within three days. Enquiries and information requests can be submitted in any of Spain's co-official languages, and requests are answered in the same language.

The web pages of digital library projects promoted and implemented by the Ministry of Culture are translated into all the country's co-official languages. The Virtual Library of Bibliographic Heritage enables information to be accessed using multilingual headers, which contain both contents descriptions and the names of authors or institutions in the different co-official languages.

As regards the future, there are also plans to make the descriptions of archives available in co-official languages. This challenge will be addressed very gradually, and will include descriptions of the archives located in the Basque Country.

The services offered by the Ministry of Culture to public libraries include the Website Generator Tool for Libraries. This tool allows librarians to develop their library web pages without any linguistic limitations. This means that libraries in Autonomous Communities with two official languages can offer their contents in both languages.

The sections corresponding to “Performing Arts” and “Music” on the Ministry’s web page, as well as the web pages of creative artistic centres, contain directories available to users in the co-official languages. Moreover, information on the new web pages of different creative centres belonging to the National Institute of Performing Arts and Music (INAEM) will also be available in these languages.

In 2009, the web pages of the museums managed by the Ministry of Culture began to include the official co-official languages of the Autonomous Communities. In that year, the index and static contents of the National Museum of Underwater Archaeology (ARQUA) were translated. The *Museo Colegio Nacional de San Gregorio* museum in Valladolid and the National Museum of Romanticism in Madrid will soon adapt their web pages. The aim is to include these languages as other museums update their web pages.

The visitors’ channel available on the Prado Museum’s web page is translated into the co-official languages, with the following contents: opening hours and tickets, groups, facilities and recommendations, access and maps. The *15 masterpieces* channel, with the contents of the 15 selected masterpieces at the Museum, technical information and explanatory texts, are also translated into the same languages.

44.5% of the *Museo Nacional Centro de Arte Reina Sofía* web page is available in the co-official languages. Of the nine sections on this museum’s web page ([www.museoreinasofia.es](http://www.museoreinasofia.es)), four (“Visit”, “Museum”, “Collection” and “Library”) are available to users in the State’s four co-official languages.

The National Library (*Biblioteca Nacional de España* – BNE) redesigned its institutional web page in May 2009. The new web page is designed as a single multilingual portal allowing users to select the navigation language. This means that the portal’s structure is the same in any language, thus ensuring that all the contents are shown in the official language of Spain – Spanish – and in the co-official languages.

In 2010, National Library also plans to set up a platform that will provide access to a translation system integrated on its web page, thus allowing it to monitor all outstanding

translation work. The system is expected to substantially improve the time it takes to translate the contents of the National Library web page into all the abovementioned languages, since the translations will be available in one or two days.

The also has a channel on YouTube in which all videos have transcriptions into the State's different co-official languages.

- **requests received and answered in co-official languages.**

In relation to replies issued in co-official languages, mention was already made in the previous section of the web page “Pregunte: las bibliotecas responden” (“Ask a Librarian”), where questions are answered in the language in which they are submitted.

## **MINISTRY OF TERRITORIAL POLICY**

- **institutional printed material available to citizens in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

The Ministry has published 4 leaflets on “Spain: the Autonomous State” in all the co-official languages.

- **information or publicity posters in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

The managing bodies of the State Fund for Local Investment (“Fondo Estatal de Inversión Local”) and the State Fund for Employment and Local Sustainability (“Fondo Estatal para el Empleo y la Sostenibilidad Local”) have developed standard posters for announcing projects in the State's different co-official languages. These posters or notices are available on the Ministry's web page:

(<http://www.mpt.es/prensa/actualidad/noticias/2009/01/20090116.html>)

- Degree of accessibility to web pages in co-official languages.

**The Ministry’s web page**

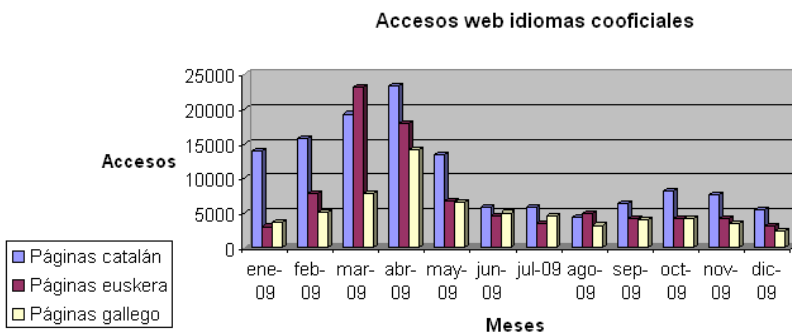
The Ministry’s web page (<http://www.mpt.es>) is available in the co-official languages, and much of its contents have been translated into those languages. Great efforts have been made in recent years to revise and translate the contents of the web page.

Given the huge volume of information available on the Ministry of Territorial Policy’s web page, the decision was take to adapt the web page by navigation levels, starting with the first levels since these are the most visible.

At present, the contents of the web page have been translated at least as far as the fourth navigation level, and even more in some sections. For now, “Latest News” has been excluded since this information has to be published immediately and this immediacy would be lost if it were necessary to wait for such news to be translated. Translating this information at a later date has not been considered a priority because interest in such news diminishes with time.

In short, it is estimated that more than 300 pages have now been translated.

Statistics on visits to the web page <http://www.mpt.es> in 2009 in the different co-official languages are provided below:



(Graph)

Translation of text in graph:

Accesos web idiomas cooficiales = Web site access in co-official languages

Accesos = Accesses

Meses = Months

Páginas catalán/euskera/gallego = Pages in Catalan/Basque/Galician

Contents publishers have access to an infrastructure that allows them to introduce translations via a user-friendly interface, and they receive the translated texts that they request for inclusion on the web page.

For the future, planned improvements in the publication environment include most notably a project to implement a translations workflow that will facilitate the process for obtaining translations and achieve greater involvement of publishers in the inclusion of these translations.

This web page (<http://www.mpt.es>) has also been used to provide town and city councils that receive funds under the State Fund for Local Investment with posters announcing projects in co-official languages, as can be seen on the URL <http://www.mpt.es/prensa/actualidad/noticias/2009/01/20090116.html>. These posters have been reused for the State Fund for Employment and Local Sustainability.

The need for translated contents is being taken into account in the implementation of the Ministry's electronic site. "Acceda" (Access), the basic application used on the electronic site, has been adapted to enable forms used by citizens in electronic formalities and procedures to be translated, and will also enable the inclusion of the different contents translated into the co-official languages, as well as into other languages such as English and French.

### ***Intranet of the Ministry of Territorial Policy***

Spain's linguistic diversity has also been taken into account in the work places of Ministry employees. The Ministry's Intranet (<http://intranet.mpt.es>) was designed based on this criterion, with pages available in co-official language versions and the capacity to upload translated contents into those work environments.

- **requests received and answered in co-official languages.**

It is estimated that less than 1% of documents received by the Directorate General for Regional Development regarding transfers are written in co-official languages, as well as in Spanish. All replies are sent in Spanish.

Complaints presented in a co-official language to the Official Languages Office in the General State Administration, from the Directorate General for Cooperation Relations with the Autonomous Communities, are presented in a co-official language or in bilingual format.

The Directorate General for Local Cooperation has received many requests in the different co-official languages regarding the State Fund for Local Investment, regulated by Royal Decree-Law 9/2008, of 28 November, and the State Fund for Employment and Local Sustainability, regulated by Royal Decree-Law 13/2009, of 26 October. These requests are dealt with in the same manner as other requests.

The State Civil Servants Register contains registration requests regarding entry into office received in co-official languages, but their number has not been recorded.

The following requests for the registration of courses in the State Civil Servants Register: 150 in Catalan (4.28%); 150 in Galician (4.28%); 200 in Valencian (5.71%); and 60 in Basque (1.72%). All requests are answered in Spanish.

## **MINISTRY OF EDUCATION**

- **institutional printed material available to citizens in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

Publication in the co-official languages of the document *Propuestas de mejora. Informe sobre el estado y situación del sistema educativo Cursos 2006-2007 y 2007-2008* (*Proposed Improvements. Reports on the state and situation of the education system. Academic years 2006-2007 and 2007-2008*).

- **Degree of accessibility to web pages in co-official languages.**



All the static web pages on the Department's Internet portal and all navigation levels are available in the co-official languages.

- **requests received and answered in co-official languages.**

0.1% of requests were received in co-official languages. All requests were answered in Spanish.

- **staff with knowledge of official languages and their level of knowledge.**

In competitive teacher transfer programmes (called by the Autonomous Communities or as part of national competitive transfers), candidates for certain posts are required to have knowledge of different co-official languages, but this does not entitle them to additional points.

Ministry of Education employees in Autonomous Communities with a co-official language who can accredit knowledge of that language may stand for posts directly related with providing information to the public, receiving and registering documents or activities with a high level of contact with the public.

## **MINISTRY OF HOUSING**

- **Degree of accessibility to web pages in co-official languages, indicating the contents.**

Access is being established according to identified availability and priorities.

On the Ministry's web page, new developments incorporate functions that enable all menus, titles and even contents to be translated from the different official languages. For example, <http://rbe.vivienda.es:8080> has been fully translated into the co-official languages in the different Autonomous Communities.

In other cases, only the menus and titles are translated, and exceptionally the contents of some pages, for example:

- **Error! Hyperlink reference not valid.**
- [http://www.vivienda.es/ca/index.php?option=com\\_content&task=blogsection&id=5&Itemid=26](http://www.vivienda.es/ca/index.php?option=com_content&task=blogsection&id=5&Itemid=26)
- [http://vivienda.es/ga/index.php?option=com\\_content&task=blogsection&id=5&Itemid=26](http://vivienda.es/ga/index.php?option=com_content&task=blogsection&id=5&Itemid=26)
- [http://www.vivienda.es/eu/index.php?option=com\\_content&task=blogsection&id=5&Itemid=26](http://www.vivienda.es/eu/index.php?option=com_content&task=blogsection&id=5&Itemid=26)

**National Land Use Corporation (*Sociedad Estatal de Suelo* - SEPES).** In order to comply with the objectives of full accessibility, SEPES launched a new web page in January 2010. In the new version, general information contents will be available in the official languages of Spain. It also plans to gradually incorporate these languages in the different forms and documents.

**Sociedad Pública de Alquiler, S.A. (SPA).**- The entity plans to adopt measures in this regard by renewing its forms and designing a new web page.

- **Number and percentage of all requests received and answered in co-official languages.**

Fifteen (15) documents (1%) received by SEPES were written in one of the co-official languages, normally town planning documents submitted by Public Administration bodies.

### **MINISTRY OF PUBLICS WORKS**

- **standardised forms available to citizens in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

In terms of the distribution and reception of documents, forms and applications in the different languages of Spain, the Ministry of Publics Works is continually translating such documentation through its peripheral offices, allowing citizens to contact authorities with offices in a given region and communicate in the own co-official language, always in accordance with the provisions established in Article 36 of Law 30/1992, of 26 November, on the legal regime of public administration and common administrative procedure, by

translating into Spanish all written communications and documents that must be provided by central government authorities.

Most statistical questionnaires prepared in this Ministry are written in Spanish, but they can be provided in other co-official languages if expressly requested, in which case the interested party is sent both the questionnaire and the instructions in the chosen language. However, some questionnaires or survey forms, for example on the construction of buildings, have already been incorporated in the Ministry's web page in all the co-official languages. It is expected that this measure will be applied to other statistics and reports of this type.

At airports belonging to AENA (Spanish Airports and Airspace), official complaints sheets in the different co-official languages are available for passengers at the information points.

The Spanish Port System ("Puertos del Estado") has forms, letterheads and web pages translated into the different co-official languages. Forms are normally provided in the two official languages in the Autonomous Communities in question.

The Directorate General for the National Geographic Institute and the National Centre for Geographic Information (CNIG) have made huge efforts to translate the standardised documents and forms in the Central Cartography Register. This translation work is still in progress.

The National Geographic Board committee specialising in geographical names is responsible for preparing the Basic Geographical Nomenclature of Spain, which is available in all the official languages and takes into account the minority languages, maintaining and promoting their use in the field of toponomy.

Correos y Telégrafos, S.A. (Spanish Postal Service) also has bilingual printed material and forms.

- **institutional printed material available to citizens in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

The airports belonging to AENA (Spanish Airports and Air Space) have “Passengers’ Rights” leaflets, produced by AENA and supervised by the Directorate General for Civil Aviation, and available in the different co-official languages. These leaflets are distributed at information points and display stands in Spanish airports.

Other leaflets for passengers, such as “information for persons with reduced mobility” leaflets, are also distributed in the different co-official languages.

- **exterior and interior signs in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

In terms of signs, AENA (Spanish Airports and Airspace) complies with the guidelines established in its Manual on Signage Regulations at Spanish Airports, first published in May 1996 and last updated in 2008. This manual establishes that notices shall be printed in at least Spanish and English, and the own language of the Autonomous Community where the airport is located may be added. At present, all signs are in the co-official languages.

- **information or publicity posters in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

Correos y Telégrafos, S.A. (Spanish Postal Service) has bilingual notices and signs.

- **Degree of accessibility to web pages in co-official languages.**

The central departments mainly use co-official languages through the Ministry’s web page, translating printed material and forms and organising training measures.

In compliance with Law 11/2007, the Ministry of Public Works’s web portal is now one of the main channels used by this Ministry to communicate with citizens and companies in all the co-official languages. Information and more than 200 electronic procedures on the [www.fomento.es](http://www.fomento.es) portal are available in the different co-official languages.

The public web page of AENA (Spanish Airports and Airspace) offers information in the different co-official languages, mainly in relation to the airports of Catalonia, the Basque Country, Galicia, the Balearic Islands and the Community of Valencia. This information

refers to passengers, flight departures and arrivals in real time, destinations, persons with reduced mobility, airport shops and electronic site.

The Spanish Ports System's web page includes information in all the co-official languages, allowing citizens to access basic services in the language of their choice.

The Directorate General for the National Geographic Institute and the National Centre for Geographical Information (CNIG) offer full on-line access in the co-official languages to information on the following web page: [www.ign.es](http://www.ign.es).

- **staff with knowledge of official languages and their level of knowledge.**

The Ministry of Public Works organised training actions to meet demand for co-official language courses, normally from staff working for entities belonging to the peripheral administration, harbour master's offices, national road authority, airports authority, etc.

As regards specific training contracts, all personnel working at Vitoria airport who requested Basque language training have received this training.

Correos y Telégrafos, S.A. also provides co-official language training to its staff.

## **MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR**

- **standardised forms available to citizens in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

The Directorate General for Traffic uses printed material in the co-official languages for different areas:

*Printed material related with payment operations:*

LANGUAGE	AMOUNT	PERCENTAGE
Spanish	500,000	63.45
Spanish/Basque	20,000	2.53

*Printed forms for drivers:*

LANGUAGE	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
Spanish	1,150,000	50.90
Spanish/Basque	178,000	7.87

*Printed forms for vehicles:*

LANGUAGE	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
Spanish	930,000	45.99
Spanish/Basque	224,000	11.07

*Driving licences*

LANGUAGE	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
Spanish	6,704,000	63.23
Spanish/Basque	486,000	4.58

*Printed examination material*

LANGUAGE	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
Spanish	3,662,000	72.37
Spanish/Basque	200,000	3.95

Administrative motorvehicle and motorcycle permits issued by the Traffic Authorities in the Autonomous Communities with co-official language, are bilingual, i.e. in Spanish, which appears first, and then in the own language of the Autonomous Community in question.

In the Electoral Administration, all printed material, manuals, publicity, notices, etc. on local, "foral" (municipal), regional, national and European elections is bilingual.

Since 3 December 2001, National Identity Cards (DNI) have been issued in bilingual format. In 2009, 273,579 National Identity Cards were issued in Basque. Passports are not issued in Basque because passports are standard models that must comply with the Resolutions adopted by the Member States of the European Union, which do not provide for bilingual passports

- **institutional printed material available to citizens in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

The Directorate General for Civil Protection and Emergencies has published 87,000 information items on risks (nuclear, radiological) and on measures to combat such risks, in the following languages:

60,000 in Spanish (70%)

2,000 in Basque (2%)

The Secretariat General for Penitentiary Institutions publishes the leaflet *La prisión paso a paso* ("A step-by-step guide to prisons") in each co-official language.

In 2004 the following publication was issued in Basque: *Europarentzat Konstituzio bat eratzen duen Ituna* (Basque).

### **The National Police Force**

The National Police Force has Complaints and Suggestions Books and a three-fold brochure explaining the National Identity Card (DNI) in Basque; other documents are all bilingual, including the National Identity Card (DNI).

In total 75,000 printed documents in Basque have been distributed at offices responsible for issuing National Identity Cards (in the event of theft, loss or deterioration of these cards or passports).

The kits supplied during the different elections are available in Spanish and in the co-official languages.

- **exterior and interior signs in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

All exterior and interior signs at National Police Force stations are bilingual.

- **information or publicity posters in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

In 2009, the Directorate General for Traffic designed and presented an publicity poster in the co-official languages; 20% of posters of this type were printed in the co-official languages.

20% of information notices at the National Police Force stations are bilingual or in the co-official language.

- **publicity campaigns in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

In 2009, the Directorate General for Traffic launched eight publicity campaigns in co-official languages, accounting for 89% of all its campaigns. The Directorate only uses the variable message panels situated on roads to make announcements on traffic control and display messages used in road safety campaigns, simultaneously in Spanish and in the respective co-official language.

The institutional informative campaigns that were launched on free public media during the different elections were all distributed in Spanish and Catalan, Basque, Galician and Valencian, with the exception of the institutional campaign on the period for voting by mail for Spanish citizens resident abroad which was only presented in Spanish.

In terms of National Police services, 3 publicity campaigns were carried out in Basque (33%).

- **Degree of accessibility to web pages in co-official languages, indicating the contents.**

The table of contents on the main menu of the [www.mir.es](http://www.mir.es) web page is translated into the co-official languages as far as the third navigation level, but the contents are only available in Spanish.



The “DNI” (National Identity Card) page on the Intranet of the Chief of Police Headquarters of the Basque Country is translated into Basque.

- **requests received and answered in co-official languages.**

The National Police Force has received one letter from a citizen in Basque (2%).

- **staff with knowledge of official languages and their level of knowledge.**

Taking into account the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages, as the standard international guideline for gauging levels of oral and written comprehension and expression of a language, around 50% of all public employees in each Provincial Traffic Department and Local Traffic Offices located in the Autonomous Community of the Basque Country have intermediate/advanced knowledge (levels B and C) of Basque.

## **MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND INNOVATION**

- **exterior and interior signs in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

### **Spanish National Research Council**

The Council's offices in Autonomous Communities with own languages already have exterior and interior signs in both languages and communication is carried out in the language requested by citizens.

- **Degree of accessibility to web pages in co-official languages.**

Approximately 40% of the web page is available in co-official languages. In terms of information on aid managed by the Ministry, this will be available in the co-official languages as vacancies arise and are filled through annual competitions.

### **Geological and Mining Institute of Spain, Spanish Oceanography Institute and National Research and Agricultural and Food Technology Institute**

The respective web pages are being translated into the co-official languages.

### **Spanish National Research Council**

Part of the web page has already been translated into the co-official languages.

- **requests received and answered in co-official languages.**

### **Spanish National Research Council**

The Council's offices in Autonomous Communities with an own language communicate with the public in the language requested by citizens.

## **MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND ECONOMY**

- **standardised forms available to citizens in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

The National Statistics Institute (INE) has 2 forms in co-official languages: the IPC (CPI) application form and the corresponding reply form (SIPC-1).

The National Securities Market Commission (CNMV) has a bilingual claims form for use in relation to actions of entities operating in the securities markets in their relations with clients, and account for 50% of all forms.

For citizens in general, who always participate in the securities markets through the abovementioned persons or entities, there are two standardised forms: a) an application form for free guidance for investors; b) a complaints form for use in relation to the activities of entities in the securities market in their relations with clients. The second form is bilingual, and accounts for 50% of the total.

The Secretary of State for Finance's standardised forms for presentation online through the Electronic Register on the Internet Portal for Civil Servants are all available in co-official languages, but have yet to be implemented.

The non-electronic standardised application forms (conventional registers) for benefits and pensions managed by the Directorate General for Staff Costs and Public Pensions, as well as other communication forms of the aforementioned management Centre (24 in total), are currently being translated.

- **institutional printed material available to citizens in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

The National Statistics Institute has 170 documents available in co-official languages of a total of 469 documents (36.24%). The bilingual documents are questionnaires on statistical operations for completion by citizens or companies.

General periodical or monographic CNMV (National Securities Market Commission) publications are in Spanish and English. Free publications for investors include 16 data

files, of which one (1) is translated into the co-official languages (6.25%). There are 11 guides, of which one (1) is translated into the co-official languages (9%).

Practically all the General Secretariat of Budget and Expenditure's informative leaflets on the Tax Office have been translated into Basque.

The letters on services and information leaflets published by the land register are printed in Spanish. Half of the ownership certificate application forms, certificates, correction/appeal forms, sworn statements and authorisations are translated into the co-official languages.

- **exterior and interior signs in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

Of the 15 Provincial Delegations of the National Statistics Institute (INE) in territories with co-official languages, 2 (Guipúzcoa and Vizcaya) have bilingual notices, representing 13.3% of interior signs: bilingual notices at 8 Provincial Delegations account for 53.3% of all signs.

The Regional Economic-Administrative Court of the Secretary of State of Finance and Budgets in the Basque Country has 4 signs, all of which are bilingual.

- **information or publicity posters in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

The National Statistics Institute only produced one informative poster on the Agricultural Census in 2009. Bilingual versions of this poster have been produced (100%).

Since 2005, the Official Credit Institute has been producing posters and informative leaflets on its main lines of financing in the co-official languages in order to provide information to clients in their habitual language. This information is distributed through banks and savings institutions that collaborate with the Institute in the arrangement of financing.

- **publicity campaigns in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

The Directorate General for the Treasury has carried out a total of two publicity campaigns, both in co-official languages.

- **Degree of accessibility to web pages in co-official languages.**

As a general rule, 75% of information on this Ministry's web page is translated into all the co-official languages. Only the final navigation level has not been translated.

The specific situation, by sectors, is as follows:

**State Public Accounts Office:**[www.pap.meh.es](http://www.pap.meh.es),

a) Degree of accessibility to web pages in co-official languages: 97%. This percentage includes both translated and untranslated pages with multilingual structures.

The only part of the portal without this structure is the section containing information on the *Foro Iberoamericano de Contabilidad* (FIC) or Ibero-American Forum on Public Finances.

b) Contents translated into co-official languages: 56%

This is the total percentage of translated pages with multilingual structures.

c) The Office is working to provide translated versions of the accessibility and navigation guide pages in the near future, as well as the administrative procedures for the recognition of pensions and social benefits.

## **B) Personnel Costs and Public Pensions.**

Electronic site of the Directorate General for Personnel Costs and Public Pensions.

<https://clasespasivas.gob.es/sitios/sedeincentivosregionales/es-ES>

- Degree of accessibility to web pages in co-official languages: 100%
- Contents translated into co-official languages: 94%.
- The contents pending translation are the navigation guide and legal notice, after the site came online in mid-December 2009.

## **C) Community Funds**

<https://sedefondoscomunitarios.gob.es/sitios/sedeincentivosregionales/es-ES>

- Degree of accessibility to web pages in co-official languages: 100%
- Contents translated into co-official languages: 94%
- The contents pending translation are the navigation guide and the legal notice, since the site came on-line in mid-December 2009.

Translated documents (PDF, Word, etc.): 0%

#### **D) The Tax Office:**

In relation to contents published in the co-official languages in Spain on the Tax Office's website (portal), the Agency's linguistic policy focuses on ensuring each citizen is able to communicate effectively in the co-official language of their choice. Specific information is also available in Basque.

Given the volume of information to be translated, translated versions of these pages are gradually being incorporated. Users are therefore offered contents in Catalan, Galician and Valencian and pages not yet available in those languages can be consulted in Spanish. Nevertheless, the Tax Office undertakes to make improvements in this area. In any case, it ensures that tax payers can use the co-official language in their respective Autonomous Communities.

The translated contents range from all navigation levels, except "Latest News", due to its immediacy, and other exceptions that are not translated for technical reasons or specific translation turnaround times, particularly in the case of PDF documents. In terms of the translation of legal provisions, only those published and translated into the corresponding co-official language in official gazettes are incorporated.

The Tax Office's Internet portal offers two types of services: tax information and personalised services. Tax Information services are offered in the co-official languages. Only specific information is provided in the co-official language. Personal services are offered in the user's preferred language whenever possible and in Spanish when this is not possible.

#### **E) Spanish National Lottery (*Loterías y Apuestas del Estado* - (LAE))**

The “Loteríasypuestas.es” web page is available in any of the co-official languages.

“Onlae.es” which is currently only available in Spanish, although there are plans to make this available in all the co-official languages in mid 2010.

#### **F) Economic-administrative court.**

Everything on the Economic-Administrative Court portal has been translated, with the exception of download documents. All the contents on the electronic site and all the navigation levels are translated into the co-official languages.

### **MINISTRY OF EQUALITY**

- **institutional printed material available to citizens in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

In 2009, the publications centre of this Ministry published 20% of its publications in the co-official language.

The Government Delegation for Gender Violence has published guides on the rights of women victims of gender violence in co-official languages, accounting for 13.3% of all titles published in 2009. The Directorate General for Equality has published informative leaflets on the Micro-Credits Programme [in co-official languages], representing 6.5% of all titles published by the Ministry in 2009.

In 2009, the Institute of Youth Affairs (INJUVE) published co-official language versions of a series of informative leaflets on the Community Programme “Youth in Action”, representing 15% of all material published by this Institute. The INJUVE Awards for Young Creators accept literary texts entered in the competition written in any of the co-official languages.

In 2009, the Women’s Institute published an informative leaflet in the co-official languages on Organic Law 3/2007, of 22 March, on effective equality between women and men. In 2008, 500,000 copies of this leaflet on the abovementioned Law were published and distributed at 3,2829 centres (Government Delegations and Sub-Delegations, Autonomous

Community Equality Departments, town/city councils, trade unions, SMEs, Chambers of Commerce and Women's associations). In 2009, a further 111,000 copies of this informative leaflet were published in the co-official languages.

The Women's Institute also collaborates with other institutions in the production of promotional and educational material published in all the co-official languages. In 2009 special mention must be made of the leaflet "*Por preguntar que no quede. 8 de marzo*" and the publication "*Tiempo de mujeres, mujeres en el tiempo*", and in collaboration with certain trade unions, and the children's map "*Para un juego de damas*" in collaboration with the Ministry of Education.

- **exterior and interior signs in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

The Gender Violence Coordination Units (based in the Government Delegations) and the Gender Violence Units (based in the Government Sub-Delegations), which all report to the Government Delegation for Gender Violence, whenever they are located in Autonomous Communities with a co-official language, have exterior and interior signs in the respective co-official languages.

- **information or publicity posters in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

All the publicity notices produced by the Ministry are produced in all the co-official languages.

- **publicity campaigns in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

All the publicity campaigns contracted by the Ministry are produced in all the co-official languages.

- **Degree of accessibility to web pages in co-official languages.**

The he Ministry of Equality (<http://www.migualdad.es/>) has a version of its web page in Spanish and in the co-official languages as far as the second navigation level.



In relation to youth matters, the general information web pages of the European Programme “Youth in Action” and the Euro-Latin American Youth Centre (*Centro Eurolatinoamericano de la Juventud* - CEULAJ) are available in the co-official languages, as well as the navigation system and resources for handling requests for information on these programmes.

The Women’s Institute is currently finalising work on versions of its web page in the co-official languages. These will soon be available for consultation.

### **MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL POLICY**

- **publicity campaigns in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

In 96.96% of this Ministry’s institutional publicity campaigns from 2006 to 2009 (32 of 33), subtitles were included in publicity spots and radio advertisements, leaflets and posters translated into the different co-official languages of Spain.

- **Degree of accessibility to web pages in co-official languages, indicating the contents.**

The Ministry’s web portal provides its contents at Level 1 (titles) in the different co-official languages of Spain. It also ensures that citizens can use these languages in their relations with this Ministry by e-mail or telephone.

### **MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND RURAL AND MARINE AFFAIRS**

- **exterior and interior signs in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

All exterior signs at the Cantabrian Hydrographic Confederation in the Basque Country are all bilingual.

- **information or publicity posters in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

In the Cantabrian Hydrographic Confederation, information notices on the execution of works in the Basque Country are bilingual.

- **Degree of accessibility to web pages in co-official languages.**

The MARM website provides information in static format in the co-official languages, and there is a legislative database where users can consult the rules of specific Autonomous Communities in a language other than Castilian, for example in Basque.

In 2008, most visits to the Ministry's web page (<http://www.marm.es>), which contains information in the official languages of Spain, as well as in English and French, were also submitted in Spanish. 97% of all visits to the portal (around 60 million in that year) were made in Spanish. Of the official languages, Basque accounted for 0.32%.

A new web site project is also underway to achieve a more harmonised integration of the contents corresponding to the departments of environment and rural and marine affairs. This will include a new system to improve the adaptation of the web page for the use of co-official languages, as well as English and French.

On the current web page of the Cantabrian Hydrographic Confederation, only the main menu has been translated.

- **staff with knowledge of official languages and their level of knowledge.**

There are 18 employees at the Cantabrian Hydrographic Confederation's headquarters in Gipuzkoa: 6 workers have advanced knowledge of Basque, 2 intermediate and 7 low. In Vizcaya, where the Confederation has 10 employees, 3 have knowledge of Basque.

## **MINISTRY OF JUSTICE**

- **standardised forms available to citizens in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

### **Government Attorneys Office**

The Ministry does not print institutional material and any material that is printed is not available to the public since its offices are not open to the public.

## **Territorial Management Office of the Basque Country**

The following forms are available to citizens at the Ministry of Justice:

- Form 790 for requesting Criminal Records, Last Wills and Death Insurance Coverage Contracts.
- Pardon request form.
- Request for Spanish Nationality by naturalisation.
- Request for Spanish Nationality by Residence.
- Request for Declaration of Personal Compensation and Recognition in accordance with the Law on Historical Memory.

This means that 70% of these forms are available in Basque.

- **institutional printed material available to citizens in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

## **Territorial Management Office of the Basque Country**

Information required at the Territorial Management Office is translated by translators at the Government Subdelegation.

- **exterior and interior signs in bilingual or co-official language versions.**

## **Government Attorneys Office**

Two of the three Government Attorneys Offices in the Basque Country have information notices in Spanish and Basque.

## **Territorial Management Office of the Basque Country**

All the notices and signs at this Office are bilingual.

- **requests received and answered in co-official languages.**

## Government Attorneys Office

The Government Attorneys Office of the Basque Country has not received any requests in Basque.

## Territorial Management Office of the Basque Country

During the period covered by the report, the Territorial Management Office in the Basque Country did not receive any verbal or written requests.

## Directorate General for Registries and Public Notaries

The statistics relating to the use and offer of Catalan/Valencian in Civil Registry documents in the Community of Valencia, according to the attached tables relating to the numbers of entries in INFOREG (computerisation of civil registries) by language or official language in the period 2008/2009, were as follows:

Autonomous Community	Entry language	Number of entries				% inscripciones				Number of entries	% entries
		Births	Marriages	Death	Foster care	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Foster care		
Basque Country	Spanish	28,208	9,358	11,153	1,013	9.3%	10.9%	10.7%	13.9%	49,732	9.9%
	Basque	1,438	193	9		0.5%	0.2%	0%		1,640	0.3%
<b>Total General</b>		<b>302,306</b>	<b>86,164</b>	<b>104,200</b>	<b>7,267</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>499,937</b>	<b>100%</b>

NUMBER OF ENTRIES IN INFOREG BY LANGUAGE (2009)

- information or publicity posters in bilingual or co-official language versions.

## Government Attorneys Office

Two of the three Government Attorneys Offices in the Basque Country have information notices in Spanish and Basque.

- **Degree of accessibility to web pages in co-official languages.**

The Ministry's web page is available in the co-official languages as far as the fourth navigation level or more, including final documents and forms in those languages.

#### **Directorate General for Registries and Public Notaries**

As regards the degree of accessibility to web pages in co-official languages, after the standard forms for filing annual financial statements were approved by Ministry of Justice Order of 28 January 2008 (Official State Gazette of 10/02/2009), modified by Order JUS/1291/2009 (Official State Gazette of 23/05/2009), the Ministry makes available to companies, employers and other entities required to file annual financial statements with the Mercantile Register, the new standard forms for filing annual financial statements, available on the Ministry of Justice portal, at the following address:

[http://www.mjusticia.es/cs/Satellite?c=OrgPaginaREG&cid=1080215934336&pagename=Portal\\_del\\_ciudadano%2FOrgPaginaREG%2FTpl\\_OrgPaginaREG](http://www.mjusticia.es/cs/Satellite?c=OrgPaginaREG&cid=1080215934336&pagename=Portal_del_ciudadano%2FOrgPaginaREG%2FTpl_OrgPaginaREG)

Also, the Annexes to the Resolution of 25 May 2009 issued by the Directorate General for Registries and Public Notaries and published in Official State Gazette number 129, of 28 May 2009, include the standard forms for filing annual financial statements in the other official languages. Annex II contains the Basque version in PDF format.

- **staff with knowledge of official languages and their level of knowledge.**

#### **Government Attorneys Office**

Of the 15 employees, 4 have knowledge of Basque (3 elementary knowledge and 1 advanced knowledge).

Citizens are attended in all the official languages, and all personnel have been given the chance to attend the corresponding co-official language courses offered by Government Delegations.

## **Territorial Management Office of the Basque Country**

Two public employees at the Territorial Management Office regularly attend Basque language courses organised by the Government Subdelegation. Of these, one employee has an advanced spoken and written level of Basque and the other an intermediate level. As a result, the new office is able to attend citizens in Basque.

**sub-paragraph 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.

**sub-paragraph 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, on the Legal Regime of Public Administration and the Common Administrative Procedure, the use of Spanish is obligatory in proceedings conducted by the General State Administration.

Proceedings will only be conducted in Basque if the persons who contact the Administration do so in Basque. If several parties are involved in the proceedings and a dispute arises regarding the languages spoken, the proceedings will be conducted in Spanish, although any documents or statements required by the parties will be issued in the language of their choice.

**Paragraph 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:

**sub-paragraph a)** the use of regional or minority languages within the framework of the regional or local authority;

These provisions are generally complied with by the Administration in the Basque Country and the “foral” and municipal authorities, although some complaints have been received in relation to non-compliances.

Where the regional authorities are concerned, most non-compliances concern the regional police force (*Ertzaintza*) and the health service (*Osakidetza*).

Most of these non-compliances are due to the fact that the staff in these two departments lack the necessary command of Basque, although the regional authorities are working to increase the linguistic proficiency of staff and the use of Basque by organising training courses.

In the case of the municipal authorities, the sociolinguistic situation varies greatly from one place to another, as does the linguistic proficiency of local staff. Although attention in Basque is guaranteed in certain municipalities, this is not the case in others where, in terms of verbal communication, there are shortcomings in the service provided to Basque-speaking citizens.

In 2006, the Vice-Ministry of Language Policy created a service (ELEBIDE) to protect the linguistic rights of citizens. Its function is to channel complaints, enquiries and suggestions from citizens on the use of Basque.

These services are offered on the following channels: the “012” telephone line; and the web site [www.euskadi.net/elebide](http://www.euskadi.net/elebide).

In 2006, the ELEBIDE service received more than 100 complaints, enquiries and suggestions; in 2007, it received 231; and in 2008, 305 incidents were registered. Therefore, compared with previous years’ data, public demand for this service has increased by 25%.

The campaign to promote the ELEBIDE service was launched on 23 April 2008, with three objectives: firstly, to promote social awareness of linguistic rights; secondly, to bring the ELEBIDE service closer to society; and thirdly, to show the channels for accessing this service.

**sub-paragraph b:** the possibility for users of regional or minority languages to submit oral or written applications in these languages;

Articles 5.2. a), 6.1 and 9.1 of Basque Basic Law 10/1982, of 24 November, on the Normalisation of the Use of Basque, secure the fundamental linguistic right of conducting relations in Basque or Spanish orally and/or in writing with the Administration and any body or organisation established in the Autonomous Community.

In some cases, difficulties arise in asserting this right when trying to communicate verbally in Basque owing to the lack of language training among civil servants.

**sub-paragraph c:** the publication by regional authorities of their official documents also in the relevant regional or minority languages;

Article 8.1 of Basque Law 10/1982 stipulates that every legislative provision or official decision adopted by public authorities 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 Autonomous Community of the Basque Country to be bilingual.

**sub-paragraph d:** the publication by local authorities of their official documents also in the relevant regional or minority languages;

See the comments in section c)

**sub-paragraph 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:

*“Basque and Spanish shall be the official languages of the Basque Parliament (Legebiltzarra), and may be used indistinctly. The official publications of the Parliament shall be bilingual.”*

**sub-paragraph 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 “foral” assemblies and local councils are free to speak in Basque or Spanish.

Article 86 of State Royal Decree 2568/1986, of 28 November, 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 Spanish 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. Spanish or the co-official language of the particular Autonomous Community may be used in debates without distinction.”*

**sub-paragraph g:** the use or adoption, if necessary in conjunction with the name in the official language(s), of traditional or 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 determined by the Government, the “foral” authorities of historic territories or 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, whenever the names differ significantly, both shall have official status.

**PARAGRAPH 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:

**sub-paragraph 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 use of both official languages must be guaranteed in relations with consumers and users.

Decree 123/2008 was approved in July 2008 to guarantee the language rights of consumers and users.

**sub-paragraph b):** to allow users of regional or minority languages to submit a request and receive a reply in these languages; or

Articles 5.2.a), 6.1 and 9.1 of Basic Basque Law 10/1982, on the normalisation of the use of Basque, and Articles 37.b) and 38.3 of Basque Law 6/2003, on the status of

consumers and users, guarantee citizens' right to submit applications or requests in Basque at all times.

**Paragraph 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:

**sub-paragraph a:** translation or interpretation as may be required;

Translation of documents is arranged at the request of the persons concerned.

Article 36 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 contact General State Administration agencies based in the Autonomous Community may use the co-official language. If the proceedings are conducted in Spanish, any documents required by the interested parties will be issued in the language of their choice, and the administration covering the cost of the translation.

Under Article 36.3 of the law, the investigating public authority is required to translate into Spanish any documents or files, or parts of same, which must be valid outside the Autonomous Community, as well as any documents intended for the parties, whenever these are expressly requested.

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.

In this sense, special mention must be made of Decree 88/2009, of 21 April, on the authorisation of sworn translators and interpreters. This Decree aims to regulate the professional authorisation of persons to work as sworn translators or interpreters from Basque to other languages and from other languages to Basque, and to create a register of professionals authorised to work in this profession.

**sub-paragraph b:** recruitment and, where necessary, training of the officials and other public service employees required;

The Basque Government and the “foral” and local authorities guarantee the recruitment of staff with knowledge of Basque. In some cases, knowledge of Basque is obligatory due to the specific local sociolinguistic context, while on other occasions it is considered to be an advantage.

The legal basis for this is established in Basque Basic Law 10/1982, on the normalisation of the use of Basque, 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 Basque in the regional public administration.

The plans to promote the use of Basque were launched in 2007 in most departments of the Basque Government and regional entities, and affect three areas: public services; areas classified as bilingual at the end of the plan; and workers who, despite not being bilingual, wish to accredit the obligatory linguistic profile and participate in the project.

In compliance with Decree 86/1997, the Government Council of 1 July 2008 approved the Basque Government’s Basque Language Plan for the Fourth Planning Period (2008-2012). In this plan, special importance is attributed to the criteria governing the use of official languages. The Plan includes the following new elements: it is based on the use of the language (each worker communicates at least once in Basque); a larger number of workers participate; the methodology changes and the importance of the organisational structure is emphasized.

In the first year of each planning period, all the Public Administrations must design and approve their plans to promote the use of Basque. For this purpose, the Vice-Ministry for Language Policy presented the criteria and bases used to develop the Basque Government’s Plan on the Use of the Basque Language to all the Public Administrations. These criteria and bases are completely flexible, allowing each Public Administration to decide how it wishes to comply with them and adapt them to its requirements.

In 2008, a communication campaign was launched in Basque Government departments and in Autonomous Community entities to provide information on the 4<sup>th</sup> Planning Period. Many workers participated in this campaign. The main slogan was: *Puestos a elegir, prefiero en euskera* (“If I have to choose, I prefer Basque”).

Most of the regional departments and entities approved the plan on the use of the Basque language corresponding to the 4th Planning Period.

Decree 128/2007, of 31 August, established the regulations that must be complied with by the Regional Ministry of Culture when issuing reports on the procedure for approving general provisions. The Department of Culture is responsible for drafting mandatory reports on general provisions proposed by the Basque Government. These reports must be issued within a maximum of one month and their purpose is to evaluate the impact that proposed regulations will have on the normalisation of the use of Basque, and to analyse compliance of these proposed regulations with language regulations.

Since the entry into force of Decree 128/2007, of 31 August, as at 31 December 2008, 187 reports had been issued in response to requests submitted by the different governmental departments.

**sub-paragraph 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 Regional Administration and the “foral” and local authorities, the question of the mobility of civil servants does not arise since Basque has official status in the entire Basque region.

**Paragraph 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 of family names in Basque by citizens is guaranteed and there are no obstacles to prevent them from doing so.

The National Law on the Civil Registry allows interested parties to change their first name for an onomastic equivalent in another official language of Spain.

#### **APPLICATION OF ARTICLE 11. MEDIA.**

**Paragraph 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 independent and autonomy of the media:

The Basic Law on normalisation of the use of Basque, approved by the Basque Parliament in 1982, includes a section on means for guaranteeing the use and presence of the language in the media. More specifically, the aforementioned Law guarantees all citizens the right to be informed by the media in both Basque and Spanish. To guarantee this right, the Basque Government was urged to take steps to encourage the presence of Basque in the media. Not only was it to increase the presence of Basque, but also gradually balance the use of both official languages.

In 1984, the Basque Government for the first time issued rules providing for the award of subsidies to Basque-language magazines. Since then, the Basque Government has renewed these subsidies. The subsidies have changed over the years both in size and in terms and in terms of their objectives, requirements and qualifying criteria. In 2006, for example, a total of 4,750,000 euros was earmarked for the consolidation, development and normalisation of Basque-language media. From 2006 to 2009, the amounts of these subsidies have increased; in 2009, 5,725,000 euros were earmarked for these subsidies (12% more than in 2006). The following table presents a summary:

Year	Amount of subsidies (€)	Number of requests presented
2006	4,750,000	108
2007	5,575,000	119
2008	5,575,000	119
2009	5,725,000	126

The following projects receive subsidies under this programme:

**1. Daily printed press entirely in Basque.**

**a) Daily newspapers entirely in Basque circulated throughout the Basque Country.**

**b) Daily newspapers entirely in Basque circulated in a particular municipality or district.**

**2. Magazines printed entirely in Basque.**

- a) general news or specialist magazines (philosophy, science, music, nature, for children and young people, etc.), circulated throughout the Basque Country.
- b) general news magazines circulated in a particular municipality or district.

**3. Daily newspapers written mainly in Castilian.**

- a) supplements entirely in Basque and circulated with daily newspapers written mainly in Castilian.
- b) reference pages in Basque, corresponding to dailies that mainly use Spanish. In this case, applicants must publish a weekly minimum equivalent to twelve standard pages in Basque in the sections on society, politics, world, economy, sports and culture. This information in Basque must contain relevant information and mainly consist of articles, reports, interviews and analyses/comments that contribute added value on the part of the newspaper. In terms of the required minimum, this shall not include local information pages in which the applicant must nevertheless guarantee the presence of Basque. The presence – in quantitative and qualitative terms – of Basque on front-pages and back-pages of the newspaper will be valued. In the case of regional editions of national dailies, a minimum of four pages of contents shall be in Basque per week.

4. Duly authorised radio stations broadcasting partly or entirely in Basque.

5. Television channels broadcasting partly or entirely in Basque.

6. On-line newspapers and magazines and news agencies which publish news entirely in Basque.

**sub-paragraph a, i):** to the extent that radio and television carry out a public service mission: to ensure the creation of at least one radio station and one television channel in the regional or minority languages

The public-service radio-television broadcaster *Radio Televisión Vasca* (EITB) broadcasts on four channels. EITB broadcasts whole programmes in Basque on its television channels ETB-1 and ETB-2. Also, in accordance with the programme contract, ETB-4 is expected to start broadcasting in 2009, with identical broadcasting times percentage-wise in Basque and Spanish.

In terms of radio-broadcasting, EITB broadcasts whole programmes in Basque on its generalist radio channel (*Euskadi Irratia*). It also has a radio channel specifically for children and young people (*Euskadi Gaztea*), which broadcasts entirely in Basque and a music radio channel in Basque and Spanish (*EITB-Musika*).

### **Local television**

As mentioned earlier in this report, existing regulations governing local digital television have adopted a bilingual model, adapted to the sociolinguistic situation of each catchment area (the catchment areas for digital local television are defined by central government) and encourage the broadcasting of whole programmes in Basque.

Based on generally applicable minimum criteria, quotas are assigned in keeping with the sociolinguistic characteristics of each area. The Basque Autonomous Community 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.

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 Basque and promote the use of Basque as the main language in their programmes. For this purpose, in the allocation procedure the use of Basque shall be favoured in accordance with criteria that positively value the presence of Basque above the required minimum and, in particular, full broadcasts in Basque.



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 larger the bilingual population of a local area. In this respect, only Donostia-San Sebastián City Council has been awarded a license to directly manage the local analogue television service.

Both publicly and privately run channels are required to broadcast their programme quota in Basque between 7 am and midnight. And in prime time, the percentage of programme hours in Basque must be at least equivalent to the percentage of Basque-speakers in the local population.

Programmes in Basque may be introduced gradually. Television channels run by directly local authorities in areas with fewer than 25% of Basque-speakers must guarantee a minimum of 25% of their air time in Basque from the start of the licensing period and build that up to at least 50% by the end of the 7-year period. Where Basque-speakers number 25% of the local population or more, television channels must provide 50% of their programmes in Basque from the start and build up to the prescribed percentage by the end of the seven years where applicable.

In short, the approved regulations guarantee the presence of the Basque language on all local television channels to a greater or lesser extent.

**Radio-broadcasting:**

Public licensees will ensure a presence of Basque that is at least proportional to the total percentages calculated for each Municipality in the latest Basque Statistics Yearbook, published by Eustat.

<p><b>sub-paragraph b, i):</b> to encourage and/or facilitate the creation of at least one radio station in the regional or minority languages;</p>
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**Radio-broadcasting:**

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. This renewal was applied in keeping with Article 114 of Law 53/2002, of 30 December, on fiscal, administrative and social measures.

Current regulations establish the need to value the balanced use of both official languages in the Autonomous Community of the Basque Country in relation to the award of licenses.

Additionally, Royal Decree 964/2006, of 1 September, approved the Spanish national technical plan for VHF radio broadcasting. Under this technical plan, a total of 34 frequencies must be licensed by the Basque Autonomous Community.

**sub-paragraph c, i)** to encourage and/or facilitate the creation of at least one television channel in the regional or minority languages;

According to Decree 190/2006, of 3 October, which regulates local terrestrial television services, Basque must occupy a minimum of 20% of programming time on local television channels managed by private companies, regardless of the sociolinguistic structure of the area. In catchment areas that exceed this percentage, the percentage of programmes in Basque must be equivalent to the percentage of bilinguals in the corresponding service area. This index will increase by the corresponding percentage according to the offer presented by the licensee in the bidding process, and broadcasts may even be entirely in Basque.

However, it establishes the following transitory regime: television channels run by private concerns in areas with fewer than 25% of Basque-speakers must broadcast at least 20% of their air time in Basque from the start of the licensing period and built up to the prescribed percentage by the end of that percentage (i.e. at least 70% of 25% of their programmes) in Basque from the outset and fully comply with their quota by the end of the initial 7-year period.

In 2007, licenses were awarded for the provision of local terrestrial television services in accordance with the abovementioned criteria. A total of 31 television channel licenses were awarded. These channels have undertaken to comply with the established requirements regarding language.

This ensures that in each of the 15 areas at least one local television channel will broadcast entirely in Basque and the presence of Basque will be guaranteed on all channels to a greater or lesser extent.

None of the national private television channels (Antena 3, Cuatro, Tele 5, La Sexta, Canal +, etc.) broadcast in Basque.

There are no regional private television channels.

<p><b>sub-paragraph d:</b> to encourage and/or facilitate the production and distribution of audio and audiovisual works in the regional or minority languages;</p>
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During 2006, 2007 and 2008, various types of aid have been offered to support audiovisual creation, direction and production, with a total investment of 4,971,000.00 euros.

Aid for the promotion and publicity of fictional and animated feature films and documentaries, initiated in 2007, amounted to 590,000.00 euros in 2007 and 2008.

Lastly, a line of subsidies launched in 2007 for the creation and production of audiovisual contents in new media amounted to 60,000 euros in the last two years.

In 2008, EITB signed a four-year collaboration agreement with IBAIA (Association of Independent Producers of the Basque Country) and EPV/APV (Association of Basque Producers) to support Basque independent audiovisual production. The main objectives of the agreement are: "To support the normalisation of the Basque language through the creation, production and release of works in Basque". This agreement replaces the previous three-year agreement signed in 2005.

There is also collaboration with ONCE (the National Organisation for the Blind) to give blind people access to works in Basque language. The latest initiative in this regard was an agreement signed in 2006 with ONCE to give blind people access to works of Basque literature in audio format. The agreement envisages the publication of 235 copies.

**sub-paragraph e i):** to encourage and/or facilitate the creation and/or maintenance of at least one newspaper in the regional or minority languages;

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 the period 2006-2008, this newspaper received 4,752,695.00 € in aid.

Year	Subsidy granted
2006	1,526,000.00 €
2007	1,609,996.00 €
2008	1,616,699.00 €
Total	4,752,695.00 €

Under the subsidy arrangements referred to earlier, subsidies awarded to dailies written entirely in Basque, both daily newspapers circulated throughout the Basque Country and those circulated in specific municipalities or districts, in the period 2006-2008 totalled 7,858,640.00 €.

Year	Subsidy granted
2006	1,848,200.00 €
2007	2,003,480.00 €
2008	2,003,480.00 €
2009	2,003,480.00 €
Total	7,858,640.00 €

**sub-paragraph f, i):** to apply the existing measures for financial assistance also to audiovisual productions in the regional or minority languages;

The calls for applications for financial aid for audiovisual production continued in 2006 and 2007. Under this programme, repayable interest-free loans and loans to finance contracts are granted, in a global annual amount that has remained steady at 8,235,000 euros.

In 2008, the system regulating the funding of audiovisual production in the Basque Autonomous Community was modified.

**sub-paragraph g:** to support the training of journalists and other staff for media using regional or minority languages.

The journalist training measures adopted fall under the subsidy arrangements for media in Basque mentioned previously.

Furthermore, the University of the Basque Country offers Journalism courses entirely in Basque.

**Paragraph 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.

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.

**Paragraph 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.

This has already been mentioned above.

#### **APPLICATION OF ARTICLE 12. CULTURAL ACTIVITIES AND FACILITIES.**

**Paragraph 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:

**sub-paragraph 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 Regional Ministry of Culture of the Basque Government organises the annual “Euskadi” Literature Prizes. Two of the four prize categories (general literature in Basque and literature in Basque for children and teenagers) are for the best creative literary works published during the preceding year.

Grants are also offered every year to promote publishing in Basque in 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 Regional Ministry of Culture is also using these awards to encourage the creation, production and dissemination of literary works written in Basque through incentives in the scoring process, which determine whether entries should receive subsidies or not, and if so, how much should be allocated.

The Library Service promotes the use of Basque in public life in the following ways:

- Catalogue of bilingual authorities. The public libraries' bibliographical catalogues comprise information on Basque authors and works.
- General support. An annual consignment of about 350 books in Basque is sent to all libraries.
  - The Basque Vice-Ministry for Language Policy (VPL) co-operates in the financial and other fields with the main cultural bodies operating in the area of Basque language and culture, in order to compile, normalise, promote and disseminate the Basque language and culture in the Basque Country and elsewhere, concluding periodical contracts for subsidies to enable these organisations to work in the aforementioned fields. The Basque Government collaborates with the following bodies:
    - EIZIE: Association of Basque Translators and Interpreters
    - EIE: Basque Writers' Association
    - ASMOZ Foundation
    - TOPAGUNEA: Basque Associations Federation
    - UNESCO Etxea
    - Euskaltzaindia: Royal Academy of the Basque Language
    - EHBE: Bertsolaris Association of the Basque Country
    - Labayru Ikastetxea/Labayru Institute: Centre for research into Basque culture.
    - The Regional Ministry of Culture has promoted the knowledge of the use of Basque abroad mainly through participation in language fairs and launching readers' networks in universities outside the Basque Country.

The Ministry of Culture carries out the following actions:

## Promotion of Film and Audiovisual Production

### Applicable legislation currently in force

Article 36 of Law 55/2007, of 28 December, on Cinema, establishes the following:

“In order to promote and protect the use of the co-official languages other than Spanish in film and audiovisual production, promoting the cultural plurality of Spain and equal opportunities of the own languages of each territory in audiovisual expression and dissemination, a fund of aid or specific credits shall be established that shall be transferred in their entirety to the competent Bodies of the Autonomous Communities that shall manage them in accordance with their responsibilities. This State contribution, based on the principle of co-responsibility, shall be assigned annually in the General State Budgets and shall be used for the promotion, distribution, exhibition and promotion of the Cinematographic and Audiovisual Industry in the aforementioned languages”.

Additional Provision Six of the Law on Cinema, regulating agreements to promote cinematographic and audiovisual production in co-official languages other than Spanish, states as follows:

“Through such agreements, the Ministry of Culture shall determine the credits envisaged in Article 36 of the Law, either annually equivalent to the total contributions that the Community in question has assigned in the preceding year to support and promote audiovisual production, distribution and promotion in a co-official language other than Spanish. The allowance received by each Autonomous Community shall not be more than 50% of the total aid received by audiovisual companies residing in the Community from the *Instituto de la Cinematografía y de las Artes Audiovisuales* (Cinematographic and Audiovisual Arts Institute - ICAA) in the preceding year.

Article 19.3 of Royal Decree 2062/2008, of 12 December, implementing Law 55/2007 on Cinema, regulates Article 36 above.

### Action taken in this regard



General State Budget for 2008 included 2,500,000 € in the budget of the Cinematographic and Audiovisual Arts Institute (ICAA) of the Ministry of Culture for this purpose. The amount of 126,000 € was transferred to the Basque Country.

2009 General State Budget allocated 10,500,000 € to the budget of the Cinematographic and Audiovisual Arts Institute (ICAA) of the Ministry of Culture for this purpose; the distribution of this amount is currently being arranged, and will be distributed once the corresponding agreements have been approved and signed by the parties.

Independently of the provisions contained in the Law on Cinema, Royal Decree 526/2002, of 14 December, established facilities for access to aid to finance feature films for producers with films originally in a co-official language other than Spanish. This aid has been granted ever since 2003.

### **Promotion of Books, Reading and Spanish Literature**

The Ministry awards competitive grants. The terms and conditions applicable to these grants indicate that they are open to all the country's co-official languages and that their aim is to encourage private inter-communication among the different cultures of Spain. Representatives of business associations or regional language Academies sometimes belong to the evaluation committees:

- *Aid to non-profit-making companies and institutions that publish cultural periodicals written in any co-official language of Spain.* The purpose of this aid is to distribute free cultural magazines in the different official languages of Spain in Spanish libraries and cultural centres abroad. Annual subsidised publications include magazines published in co-official languages.
  
- *Aid to promote reading and the dissemination of Spanish literature,* through activities that promote common Spanish culture in both Spain and abroad through congresses, seminars, etc., participation in and organisation of commemorations and centenary celebrations – especially in honour of writers -, the promotion of reading and

the use of public libraries. Annual subsidised publications include magazines published in co-official languages.

- *Aid for the publication of literary works in any co-official language of Spain.* This aid programme subsidises publishing projects in the country's co-official languages, works of Spanish culture, of national and international projection, that help enrich our common bibliographic heritage, with the dual purpose of increasing the resources of public libraries in Spain and promoting and fostering cultural communication and cohesion among the Autonomous Communities, creating common bibliographic resources in all public libraries.

### **National Literature Prizes**

Representatives of the respective co-official language academies participate in the selection of the National Literature Prizes awarded by the Ministry of Culture. The terms and conditions applicable to all the Prizes stipulate that works and authors in any of the languages used in Spain can be nominated. Many of these Prizes have been awarded to works written and authors writing in languages other than Spanish.

### **Promotion of Performing Arts and Music**

In the period 2006-2008, the Directorate General for the National Institute of Performing Arts and Music (INAEM) adopted a policy geared to stimulating expression in the co-official languages in its aid programmes for initiatives to promote, develop and conserve theatres and circuses and theatre and circus communication.

This is established by the resolutions of the National Institute of Performing Arts and Music of 26 December 2005, 26 February 2007 and 8 February 2008, under which aid is awarded to programmes to promote, develop and conserve theatres and circuses and theatre and circus communication in 2006, 2007 and 2008, respectively.

In this sense, the established requirements for participating in the national theatre promotion programme are more flexible if the theatre performances are only made in one of the official languages other than Spanish. This flexibilisation consists in excluding two

compulsory requirements for other applicants: firstly, that planned tours must visit at least three Autonomous Communities; and secondly, that at least 40% of performances must be given outside the Autonomous Community in which the applicant has its registered office.

**sub-paragraph 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 awards grants for the publication of translations of literary works written originally in Basque. In 2008, a total of 22 translations were subsidised, at a cost of 77,023.84 euros.

The soundtracks of all films made originally in Basque are translated at least into Spanish.

**sub-paragraph 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 for Language Policy (VPL) has concluded annual agreements with the EIZIE Association of Basque translators and interpreters for the translation of the so-called "Literatura Unibertsala" (universal literature) collection into Basque. Under these agreements, all the major works of world literature have been translated into Basque (136 books).

In 2008, as in previous years, a prize of 18,000 euros was awarded by a panel of experts to the best Basque literary translation published in book form over the preceding year.

And one of the four "Euskadi" Literary Prizes is awarded to the best translation into Basque of a work of literature published in the previous year.

The system of grants to promote publishing in Basque includes the purchase of a limited number of copies of each work, which are distributed to libraries in the Autonomous Community.

Another annual grant programme is geared to encouraging premieres of feature films to be dubbed or subtitled in Basque and to ensuring that video clubs, bookshops and other commercial circuits for audiovisual productions are stocked with video cassettes and DVDs dubbed or subtitled in Basque. Between 2006 and 2008, a total of 2,904,719 euros was earmarked to subsidise the premieres of 38 movies and the production of 70 DVDs with soundtracks in Basque.

The Ministry of Culture carries out the following actions:

### **1. Translation of published works**

The Ministry of Culture notifies annual aid for translation:

- *Aid for the translation and publication of literary or scientific works by Spanish authors in any foreign language*, written originally and published in any of the official languages in Spain. This aid is geared to disseminating and promoting Spanish culture abroad. This aid is open to any Spanish work written in a.
  
- *Aid for the translation of works written in any co-official language of Spain into other co-official languages of Spain*, originally written and published in any of the languages in Spain. The objective is to disseminate and promote the different co-official languages of Spanish culture in Spain. This aid is open to any Spanish work written in a co-official language.

**sub-paragraph 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 Regional Ministry of Culture of the Basque Government 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 Regional Ministry includes the use of Basque among the criteria for granting aid under all its programmes to support and subsidise cultural projects involving language.

The Vice-Ministry for Language Policy grants annual subsidies to private bodies for the promotion, dissemination and normalisation of Basque in their activities, e.g. leisure, sport and cultural activities for children and young people. A total of 1,339,000 euros was earmarked for such aid in 2009.

The Ministry of Culture carries out the following actions:

### **1. Dissemination of information on web pages**

The Ministry of Culture, the National Library and the *Museo Nacional Centro de Arte Reina Sofía* offer information in the co-official languages on their respective web pages.

The National Library also has a channel on YouTube in which all videos have transcriptions into the State's different co-official languages.

### **2. Dissemination of information through other informative material**

#### **2.1 Temporary exhibitions**

In the temporary exhibitions organised by the Ministry of Culture, through the Subdirectorate General for the Promotion of Fine Arts, in national museums managed exclusively by the Ministry in Autonomous Communities with co-official languages, room information (information plaques, explanatory texts, etc.) and material to promote the exhibition (brochures, posters, newspaper advertisements, etc.) are produced in the two official languages of the Autonomous Community.

In other exhibitions staged in Autonomous Communities with co-official languages in which the Subdirectorate General for the Promotion of Fine Arts collaborates with other institutions, both languages are also normally used in exhibition material.

Prado National Museum

The Prado Museum has produced promotional material in the different co-official languages in Spain. This material consists of a translated map available to visitors at information points located at the Museum's entrances. The numbers of copies produced in Basque are indicated below:

2008:

- 2,500 copies.

2007:

- 7,000 copies.

2006:

- 1,000 copies.

There are plans to continue translating the map in the future, as established in the Prado's Action Plan for 2009-2012, as one of the objectives to be developed by the Visitors Information Department.

#### Museo Nacional Centro de Arte Reina Sofía (MNCARS)

The Museo Nacional Centro de Arte Reina Sofía (MNCARS) plans to translate general information on the material (e.g. leaflets on the permanent collection, maps and general museum information) as soon as possible into the other co-official languages of Spain.

#### Spanish Cultural Heritage Institute

The Spanish Cultural Heritage Institute (IPCE), in addition to translating the main contents of its web page, will also adopt this multilingual approach by gradually translating some of the publications in the its Publishing Programme over the coming years.

#### **Budget of the Ministry of Culture in 2006-2008 for promoting culture in co-official languages.**

Nominative subsidies envisaged in the respective Laws on the General State Budget:

<b>NOMINATIVE</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>
Asociación International Center for	-	300,000	-	-

Lexicography and language planning (Basque-English Dictionary)				
translation of classics into Basque)	-	400,000	400,000	-

Competitive grants awarded to non-profit institutions and enterprises, cultural magazine publishers, written in co-official languages other than Spanish:

Year	AMOUNT CO-OFFICIAL LANG.	BASQUE LANGUAGE
2006	93,692	6,100
2007	139,232	4,800
2008	142,330	4,800
2009	153,820	4,000

Competitive grants awarded to promote the publication of Spanish books written in co-official languages other than Spanish:

Year	AMOUNT CO-OFFICIAL LANG.	BASQUE LANGUAGE
2006	839,078	47,222
2007	199,946	20,903
2008	312,699	19,125
2009	192,296	11,539.5

Competitive grants awarded to promote the translation and publication of works by Spanish authors to co-official languages in Spain.

Year	AMOUNT CO-OFFICIAL LANG.	BASQUE LANGUAGE
2006	81,821.90	12,814.5
2007	43,551.35	16,402.49
2008	49,998.99	23,301.44
2009	32,364.60	16,586.4

Grants to promote Spanish culture and books through the translation and publication in foreign languages of literary or scientific works written and published in Spanish.

Año	IMPORTE LENG. COOF	LENGUA EUSKERA
2008	765,000 €	9,077 €

Translation of text in table:

Año= Year

IMPORTE LENG. COOF = AMOUNT CO-OFFICIAL LANG.

LENGUA EUSKERA = BASQUE LANGUAGE

Fund to support cinematographic production in co-official languages, transfers calculated applying the principle of co-responsibility and legally articulated through agreements with the Autonomous Communities. In 2009, such transfers amounted to:

- Basque Country: 738,420 €

**sub-paragraph 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;

Whenever public authorities in the Basque Country organise or support cultural activities, they include, as one of the characteristics of posts within the organisation, the so-called "linguistic profile", which defines the command of Basque required for the post in question.

**sub-paragraph 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 adopt different measures to facilitate and encourage citizen participation in cultural services and programmes, without these being aimed specifically at Basque-speakers. All such activities must at least be conducted in Basque.

**sub-paragraph 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 Vice-Ministry for Language Policy collaborates in the research and normalisation of literary production in the different varieties of Basque.

The Ministry of Culture carries out the following actions:

### **1. Deposit of published works**

The National Library is the depository of works published in any language in Spain.

### **2. Reference collections**

The National Library has reference collections on different subjects in all the co-official languages of the country.

**sub-paragraph 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](http://www.euskadi.net/euskalterm)), which was developed in 1987 by 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, which is now the competent body in the field of terminology.

In March 2006, the Vice-Ministry for Language Policy and the IVAP signed an agreement to update and complete the EUSKALTERM Public Terminology Bank. Later, in September of the same year, the Basque Government signed another two-year agreement with UZEI to carry out these functions.

The contract signed with UZEI includes the following work: Dictionary of Electronics and Micro-electronics; Data Protection Dictionary; Dictionary of Professions; Metallurgy Dictionary; Trade and Marketing Dictionary; Dictionary of Public Finance; Occupational Safety Dictionary; Banking Dictionary; Collective Bargaining Dictionary; Dictionary of Administrative Terms; and an Elections Dictionary.

The Vice-Ministry of Linguistic Policy has also organised and coordinated different technical committees during the legislature to analyse existing terminological dictionaries: Tourism Dictionary; Furniture Dictionary; Clothes Stores Dictionary; Electricity Stores Dictionary; Personal Image, Hairdressing and Aesthetics Dictionary; Plumbing Dictionary; Footwear Dictionary; Environment Dictionary; Office Materials Dictionary; Hypermarket Products Dictionary; Sports Material Dictionary; Dictionary of Shopping Centre Signs; Image, Audiovisual and Sound Dictionary; Socio-linguistic Dictionary; Dictionary of Professions; Dictionary of Signs and Notices; Database Dictionary; and Local Administration Dictionary.

The Special Terminology Committee of the Advisory Board on the Basque Language has also approved 21 dictionaries: Dictionary of Restaurants, Bars and Cafés; Dictionary of Hypermarket Products; Dictionary of Sports Material; Dictionary of Shopping Centre Signs; Dictionary of Office Material; Dictionary of Clothes Stores; Dictionary of Footwear; Dictionary of Personal Image, Hairdressing and Aesthetics; Dictionary of Electricity Stores; Dictionary of Furniture; Dictionary of Plumbing; Dictionary of Tourism; Dictionary of Signs and Notices; Dictionary of Professions; Dictionary of Abbreviations; Dictionary of Environment; Socio-linguistic Dictionary; Office Systems Dictionary; Dictionary on Images, Audiovisuals and Sound; Dictionary of the Local Administration; and Dictionary of Data Protection.

The Special Terminology Committee of the Advisory Board on the Basque Language has analysed the International Classification of Function, Disability and Health (ICF) in relation to terminology.

The Basque Government has its own Official Translation Service (IZO), which provides translation and interpreting services in both directions between Basque and Spanish for government departments and citizens. The Official Translation Service (IZO) is not only a public service but also the regional agency responsible for guaranteeing the accuracy and legal equivalence of translations between Basque and Spanish. It is also the centralising authority responsible for co-ordinating the work of translation between Basque and Spanish within the Administration of the Basque Autonomous Community.

As indicated previously, on 21 April 2009 the Basque Government approved Decree 88 on the authorisation of sworn translators and interpreters. This Decree aims to regulate the professional qualifications required for persons to work as sworn translators or interpreters from Basque into other languages and from other languages into Basque, and to create a register of professionals authorised to work in this profession.

**Paragraph 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 Basque Centres or *Euskal Etxeak* collaborate with HABE in the organisation of Basque language courses, as well as activities related with Basque culture and language.

<b>EUSKAL ETXEAK</b>		<b>2006/2007</b>	
	<b>Teachers</b>	<b>Students</b>	<b>Subsidy</b>
Barcelona	5	180	21,040.00 €
Madrid	4	145	19,070.00 €
Murcia	3	39	3,300.00 €
Palma de Mallorca	2	62	5,180.00 €
Valencia	1	16	2,260.00 €
Valladolid	1	16	2,210.00 €
<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>53,060.00 €</b>

<b>EUSKAL ETXEAK</b>		<b>2007/2008</b>	
	<b>Teachers</b>	<b>Students</b>	<b>Subsidy</b>
Barcelona	5	134	22,120.00 €

Madrid	3	141	19,320.00 €
Murcia	3	26	3,300.00 €
Palma de Mallorca	2	62	5,525.00 €
Valencia	1	34	3,910.00 €
Valladolid	1	17	2,340.00 €
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>56,515.00 €</b>

EUSKAL ETXEAK	2008/2009		
	Teachers	Students	Subsidy
Barcelona	7	141	24,223.50 €
Madrid	3	146	22,648.50 €
Murcia	2	21	3,307.50 €
Palma de Mallorca	2	34	4,861.50 €
Valencia	1	37	3,097.50 €
Valladolid	1	16	2,247.00 €
<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>60,385.50 €</b>

In addition to these courses, Basque language and culture classes are also provided under an agreement signed between the Vice-Ministry for Language Policy and the respective universities, at the Complutense University in Madrid, the University of Valencia, the Autonomous University of Barcelona, the University of Barcelona and the Spanish Open University (UNED).

**Paragraph 3:** The Parties undertake to make appropriate provision, in pursuing their cultural policy abroad, for regional and minority languages and the cultures they reflect.

Basque Parliament Law 3/2007, of 20 April, created the *Instituto Vasco Etxepare Euskal Institutua* (Basque Institute).

- The Etxepare Basque Institute's main mission is to disseminate and promote the Basque language and culture the world over. It therefore takes onboard the linguistic and cultural work previously carried out by different Basque Government authorities, and at the same time develops new programmes and activities in order to fulfil its mission. It has the following specific objectives:
  - Promote worldwide the teaching, study and use of the Basque language, respecting the contributions of all communities sharing its use, favouring and

fostering its international recognition and advocating all measures and actions helping to spread and improve the quality of these activities.

- Contribute to worldwide dissemination of the Basque culture in all its forms and languages.
  - Bring our country's reality to groups of Basque speakers the world over and to places where the existence of Basque communities or historical cultural or commercial relations so advise.
- The Regional Ministry of Culture of the Administration of the Basque Country awards annual grants for the international promotion of Basque publications, particularly those written in Basque; the purpose of these grants is to ensure the representation of authors, publishers and translators at international book fairs, particularly the Frankfurt book fair, and other promotional activities.
  - A similar annual grant is awarded to guarantee the presence at international music festivals of composers and publishers producing pieces of music, with or without lyrics and whether or not Basque is used.
  - Further annual grants are also provided to promote the attendance at international film festivals of authors and producers of documentary, fictional and cartoon films with soundtracks in Basque. Another programme aims to promote international distribution of the best short films produced in the Autonomous Community.
  - Similarly, the Vice-Ministry for Language Policy (VPL) implements a policy of subsidising Basque cultural agencies running programmes to publicise Basque culture abroad.
  - The main channels used by 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 Basque-speaking area.

The VPL has attended the most important language fairs in Europe presenting general information on Euskera and learning from experiences of other languages: Expolangues Paris; London Language Show; Expolingua Prague and Expolingua Berlin.

In recent years the VPL has participated in these fairs with the *Xunta de Galicia* and the *Generalitat de Catalunya*, sharing stands on more than one occasion and performing joint actions on many occasions.

The Basque language and culture Assistantship Programme was officially launched in 2005, although agreements were signed in 2003 between the Vice-Ministry for Language Policy and Spanish and foreign universities. This programme is managed under an agreement signed by the Basque Government with universities. Each university offers diploma or special courses on Basque language and culture. Through the agreement, the Vice-Ministry for Language Policy undertakes to collaborate financially in the development of the programme and provide teaching guidance and materials.

The universities undertake to set up the necessary infrastructures for the provision of classes, to select teachers, to ensure the programme is academically valid, to make financial contributions and to appoint an academic supervisor to monitor the programme. In each case, a monitoring committee is set up formed by representatives of the university and the Vice-Ministry for Language Policy.

The number of universities participating in the Assistantship Programme has increased during the legislature. The programme has now been implemented in various universities in Chile, Uruguay, Mexico, Germany, Finland, Poland, Italy, Russia, the Czech Republic, the USA and Spain. An agreement has also been signed with Stanford University to implement the Basque language and culture programme at that university.

The Regional Ministry of Culture has signed collaboration agreements with 25 universities in 12 countries. The essence and contents of most of these agreements are the same. However, special programmes have also been launched:

- The agreement with Boise State University was ratified for courses in the period 2008-2011, in order to start developing the Postgraduate Degree in Basque Studies. Students completing these postgraduate studies will be specialised in Basque language and culture.
- The Centre for Basque Studies in Frankfurt offers Basque language classes and other activities, including the following: a radio programme, conferences, a Basque-

themed library, or cultural declarations.

- It signed the first agreement with the Spanish Open University (UNED) for the period 2008-09. As a result, the Assistantship Programme will be available at Spanish Open University Centre's worldwide.

In addition to the abovementioned centres, another 40 universities have submitted requests to introduce the Assistantship Programme in the academic programmes.

HABE is developing the *Euskera Munduan* project which aims to offer Basque language classes in the *Euskal Etxeak* (Basque Centres). For this purpose, the Institute offer the Basque centres financial aid, training material, teacher training and guidance. A total of 66 centres or *euskal etxeak* worldwide currently participate in this programme.

In 2008, a group of trainee Basque language teachers from different South American countries participated in an on-line courses, sponsored by FEVA (Federation of Basque Entities of Argentina) and FIVU (Federation of Basque Institutions of Uruguay).

Ministry of Culture:

### **1. Book fairs and the sending book consignments to cultural centres**

At international book fairs where Spain either runs a national stand or instructs 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 awarded to book and magazine publishers. The same applies to the book consignments sent to libraries and cultural centres.

Spanish authors participate in international book fairs, congresses, etc. independently of the co-official language in which they write.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation:

The Cervantes Institute has signed various collaboration agreements with different cultural institutions to disseminate the co-official languages within the framework of foreign cultural policy. These include academic and teaching activities with the following institutions: the

Ramón Llull Institute, the Royal Academy of the Basque Language-Euskaltzaindia, the Basque Language Institute of Navarre, the Royal Galician Academy of Language and the Secretariat of Linguistic Policy of the *Xunta* of Galicia.

The Cervantes Institute has been offering co-official language courses since the academic year 1994-1995. The courses organised in recent years have evolved as follows:

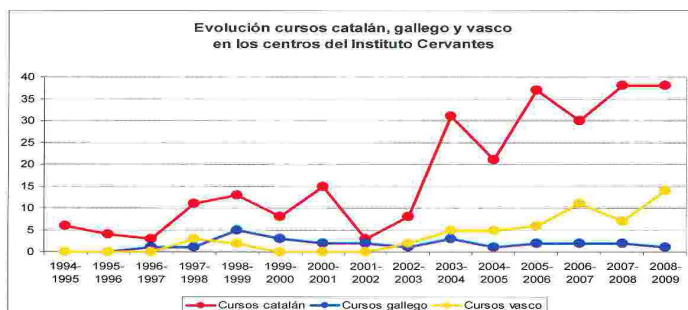


Gráfico 1



Gráfico 2

Translation of text in Graphs:

Gráfico 1 = Graph 1

Title: Evolution of Catalan, Galician and Basque language courses at Cervantes Institute centres

Cursos Catalán = Catalan courses

Cursos Gallego = Galician courses

Cursos Vasco = Basque courses



Gráfico 2 = Graph 2

Title: Evolution of enrolments in Catalan, Galician and Basque language courses at Cervantes Institute centres

Matrículas Catalán/Gallego/Vasco = Students enrolled in Catalan/Galician/Basque courses

### **APPLICATION OF ARTICLE 13. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL LIFE**

1. With regard to economic and social activities, the Parties undertake, within the whole country:

**sub-paragraph 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;

Basque legislation contains no provisions prohibiting or restricting the use of the Basque language.

Law No. 10/1982 of 24 November 1982, on the normalisation of the use of Basque, recognises the linguistic rights of citizens and requires the public authorities to protect these rights. Article 4 of this law 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 Basque in private enterprises and public administrations.

The Department of Culture issued an order regulating the subsidisation of strategies to promote the use of Basque in private companies and public institutions located in the Basque Autonomous Community. The table below shows the trends in subsidies over the last few years:

Year of subsidy notification	Number of participating companies	Companies applying for the first time	Budget earmarked for company plans
2005	100	27	1,118,522.00
2006	121	26	1,825,000.00
2007	144	35	2,300,000.00
Year of subsidy notification	Number of participating companies	Companies applying for the first time	Budget earmarked for company plans
2008	181	49	2,690,000.00
2009	168*	21	2,710,000.00

In 2006, the Vice-Ministry for Language Policy launched the “LanHitz” initiative to promote the use of the Basque language in the workplace, in collaboration with the provincial councils of Álava, Vizcaya and Guipúzcoa and EUDEL (Association of Basque Municipalities), as well as the Regional Ministries of Industry and Employment of the Basque Government.

#### Awareness-raising in companies

Companies in the Basque Autonomous Community with more than 15 workers have been offered the opportunity to perform a basic diagnosis of the presence of Basque, as well as to receive aid to implement Basque language plans. Special procedures and material have been provided for this purpose.

Since the programme was launched, 800 companies from the Basque Country have held meetings with the Vice-Ministry for Language Policy, have obtained information on the programme and, in most cases, have also provided the information necessary for the diagnosis.

The 800 companies are divided by territories as follows:

Companies participating in the programme			
Álava	Vizcaya	Gipuzkoa	TOTAL
91	366	343	800

### Standard Reference Framework and technical resources

In 2006, a taxonomy or support table called the Standard Reference Framework (EME) was created to help companies establish their language objectives. This Framework defines the standard action lines of an organisation, identifying where and for what language can be used. This Framework allows organisations that wish to implement a Basque language plan to clearly identify their objectives and the aspects that they can develop and improve.

Various types of aid are available to companies that decide to develop these actions:

1. Grants programme; information and guidance service; Basque literacy and teaching sessions; LINGUANET course; diagnosis, design, monitoring and IT tools for evaluating Basque language plans; online bank of standard forms and documents; CRM or "Customer Relationship Management" application (freeware).

2. General Plan for the Promotion of the Use of the Basque Language The main aim of this Plan, designed and approved by the Basque Language Advisory Board, is to determine and promote the necessary language policy measures to ensure that citizens who wish to live in Basque can do so. In short, it consists in intensifying actions to support Basque in order to achieve the complete normalisation of its use in personal, social and official spheres.

3. Decree 86/1997, of 15 April, regulating the [normalisation of the use of Basque in Public Administrations in the Autonomous Community of the Basque Country](#). This decree will be applied in the Public Administration, and details the consequences of the normalisation of Basque in the public sphere.

4. Fourth Plan for the Normalisation of the Basque Language in the Basque Public Administration. In accordance with Decree 86/1997, of 15 April, the fourth five-yearly planning period began in 2008.

5.- Law 6/2003, of 22 December, on the status of consumers and users. Chapter VII of Title II deals with the language rights of consumers and users.

6.- Decree 123/2008, on the language rights of consumers and users. The aim of this decree is to guarantee the language rights of consumers and users and to ensure compliance with the law.

7.- Subsidy programme for the development of the language rights of consumers and users. In order to help companies undertake the difficult task of implementing Decree 123/2008, the Basque Government distributed 600,000 euros among 26 organisations that applied for subsidies in 2008. In 2009, an Order was also published regulating the granting of these subsidies.

8.- BIKAIN: Basque Language Quality Certificate. The Vice-Ministry for Language Policy presented the BIKAIN certificate in December 2007. The aim of this certificate is to check and certify the level of development achieved in Basque language normalisation processes developed by socio-economic organisations in the Basque Country.

This certificate can be obtained by organisations that are able to accredit a minimum level of presence, use and management of Basque, in accordance with the conditions established in a specially-designed evaluation system. There are three assessment levels, according to the level of presence, use and management of Basque accredited by organisations. basic certificate, silver certificate and gold certificate.

The first BIKAIN certificates were awarded on 10 November 2008. 30 companies received these certificates, distributed as follows:

- Basic certificate, low level: 7 entities
- Silver certificate, middle level: 17 entities
- Gold certificate, high level: 6 entities

In 2009, 27 requests were received from entities interested in applying for the annual BIKAIN certificates.

**sub-paragraph 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;

See the comments relating to Article 10, paragraph 3, section a).

**sub-paragraph c)** to oppose practices designed to discourage the use of regional or minority languages in connection with economic or social activities;

As indicated previously, Law 10/1982 on the normalisation of the use of Basque recognises citizens' language rights and attributes obligations to public authorities vis-à-vis the protection of these rights. Article 5 under the First Heading establishes the right to conduct professional, industrial, political and trade union activities in Basque and the right for citizens to express themselves in Basque at any meeting.

**sub-paragraph 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 to promote the use of the minority language is the General Plan for Promotion of the Use of the Basque Language, as described previously.

**Paragraph 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:

**sub-paragraph 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;

Generally speaking, Article 40.1 of Law No. 6/2003 of 22 December 2003, governing the status of consumers and users, establishes the obligations that must be fulfilled by public establishments that sell products and provide services.

Article 10 of Decree 123/2008, on the language rights of consumers and users, establishes the linguistic obligations that must be fulfilled in the documents of financial and credit entities:

- 1.- Financial and credit entities with branches open to the public in the Autonomous Community of the Basque Country must be able to provide customers with cheques, promissory notes, cheque books, debit and credit cards, as well as any other similar documents offered to them, in Basque and Spanish.
- 2.- Whenever these entities allow consumers and users to request the documents referred to in the previous paragraph by electronic means, they must be in a position to issue them in Spanish and Basque.
- 3.- Notwithstanding the provisions established in paragraph 1, when financial and credit entities comply with any of the requirements established in Article 2.3, they shall be subject to the other obligations established in this Decree.

In 2008 and 2009, various banks applied for these subsidies, as provided for in the Order regulating subsidies for the development of the language rights of consumers and users.

In 2008, the following four banks received financial aid: Caja Laboral Euskadiko Kutxa, Gipuzkoako Kutxa, Bilbao Bizkaia Kutxa and Bankoa

In 2009, in addition to the four entities mentioned above, a further three entities received financial aid: Banco de Sabadell, Banco Urkijo-Sabadell Banca privada, and Caja de Ahorros y Monte de Piedad de Navarra (CAN).

Additionally, in 2007 the Basque Government signed a Collaboration Framework Agreement to promote the use of Basque with the three main Basque banks: Bilbao Bizkaia Kutxa, Gipuzkoa Donostia Kutxa and Caja Vital Kutxa.

The Basque Government has provided banks with an application for measuring the Basque language indicators in these entities.

**sub-paragraph 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;

Plan for the Normalisation of the Basque Language in the Basque Public Administration. The fourth Plan is currently being implemented.

Article 38.2 of Basque Law 6/2003, on the status of consumers and users, stipulates that, the presence of both official languages must be guaranteed in services provided to consumers and users.

Decree 123/2008 was approved in July 2008, on the language rights of consumers of users, in order to guarantee the language rights of consumers and users.

As regards economic and social life, within the framework of the programme of subsidies to develop the linguistic rights of consumers and users and to help companies in their efforts to implement Decree 123/2008. the Basque Government distributed 600,000 euros among 26 organisations that applied for subsidies in 2008. In 2009, an Order was also published regulating the granting of these subsidies.

Aid corresponding to 2009 was awarded under Resolution of 14 October 2009. In total, 556,952.69 euros were distributed among 25 applicant entities. The subsidised actions were all measures established by Decree 123/2008 on the language rights of consumers and users.

Ministry of Finance and Economy

In relation to the application of the objective established in Section II of the European Charter for Regional and Minority Languages, which mentions the "facilitation and/or encouragement of the use of regional or minority languages, in speech and writing, in public and private life", and in application of Section III on the measures adopted to

encourage the use of these languages in public life, the Official Credit Institute (ICO) plans to:

In the economic and social sectors directly under their control (public sector), to organise activities to promote the use of regional or minority languages.

In order to fulfil this undertaking, since 2005 the ICO has been working to disseminate its main lines of financing in the co-official languages. The specific actions undertaken by the Institute have focused on translating the main contents of its web page into the co-official languages, and on the publication of informative leaflets and posters in those languages.

**sub-paragraph 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 Basic Law 10/1982, of 24 November, on the normalisation of the use of Basque, secure the fundamental linguistic right of conducting relations in Basque or Spanish orally and/or in writing with the Administration and any body or organisation established in the Autonomous Community, including the right to be attended in the same official language.

Decree 67/2003 of 18 March 2003, regulates the normalisation of the use of Basque in the *Osakidetza* (Basque Health Service) with a view to gradually incorporating Basque into all oral and written relations between the *Osakidetza* and the general public in providing health services, as well as in all the procedures governing its activity as a public body.

**sub-paragraph d)** to ensure by appropriate means that safety instructions are also drawn up in regional or minority languages;

Article 37.a) of Law 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 Basque and Spanish.



At present, there is no specific regulation governing the use of language in safety instructions.

However, the regulations governing the language rights of consumers and users also indirectly apply in this respect.

Article 37.a) of Law 6/2003, of 22 December 2003, on the status of consumers and users, recognises the right of consumers and users to receive information on goods and services in Basque and Spanish.

Chapter II of Decree 123/2008, on the language rights of consumers and users, establishes the following linguistic obligations in written communications:

Article 5.- Linguistic obligations in written communications of public establishments.

1.- Without prejudice to the obligations corresponding to public entities by virtue of the provisions contained in Article 38.2 of Law 6/2003, public establishments in the Autonomous Community of the Basque Country that belong to entities referred to in Article 2.2, as well as the establishments that sell products and provide services referred to in Article 2.3, shall formulate the following in Basque and Spanish:

- a) Any type of sign, including toponymic signs, that comply with the provisions contained in Article 10 of Basic Law 10/1982, on the normalisation of the use of Basque.
- b) Fixed and variable information contained on public posters or notices.
- c) Printed material or catalogues published directly or indirectly by the company or commercial establishment that are available to the public and that provide information on one or various products or services.
- d) Printed material intended for use by consumers and users.
- e) Standard-form agreements, contracts with standard clauses, regulated contracts, general terms and conditions and documentation referred to in the aforementioned contracts and clauses or arising from the aforementioned contracts.
- f) Communications or notifications intended for consumers and users, as well as invoices or documents accrediting transactions, estimates, deposit receipts and any similar documents.

**sub-paragraph 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, mentioned must be made of two articles in Law 6/2003, 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 characteristics 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 the information on goods and services stipulated in Article 14 of this law in Basque and Spanish.”*

#### **APPLICATION OF ARTICLE 14. TRANSFRONTIER EXCHANGES.**

The Parties undertake to:

**sub-paragraph 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;

As regards the promotion of appropriate forms of transfrontier exchanges, on 7 February 2007 the Basque Government and the French Basque Language Authority signed a framework agreement to cooperate on Basque-related matters and language policy in the period 2007-2010.

The French entity is a public-interest grouping that includes the French State, the Aquitaine Region, the Pyrénées-Atlantiques Department Council and the town councils in the Northern Basque Country. It was created in 2004.

Under the agreement, the parties collaborate in different areas: the transmission of Basque, the presence and use of Basque, the quality of the language, and stimulating interest in the language. Over the years, the following activities have been carried out as part of this collaboration:

- Subsidy programme for private stakeholders in French: thanks to contributions from both institutions, a cooperation fund has been created to finance the work and plans of various private stakeholders in France in order to encourage the use of Basque. The Regional Ministry of Culture of the Basque Government has assigned 1,380,000 € to this fund in this three-year period. As a result, 112 projects received financial backing in 2007 and 2008. In 2009, the Regional Ministry of Culture contributed 470,000 € to this programme.
- Publication and presentation of the results of the Fourth Socio-linguistic Survey.
- Monitoring and evaluation of the system of linguistic indicators, defining and organising common indicators.
- Exchange of information between the technical teams of both institutions on various aspects (*euskaldunización*-literacy, educational system, toponyms, etc.).
- In the area of *euskaldunización*-literacy, the definition and organisation of the validation of Basque language qualifications on both sides of the border.

**sub-paragraph 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 Basque by guaranteeing the co-operation mentioned in this sub-paragraph of the Charter.

### **3.4.2. 'FORAL' COMMUNITY OF NAVARRE**

#### **INTRODUCTION**

In the context of a commitment to cooperation between autonomous communities, the presidents of the 'Foral' [autonomous chartered] Community of Navarre and the Autonomous Community of the Basque Country signed in July 2009 a general collaboration protocol covering three specific areas: infrastructures, dissemination of ETB-1 and ETB-2 services in Navarre and language policy.

Regarding the latter, the two autonomous governments considered it appropriate to establish lines of collaboration based on institutional respect, the socio-linguistic reality of both Communities and the powers respectively granted in the rules governing the subject matter:

The following aspects are considered in the protocol:

- It is noted that languages are a major element of the cultural heritage which the Communities should work together to conserve and protect, and which for reasons of heritage and cultural ties agreement is reached, per their respective powers, to protect Basque;
- Interest in exchanging experiences and information on language matters is shared, with Basque considered a language that enriches the cultural heritage. To that end, with a view to seeking agreements with the administration of Aquitaine, assistance plans are agreed to for activities to promote Basque or cultural actions in Basque by persons or entities;
- Agreement is reached to establish ties to boost research, documentation and language policy with a view to improving cooperation and interrelations with respect to Basque, especially in language policy matters, where information, knowledge and coordination will be interchanged.

The General Protocol establishes that the conditions for financing, organising and implementing the specific actions will be set for each particular case in the corresponding agreement to be signed by the respective regional ministers.

After the General Collaboration Protocol was signed various contacts were made by high-level officials of both institutions. Among them we highlight the meeting held at the offices of the Basque regional presidency in Vitoria.

At that meeting the administrations agreed on the desire to sign a future collaboration agreement on the matter of language policy to promote Basque, with two main sections: for the different administrations to establish economic funds to subsidise Basque promotion activities conducted by different associations or bodies in Navarre and from the other side of the Pyrenees; and to exchange information, collaboration and coordination in certain matters of common interest. The matters established as being priorities are:

- Basque language training for adults. The need for a basic and common curriculum in Basque for adults was noted, at different levels of the European reference framework from A1 to C1;
- Accreditation of knowledge and recognition of titles issued by the other administrations. Existing collaboration between the Governments of the Basque Country and Navarre to issue and recognise the EGA [Basque language sufficiency] title should be extended to the other titles and to those issued by the French authorities;
- Technical exchanges in language policy matters;
- Euskaltzaindia [Royal Academy of the Basque Language]. The possible signing of an agreement between the three administrations and Euskaltzaindia was viewed positively; it would also encompass the three Provincial Councils of Viscaya, Guipúzcoa and Álava, which along with Navarre founded the Royal Academy of the Basque Language 90 years ago.

Regarding training, meetings have been held with HABE (Institute for teaching literacy and Basque to adults) to learn about its experience with respect to methodologies and materials as well as subsidy awards. Those meetings have served to inform about the self-learning systems available at the *euskaltegis* [Basque language learning centres] approved by HABE. Training personnel at the Navarre Institute of the Basque Language and those of Zubiarte have been offered the teacher training taught in HABE. Lastly, they

have been provided with updated work on the curriculum being produced by Euskerabidea in collaboration with different Navarrese experts on the subject.

These are the steps taken to date with respect to the agreement on language policy and the meetings held with the Government of the Autonomous Community of the Basque Country regarding this agreement. It has been announced that these will continue with a view to developing the signed general protocol on collaboration between the autonomous communities.

### **APPLICATION OF ARTICLE 8. TEACHING**

The Committee of Experts asked the Spanish authorities to explain the negative consequences the new model introduced by the Education Department may have for the Basque language, as it uses English as the teaching language in 30% or 40% of classes.

The 'Foral' Law on the Basque Language establishes three language zones in Navarre: the Basque-speaking zone, the mixed zone and the non-Basque-speaking zone. Initially there are three language models in Navarre: G, in which Castilian is the teaching language and the subject is not offered in Basque; A, in which Castilian is the teaching language and Basque is offered as a subject; and D, immersion in Basque with Castilian as a subject. English is offered on a compulsory basis from age three and a second foreign language is taught as an option in primary and secondary school.

Besides the G, A and D models, the Education Department currently offers the possibility of studying in multilingual programmes with Castilian or Basque as base language. Students in the Castilian-English programme have 10 weekly sessions in pre-school, for 875 in that period. In primary school it is 10 hours per week, for a total of 1750 hours at 11 years old. In secondary school they study English as a subject plus one or two more subjects taught in that language. Those who chose the multilingual system with Basque as a subject receive exactly the same number of hours in Basque as the A model currently offers. That is, the use of English as teaching language does not affect Basque.

Starting in the 2009-2010 academic year the multilingual programme is to be offered with Basque as teaching language. In this programme there will be fewer hours of English than in the other programme. While in pre-school the Castilian-English programme gave a total

of 875, in the programme with Basque as teaching language the total will be 291. For its part, in primary school the programme without Basque will devote a total of 1,750 hours to English, while in the programme based on Basque the hours of English will be 1,225 until 11 years old. The aim is to ensure that in model D and in the multilingual model based on Basque students can reach a B2 level when they finish the fourth year of ESO [obligatory secondary education].

Multilingual programme	Pre-school		Primary	
	Weekly sessions – English	Hours period	Weekly sessions – English	Hours period
Castilian	10	875	10	1750
Basque	5	291	8	1225

In the current multilingual programme in which Basque is a subject, the number of hours of Basque is therefore the same as in model A. In the multilingual programme in which Basque is the teaching language, the hours devoted to English are much fewer than in the programme where Castilian is the teaching language.

**Paragraph 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:

**Measures paragraph 1:**

**sub-paragraph a, i):** to make available pre-school education in the relevant regional or minority languages;

**sub-paragraph b, i):** to make available primary education in the relevant regional or minority languages; or

**sub-paragraph c, i):** to make available secondary education in the relevant regional or minority languages;

The Committee of Experts considered in its December 2008 report that these undertakings were fulfilled and they currently continue to be fulfilled.

The Committee of Experts requested information on whether the demand for Model D education in the Basque-speaking zone was satisfied in all cases. The response is totally affirmative. All localities in the Basque-speaking zone which offer secondary education offer Model D. Besides this, in the mixed zone 100% of the students who ask for secondary education in Basque see their requests met.

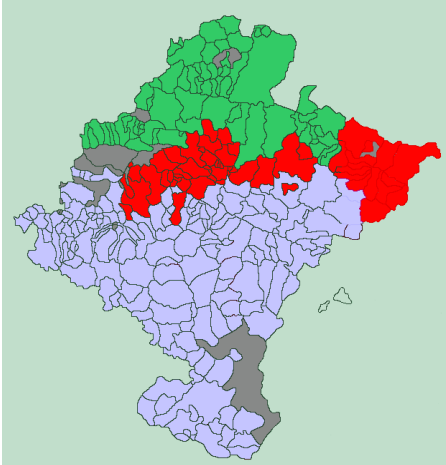
Complementary information is attached on pre-school, primary and secondary education.

In the Basque-speaking zone Basque is the official language along with Castilian. Current rules establish that the teaching of Castilian and Basque be addressed to students in all levels, modalities and grades in public and private institutions.

Citizens can choose between teaching in Castilian with Basque as subject (Model A); teaching in Basque with Castilian as subject and teaching language in one or two areas (Model B); and teaching in Basque with Castilian as subject (Model D). Model G, teaching without Basque language, is not available in the Basque-speaking zone.



Language zones of Navarre according to the Basque language law (1986)



Academic Year 2005-06

**Pre-school Education. Development cycle – 0-3 years.**

Pre-school Centres

From January 2005 on, as a consequence of provisions of article 28 of 'Foral' Law 18/2004 of 20 December on the General Budgets of Navarre for financial year 2005, the financing of municipal pre-school centres, previously the responsibility of Social Welfare Department, was assigned to the Education Department.

### Pre-school Centres depending on town halls.

Number of places in pre-school centres for children aged 0-3. Academic year 2005-2006				
Municipal attention centres for children aged 0-3 financed by the Education Department. 'Foral' Order 41/2005 of 28 February				
Locality	Name of Centre	No. Units	No. Pupils	Language Model
Altsasu	Altsasuko Udal Hartzaindegia	4	56	Basque
Ansoain	Centro Municipal SAN CRISTOBAL	7	83	Mixed
Aoiz	Centro Municipal AOIZ	4	46	Mixed
Barañain	Centro Municipal BARAÑAIN	8	116	Mixed
Baztán	Baztango Hartzaindegia	4	50	Basque
Bera	Centro Municipal BERA	5	54	Basque

Number of places in pre-school centres for children aged 0-3.				
Academic year 2005-2006				
Municipal attention centres for children aged 0-3 financed by the Education Department.				
'Foral' Order 41/2005 of 28 February				
Locality	Name of Centre	No. Units	No. Pupils	Language Model
Berrioizar	Centro Municipal BERRIOZAR IRUÑALDE	9	112	Mixed
	Centro Municipal BERRIOZAR RECALDE	6	84	Mixed
Betelu	Sorgintxo Haur Eskola	2	20	Basque
Cendea de Olza	Centro Municipal OLZA	5	56	Mixed
Estella	Centro Municipal ESTELLA	6	56	Mixed
Huarte	Centro Municipal URRATS	10	100	Mixed
Huarte-Esteribar	Centro Municipal Huarte-Esteribar	2	18	Basque
Leitza	Centro Municipal LEITZA	3	37	Basque
Lekunberri	Centro Municipal Lekunberri	5	53	Basque
Orkoién	Centro Municipal OSTADAR	6	72	Mixed
Pamplona	Centro Municipal EGUNSENTI	8	82	Basque
	Centro Municipal IZARTEGUI	8	82	Basque
Tafalla	Centro Municipal TAFALLA	10	124	Mixed
Ultzama	Centro Municipal VALLE ULTZAMA	3	35	Basque
Valle Aranguren	Centro Municipal KULUXKA	14	143	Mixed
Valle de Erro	Centro Municipal VALLE DE ERRO	2	18	Basque
Villava	Centro Municipal AMALUR	12	125	Mixed
Zizur Mayor	Centro Municipal ZIZUR MAYOR	6	72	Mixed
<b>Total</b>		<b>49</b>	<b>1,694</b>	

Source: *Servicio de Ordenación e Innovación Escolar* [School Innovation and Planning Service].

**Pre-school Centres depending on town halls.**

Number of places in pre-school centres for children aged 0-3. Academic year 2006/2007				
Municipal attention centres for children aged 0-3 financed by the Education Department. 'Foral' Order 41/2005, academic year 2006/2007				
Locality	Name of Centre	No. Units	No. Pupils	Language Model
Altsasu	Altsasuko Udal Haurtzaindegia	4	56	Basque
Ansoain	Centro Municipal SAN CRISTOBAL	7	84	Mixed
Aoiz	Centro Municipal AOIZ	5	46	Mixed
Artica	Centro Municipal ARTICA	4	48	Mixed
Barañain	Centro Municipal BARAÑAIN	8	116	Mixed
Baztán	Baztango Haurtzaindegia	4	56	Basque
Bera	Centro Municipal BERA	5	58	Basque
Berriosuso	Centro Municipal BERRIOSUSO	4	48	Mixed
Berriozar	Centro Municipal IRUÑALDE	9	112	Mixed
Berriozar	Centro Municipal RECALDE	6	84	Mixed
Betelu	Sorguintxo Haur Eskola	2	20	Basque
Cendea de Olza	Centro Municipal OLZA	5	58	Mixed
Espinal	Centro Municipal VALLE DE ERRO	2	24	Basque
Estella	Centro Municipal ESTELLA	6	72	Mixed
Huarte	Centro Municipal URRATS	10	104	Mixed
	Centro Municipal Huarte II	2	28	Basque
Larraza				
Leitza	Centro Municipal LEITZA	3	42	Basque
Lekunberri	Centro Municipal LEKUNBERRI	5	58	Basque
Mutilva	Centro Municipal KULUXKA	12	144	Mixed
	Centro Municipal TTIPI TAPA	3	36	Mixed
Orkoien	Centro Municipal OSTADAR	6	72	Mixed
Pamplona	Centro Municipal EGUNSENTI	8	93	Basque
	Centro Municipal IZARTEGUI	8	93	Basque
Tafalla	Centro Municipal TAFALLA	10	124	Mixed
Ultzama	Centro Municipal VALLE ULTZAMA	3	36	Basque

Number of places in pre-school centres for children aged 0-3. Academic year 2006/2007				
Municipal attention centres for children aged 0-3 financed by the Education Department. 'Foral' Order 41/2005, academic year 2006/2007				
Locality	Name of Centre	No. Units	No. Pupils	Language Model
Villava	Centro Municipal AMALUR	12	154	Mixed
Zizur Mayor	Centro Municipal ZIZUR MAYOR	6	72	Mixed
<b>Total</b>		<b>155</b>	<b>1882</b>	

Source: Source: *Servicio de Ordenación e Innovación Escolar* [School Innovation and Planning Service].

### Academic Year 2007-08

#### Pre-school Centres depending on town halls.

Number of places in pre-school centres for children aged 0-3. Academic year 2007/2008				
Municipal attention centres for children aged 0-3 financed by the Education Department. 'Foral' Order 41/2005. Academic year 2007/2008				
Locality	Name of Centre	No. Units	No. Pupils	Language Model
Aoiz	Municipal de Aoiz	5	64	Mixed
Altsasu	Txirimbulo	4	56	Basque
Ansoain	San Cristobal	8	88	Mixed
Barañain	Escuela Infantil I	8	121	Basque
Baztán	Baztán Haur Eskola	4	64	Basque
Berrioplano	Escuela Infantil Municipal Berriosuso	4	48	Mixed
	Escuela Infantil Municipal Artica	4	51	Mixed
Bera	Berako Ttikia	5	65	Basque
Berriozar	Iruñalde	9	115	Mixed
	Recalde	6	88	Mixed
Betelu	Sorgintxo Haur Eskola	2	24	Basque
Cendea de Olza	Municipal Cendea de Olza	5	58	Mixed
Estella	Municipal de Estella	6	75	Mixed

Number of places in pre-school centres for children aged 0-3. Academic year 2007/2008				
Municipal attention centres for children aged 0-3 financed by the Education Department. 'Foral' Order 41/2005. Academic year 2007/2008				
Locality	Name of Centre	No. Units	No. Pupils	Language Model
Huarte	Municipal de Huarte	8	100	Mixed
	San Esteban	2	28	Basque
Leitza	Municipal de Leitza	3	42	Basque
Lekunberri	Municipal de Lekunberri	5	64	Basque
Mancomunidad Ss Auñamendi	Municipal Mancomunidad Ss Auñamendi. Valle de Erro.	2	24	Basque
Orkoien	Ostadar	6	72	Mixed
Pamplona	Egunsenti	8	93	Basque
	Izartegi	8	93	Basque
Tafalla	Municipal de Tafalla	10	139	Mixed
Valle De Aranguren	Kuluxka	3	29	Mixed
	Ttipi-Ttapa	11	142	Mixed
Valle de Egües	Egües I	7	83	English
	Egües II	2	28	English
Valle de la Ultzama	Ximbili Xanbala	3	56	Basque
Villava	Amalur	12	144	Mixed
Zizur Mayor	Municipal de Zizur Mayor	6	82	Mixed
<b>Total</b>		<b>166</b>	<b>2,136</b>	

Source: Source: *Servicio de Ordenación e Innovación Escolar* [School Innovation and Planning Service].

## Basque in the educational system of obligatory and post-obligatory education

### Distribution of students by language models

*Academic Year 2005-06*

The percentages shown in the attached table reflect the distribution in language models of enrolled Navarrese students taking the stages, educational networks and different language zones into account. The percentages refer to total students enrolled in pre-school, primary, obligatory secondary [ESO] and baccalaureate education in academic year 2005/2006.

Percentages of students enrolled over total Navarrese students per levels, zones and language model, academic year 2005-06

Zone %	Mod over	Pre-school		Primary		ESO		Baccalaure		Total
		Publ	Priv	Publ	Priv	Publ	Priv	Publ	Priv	
Mixed 61.25%	D	3.30	1.03	5.29	1.96	2.28	1.28	1.17	0.23	16.54
	A	2.21	1.06	4.44	2.18	1.34	0.56	0.41	0.07	12.27
	G	1.41	4.33	3.29	7.93	4.26	6.76	1.96	2.50	32.44
Non-Basque- speaking 30.75%	D	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.31	0.00	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.71
	A	2.27	0.28	3.95	0.31	0.89	0.09	0.17	0.00	7.95
	G	2.92	1.03	6.95	1.79	6.00	1.45	1.59	0.35	22.09
Basque- speaking 8%	D+B	1.34	0.37	2.22	0.74	1.48	0.26	0.45	0.00	6.87
	A	0.10	0.06	0.34	0.13	0.28	0.12	0.09	0.00	1.13
	G	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Totals	D+B	4.64	1.59	7.51	3.01	3.76	1.75	1.62	0.23	24.11
	A	4.59	1.39	8.73	2.62	2.51	0.78	0.67	0.07	21.35
	G	4.33	5.36	10.24	9.72	10.27	8.21	3.55	2.85	54.54
Total		13.55	8.35	26.48	15.35	16.53	10.75	5.84	3.15	100.00

Source: *Dirección General de Enseñanzas Escolares y Profesionales* [Directorate General for Schooling and Vocational Education].

Regarding the distribution of students by language models, in all Navarre Model G schools a total of 54.54% of students, Models D+B 24.11% and Model A 21.35% of total students.

With respect to educational stages, this distribution may be detailed as shown below:

% stages	Pre-school	Primary	ESO	Baccalaureate
G	44.25	47.73	67.74	71.22
D+B	28.44	25.14	20.22	20.58
A	27.31	27.14	12.04	8.20

Source: *Dirección General de Enseñanzas Escolares y Profesionales*  
[Directorate General for Schooling and Vocational Education].

#### Academic Year 2006/2007

The percentages shown in the attached table reflect the distribution in language models of enrolled Navarrese students taking the stages, educational networks and different language zones into account. The percentages refer to total students enrolled in pre-school, primary, obligatory secondary [ESO] and baccalaureate education in academic year 2006/2007.

Percentages of students enrolled over total Navarrese students per levels, zones and language model, academic year 2006/2007										
% over Navarre		Pre-school		Primary		ESO		Baccalaureate		Total
		Pub.	Priv.	Pub.	Priv.	Pub.	Priv.	Pub.	Priv.	
Mixed zone 60.91%	D	3.36	1.01	5.32	1.94	2.50	1.24	1.22	0.21	16.78
	A	2.08	1.14	4.29	2.21	1.43	0.74	0.38	0.07	12.35
	G+Br	1.58	4.26	3.36	8.00	3.95	6.50	1.67	2.46	31.78
Non-Basque-speaking zone 31.31%	D	0.00	0.35	0.00	0.62	0.00	0.28	0.00	0.00	1.25
	A	2.25	0.25	3.85	0.34	0.73	0.09	0.06	0.00	7.58
	G+Br	3.02	1.07	7.05	1.91	6.02	1.39	1.68	0.35	22.49
Basque-speaking zone 7.78%	D+B	1.34	0.36	2.28	0.64	1.44	0.24	0.46	0.00	6.76
	A	0.14	0.04	0.31	0.12	0.23	0.10	0.07	0.00	1.02
	G	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Totals	D+B	4.69	1.72	7.59	3.20	3.94	1.76	1.68	0.21	24.79
	A	4.47	1.43	8.44	2.67	2.40	0.94	0.51	0.07	20.94
	G+Br	4.59	5.33	10.41	9.91	9.97	7.89	3.35	2.81	54.27



Total	13,75	8.48	26.45	15.79	16.31	10.59	5.54	3.09	100.00
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Source: Basque Section

The G Model schools a total of 54.27% of students, the models D+B 24.79% and Model A 20.94% of total students.

With respect to educational stages, this distribution may be detailed as shown below:

Percentage of student distribution by language models and educational stages, academic year, curso 2006/2007				
% stages	Pre-school	Primary	ESO	Baccalaureate
G+Br	44.63	48.11	66.38	71.38
D+B	28.82	25.57	21.20	21.84
A	26.55	26.32	12.42	6.77

*Academic Year 2007-08*

Percentages of students enrolled over total Navarrese students per levels, zones and language model, academic year 2007/2008

% over Navarre		Pre-school		Primary		ESO		Baccalaureate		Total
		Pub.	Priv.	Pub.	Priv.	Pub.	Priv.	Pub.	Priv.	
Mixed zone 60.89%	D	3.26	0.98	5.47	1.9	2.55	1.25	1.22	0.2	16,83
	A	1.93	1.16	4.19	2.18	1.45	0.39	0.38	0.05	11,73
	G	1.05	4.6	3.25	7.97	4.03	6.4	1.67	2.43	31,4
	Br	0.67	0	0.26	0	0	0	0	0	0,93
Non-Basque-speaking zone 31.19%	D	0	0.35	0	0.63	0	0.3	0	0	1,28
	A	2.21	0.26	3.72	0.29	0.75	0.09	0.08	0	7,4
	G	2.95	1.11	6.9	1.89	5.32	1.48	1.5	0.85	22
	Br	0.17	0	0.34	0	0	0	0	0	0,51
Basque-speaking zone 7.92%	D+B	1.53	0.29	2.37	0.59	1.38	0.25	0.45	0	6,86
	A	0.13	0.05	0.32	0.13	0.23	0.11	0.07	0	1,04
	G	0	0	0	0	0.02	0	0	0	0,02
Totals	D+B	4.79	1.62	7.84	3.12	3.93	1.8	1.67	0.2	24,97
	A	4.27	1.47	8.23	2.6	2.43	0.5	0.53	0.05	20,08
	G	4	5.71	10.2	9.86	9.41	7.88	3.17	3.28	53,51
	Br	0.84	0	0.6	0	0	0	0	0	1,44
Total		13.9	8.8	26.87	15.58	15.77	10.18	5.37	3.53	100

## **General distribution in Navarre**

The percentages shown in the attached table reflect the distribution in language models of enrolled Navarrese students taking the stages, educational networks and different language zones into account. The percentages refer to total students enrolled in pre-school, primary, obligatory secondary [ESO] and baccalaureate education in academic year 2007/2008.

Source: Basque Section

Model G schools a total of 53.51% of students, Models D+B 24.97% (Model B is only taught in the Basque-speaking zone and has a very minority presence), Model A 20.08% and Model Br of English 1.44% of total students.

With respect to each of the educational stages, this distribution may be detailed as shown below:

### **Curriculum of Basque language subjects**

In academic year 2007-2008 the Basque Language curriculum for the Baccalaureate stage was drawn up in accordance with Organic Law 2/2006 on Education (LOE), taking into account the provisions of article 47 of the Organic Law on Reintegration and Improvement of the 'Foral' [chartered] System of Navarre and Royal Decree 1070/1990 of 31 August, whereby the state's duties and services in matters of non-university teaching were transferred to Navarre.

The corresponding curriculums were drawn up for the subject of Basque Language and Literature for Models D and A. A group of specialists from the Section and advisors from the EIBZ Resource Centre for Teaching Basque worked in a group to that end.

The curriculums were coordinated in the Language Committee with the subjects of Castilian Language and Literature and English. The curriculums were drawn up with a view to homogenising language subjects to foster integrated treatment of same and skill transfers among them. To that end, the Royal Decree on minimum teaching was taken into

account, along with Recommendation 2005/0221 of the European Parliament and of the Commission on Key Skills for lifetime learning.

Indications from the Common European Framework of Reference for teaching, evaluating and learning languages were also used as a basis.

### **Language Committee**

During academic year 2007-2008 efforts concentrated on training teachers in courses on writing and reading comprehension, as well as modules carried out in various educational centres to orient activities for the integrated treatment of the curriculum languages (Castilian, Basque and English) with a view to facilitating the transfer of skills in linguistic communication.

### **Production of materials**

In this school year the main materials published or acquired were the following:

- **Araugintza.**

This a book with CD containing material for two teacher training courses offered at the EIBZ Resource Centre for Teaching Basque and follows the Basque usage standards set by the Royal Academy of the Basque Language.

- **Irakurketarekin Gozatuz.**

Book with CD containing a comprehensive reading work experiment conducted at four educational centres with Model A primary school students. The authors are four Model A teachers who conceived and applied this innovative pedagogical experience at their centres.

- **Lenarriak VII.**

Book and DVD containing work from school competitions in Literature, Ethnography, Public Speaking, Theatre and *Bertsos* [extemporary composed songs] written in the years 2007 and 2008.

The book is published biannually; its first edition received the publishing prize from the Ministry of Education.

- **Hitzen Kutxa: maila nagusia.**

Work produced by and acquired from Cenlit publishers. This book contains various texts from different eras of Basque literature, with comments by various authors and is distributed in secondary schools.

- **Finalists from the song contest for children and young people – Haur kantarien jardunaldiak.**

The organisers of the Haur Kantarien Jaialdiak contest financed by the Education Department produced a DVD containing recordings of performances of finalists in the 2008 song context for children and young people; 350 copies were acquired for distribution in educational institutions.

- **Book “Ni ere bertsolari”**

Within the programme dedicated to *bertso* compositions a student book was published containing various didactic units with texts and discourse associated to oral delivery: comics, radio scripts, jokes, etc. This exercise book was first applied in academic year 2007-2008 and has received high marks from *bertsolaris*, teachers and students.

Three small exercise books were published which contain the work of student groups that took part in *bertso* composition activities at school during academic year 2007-2008 in three geographic zones of Navarre: north, basin and east.

- **Educational innovation experiments 2006.**

This DVD contains educational innovation experiments that received awards in 2006 at the public educational institutions Ricardo Baroja of Bera, Erreniega of Zizur Mayor and for a joint experiment conducted at the centres in Arantza, Etxalar and Igantzi.

- **Brochures and informative leaflets of EIBZ programmes and website.**

With the aim of publicising the Section's programmes, various information brochures were published:

The EIBZ Resource Centre for Teaching Basque posts on its website all published material to ensure more use and access by teachers. It also posts the training taught in perfecting course on CDs.

## Technical Training

In this course the technical personnel and advisors from the Basque Section and advisors from the EIBZ, along with some advisors from the CAPs of Pamplona and Lekarotz, conducted various training courses. Noteworthy was the course taught by Elhuyar Aholkularitza on the transformation processes in educational institutions.

This was a 20-hour course done in four five-hour sessions. It was taught at the EIBZ on May 8, 15, 22 and 29.

The aim is to train trainers who work at educational institutions to establish educational projects for school language planning.

Percentage of distribution of students by language models and educational stages, academic year 2007/2008				
% stages	Pre-school	Primary	ESO	Baccalaureate
G	42.74	47.20	66.50	72.74
Br	3.67	1.41	0.22	0
D+B	28.34	25.90	21.75	21.82
A	25.25	25.49	11.53	5.44

Source: Basque Section

## Distribution by educational networks

*Academic Year 2005/2006*

Some 62.41% of students are enrolled in the private network, while 37.59% receive schooling in subsidised private education.

Bearing in mind this general reference, it can be specified that the distribution by language models of students schooled in the public and subsidised private networks has the following characteristics:

Model G is clearly the majority in subsidised private education, accounting for 69.56% of the network's students. In public teaching this percentage falls to 45.48% of students;

Regarding Model A, the percentage of students schooled in the public network is 26.44%, while in subsidised private education it accounts for 12.92% of the network's students;

Some 28.08% of students schooled in the public network study according to Model D; in subsidised private education it accounts for 17.52% of the network's students.

#### *Academic Year 2006-2007*

Students enrolled in the public network account for 62.06% of the total, while 37.94% of students are schooled in subsidised private education.

The distribution by language models in the public and in the subsidised private networks has the following characteristics:

Model G is clearly the majority in subsidised private education, accounting for 68.37% of the network's students. In public teaching this percentage falls to 45.63% of students;

Regarding Model A, the percentage of students schooled in the public network is 25.51%, while in subsidised private education it accounts for 13.49% of the network's students;

Some 28.86% of students schooled in the public network study according to Model D; in subsidised private education it accounts for 18.14% of the network's students.

#### *Academic Year 2007-2008*

Students enrolled in the public network account for 61.91% of the total, while 38.09% of students are schooled in subsidised private education.

The distribution by language models in the public and in the subsidised private networks has the following characteristics:

- Model G is clearly the majority in subsidised private education, accounting for 70.18% of the network's students. In public teaching this percentage falls to 43.26% of students;
- Regarding Model A, the percentage of students schooled in the public network is 24.97%, while in subsidised private education it accounts for 12.13% of the network's students;
- Regarding Model D, 29.44% of students schooled in the public network study according to same; in subsidised private education it accounts for 18.23%;
- Finally, in the English teaching models, Model Br, in public teaching an increase was observed – it accounts for 2.33% of the students of that network.

### Distribution by language zones

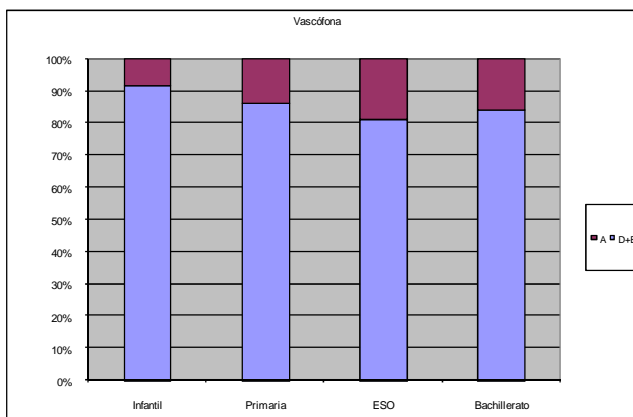
Academic Year 2005-2006

The first data to consider concerns the student distribution in each zone: 61.25% of total Navarrese students study in the mixed zone, 30.75% in the non-Basque-speaking zone and 8% in the Basque-speaking zone.

The educational networks also school a variable percentage of students in the language zones: some 48.80% of students in the mixed zone are enrolled in the subsidised private network, while the public network accounts for 51.20% of the students in same. In the non-Basque-speaking zone the subsidised private network accounts for 19.55% of students in that zone and the public network for 80.45%. In the Basque-speaking zone the subsidised private network schools 21.16% of students from that zone and the public network 78.84%.

### Basque-speaking zone:

Basque-speaking Pre-school Primary ESO Bacallaureate



Model G is not present in this zone, as Basque is an official language and is studied in all stages and networks. Note that 79 students, 1.23% of the zone's students, applied for exemption



from the Basque Language subject due to domicile use of same.

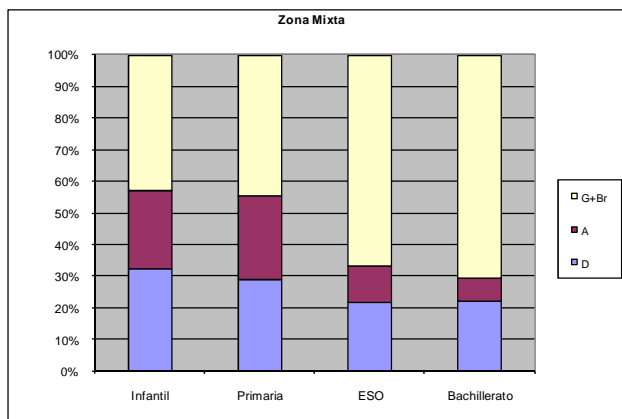
Model D and Model B group 85.82% of students in the zone. In pre-school education 91.31% of students are so schooled, in primary education 86.06%, in ESO 81.11% and in baccalaureate 83.92% of total students in the Basque-speaking zone. Some 87.01% of students in the zone's public network and 81.38% of students in this zone's subsidised private network are schooled using Models D and B.

In this zone Model A accounts for 14.18% of students. In pre-school education 8.69% are schooled using this model, in primary 13.94%, in ESO 18.89% and in baccalaureate 16.08%. Some 12.99% of the zone's public network students and 18.62% of the subsidised private network students are schooled using Model A.

**Mixed zone:**

Model G accounts for 52.97% of students in the zone. In this model 43.02% of pre-school students are enrolled, 44.73% in primary school, 66.89% in ESO and 70.34% in

baccalaureate. As for the networks, 34.82% of the zone's public network students and 72% of the subsidised private network students follow this model.



Mixed Zone Pre-school Primary  
ESO Baccalaureate

Model D groups 27% of the zone's students. In pre-school it schools 32.45% of students, in primary school 28.90%, in ESO 21.59% and in baccalaureate 22.11% of total mixed zone students. Some 38.38% of the zone's public network students and 15.06% of the zone's subsidised private network students are schooled using Model D.

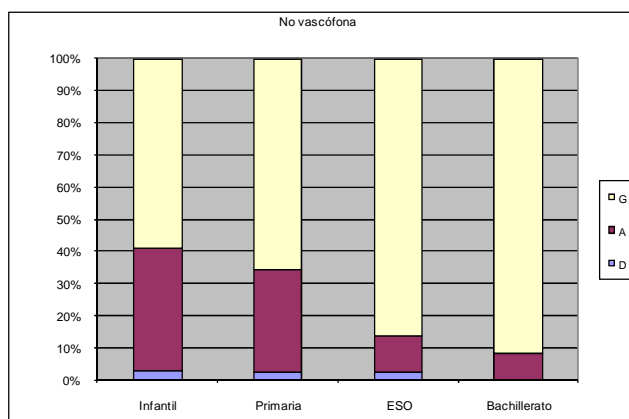
Model A accounts for 20.03% of this zone's students. In pre-school it schools 24.53% of students and in primary school 26.38%, while in ESO the percentage drops to 11.53% and in bacallaureate to 7.55%. Some 26.79% of the zone's public network students and 12.94% of the zone's subsidised private network students are schooled using Model A.

**Non-Basque-speaking zone:**

Model G accounts for 71.85% of students in the zone. In this model 59.12% of pre-school students are enrolled, 65.73% in primary school, 86.19% in ESO and 91.82% in bacallaureate. As for the networks, 70.59% of the zone's public network students and 77.01% of the subsidised private network students follow this model.

**Non-Basque-speaking    Pre-school    Primary    ESO    Bacallaureate**

Model D groups 2.30% of the zone's students. In pre-school it schools 2.79% of students, in primary school 2.29% and in ESO 2.49% of total non-Basque-speaking zone students. Model D is not present in the bacallaureate. Some 11.76% of the zone's subsidised private network students are schooled using Model D, which is not present in the public network.



Model A accounts for 25.85% of this zone's students. In pre-school it schools 38.09% of students and in primary school 31.98%, while in ESO the percentage drops to 11.32% and in bacallaureate to 8.18%. Some 29.41% of the zone's public network students and 11.23% of the zone's subsidised private network students are schooled using Model A.

*Academic Year 2006-2007*

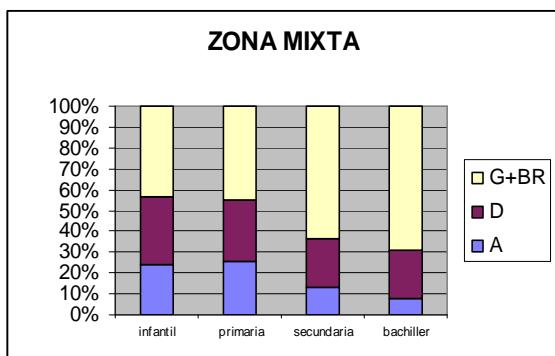
Some 60.91% of Navarrese students study in the mixed zone, 31.31% in the non-Basque-speaking zone and 7.78% in the Basque-speaking zone.

The educational networks school a variable percentage of students in the language zones: some 48.9% of students in the mixed zone are enrolled in the subsidised private network, while the public network accounts for 51.1% of the students in same. In the non-Basque-speaking zone the subsidised private network accounts for 21.23% of students in that zone and the public network for 78.77%. In the Basque-speaking zone the subsidised private network schools 19.35% of students from that zone and the public network 80.65%.

**Mixed zone**

**MIXED ZONE** pre-school primary secondary bacallaureate

The Models G and British account for 52.17% of students in the zone. In these model 43.49% of pre-school students are enrolled, 45.24% in primary school, 63.84% in ESO and 68.80% in bacallaureate. As for the networks, 33.89% of the zone’s public network students and 71.28% of the subsidised private network students follow this model.



Model D groups 27.55% of the zone’s students. In pre-school it schools 32.50% of students, in primary school 28.89%, in ESO 22.86% and in bacallaureate 23.65% of the total mixed zone students. Some 39.81% of the zone’s public network students and

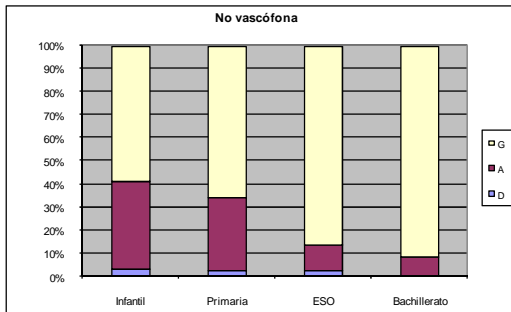
14.74% of its subsidised private network students are schooled using Model D.

Model A accounts for 20.28% of this zone’s students. In pre-school it schools 24.01% of students and in primary school 25.87%, while in ESO the percentage drops to 13.29% and in bacallaureate to 7.55%. Some 26.30% of the zone’s public network

students and 13.98% of the zone's subsidised private network students are schooled using Model A.

**Non-Basque-speaking zone**

**Non-Basque-speaking    Pre-school    Primary    ESO    Bacallaureate**

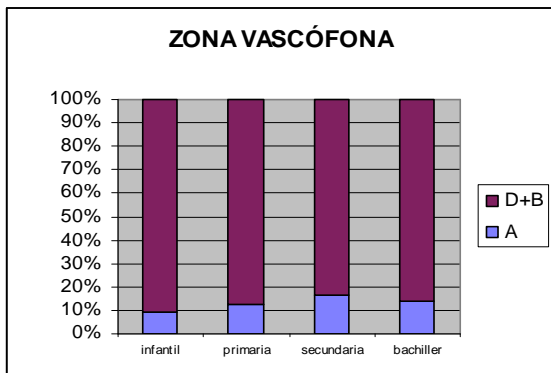


Model G accounts for 71.80% of students in the zone. In this model 58.78% of pre-school students are enrolled, 65.09% in primary school, 87.02% in ESO and 97.29% in bacallaureate. As for the networks, 72.06% of the zone's public network students and 70.84% of the subsidised private network students follow this model.

this model.

Model D groups 4% of the zone's students. Figures from the recently legalised *ikastolas* [Basque immersion schools] have been included. In pre-school it schools 5.05% of students, in primary school 4.52% and in ESO 3.27% of total non-Basque-speaking zone students. Model D is not present in the bacallaureate. Some 18.82% of the zone's subsidised private network students are schooled using Model D, which is not present in the public network.

Model A accounts for 24.20% of this zone's students. In pre-school it schools 36.16% of students and in primary school 39.38%, while in ESO the percentage drops to 9.72% and in bacallaureate to 2.71%. Some 27.92% of the zone's public network students and 10.35% of the zone's subsidised private network students are schooled using Model A.



**Basque-speaking zone**

**BASQUE-SPEAKING ZONE    pre-school    primary    secondary    bacallaureate**

Model G is not present in this zone, as Basque is official language and is studied at all levels.

Model D and Model B group 86.91% of students in the zone. In pre-school education 90.69% of students are so schooled, in primary education 87.12%, in ESO 83.25% and in baccalaureate 86.19% of total students in the Basque-speaking zone. Some 88% of students in the zone's public network and 82.38% of students in its subsidised private network are schooled using Models D and B.

In this zone Model A accounts for 13.09% of students. In pre-school 9.3% are schooled using this model, in primary school 12.87%, in ESO 16.74% and in baccalaureate 13.81%. Some 12% of the zone's public network students and 17.62% of the subsidised private network students are schooled using Model A.

### **Academic Year 2007-2008**

Some 60.89% of total students study in the mixed zone, 31.19% in the non-Basque-speaking zone and 7.92% in the Basque-speaking zone.

The educational networks school a variable percentage of students in the diverse language zones.

In the mixed zone 51.54% of the students are schooled in the public network and 48.46% in the subsidised private network.

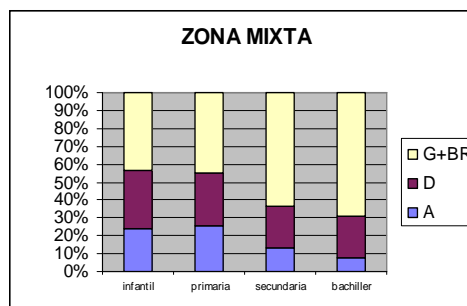
In the non-Basque-speaking zone the public network schools 76.82% of the students and the subsidised private network 23.18%.

In the Basque-speaking zone the public network schools 82.07% of the students and the subsidised private network 17.93%.

<b>MIXED ZONE</b>	<b>Pre-school</b>	<b>Primary</b>	<b>Secondary</b>	<b>Baccalaureate</b>
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**Mixed zone:**

Model G accounts for 51.57% of students in the zone and the English teaching models 1.53%. In these models 46.30% of pre-school students are enrolled, 45.52% in primary school, 64.90% in ESO and 68.91% in bacallaureate.

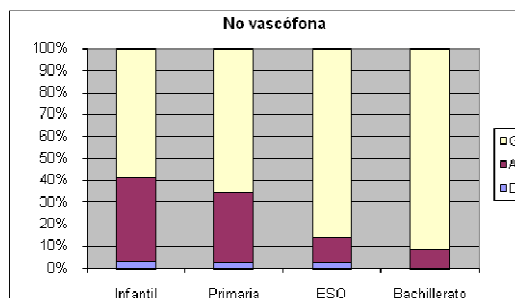
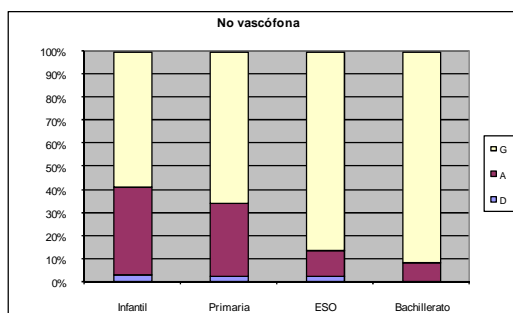


Model D groups 27.64% of the zone's students. In pre-school it schools 31.06% of students, in primary school 29.22%, in ESO 23.65% and in bacallaureate 23.86% of the total mixed zone students.

Model A accounts for 19.26% of this zone's students. In pre-school it schools 22.64% of students and in primary school 25.26%, while in ESO the percentage drops to 11.45% and in bacallaureate to 7.23%.

**Non-Basque-speaking Pre-school Primary ESO Bacallaureate**

**Non-Basque-speaking zone:**



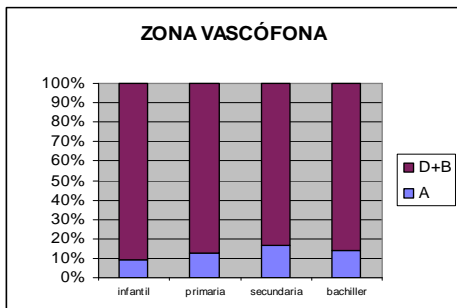
Model G accounts for 70.54% of students in the zone and English models 1.63%. In Model G 57.59% of pre-school students are enrolled, 63.83% in primary school, 85.64% in ESO and 96.71% in bacallaureate.

Model D groups 4.1% of the zone's students. In pre-school it schools 4.96% of students, in primary school 4.58% and in ESO 3.78% of total non-Basque-speaking zone students. Model D is not present in the bacallaureate.

Model A accounts for 23.73% of this zone's students. In pre-school it schools 35.04% of students and in primary school 29.12%, while in ESO the percentage drops to 10.58% and in baccalaureate to 3.29%.

**Basque-speaking zone:**

**BASQUE-SPEAKING ZONE**    pre-school    primary    secondary    baccalaureate



Model G is not present in this zone, as Basque is official language and is studied at all levels.

Model D and Model B group 86.84% of students in the zone. In pre-school education 91% of students are so schooled, in primary education

86.8%, in ESO 82.74% and in baccalaureate 86.54% of total students in the Basque-speaking zone.

In this zone Model A accounts for 13.16% of students. In pre-school 9% are schooled using this model, in primary school 13.2%, in ESO 17.26% and in baccalaureate 13.46%.

**Authorisation for language models**

In academic year 2007-2008 authorisation was granted for model D to be taught at Colegio San Miguel de Orkoien and model A at the new Colegio Catalina de Foix de Zizur Mayor, both in the mixed zone.

**Transportation and meal assistance**

The call for applications is carried out in accordance with the principle of promoting and fomenting Basque per 'Foral' Law 18/1986 of 15 December concerning the Basque Language and established in 'Foral' Decree 85/1989 of 13 April. It was conducted for the 19<sup>th</sup> time in academic year 2007-2008. The application period runs from 1 to 30 September.

The call for applications is addressed to students who must travel because of their language model choice, as the chosen language option is not available in their locality or within at least 5 km of same. Transport assistance is awarded depending on the number of kilometres involved; meal assistance depends on family income levels.

*Academic Year 2005-2006*

Transportation and meal assistance due to language option, academic year 2005-06		
Academic year	Applications accepted	Amount (euros)
2005-2006	542	145.805

Source: Basque Service.

*Academic Year 2006-2007*

Transportation and meal assistance due to language option, academic year 2006/2007			
Academic year	Applications accepted	Amount (euros)	Average
2006/2007	523	144.088	269,80

Source: Basque Service.

*Academic Year 2007/2008*

Transportation and meal assistance due to language option, academic year 2006/2007			
Academic year	Applications accepted	Amount (euros)	Average
2007-2008	556	142.392	259,07



**sub-paragraph d, i):** to make available technical and vocational education in the relevant regional or minority languages;

Bilingual models are determined for obligatory teaching and the baccalaureate. For vocational training there is a group of students who receive training in a given cycle which has no language model definition.

In most centres in the mixed and Basque-speaking zone students from the diverse language models coexist and the teachers are able to speak both Basque and Castilian.

There are offers of cycles conducted in Basque for those professions where there is an interest in vocational qualification in that language (see Appendix I), such as, for example, Children's Education, Administrative Management, Administration and Finance, and Supervision of Physical and Sports Activities.

### **Offer of vocational training in Basque**

#### ***Basque-speaking zone***

There are three centres where vocational training is offered in the Basque-speaking zone; in each of the three centre's training cycles students from the diverse language models coexist and the teachers are largely able to communicate with students in both Basque and Castilian.

- I.E.S. "San Miguel de Aralar II – Aralarko Mikel Dones II", in Alsasua
- I.E.S. "Lekaroz", in Elizondo
- I.E.S. "Toki Ona", in Bera

At these centres the teachers are mostly bilingual and the teaching language used is that of the students: Castilian or Basque.

In the current academic year enrolment in the cycles offered at these centres is as follows:

**I.E.S. “San Miguel de Aralar II – Aralarko Mikel Donea II” in Alsasua**

<b>Intermediate Level</b>	<b>1<sup>st</sup></b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup></b>
<i>Machining</i>	9	9
<i>Welding and boilermaking</i>	8	5
<i>Electro-mechanical installation and maintenance of machinery and line conduction</i>	15	10

Total intermediate level students: 56

**I.E.S. “Lekaroz” in Elizondo**

<b>Intermediate Level</b>	<b>1<sup>st</sup></b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup></b>
<i>Machining</i>	21	11
<i>Administrative management</i>	16	10
<i>Supervision of open-air physical/sports activities</i>	11	5

Total intermediate level students: 74

<b>Higher Level</b>	<b>1<sup>st</sup></b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup></b>
<i>Administration and finance</i>	9	6

Total higher level students: 15

**I.E.S. “Toki Ona” in Bera**

<b>Intermediate Level</b>	<b>1<sup>st</sup></b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup></b>
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<i>Electro-mechanical installation and maintenance of machinery and line conduction</i>	18	4
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Total intermediate level students: 22

<b>Higher Level</b>	<b>1<sup>st</sup></b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup></b>
<i>Industrial equipment maintenance</i>	7	5

Total higher level students: 12

In these centres, the Education Department has maintained the offer with very low enrolment. If the offer were diversified according to different languages, it would certainly not be possible due to numbers to maintain various specialty areas and might even endanger the viability of some centres.

### **Mixed zone**

There are two centres where vocational training is taught in Basque.

- C.I.P. "Donapea"
- I.E.S. "Adaptación Social"

In the current academic year enrolment in the cycles offered in Basque at these centres is as follows:

### **C.I.P. "Donapea"**

<b>Intermediate Level</b>	<b>1<sup>st</sup></b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup></b>
<i>Electronic consumer equipment</i>	No demand for the course 08/09	No demand for the course 07/08
<i>Administrative management</i>	21	14

Total students in intermediate level cycles: 35

<b>Higher Level</b>	<b>1<sup>st</sup></b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup></b>
<i>Administration and finance</i>	12	10

Total students in higher level cycles: 22

In the “Electronic consumer equipment” cycle there was insufficient student demand both this academic year and the previous one.

Demand for the “Administrative management” cycle is similar to that offered in Castilian.

About 50% of the places were vacant in the “Administration and finance” cycle; in the same cycle offered in Castilian occupation was 100%.

#### **I.E.S. “Social Adjustment”**

<b>Higher Level</b>	<b>1<sup>st</sup></b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup></b>
<i>Pre-school education</i>	20	19

Total students in high level cycles: 39

The “Pre-school education” cycle was 100% occupied, as was the cycle offered in Castilian.

**sub-paragraph e, iii):** 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;

In its December 2008 report the Committee of Experts considered that this undertaking was fulfilled. It asked the authorities to provide specific information about certain aspects of the Basque Summer University (UEU), the universities’ educational offer in Basque and the scholarship programme for students who study in Basque at universities in other Communities.

#### **PUBLIC UNIVERSITY OF NAVARRE**

As the Committee of Experts indicated in its report, the Public University of Navarre (UPNA) approved on 13 March 2007 the Basque Language Strategy Plan (PEE) for the

2007-2009 period which includes 12 actions along the five axes contained in the Strategy Plan of the University (training, research, persons, services and resources). These actions include enhancing student bilingualism, producing the linguistic map of the university and implementing vertical and transversal paths in Basque. The PEE's aim was to achieve in 2009 the 3-2-1 model (3 subjects in first academic year, 2 in second and 1 in third). The real offer of subjects in Basque in academic year 2008/2009 was 11 for the degree in economics, 10 in LADE, 3 for the diploma in business administration, 11 for the diploma in business management and legal studies, 2 in law, 2 in labour relations, 7 in agronomic engineering, 22 in agronomic technical engineering, 11 in industrial technical engineering, 6 in industrial engineering, 6 in telecommunications t. eng., sound and image, and 2 in computer t. eng. for management.

The UPNA increased by 50% (from 62 to 98) the number of subjects in Basque for academic year 2009-2010. The Education Department of the Government of Navarre bears the basic burden of the cost of offering the subjects in Basque.

### **Strategy Plan 2007-2009**

The Public University of Navarre considers the Basque language to be an important part of Navarrese culture and for this reason must ensure its development in line with the Government of Navarre's policy for prior educational levels. In each academic year students enrol in classes who come from either bilingual educational models or those where they acquired a general knowledge of Basque. For them, the university should provide means allowing them to continue their studies in Basque or to have the opportunity to improve and receive the best linguistic preparation for their professional life, given the needs, real demands and resources.

On the other hand, the Public University of Navarre covers all Navarrese society and must therefore provide service in accordance with the socio-linguistic reality of same. As indicated by its statutes, overall linguistic planning must be approached bearing in mind the parameters of demand, opportunity and above all quality from academic standpoints, as corresponds to all university activity.

### **UNIVERSITY OF NAVARRE**

At the University of Navarre there is a Language Institute as well as the Chair of Basque Language and Culture. The Language Institute offers Basque language courses at all levels – intensive, prolonged or for the summer. The courses are addressed to university students, professionals and the general public with classes taught in the Language Institute's own classrooms and elsewhere on the university campus. The Chair of Basque Language and Culture was established at the University of Navarre in 1963 headed by Don José Miguel de Barandiarán, who was 74 years old and lived in Ataún when he began teaching his classes there. He did not stop giving classes until he was 90. The Chair of Basque Language and Culture offers a full programme of cultural activities in and about the Basque language: symposia on journalism in Basque, conferences of writers, philologists, etc. These activities are subsidised and economically backed by the Department of Education.

Within this Chair the Abarrots cultural group annually conducts numerous activities, conferences and programmes. In the last year conferences were given by the writer Xabier Zabaltza and by the president of the Royal Academy of the Basque Language, Andrés Urrutia. Workshops on *bertsos* and dance were organised, as well as a *bertso* composing contest. The Abarrots group receives economic support from Euskerabidea for its activities.

The Faculty of Philosophy and Letters of the University of Navarre offers the Diploma in Basque Studies with a total of 50 credits in which 19 subjects should be taken, several of them in Basque.

### **BASQUE SUMMER UNIVERSITY / UDAKO EUSKAL UNIBERTSITATEA (UEU)**

The Basque Summer University offers summer courses in Pamplona. The courses last between 10 and 20 hours and are valid at the University of the Basque Country for free choice credits, as at the end of the courses the students are issued an attendance certificate.

This organisation does not offer any university academic titles, as it is not legally a university.

The UEU receives no financial aid from the Government of Navarre, among other reasons because it does not request it. The year 2008 saw a “call for applications for assistance to undertake cultural activities to develop the Basque language in Navarre”, Resolution 11/2008 of 9 May. This organisation did not apply for aid.

All the summer course programmes of the Navarrese universities which are financed by the Department of Education include courses taught entirely in Basque. Specifically, this year a course in Basque has been programmed which will be taught jointly by the Public University of Navarre and the University of Navarre.

### **SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAMME OF THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION**

The Department of Education of the Government of Navarre annually awards university level scholarships. The grants corresponding to academic year 2008/09 were governed by Resolution 234/2008 of 1 July of the Directorate General of Inspection and Services, approving the General Call for Applications for Scholarships for Academic Year 2008/2009 at intermediate and university levels ([http://www.navarra.es/home\\_es/Actualidad/BON/Boletines/2008/105/Anuncio-14/](http://www.navarra.es/home_es/Actualidad/BON/Boletines/2008/105/Anuncio-14/)).

All Navarrese students who wish to begin or continue their university studies in a specialty taught in Basque which does not exist in the ‘Foral’ Community are eligible for a scholarship through this call for applications by the Department of Education and as long as the academic and economic requirements established in same are met.

According to Department of Education data, the scholarships granted to students who attended the Public University of the Basque Country (UPV) during the last three academic years are broken down as follows:

	<b>2006/2007</b>	<b>2007/2008</b>	<b>2008/2009</b>
<b>SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAMME</b>	<b>7</b>		
<b>STUDIES</b>	<b>Granted</b>	<b>Granted</b>	<b>Granted</b>

SOCIAL AND CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY (2 <sup>nd</sup> CYCLE)	0	1	1
SUPERIOR ARCHITECTURE	9	8	5
TECHNICAL ARCHITECTURE	2	2	1
FINE ARTS	23	20	20
BIOLOGY	4	7	7
BIOCHEMISTRY (2 <sup>nd</sup> CYCLE)			1
ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE	11	2	9
EDUCATIONAL SCIENCE (PAEDAGOGY)	4	8	11
INFORMATION SCIENCE (AUDIOVISUAL COMMUNICATION)	1	1	3
INFORMATION SCIENCE (JOURNALISM)	4	6	9
INFORMATION SCIENCE (ADVERTISING AND PUBLIC RELATIONS)	2	5	2
ECONOMIC SCIENCE (ECONOMICS)	1	0	0
BUSINESS SCIENCE (ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT)	3	1	4
POLITICAL SCIENCE AND GOVERNMENT	1	2	2
FOOD SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (2 <sup>nd</sup> CYCLE)	0	0	1
DIET AND NUTRITION	2	4	5
PHYS. ED., SCIENCE OF PHYS. ACTIVITY AND SPORTS	18	15	16
SOCIAL EDUCATION (DIPLOMA)	6	4	9
BUSINESS (DIPLOMA)	4	5	7
NURSING (DIPLOMA)	1	1	0
SUPERIOR STUDIES IN PLASTIC ARTS AND DESIGN	1	1	0
PHARMACY	1	4	5
PHILOLOGY	8	9	8
PHILOSOPHY	2	2	1
PHYSICS	2	1	0
GEOGRAPHY	2	1	2
GEOLOGY	2	1	1
HISTORY	4	1	5
ART HISTORY	5	2	4
HUMANIDADES	1		



COMPUTER SCIENCE	3	3	
ENGINEERING (2 <sup>nd</sup> CYCLE)	0		
SUPERIOR ENGINEERING	10	8	8
TECHNICAL ENGINEERING	28	18	13
MARKET TECHNIQUES AND RESEARCH (2 <sup>nd</sup> CYCLE)	1	1	0
MATHEMATICS	3	2	4
MEDICINE	4	6	4
ODONTOLOGY	1	2	2
OTHER STUDIES NOT INCLUDED	0		0
PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHING (MASTER)	24	28	26
PSYCHOLOGY	37	32	32
PSYCHO-PAEDAGOGY (2 <sup>nd</sup> CYCLE)	7	6	6
CHEMISTRY	8	8	4
SOCIOLOGY	1	0	0
TOPOGRAPHY (DIPLOMA)	0	1	0
SOCIAL WORK (DIPLOMA)	2	2	1
TRANSLATION AND INTERPRETATION	5	5	5
	<b>258</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>244</b>

**sub-paragraph 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;

**Paragraph g:** to make arrangements to ensure the teaching of the history and the culture which is reflected by the regional or minority language;

The 'foral' decrees which establish Navarre's curriculums for different stages of non-university teaching assure that history and culture are taught in the Basque language. Among the principles grounding their preparation are the following:

- Coordination of the curriculum's language areas by integrated treatment of the languages;
- Navarre's linguistic uniqueness via the different language models for all stages;
- Knowledge of the geographic, historic and cultural diversity of Navarre, respect for its differences and esteem for its natural and artistic heritage.

The curriculum includes the basic skills, objectives, content and evaluation criteria. Its scope of application covers all public, private and subsidised private institutions in the 'Foral' Community of Navarre.

The curriculum sets as a goal in all stages "knowledge of the geography and history of Navarre and the diversity of languages, cultures and customs which make it unique"; the degree of knowledge is determined by the students' education level and maturity.

The different areas and subject matter (Basque language and literature, knowledge of the social, cultural and natural environment, artistic education, music, geography and history, etc) contribute in different degrees towards accomplishing this goal.

Artículo 2.

As an illustrative example we list the content concerning the 'Foral' Community in the area of knowledge of the natural, social and cultural environment in primary education and in the subject matters of social sciences, geography and history in secondary education.

- Knowledge of the natural, social and cultural environment  
Bloc 8. The 'Foral' Community of Navarre:
  - Unity in diversity:
    - Main landscape zones: mountain, middle region and river;
    - The natural parks of Navarre: Señorío de Bértiz, Urbasa-Andía Mountains and Bardenas Reales;
    - Find information in the school library on some of the animals and plants characteristic of Navarre's geographic regions.
  - Signs of identity:
    - Patron saint festivals in Navarre:
    - The festivals of St Fermin: main figures, traditions and festive acts;
    - The festival of the locality in question.
  
- Social Sciences, Geography and History (second course)

The specific contents on *The 'Foral' Community of Navarre* are included in the corresponding thematic blocs. The content for physical, human and economic geography, along with sociological content, is grouped under *Unity in diversity* and

those for history under *Main historical events*. The section on *Signs of identity* deals with singular aspects setting the Autonomous Community apart from the others. In *Artistic heritage* content is presented on art in Navarre and students are expected to actively participate in the learning process by autonomously using information sources and producing individual or group projects or reports using resources from the school library, paying special attention to the artistic heritage of the area where they live.

#### Bloc 1. *Common content*

Recognition of basic elements characterising the artistic styles and interpretation of significant works considered in their context. Evaluation of the Spanish and Navarrese cultural and artistic heritage as wealth to be maintained and to collaborate on its preservation.

#### Bloc 2. *Population and society*

Unity in diversity:

- The Navarrese population: evolution and population distribution; characteristics; birth and death rates; migratory movements;
- The Navarrese rural and urban environment: the rural environment (humid northwestern Navarre, Navarre Pyrenees and the middle zone and river zone); the urban environment (structure of cities and urban network of Navarre);
- The Basque language: origin; Navarrese dialects; some Navarrese place names and their meaning;
- The folklore and traditions of Navarre: folk music (the *jota* and folk songs in Basque); traditional dances (the *jota*, the dance of Era de Estella, the Paloteado of Cortes, the Bolantes of Valcarlos, the *multidantza baztanesa*, the *expatadantzaris* of Lesaka, the Zantantzaris of Ituren, etc). Sanctuaries, processions and pilgrimages with tradition (Ujué, San Miguel de Aralar, the *javierada*, Our Lady of Codés, the Tribute of the Three Cows, Musquilda, etc.). Legends (the *sorgina* witches, Don Teodosio de Goñi, the Song of Roland, the mystery of St Guillén and St Felicia in Obanos, the Moor's cave in Fitero, etc).

#### Block 3. *The pre-industrial societies. The Middle Ages and the Modern Age*

Main historical events of Navarre:

- Christianity. The Visigoths. The Muslims. History of the Kingdom of Navarre. The Kingdom of Pamplona. The Kingdom of Navarre. Navarrese society in the Middle Ages. The French dynasties. The end of a story (1515). The Modern Age (16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries).

– The Navarrese artistic heritage:

- Search for information about some of the following noteworthy examples of Navarrese medieval art, using school library resources (encyclopaedias, monographs, websites, etc): the Ujué medieval complex; the walls of Artajona; the monastery of Leire; the collegiate church of Roncesvalles; other major monasteries (La Oliva, Fitero, Irache, Iranzu); the neighbourhood of San Pedro de la Rúa de Estella; Olite castle; Pamplona cathedral; Tudela cathedral; other examples from the region;

- Search for information about some of the following noteworthy examples of Navarrese Renaissance art, using school library resources (encyclopaedias, monographs, websites, etc): the citadel of Pamplona; the palace of the Marquis of San Adrián in Tudela; choir stalls of the Pamplona cathedral; St Mary's gate in Viana; other examples from the region;

- Search for information about some of the following noteworthy examples of Navarrese Baroque art, using school library resources (encyclopaedias, monographs, websites, etc): the Recollects monastery in Pamplona; St Anne's chapel in Tudela cathedral; St Gregory Ostiense in Sorlada; other examples from the region.

The Government of Navarre has published diverse material to complement the curriculum. For example, the "*Chipi-Txapa, conocer Navarra*" collection aims to teach the Community's students about the physical and cultural diversity of Navarre in all its extent: landscape, history, notable people, languages, traditions, cooking, culture, etc, so that wherever they are the students will feel that they pertain to this wealth. It is published in Castilian and Basque.

Bodies such as the Euskerabidea-Navarre Institute of the Basque Language, a dependency of the Government of Navarre, have also organised activities to promote cultural knowledge in Basque. In 2009, for example, a cycle of 31 conferences in Basque and Castilian was promoted jointly with the Navarre Atheneum and with collaboration from local bodies and the EIRE association of university professors.

They focused on two quite different topics: “Navarre and the Basque language” (conferences in Castilian), and “Science, technology, crisis and communication” (conferences in Basque). The former aimed to raise awareness about the Basque language and its culture, while the latter showcased various aspects associated to sciences and new technologies.

By means of this initiative, the Navarre Institute of the Basque Language aimed to fulfil the goal of promoting, supporting and organising programmes and activities that encourage the development of Basque in Navarre in collaboration with local bodies, through artistic and cultural manifestations.

The programme included conferences in Castilian with titles such as “Oral and Written Culture in Medieval Navarre”, “Animal Names: beliefs and superstitions”, “Basque Language Culture and Navarre’s Ribera”, “The Royal Academy of the Basque Language/Euskaltzaindia” and “The Basque/Romance Binomial from the Historical Viewpoint”.

<p><b>paragraph h:</b> to provide the basic and further training of the teachers required to implement those of paragraphs a to g accepted by the Party;</p>
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The amounts laid out annually by the Government of Navarre to subsidise the *euskaltegis* [Basque language centres] corresponds to the quantities which the Parliament of Navarre, an institution representing the will of the Navarrese people, annually approves by means of the ‘Foral’ Law on Budgets, whereby the administration grants the aid authorised by the Parliament.

Note that the amount has increased significantly in recent years; for 2010 the envisaged figure is €394.381.

Regarding financial aid granted by the Navarrese authorities for further training of Basque language teachers, we note that there are two measures used by the Education Department of the Government of Navarre to ensure further training of Basque language teachers. First, via the EIBZ Resource Centre for Teacher Training, entirely devoted to

training Basque-speaking teachers, courses are offered to recycle teachers; second, the Education Department grants economic aid addressed to teachers who cannot attend the specific courses for them at the EIBZ headquarters. If they cannot travel to the EIBZ, they receive aid to attend other *euskaltegis*.

In the table below we see the growth in the number of teachers who are EIBZ students and the parallel and consequent decline in the number of teachers who receive aid for other *euskaltegis*. The sum of participants in recycling courses offered by the EIBZ or private *euskaltegis* has tended to rise. The figure increased from 92-94 in 2001-02 and 2002-03 to 99 and 123 in academic years 2004-05 and 2005-06.

Basque language teacher training aid					
	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06
EIBZ students	51	62	30	85	118
Individual aid	41	32	14	14	5

The “Pact to Improve the Quality of Public Teaching in Navarre – 2007-2011” signed by the Education Department of the Government of Navarre and the unions represented in the education sector is currently in force.

Point 2 of the agreement indicates that the Department of Education, together with the undersigned union organisations, will produce a training programme with two fundamental objectives:

To meet training needs deriving from implementation of the new curriculums and, in general, from the measure taken to further development of the new Organic Education Law for all teaching;

To meet training needs arising from the work of teaching teams at the institutions themselves, with a special focus on educational innovation, new technologies, modern languages, coexistence, attention to diversity, Basque language training and tutorship with families.

It continues: “The recycling course can annually admit up to 10 teachers at the threshold level. These intensive recycling courses in Basque are open to teachers with more than

five years in definitive assignments, with priority given to those holding positions in the Basque language and mixed zones and/or who may be reduced due to lack of teaching burden as a consequence of development of the language models or reorganisation of the education offered. The maximum time spent in these courses is two academic years and whenever suitable progress is verified in the learning.

Teachers contracted temporarily can take part in the recycling courses up to a maximum of 10 places per year”.

The agreement has been fulfilled in this section, to the point that more places than stipulated have been offered.

**sub-paragraph 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.

**Paragraph 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.

## **APPLICATION OF ARTICLE 9. JUSTICE**

**Paragraph 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:**

**sub-paragraph a.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

**sub-paragraph a, ii):** to guarantee the accused the right to use his/her regional or minority language; and/or

**sub-paragraph 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; and/or

**sub-paragraph a, 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:**

**sub-paragraph b, 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

**sub-paragraph 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; and/or

**sub-paragraph 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;

**c) in proceedings before courts concerning administrative matters:**

**sub-paragraph c, 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

**sub-paragraph 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; and/or



**sub-paragraph 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;

**paragraph 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.

The Committee of experts considered that the undertakings corresponding to the distinct sub-paragraphs of paragraph 1 of article 9 of the Charter were partly fulfilled.

In the internal distribution of powers, that corresponding to the administration of justice corresponds to the State, along with the respective commercial, criminal and procedural law. The Autonomous Communities which have their own civil law, such as Navarre, are nevertheless acknowledged to have the power to maintain, amend and develop same.

On the other hand, and in accordance with article 117 of the Constitution, justice is administered by judges and magistrates integrating the judicial power who are independent, with fixed tenure, accountable and only subject to the rule of law.

To that end, the Constitution creates a body to govern judicial power whose composition and action are independent of the executive power, the General Council of the Judicial Power, which is responsible for appointments, promotions, inspection and discipline.

In this system of distribution of responsibilities, the 'Foral' Community of Navarre has the power to equip the administrative and material services needed to carry out the jurisdictional function.

The Government of Navarre has contracted a translation and interpretation service to provide assistance to judicial bodies. Demand for this translation and interpretation service has continually grown in recent years. This service is likewise provided to the police and to a lesser extent in the Pamplona Penitentiary, per request from the Legal-Penitentiary Orientation Service of the Pamplona Association of Lawyers. The company

adjudicated this service provides translations and interpreting from Basque to Castilian and vice versa. The service is provided as scheduled or on the basis of urgency.

The amounts which the Government of Navarre has dedicated to the translation and interpretation service were €110,000 in 2006, €142,000 in 2007 and €157,000 in 2008. The successively extended contract was first awarded in 2005 and remains in effect; plans call for it to be put up for tender again in 2010.

In the last year the translation and interpretation service carried out 869 interpreting tasks and a total of 261 translations.

With this translation and interpretation service the Government of Navarre has taken material steps to ensure compliance with the undertakings incumbent upon the Spanish authorities in article 9. In no case is the cost of the translation and interpretation service assumed by the parties involved in judicial proceedings; it is rather the Government of Navarre that entirely assumes those costs.

This translation service serves to guarantee the accused or one of the parties in litigation the right to express themselves before a court in their regional or minority language. It also serves to assure that written or oral claims and evidence are not disallowed solely for being presented in Basque. It also permits the judicial documents requested by the parties to be written in Basque, without the interested parties incurring any additional expense.

In any case, the judicial bodies' staff who if requested by the parties can undertake to carry out the proceedings in Basque are the judges and magistrates and judicial secretaries.

It must be noted that the intervention of a translator/interpreter results in the loss of immediacy in oral proceedings and lengthier proceedings with respect to written material.

In the current legal framework the power to fulfil the three first recommendations of the Committee of Experts corresponds to the State.

Regarding the possibility to act with respect to the fourth recommendation of the Committee of Experts, to increase the percentage of Basque-speakers in the administration of justice in Navarre, the reference to judges, judicial and fiscal secretaries (for whom the State is responsible) must be differentiated from the remaining personnel responsible for administering justice, for whom the institutions of the 'Foral' Community of Navarre are responsible.

When the Recommendation from the Council of Europe's Committee of Experts on application of the Charter in Spain was approved in December 2008, the Basque language was not rated a merit for the vast majority of employment positions in the justice administration of Navarre. In the first quarter of 2009 the Government of Navarre approved consideration of the draft 'Foral' Decree on indication in the organisational structure of the administration of the 'Foral' Community of Navarre and its autonomous bodies regarding how Basque language knowledge should be treated in the scale of merits used for hiring and assigning employees; it was to be forwarded to the Council of Navarre for same to prepare the mandatory report prior to its definitive approval by the Government.

The 'Foral' Decree enables Basque language knowledge to be rated at 6 percent for all positions in Basque-speaking zone, with respect to total points assigned to all merits whenever knowledge of said language is not a job requirement. In the mixed zone, where nearly 80% of the administration's jobs are located, the minimum rating will be 3 percent. Beyond these minimum 6% or 3% ratings depending on the zone, a list of jobs involving more public attendance was drawn up, which includes administrative and auxiliary administrative positions, etc, in which those percentages rise to 10% or 5%, respectively.

Therefore, while the Basque language is not nowadays considered a merit in any position in the administration of justice, in the future it will be valued at 5% in more than half of positions and at 10% in the Basque-speaking zone.

Approval of the 'Foral' Decree, along with other measures, will help increase the percentage of personnel in Navarre's justice administration who can use Basque as a working language in the courts.

Note that Basque-speakers currently make up part of the staff of Navarre's justice administration in positions where Basque is not mandatory. For this reason, the

Government of Navarre via Euskerabidea is preparing a campaign called "*Basquez ere bai*" (*also in Basque*), which serves to identify the Basque-speaking people who work in the justice administration who so desire.

Regarding the last recommendation from the Committee of Experts concerning the establishment of training programmes for staff of Navarre's justice administration and for lawyers, the Government of Navarre has taken various steps in that regard. On the one hand, the Government of Navarre via the Navarrese Institute of Public Administration offers extensive, intensive, part-time, tutored self-learning, in-house, review and improvement of oral expression, intensive EGA [Basque language title] preparation and technical courses, etc, to help Navarre justice administration personnel learn the Basque language. Besides the general call for applications for the 2009-2010 course, the Navarrese Institute of Public Administration along with Euskerabidea is examining the possibilities of holding certain training actions at different Navarrese judicial offices with a view to improving attendance. Lastly, Euskerabidea subsidises private bodies offering Basque classes in Navarre. These can be attended by all employees of Navarre's justice administration, including judges, magistrates, judicial secretaries, attorneys, lawyers and prosecutors, who may also apply for grants to partly cover the cost of enrolling in Basque courses taught by private bodies in Navarre.

Euskerabidea has also made a number of contacts with the Official Association of Lawyers of the Basque Country to ascertain the different resources lawyers have at their disposal for working in Basque. These contacts led to a meeting with directors of the Official Association of Lawyers of Navarre, who were informed that any lawyer registered in Navarre's association who so desires can freely and at no cost use the resources for working in Basque used by lawyers in the Basque country. The Department of Justice of the Basque Country was also contacted and agreement reached for a working session to learn about Epainet, the computer application created to encourage use of the Basque language in magistrates' courts.

Noteworthy is that all magistrates' courts in Navarre have implemented the INFOREG application for applications and issuance of birth, marriage and death certificates. At present, interested parties can choose whether they want the certificate in Castilian or Basque at 267 magistrates' courts.

All Navarre justice administration employees are able to freely use the Basque/Castilian terminology dictionary on the Intranet of the Government of Navarre. They can also on specific occasions make consultations via an email address for any urgent translation.

**Paragraph 2:** The Parties undertake:

**sub-paragraph 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 report from the Committee of Experts indicated that among other sub-paragraphs no comments were made on paragraph 2 of article 9, given that in the first evaluation report no major problems were noted and the Committee of Experts had received no new information that would require a re-evaluation of its application.

Legal documents drawn up in Basque are in no way hindered from being considered legal and valid for all purposes. The regulatory rules have not changed since the previous report.

**Paragraph 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.

The report from the Committee of Experts considered that this undertaking was partly fulfilled and encouraged the authorities to continue making efforts to improve the current situation.

The Government of Navarre publishes the Official Gazette of Navarre [BON] in Castilian and simultaneously in Basque. There is no delay whatsoever in publishing those versions. Article 7 of the 'Foral' Law on Basque states that "*the 'Official Gazette of*

*Navarre' and the 'Official Gazette of the Parliament of Navarre' are published in Castilian and Basque, in separate and simultaneous editions", and this legal precept has been scrupulously observed. The Government's aim is for the BON to be published in entirely in Basque by the end of the legislative term, including notices from the State administration, justice administration and other official announcements. To that end, beyond the work carried out by the Translation Service of the Department of the Presidency, Justice and Interior, a budget outlay has been set aside, which has notably increased from €30,000 in 2007 to €180,000 last year in 2008.*

The Official Gazette of Navarre began publishing in Basque 10 years ago, whereby at least Navarrese legislation from the last 10 years is available in Basque. Since 2001 the BON's text in both Basque and Castilian has been posted on the Internet.

The Government of Navarre has made a major personnel and staff effort to ensure that all Navarrese regulation is freely accessible in Basque to Basque-speakers by posting the Official Gazette of Navarre, the Official Gazette of the Parliament of Navarre and soon all Navarrese legislation on the Internet.

The Institute of Basque Studies Institute of the University of Deusto has a Castilian/Basque Bilingual Legal Library which can be consulted free of charge on the Internet. In PDF format it has a broad range of legal texts translated into Basque by the Institute of Basque Studies and the Official Translation Service of IVAP [Basque Public Administration Institute] autonomous body of the Basque Government. Navarrese Basque-speakers can access the principal state legal texts via that Bilingual Legal Library, which posts texts on civil, criminal, procedural, commercial, constitutional, administrative and labour law.

#### **APPLICATION OF ARTICLE 10. ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITIES AND PUBLIC SERVICES.**

**Paragraph 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:

**sub-paragraph a, i):** to ensure that the administrative authorities use the regional or minority languages;

**MINISTRY OF THE PRESIDENCY:**

- ***standardised forms available to citizens in bilingual or co-official language versions***

The Government Delegation in Navarre has 5 standardised printed forms, of which 2 are bilingual, or 40%. It also has 5 models for printed institutional material, of which 3 are bilingual, or 60%.

Regarding the General Mutual of State Civil Servants (MUFACE), 100% of the standardised application and provision forms associated to the mutual's own material is available in all the co-official languages via its website.

- ***institutional printed material available to citizens in bilingual or co-official language versions***

The State Agency for Evaluating Public Policies and the Quality of Services (AEVAL) published a brochure detailing its Institutional Presentation in 2007. A thousand copies were made in each of the co-official languages; the versions were also posted on the website.

The Official State Gazette published the Spanish Constitution in Basque in 2007.

The Sociological Research Centre (CIS) puts out 12.5% of its brochures for surveys (around 5,000) in Basque.

The General Mutual of State Civil Servants (MUFACE) will issue 10 publications in Basque in 2010. It also produces information brochures concerning issues associated to its activity, which are published in Castilian and in the co-official languages. These publications are

issued in print and electronic format posted on the MUFACE website. The usual print runs for these publications to date were:

- 900.000 copies in Castilian;
- 2.000 copies in Basque.

There is currently an ongoing process to reorganise the Magazine of the General Mutual of State Civil Servants which will lead to a significant reduction in the number of copies printed, while enhancing the electronic version. For 2010 the publications plan includes copies of all the Spanish co-official languages. Examples of the envisaged topics (both in print and online) include:

- Diptych of the electronic services chart (60,000 in Castilian and 2,000 in Basque);
- Quadriptych of the services chart of the General Mutual of State Civil Servants (20,000 in all languages, 550,000 in Castilian and 2,000 in Basque);
- The commitment of the General Mutual of State Civil Servants to prevention and care regarding dependence (500,000 in Castilian and 2,000 in Basque);
- Improved disability benefits (500,000 in Castilian and 2,000 in Basque);
- Health assistance for mutual members abroad (500,000 in Castilian and 2,000 in Basque);
- Pharmaceutical provision of mutual members (publication and number of copies to be confirmed).

The Directorate General for Boosting Electronic Administration issued the latest issue of 060.es publicity brochures in a multilingual version (all brochures in the co-official languages), with a print run of 20,000 copies.

The Publications Centre of the Ministry of the Presidency has published the following works in co-official languages:

- Basque and Castilian – the “*Ventana económica=Ekonomi Lehioa*” in 2009.

- ***exterior and interior signs in bilingual or co-official language versions***



There are 13 examples of signage at the Navarre Government Delegation, of which 7 are bilingual, or 54%.

- ***information or publicity signs in bilingual or co-official language versions***

There are a total of 95 posters in the Delegation of the Government of Navarre (including those pertaining to the Local Investment Fund for publicising work in town halls); 32 are bilingual, or 33.68%.

- ***publicity campaigns in bilingual or co-official language versions***

In compliance with Law 29/2005, which provides that “*In institutional campaigns Castilian shall be used, and, depending on the territorial scope of dissemination, the co-official languages of the Autonomous Communities, respecting the legislation of the respective Autonomous Community on the use of official languages*”, some of the institutional campaigns promoted by the Ministry of the Presidency and its public bodies have used co-official languages.

The General Mutual of State Civil Servants (MUFACE) publishes printed institutional material associated to publicity campaigns in the co-official languages.

- ***degree of accessibility to web pages in co-official languages***

The pages on the portal 060.es ([www.060.es](http://www.060.es)) are available in the different co-official languages. That website presents the home page, secondary page and all elements needed for browsing (except the heading, secondary page menus and left and right side menus) in the co-official languages. The new 060 portal will have an identical structure; plans call for the gradual translation of content into the co-official languages and English.

On the [www.la-moncloa.es](http://www.la-moncloa.es) website the permanent information, statistics, menus, sub-menus and titles are translated.

On the website [www.mpr.es](http://www.mpr.es), the permanent information, statistics, menus, sub-menus and titles are translated until the first level of navigation.

At the State Agency for Evaluating Public Policies and the Quality of Services, the degree of accessibility is total, meaning there is a duplicated website for each of the co-official languages, with independent home page. Regarding the content:

- All statistical information is translated (menus, sub-menus, titles...);
- The sections associated to institutional information and of a theoretical or doctrinal nature on matters subject to the Agency's activity are translated until the last level of navigation (40% of total pages);
- Mixed translation (first level in co-official language and following ones in Castilian) in those which have a variable part that appears periodically (quality permission, annual evaluations...) – 30% of total pages;
- All the pages associated to continually updated News, Events or Announcements are not translated into co-official languages – 30% of total pages.

Regarding the Official State Gazette (BOE), all the webpages of boe.es are translated into the co-official languages.

The Centre for Political and Constitutional Studies (CEPC) is in the process of adapting the website by translating statistical and organisational information into the co-official languages, along with other content of interest.

The following are translated into the co-official languages on the website of the Sociological Research Centre (CIS):

- All navigation pages in HTML;
- The application forms which are complemented from the website, but not the validated ones to be printed and submitted;
- The form for downloading microdata.

Regarding the website of the National Institute of Public Administrations (INAP), as the information provided is valid for only a short time (due to its rapid generation) and the translation of same is done by contracting specialised agencies for it to be done in the official languages of Castilian and English, the content in languages other than Castilian is

limited to the permanent information on the website (names of the different website channels) and the headings indicated on the home page.

The General Mutual of State Civil Servants is currently in the process of changing its webpage. The new one should soon be operational. The current circumstances are described, as well as the new website:

Current website. The level of total translation of the static website (excluding electronic services, under the generic name of "General Mutual of State Civil Servants-direct") is approximately 55-60%. This means that the first and second navigation levels are almost entirely translated, but from the third level on it is only in Castilian. Institutional information is almost entirely translated (around 97%). About 95% of downloadable printed forms are translated.

The new website will become operational in 2010. The static website will be 80% translated. Electronic services will only be in Castilian. Coverage in the other co-official languages will be completed over the course of 2010.

The following elements are translated on the website of the National Heritage body:

- Language change menu;
- Upper menu with portal's main areas;
- Complementary menu (site map, contacts, etc).

- ***requests received in co-official languages***

INAP has received no requests in co-official languages, though should this occur it is prepared to answer those requests in the co-official language used in same.

Information requests received in a co-official language in the Central Services of the General Mutual of State Civil Servants are answered in Castilian. Regarding use of the co-official languages in requests for benefits from the mutual members from the survey of the most recent available data, the following information and conclusions are drawn:

Very few of the writings which entered the General Registry of the Council of Administration of the National Heritage in 2009 were received in Basque. They referred to bilingual notifications or official letters on the payment of fees and fines from administrative proceedings or instances. All were registered in Castilian.

Requests received by the Office of Conflict of Interests are always received in Castilian, the language in which they are answered. Requests are occasionally accompanied by copies of a document written in a co-official language.

## **MINISTRY OF EMPLOYMENT AND IMMIGRATION**

- *standardised forms available to citizens in bilingual or co-official language versions*

### **National Institute for Social Security**

The standard forms citizens use to fill out requests for Social Security benefits are posted and updated on the multi-language Social Security website. Of the 75 models/forms posted, 25 are available in Basque (33.3%).

### **Mariners' Social Institute**

In Social Security benefits the number of standard forms is 67, of which 19 are available to citizens in Basque (28.3%).

### **Central Treasury for Social Security**

Of the 123 forms posted on the website, 63 are available in Basque, or 51.2% of the total.

### **Directorate General of Immigration**

The forms regarding foreigners and immigration will soon be translated into the co-official languages. The translation will be done as soon as the current forms include the changes

needed to adjust them to Organic Law 2/2009 of 11 December, on reforming Organic Law 4/2000 on the rights and freedoms of foreigners in Spain and their social integration.

### **Inspectorate of Labour and Social Security**

In the Autonomous Communities with co-official languages the implementation of bilingual forms and printed material is different. In some provinces the forms and printed material are bilingual, while in others only the headings of same are bilingual.

- ***institutional printed material available to citizens in bilingual or co-official language versions***

Regarding the Department's publications, from the Publications Centre and from the different publishing units attached to same, in 2009 some 98 titles were published in the co-official languages, out of the total of 492 works whose publication was initiated during the financial year, or 19.92%.

### **National Institute for Social Security**

Out of the total 41 publications put out in Castilian, 10 were translated and published in Basque (24.4%).

### **Mariners' Social Institute**

Regarding the printed institutional material, 31 publications are in Castilian, 30 of which are at citizens' disposal in Basque (96.7%).

### **General Treasury for Social Security**

The service charts and other publications meant to inform citizens about the services offered and included on the website, a total of 10, are all available in Basque.

### **Directorate General for Spanish Citizens Abroad**

The Ministry's Annual Publications Plan envisages publication of the "Statute on Spanish Citizens Abroad" in Basque.

### **Public State Employment Service**

The triptychs publicising the Temporary Protection Programme for Unemployment and Insertion (PRODI) were published, with the number of copies listed below:

Castilian	400.000
Catalan	48,000

Triptychs were also published to publicise the portal redtrabaj@, with the following number of copies:

Castilian	425,100
Basque	11,000

- Information guides, models for printed material and files: The information guides are not translated. The printed material models are all translated, except PRODI and APRE (Anticipated Payment Programme for Benefits to Foreigners, in the Voluntary Return Programme).

- ***exterior and interior signs in bilingual or co-official language versions***

### **National Institute for Social Security**

In the Autonomous Communities with their own language, all exterior and interior signage is labelled in Castilian and in the corresponding co-official language (bilingual).

### **Mariners' Social Institute**

In practice, all the headquarters of provincial offices and local offices in the territories with co-official languages have labels in bilingual format. The percentage of bilingual labels is between 95% and 100%.

### **Public State Employment Service**

As a consequence of the joint use of the territorial offices by the Autonomous Communities, bilingual signage is prevalent in the spaces of most of those with coexisting official languages.

- ***information or publicity signs in bilingual or co-official language versions***

### **National Institute for Social Security**

The supports placed at public disposal in the information and attendance offices in the territories of the Autonomous Communities with their own languages are in Castilian and in the four co-official languages.

- ***publicity campaigns in bilingual or co-official language versions***

The Ministry has used the different co-official languages in all the publicity campaigns either carried out or under preparation.

### **National Institute for Social Security**

The personalised written material and pages included in the usual information campaigns, such as the annual revaluing of pensions and the issue of income tax certificates to receivers of economic benefits are published and distributed in bilingual format; the campaigns in Basque account for 5.6%.

## **Mariners' Social Institute**

To provide notification of the annual re-valuing of pensions and to send income tax withholding certificates, bilingual letters were sent in 2009, 39,500 of them in Basque (11%).

## **General Treasury for Social Security**

Communications are sent to citizens using a bilingual version in the annual institutional campaign regarding employment history reports and contribution bases. The mailings corresponding to Basque in the 2009 campaign were 1,069,971 (4.8%).

- ***degree of accessibility to web pages in co-official languages***

The percentage of the Social Security website's pages translated into the co-official languages is around 71% of the total (1,949 in Basque).

In the specific case of some of the most important sections, such as "Employees", "Employers", "Pensioners" and "Virtual Office", the percentage of pages that citizens can consult in co-official languages, English and French until the third navigation level reaches 90%.

## **Directorate General of Immigration**

The Ministry of Employment and Immigration is coordinating implementation of the common computer application envisaged by Organic Law 2/2009 of 11 December, on reforming Organic Law 4/2000 of 11 January, on the rights and freedoms of foreigners in Spain and their social integration and by the third additional provision of Royal Decree



1162/2009 of 10 July. The application, which will support the processing of all procedures involving foreigners, will be multilingual and when implemented will be the current application used by the Ministry of the Presidency.

### **Directorate General for Spanish Citizens Abroad**

Plans call for part of the contents of the Portal for Spanish Citizens Abroad to be translated into these co-official languages, in accordance with criteria of relevance and the navigation rules established by the Interministerial Computer Commission.

### **Public State Employment Service**

Information on the [redtrabaj@](mailto:redtrabaj@) website is currently available in Catalan, Galician and Basque, besides Castilian. About 60% of the static content and 100% of video voice content (approximately 130) have been translated.

Regarding applications, labels and buttons in the address and telephone finder are translated, as are the search engines for frequently asked questions, difficult coverage occupations, occupations centre documents and courses.

About 40% of static content on the website [www.sepe.es](http://www.sepe.es) is available in the co-official languages.

- The eures website is completely translated;
- the “Contrat@” application is completely translated and is available in Basque;
- Printed material and labour contract forms are translated into Basque and will soon be posted in the web environment.

Nearly 100% of all static content and applications on the website of the National Employment System ([www.sistemanacionaldeempleo.es](http://www.sistemanacionaldeempleo.es)) are available in co-official languages.

On the website for unemployment benefits the static information is translated into the co-official languages, including the above-mentioned Temporary Protection Programme for Unemployment and Insertion (hereinafter PRODI).

### **Inspectorate for Labour and Social Security [ITSS]**

The open website addressed to citizens and enterprises in general offers fixed navigation menus in the co-official languages.

The Sub-directorate General for Management Support is working to offer citizens certain translated forms (complaint, withdrawal of complaint, written statements, etc) on the ITSS website.

Approximately 15% of the available texts are translated into the four official languages. The possibility of contracting an online translation service with some public or private body is being considered; same would daily send the texts to be included, translated into the different languages.

- ***requests received in co-official languages***

### **National Institute for Social Security**

The sampling carried out indicated that about 96.2% of citizens address themselves to said entity to exercise their rights in Castilian and 0.7% in Basque.

Regarding the percentage of notifications effected in the language used by the citizen, in 100% of cases the entity uses the language indicated in the writings and resolutions addressed to citizens.

### **General Treasury for Social Security**

A total of 140 requests could be counted in Álava, Vizcaya and Navarre; they were also answered in Basque.

- *personnel with knowledge of the official languages*

### **Public State Employment Service**

The Internal Training Programme of the Public State Employment Service annually programmes a specific course on “Administrative Language in Co-official Languages in the Different Autonomous Communities”, whose aims are to provide specific theoretical and practical knowledge for carrying out administrative tasks in those languages.

This course is addressed to personnel involved in any phase of the processes of preparing, writing and processing administrative procedures.

Courses to learn and perfect those co-official languages are also scheduled and offered.

### **Inspectorate for Labour and Social Security**

In all the bilingual Autonomous Communities civil servants are offered the possibility of taking courses in the Autonomous Community’s specific language via the Government Delegation.

## **MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY, TOURISM AND TRADE**

- *standardised forms available to citizens in bilingual or co-official language versions*

With the aim of ensuring that the different Autonomous Communities complete surveys on the industrial and construction situation, printed material in Basque is prepared by the Publications Centre of the Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Trade.

- ❖ Optically read forms (Castilian/Basque) for quarterly use: 1,800 copies;
- ❖ Optically read forms (Castilian/Basque) for monthly use: 2,000 copies;

- ❖ Optically read forms (Castilian/Basque) for quarterly use: 1,000 copies;
- ❖ Optically read forms (Castilian/Basque) for construction: 250 copies.

- ***degree of accessibility to web pages in co-official languages***

The website of the Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Trade can currently be consulted in the co-official languages.

The translation into co-official languages on the ministry's website ([www.mityc.es](http://www.mityc.es)) is until the second level, i.e., the homepage and the pages linked to it are translated, which is considered to provide a comprehensive idea of this website's content. Translated to a further level are the section on "The Ministry", deemed to be of organisational interest, or the list of "Processes Online" shown in the website's search engine to bring the procedures managed by the department closer to citizens.

#### **Institute for Diversification and Saving of Energy [IDAE]**

The IDAE website ([www.idae.es](http://www.idae.es)) is totally open to users. It is accessible in line with current regulations (AA ranking) and available in the co-official languages and English. All the website's content is stable and lasting, with general presentations, menus and fixed content in the indicated languages up to a third level. Content considered temporary is only in the original language, normally in Castilian and sometimes in English.

#### **Spanish Patent and Trademark Office**

The Spanish Patent and Trademark Office has a website ([www.oepm.es](http://www.oepm.es)) in which about 75% of content is translated into each of the co-official languages.

- ***requests received in co-official languages***

The Ministry's Administrative Information service received 58,650 consultations in 2009. No requests were received in Basque.

#### **Institute for Diversification and Saving of Energy**

The IDEA has a Customer Attendance Service which can be accessed by email or telephone to process any consultation associated to the Institute's activity. Available figures since it began operating are as follows:

- Inquiries dealt with by telephone = 20,834.
- Inquiries dealt with by email (approx. 2 in Basque).

## **MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND COOPERATION**

### **• *publicity campaigns in bilingual or co-official language versions***

The Spanish Agency for International Cooperation (AECID) carried out a campaign on the 7-13 September 2009 "Cooperation Week", which included releasing the following supports in media outlets (no figures on precise quantity indicated):

- TV spots in Castilian, co-official languages, English and French;
- Radio spots in Castilian and co-official languages;
- Posters in Castilian and co-official languages;
- Brochures in Castilian and co-official languages.

### **• *degree of accessibility to web pages in co-official languages***

It is currently possible to access the website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation in co-official languages in all the homepage channels, as well as in the titles of all sub-channels. These contain fixed information; plans call for this facility to be extended to other kinds of content as far as enabled by budget outlays.

Regarding website content, only the "Ministry" channel is entirely translated into Basque. As for citizens' right to electronic use of the co-official languages of the State in their electronic correspondence with the General State Administration, in accordance with Law 11/2007, as procedures are eventually included in the website they will also appear in the channels for those languages.

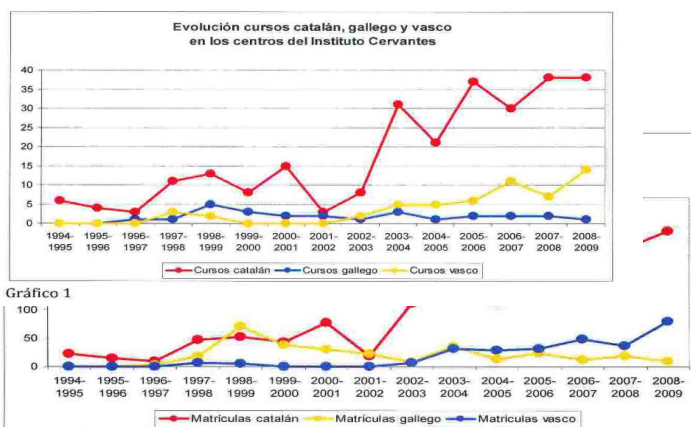
Regarding the Cervantes Institute, noteworthy is the inclusion on its website (in the “Linguistic Technologies in Spain Portal”) of a free automatic translation service in various languages, among them the co-official languages into Spanish, and a link on the homepage to the “Official Languages of Spain” which accesses other web pages associated to the co-official languages in Spain.

The Cervantes Institute has pledged to study during this year of 2010 the possibility of setting a calendar schedule for the information on its website menus to be offered in the different co-official languages of Spain.

- **personnel with knowledge of the official languages**

The Cervantes Institute has signed various collaboration agreements with diverse cultural institutions to disseminate the co-official languages in the context of exterior cultural policy. This includes academic and teaching activities with the following institutions: Ramón Llull Institute, Royal Academy of the Basque Language – Euskaltzaindia, Navarre Institute of the Basque Language, Royal Galician Academy of Language and the Language Policy Secretariat of the *Xunta* of Galicia.

Since academic year 1994-1995 courses have been offered to learn Catalan, Galician and Basque. In this regard, the following graphs show evolution of the courses offered in the last few years.



Evolution of Catalan, Galician and Basque courses at Cervantes Institute centres  
 Catalan courses    Galician courses    Basque courses

Graph 1

Catalan enrolments

Galician enrolments

Basque enrolments

Graph 2

## **MINISTRY OF DEFENCE**

- ***standardised forms available to citizens in bilingual or co-official language versions***

About 9% of the standard forms at the disposal of beneficiaries of the Social Institute of the Armed Forces in the offices of the corresponding Autonomous Communities are bilingual or in Basque.

- ***information or publicity signs in bilingual or co-official language versions***

This Ministry's Directorate General for Communication has published 100% of the information posters in the corresponding co-official language.

- ***publicity campaigns in bilingual or co-official language versions***

The Directorate General of Communication for Defence conducts three publicity campaigns; 100% are bilingual in the co-official language of the respective community.

- ***degree of accessibility to web pages in co-official languages***

The Defence Ministry's website ([www.mde.es](http://www.mde.es)) has translations of static content in the co-official languages. They are translated at least until the third navigation and constitute approximately 70% of the portal.

- ***requests received in co-official languages***

No more than 0.2% of inquiries are made in co-official languages; they are generally accompanied by the corresponding translation.

## **MINISTRY OF CULTURE**

- ***institutional printed material available to citizens in bilingual or co-official language versions***

The Sub-directorate General for Publications, Information and Documentation of the Ministry has published a total of 62 different document forms, of which 2 are translated into co-official languages: 2 into Basque.

Regarding the archives, 100% of printed institutional material is bilingual or in co-official language at the disposal of citizens. It also supplies exhibition catalogues in the co-official language of the Autonomous Community – in some cases this is a summary and in others the complete text.

The Prado National Museum annually publishes the Museum's guides in Castilian and six foreign languages, as well as in Basque (2,500 units).

Plans also call for the Museo Nacional Centro de Arte Reina Sofia to publish in 2010 the information brochures with the Museum's guides in the different co-official languages.

Regarding the Collective Catalogue of Bibliographical Heritage, a system to manage that catalogue's database was contracted. It envisages a multi-lingual application able to manage information access via the access points for bibliographic records in any of the State's languages. The system allows a term from any of these languages to be entered and, if the corresponding lists are in standard format, to obtain the information, including its equivalents. This will enable establishment of what in library terms is called a multi-language authorities file, as well as a thesaurus with the same features. These facilities can be used via the Internet, as well as at libraries where installed.

- ***exterior and interior signs in bilingual or co-official language versions***



The signage in archives pertaining to the Ministry of Culture and situated in Autonomous Communities with co-official language is 100% bilingual or in co-official language.

- ***information or publicity signs in bilingual or co-official language versions***

The Museo Nacional Centro de Arte Reina Sofía is equipped with 11 plasma screens inside the building which show information in co-official languages. As indicated above, in 2010 the information brochures with the museum's guides will be published in the co-official languages.

- ***publicity campaigns in bilingual or co-official language versions***

The Plan to Encourage Reading is conducted in Castilian and in the co-official languages:

- In 2006 a 2.5 million euro television and cinema publicity campaign was conducted. The text and voice were in Castilian and the co-official languages. Shirts promoting the campaign were also distributed in those languages;
- In 2007 a publicity television and cinema campaign was again conducted, for 2,400,000 euros, in Castilian and the co-official languages. Shirts for the campaign were likewise made;
- In 2008 and 2009 the campaign was conducted solely in Castilian. However, in 2008 shirts for the campaign were made in co-official languages.

On the other hand, 2010 saw publication for the first time of the calendar for disseminating documentary resources of the State Archives in the State's co-official languages.

The Museo Nacional Centro de Arte Reina Sofía conducted a bilingual publicity campaign in co-official languages. The new distribution of the museum's collection, inaugurated in May 2009, was publicised via a state radio campaign produced in the respective language in the Autonomous Communities with co-official language.

- ***Degree of accessibility to web pages in co-official languages***

Some 44% of all pages on the Ministry of Culture's website are translated into the co-official languages, on average up to the fourth level. Downloadable documents are not translated.

Noteworthy among the services offered by the Ministry of Culture due to its interactivity in co-official languages is the so-called "Pregunte" [Ask]: the libraries answer (<http://www.pregunte.es/consulta/consulta.cmd>), enabling any web surfer to seek or ask for information via Internet – the query will be answered by professional librarians via email within three days. Consultations and requests for information can be made in any of the State's co-official languages; the answers to those requests are in the language in which they were submitted.

On the other hand, the websites of the digital library projects stimulated and implemented by the Ministry of Culture are translated into all the co-official languages of the Spanish State. For example, the Virtual Library of Bibliographic Heritage allows access to information via multilingual headers containing description of content and names of authors or institutions in the distinct languages of the Spanish State.

Plans likewise call for archive descriptions to be available in the co-official languages in the future. This challenge will be very gradually assumed, beginning with descriptions of the archives located in the Basque Country.

On the other hand, among the services the Ministry of Culture offers for public libraries is the website headquarters generator for libraries, a tool enabling librarians to arrange their library websites. It does not require computer knowledge and there are no language limits. The libraries of the Autonomous Communities' with two official languages can thus offer their content in both languages.

With respect to stage arts and music, in the sections corresponding to the Ministry's website and at those of the respective artistic creation centres there is the possibility of accessing the directories in the co-official languages. Also, the new websites at various creative centres of the National Institute of Stage Arts and Music will present information in the co-official languages.

In the websites of museums managed by the Ministry of Culture, the co-official languages of the Autonomous Communities began to be included in 2009. In that year the contents and static content of the ARQUA National Museum of Underwater Archaeology were translated into Galician, Catalan, Valencian and Basque. The websites of the National College of San Gregorio Museum in Valladolid and the National Museum of Romanticism in Madrid will soon be brought into line. The aim is for those languages to be included when other museums' websites are likewise updated.

As for the Prado Museum, the website's online visit is translated into the co-official languages, with the following content: schedule and prices, groups, services and recommendations, accesses and maps. Also translated into the same languages is the section on *15 Masterworks* with the contents of the selection of 15 works from the Museum, technical data and explanatory text.

The degree of web accessibility in the co-official languages of the Museo Nacional Centro de Arte Reina Sofía is 44.5%. This website ([www.museoreinasofia.es](http://www.museoreinasofia.es)) has nine sections, four of which (Visit, Museum, Collection and Library) are offered to users in the co-official languages.

The National Library of Spain undertook a project to rework its institutional website in May 2009. The new website is conceived to be a single multi-language portal where users can select the navigation language. This means that the portal's structure is identical for any language; the aim is to show all content in Spain's official language, Castilian, and in the co-official languages.

The Library also plans to implement in late 2010 a platform that will enable it to offer a translation system on its website and to follow up on all work requiring translation. The system is expected to notably improve the time needed to translate the National Library's web content into all the languages mentioned above, so that they can be available in one or two days.

The National Library also has a channel on YouTube in which all the videos are transcribed into the State's different co-official languages.

- ***requests received in co-official languages***

Regarding answers made in co-official languages on the Ask page: the libraries respond in the language in which the question was asked.

## **MINISTRY OF TERRITORIAL POLICY**

- ***institutional printed material available to citizens in bilingual or co-official language versions***

Regarding publications, the Ministry has published in all the co-official languages four brochures on “Spain: the State with autonomous communities”.

- ***information or publicity signs in bilingual or co-official language versions***

The management units of the State Fund for Local Investment and the State Fund for Local Sustainability and Employment have established models for project-announcing posters in the State's different co-official languages. These posters can be accessed on the Ministry's website:

(<http://www.mpt.es/prensa/actualidad/noticias/2009/01/20090116.html>)

- ***degree of accessibility to web pages in co-official languages***

The co-official languages are available on the Ministry's website (<http://www.mpt.es>); much of its content has been translated into same. In the last few years a great deal of effort has been made to translate and revise content.

Given the large volume of information posted on the website of the Ministry of Territorial Policy, a decision was made to adapt same by navigation levels, beginning with the higher ones, which are more visible.

Webpage content is currently translated until at least the fourth navigation level, and even more in some sections. For the time being, news reports are not translated, due to the urgency of same, as they lose effect if they have to wait to be translated. Translating them later is not considered, as their interest decreases with time.

An estimated 300 pages have been definitively translated to date.

This means (<http://www.mpt.es>) has also been used to place at the disposal of local administrations benefiting from the State Fund for Local Investment the project announcements in co-official languages, as can be consulted at the URL <http://www.mpt.es/prensa/actualidad/noticias/2009/01/20090116.html>. These posters were reused for the State Fund for Local Sustainability and Employment.

When organising the Ministry's website the need to have content translated into the co-official languages is being taken into account.

In the work environment of the Ministry's employees the linguistic diversity of the Spanish State is also considered. The Ministry's Intranet (<http://intranet.mpt.es>) was thus conceived in line with this criterion; page versions are provided in the co-official languages and it is prepared to house content translated into same.

- ***requests received in co-official languages***

The percentage of written material received in co-official languages besides Castilian by the Directorate General of Autonomous Community Development is estimated to be less than 1% with respect to Transfers. All answers are given in Castilian.

Written complaints concerning co-official languages received by the Official Languages Office in the AGE, from the Directorate General of Autonomous Community Cooperation, are presented in co-official language or bilingual version.

Regarding the Directorate General of Local Cooperation, numerous requests have been received in the various co-official languages of the State regarding the State Fund for Local Investment, regulated by Royal Decree-Law 9/2008 of 28 November, and the State Fund for Local Employment and Sustainability, regulated by Royal Decree-Law 13/2009 of 26 October; their processing in no way differs from the rest.

There are investiture application requests in the registry of state-qualified civil servants which are received in co-official languages but have not been counted.

The following requests to register courses have been counted in the registry of state-qualified civil servants: 150 in Catalan (4.28%); 150 in Galician (4.28%); 200 in Valencian (5.71%) and 60 in Basque (1.72%). Responses are given in Castilian.

## **MINISTRY OF EDUCATION**

- ***institutional printed material available to citizens in bilingual or co-official language versions***

Basque edition of the document *Proposals for Improvement – report on the status and situation of the educational system. Academic year 2006-2007 and 2007-2008.*

- ***degree of accessibility to web pages in co-official languages***

The degree of accessibility in co-official languages is 100% in the static pages of the department's Internet portal and for any navigation level.

- ***requests received in co-official languages***

The 0.1% of requests received in co-official languages were answered in Castilian.

- ***staff with knowledge of official languages and their level of knowledge***

In the teaching personnel assignment competitions (called by the Autonomous Communities or nationally), knowledge of the different co-official languages is a requirement for certain positions, but does not involve the award of additional points.

Regarding auxiliary staff assigned to the Ministry of Education, in positions in Autonomous Communities with official language the accredited knowledge of the respective language may be required to carry out duties directly related to information provided to the public, document reception and registration, and activities with a significant degree of closeness to the public.

## **MINISTRY OF HOUSING**

- ***Degree of accessibility to web pages in co-official languages***

The Ministry's website includes functions enabling translation of menus and titles, as well as the content of some pages into the co-official languages.

For example, <http://rbe.vivienda.es:8080> is entirely translated into the co-official languages of the different Autonomous Communities.

In other cases, only the menus and titles are translated, and exceptionally some pages, for example:

- [http://vivienda.es/esindex.php?option=com\\_content&task=blogsection&id=5&Itemid=26](http://vivienda.es/esindex.php?option=com_content&task=blogsection&id=5&Itemid=26)
- [http://www.vivienda.es/ca/index.php?option=com\\_content&task=blogsection&id=5&Itemid=26](http://www.vivienda.es/ca/index.php?option=com_content&task=blogsection&id=5&Itemid=26)
- [http://vivienda.es/ga/index.php?option=com\\_content&task=blogsection&id=5&Itemid=26](http://vivienda.es/ga/index.php?option=com_content&task=blogsection&id=5&Itemid=26)
- [http://www.vivienda.es/eu/index.php?option=com\\_content&task=blogsection&id=5&Itemid=26](http://www.vivienda.es/eu/index.php?option=com_content&task=blogsection&id=5&Itemid=26)

To comply with the full accessibility objectives, the State Land Use Corporation (SEPES) is reworking and implementing a new website which will become operational in 2010. In the new version general information content will be in the official languages of the State. Plans also call for including the use of same in different printed material, document models and forms.

The Sociedad Pública de Alquiler, S.A. (SPA) [Public Leasing Corporation] plans to take steps to that end by issuing new printed material, document models and forms, besides designing a new website.

- ***requests received in co-official languages and answers to those requests in co-official languages***

The State Land Use Corporation (SEPES) estimates that it has received about 15 writings (1%) in any of the co-official languages, generally urban-related documents submitted by public administration bodies.

### **MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS**

- ***standardised forms available to citizens in bilingual or co-official language versions***

Regarding the dissemination and reception of printed material, forms and requests in the different co-official languages, the Ministry of Public Works [Ministerio de Fomento] makes constant translation efforts by means of the peripheral offices to aid use by interested parties addressing themselves to branches based in the territory of an Autonomous Community with its own co-official language. This is always done in accordance with the provisions of article 36 of Law 30/1992 of 26 November, with a view to translating into Castilian all writings and documents requiring involvement by the central bodies.

Statistical questionnaires in this Ministry are fundamentally drawn up in Castilian, except those provided in other co-official languages to interested parties who expressly request same. In such cases the questionnaire and instructions are sent in the desired language. Some surveys, however, such as those concerning building construction, are already posted on the Ministry's website in all the co-official languages. Plans call for that measure to be extended to the other statistics and reports of such type.



Regarding passenger complaints, in the airports of the Spanish Airports and Air Navigation network the public body places official complaint forms in the different co-official languages for their use at the information counters.

In State Ports accessibility in the different co-official languages is accomplished in printed material, letterheads and websites. Printed material is generally provided in the two official languages used in the respective Autonomous Communities.

Regarding activity of the Directorate General of the National Geographic Institute and the National Centre for Geographic Information (CNIG), a major effort has been made to translate printed material, document models and standard forms of the Central Cartographic Registry into the co-official languages, a process now nearing completion.

The special committee for geographic names of the High Geographic Council is responsible for ensuring that the Basic Geographic Nomenclature of Spain complies; same encompasses all the official languages and takes minority languages into account, maintaining and disseminating their use with respect to place names.

Correos y Telégrafos, S.A., [the Spanish postal service] provides bilingual printed material and forms.

- ***institutional printed material available to citizens in bilingual or co-official language versions***

At airports of the Spanish Airports and Air Navigation [AENA] network “Passenger Rights” brochures produced by that body and supervised by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation are available in the different co-official languages. These brochures are distributed at the different information stands and displays at Spanish airports.

Other brochures for passengers, such as the one on “information for people with reduced mobility”, are also distributed in the different co-official languages.

- ***exterior and interior signs in bilingual or co-official language versions***

Regarding signage, Spanish Airports and Air Navigation [AENA] follows the guidelines set out in its Manual of Rules for Signage in Spanish Airports, published for the first time in 1996 and updated most recently in 2008. This manual establishes that labelling shall be done in Castilian and English at minimum, with the specific language of an Autonomous Community added when pertinent. At present, the percentage of signage in the co-official languages is 100%.

- ***information or publicity signs in bilingual or co-official language versions***

Bilingual posters and signage are in place at Correos y Telégrafos, S.A. [Spanish postal service].

- ***degree of accessibility to web pages in co-official languages***

Use of the co-official languages vis-à-vis the central services is fundamentally accomplished through the Ministry's website by means of translated printed material and forms, and by coordinating training measures.

In compliance with the provisions of Law 11/2007, it must be noted that the website of the Ministry of Public Works is currently one of the main channels of communication for this department to communicate with citizens and enterprises in the co-official languages. The portal [www.fomento.es](http://www.fomento.es) is available in the different languages of Spain, for purposes of information or to use the more than 200 procedures which can be processed electronically.

The public website of Spanish Airports and Air Navigation [AENA] provides information in the different co-official languages, basically in the scope of the airports of Catalonia, the Basque Country, Galicia and the Valencian Community. This information refers to passengers, flights in real time, destinations, people with reduced mobility, airport shops and electronic site.

The State Ports web pages include information in all the languages, so that citizens can access basic services in the language they choose.

Regarding activity of the Directorate General of the National Geographic Institute and of the National Centre for Geographic Information (CNIG), note that full Internet access in the co-official languages has been achieved on the website [www.ign.es](http://www.ign.es).

- **staff with knowledge of official languages and their level of knowledge.**

The Ministry of Public Works has coordinated training actions to meet training requests in this context, normally in bodies pertaining to the peripheral administration, motorway demarcations and airports, etc.

Correos y Telégrafos, S.A. [Spanish postal service] offers its personnel training actions in the co-official languages.

### **MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR**

- **standardised forms available to citizens in bilingual or co-official language versions**

The Directorate General of Traffic uses printed material in the co-official languages in the following contexts:

*Printed material associated to payment procedures*

LANGUAGE	QUANTITY	PERCENTAGE
Castilian	500,000	63.45
Castilian/Basque	20,000	2.53

*Printed material associated to driver procedures*

LANGUAGE	QUANTITY	PERCENTAGE
Castilian	1,150,000	50.90
Castilian/Basque	178,000	7.87

*Printed material associated to vehicle procedures*

LANGUAGE	QUANTITY	PERCENTAGE
Castilian	930,000	45.99
Castilian/Basque	224,000	11.07

*Circulation permits*

LANGUAGE	QUANTITY	PERCENTAGE
Castilian	6,704,000	63.23
Castilian/Basque	486,000	4.58

*Printed material associated to examinations*

LANGUAGE	QUANTITY	PERCENTAGE
Castilian	3,662,000	72.37
Castilian/Basque	200,000	3.95

Note that administrative authorisations to drive motor vehicles and motorcycles issued by the Traffic Departments in the Autonomous Communities with co-official language are issued with bilingual text, i.e., in Castilian and in the respective language of the Autonomous Community, with the Castilian language in first place.

In the electoral administration all printed material, manuals, publicity and posters for local, 'foral', autonomous community, national and European elections are bilingual.

Since 3 December 2001 the National Identity Document has been issued in bilingual versions. The number of these documents processed during the year 2009 in Basque was 273,579. Passports are not issued in Basque, as the uniform format is subject to Resolutions by the Member States of the European Union, which do not consider the bilingual model.

- ***institutional printed material available to citizens in bilingual or co-official language versions***

The Directorate General for Civil Protection and Emergencies has issued 87,000 publications with information about risks (nuclear, radiological) and steps to take against same, as follows:

- 60,000 in Castilian (70%).
- 2,000 in Basque (2%).

The General Secretariat for Penitentiary Institutions publishes the brochure on *Prison – Step by Step* in each of the co-official languages.

The following publication in Basque was published in 2004: *Europarentzat Konstituzio bat eratzen duen Ituna*.

#### **National Police Corps**

The Complaints and Suggestions Book and the leaflet explaining the DNI [National Identity Document] are in Basque. The other documents are 100% bilingual, as is the DNI.

The printed material distributed to the DNI offices (for theft, loss or deterioration of DNI or Passport) in Basque amounts to 75,000 units.

- ***exterior and interior signs in bilingual or co-official language versions***

#### **National Police Corps**

All exterior and interior signs are bilingual.

- ***information or publicity signs in bilingual or co-official language versions***

## **Directorate General for Traffic**

In 2009 a publicity poster was designed and placed in public in the co-official languages, accounting for 20% of the posters of this kind.

## **National Police Corps**

There are two information posters that are bilingual or in co-official language, or 20%.

- ***publicity campaigns in bilingual or co-official language versions***

The Directorate General for Traffic carried out eight publicity campaigns in co-official languages in 2009, representing 89% of the total campaigns undertaken. It also uses the variable message panels located on motorways to spread messages concerning traffic management and for road safety campaigns, simultaneously using Castilian and the respective co-official language.

The institutional information campaigns which due to distinct elections were conducted in free spaces in public media outlets were all disseminated in Castilian and the co-official languages, except for the institutional campaign on the period for certified posting of mail votes by absent residents, which was only conducted in Castilian.

## **National Police Corps**

There were three publicity campaigns conducted in Basque, 33% of the total.

- ***degree of accessibility to web pages in co-official languages***

On the website [www.mir.es](http://www.mir.es) the main menu index of topics is translated until the third navigation level. The content, however, is only available in Castilian.

- *requests received in co-official languages*

The National Police Corps only received one inquiry in Basque.

## **MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND INNOVATION**

- *exterior and interior signs in bilingual or co-official language versions*

At offices of the Spanish National Research Council [CSIC] situated in Autonomous Communities with own language indoor and outdoor signs already in exist in both languages; communication is done in the language requested by the citizen.

- *degree of accessibility to web pages in co-official languages*

About 40% of the structure of the Ministry's website is available in co-official languages. Regarding information on aid managed by the Ministry, same will be made available in the co-official languages as admission places open in the respective annual award processes.

**Spanish Institute of Geology and Mines, Spanish Institute of Oceanography and National Institute of Agrarian and Food Technology and Research.**

The respective websites are translated into the co-official languages.

## **Spanish National Research Council [CSIC]**

The website is now partly available in the co-official languages.

- *requests received in co-official languages*

At CSIC offices located in Autonomous Communities with their own language communication is effected in the language requested by the citizen.

## **MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND ECONOMY**

- ***Standardised forms available to citizens in bilingual or co-official language versions***

The National Statistics Institute has two forms in co-official languages, for CPI inquiries and answers to same – model SIPC-1.

At the National Securities Market Commission the general complaint model used by citizens regarding actions by entities in securities markets, vis-à-vis their relations with clients, is bilingual, or 50% of the total.

At the State Secretariat for Finance and Budgets, standard forms for telematic submission via the Electronic Registry of the Internet Portal for Passive Classes are 100% available in co-official languages, pending their implementation during the month of January 2010.

Regarding the standard request forms by non-electronic means (Conventional Registries) for benefits and pensions managed by the Directorate General of Personnel Costs and Public Pensions, as well as other communication models from that centre (a total of 24), the process of translating same has begun.

- ***institutional printed material available to citizens in bilingual or co-official language versions***

The National Statistics Institute counts 170 documents in co-official languages out of a total of 469 (36.24%). The bilingual documents refer to questionnaires concerning statistical operations to be filled out by citizens or enterprises.

At the National Securities Market Commission the general periodical publications or monographs are written in Castilian and English. Regarding free publications for



investors: there are 16 files, one of which is translated into the co-official languages (6.25%); of the 11 guides, one is also translated into the said languages (9%).

At the State Secretariat for Finance and Budgets the information brochures on the Tax Agency are almost entirely translated into the co-official languages.

The document models for requests involving ownership, certifications, corrections/appeals, sworn statements and authorisations are 50% translated into the co-official languages.

- ***information or publicity signs in bilingual or co-official language versions***

At the National Statistics Institute the only poster produced in 2009 was the one informing about the Agrarian Census. Bilingual versions of this poster were published (1 and 100%).

At the Official Credit Institute [ICO], since 2005 information brochures and posters have been published regarding its main financing lines in the co-official languages, to facilitate information for clients in the language they habitually use. This material is distributed via banks and credit/savings institutions which work with the Institute to process the financing lines.

- ***publicity campaigns in bilingual or co-official language versions***

The Directorate General for the Treasury currently undertakes publicity campaigns in co-official languages, involving 100% of the publicity campaigns.

- ***degree of accessibility to web pages in co-official languages***

As a general rule, 75% of the information on this Ministry's website is translated into all the co-official languages. Only the last level is not translated.

The specific situation per sector is as follows:

- Budget Administration and State Public Accounts Department:

A. Regarding actions posted on the Internet portal of the Budget Administration ([www.pap.meh.es](http://www.pap.meh.es)), the following is noted:

a. Degree of accessibility to web pages in co-official languages: 97%.

Degree of accessibility is taken to mean the % of pages with a multi-language structure, whether or not translated.

Only the information concerning the website of the Iberian-American Accounting Forum (FIC) does not have this structure within the portal.

b. Content translated into co-official languages: 56%.

This percentage represents the translated pages over all those that have a multi-language structure.

B. Regarding the actions pertaining to electronic sites of the Directorate General of Personnel Costs and Public Pensions and the Directorate General of Community Funds, note the following:

a. Electronic site of the Directorate General of Personnel Costs and Public Pensions

<https://clasespasivas.gob.es/sitios/sedeclasespasivas/es-ES>

- Degree of accessibility to web pages in co-official languages: 100%;
- Content translated into co-official languages: 94%;
- Note that the content pending translation concerns the navigation guide and legal notice as a consequence of implementing the site in mid-December 2009;
- Translated documents (Pdf, Word, etc): 0%.

C. Electronic site of the DG of Community Funds.

<https://sedefondoscomunitarios.gob.es/sitios/sedeincentivosregionales/es-ES>

- Degree of accessibility to web pages in co-official languages: 100%.
- Content translated into co-official languages: 94%.
- Note that the content pending translation concerns the navigation guide and legal notice as a consequence of implementing the site in mid-December 2009.

D. Tax Agency:

Regarding content published on the website (portal) in co-official languages in Spanish territory, note that the Tax Agency's language policy is based on effective communication in the respective co-official language to all persons who so desire. To that end, the Tax Agency's portal is available in Castilian as well as in Catalan, Galician and Valencian. Specific information is also offered in Basque.

Given the volume of information to translate, the inclusion of these pages has been gradual. For this reason, users are offered contents in Catalan, Galician and Valencian; those not yet available in said language are provided in Castilian. The Tax Agency is nevertheless committed to continue improving in this area. In any case, it is guaranteed that taxpayers can use the language that is co-official in their respective Autonomous Community.

The translated content encompasses all navigation levels, except News, due to its immediate nature, and other exceptions for technical reasons or the times needed for translation, especially in the case of PDF documents. As for the translation of normative provisions, only those translated into the corresponding co-official language in official gazettes will be included.

The Tax Agency's Internet portal offers two kinds of services: Tax Information and Personalised Services. Tax information services are offered in Castilian, Catalan, Valencian and Galician. Only specific information is provided in Basque. The personalised services are offered in the language preferred by the user (Castilian, Catalan, Galician and Valencian) whenever possible, and in Castilian when it is not.

#### E. The State Lottery and Betting Agency:

Regarding websites' accessibility in co-official language, note that there are currently various websites pertaining to the State Lottery and Betting Agency:

- "*Loteríasyapuestas.es*", in which users can navigate in any of the co-official languages;
- "*Onlae.es*" in which users can only navigate in Castilian, although plans call for navigation to be possible in all co-official languages by mid-2010;
- A link to the State Lottery and Betting Agency in the portal of the Ministry of Finance and Economy, in which information can only be obtained in Castilian.

- o Economic Administrative Court

On its electronic site 100% of the content is translated into the co-official languages, at all levels.

#### G. The Cadastre

On the Cadastre's portal the homepage and pulldown menu are translated into the co-official languages. It is also possible to download forms for cadastre modification declarations in Catalan, Valencian and Galician. The list of procedures and services and the electronic forms are also translated on the website.

### **MINISTRY OF EQUALITY**

- ***institutional printed material available to citizens in bilingual or co-official language versions***

Regarding the publication activity of this Ministry, note that its publications centre issued 20% of its publications in co-official language in 2009.

In the scope of the Government Delegation for Gender Violence several guides indicating rights for women who have been the victims of gender violence were published, accounting for 13.3% of all titles published in 2009. On the other hand, in the scope of the Directorate-General for Equality in Employment, information leaflets on the Micro-Credits Programme were published which account for 6.5% of the titles published by the Ministry in 2009.

Regarding the Autonomous Bodies dependent on this Ministry, the below aspects are noteworthy.

In 2009 the Youth Institute (INJUVE) published in co-official languages a series of brochures with information on the "Youth in Action" Community Programme, accounting for 15% of the publications put out by this body.

On the other hand, INJUVE's call for candidates for the Youth Creation prizes envisages the submission of literary texts to compete in any of the co-official languages.

In 2009 the Institute for Women published with the aim of raising awareness a brochure on Organic Law 3/2007 of 22 March concerning the effective equality of women and men, in the co-official languages. In 2008 500,000 copies of that law were printed and distributed in 32,829 centres (Government Delegations and Sub-delegations, equality bodies of the Autonomous Communities, town halls, unions, SMEs, chambers of commerce and women's associations). In 2009 111,000 more copies of this information brochure were published in co-official languages.

The Institute for Women works with other institutions to produce materials for teaching and awareness-raising which are published in all the co-official languages. Noteworthy in 2009 were the brochure "*Por preguntar que no quede. 8 de marzo*", in collaboration with union organisations; the children's map "*Para un juego de damas*" in collaboration with the Ministry of Education; and the publication "*Tiempo de mujeres, mujeres en el tiempo*", in collaboration with union organisations.

- ***exterior and interior signs in bilingual or co-official language versions***

The coordination units for gender violence matters (located in Government Delegations) and the gender violence units (located in Government Sub-delegations) are all functionally dependent on the Government Delegation for Gender Violence; when situated in Autonomous Communities that have a co-official language their signage, both interior and exterior, is also in the respective co-official language.

- ***information or publicity signs in bilingual or co-official language versions***

All publicity posters published by the Ministry are done in all the co-official languages.

- ***publicity campaigns in bilingual or co-official language versions***

All publicity campaigns contracted by the Ministry are done in all the co-official languages.

- ***degree of accessibility to web pages in co-official languages***

The website of the Ministry of Equality (<http://www.migualdad.es/>) has versions in Castilian, co-official languages and English. The pages are translated until the second navigation level.

Regarding youth, the web pages of the European Programme “Youth in Action” and of the Euro-Latin-American Youth Centre (CEULAJ) are offered in the co-official languages, at general information levels as well as in the navigation system and the resources for handling requests for information about these programmes.

Regarding the website of the Institute for Women, efforts are currently under way to update the versions in the co-official languages, which will soon be available for consultation.

### **MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL POLICY**

- ***publicity campaigns in bilingual or co-official language versions***

Some 96.96% of this Ministry's institutional publicity campaigns from 2006 to 2009 (32 of 33) used subtitling in visual spots and the translation of radio spots, brochures and posters into Spain's different co-official languages.

- ***degree of accessibility to web pages in co-official languages***

The Ministry's web portal has posted its content in level 1 (titles) in Spain's different co-official languages. It also guarantees the use of these languages in citizens' telematic relations with this Ministry.

### **MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND RURAL AND MARINE AFFAIRS [MARM]**

- ***degree of accessibility to web pages in co-official languages***

The MARM website offers static format information in co-official languages; it has a legislative database enabling consultation of the rules of certain Autonomous Communities in languages other than Castilian.

Visitors to the department's website homepage (<http://www.marm.es>), which shows information in the co-official languages and in English and French, mostly used Castilian in 2008. Some 97% of all visits to the portal were in that language – 60 million during the year. Regarding the co-official languages, Basque represented 0.32%.

A new web project is being developed which will more harmoniously integrate content from the environment and rural and marine sections. It will have a new system better able to manage use of the co-official languages as well as English and French.

## **MINISTRY OF JUSTICE**

- **standardised forms available to citizens in bilingual or co-official language versions**

The department's website has placed at citizens' disposition request/application forms in all the co-official languages.

Regarding the issuance of certificates, the computer application for issuing certificates regarding life insurance with death coverage enables same to be issued in any of the co-official languages. The other computer applications will be updated so that other certificates can also be issued in the co-official languages.

The use of Basque is available in all judicial proceedings.

The Territorial Management Office of Navarre has a general request model in both Castilian and Basque, which was produced on the initiative of same.

- **exterior and interior signs in bilingual or co-official language versions**

In the Territorial Management Office of Navarre the exterior signage, with respect to "Certificates" is in Castilian and Basque; inside it is bilingual.

**NUMBER OF INFOREG REGISTRATIONS BY LANGUAGE (YEAR 2009)**

Aut. Com.	Base Language	Number of registrations				% registrations				No. registrations	% registration
		Birth	Marriage	Death	Guardianship	Birth	Marriage	Death	Guardianship		
'Foral' Com. of Navarre	Castilian	13,524	2,325	3,026	356	4.50%	2.70%	2.90%	4.90%	19,231	3.80%
	Basque	35	41	26		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		102	0.00%
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>302,306</b>	<b>86,164</b>	<b>104,200</b>	<b>7,267</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>499,937</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

- requests received and answered in co-official languages

The Government Attorneys Office in the Territorial Management of Navarre has received no request in Basque.

***Directorate General of Registries and Notaries***

Statistical data referring to the use and offer of Basque in written documents in the Civil Registries of the 'Foral' Community of Navarre are indicated in the below table referring to the number of INFOREG registrations by language or official language in the 2009 period:

**Paragraph 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:

**sub-paragraph a:** the use of regional or minority languages within the framework of the regional or local authority;

The Committee of Experts considered in its December 2008 report that this undertaking was fulfilled with respect to local authorities located in the "Basque-speaking zone".



The Committee of Experts considered that this undertaking was not fulfilled with respect to the regional authorities. It therefore urged the respective authorities to take the steps needed to ensure that the Basque language is used in the administration of the 'Foral' Community of Navarre which provides services to residents of the "Basque-speaking zone".

In its report the Committee of Experts referred to article 15.1 of 'Foral' Decree 29/2003. Said article had been cancelled due to various rulings from the High Court of Justice of Navarre, but those rulings were being appealed before the Supreme Court. On 18 May 2009 the latter denied the appeal filed by the Government of Navarre, thereby confirming the rulings of the High Court of Justice of Navarre and definitively cancelling said article.

The article established that communications from public administrations located in the mixed zone addressed to citizens in the Basque-speaking zone should be done in Castilian. The courts confirmed that the criterion establishing which languages should be used is the citizen's place of residence and not the location of the public administration office effecting the communication in question. For this reason, and as established in the 'Foral' Law on the Basque Language, communications to citizens in the Basque-speaking zone are to be done in the two official languages: Basque and Castilian.

As the Supreme Court ruling was published very recently, compliance with same may be verified by the spot visit, and likewise the fulfilment of this commitment.

<p><b>sub-paragraph b:</b> the possibility for users of regional or minority languages to submit oral or written applications in these languages;</p>
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The Committee of Experts found that this undertaking was fulfilled with respect to the local authorities situated in the "Basque-speaking zone".

The Committee of Experts considered that this undertaking was only formally fulfilled in practice as regards the Navarre administration and urged the competent authorities to take the necessary steps to enable the applications in Basque to the Navarre administration to be treated in due time.

When the Recommendation from the Committee of Experts of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on the Charter's application in Spain was approved in December 2008, the Basque language was considered a merit for positions situated in the Basque-speaking zone but not for the far majority of jobs located in the mixed zone. In the first quarter of 2009 the Government of Navarre approved consideration of the draft 'Foral' Decree establishing in the structure of the administration of the 'Foral' Community of Navarre and its autonomous bodies the treatment of Basque language knowledge, with a view to including it in the merit scales used to select and assign job positions, as well as its submission to the Council of Navarre to produce the mandatory report prior to its definitive approval by the Government.

Staff figures referring to 31 December 2007 indicate that of the 17,956 existing basic posts, 13,086 are in the mixed zone (72.88%), 3,833 in the non-Basque-speaking zone (21.35%) and 1,037 in the Basque-speaking zone (5.78%). Regarding the percentage of positions with higher ratings, the figures show the following: in Core Administration (including 'Foral' Police and Firefighters), the value was higher in 65.23% of positions, in Education (non-teaching personnel) it was 56.96% and in the Navarre Health Service-Osasunbidea (non-health personnel) it was 58.37%. The sum of the three fields shows us that the higher value for Basque occurs in 62.69% of the positions.

The approval of this 'Foral' Decree along with other steps will help increase the percentage of personnel in Navarre's administration who can serve Basque speakers presenting oral or written applications in Basque.

In 2009 the personnel structure of the Office of Information and General Registry of the Government of Navarre (mixed zone) was modified, with the inclusion of a person with a bilingual profile to personally serve and handle calls in Basque from interested parties who so desire.

Taxpayers from the Basque-speaking and mixed zones can on the other hand present their declarations in Castilian or Basque, as the forms and assistance programmes are available in both languages.

Also, since April 2009 a web application has been implemented on the website of the Navarre Tax Agency enabling taxpayers from the Basque-speaking zone and mixed zone

to select the language (Castilian or Basque) in which they want their proposed income tax return to be sent, on the assumption that they meet the conditions to receive same.

Finally, in 2009 income tax return proposals were sent in Basque to those taxpayers pertaining to the Basque-speaking and mixed zones who the previous year had submitted their declaration in Basque and who met the conditions to receive that tax return proposal; a total of 252 proposals were sent.

**sub-paragraph c:** the publication by regional authorities of their official documents also in the relevant regional or minority languages;

The Committee of Experts considered in its December 2008 report that this undertaking had been fulfilled. The experts noted in their report that the Navarre Official Gazette [BON] was published at the same time in Castilian and Basque.

The Navarre Official Gazette has been published in Basque for 20 years, whereby Navarrese legislation for at least the last 20 years is available in Basque. Since 2001 the BON's text has been posted in both Basque and Castilian on the Internet.

To wit, the undertaking continues to be fulfilled.

**sub-paragraph d:** the publication by local authorities of their official documents also in the relevant regional or minority languages;

**sub-paragraph e:** 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 Committee of Experts considered in its December 2008 report that this undertaking was fulfilled.

In the Parliament of Navarre the use of Basque, besides Castilian, is totally possible in plenary sessions and the various committees. To that end, the Parliament has a number of translators on its staff and a system of simultaneous translation.

In Internet transmissions of plenary sessions and committee meetings, citizens can follow same live and listen to the speeches in Basque or their translation into Castilian.

**sub-paragraph 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;

**sub-paragraph 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.

The Committee of Experts considered in its December 2008 report that this undertaking was fulfilled. The Committee of Experts referred to various projects to make Basque place names official in the mixed zone and praised the authorities for those projects. It asked the authorities to comment on complaints indicating that bilingual place names were withdrawn in municipalities situated in the mixed and non-Basque-speaking zone, regarding the labelling of Zizur Mayor.

In this regard it must first be noted that the Government of Navarre did not approve any modification of the bilingual place names. On the contrary, Euskerabidea conducted a campaign in 2008 addressed to all Navarrese municipalities whose Basque name was still not official, asking them to request that the Government officialise the bilingual names, and they therefore had a bilingual denomination. The campaign was addressed to all town halls and approximately 15 decided to also officialise their names in Basque. All those who so requested saw the Government of Navarre approve their names in Basque and Castilian. Some of those municipalities are situated in the non-Basque-speaking zone, such as Cirauqui/Zirauki, Olite/Erriberri, Peralta/Azkoien, Ancín/Anzin, among others.

Plans call for a similar campaign addressed to the *concejos* [councils districts]. Euskerabidea has thus asked Euskaltzaindia [Royal Academy of the Basque Language] to approve the Basque names of all the *concejos* in Navarre. The campaign will get under way as soon as the latter approves the rule on *concejo* names.

Regarding ruling no. 000187/2007 handed down by the High Court of Justice of Navarre on 10 April 2007, concerning the labelling of Zizur Mayor/Zizur Nagusia, it was implemented on 18 February 2008, with signs indicating said locality placed in Castilian and Basque.

Lastly, as regards motorway names, the Government Agreement dated 25 September 2006 establishes the pertinent instructions for labelling and placing signs in the Navarre Motorway Network.

The above-mentioned Government agreement indicates the following in its sub-paragraph 1 b):

“The place names and names of territories, population centres and interurban roads whose official name is bilingual in Castilian and Basque shall be used as follows:

- In Castilian and Basque on road sections in the Basque-speaking zone;
- In Castilian and Basque in road sections in the mixed zone;
- In Castilian in the road sections in the non-Basque zone.”

**PARAGRAPH 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:

**sub-paragraph a:** to ensure that the regional or minority languages are used in the provision of the service; or

The explanatory report on the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages indicates that this paragraph 3 refers to “*action by bodies providing public services, whether under public or private law, where they remain under public control: postal services, hospitals, electricity, transport, and so on.*”

The website of the post office (Correos) is accessible in the other official languages of Spain besides Castilian. Printed material to be filled out at stations in the Basque-speaking zone and the mixed zone are bilingual.

Regarding the transport sector, the Government of Navarre has created a Youth Card to be used in public transport. The application form and the card itself are available in both Basque and Castilian.

**Paragraph 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:

**sub-paragraph a:** translation or interpretation as may be required;

The Committee of Experts considered in its December 2008 report that this undertaking was partly fulfilled and urged the authorities to provide more specific information in line with the questions asked by the Committee of Experts in its first monitoring cycle.

The Translation Section of the Department of the Presidency, Justice and Interior of the Government of Navarre comprises a section chief, 14 translators and 4 translators/interpreters. The Translation Section of the Department of Education comprises 4 translators and a section chief. Moreover, the Department of Justice, as indicated in article 9, is party to a translation and interpretation contract for the amount of €110,000 in 2006, €142,000 in 2007 and €157,000 in 2008. The Department of the Presidency, Justice and Interior has also set aside an outlay of €180,000 to subcontract the translation of texts to and from Basque.

The translation section of the Department of Education does all translations ordered by that department; the company contracts all those corresponding to the Department of Justice; and the Translation Section of the Department of the Presidency, Justice and Interior handles all other translations from the various departments of the Navarrese Government.

All requested translations are done directly by the different sections or subcontracted. The deadline for the translations varies depending on the different needs. Some translations are done on the same day, while for others more time is allowed.

In “*The Situation of Basque in the ‘Foral’ Community of Navarre. Socio-linguistic Study. Year 2008*” the population was asked its opinion about the use of Basque by part of the public administration in certain areas.

According to figures from that study, 42.8% of Navarre’s population believes the presence of Basque in the administration is sufficient, 28.9% believe it is insufficient and 28.3% had no opinion on the matter.

Regarding assessment of the steps taken to boost the use of Basque, in general all the queried measures received were rated very positively; the responses obtained in the Basque-speaking zone were more favourable compared to those recorded in the non-Basque-speaking zone.

Specifically, the best rated policy was that associated to the gradual inclusion of Basque in teaching, approved by 56.8% of the survey population, a proportion which rose to 70.6% among residents of the Basque-speaking zone. In the non-Basque-speaking zone, although the percentage was lower (48.2%) it was also the most popular measure.

Likewise rated very positively was the use of Basque in place names (55.1% rated this measure as very good – 60.2% in the mixed zone), the granting of subsidies to promote Basque (53.4% rated this measure good or very good), and road signs in Basque (52.3%).

Relations with the public administration and compulsory teaching of Basque in public schools were also positively rated: 51.2% and 44.8% of the population favoured those measures. However, in the mixed and non-Basque-speaking zones the compulsory teaching of Basque in public schools was the most criticised policy (34% and 43.1% respectively rated this measure as bad or very bad).

Lastly, regarding the rating of Basque knowledge in public job offers, 41.7% of the population positively valued the adoption of such measures.

With respect to this question, the Government of Navarre approved, as indicated above, 'Foral' Decree 55/2009 of 15 June, indicating in the personnel structure of the administration of the 'Foral' Community of Navarre and its autonomous bodies the treatment of Basque language knowledge.

After that 'Foral' Decree took effect, Basque language knowledge was rated, for all positions in the Basque-speaking zone, at a minimum of 6 percent vis-à-vis total points assigned for all merits, so long as knowledge of that language is not required for the post. In the mixed zone, which concentrates nearly 80% of the administration's jobs, the minimum rating will be 3 percent.

**sub-paragraph b:** recruitment and, where necessary, training of the officials and other public service employees required;

According to figures from the Basque and Community Languages Service, the following public service personnel finished the training course in Basque:

Modalities	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Extensive	205	190	263	277
Intensive	263	233	264	211
Self-learning	73	144	192	256
Groups	25	25	24	---
Conversation				
Summer boarding	30	41	39	42
EGA preparation	19	17	14	16
Summer intensive	30	27	16	27
Technical courses	7	34	40	---
No. students	551	596	713	727

Besides the training the Government of Navarre provides to those civil servants who request it, Paragraph 2.b details the data associated to the draft of the new 'foral' decree which will indicate in the personnel structure the value set for Basque language knowledge and the respective percentages for that knowledge. With the upcoming approval of this new decree the Government of Navarre will guarantee both the contracting and training of a sufficient number of civil servants.



**sub-paragraph 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.

**Paragraph 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 Committee of Experts considered in its December 2008 report that this undertaking was fulfilled, as the registration of Basque names and surnames is a habitual and accepted practice.

State Law 40/1999 of 5 November concerning names and surnames and their order includes certain limitations regarding name substitution and regularisation of the correct standard forms for surnames. For its part, Royal Decree 193/2000 of 11 February, on the modification of certain Civil Registry Regulations articles concerning names and surnames and their order, specifically establishes that "*the substitution of the proper name by its onomastic equivalent in any of Spain's languages requires, if it is not obvious, that the equivalence and correct spelling of the requested name be accredited by the respective means*". It also establishes the same for surnames. This Civil Registry regulation therefore makes it possible for surnames to comply with the standardised form, even without the certificate, when the standardised form is well known. In practice, this is understood to occur when other persons with the same surname have been accredited in the same Registry.

#### **APPLICATION OF ARTICLE 11. MEDIA.**

**Paragraph 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:

**sub-paragraph a, i):** to the extent that radio and television carry out a public service mission: to ensure the creation of at least one radio station and one television channel in the regional or minority languages;

In its December 2008 report the Committee of Experts considered that this undertaking was not fulfilled. Four of the Experts' five observations are directly associated to the reception of EITB radio and television programmes in Navarre and existing relations between the Basque Government and the Government of Navarre to enable EITB to be received in Navarre.

Note that EITB is the public radio and television of a bordering Autonomous Community over which the Navarrese authorities hold no power of any kind. It must also be mentioned that, as with any operator, the respective authorisation is required to use radio space and EITB lacks the title allowing it to broadcast in the 'Foral' Community of Navarre.

The Government of Navarre agrees with the Experts' report to the effect that cooperation between the Autonomous Communities is the best way to fulfil this undertaking. To that end, on 13 March 2008 the Parliament of Navarre approved a resolution urging the Government of Navarre to seek ways to sign agreements with neighbouring Autonomous Communities so that Navarrese regional DTT channels can be received in same and vice versa, always in accordance with the institutional reality of Navarre. The Government of Navarre was also urged, once the agreements are signed, to ask the Ministry of Industry to grant the corresponding DTT multiplex to the 'Foral' Community.

The governments of Navarre and the Basque Autonomous Community established the first technical contacts and talks were resumed with a clear willingness to sign a firm agreement guaranteeing normal reception in Navarre of EITB television broadcasts.

There are currently two EITB television channels received throughout Navarre via analogue television, but we cannot guarantee that when the "spot visit" takes place the channels will be able to be seen in digital terrestrial television.

It is worth recalling that the “Socio-linguistic Study on Evolution of the Basque Language in Navarre (1986-2003), commissioned by the Education Department of the Government of Navarre, draws various conclusions regarding the consumption of audiovisual media and its relationship with Basque language use. With respect to television, in the Basque-speaking zone the Basque Community’s channels have more viewers than the other television channels, with percentages above 50% in the responses. By language profile, the Basque-speaking population mostly watched EITB-1, the bilingual population was split between EITB-1 and EITB-2, and the Castilian speakers with Basque watched EITB-2 and Telecinco in that order. About 25% of the Navarrese population definitely watched Basque content on television.

As for the role of Spanish Television in the ‘Foral’ Community, it has cut to regional broadcasts since 5 July 2008 consisting of a half-hour daily news bulletin preceded by “ARIN ARIN”, which presents the day’s main stories in Basque. This regional broadcast is for the entire territory of the ‘Foral’ Community, including the mixed and non-Basque-speaking zone.

The agreement signed by the Government of Navarre and the Basque Government on 17 April 1996 on the reception in Navarre of Euskal Irrati-Telebista (EITB) services was not further developed.

The two signatory Governments did not eventually create the “Paritary Committee to Monitor Implementation of the Agreement and the actions undertaken in its development” envisaged in its clause 6. Nor did they sign the accord that should have encompassed “the technical and economic aspects that make application of this agreement viable”, as set in clause 7.

With the new Basque Government that emerged after the March 2009 elections, the Government of Navarre signed in July 2009 a General Collaboration Protocol which, besides EITB, affected matters concerning education, the Basque language and infrastructures.

In that text, the Government of the Basque Autonomous Community and the ‘Foral’ Community of Navarre pledged to take the necessary steps to ensure that EITB-1 and

EITB-2 programmes can be broadcast in the 'Foral' Community of Navarre, in compliance with obligations as regards broadcast rights.

To broadcast Euskal Telebista services in Navarre, the Government of Navarre authorises that the ETB-1 and ETB-2 channels can be broadcast in the 'Foral' Community of Navarre by means of a new DTT multiplex.

The Government of Navarre also pledges to provide multiplex broadcast service throughout the 'Foral' Community of Navarre in market conditions, with the Basque public television responsible for paying the costs of conveying and maintaining the two television signals (ETB-1 and ETB-2).

To make the broadcasts possible, the Government of the Autonomous Community of the Basque Country and the Government of the 'Foral' Community of Navarre also pledge to take the necessary steps with the Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Trade vis-à-vis planning and assignment of the necessary multiplex.

In the second clause of the accord, the Government of the 'Foral' Community of Navarre pledges to ensure that the above-mentioned ETB channels are broadcast in the 'Foral' Community's territory, in all cases respecting its images, schedules, trademarks and identifying signs. For its part, ETB will be responsible for the content of its programmes, to the effect that no other institution or operator can intervene in the signal.

In the third point, ETB pledges that in all its broadcasts it will respect the political, social and institutional reality, symbols and identity of Navarre, in compliance with current legislation and Constitutional Court Judgment 94/1985 of 29 July.

Also, "the 'Foral' Community of Navarre will be presented and represented as a reality different from the Basque Autonomous Community and its historical territories in information written by ETB professionals, in presentations by same and in graphic aspects. In all self-produced ETB programmes an effort shall also be made to include and respect the distinct political and ideological tendencies of the 'Foral' Community of Navarre".

On the other hand, it establishes that “the Audiovisual Council of Navarre may pronounce on ETB broadcasts exclusively produced for the ‘Foral’ Community, in accordance with the currently valid standards for audiovisual material in the ‘Foral’ Community”.

At present, both the Basque Government and the Government of Navarre are working out technical and economic aspects of the above-mentioned accord, and expect the Government of Spain to grant the mandatory multiplex that will enable the two Euskal Telebista channels to be broadcast in the ‘Foral’ Community via the digital terrestrial television system. The Ministry of Industry is confident that it can be included in its overall planning of DTT in Spain – the definitive implementation will be finalised in April 2010.

<p><b>sub-paragraph b, i):</b> to encourage and/or facilitate the creation of at least one radio station in the regional or minority languages;</p>
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The Committee of Experts considered in its December 2008 report that this undertaking was not fulfilled and urged the authorities to find ways to support private radio stations.

There is a private station Xorroxin Irratia (88.0 MHz) in Lesaka. Its broadcasts are heard in the localities of Zugarramurdi, Urdaz, Baztán, Malerreka and Cinco Villas, and are entirely in Basque, both advertising and programme content, as is almost all the music in its programming.

In all, six municipal radios broadcast in Navarre, on a concession basis or with reserved frequency. Of these, one broadcasts only music (Pamplona/Iruña), while the other five offer their own local programming during the morning time slots. Four of these offer their content in Basque (Basaburua, Lekunberri, Etxarri-Aranatz and Leitza) and one in Castilian (Fontellas).

Regarding the specific nature of each station’s programming, Basaburua’s municipal radio operates with the name “Esan Erran”. It broadcasts from 10 a.m. to 2:30 p.m. its own programmes of a markedly local nature, albeit during this period it also occasionally switches to the municipal stations of Lekunberri and Etxarri-Aranatz. The remaining broadcast time is devoted to repeating the signal from Euskalerrria Irratia in Pamplona, which for its part generally links to Euskadi Irratia of EITB; 100% of its programming is in Basque.

“Aralar Irratia” is the name of Lekunberri’s municipal station. It broadcasts its own production entirely in Basque for five hours a day: from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m. During this period it occasionally switches over to the municipal stations of Basaburua, Etxarri-Aranatz and Leitza for news from those valleys. During the remaining broadcast time it is directly linked to the Euskalerrria Irratia station in Pamplona, which in turn hooks up to the Euskadi Irratia broadcasts of EITB; 100% of its programming is in Basque.

The Etxarri-Aranatz station is operating under the name “Beleixe Irradia” and is managed by the Bierrik Cultural Association. It broadcasts its own local programming for five hours in the morning and also occasionally switches over to the stations in Basaburua and Lekunberri. During the remaining broadcast time it is directly linked to the Euskalerrria Irratia station in Pamplona, which in turn hooks up to the Euskadi Irratia broadcasts of EITB; 100% of its programming is in Basque.

In Leitza the town hall directly manages the municipal radio station. It is called “Karrape Irradia” and offers its own local programming from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. The rest of the time it connects to Euskadi Irratia of EITB; 100% of its broadcasts are in Basque.

The five radio stations receive economic assistance from the town halls and also from the Government of Navarre. They applied for aid meant to encourage the use of Basque in print, radio and television news outlets in financial year 2008 and previous years, and all of them have received economic aid directly from the Government of Navarre. Specifically, in 2008 they were awarded the following subsidy amounts:

- Aralar Irratia 9,449€
- Beleixe irratia 9,685€
- Karrape Irratia 8,280€
- Esan-Erran Irratia 9,659€
- Xorroxin Irratia 16,205€

In 2008 meetings were held with representatives from the General Council of Aezko (administrative body situated in the Basque-speaking zone which groups various town halls) to set up a radio to broadcast informative content in Basque. With a view to encouraging the creation of a new Basque language radio station, “Irrati Irradia”, the call

for applications to receive assistance for the use of Basque contained a specific section for new radio media projects to be located in the Basque-speaking zone which have a broadcast concession. That body applied for the assistance in 2008 and was granted 14,000 euros to implement the infrastructure. Plans call for it to begin broadcasting during 2009.

On the other hand, the Parliament of Navarre approved in a session held on 6 February 2009 a resolution whereby the Government of Navarre was urged to sign financing agreements with Navarre's Basque language media outlets to assure their function and survival. The Parliament expects that said agreements will in the middle term guarantee that Basque language media outlets receive stable economic assistance.

With a view to complying with the resolution of the Parliament of Navarre and to back the Basque language radio, television and print media, several meetings were held by Euskerabidea and Topagunea, the body grouping the Basque language media. An agreement is being negotiated and written which in three or four years will ensure economic stability for the different Basque language media outlets. During the next "spot visit" complete information can be provided about this signed agreement.

<p><b>sub-paragraph c, i)</b> to encourage and/or facilitate the creation of at least one television channel in the regional or minority languages;</p>
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The Committee of Experts considered in its December 2008 report that this undertaking was not fulfilled.

What was stated for sub-paragraph 11.a.1 must be reiterated, namely that the Basque-language EITB television channels currently and normally received throughout Navarre's territory by analogue television will soon be able to be received by DTT due the efforts undertaken by the Government of Navarre.

Doubtless the biggest problem hampering the existence of local television broadcasting entirely in Basque in the Basque-speaking zone is the absence of a local DTT demarcation in that zone. This matter is exclusively the State's responsibility as per article 149.1.21 of the Constitution, concerning planning of the public radio domain.

The Audiovisual Council of Navarre (CoAN) has been fully aware of this need. In September 2004 it asked the Government of Navarre to take the necessary steps to ensure that the northern zone of Navarre was not excluded from local digital television service. The CoAN urged the Navarrese government to appeal to the Ministry of Industry regarding the National Technical Plan for Local Digital Terrestrial Television, holding that in its current form it excluded the northern zone of Navarre from local digital terrestrial television service.

On the other hand, two local Basque-language television stations have been receiving assistance from the Government of Navarre for the past several years: “Xaloa Telebista” and “Ttipi-Ttapa Telebista”.

Xaloa is based in Elizondo. Its area of influence includes the localities of Baztán, Urdazubi, Zugarramurdi, Bertizarana and Malerreka. For its part, Ttipi-Ttapa Telebista is based in Bera and covers the localities of Lesaka, Doneztebe, Etxalar, Igantzi, Arantza, Sunbilla, Zubieta, Elgorriaga, Ituren, Urrotz, Donamaria and Bertizarana.

Both television stations have for years applied for assistance to promote Basque language use in Navarre’s press, radio and television outlets. Specifically, in the last year of 2008 they applied to the Government of Navarre to take part in that process and were both awarded aid – Xaloa Telebista received €12,724 and Ttipi-Ttapa Telebista €13,915. Besides the aid awarded by the Government of Navarre they received aid from various local bodies.

In its observation 470 the Committee of Experts notes that the support granted to these two television stations, according to non-governmental sources, may end with the switch from analogue to digital television and that these two channels will thereby not have legal access to public funds. The Government of Navarre holds that those observations from non-governmental sources are mere opinions with no value. The Government of Navarre in no way intends to withdraw support from those stations.

The Government of Navarre has held meetings with those television stations, especially with Xaloa Telebista, to see what it can do to ensure that the Basque-language



stations can be awarded a local digital licence. It is hoped that those have positive results in the future.

**sub-paragraph d:** to encourage and/or facilitate the production and distribution of audio and audiovisual works in the regional or minority languages;

The Government of Navarre fulfils this undertaking by awarding assistance. The first such process concerns aid for the audiovisual production of Navarrese television stations in 2009, per the Regional Minister for Institutional Relations and Government Spokesperson published in the BON (official gazette) on 1 May 2009. The process dispenses a total amount of 3 million euros; its aim is to establish the system of aid for activities involving the production and broadcast of audiovisual content by bodies holding concession licences for digital terrestrial television granted at autonomous community and local levels. Applications for aid can include works in Castilian and Basque. The process is ongoing; the percentage of Castilian and Basque works to be included has yet to be determined.

The second call for applications for aid was held by the Managing Director of Eusekerabidea to hold cultural activities in Basque in Navarre and was published in the BON of 19 May 2008. This process was open solely to works in Basque. The 2008 process was completed and €6,000 euros were awarded to subsidise the only audiovisual work applying for aid. It is a Basque language film about the Agote [Cagot] people in the Basque-speaking part of Navarre. The aid application process for 2009 has yet to be opened.

**sub-paragraph e, i):** to encourage and/or facilitate the creation and/or maintenance of at least one newspaper in the regional or minority languages;

There is one single written daily newspaper in Basque, “Berria”, whose headquarters, tax domicile and central offices are located in Guipúzcoa province in the Basque Country. Since 2008 the call for applications for aid for Basque language media has allowed newspapers from other communities to receive subsidies from the Government of Navarre, depending on the number of copies distributed in Navarre. But even though the process was specifically modified so that Berria could apply, it did not, and the Government of Navarre was therefore unable to award it any subsidy.

The Collaboration Agreement currently being negotiated by Euskerabidea and Topagunea includes among its aid recipients media that are distributed in Navarre, without taking the registered office into consideration. Berria may therefore apply for aid in the respective annual processes.

The Committee of Experts' observation 479 states that the Government of Navarre does not grant subsidies to "Nabarra Aldizkaria", which is incorrect, and urges the authorities to provide information in the next periodical report. The aid granted to "Nabarra Aldizkaria" in the last four years is indicated below:

- 2005: 12,447.26 euros;
- 2006: 10,041.31 euros;
- 2007: 13,136.28 euros;
- 2008: 9,051.28 euros.

**sub-paragraph f, ii):** to apply existing measures for financial assistance also to audiovisual productions in the regional or minority languages;

**sub-paragraph g:** to support the training of journalists and other staff for media using regional or minority languages.

Resolution 40/2008 of the Managing Director of Euskerabidea, published in the Navarre Official Gazette of 28 November 2008, approving the call for applications for aid concerning the use of Basque in the print, radio and television media of Navarre, includes training in journalism among modalities that can be subsidised. The respective budget outlay is €9,600. Students enrolled in the last academic year of Journalism or Audiovisual Communication, or with degrees in Journalism or Audiovisual Communication, can apply for this aid.

"Xorroxin Irradia" submitted a request for aid in that process, which was accepted.

**Paragraph 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.

**Paragraph 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.

The interests of Basque-speaking citizens and those who use other languages are defended in Navarre by the democratically elected representatives chosen in successive elections.

In this regard, the Parliament of Navarre is the institution ultimately responsible for ensuring strict compliance with the 'Foral' Law on the Basque Language, particularly as regards compliance with the rules guaranteeing respect for the freedom, plurality and presence of the minority languages in the media.

The Navarrese legislature also chooses members of the two bodies which specifically supervise the activities of the Navarrese audiovisual media: the Audiovisual Council of Navarre and the Advisory Council of Spanish Radio Television in Navarre.

#### **3.4.2.6. APPLICATION OF ARTICLE 12 .CULTURE**

**Paragraph 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:

**Sub-paragraph 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 Committee of Experts considered that article 12, paragraph 1, sub-paragraph a) was fulfilled in its first monitoring cycle. As there were no major problems regarding that sub-paragraph and as no new information was received, the Committee of Experts did not evaluate its application nor make observations in the second monitoring cycle. The activities described in the previous reports continue; below are set out some of the new ones undertaken during the monitoring period:

- At the Navarre Museum new didactic primary education material was produced in Basque and Castilian which is used in Basque language guided visits to exhibitions and can also be downloaded from the museum's website;
- At the Jorge Oteiza Museum various publications have been put out in Basque. Noteworthy is the critical edition of Jorge Oteiza's written work, several monographs and guides for educators available in Basque. The website was reworked and is now almost entirely in Basque as well. To ensure that more employees speak Basque so that services can be offered in that language, several employees are currently learning same;
- The Truffle Museum in Metauten in the non-Basque-speaking zone received a subsidy from the Government of Navarre so that all information panels, programmes, documentation and brochures could also be in Basque;
- The websites and documents of the Gustavo de Maeztu Museum in Estella-Lizarra, the Isaba Ethnographic Museum, the Mill Eco-Museum in Zubieta, the Julio Caro Baroja Ethnographic Museum in Estella-Lizarra, the *Almadía* [timber rafting] Museum in Burgui, the Roncesvalles Museum and the Pamplona-Iruña Planetarium

are available in Basque and visits can be conducted in that language.

As for libraries, note that information is presented in Basque as well as Castilian throughout the Government of Navarre's network of more than 90 libraries. Printed documents, library cards and the website are bilingual. The catalogue of the Navarre Public Libraries includes a total of 12,973 titles published in Basque and available to all interested readers throughout the Community.

Coinciding with Euskerabidea's move to a new head office, a specific area was set aside for use as a library. The Library Service of the Navarre Government plans to make it a specialised library, so that its bibliographic collection will be available online to Navarrese users via inter-library loans.

Regarding activities of the Ministry of Culture

### **Film and the Audiovisuals Promotion**

#### Relevant current legislation

Law 55/2007 of 28 December, concerning cinema, indicates in its article 36:

"With a view to encouraging and protecting use of the co-official languages other than Castilian in film and audiovisuals, and to promote the cultural plurality of Spain and equal opportunities in the specific languages of each territory as regards audiovisual expression and distribution, a fund for assistance or specific credits shall be established, to be transferred in their entirety to the competent bodies of the Autonomous Communities, which will manage same per their respective powers. This State contribution is based on the principle of co-responsibility; it shall be annually indicated in the General State Budget and is meant to encourage the production, distribution, exhibition and promotion of the Film and Audiovisual Industry in the said languages".

Additional clause 6 of the Cinema Law, concerning agreements to promote film and audiovisuals in co-official languages other than Castilian, indicates that:

"The Ministry of Culture shall by means of an agreement specify the credits envisaged in article 36 of the Law, so that the outlay each Autonomous Community receives in co-official language is annually equivalent to the sum of contributions said Community

devoted in the previous financial year to supporting and encouraging the production, distribution and promotion of audiovisuals in co-official language other than Castilian. The outlay received by each Autonomous Community cannot be more than 50 percent of the total assistance the audiovisual companies resident in said Community received from the ICAA [Institute of Cinematography and Audiovisual Arts] in the previous year”.

Royal Decree 2062/2008 of 12 December elaborates on the Cinema Law and in its article 19.3 elaborates on article 36 mentioned above.

### **Promotion of Books, Reading and Spanish Literature**

In this scope, the rules governing the competitive assistance awards indicate that they are open to all co-official languages of the State and are meant to foster private inter-communication among the Spanish cultures. In some of them the evaluation committees include members of business associations or the academies for those languages:

- *Assistance to companies and nonprofit institutions that publish culture magazines written in any Spanish co-official language.* The aim of this aid is to achieve the free distribution of cultural magazines in the different Spanish official languages in libraries and cultural centres in Spain and abroad. Subsidies can be awarded each year to magazines published in Catalan, Galician and Basque;
- *Assistance to promote reading the dissemination of Spanish literature* by holding activities that promote the common Spanish culture both in Spain and abroad in congress and seminars, etc, the participation and commemoration of anniversaries and centennials (especially for writers), the fostering of reading habits and promotion of public library use. The subsidies awarded each year are open to activities undertaken in Catalan, Galician and Basque;
- *Assistance for the publication of literary works in any Spanish co-official language.* These subsidies are addressed to projects involving the publication in

the Spanish co-official languages of works from our culture, with national and international projection, which contribute towards enriching our common bibliographic heritage, with the double aim of augmenting the collections of Spain's public libraries and encouraging and fostering communication and cultural cohesion among the Autonomous Communities, creating a common bibliographic fund in all the public libraries.

### **National Literature Prizes**

Regarding the National Prizes granted by the Ministry of Culture: representatives of the co-official languages' academies are included; the rules for all awards specify that authors and works in any of Spain's languages can be submitted. Many of these prizes have been awarded to written work and authors in languages other than Castilian.

### **Promotion of the Stage Arts and Music**

The National Institute of Stage Arts and Music (INAEM) followed during the 2006-2008 period a policy meant to boost the use of Spain's regional languages in the assistance granted for programmes to distribute, develop and preserve theatre and circus, and regarding theatrical and circus-related communication.

Such is indicated by resolutions from the National Institute of Stage Arts and Music dated 26 December 2005, 26 February 2007 and 8 February 2008, announcing assistance for programmes to distribute, develop and preserve theatre and circus, and theatrical and circus-related communication, for the years 2006, 2007 and 2008, respectively.

To that end, the requirements for participation in the programme to disseminate theatre nationally are flexible if the theatre productions are only performed in one of the official languages other than Castilian. This flexibility consists of not requiring conditions that are mandatory for other applications: first, that the projects tour at least three Autonomous Communities; and second, that at least 40% of the performances take place outside the Autonomous Community corresponding to the applicant's registered domicile.

**sub-paragraph 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;

**sub-paragraph 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 Library Service of the Government of Navarre acquires for distribution throughout the Library Network works translated to or from Basque with the double aim of facilitating citizens' access to those works and encouraging the translation of same.

With the goal of translating the most representative works of universal literature, all works translated into Basque by the EIZIE Basque Association of Translators and Interpreters are available in Navarre's library network. All video and DVD audiovisual products dubbed or subtitled in basque are likewise acquired so that they can be available in all Navarrese libraries.

In 2008 Euskerabidea set aside assistance of €150,000 for the production of Basque language cultural activities addressed to individuals or non-profit organisations. The activities of translation, dubbing, post-synchronisation and subtitling into Basque could be included among the beneficiary activities.

Regarding activity undertaken by the Ministry of Culture:

### **Translation of published works**

The Ministry of Culture via the Sub-directorate General for the Promotion of Books, Reading and Spanish Literature, annually awards the following translation assistance:

- *Aid for the translation and publication in any foreign language of literary or scientific work by Spanish authors originally written and published in any of the*



Spanish languages. The aim is to disseminate and promote Spanish culture abroad. Any Spanish work written in any co-official language is eligible;

**Sub-paragraph 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

As indicated in the previous point, the award of aid for cultural activities in Basque set aside a total amount of €120,000. Of this, €105,000 was awarded to 38 private nonprofit bodies to hold cultural activities in different places in Navarre which gave Basque a dominant role and would enable public access to activities in that language. The other €15,000 was used to help town halls in the non-Basque-speaking zone that had no special agreement signed with the Government to hold performances in Basque. The town halls received aid accounting for 43.06% of the budget of their subsidised activities. For cultural bodies, the percentage of aid granted by Euskerabidea was 27.78%.

Since 1998 the Government of Navarre has had a signed collaboration agreement with all town halls in the Basque-speaking and mixed zones, and some of those in the non-Basque-speaking zone, to normalise use of the Basque language in the municipal environment. The activities subject to cooperation are: promotion of Basque use and Basque culture in municipal social life, contracting of Basque language technical personnel for municipal services, planning and development of personnel policy as regards the normalised use of Basque, and adjustment of administrative actions to current language standards. The cooperation is economic, via shared financing by the Government and local authorities of expenses deriving from the support and actions of the municipal Basque language and technical/organisational services, through mutual provision of relevant aid adopted by common agreement between Euskerabidea and the municipal Basque language services. Pursuant to this agreement each local body must annually present a programme which among other aspects includes the cultural activities for which it is requesting aid, with explicit mention of goals and content, as well as any other activity promoting Basque undertaken in the municipal environment.

Regarding cultural actions, over the course of the year the Culture Department carries out three activity series throughout Navarre by means of programmes that include theatre, music, plastic art, cinema and folklore activities, namely: *Ronda de Primavera*, *Correpueblos* y *Ronda de Otoño* [Spring Round, Village Tour and Autumn Round]. These programmes are offered to local bodies encompassing less than 1,000 inhabitants. Besides choosing the kind of activity to be held, they also select the language they want used (Castilian or Basque). It is quite normal in the Basque-speaking zone for the language to be Basque; the percentage drops in the mixed zone.

Collaboration agreements continue to be signed with different Navarrese art-related and cultural bodies that carry out activities in a Basque language context. The economic contributions are meant to sustain same and help develop their annual cultural activities programme. The bodies and cultural contributions in 2008 are indicated below:

▪ Ortzadar E.F.T.	8,500 €
▪ Nafarroako Berts. E.	20,000 €
▪ Fundación Barandiaran	30,050 €
▪ Eusko Ikaskuntza	60,100 €

A new addition were the school concerts in Basque addressed to Model D students.

The Government of Navarre has worked with Euskal Kantuzaleen Elkarte, the association to promote Basque language song, to carry out the *Gabonetan Basquez ere bai!* (during Christmas also in Basque!) campaign to promote Basque language use during the Christmas period. Some 1,500 song books were distributed, which could also be freely downloaded from the respective website. The campaign was well received and a total of 58 bodies from 49 different localities expressly joined it and sent photos of the event which were later posted on the Euskerabidea website.

The Department of Education collaborated with the Navarre Atheneum and EIRE on a conference cycle. The Navarre Atheneum is a non-profit association whose aim is to promote and disseminate scientific and artistic knowledge; EIRE is the Association of Basque-speaking University Professors. A cycle of 30 conferences in Basque and/or

Castilian was organised, which were held in March throughout Navarre and focused on various distinct topics:

- Navarre and Basque (Castilian) – Basque was the central axis for an agreeable way to examine place names, history and oral traditions, etc, in Navarre;
- Science, technology, crisis and communication (Basque) – Currently relevant topics discussed in Basque.

Euskerabidea also organised its own Culture Cycle in Basque. This activity's aim was to bring Basque culture closer to local institutions and to support and boost artistic creation in that language. From September to December 2008 a total of 47 actions were carried out in 45 municipalities in Navarre's three language zones. Some €80,000 was invested, of which €30,000 was contributed by the Lagun Aro Foundation per a collaboration agreement between the two bodies.

The Kultur Zikloa (Culture Cycle) will again be organised this year of 2009. It is currently being prepared and will again count an €80,000 investment, of which Lagun Aro will again contribute €30,000. As in previous years, the different kinds of activities will be carried out throughout Navarre and be entirely in Basque: theatre, storytelling, marionettes, *bertsolaris* [versifiers], concerts, exhibitions, clowns, magi, rural sports, street theatre and open-air performances, etc.

All costs for these four actions (support for entities and cultural contributions, *Gabonetan Basquez ere bai!*, Conference Cycle and 2008 Culture Cycle) are entirely borne by the Government of Navarre; the town halls are responsible for the infrastructure needed for the event: sites, stages, etc.

The Culture and Tourism Department of the Government of Navarre organises the following cultural cycles with activities in Basque and Castilian.

<b>ACTIVITIES IN BASQUE</b>			
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Activities held</b>	<b>Activities in Basque</b>	<b>% in Basque</b>
SPRING ROUND	78	19	24.36
VILLAGE TOUR	66	9	13.64

AUTUMN ROUND	74	17	22.97
<b>Total</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>20.64</b>

The Navarre Institute for the Basque Language of the Government of Navarre also organises a cultural cycle entirely in Basque called “Kultur Zikloa”. In 2009 it toured a total of 45 Navarrese localities in just over a month and a half, with the aim of promoting Basque via different kinds of cultural expression such as theatre, music, film and other stage arts.

The Language Planning Service of the Government of Navarre also organises different cultural activities entirely in Basque for schools.

Regarding activity by the Ministry of Culture:

### **1. Information disseminated on websites**

The Ministry of Culture, National Library and Museo Nacional Centro de Arte Reina Sofía provide information in the co-official languages on their respective websites, thereby fostering multi-lingualism in the dissemination of their cultural programming.

The National Library also has a YouTube channel in which all videos are transcribed into the State’s different co-official languages.

### **2. Dissemination of information by means of other informative material**

#### **2.1 Temporary exhibitions**

At the temporary exhibitions organised by the Ministry of Culture in the State Museums exclusively managed by the Ministry which are located in Autonomous Communities with co-official language, the information in the spaces (posters, informative texts, etc) and the exhibition materil (leaflets, posters, press announcements, etc) are in the two co-official languages of the Autonomous Community.

In other exhibitions on show in Autonomous Communities with co-official language in which the Ministry collaborates with other institutions, both languages are generally used in the exhibition material.

#### Prado National Museum

The Prado Museum has produced informative material in the State's different co-official languages. This consisted of translation of the map placed at visitors' disposal at the information desks located at the museum's entrances. The copies produced in Basque are detailed below:

Year 2008:

- 2,500 copies

Year 2007:

- 7,000 copies

Year 2006:

- 1,000 copies

Plans call for translation of the map to continue in coming years, as one of the goals for the visitor attendance area set out in the Action Plan of the Prado National Museum (2009-2012).

#### Museo Nacional Centro de Arte Reina Sofía [MCARS]

The MNCARS considers that its generic information material (including brochures on the permanent collection, maps and general museum information) must be adapted as soon as possible to the State's other co-official languages.

#### Spanish Cultural Heritage Institute [IPCE]

The main content of the IPCE's website is currently translated. It also aims to implement this multi-language dissemination by progressively translating some of the publications in its publishing programme over the next few years.

#### **Culture Ministry's 2006-2008 budget for promoting culture in co-official languages**

- Subsidies specifically envisaged in the respective General State Budget Laws:

<b>NAMES</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>
International Centre for Lexicography and Language Planning (Basque/English dictionary) Association	-	300,000	-	-
KLASIKOAK S.A. (classic translations into Basque)	-	400,000	400,000	-

- Competitive subsidies awarded to companies, nonprofit institutions and publishers of culture magazines written in co-official languages other than Castilian:

<b>Year</b>	<b>AMOUNT CO-OFF. LANG.</b>	<b>LANGUAGE BASQUE</b>
2006	93,692	6,100
2007	139,232	4,800
2008	142,330	4,800
2009	153,820	4,000

- Competitive subsidies awarded to encourage the publishing of Spanish books written in co-official languages other than Castilian:

<b>Year</b>	<b>AMOUNT CO-OF. LANG.</b>	<b>LANGUAGE BASQUE</b>
2006	839,078	47,222
2007	199,946	20,903
2008	312,699	19,125
2009	192,296	11,539.5

- Competitive subsidies awarded to encourage the translation and publication in Spain's co-official languages of works by Spanish authors, also applicable to the other Spanish languages:

<b>Year</b>	<b>AMOUNT CO-OF. LANG.</b>	<b>LANGUAGE BASQUE</b>
2006	81,821.90	12,814.5
2007	43,551.35	16,402.49
2008	49,998.99	23,301.44
2009	32,364.60	16,586.4

- Subsidies to promote Spanish culture and books via the translation and publication in foreign languages of literary or scientific works written and published in Spanish:

<b>Year</b>	<b>AMOUNT CO-OF. LANG.</b>	<b>LANGUAGE BASQUE</b>
2008	765,000 €	9,077 €
2009	800,000 €	0 €

Support fund for cinema in co-official languages: transfers calculated by applying the

principle of co-responsibility and legally coordinated by agreements with the Autonomous Communities. In 2009 the transfers amounted to:

- Navarre: 100,000 €

**Sub-paragraph 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;

With a view to fostering the placement of staff with a full command of Basque in bodies responsible for organising or supporting cultural activities, the Government of Navarre offers all its employees who serve in those bodies the possibility of taking free Basque language courses. These courses are also open to staff from local institutions that organise cultural activities.

The Navarre Public Administration Institute offers extensive, intensive, part-time, tutored self-learning, internship, review and improved oral expression, intensive EGA [Basque language title] preparation and technical courses to all staff with responsibilities in the area of culture. Besides these modalities, it subsidises attendance by interns and awards grants to students who choose training options not provided by the administration.

The Collaboration Agreement signed by the Government of Navarre and local bodies finances 100% of the cost of learning Basque for staff from local bodies and the replacement of that staff during the training courses; the funds set aside by the Government for this purpose are not annually exhausted.

In the personnel structure of the administration until present the job positions in which Basque was a merit or mandatory were noted. In all positions in the Basque-speaking zone Basque was considered at least a merit, as established by the 'Foral' Law on the Basque Language. In the first quarter of 2009, the Government of Navarre approved consideration of the draft 'Foral' Decree indicating how the administration of the 'Foral' Community of Navarre and its autonomous bodies should treat Basque language knowledge in its personnel structure, for the purpose of including it in the merit scale in job



selection and assignment processes, as well as its submission to the Council of Navarre to produce the mandatory report prior to its definitive approval by the Government.

After that 'Foral' Decree was approved (Decree 55/2009), Basque language knowledge was rated, for all positions in the Basque-speaking zone, at a minimum of 6 percent vis-à-vis total points assigned for all merits, so long as knowledge of that language is not required for the post. In the mixed zone, which concentrates nearly 80% of the administration's jobs, the minimum rating will be 3 percent. Beyond these minimum 6 or 3 percent ratings, depending on the zone, a list of jobs involving more public attendance was drawn up, including all positions providing public attendance, such as at museums and libraries, in which those percentages rise to 10 or 5 percent respectively.

In the near future all positions of a cultural nature involving public attendance will have Basque rated at 5% in the mixed zone and 10% in the Basque-speaking zone.

During the processing of that 'Foral' Decree in the Navarre Basque Language Council, the Government of Navarre assumed the submitted amendment requesting that after said 'Foral' Decree was approved the positions in the personnel structure should be reviewed to ascertain whether mandatory knowledge of Basque should be extended to other positions.

**sub-paragraph 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 different public administrations in the 'Foral' Community of Navarre have taken various steps to encourage and foster participation by representatives of Basque speakers in the services and programmes of cultural activities.

At community level, the members of the Navarre Basque Language Council take part in approval of the strategy and management plans of Euskerabidea, which establish the different actions to promote cultural activities. There is also direct collaboration between Euskerabidea and Topagunea, the body grouping Navarre's various Basque-language cultural associations. As a result of this collaboration, Topagunea receives

subsidies from Euskerabidea and various activities are jointly organised; they also meet periodically to work on mutual initiatives.

At municipal level, the representatives' participation is much more active and direct – for example, the Municipal Basque Language Service in Tafalla, a locality in the non-Basque-speaking zone, but which (like most municipal services in Navarre) has a Basque Committee that sets lines of action. The committee's aim is to assure communication and collaboration between social and cultural groups and the town hall. It comprises a total of 54 groups: cultural associations, political groups, unions, schools, *ikastolas* [Basque-medium schools], *euskaltegis* [Basque language centres], sports groups, magazines, commercial associations and parents associations. Its meetings are held on a monthly basis.

**Sub-paragraph 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 Committee of Experts considered that this undertaking was fulfilled as regards literature and books, but urged the authorities to provide information in the next report on audio, audiovisual and other kinds of works in the Basque language.

As the primary bibliographic centre in the 'Foral' Community of Navarre, the Navarre General Library has the mission of gathering, studying, systemising and disseminating Navarre's bibliographic heritage, which includes publications in Basque. To that end, it counts the entry of documents from the Legal Deposit; it also systematically purchases publications that serve to enhance the Basque language bibliographic collection.

This important Basque language collection is shared among Navarre's public libraries, which along with the Navarre General Library comprise the public library network, efficiently integrating and sharing the resources available in the whole. Information on publications in Basque is offered in the collective catalogue of Navarre's Public Libraries, containing computerised information from the 93 public libraries, with 12,973 publications

in Basque. This catalogue can be consulted in all Navarrese public libraries and on the Internet at [www.navarra.es](http://www.navarra.es). The catalogue consultation application can be used in Castilian, English, French and, of course, Basque.

Regarding audio, audiovisual and other kinds of works in Basque about which information was requested, note that the Legal Deposit system is the same. Its aim is to gather and preserve all bibliographic and audiovisual production of books, videos, DVDs, CDs, CD-ROMs, cassettes, periodicals, brochures and posters, etc. It is organised as a technical/administrative service that registers and keeps all such materials. This public service benefits printers, publishers, authors, researchers and all citizens by safeguarding these works for the future, assuring both access by citizens and the possibility of studying same. The Legal Deposit system constantly increases the holdings of bibliographic heritage and other information supports produced. At the same time, the inclusion of all deposit titles in the Bibliography provides ample free publicity for printers and publishers.

The volume of audio, audiovisual and other kinds of works in Basque in the Library Network, whose catalogue can be accessed by anyone over the Internet, is 451; there are various copies of each work. By means of inter-library loans any person can request a volume not available in his or her library; it will be sent at no expense from another network library where it is available.

The Basque Language Media Library is a Euskerabidea project placing at the disposal of any person interested in the Basque language all kinds of material produced in the dialectal variants of Basque in Navarre: audio and audiovisual recordings of the Basque speech used in Navarre and texts written in Navarre's Basque dialects. The project was begun 10 years ago and was then called the Navarre Basque Language *Fonoteca* [phonograph records library]. It was backed jointly by the Government of Navarre and Euskal Kultur Erakundea.

The primary aim of the Navarre Basque Language Media Library is to gather, classify and place all that material at the disposal of academics and the general public in an easily accessible computer system. It has been updated every year to include new recordings and audio and audiovisual material. With this goal, in 2008 €50,000 was

invested in the Media Library, which along with all its holdings can be consulted at [www.mediateka.fonoteka.com](http://www.mediateka.fonoteka.com).

Regarding action by the Ministry of Culture:

### **1. Deposit of published works**

The National Library acts as a deposit for works published in any language in Spanish territory.

### **2. Reference collections**

The National Library has reference collections for different subject matter in all of the State's co-official languages.

**Sub-paragraph 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.

The Committee of Experts considers this undertaking to be fulfilled and asks for no further information in this regard.

Euskaltzaindia, the Royal Academy of the Basque Language, is the body responsible for standardising the Basque language. The Government of Navarre signed a co-financing agreement with same, whereby in 2006 the amount was €60,000. In 2009 this budget outlay rose to €235,000.

The agreement signed by Euskaltzaindia and Euskerabidea for 2008 concerned the following activities, many of them involving terminological research: atlas of local Basque language varieties; symposia on legal/administrative terminology due to the overturning of various Navarrese laws; terms with the markers *Naf.* (Navarrese dialect) and *Naf. eta Lap.* (Navarrese and Labortan dialects) from the publication *Hiztegi Batua* (unified Basque dictionary); rule no. 155 of Euskaltzaindia *Nafarroako Udal Izendegia* (nomenclature of

Navarrese municipalities); and delivery of a copy of work done on the *Onomastic Corpus* during the January-December 2008 period to Euskerabidea.

For its part, the Department of Culture and Tourism/Prince of Viana Institute publishes three annual volumes of one of world's most prestigious publications on the Basque language: "Fontes Linguae Vasconum. Studia et documenta". It gathers studies and contributions from outstanding researchers in this area, with a view to furthering the respective scientific knowledge and dissemination, and was first published in 1969.

Collaboration with the UZEI University Studies Centre, a body devoted to studying the Basque language's terminology and lexicography, has continued in the last two years. This relationship dates to 1987 and involves various departments: Public University of Navarre; Department of the Presidency, Justice and Interior; and the Department of Education. The most recent projects on which UZEI and Euskerabidea worked together were on Navarrese plant names and, more recently, on the facilities for translation work, specifically translation licences and reports.

Nafarterm is the terminology bank created by UZEI by contract with the Government of Navarre. It is available on the Government of Navarre's Intranet and can be accessed by all employees. The terminology bank has 26 term classification sections. It is also possible to make any consultation to UZEI via an email address.

Regarding translation services, the Government of Navarre has a Translation Service comprising 19 translators who translate to and from Basque for public administrations and citizens. There are also five translators at the Department of Education.

**Paragraph 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.

In its report, the Committee of Experts concluded that this undertaking was fulfilled without asking for complementary information.

What was stated above regarding compliance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of article 12 is repeated. Regarding museums, for example, it was shown that all information is bilingual at the Truffle Museum, located in Metauten in the non-Basque-speaking zone. It also counts Basque-speaking staff. Network libraries located in the non-Basque-speaking zone also have books in Basque. For example, in Tafalla there are more than 1,600 volumes in Basque and its catalogue can be consulted in that language. Loans or consultations of works in Basque available in other Network libraries can be requested at all libraries in the non-Basque-speaking zone. The six town halls which benefited from aid awarded by Euskerabidea are located in the non-Basque-speaking zone. The cultural bodies which received the €105,000 of aid are distributed throughout Navarre, including the non-Basque-speaking zone. In the conference cycle organised by Euskerabidea in collaboration with the Navarrese Atheneum, both the Culture Cycle organised with Lagun Aro Insurance and the *Gabonetan Basquez ere bai!* (during Christmas also in Basque!) campaign were carried out across the whole of Navarre. In the conference cycle, 13 of the 30 events were held in the non-Basque-speaking zone; in the *Gabonetan* cycle 14 localities were in the non-Basque-speaking zone; and in the Culture Cycle, 25 of the 48 localities were also situated in the non-Basque-speaking zone.

The geographic criterion used to determine whether to hold or support cultural activities in Basque is the whole of Navarre, albeit adjusting the activity's language level to the respective place. For this reason, in the non-Basque-speaking zone activities are often programmed more for children, as they are the public who understand Basque.

**Paragraph 3:** The Parties undertake to make appropriate provision, in pursuing their cultural policy abroad, for regional or minority languages and the cultures they reflect

In the two monitoring cycles, the Committee of Experts held that this undertaking was fulfilled. In the last report it asked the authorities to comment on the complaints received. The complaints by authorities from the Basque Country referred to the Navarrese authorities' failure to collaborate when organising events abroad. Non-governmental sources stressed that Basque was not even mentioned at Expolangue 2006.

Regarding the above, since at least 2007 the only language promoted by the Government of Navarre at the different language fairs in which it participated has been Basque. Participation in those fairs was overseen by Euskerabidea, whose only language of interest is Basque.

Euskerabidea would like to see attendance at language fairs in the future done in stands shared at least with the Basque Country, though it can also be done with other languages from Spain and also in collaboration with the Cervantes Institute.

In recent years the Government of Navarre has taken part in Expolingua Berlin and in Expolangue Paris with a stand dedicated solely to the Basque language. The occasion of that participation enabled visits to other bodies such as the main universities, Cervantes Institute branches, the Pompidou Centre, etc. Our publications were distributed among various entities and relations were established with people interested in our language and with bodies that promote minority languages in their respective countries.

By means of collaboration with the Cervantes Institute of Berlin agreement was reached to hold cultural activities at the Leipzig Book Fair. A notable result of this collaboration was the conference given by the Basque-speaking Navarrese writer Eduardo Gil Bera as part of the activities programme on "Minority Languages, Great Literatures". Eduardo Gil Bera was accompanied in Leipzig by the managing director of Euskerabidea.

As a consequence of joint efforts undertaken by the Cervantes Institute and Euskerabidea, the two bodies signed a collaboration agreement in March 2009 with a view to setting up a framework for institutional cooperation to promote Basque language and culture outside of Spain via Cervantes Institute centres. This covers the organisation of activities associated to publicising Basque language and culture at different Cervantes Institute branches and the exchange of publications so that Cervantes Institute libraries can access Euskerabidea publications. The Cervantes Institute's users will also have electronic access to the media library, where they can consult the extensive documental and audiovisual holdings regarding the diverse Basque language variants. The agreement is initially valid for two years, and can be renewed in the future. It also creates a committee to monitor the agreement, comprising three members from each institute.

Regarding action by the Ministry of Culture:

## 1. Book fairs and sending of bibliographic material to cultural centres

At international book fairs where Spain is present with its own pavilion or also through efforts by the embassies, the newly published works on show include books and magazines in all the Spanish languages, partly proceeding from aid to magazine and book publishers. The same can be said for the books sent to libraries and cultural centres.

On the other hand, regarding the presence of authors abroad at fairs and congresses, etc – Spanish authors participate regardless of the co-official language in which they write.

Regarding the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation

### **Use and offer of co-official languages in foreign cultural policy (Cervants, SEAEX, etc).**

The Cervantes Institute reports that it has signed various collaboration agreements with cultural institutions to disseminate co-official languages in the framework of foreign cultural policy. This includes academic and teaching activities with the following institutions: Ramón Llull Institute, Royal Academy of the Basque Language-Euskaltzaindia, Navarre Basque Language Institute, Royal Galician Academy of Language and the Language Policy Secretariat of the *Xunta* of Galicia.

Since academic year 1994-1995 courses have been offered to learn Catalan, Galician and Basque. The graphs below show the evolution of the courses offered in the past several years.

Evolution of Catalan, Galician and Basque courses at Cervantes Institute centres

Catalan courses    Galician courses    Basque courses

Graph 1

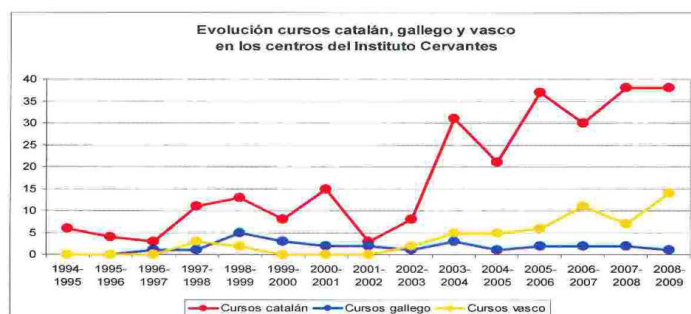


Gráfico 1



Evolution of Catalan, Galician and Basque enrolments at Cervantes Institute centres  
 Catalan enrolments Galician enrolments Basque enrolments

Graph 2



Gráfico 2

## APPLICATION OF ARTICLE 13. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL LIFE

**Paragraph 1.** With regard to economic and social activities, the Parties undertake, within the whole country:

**Sub-paragraph 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;

The Committee of Experts made no comments in the report on the second monitoring cycle as no problems associated to this sub-paragraph were noted in the first evaluation

report and no information was received that would require a re-evaluation of its application. The undertaking is fulfilled.

**Sub-paragraph 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;

In Navarrese legislation there is no provision whatsoever that prohibits or limits use of the Basque language. On the contrary, in its statement of purpose the 'Foral' Law on the Basque Language indicates that "*the instrumental nature of languages as a par excellence vehicle for human communication makes it a fundamental support for social life, an element of collective identity and factor in coexistence and understanding between members of societies*". Article 2 establishes the law's essential goals, which are to "*safeguard the right of citizens to know and use Basque and to determine the instruments to make this effective and to protect the recovery and development of the Basque language in Navarre, indicating measures to encourage its use*".

Following on the 'Foral' Law on the Basque Language, and among others, 'Foral' Decree 29/2003 was approved, regulating the use of Basque in public administrations. Its basic aims include the statement that "*in the Basque-speaking zone, to ensure that employment is possible in either of the two official languages as language for work and service to citizens*". Article 7 of that 'Foral' Decree forbids any discrimination when it indicates "... *always respecting both the right of citizens to freely choose either of the two official languages in which they would like to be served, and the right to not suffer discrimination for language reasons*", continuing that "... *whichever language is used, all administrative acts shall be valid and have full legal effect*".

The Government of Navarre has no knowledge to the effect that Navarrese companies have originated situations of exclusion or limitation of Basque use that would require steps to be taken in that regard.

It must nevertheless be noted that in any case it is up to the companies to determine the conditions and content set out in their internal regulations, and not the Government of Navarre.

**Sub-paragraph c)** to oppose practices designed to discourage the use of regional or minority languages in connection with economic or social activities;

Here what was explained regarding sub-paragraph b) of paragraph 1 of this same article is repeated.

The Navarrese administration was one of the first administrations to explicitly include actions to promote the different languages, especially Basque, in programmes to stimulate corporate responsibility.

Initiatives have been supported to strengthen and disseminate the concept of business's social responsibility. Policies with more social grounding have therefore been encouraged, with the different social players participating. In this context and given the motion approved by plenary session of the Parliament of Navarre on 22 November 2007, by means of an Agreement dated 18 February 2008 an action plan was approved to draw up the general programme to stimulate, promote and boost business's social responsibility in Navarre. To implement that agreement, the Department of Innovation, Enterprise and Employment has led the process of drawing up that programme, working with the different departments with responsibilities in the relevant subject matter. The programme was submitted to consultation, for which more than 50 social organisations representing the different sectors were invited. The [General Programme to stimulate, promote and boost Corporate Social Responsibility in Navarre](#) was approved by the Government of Navarre on 22 December 2008 and conceives business or corporate social responsibility to be a mutual culture affecting companies and society and its institutions. Various distinct objectives are thus set out to ensure integral action, covering measures to promote social responsibility in companies and organisations, and also within the 'Foral' Community's own administration.

The General Programme to stimulate, promote and boost Corporate Social Responsibility in Navarre involves, among others, the following actions:

- Aid for implementing language plans addressed to companies;
- Subsidies to local bodies to help contract Basque-speaking technical personnel and to produce language plans.

The use of Basque in any social space in the 'Foral' Community of Navarre is delimited by compliance with the current rules on the use and promotion of Basque. For this reason practices discouraging its use in the business environment have not occurred.

Regarding the question of the degree of use of Basque in companies, note that it is associated to the social use of this language in the different zones of Navarre. Its use is thus important in the so-called Basque-speaking zone, more limited in the mixed zone and scarce in the non-Basque-speaking zone of the 'Foral' Community.

Regarding the Navarrese Employment Service, the *comarca* employment services situated in the Basque-speaking zone (Altsasu-Alsasua and Doneztebe-Santesteban), as well as those in the mixed zone (Pamplona, which has three offices, Estella and Aoiz) are labelled in Castilian and Basque.

Besides its geographic location, the Navarrese Employment Service publishes in the wanted section of its corporate website job offers from companies that include knowledge of Basque as a candidate requirement. The Navarrese Employment Service also collaborates in those selection processes.

<p><b>sub-paragraph d)</b> to facilitate and/or encourage the use of regional or minority languages by means other than those specified in the above sub-paragraphs.</p>
--

The Committee of Experts concluded that this undertaking was not fulfilled and urged the Spanish authorities to explain the current situation in their next periodical report.

Throughout this report the actions taken by the Government of Navarre to encourage the presence of Basque in teaching have been noted, as both a teaching language and subject via training offered to all personnel in the education administration, and by translations and publications in Basque. The promotion of Basque in public administrations and media outlets, cultural activities and libraries, etc, has been similarly highlighted.

But other examples can be cited. In sports, the use of Basque is promoted in collaboration with the Provincial Council of Guipúzcoa, increasing labels, signage and the use of Basque in general. In music, besides all the musical activities programmed in the 2008 Culture Cycles, music contests in Basque are subsidised, gatherings to sing in Basque are held monthly in the main cities (Pamplona-Iruña, Estella-Lizarra, Cizur Mayor-Zizur Nagusia). Courses and contests have also been subsidised for *bertsolaris* [versifiers].

Numerous awareness-raising and communication actions have been addressed to administrative authorities. A campaign was conducted to foster multi-lingual education, with an explicit request that it should start with Basque. Plans to augment Basque use in major commercial establishments, banks and insurance companies and hotels, etc, have been subsidised in collaboration with municipal Basque language services. Due to a Euskerabidea initiative about 20 town halls changed the official names of their localities and included the Basque name in same.

Lastly, the Euskerabidea strategy plan to be approved in the first week of June encompasses many actions meant to promote Basque in all social and economic contexts. It was drawn up by representatives elected by the Navarre Basque Language Council and by the Euskerabidea council of administration. Represents also participated from all the parliamentary groups and all personnel of the Institute.

**Paragraph 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:

**sub-paragraph 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;

In Navarrese legislation referring to financial entities the language aspect is not considered.

'Foral' Law 18/1986 of 15 December on the Basque language generally establishes as one of its basic goals "*to safeguard the right of citizens to know and use Basque and to determine the instruments to make this effective*". 'Foral' Decree 183/2007 of 10 September, creating the autonomous body Euskerabidea/Navarre Basque Language Institute, indicates that its general aim is also "*to safeguard the right of citizens to know and use Basque and to determine the instruments to make this effective, and to protect its recovery and development*".

Inclusion of the use of Basque in financial and banking documents is slow but gradual. The option for Basque is possible in almost all cash machines and in most cases automatically activates when the card is introduced if that option was chosen by the card holder.

As a result of this legislation and steps taken by the Government of Navarre to promote Basque language use, the main financial institutions operating in Navarre (Caja Navarra, Caja Laboral, Kutxa, BBK, etc) have made the use of Basque completely normal in their commercial and financial operations with their clients; the latter are able to choose the language used to receive all information from the financial institution.

This is nevertheless an issue affecting the scope and decisions of the financial and banking institutions.

Hence, Caja Navarra or CAN (in Basque – Nafarroako Kutxa), the principal savings bank of Navarre, chaired by the head of the Navarrese government, offers all its services in Basque.

**sub-paragraph 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;

In the financial sector, Caja Navarra is a credit institution of a foundational and benevolent-social nature under the public protection of the Government of Navarre. To achieve its aims, it carries out general credit, banking and financial operations for which it is authorised according to current legislation. Caja Navarra is headed by the president of the Government of Navarre; its first vice-president is the mayor of Pamplona.

Caja Navarra's website is in Basque. It also allows communications and financial operations to be conducted in Basque throughout the Community's territory. Labels and public attendance are in Basque, at least in the Basque-speaking zone, and all its publications are issued in Basque.

The Community of the *Comarca* [administrative region] of Pamplona is one of the many such communities throughout Navarre which provide certain public services to citizens. Specifically, it is a local entity formed by 50 municipalities which manages services associated to the full water cycle, urban waste, urban transportation in the region, taxis and the waterway park. These services are provided to a population of more than 300,000 people, most of them in the mixed zone. Almost all services are provided in Basque. Some 50% of customer attendance staff speak Basque. The community's invoices, communications, maps and brochures are in Basque and Castilian. Signs and labels in offices, buses, rubbish containers, etc, are in Castilian and Basque. Programmes for environmental education, citizens awareness and school ambient education are offered in Basque and Castilian.

In the other such public service communities in the mixed zone and especially in the northern part, usage levels of the two languages are similar to those found in the Community of the *Comarca* of Pamplona.

**sub-paragraph 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;

When the Recommendation from the Committee of Experts of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on the Charter's application in Spain was approved in December 2008, Basque was not considered a merit in the far majority of job positions in Navarre's health system, nor in homes for the elderly, except for the jobs in those sectors situated in the Basque-speaking zone.

With a view to view to fully complying with this sub-paragraph the Government of Navarre, via the Navarre Public Administration Institute, offers extensive, intensive, part-

time, tutored self-learning, internships, review and oral improvement, intensive EGA preparation and technical courses to staff providing services in hospitals, homes for the elderly and asylums, etc, so that they can learn Basque. Besides the general call for admissions in academic year 2009-2010, the Navarre Public Administration Institute is jointly examining with Euskerabidea the possibility of offering certain training actions in various health centres, to thereby encourage better attendance. Lastly, Euskerabidea subsidises private bodies to teach Basque language classes in Navarre; all workers providing services in hospitals, residences and asylums can attend those centres and also apply for scholarships to partly defray the cost of enrolling in Basque courses offered by private entities in Navarre.

### ***Regarding the use of Basque in hospitals***

Basque is present in citizens' relations with the health system.

This circumstance occurs in certain contexts indicated below and results from the respective Department's commitment to ensure that all citizens have access to information of interest for their health in both Castilian and Basque. All published content is therefore always and proportionally in both languages.

### Personnel chapter

Current legislation mandates that a certain number of job positions require knowledge of this language.

At present, the Navarre Health Service-Osasunbidea counts 53 job positions in which knowledge of Basque is required (9 *urrats*) to be eligible for same; all fall under the scope of Primary Attention. They are:

- 18 Health auxiliaries/qualified nurses
- 16 Primary care doctors
- 8 Administrative auxiliaries
- 5 Primary care paediatricians
- 3 Social workers
- 2 Administrative personnel



- 1 Physiotherapist

This circumstance does not prevent the fact that at many attention levels and in different centres Basque-speaking professionals communicate with patients in their dominant language.

### Teaching

In the different areas of action the possibility of making labour activity compatible with attending regular language classes at various levels is established and granted.

### Labelling/signage

The northern part of the Community, as well as a large part of the *Comarca* [administrative region] of Pamplona which includes the hospitals and centres for consultations and specialised attention, have signs and internal and external static information in Castilian and Basque shown in parallel.

This includes:

- Health centres
- Clinics
- Hospital of Navarre
- Virgen del Camino Hospital
- Ubarmin Clinic
- Radio-therapy Centre
- San Francisco Javier Psycho-Geriatric Hospital
- Attention Centre for Women
- Mental health centres
- Transfusion Centre
- Príncipe de Viana Consultation Centre
- Dr. San Martín Ambulatory Centre

The facilities of the Central Services of the Navarre Health Service, Public Health and the Breast Cancer Detection Centre and Labour Health are also provided with Basque-language information signs.

#### Patient attendance

Patients are attended in Basque in the zone where that language is dominant.

In zones where Basque language knowledge is not required but there are staff with knowledge of same, it is provided in that language.

Forms for complaints, applications and justifications for assistance are bilingual.

In certain places and in certain situations coinciding with Basque-speaking staff attention may be therefore be offered in Basque.

#### Documentation associated to the Registry

In SNS-O (National Health Service) Central Services, all registration documentation (general instances, payment cards, etc) have a bilingual version.

Publication of the SNS-O report and tender announcements in the contracting portal are on the other hand only in Castilian.

#### Published material

All published material, mainly for activities publicising labour health or public health in coordination with primary care, as well as materials from the main activity programmes addressing the population (vaccination, cancer prevention programmes, tobacco, etc) are released in Castilian and Basque. On occasion and depending on content, they are also published in other European Community or African languages if deemed necessary).

The Castilian/Basque proportionality is estimated and maintained between 25% and 30%.

The published material is distributed in proportions corresponding to the language's presence in the geography of the Basque-speaking citizens.

In some cases bilingual material was used in the same proportion in texts for both languages (Castilian-Basque), with unified and all-encompassing distribution among the Navarrese population.

#### Health website

The new "Health Portal" is currently being implemented.

Its consolidation implies the overall unification of content included on the current Public Health and Labour Health websites and will open new channels in relations with citizens that include, among others, the project to offer thematic navigation in Basque parallel to that in Castilian.

This website will hold documentary content from:

- Primary Care
- Public Health
- Labour Health
- Action Against Tobacco
- Donations
- Action Plan Against Drug Addictions
- Teaching
- Research
- Specialised Areas, etc

That is, all types of health information and campaigns of interest for the population in both languages, including service documents (registrations, instances, etc) and patient relations.

At present, content exists that can be used in Basque. In the very near future this option will become widespread.

***Respect for Basque language use at homes for the elderly.***

At centres for the elderly the administration has been assuring Basque language learning on a general basis for part of the staff by offering courses of diverse nature. The aim is to ensure good care for users who require same, in both languages.

To ensure that this actually occurs in centres for the elderly where continual care requires the constant presence of professional staff, the Navarrese Agency for dependence is endowed each year with a fund to replace personnel who are attending Basque language courses. Specifically, in the current financial year a total of 65.810.56 euros were set aside to finance replacements for staff taking such courses.

On the other hand, and bearing in mind that the centres for the elderly maintained by this administration are in the so-called mixed zone, note that the publicity materials, graphic campaign material, publications and similar material provided to users at those facilities are generally produced in Castilian and Basque editions.

Lastly, there is no record of any formal complaint regarding the use of Basque in centres for the elderly.

**sub-paragraph d)** to ensure by appropriate means that safety instructions are also drawn up in regional or minority languages;

Various pertinent catalogues have been published in Castilian and Basque, regarding the planning of preventive company activities, on road safety, workplace postures and load handling; or regarding health matters, on anti-tobacco plans or about the flu and labour health.

### - 2010 plan for company preventive activities

#### Publication cover and back cover



One of its inside pages

Heriotza eragiten duten lan istripuen %50 baino gehiago eta istripu larrien %20 baino gehiago zirkulazio istripuak dira. Istripu horien zeharkako kostuak kostu aseguratuek baino 10-50 bider handiagoak dira.

Lan istripuak lan arriskutzat jo behar dira, eta prebentzio plan bat ezarri, bide segurtasuna enpresaren kultura sartzeko.

### Lan eremuko bide segurtasuneko kanpaina

Nafarroako Gobernuak lan eremuko bide segurtasuneko kanpaina jarri du abian, "in /inere" eta misioan izandako zirkulazio istripuak murrizteko jarduketak sustatzeko aldera.

Kanpainaren berriazko helburuetako bat **Bide Segurtasuneko Europako Gutuna** sinatzea da. Europako Agentziak enpresa, erakunde, entitate eta abarrentzat egindako programa bat da, eta horren xedea da ekintza zehatzak abian jartzea, Europan izaten diren zirkulazio istripuetako biktimen kopurua murriztu dadin.

Jarduera hauek osatzen dute kanpaina:

1. Prebentzio zerbitzuen esparruan, bai bereketan bai besteetan:
  - Lan saioak egitea, prebentzio zerbitzuetako teknikarekin eta osasun langileekin, haien eskumeneko alderdiek lan arloko zirkulazio istripuekin duten erlazioari buruz.
2. Programari atxikitzen zaizkion enpresen esparruan:
  - Sentsibilizazio eta orientazio ekintzak, enpresako ariskuak behar bezala kudeatzeko.
  - Bide Segurtasuneko Europako Gutuna sinatzea, enpresan konpromiso zehatzak hartu eta gero, eta enpresan duen aplikazioaren jarraipena egitea, 3 urtez.

### Kanpainari atxikitzeko laguntzak eta informazioa

Nafarroako Lan Osasunaren Institutuak (INLOI) laguntza ematen die Bide Segurtasuneko Europako Gutunean interesa duten enpresei.

- Informazio orokorra: Instituto Navarro de Salud Laboral (INSL)  
Telefonia 948 423 766, helbide elektronikoa: [insl@cfnavarra.es](mailto:insl@cfnavarra.es)

### Bide segurtasuneko plana, prebentzio planaren epigrafe gisa

Laneko arriakuei aurrea hartzeko esparruan nahitaez sartu behar da bide segurtasuna; izan ere, lan esparruan zirkulazio istripu asko gertatzen dira, heriotza eragiten dutenak zehar larriak. Hori dela eta, enpresen prebentzio planek bide segurtasunari buruzko berriazko atal bat eduki behar dute.

Bide segurtasuneko plan horrek prebentzio planari datuzkoen ezaugarriak oro eduki behariko ditu: bide segurtasuna enpresan sartzeko tresna bilakatzera, langileen kontsulta eta partaidetza, etengabeko hobekuntza ziklo gisa azaltzea, uneoro enpresaren ezaugarrietara moldatzea eta abar.

#### BIDE SEGURTASUNeko PLANAREN EDUKIAK

Hauek dira, gutxi gorabehera, planean sartu behar diren alderdiak:





1. Langile gidaririk buruzkoak.
2. Ibilgailu parketan buruzkoak.
3. Joan-etorrien ezaugarriak eta kudeaketa buruzkoak.
4. Zirkulazio enpresaren barruan eta haren inguruan antolatzea.
5. Enpresen arteko koordinazioa. Ibilgailuen sarbidea beste enpresa batzuetara/ batzuetatik.
6. Bide istripu eta gorabeherak ikertzea.
7. Langileen mugikortasun plana.
8. Kontzientziazioa, konpromisoa eta integrazioa enpresako estamentu guztietan.
9. Langileen osasuna zaintzea, gidatzaiek dituen arriakuen aurrean.

**OHARRA**  
Ertetik agerita hau 2010. urtean egin behar den prebentzio jarduerak eta kontrolak ezarri eta gauzatzeko.

## - Brochures and catalogues

- [Workplace postures - Basque \(PDF\)](#)

Posturas de trabajo (eusk) 2009/Inkesta/01/01/01 Pagina 2

ESERITA EGITEN DEN LANA	ZUTIKAKO LANA	AHOLKUAK
<p><b>Aholkuak:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bizkarra zuzen izan eta aulki-bizkarari itsatsia.</li> <li>• Mahaia ukondoan alturaz gelditu dadila.</li> <li>• Aulkiaren altura lan motaren arabera jarri.</li> <li>• Posturaz aldatu eta tartekatuta beste postura batzuekin.</li> </ul> 	<p><b>Aholkuak:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Postura hori mugimendua ematen duten beste batzuekin tartekatu.</li> <li>• Oinena postura aldatu eta kargen pisua banatu.</li> <li>• Lan-mahaiaren altura esfortzu molaren arabera egokitu.</li> <li>• Oinena euskarri mugikorra edo finkoa erabili.</li> </ul> 	<p><b>GIHARRAK ERLAXATZEKO ARIKETA</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kokoiko jari eta, poliki-poliki, burua belar-nara ahalik gehiena hurbildu.</li> <li>• Gomutzaren pisua mahaia gainean utzi.</li> <li>• Aulki batean eserri, zangoak zabaldu, besoak gurutatu eta gorputza harikaren artera makurtu.</li> <li>• Burua ezkerrean eta eskuinera jarri emeki-emeki.</li> <li>• Eskuak sorbaldeetan jarri eta besoak bildu uldekoek elkar ukitu arte.</li> </ul> 
<p><b>LANA ZUTIK ETA ESERITA EGITEN DENEAN</b></p>		
<p><b>Aholkuak:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aulki erregulagarri ardatzuna erabili.</li> <li>• Aulkiaren altura lan mahaia baino 25-35 cm beherago izan.</li> <li>• Oinena euskarri egokia erabili.</li> </ul> 		
<p><b>Oinetakoak-zola / Zutikako lana</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Haketakoko behatz lodiak ongi mugitzen uzten duten oinetakoak jarri. Punta estuagia edo bonbibilus duten oinetakoak nekasa eta mina sortzen ditu.</li> <li>• Metatzeko edo portatzeko zola denean, cinetako barmean plantilla kuabasa jarri.</li> <li>• 5 cm-tik goiko takorik ez erabili.</li> <li>• Zuzeko zola eta kortozko edo kauruzko estaldurak dira komenigarrienak.</li> </ul>		

- [Handling loads - Basque \(PDF\)](#)

Zamak albatu eta garratzea ongioza, mina eta lesioak sortzen ahal dituen problema da. Lesioak eta gainkarga muskularra bizkarrean gertatzen dira batik bat.

Horregatik, eskuekin zamak albatzean langileek teknika egokia erabili behar dute jasotzeko orduan.

Zamak jasotzeko tekniken funtza hauze da: bizkarra zuzen mantentzea eta esfortzua zangoekin egitea.



Oinak ongi finkatu.

Oinak zabaldu, baina artean 50 cm-ko tartea utzi.

Kokoriko jari zama jasotzeko



Elkarran zuzen eduki denbora gutxian.



Zama astunegiak aise lesionatzen du bizkarrari. Kasu erraz!

Er jinetu inoiz gorputza zama astun bat daramanaz bizkarrean.



Zama gorputzetik ahalik hurbilen eduki. Horrela askor ere hiru gertago jaso dezakezu.

Er albatu zama astun bat gertatik goiti mugimendu bakar batetan.

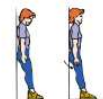


Zama oso haurdila bada, eskatu laguntza beste pertsonari.

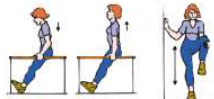
**GIHARRAK INDARTZEKO ARIKETAK**



Sailtoak egin besoak eta hankak ireki eta itxi.



Paretaren kontra zutik zardela, sabeldelako muskulua eta ipurmamari ukurtu, eta salatu bizkarraren behelari jinetan.



Eskuak ongi finkatu, eta bizkarraren zuzen dardara besoak luzatu eta bilu gorputza geratu eta itxiteko.



Oin baten puntan zardela, eta nekus paretan, salatu zangoa bilzen. Isfero bizi hanka batekin eta gero bestiarekin.

Ongi berezi oinak, aumera begiratu eta bilu eskuineko zangoa ezkerreko eskuarekin eskutik oina ukitzeko. Gero beste aldera egin.

- [Data viewing screen - Basque \(PDF\)](#)

Pantaila visualizazioa (work) 2009/Magustatzen 1 9/6/09 09:24 Pagina 2

**LANPOSTUA**

Beharrezko distantzia egokia: 45-55 cm.  
 Beharrezko angelua: 10-20° leho horizontalari buruz.  
 Paperen euskarria: Pantailaren altura berean.

**Teklatuegia:** Lurretik: 60-75 cm-tara.

**Jarlekua:** - Bost hankakoa  
 - Bizkar erregulagarria  
 - Jarlekuaren altura erregulagarria: 38-48 cm  
 - Jarlekua: 40 cm sakon  
 - Besoen angelua: 90°  
 - Zangoen angelua 90°tik goitikoa.

**Oinen euskarria:** Altura erregulagarria.

**PANTAILA ETA GELA**

**Pantaila**

- Garbi eduki
- Lehoetatik urruti
- Argi buruz elkarzut
- Jarlekuatik argi-isladan ez ikusteko moduan

**Gela**

**Perretak:** Kolore mate eta zurbila  
**Lanparak:** Argi-hedatzaileekin  
**Argiztapen orokorra:** 150-300 Lux  
**Inguruko hota:**  
 Lan amuterako: 65-70 dBtik beheri (A)  
 Buru lanerako: 55 dBtik beheri (A)  
**Mikroklima:** - Temperatura idoma: 19-24°  
 - Haketasuna: % 40-70

**AHOLKUAK**

**Lanaren antolamendua**  
 Pantailaren aurrean egun gutzia pasatzen duenak atsedernaldi batzuk egin behar ditu, edo lan karga jeisten duten beste egiteko batzuetara pasatu. Aholku gisa aipatu ohi da ordu laudenerako atsedernaldia egin behar dela ordu eta erdiko lana eginda.

**Ariketa fisikoak**  
 Bizkarrezumari eta alde horretako giharren odol-irrigazioari on egiten dioten ariketa fisikoak.

- Burea atzeko aldera eraman polki.
- Burea ekuinera eta ez-kenera jiratu.
- Aurrera begira zaudela, burea ezkeraldera eta eskuinaldera okertu.
- Kokotsa bularraldera jeltsi.
- Besoak luzatuak dituztela, sorbaldak goratu.
- Sorbaldak jeltsi.
- Eskuak lapo-atzean eta bizkarra zuzen.
- Gerta jakurtu alde batera botasoa erortzen utzi. Gero beste aldera.
- Besoak bularraren parean eta bilduak, besuare bat besteraren gainean.
- Ukorloak atzeko aldera eraman ahalik gehiena.
- Bortz ere hasieran bazala jan.

- 'Foral' anti-tobacco plan

**Tabakoaren Kontrako Foru Plana** **Castellano**

Nafarroako Osasun Publikoaren Institutua

**Irakasleak**

Aurrea hartzeko jarduerak:  
 "Tabakoaren kerik gabeko ikastetxeen alde"

**Osasun arloko profesionalak**

Nola utzi erretzeari: pazienteari zuzendutako metodo eta irakaskuntza eraginkorrak

**Enpresak eta Erakundeak**

Lantokian erretzeko erabateko debekua

- Informazio orokorra
- Hasteari aurrea hartzea
- Erretzeari uztea
- Kerik gabeko eremuak
- Intereseko estekak
- Eskura dauden materialak
- Tabakorik gabeko Eguna

**TABAKORIK GABEKO GAZTERIA**

TABAKOAREN ALDEKO PHELUZITZEAREN SUSTAPENAREN ERREKORATZEA

**SUNTSI DEZAGUN TABAKOA SUSTATZEN DUEN SAREA**

Kontaktuzun laburren VII. lehiaketa

Kerik gabeko airea amasteko zure eskubidea nola eraklmatu.

Haremanetarako - Osasun Departamentua - Nafarroako Gobernua ([www.navarra.es](http://www.navarra.es))

- Influenza A and labour health





# GRIPE BERRIA



**Sub-paragraph 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.

The Committee of Experts considered that this undertaking was not fulfilled because the Navarrese authorities had not provided the respective information and because non-governmental sources informed the Committee of Experts that 'Foral' Law 7/2006 on Consumer and User Protection had been published and distributed throughout Navarre only in Castilian. Stocks of that publication are currently exhausted.

The Government of Navarre has informed that its Consumer Service is carried out by staff fully able to serve the public in either of the Community's two languages. The lawyer who draws up the legal reports can likewise carry out his duties in Basque and Castilian. All persons who go to the Consumer Service to request a copy of the 'Foral' Law on

Consumer and User Protection have at their disposal identical copies of that law in Basque and Castilian from the Navarre Official Gazette. When the 'Foral' Law is republished a bilingual version or separate versions on Castilian and Basque will be published.

The Consumer Service forms and complaint sheets are available in bilingual versions. The posters announcing the availability of complaint sheets are bilingual. The Consumer Service has this legislative term started producing a magazine devoted to training, informing and educating school users and consumers; the magazine is entirely in two languages, Basque and Castilian.

By way of all the above, it seems that the competent authorities fulfil the undertaking to facilitate information about consumer rights in Basque.

#### **APPLICATION OF ARTICLE. 14 TRANSFRONTIER EXCHANGES.**

The Parties undertake:

**sub-paragraph 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;

The Framework Agreement signed by the Government of the Kingdom of Spain and the Government of the French Republic published in the BOE [official gazette] on 11 July 2005 on education, language and culture programmes at school institutions in the two States refers exclusively to the Spanish and French languages and makes no reference whatsoever to the co-official languages.

**sub-paragraph 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 Government of Navarre has been encouraging actions to increase transfrontier collaboration with France in the northern part of Navarre which borders on that country (163 km). Given that Basque is spoken on both sides of the Pyrenees, this collaboration extends, beyond the cultural context, to the scope of language as well.

- ♦ In France, the Public Office for the Basque Language was created in 2004. It is a public interest group comprising the French State, the Region, the Department and town halls. It is the first instrument authorised by the French State to group all the public powers around a project, pioneering in France, regarding language policy in favour of Basque.

Euskerabidea has been working with the above-mentioned Public Office for the Basque Language to draw up a collaboration agreement that may also include the Basque Government and which covers various topics associated to Basque such as academic titles, recognition of titles and socio-linguistic research, etc. Meetings and work sessions have been held to exchange materials and documentation.

- ♦ The Government of Navarre has signed a Transfrontier Cooperation Agreement with the Regional Council of Aquitaine, under which aid is annually awarded by processes in each of the regions.
  - Cultural activities on Basque which received aid:
    - 2006 process. Ascarat camp organised by the entity Sortzen Gurasoak.
    - 2007 process:
      - ASI. Song contest and activities associated to herding.
      - Xorroxin and the town hall of Isaba. Song contest “kantutxapelketa” and rural sports.
    - 2008 process:
      - Ibañeta III project.
- ♦ The ITINERIS programme. Inserted in a transfrontier cooperation programme associated to a programme 50% subsidised by FEDER funds from the European Union which promotes cooperation between frontier regions, lifelong learning by personnel of European languages and the exchange of good practices between counterpart agents in the administrations of Navarre and Aquitaine.

The Government of Navarre's implementation of this programme in 2002 involved participation in European programmes, with the goal of taking part in the new programmes due to be applied for the 2007-2013 period.

- Regarding the management of cultural programmes, note the following with respect to PIC INTERREG III A France-Spain:

The Government of Navarre is leading 6 PIC projects in the INTERREG III A framework for France-Spain with FEDER funding of €490,904.46 and partners from the Aquitaine Region.

As in other community programmes, the management of this cultural programme co-financed per the INTERREG initiative is carried out by means of the following instruments:

- Monitoring committees: Decisions are made on the Community Initiative Programme. Have taken place on: 11 December 2003, 17 July 2003, 15 July 2004, 17 February 2005, 1 July 2005, 15 December 2005 and 4 July 2006;
  - Programming committees: Projects co-financed with FEDER funds are selected. Have taken place on: 17 July 2003, 22 October 2003, 4 November 2004, 1 July 2005, 15 December 2005 and 12 May 2006;
  - Pre-programming committees: A pre-selection is made of projects to be selected in the programming committee. Have taken place: One committee a month before each programming committee;
  - Committees on next programming period 2007-2013: The proposed programme for the 2007-2013 period is prepared for the European Commission. Have taken place: 25 January 2006, 4 May 2006, 12 May 2006 and 15 June 2006;
  - Approval of the Government of Navarre's participation in 6 PIC Interreg IIIA France-Spain projects with FEDER funding of €431,643.88 and partners from the Aquitaine region;
  - PIC administrative management: Oversight of all programme projects, especiall those presented with a public or private Navarrese partner.
- The Pyrenees Labour Community is a European regional association grouping the four

Spanish Autonomous Communities of the Basque Country, F.C. of Navarre, Catalonia and Aragon and the three French regions bordering the Pyrenees. Its work consists of holding an annual plenary meeting and the work of the various Committees; the language question is the responsibility of the so-called Committee III.

Committee III covers the areas of culture, youth and sports, as well as various ongoing projects such as compiling an oral heritage collection, organising a show of young artists from the Pyrenees, continuing common activities associated to mountain-climbing and winter sports, creating a network of working camps in the Pyrenees or holding a seminar of partners to schedule youth exchanges, with the corresponding language content contributed by the participants in those activities.

### 3.5. ARANESE IN CATALONIA

#### INTRODUCTION

The statutory declaration of the Occitan language, called Aranese in the Arán Valley, as official language in Catalonia means that it has automatically become part of the bloc of languages recognised in the first paragraph of Spain's declaration with respect to article 2 paragraph 2 and article 3 paragraph 1 of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages done in Strasbourg on 5 November 1992, and is no longer merely protected per the second paragraph of that same declaration.

The extent and effects of its official status will nevertheless be developed by a subsequent law approved in the Parliament of Catalonia. Also, the State of Catalonia does not endow the same degree of official status for Aranese with respect to Catalan or Castilian, by establishing the following provisions:

*“Article 6. The own language and the official languages.*

*1. Catalonia's own language is Catalan. As such, Catalan is the language of normal and preferential use in Public Administration bodies and in the public media of Catalonia, and is also the language of normal use for teaching and learning in the education system.*

*2. Catalan is the official language of Catalonia, together with Castilian, the official language of the Spanish State. All persons have the right to use the two official languages and citizens of Catalonia have the right and the duty to know them.*

*5. The Occitan language, known as Aranese in Aran, is Aran's own language and is official in Catalonia, as established by this Estatut and by the laws of linguistic normalisation.*

*Article 36. Rights concerning Aranese.*

- 1. In Aran each individual has the right to know and use Aranese and to be attended orally and in writing in Aranese in his or her dealings with the Public Administration bodies and public and private entities accountable to them.*
- 2. The citizens of Aran have the right to use Aranese in their dealings with the Generalitat.*
- 3. Other linguistic rights and obligations relating to Aranese shall be determined by law.”*

One must therefore await legal development of these precepts to ascertain the territorial scope of the declaration of Aranese as official language.

**Application of article 8. Education.**

**Paragraph 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:

**Measures paragraph 1:**

**sub-paragraph a, i):** to make available pre-school education in the relevant regional or minority languages;

Decree 181/2008 of 9 September, on the planning of teaching for the second cycle of pre-school education, establishes the following:

Article 4

4.2 Aranese, a variant of the Occitan language, is taught in the Aran Valley in accordance with what the General Council of the Aran Valley and the Department of Education determine.

**sub-paragraph b, i):** to make available primary education in the relevant regional or minority languages; or

Primary education: Decree 142/2007 of 26 June, on planning the teaching for primary education, which deploys the new curriculums, provides that:

Article 6

“The Occitan language in Era Val d’Aran

“Aranese, a variant of the Occitan language, is taught in Era Val d’Aran with temporary assignments and in the scopes of learning and areas determined by the General Council of Era Val d’Aran, in accordance with the Department of Education (of the *Generalitat* of Catalonia).”

**Sub-paragraph c, i):** to make available secondary education in the relevant regional or minority languages;

The presence of Aranese in secondary education is regulated in an identical manner. Hence, article 5 of Decree 143/2007 of 26 June, on the planning of reaching for obligatory secondary education, is expressed in the same terms as described above:

“article 5

The Occitan language in the Aran Valley

Aranese, a variant of the Occitan language, is taught in the Aran Valley with temporary assignments and in the scopes of learning and areas determined by the General Council of the Aran Valley, in accordance with the Department of Education (of the *Generalitat* of Catalonia).”

Decree 142/2008 of 15 July likewise establishes the planning for baccalaureate education, providing the following:

"Article 4

2. Aranese, a variant of the Occitan language, is taught in Era Val d’Aran with temporary assignments and in the scopes of learning and areas determined by the General Council of Era Val d’Aran, in accordance with the Department of Education.”

The tangible presence of the Occitan language (Aranese) in the curricular plan for education in the Aran Valley is accomplished by Resolution ENS/526/2003 of 6 March, which publicises the Agreement between the Department of Education and the Aran General Council to determine the number of Aranese language credits and areas to be taught in Aranese in obligatory secondary education, and is expressed as follows:



“To adjust the process already begun to the new plan so that the Aranese language can be the normal language of use and learning in obligatory secondary education, both parties (the Department of Education of the *Generalitat* of Catalonia and the General Council of Aran) agree:

One. Teaching of the Aranese language

The Aranese language shall be taught in all obligatory secondary education courses.

The credits assigned to each of the languages Aranese, Catalanian and Castilian shall be two credits for each of the course levels. One credit will also be given for common language structures in each course of the level.

Two. Teaching in Aranese language

Beginning in academic year 2002-2003 two areas in the first and third course of the stage will be taught in Aranese, besides the Aranese language. In academic year 2003-2004 the second and fourth courses of the same areas shall also be taught in Aranese.

Three. Progressive implementation of teaching in Aranese language

Besides the language credits, the point will gradually be reached where 40% of the stage's credits use the Aranese language as teaching language.”

Four. Joint monitoring.

The Directorate General of Educational Innovation and Planning, the Inspectorate for Teaching and the Office for the Promotion and Teaching of Aranese of the General Council of Aran will monitor and evaluate the implementation of teaching in the Aranese language, specifically in order to obtain information that enables a future permanent standard to be drawn up regarding the teaching of Aranese and in Aranese.”

In accordance with the legal and regulatory framework, during the three-year period covered by the report Occitan (Aranese) was the language habitually used for

communication in all the primary education institutions. Also, approximately a third of the teaching disciplines were taught in this language.

Regarding secondary education, a minimum of two hours in the obligatory schooling stage from 12 to 16 years of age was taught in Occitan language (Aranese). Some subjects were also given in that language, such as natural sciences, in the first and second year of obligatory secondary education (ESO).

In the baccalaureate programme, the Occitan language (Aranese) is an optional subject.

On the other hand, note that the General Council of Aran encourages the presence of Aranese (Occitan language) in the school phase, by promoting publication of the following material:

- Textbooks and readers in Aranese are re-published annually and the translation of textbooks into Aranese is coordinated;
- Pre-school, primary and secondary education agendas in Aranese;
- Pre-school magazines with content addressed to pupils from 3 to 8 years old (*Papagai*) and from 8 to 12 years old (*Plumalhon*).

The Aranese government also holds a theatre festival in the school and a literary contest for children from 9 to 17 years old, called the *Concurso Literario Mossen Condó Sambeat*.

Finally, we note the action taken by the General Council of Aran in contracting conversation auxiliaries to augment use of the Occitan language (Aranese) in classrooms and patios (recess periods).

**sub-paragraph d, i):** to make available technical and vocational education in the relevant regional or minority languages;

In accordance with basic state legislation (Organic Law 1/1990 of 3 Octubre, on general planning of the education system), the Autonomous Communities with assumed powers are responsible for adjusting studies to socio-economic circumstances by establishing the curriculums for vocational education.

Based on this base legislation, the *Generalitat* of Catalonia legally regulated unregulated education and specifically vocational training in Decree 332/1994 of 4 November, establishing the general plan for specific vocational training studies in Catalonia.

Article 6 of the aforementioned Decree 332/1994 provides, with respect to languages used in vocational training, the following:

“6.1.Catalan, as the own language of Catalonia, is as well for vocational education. It shall be the normal language used for teaching and learning.

6.2. In accordance with representative bodies from the Aran Valley, the content to be taught in Aranese at teaching centres in the Aran Valley shall be determined;

6.3. In any case, the individual language rights of the student shall be respected, as per current legislation”.

**sub-paragraph e, iii):** 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;

The public university of Lleida offers studies in Occitan language and literature. The entrance into force of new university degree titles within the framework of the new European Higher Education Area (EHEA) has caused that university's degree in Catalan Philology to become a degree in Catalan and Occitan Studies, whereby Occitan language and literature has joined Catalan philological studies.

**sub-paragraph 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;

The General Council of Aran organises Aranese courses at oral (A and A1) and written (B and C) levels in the Aran Valley, as well as in Barcelona. The courses are offered in mornings, afternoons and evenings, to ensure that language training can be reconciled with the schedules of potentially interested students.

Besides this generic offer, language training is offered to certain groups such as the *Mossos d'Esquadra*-Police of the *Generalitat* who provide service in the Aran Valley.

An online learning course is currently being prepared and should be available for academic year 2009-2010; the General Council of Aran has budgeted €13,600 for same.

For its part the *Generalitat* of Catalonia has subsidised the activity of the Occitan/Catalan Fraternal Centre, consisting of offering Occitan language courses in Catalonian territory outside the Aran Valley. These are language courses for adults, to which the European reference framework is applied.

**sub-paragraph g:** to make arrangements to ensure the teaching of the history and the culture which is reflected by the regional or minority language;

In all curricular paths at the various levels of education detailed in the sub-paragraphs above the teaching of Catalan and Aranese history and culture is included.

**sub-paragraph h:** to provide the basic and further training of the teachers required to implement those of paragraphs a to g accepted by the Party;

With respect to the Occitan language (Aranese), Decree 244/1991 of 28 October on knowledge of official languages for the assignment of teaching positions in non-university public education centres in Catalonia, accountable to the Department of Education, knowledge of Aranese must be accredited for teaching positions in the Aran Valley.

**sub-paragraph 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.

As the Occitan language (Aranese) is a curricular subject for education, it is evaluated systematically at each educational level.

**Paragraph 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.

## **Application of article 9**

**Paragraph 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:

### **Occitan (Aranese) in the Justice administration situated in the Aran Valley**

#### **a) in criminal proceedings:**

**sub-paragraph a.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

**sub-paragraph a, ii):** to guarantee the accused the right to use his/her regional or minority language; and/or

**sub-paragraph 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; and/or

**sub-paragraph a, 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:**

**sub-paragraph b, 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

**sub-paragraph 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; and/or

**sub-paragraph 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

**c) in proceedings before courts concerning administrative matters:**

**sub-paragraph c, 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

**sub-paragraph 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; and/or

**sub-paragraph 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;

**sub-paragraph 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.

In 2001 a still valid agreement was signed by the *Generalitat* of Catalonia, the General Council of Aran and the General Council of the Judiciary to linguistically normalise the office of the Judicial Party of Biela (Aran's capital). Due to that agreement, the *Generalitat* of Catalonia is obliged to:

- Maintain knowledge of Aranese (Occitan language) as a merit in the process to select interns for Justice administration service;
- Provide materials and language advice enabling the Aran Valley jurisdiction to use Aranese (Occitan) when the parties in litigation so request from the Justice administration.

For its part, the General Council of Aran (local government) pledges to place at the disposal of the titular judge philological advice and training in Aranese that enables linguistic normalisation to be guaranteed.

This agreement is meant to provide the Justice administration in Aran with advice and material needed to train judges, who should thus allow the language to be used if the parties in litigation so request.

The first ruling in Aranese dates to 2001, although it is still used very infrequently in written judgments.

**Paragraph 2:** The Parties undertake:

**sub-paragraph 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;

Catalan Law 1/1998 of 7 January on Language Policy guarantees in its article 14 the rights of citizens to choose the language in which they want public documents they intervene in to be written. For its part, article 7 of the same law establishes that “Aranese, a variety of the Occitan language native to the Aran Valley, is governed (...) additionally by the precepts of this Law, which can never be interpreted in detriment to the use of Aranese”.

Decree 204/1998 of 30 July regulates use of the Catalan and Occitan languages in notary documents, developing that legal provision. The regulation is detailed with respect to language choice, validity in case of doubt between the two versions or the copies to make. Among its precepts, the following stand out:

“Article 1

1.1 In Catalonia notary documents must be written in the official language that the grantor chooses or, if there is more than one grantor, in the language they agree on;

1.2 Before writing the document, and at the moment of being commissioned to write it, the grantor(s) or their representatives must explicitly be asked which language they choose; in no case can the choice of one or another language delay the writing and authorising of the document. If the language is not explicitly chosen, the document will be written in Catalan;

1.3 When there is more than one grantor and deeds to transfer property or rights are involved, or the constitution of a loan or credit formulated in line with general contracting conditions, the right to choose the language corresponds to the acquirer or borrower.

Article 2

2.1 Without prejudice to the provisions of article 1.3 above, if there is no agreement between the grantors with respect to language, then the deed is granted in both official languages,...

Additional Provision

Two: In Era Val d’Aran (the Aran Valley), what this decree mandates for the Catalan language is also applicable to Aranese, and what this decree mandates for the Castilian language is applicable to Castilian and Catalan. However, the original will only be written in Aranese if all signatories manifest their familiarity with same”.

State legislation for the sector must be added to that Autonomous Community regulation from 1998, as the new Regulation on the notary system and its organisation approved by Royal Decree 45/2007 of 19 January establishes in its articles 149 and 150 an identical regime of free choice of official language in each territory in which public documents are brought before a notary to be granted. In Catalonia it implies, in the wake of the 2006 Statute, the possibility of choosing between Castilian, Catalan and Occitan, especially in Aran.

**Paragraph 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.

### **Occitan in the Official Gazette of the *Generalitat* (DOGC – *Diario Oficial de la Generalitat de Catalunya*)**

Law 2/2007 of 5 June of the DOGC determines the following in its article 4:

“Article 4. DOGC language of publication

The DOGC is published in Catalan and Castilian, and the rules, provisions and acts which exclusively affect Aran will also be published in Aranese. The three versions have official status.”

It must nevertheless be noted that this legal provision does not imply the start of publication in Aranese of the legal provisions of the *Generalitat* of Catalonia that affect the territory where that language is spoken. The transcribed legal precept actually implies a transposition of the regulation contained in Decree 254/1987 of 4 August, which was expressed in identical terms.

### **Application of article 10. Administrative authorities and public services.**

**Paragraph 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:



**sub-paragraph a, i):** to ensure that the administrative authorities use the regional or minority languages;

The legal framework guarantees language training for civil servants and enables use of the Occitan language before the local administrations of Aran.

**sub-paragraph b:** to make available widely used administrative texts and forms for the population in the regional or minority languages or in bilingual versions;

#### **Use of Aranese in the General State Administration.**

- **Ministry of the Presidency**

Documents from the different electoral processes are translated into Occitan (Aranese) and published in trilingual version, even though the public services of the General State Administration do not use Aranese.

- **Ministry of the Interior**

With respect to electoral material, on the web page designed by this Ministry for the 2007 local elections, the 2008 national legislative [Cortes Generales] elections and the 2009 elections for the Parliament, the manuals for members of the electoral board were available in Castilian, bilingual and, in the case of the Aran Valley (Lleida), trilingual versions.

**sub-paragraph c:** to allow the administrative authorities to draft documents in a regional or minority language.

**PARAGRAPH 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:

**sub-paragraph a:** the use of regional or minority languages within the framework of the regional or local authority;

### **The linguistic competence of employees of the public administrations**

With respect to the Occitan language (Aranese), the *Generalitat* of Catalonia offers by means of the Public Administration School language training for Catalan civil servants, at either Autonomous Community or local level. This training consists of 40-hour courses meant to endow the *Generalitat* with its own staff with sufficient language skills to attend to the Aranese citizens in their language, if they so desire. This teaching activity began in 2007 and continued in 2008 at the level of beginners', oral and written courses.

This Occitan language training is complemented by conferences and seminars also organised by the Public Administration School, where the new official status of Aran's own language has been disseminated, along with its linguistic affiliation to the Occitan language, socio-linguistic situation and available language resources (in particular, the automatic Catalan-Occitan/Aranese and Castilian-Occitan/Aranese translator), as well as the rights and duties of citizens with respect to use of this language before public administrations.

The training described up to this point corresponds to what the *Generalitat* offers to Autonomous Community and local civil servants throughout Catalonia and should complement what the local government of Aran, the General Council, does for the administrations of that territory.

Indeed, the General Council of Aran carries out duties to advise and inform and also offers a translation and correction service for administrative documents to all public institutions that request same. In 2007 it also offered a Catalan course focusing on administrative language and addressed to public bodies in Aran, and distributed a publication containing model administrative forms.

The Aran General Council also organises courses for staff of the town halls of Aran.

Finally, the Aranese administration translates notices, resolutions and decrees published in the official gazette of the *Generalitat* of Catalonia (DOGC). It also corrects transcriptions

of the speeches in this language given in the Parliament of Catalonia. Note, in this regard, that Aranese can be used by members of the regional legislature without translation.

**sub-paragraph b:** the possibility for users of regional or minority languages to submit oral or written applications in these languages;

In Aran, the Generalitat uses the Occitan language (Aranese) in administrative publications, printed material and written communications. The Aranese government, the General Council of Aran, as well as the town halls, likewise use Aranese on a habitual basis.

**sub-paragraph c:** the publication by regional authorities of their official documents also in the relevant regional or minority languages

The laws of the Parliament of Catalonia, as well as the legislation of Catalan administrations, are approved and published in Catalan. As set out in Law 2/2007 of 5 June of the DOGC in its article 4, they are also published in Castilian, and the provisions particularly affecting the territory of Aran are published in Aranese as well.

**sub-paragraph d:** the publication by local authorities of their official documents also in the relevant regional or minority languages;

**sub-paragraph 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;

In the Parliament of Catalonia, Catalan, Castilian and Aranese can be used freely. The Regulations of Parliament do not expressly envisage this, but in practice its sessions are almost entirely carried out in Catalan.

**sub-paragraph 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;

**sub-paragraph 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.

**PARAGRAPH 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:

**sub-paragraph a:** to ensure that the regional or minority languages are used in the provision of the service; or

**sub-paragraph b:** to allow users of regional or minority languages to submit a request and receive a reply in these languages;

**PARAGRAPH 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:

**sub-paragraph a:** translation or interpretation as may be required;

**sub-paragraph b:** recruitment and, where necessary, training of the officials and other public service employees required;

**sub-paragraph 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.

**PARAGRAPH 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.

### **Application of article 11. Media**

**Paragraph 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:

**sub-paragraph a, i):** to the extent that radio and television carry out a public service mission: to ensure the creation of at least one radio station and one television channel in the regional or minority languages<sup>8</sup>;

The legislation of Catalonia regulates in a parallel and fair form the presence of the Catalan language with that of the Aranese or Occitan language in the Aran Valley. Hence, the protection Catalan receives is also offered to the own language of Aran in its territory. Currently valid legislation in this context is detailed below:

Law 1/1998 of 7 January on Language Policy provides in its article 25, concerning public television and radio broadcasting media, that “3. The Catalan Radio and Television Corporation should seek to ensure regular programming of radio and television broadcasts in Aranese to the Aran Valley. (...) 6. The public broadcasters mentioned in this article which broadcast or distribute to the Aran Valley should guarantee a significant presence of Aranese in their programming.”

For its part, Law 22/2005 of 29 December, concerning audiovisual communication in Catalonia, establishes the following in its article 52 concerning the criteria for awarding licences for audiovisual media:

“1.- The Catalonia Audiovisual Council should evaluate the offers submitted according to the following criteria:

(..) b) The extent of Catalan use and the promotion and dissemination of Catalan culture and, where appropriate, of Aranese.”

Also noteworthy is article 86 of the same Law 22/2005 mentioned above, on the obligations with respect to the presence of the Catalan language and culture and of Aranese in audiovisual communication, which establishes the following:

“1. The language normally used by the audiovisual communication service providers should be Catalan, and in the Aran Valley should be Aranese. Exceptionally, the characteristics of the target audience can be taken into account, per criteria established by the Catalonia Audiovisual Council by Instruction, in the framework of the provisions of language legislation.

2. The audiovisual communication service providers submitted to the licence system are governed by the obligations set by language policy legislation with respect to the holders

of private radio and television concessions. In the Aran Valley the same obligations should be observed for Aranese as are established for Catalan.

3. In accordance with the terms prescribed by this Law, the distributors of audiovisual communication services should ensure that most of the channels they offer are in Catalan and in the Aran Valley in Aranese”.

Regarding actions undertaken during the report's three-year period, noteworthy was the increased programming in Occitan (Aranese) on public radio stations of the *Generalitat* of Catalonia, which rose from two to two-and-a-half hours per day, with the production of a morning news bulletin in this own language of Aran.

For its part, Catalonia Television continued to broadcast 15 minutes of weekly programming in Occitan. During this three-year period programmes were also broadcast using a dual Catalan/Occitan system (football relays, reports, etc).

The private concession television of the *Generalitat* of Catalonia for its part produces a weekly 15-minutes programme in Occitan. This programme is broadcast twice per week.

In the DTT implementation programme, the *Generalitat* of Catalonia programmed a multiplex channel solely for the Aran Valley. The public tender was won by a local consortium comprising the town halls of Vielha e Mijaran, Bossòst and Naut Aran.

**sub-paragraph b, i):** to encourage and/or facilitate the creation of at least one radio station in the regional or minority languages;

**sub-paragraph c, i)** to encourage and/or facilitate the creation of at least one television channel in the regional or minority languages;

**sub-paragraph d:** to encourage and/or facilitate the production and distribution of audio and audiovisual works in the regional or minority languages;

**sub-paragraph e, i):** to encourage and/or facilitate the creation and/or maintenance of at least one newspaper in the regional or minority languages;

The aid the Catalan administration grants to the press has been stimulated by the *Generalitat* of Catalonia since 1983 as a mechanism to compensate for the situation of disadvantage inherent to the reduced size of the Catalan language market for companies

and publishers. It involves automatic assistance for the publication and commercialisation of print media in Catalan or Aranese, with a view to strengthening the productive and territorial fabric of the Catalan press, using production as a calculation parameter and taking regularity, territorial coverage and legal status of the publisher into account.

The most important line has been the automatic aid for publishing and commercialising periodicals in Catalan or Aranese. The second line provides economic aid to projects that consolidate companies involved in journalism and to extending the press in Catalan or Aranese.

Regarding the print media, note that the *Generalitat* of Catalonia subsidised a lead media, *Diario Segre*, to produce a monthly magazine called “Aran ath dia” to be distributed throughout Catalonia. It has been published throughout this report’s three-year analysis period.

**sub-paragraph f, ii):** to apply existing measures for financial assistance also to audiovisual productions in the regional or minority languages;

**sub-paragraph g:** to support the training of journalists and other staff for media using regional or minority languages.

**Paragraph 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.

**Paragraph 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.

### **The Catalonia Audiovisual Council**

The Catalonia Audiovisual Council is the independent regulatory authority for public and private audiovisual communication in Catalonia, as set out in article 82 of the 2006 Statute of Autonomy, which covers what was already set in Law 2/2000 of 4 May on the Catalonia Audiovisual Council and in Law 22/2005 of 29 December on audiovisual communication in Catalonia.

Specifically, the law on creation of the Audiovisual Council (Law 2/2000) charges it, in the scope of its activity, with safeguarding linguistic and cultural plurality throughout the audiovisual system in Catalonia and particularly to comply with legislation concerning the preservation and normalisation of the Catalan language and culture and Aranese.

To carry out its activity and per its powers, the Catalonia Audiovisual Council approved Accord 118/2004 of 17 November, which contains the general instruction on the presence of the Catalan language and culture and of Aranese in the audiovisual media (DOGC no. 4281 of 16 December). This instruction, which began to be applied in 2005, was revised; after the sector was consulted a new version was approved in late 2007: the General Instruction of the Audiovisual Council of Catalonia on the presence of the Catalan language and culture and of Aranese in the audiovisual media (Accord 295/2007 of 19 December concerning the Catalonia Audiovisual Council, DOGC no. 5037 of 28 December).

As for music sung in Catalan, the legal obligation is to ensure a sufficient presence of same and that at least 25% of songs should be in Catalan or Aranese (art. 3e and art. 4.1, art. 5.e and art 6.2). This can be subject to modification after the 2007 Instruction takes effect.

Noteworthy since 2007 has been the tender (Accord 297/2007 of the Catalonia Audiovisual Council) call to award concessions for the private operation of 83 frequency modulated radio frequencies. This tender's specification clauses include one that sets value on improving broadcasts in the Catalan language and, if appropriate, in Aranese, above the legal prescriptions, with a maxim of up to 100 points.



## **Generalitat of Catalonia subsidies to promote the Catalan and Occitan (Aranese) languages in the media.**

The *Generalitat* of Catalonia has encouraged and supported for many years the presence of Catalan in media in the territorial scope of Catalonia, and of Aranese in Aran. When Occitan (Aranese) was declared official, the language promotion policies for the media were thereby also extended to that language, from 2008 on.

The subsidies the *Generalitat* of Catalonia publicly awards every year are for:

- radio and television stations and journalism enterprises publishers of digital press in Catalan or Aranese, privately run;
- privately owned television stations in Catalan or Aranese;
- privately owned radio stations in Catalan or Aranese;
- radio stations in Catalan or Aranes pertaining to private companies, for projects that promote and consolidate the Catalan communication space;
- projects that promote and consolidate the Catalan communication space for private journalism companies publishers of digital press;
- digital terrestrial television (DTT) stations in Catalan or Aranese pertaining to private companies, for projects that promote and consolidate the Catalan communication space.

### **Aid granted to media in Catalan and Occitan (Aranese) language. 2008**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Amount (in euros)</b>
Structural subsidies to digital information publications in Catalan or Aranese.	670,000 €
Structural subsidies to radio stations in Catalan or Aranese.	585,000 €
Structural subsidies to television stations in Catalan or Aranese.	783,329 €
Structural subsidies to print periodicals in Catalan or Aranese.	4,487,435 €
Subsidies to nonprofit bodies for projects in Catalan or Aranese that help promote journalism and the Catalan communication space.	1,100,225 €
Subsidies to radio stations in Catalan or Aranese pertaining to private companies for projects that promote and consolidate the	1,215,000 €

Catalan communication space.	
Subsidies to digital terrestrial television (DTT) stations in Catalan or Aranese pertaining to private companies for projects that promote and consolidate the Catalan communication space.	2,207,644 €
Cash subsidies to people who turn 18, for a temporary and free subscription to a periodical publication.	257,309 €

**Application of article 12. Cultural activities and facilities.**

**Paragraph 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:

**sub-paragraph 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;

**sub-paragraph 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;

**sub-paragraph 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

**sub-paragraph 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

**sub-paragraph 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;

**sub-paragraph f):** to encourage direct participation by representatives of the users of a given regional or minority language in providing facilities and planning cultural activities

**sub-paragraph 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

**sub-paragraph 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.

**Paragraph 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.

**Paragraph 3:** The Parties undertake to make appropriate provision, in pursuing their cultural policy abroad, for regional or minority languages and the cultures they reflect

### **Application of article 13. Economic and social life.**

**Paragraph 1.** With regard to economic and social activities, the Parties undertake, within the whole country:

**sub-paragraph 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;

**sub-paragraph 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;

**sub-paragraph c)** to oppose practices designed to discourage the use of regional or minority languages in connection with economic or social activities;

**sub-paragraph d)** to facilitate and/or encourage the use of regional or minority languages by means other than those specified in the above sub-paragraphs.

**Paragraph 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:

**sub-paragraph 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;

**sub-paragraph 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;

**sub-paragraph 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;

**sub-paragraph d)** to ensure by appropriate means that safety instructions are also drawn up in regional or minority languages;

**sub-paragraph 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.

### **3.5.7 Application of article 14. Transfrontier exchanges.**

The Parties undertake:

**sub-paragraph 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;

**sub-paragraph 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.

### **Transfrontier collaboration for dissemination of the Occitan (Aranese) language**

Order EDU/112/2007 of the Department of Education, approving regulatory bases for the granting of aid to Catalonia's educational institutions to carry out school exchanges between students of Catalan and Occitan language educational centres, allows seven students from educational institutions in Catalonia and Occitania to effect a school exchange each year.

The Department of Education of the *Generalitat* of Catalonia has likewise signed agreements with the rectors of academies in southern France to promote these exchanges.

### **Complementary final information**

The information included below also enables consideration in the report the Charter articles mentioned above.

#### The draft Law on Aranese (Occitan)

The draft Law on Aranese being processed by the Catalan Parliament for its debate and approval, responds to the statutory mandate concerning legal development of the official status of Aranese or Occitan. The text was drawn up by the Language Policy Secretariat of the *Generalitat* of Catalonia, in consensus with the Aran General Council. After being submitted for informative purposes and public hearing, it was approved by the Government of the *Generalitat* last 22 December 2009.

The draft Law thus responds to the need to adjust the legal framework of Occitan or Aranese to the new Statute of Autonomy; to the aim of fulfilling the undertakings established by the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages; and to the purpose of updating and endowing with more unity and coherence the legal system governing Occitan or Aranese, which is today regulated by dispersed and fragmented rules that project a certain ambiguity over the language's status and identity.

The draft Law's general objectives are as follows:

- **to protect** Aranese in all contexts and sectors. Regarding the protection level, the criterion inspiring the Law is extension of the legal system governing Aranese as the own language of Aran and official in Catalonia to the very content of these principles in the Catalonian linguistic order. A generous outlook has therefore been taken vis-à-vis development of the statutory mandates, enabling lawmakers to determine the scope, use and legal effects of the official status of Aranese and to frame the process of linguistic normalisation. The social and demographic reality of this language nevertheless imposes certain conditions reflected by the legal regulation via corresponding modulations. The concentration of Aranese speakers in the Aran Valley, along with its nature as an own language, justifies the establishment of more intense protection in this territory than in the rest of Catalonia;
- **to promote the use** of Aranese, for which purpose the draft Law gives broad legal

coverage to the measures to foster and disseminate Aranese in all ambits and sectors. Among other aspects, it envisages the means needed to manage the linguistic impact of new social phenomena such as rising immigration, or to boost the presence of Aranese in media and information outlets. In line with what is established in the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages, the text also facilitates collaboration with the rest of Occitania, which may result in the adoption of measures to promote the Occitan language.

- to work together to protect the **unity of the Occitan language**. Currently the most widespread legislative reference, maintaining the same criteria as the *Normas Ortografiques der Aranés* approved by the *Generalitat* of Catalonia in 1983, is the one compiled by Loís Alibèrt in the *Gramatica Occitana* published in Catalonia in 1935 and re-published by the Institut d'Estudis Catalans in 2000. With the boost from relations with other Occitan-speaking territories, the standard may help foster the development of actions to regulate and establish guidelines for Occitan. The Aran General Council should likewise have the possibility of promoting the study and determining ambits for the use of Aranese.

These goals are pursued in an article regulating the following content of the form briefly summarised below:

- Development of the **official status** of Aranese and the **language rights** associated to same. The draft law develops the principle of own language applied to Aranese in Aran, which obliges the public authorities and institutions to protect it, use it a general manner and promote its public use at all levels. For its part, the legal category of official language, with respect to Aranese guarantees a number of general language rights before all administrations in the territory of Aran, and of the *Generalitat* throughout Catalonia. The above principles are complemented by affirmation of the willingness to enhance the unity of the Occitan language vis-à-vis relations with the other Occitan-speaking territories and groups. Bearing these principles in mind, the text regulates the official use of Aranese, and establishes measures to protect and promote usage to achieve its normalisation, as well as measures to foster its presence in all ambits;
- Regulation of the **institutional use** of Aranese. The draft Law establishes that the

Aranese administrations and institutions should preferably use Aranese and that the services and bodies accountable to the *Generalitat* in Aran should also normally use it in their administrative relations and to provide information to citizens, without prejudicing the citizens' right to choose another official language. Outside of Aran, it acknowledges the citizens' right to use and be attended to in Aranese in written relations with the administration of the *Generalitat* of Catalonia, and also to use it and be answered orally in the unified information service. The *Generalitat* should therefore adopt pertinent measures to guarantee this. It also proclaims the full validity of all public and private documents written in Aranese, without prejudicing the rights of citizens with respect to other official languages, and envisages eventually signing agreements with other state bodies to normalise use of the language.

- **Names:** The draft law acknowledges the exclusive status of the Aranese denomination for place names and the right of people to regularise their name and surnames in accordance with Occitan spelling.
  
- The use of Aranese in **education:** the draft Law regulates the use of Aranese as a habitual teaching and learning language in educational institutions located in Aran. It also aims to enhance awareness of Aranese and its unity with the Occitan language throughout Catalonia by including in non-university education curriculums content associated to the linguistic situation of Aran and its connection to the Occitan language and culture, and by establishing optional and broad-based learning of the language in the different educational modalities. It details the responsibilities of the Institute for Aranese Studies and the Aran General Council with respect to establishing titles and certificates accrediting the knowledge of Aranese.
  
- **Media**, in the framework of the *Generalitat's* powers: The draft Law regulates the main aspects of Aranese use in the context of audiovisual communication, with a view to ensuring the own language's presence in the radio and television space, and establishes measures to promote the print media and telematic information and communication networks. It also covers undertakings derived from the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages, envisaging the necessary collaboration with other bodies to accomplish same.



- **Promotion and protection measures:** the draft Law recognises, defines and delimits responsibilities shared by the Government of the *Generalitat* and the Aran General Council and formulates a broad mandate to encourage the normalisation of Aranese. Specific measures to promote the language's use in cultural facilities and activities are regulated, also regarding Aran's social and economic activities, per the undertakings set out in the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages. Finally, when planning collaboration with other Occitan-speaking territories it establishes suitable mechanisms to promote and facilitate the link to the rest of the linguistic area and exterior projection of the language.
  
- **Exterior projection and collaboration with the rest of the Occitan linguistic domain:** The governments of the *Generalitat* and Aran are given the responsibility of promoting cultural exchanges, cooperation and communication with institutions and entities from other Occitan-speaking territories to ensure the promotion, use and protection of Occitan. It also envisages the possibility of encouraging, via the Spanish State if necessary, the signing of international treaties. Regarding exterior projection of the Occitan language, the draft Law makes it incumbent on the *Generalitat* of Catalonia and the Aran General Council to disseminate Occitan language and culture in their exterior cultural policy, and especially to ensure dissemination, in the territories of the Occitan language domain, of the respective language policy promoted by the Catalan and Aranese governments.
  
- **Economic sufficiency:** A bilateral *Generalitat*-Aran General Council commission is created which will annually set the framework for activities to undertake and the necessary financing which the *Generalitat* will transfer to the Council.
  
- **Distribution of powers:** The Statute of Autonomy establishes a system of powers shared between the *Generalitat* of Catalonia and the Aran General Council. The draft Law put forward by the government of the *Generalitat* of Catalonia emphasises subsidiarity vis-à-vis the distribution of powers, guaranteeing that in all cases the local government is responsible for coordinating activities to promote the Occitan language which the *Generalitat* of Catalonia aims to foment in the territory of Aran.

The text approved by the Catalan government may be consulted via the following links:

[http://www20.gencat.cat/docs/Llengcat/Documents/Occita/arxius/ProjecteLeiDerAranes\\_ar.pdf](http://www20.gencat.cat/docs/Llengcat/Documents/Occita/arxius/ProjecteLeiDerAranes_ar.pdf)

<http://www20.gencat.cat/docs/Llengcat/Documents/Occita/arxius/ProjecteLleiAranes.pdf>

[www.gencat.cat/llengua/occitan](http://www.gencat.cat/llengua/occitan)

The Framework Agreement on Language Policy Collaboration between the  
*Generalitat* of Catalonia and the Aran General Council

Besides the consensus drafting of the above-mentioned draft Law, the Office to Promote Occitan in Catalonia, which depends on the Language Policy Secretariat of the *Generalitat*, and the Aran General Council have worked together to build a stable framework for coordinating and financing language policies involving Aranese. A Framework Collaboration Agreement on language policy was thus signed on 10 September 2009 by the *Generalitat* of Catalonia, through its vice-president and member of government responsible for language policy, and the Síndic d'Aran, head of the local government.

The agreement envisages the collaboration of both governments to promote the use and knowledge of Aranese, and specifically establishes the obligation of the *Generalitat* of Catalonia, via the Language Policy Secretariat, to work with the Aran General Council in the following areas:

- Organisation of courses for adults;
- Coordination, revision and creation of didactic material as well as technical support for actions and projects used to teach the language to adults;
- Online training;
- Literary publications, especially addressed to young people;
- General and sector-specific campaigns to stimulate, promote and raise awareness;
- Text translation and correction;
- Actions to support the presence of Aranese in the educational environment;
- To boost and disseminate use of the Occitan language in public media, especially

those depending on the Catalan administrations received in Aran, as well as in the rest of the Occitan language domain;

- To provide incentives and support literary creation;
- To encourage the creation of the linguistic authority of the Occitan language.

The agreement also establishes economic cooperation by the *Generalitat* of Catalonia regarding language policies of the Aran General Council by means of an annual transfer of resources adjusted to the action plan for that year, to be drawn up and approved in a committee that monitors the bilateral agreement.