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EUROPEAN CHARTER FOR REGIONAL OR MINORITY LANGUAGES

**Information Document
on the implementation of the
Recommendations for Immediate Action
based on the 6th monitoring cycle**

Submitted by Spain

on 26 May 2026

EUROPEAN CHARTER OF REGIONAL OR MINORITY LANGUAGES

REPORT – KINGDOM OF SPAIN

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMMEDIATE ACTION (2022-2024)

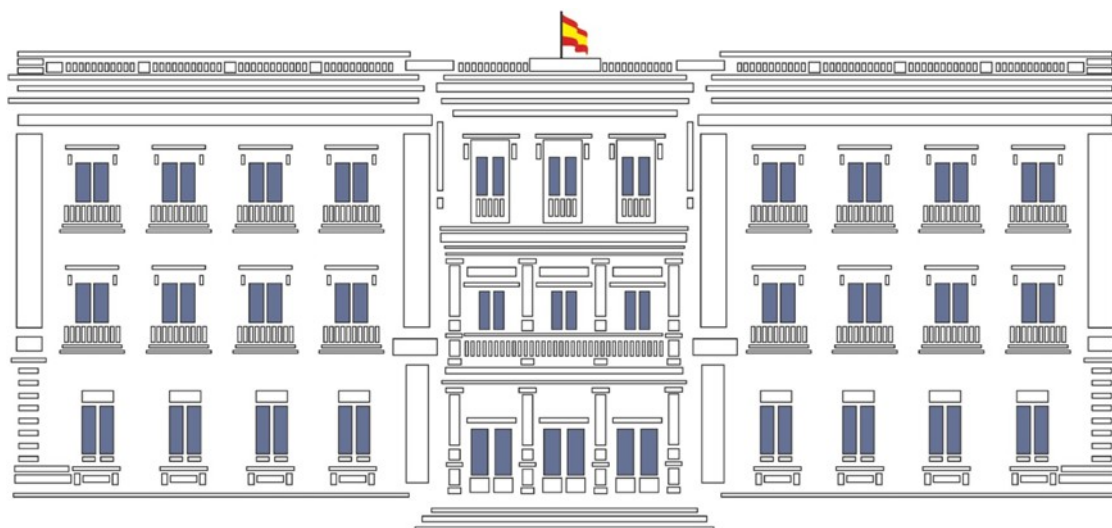


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I. INTRODUCTION

The Kingdom of Spain hereby submits the report concerning the immediate-action recommendations issued by the Committee of Experts of the Charter in relation to the Sixth Compliance Report on the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages (ECRML), dated 18 June 2024. Specifically, these are the following:

Amazigh in the City of Melilla

Take decisive action immediately, in cooperation with the community of speakers, to protect and safeguard the amazigh and its culture in the Autonomous City of Melilla.

Take immediate measures to ensure the teaching and study of amazigh at all appropriate levels in the Autonomous City of Melilla

Aragonese in the Autonomous Community of Aragon

Take decisive action immediately, in cooperation with the community of speakers, to protect and safeguard the Aragonese and its culture in the Autonomous Community of Aragon.

Include an Aragonese mention in the Statute of Autonomy of the Autonomous Community of Aragon.

Asturian in the Principality of Asturias

To advance in the recognition of the Asturian language as an official language in the Statute of Autonomy of the Principality of Asturias.

Basque in the Basque Country

Adopt measures to guarantee the use of the Basque language in social and health care centres.

Ensure through appropriate measures that Basque speakers can interact in Basque with local branches of the state administration.

Ensure that the legislation guarantees that criminal, civil and administrative proceedings can be carried out in the courts in Basque at the request of a party, and take measures to ensure that this is complied with in practice.

Basque in the Autonomous Community of Castille and Leon

To clarify the situation of the Basque language in the Autonomous Community of Castille and León.

Basque in the Foral Community of Navarre

Remove the obstacles to the use of the Basque language resulting from the administrative division into three zones, in order to improve the level of protection of the Basque language in the Foral Community of Navarre.

Adopt measures to guarantee the use of the Basque language in social and health care centres.

Ensure through appropriate measures that Basque speakers can interact in Basque with local branches of the state administration.

Ensure that the legislation guarantees that the courts carry out criminal, civil and administrative procedures in Basque at the request of a party, and take measures to ensure that this is complied with in practice.

Catalan in the Autonomous Community of Aragon

Take immediate and decisive measures, in collaboration with speakers, to protect and safeguard Catalan and its culture in the Autonomous Community of Aragon.

Include the denomination of Catalan in the Statute of Autonomy of the Autonomous Community of Aragon.

Catalan in the Autonomous Community of the Balearic Islands

Ensure teaching in Catalan at all appropriate levels, in accordance with the instrument of ratification.

Adopt measures to ensure the use of Catalan in social and health centres.

Ensure, through appropriate measures, that Catalan speakers can interact in Catalan with the local offices of the State Administration.

Ensure that the legislation ensures that the courts carry out criminal, civil and administrative proceedings in Catalan at the request of a party, and take steps to ensure that this is complied with in practice.

Catalan in the Autonomous Community of Catalonia

Ensure teaching in Catalan at all appropriate levels, in accordance with the instrument of ratification.

Adopt measures to ensure the use of Catalan in social and health centres.

Ensure, through appropriate measures, that Catalan speakers can interact in Catalan with the local offices of the State Administration.

Ensure that the legislation ensures that the courts carry out criminal, civil and administrative proceedings in Catalan at the request of a party, and take steps to ensure that this is complied with in practice.

Catalan (called valencian) in the Region of Murcia

Take immediate and decisive measures, in collaboration with the speakers, to protect and safeguard the Valencian and its culture in the Region of Murcia.

Establish a cooperation with the Valencian Community for the benefit of the language.

Catalan (called valencian) in the Valencian Community

Guarantee the teaching in Valencian at all appropriate levels throughout the Valencian Community, in accordance with the instrument of ratification.

Adopt measures to guarantee the use of Valencian in socio-sanitary centres.

Ensure, through appropriate measures, that speakers of Valencian can interact in Valencian with the local offices of the State Administration.

Ensure that the legislation guarantees that criminal, civil and administrative proceedings can be carried out in the courts in Catalan at the request of a party, and take measures to ensure that this is complied with in practice.

Dariya in the Autonomous City of Ceuta

Take immediate and decisive measures, in cooperation with the speakers, to protect and safeguard the dariya and its culture in the Autonomous City of Ceuta.

Adopt immediate measures so that the teaching and study of dariya is imparted at all appropriate levels in the Autonomous City of Ceuta.

Extremadura in the Autonomous Community of Extremadura

To make known and recognize Extremadura as a cultural asset of the Autonomous Community of Extremadura.

Fala in the Autonomous Community of Extremadura

To provide ways and means for the teaching and study of fala in general education.

Galician (called Galician-Asturian) in the Principality of Asturias

To advance in the recognition of Galician-Asturian as an official language in the Statute of Autonomy of the Principality of Asturias.

Establish a cooperation with the neighboring Autonomous Communities in which the Galician is spoken.

Galician in the Autonomous Community of Castille and Leon

Establish a mechanism to advise the authorities on everything related to the Galician.

Galician in the Autonomous Community of Galicia

Eliminate the limitations that prevent the use of Galician as a vehicular language in science subjects

Adopt measures to guarantee the use of the Galician language in socio-sanitary centres.

Ensure, through appropriate measures, that Galician speakers can interact in Galician with the local offices of the State Administration Ensure that legislation ensures that criminal, civil and administrative proceedings can be conducted in Galician courts at the request of a party, and take steps to ensure that this is complied with in practice

Leonese in the Autonomous Community of Castille and León

Take immediate and decisive measures, in cooperation with the speakers, to protect and safeguard Leonese and their culture in the Autonomous Community of Castille and León.

To provide ways and means for the teaching and study of Leonese in general education.

Establish a mechanism to advise the authorities on all matters relating to the Leonese.

Occitan (called aranese) in the Autonomous Community of Catalonia

Ensure that education in Aranese is available at all appropriate levels, in accordance with the instrument of ratification.

Adopt measures to ensure the use of aranés in socio-sanitary centres. Ensure, through appropriate measures, that Aranese speakers can interact in Aranese with the local offices of the State Administration.

Ensure that legislation ensures that courts conduct criminal, civil and administrative proceedings in Aranese at the request of a party, and take steps to ensure that this is enforced in practice.

Portuguese in the Autonomous Community of Extremadura

To recognize the Portuguese Oliventino as an asset of cultural interest of the Autonomous Community of Extremadura.

The Ministry for Territorial Policy and Democratic Memory informed the Autonomous Communities of these Recommendations in the context of the 8th meeting of the Council of Official Languages in the General State Administration¹, held on 26 September 2024 at the University of Alicante / Universitat d' Alacant (Comunitat Valenciana).

Considering the territorial organization of the State and the constitutional framework governing the legal regime of languages, and for the purpose of systematizing the information, the report is structured into three distinct sections:

1. Recommendations concerning the competence of the General Administration of the State, in particular articles 9 and 10 of the ECRML, regarding services and units located in the territory of autonomous communities with official languages.
2. Recommendations that affect the competence of the autonomous communities that have languages recognized as official in their Statutes of Autonomy (Basque Country, Navarre, Catalonia, Galicia, Valencian Community and Balearic Islands);
3. Recommendations that affect the competence of autonomous communities that have languages that their Statute of Autonomy protects or protects or on which the Committee of Experts has pronounced.

The coordination and preparation of the present report have been carried out by the Ministry of Territorial Policy and Democratic Memory, through the Sub-Directorate General for Regional Cooperation / Office for Official Languages, under the authority of the Directorate-General for Regional and Local Cooperation.

However, given the sectoral breadth of the matters addressed herein, as well as the fact that many of the issues fall within the competences of the autonomous communities, information for the elaboration of this report has been requested from those communities with official and/or minority languages, as well as from relevant ministries and public bodies. The entities and bodies consulted for this purpose are identified in the respective sections of this report.

Spain must submit its seventh compliance report before August 2028, which shall cover the period from 2024 to 2028.

Madrid. April 2026

¹ This body was repealed by [Royal Decree 798/2025 of 9 September](#), which regulates the Council of Official Languages and the Office for Official Languages. The new Council is a collegiate body, with the participation of the Autonomous Communities with official languages, as well as other bodies or entities of relevance in the field of languages. Its constitutive meeting took place on 3 November 2025 in Donostia/San Sebastián (Basque Country).

II.- RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMMEDIATE ACTION FOR THE GENERAL STATE ADMINISTRATION.

1.- ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

Ensure that legislation guarantees that Law Courts process criminal, civil and administrative proceedings in Aranese, Basque, Catalan (called Valencian in the Valencian Community) and Galician at the request of the parties, and to adopt measures to ensure that this is fulfilled in practice.

The starting point is Article 231 of Organic Act 6/1985, of July 1, on the Judicial Power (hereinafter, LOPJ), which regulates the linguistic regime of judicial proceedings. This article articulates the possibility of using co-official languages, without ignoring that Castilian² is the language of compulsory use.

According to the information provided by the Ministry of the Presidency, Justice and Relations with the Courts, and regarding the period covered by this report (2022-2024), the following new regulations in relation with linguistic rights should be highlighted:

- Royal Decree-Law³ 6/2023 approving urgent measures for the implementation of the Plan of Recovery, Transformation and Resilience in the field of public service of justice, public service, local regime and patronage.

It includes a series of measures of Digital and Procedural Efficiency of the Public Justice Service, in order to adapt it to the new technological reality. In the search for such efficiency, it is necessary for the whole territory to have common systems, or similar interoperable characteristics, as a guarantee of the fundamental right to access to justice on equal terms throughout the territory of the State.

For this reason, it includes the right of citizens in relation to the use of electronic means in judicial activity and of applications or systems to interact electronically with the Administration of Justice, in order to make them available in all the official languages of the State under the terms provided in the LOPJ (article 5.2 I).

In this regard, it provides that the electronic judicial site shall guarantee the linguistic regime in force in its territory (Article 10.4).

- Organic Act 5/2024, of November 11, on the Right of Defense.

The purpose is to regulate the right to defence, understanding it as a manifestation of the rule of law, no matter the legal controversy in which a person can be.

² The report uses the term Castilian rather than Spanish, as Castilian is the official denomination of the official national language, while Spanish is understood as encompassing all the languages spoken in the country.

³ *Real Decreto* and *Real Decreto-Ley* have been translated into Decree-Law and Royal Decree-Law respectively. A Decree is a regulation issued by the Government or the administration that ranks below the law. A Royal Decree-Law (due to the King's sanction) is a Government regulation with the force of law, enacted in cases of extraordinary and urgent need.

In this sense, Article 10 regulates the rights of citizens in Courts and in their relationship with the Administration of Justice:

- The right to use the official languages in the territory of its autonomous community, in accordance with the provisions of the LOPJ, the Statutes of Autonomy and the rest of the legal system.
- In proceedings carried out by bodies with jurisdiction throughout the State, the right to use any of the official languages of the autonomous community where they reside or where the judicial proceedings have been initiated, as well as to receive communications in any of those languages.

In this regard, the Ministry of the Presidency, Justice and Relations with the Courts shall provide the technical means necessary to give effect to this right (Additional Provision 5).

Moreover, this Act regulates the right to make available to the interveners who require it the relevant mechanisms of interpretation and/or translation by the Court, when the use of one of the official languages in the autonomous communities contributes to ensuring the exercise of the right of defence.

- Finally, and although it is outside the reference period, it should be highlighted the approval of Organic Act 1/2025, of January 2, on measures on the efficiency of the Public Justice Service, to guarantee the linguistic rights of citizens.

This law amends the LOPJ establishing as a priority objective the cooperation among administrations. Therefore, to establish the material means that allow the entire procedure, communications and procedural actions to be carried out fully in all the official languages of the State (article 434 bis).

Furthermore, to guarantee enough judicial officials with the required Basque language proficiency within the Administration of Justice of the Basque Country, the public recruitment processes conducted by the Ministry of Justice shall reserve a quota for specific vacant positions. For these positions, accreditation of the corresponding linguistic profile⁴ for the co-official language will be established as a mandatory requirement. This regime is designed to ensure that the temporary employment rate (interim rate) remains below 8%, in accordance with Transitional Provision Tenth.

In conclusion, these legislative measures comply with the recommendation to ensure that the legislation guarantees that the Courts conduct criminal, civil and administrative proceedings in Aranese, Basque, Catalan, Valencian and Galician at the request of one party.

With regard to the measures adopted to ensure that this legislation is complied with in practice, it should be noted that, according to the distribution of competences between the General Administration of the State and the autonomous communities, the only community with an official language that does not have transferred competences in matters of justice is the Balearic Islands (Illes Balears). This implies that the rest of the autonomous communities with more than one official language have assumed, in general terms, the functions and services for the provision of the staff, as well as material and economic means necessary for the functioning of the

⁴ A linguistic profile is the certification or set of language competencies required for a position. It certifies the level of proficiency in co-official languages in both oral and written expression and comprehension.

Administration of Justice, notwithstanding the specific competences reserved by the State Administration.

Therefore, with respect to the other autonomous communities, this section is complemented by the information provided by the autonomous governments in their respective sections.

SPECIAL REFERENCE TO JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION IN THE BALEARIC ISLANDS

As it has been pointed out, the only autonomous community with an official language that does not have transferred competences in the field of justice is the Balearic Islands, therefore it is up to the General Administration of the State to report on the measures adopted to ensure that the aforementioned recommendation is complied with in practice. However, this information must be complemented by the information offered in the section dedicated to Catalan in the Balearic Islands, which includes initiatives on this subject that start from the autonomous area.

Campaign “Justice, also in Catalan”

It is an initiative that started in 2021 and was promoted by the High Court of Justice of the Balearic Islands (TSJIB); the Government of the Balearic Islands; the Territorial Management of the Ministry of Justice; the College of Lawyers; the College of Attorneys; the College of Social Graduates; the Deanship of Property, Mercantile and Furnishings Registrars of the Balearic Islands; the Notarial College, and the Balearic Cultural Work.

The most outstanding actions that have been developed within the framework of this campaign are the following:

- Creation of the website “*Justícia en Català*” (justiciaencatala.illesbalears.cat) to facilitate the access of workers to the existing tools to use Catalan in this professional area (2021)
- Reedition and distribution of the “*Vocabulari de dret*”, published in 2009 by the Universitat de Barcelona and Universitat de València. (2021)
- Edition and distribution of a poster for the judicial offices to report on the right to use Catalan in relations with the Administration of Justice. (2021);
- Edition and distribution of an informative diptych aimed at workers in the sector (Administration of justice, legal operators) in which the reasons why justice can work normally in Catalan are explained and the resources found on the web justiciaencatala.illesbalears.cat.
- Investment project *Promoció de l'ús del català a l'àmbit judicial de les Illes Balears*; hiring a language advisor to launch a pilot project for linguistic dynamisation in the Balearic Islands in 2024.
- Training of *llenguatge jurídic catalan* aimed at jurists.

Training

Since 2022, 100 training places in the Catalan language have been offered for members of the Judicial Career, funded entirely by the General Council of the Judiciary (*Consejo General del Poder Judicial*), through an agreement signed with the National University of Distance Education (UNED).

As far as the public prosecutor institution (*Ministerio Fiscal*) career is concerned, a Catalan course of level A2 is carried out, with a duration of 60 hours in person and 15 hours of autonomous work, in collaboration with the *Institut d'Estudis Balearics* (IEB).

Signage and campaigns

The labelling of the courts and tribunals is done in both official languages. With the establishment of the courts of appeal, the same practice has been followed. Besides, the Ministry of the Presidency, Justice and Relations with the Courts has ensured the dissemination of project information in the two official languages, such as for the new project to establish the Offices of Justice in the Municipality (OJM) in the Balearic Islands and also in the institutional campaign of “Justice Folder”, whose dissemination to the media was also carried out in Catalan.

2.- STATE ADMINISTRATION IN BASQUE COUNTRY, NAVARRE, CATALONIA, GALICIA, VALENCIAN COMMUNITY AND BALEARIC ISLANDS.

Ensure, through appropriate measures, that speakers of Basque, Catalan, Aranese, Valencian and Galician can interact in these languages with local State Administration offices in the autonomous communities where they are official (Basque Country, Navarre, Catalonia, Valencian Community, Balearic Islands and Galicia).

The Ministry of Territorial Policy and Democratic Memory, through the Directorate General for the State General Administration in the Territory, is responsible for coordinating and providing political and technical guidance to the entire State General Administration throughout the country. The State General Administration in the Territory carries out the State’s activities in a decentralized manner across the national territory. Government Delegations oversee directing this work within each autonomous region and coordinating it with the Regional Administration.

The current regulations establish a structure for the State Administration in the Territory that provides for the integration of peripheral ministerial services into the Government Delegations and Sub-delegations, although some services remain outside this integrated framework.

In this context, the “Strategic Plan of the General Administration of the State in the Territory (2024-2027)” has been approved as a multiannual programmatic instrument, which establishes objectives, lines of action and specific measures to improve the quality, proximity and accessibility of the services provided to citizens throughout the territory.

Precisely, one of the strategic objectives is the specific treatment of the citizen assistance in the territories with co-official languages, which is reflected in the following programs:

- Use of co-official languages in the electronic proceedings
- Language training for the public employees of the Government Delegations

However, there are services that are not integrated in the Government Delegations due to the uniqueness of their functions or the volume of management (*non-integrated services*) and remain dependent on the competent Ministry. Consequently, information has been requested from those entities and public bodies dependent on State administrations that have a significant presence in the territories where co-official languages are recognized and spoken.

Information has been consulted and received from the following entities:

- Agencia Estatal de Administración Tributaria (AEAT) - *State Tax Administration Agency*
- Servicio Público de Empleo Estatal (SEPE) - *State Public Employment Service*
- Dirección General de Tráfico (DGT) - *Directorate General of Traffic*

- Instituto de Mayores y Servicios Sociales (IMSERSO) - *Institute for the Elderly and Social Services*
- Instituto Nacional de la Seguridad Social (INSS) - *National Social Security Institute*
- Tesorería General de la Seguridad Social (TGSS) - *General Treasury of Social Security*
- Instituto Social de la Marina (ISM) - *Social Institute of the Navy*
- Mutuality de Funcionarios Civiles del Estado (MUFACE) - *Mutual Society of Civil Servants of the State*
- Guardia Civil – (Spanish military police body)

Reports have also been obtained from other Management Centres whose competencies have a direct impact on the provision of work positions (Dirección General de la Función Pública - *Directorate General of the Public Service*) or on the language training of public employees (Instituto Nacional para la Administración Pública (INAP) - *National Institute for Public Administration*), both from the Ministry of Digital Transformation and for the Public Service.

With all the information provided by those above mentioned, the following data is provided in order to respond to the recommendations for immediate action concerning the State services.

The information is organized in the following areas of action:

- Training and capacity-building in official languages for public employees
- Translation services, online information, and citizen assistance.

A.- TRAINING AND CAPACITY-BUILDING IN OFFICIAL LANGUAGES FOR PUBLIC EMPLOYEES

In July 2024, 50% of public employees in the General State Administration (AGE) were employed in Services in the territory, compared to 45% in Central Services and 5% in the Foreign Service, according to the Central Personnel Register of the Ministry of Digital Transformation and for the Public Service.

The territorial distribution of personnel of the General Administration of the State (AGE) in communities with official languages is as follows:

- 6.7% provide services in the Valencian Community
- 5.2% in the Autonomous Community of Galicia
- 4.2% in the Autonomous Community of Catalonia
- 1.9% in the Autonomous Community of the Balearic Islands
- 1.7% in the Autonomous Community of the Basque Country
- 0.7% in the territory of the Foral Community of Navarre.

The selective processes for access to public employment of the General Administration of the State do not require knowledge of a co-official language, since the principles of equality, merit and ability are applicable (article 23.2 of the Spanish Constitution).

Hence the important role of continuous training and the acquisition of competences in co-official languages, given the diversity of territorial origin and the rotation and mobility in the positions of the State Administration in territories where co-official languages are spoken.

However, some measures have been launched to improve this scenario. Since 2021, in the context of reform the model of access to public employment, personnel recruitment measures

have been implemented that seek a representative composition of public state employment throughout the national territory. Thus, the democratization of access to public employment is sought, with emphasis on social and territorial diversity (article 112 of Royal Decree-Law 6/2023, of 19 December, approving urgent measures for the implementation of the Plan of Recovery, Transformation and Resilience in the field of public service justice, public service, local regime and patronage).

These measures can contribute to recruiting applicants in autonomous communities that have an official language, for the sake of stability in the workforce and optimizing language training. Thus, among the initiatives it can be pointed out the territorialization of job offers and calls for selective processes or the promotion of the decentralization of selective tests throughout the territory (article 114 of Royal Decree-Law 6/2023 of 19 December and public job offers of 2022, 2023, 2024 and 2025)⁵.

Knowledge of an official language may be required or considered an advantage for certain positions located in territories with more than one official language. This depends on the employment regulations and on the recruitment procedures for those posts. This applies especially to jobs that involve direct service to the public, following the criteria set out in the inter-administrative mobility agreements signed with several autonomous communities since 2003, such as Galicia and the Valencian Community. These agreements also require that language proficiency be accredited in accordance with the relevant regional regulations.

These measures contribute to promoting the presence of staff with effective knowledge of official languages, especially in the administrative units located in the territories where they are official.

In addition, the policy of training in official languages contributes to progressively strengthening the linguistic capacities of staff assigned to autonomous communities with official languages. In the context of the “Strategic Plan of the General Administration of the State in the Territory (2024-2027)”, the training program of the public employees of the AGE in the territory for the citizens assistance to in co-official languages is carried out in the following ⁶OBJ:

- Study of the training needs in official languages for staff of the Government Delegations, prepared in 2024.
- Inclusion of training actions in official languages for staff in territories with co-official languages, with at least one action having been developed in 2024 for each Government Delegation.

Moreover, cooperation with autonomous communities must be considered:

- In the Foral Community of Navarre, *Euskarabidea* offers linguistic counselling to the Government Delegation, and every year between 5 and 10 people employed by the General State Administration take part in the Basque language training courses offered by Euskarabidea.

⁵ Regulated by: Real Decree 407/2022, of May 24, approving the public employment offer for the year 2022, Real Decree 625/2023, of July 11, approving the public employment offer for the year 2023, Royal Decree 656/2024, of July 2, approving the public employment offer for the year 2024 and Royal Decree 651/2025, of July 15, approving the public employment offer for the year 2025.

⁶ Source: [Monitoring Report of the 2024](#) Action Plan of the “Strategic Plan of the General State Administration in the Territory (2024-2027)” (Ministry of Territorial Policy and Democratic Memory)

- The Government of the Balearic Islands, through the Balearic Institute of Studies, has conducted the following Catalan language courses offered to staff of the State Administration during this period:
 - Introductory Catalan course for employees of the Government Delegation in the Balearic Islands (40 hours, from October 1, 2024, to December 5, 2024)
 - Introductory Catalan course for employees of the Government Delegation in the Balearic Islands (60 hours, from September 22, 2025, to November 20, 2025)
 - A2 level Catalan course for employees of the Public Prosecutor's Office of the Balearic Islands (75 hours, from February 3, 2025, to May 19, 2025)

In addition, the National Institute for Public Administration (INAP), an agency attached to the Ministry for Digital Transformation and Public Service, which is responsible for the training of public employees, develops measures to improve language training in co-official languages.

Within the framework of the Learning Strategy 2023-2024 of the INAP, in the common competence scheme of language skills, the face-to-face training activity Basic Curriculum of Teaching Basque to Adult People (HEOC) has been offered in the three provinces of the Autonomous Community of the Basque Country to a total of 49 students.

The European Institute of Public Administration (EIPA) has carried out an external evaluation of the impact of the Learning Strategy 2023-2024 recommending the decentralization of training and the promotion of training in co-official languages.

In addition, in 2024, INAP launched a call for the selection of teaching teams in co-official languages of any public administration to collaborate in the review of didactic content in Catalan, Basque, and Valencian.

The current Learning Strategy INAP 2025-2028, has established for the first time common or strategic competences, among which is the Language Competences, to guarantee the right of citizens to interact with Public Administrations in the different co-official languages.

Regarding co-official languages, the objective for 2025 is to have online tutored training activities available for all staff of the State Administration who want to learn or improve their language skills in Catalan, Basque, Galician, and Valencian.

Alternatives for an effective and sustainable long-term model for learning co-official languages have been examined for public employees of the State Administration, prioritizing those who work or will work in autonomous communities where these languages are spoken.

However, due to the legal difficulties involved in establishing management agreements with schools and autonomous public administration institutes and given the lack of learning platforms on the market that meet the training needs for co-official languages, it was decided to launch a tender for the development and design of learning materials in Catalan, Basque, and Valencian. In July 2025, a service contract was awarded for the creation of online, tutor-supported learning content in these official languages. The contract, which is currently being executed, is aligned with the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR) and covers five proficiency levels, from A1 to C1.

For its part, Galician is not included in this tender since the Galician Language Portal (*O Portal da lingua galega*) offers free contents and activities of the different levels. INAP will request authorization to offer it on its learning platform, also adapted to the MCERL.

In addition to these training activities, most public bodies carry out their own training plans in the field of official languages: the Tax Agency (AEAT) has been offering courses in Catalan since 2015; the General Directorate of Traffic (DGT) has a continuous training plan in all official languages, and the State Public Employment Service (SEPE) includes in its Training Plan specific courses in co-official languages at elementary, intermediate and higher levels.

B.- TRANSLATION SERVICES, ONLINE INFORMATION, AND CITIZEN ASSISTANCE

Government Delegations and Sub-Delegations provide translation services for all types of documents that are requested from different services and departments. Documents such as administrative forms, electoral documents, information leaflets, and civil protection documents are generally translated into official languages.

In the autonomous communities where official languages coexist, 3,296 translations were carried out, which represents an increase of 24.63%, compared to 2,484 in 2023. Most of these translations (97.5%) took place in the Government Delegation in the Basque Country.⁷



The “Strategic Plan of the General Administration of the State in the Territory (2024-2027)”, already mentioned above, has included a program related to the use of co-official languages in electronic procedures. It should be noted that according to data from the Observatory of Electronic Administration (OBSAE) of January 2024, 90.31% of the services provided by the General Administration of the State are processed electronically, so guaranteeing the use of co-official languages in electronic processing is essential to guarantee the right to process the procedure in the language chosen by the interested person.

In this context, an in-depth review of the contents of the electronic site (*sede electrónica*) of the Ministry of Territorial Policy and Democratic Memory has been carried out, and subsequently a report has been prepared, which constitutes an accurate analysis of the degree of implementation of the official languages in the various government delegations with more than one official language.

From this analysis, some positive aspects have been recognized, such as general structure and institutional terminology translated appropriately. However, elements of improvement such as translation errors have been noted.

⁷ Source: 2024 [Evaluation Report](#) on the functioning of the services of the General State Administration in the Territory (Ministry of Territorial Policy and Democratic Memory).

To overcome these shortcomings, the Directorate-General has made specific conclusions and proposals for improvement:

1. Complete Review and Translation, ensuring that all content, including internal documents and sections, are translated.
2. Language audit: perform a thorough review to correct translation errors and ensure terminological consistency.
3. Implementation of translation tools: using machine translation technologies with human supervision to keep translations up to date.
4. Staff training: specific training of team in charge of the website, using advanced translation practices and maintenance of multilingual content.

The following information can be provided from in-person services at the Immigration Offices and the Information, Assistance and Registration Offices in the autonomous communities that have more than one recognized co-official language:

	Percentage of users/citizens who use the co-official language of that territory when visiting the office	Percentage of public employees who attend to the users/citizens and can do in the co-official language
<i>Basque Country</i>	Less than 25%	Between 25% - 50%
<i>Navarre</i>	Less than 25%	Less than 25%
<i>Catalonia</i>	Barcelona: less than 25% Tarragona: less than 25% Lleida: more than 75% Girona: between 25% -50%	Barcelona: between 25% - 50% Tarragona: between 25% - 50% Lleida: more than 75% Girona: between 25% -50%
<i>Valencian Community</i>	Less than 25%	Valencia: less than 25% Castelló/Castellón: more than 75% Alacant/Alicante: between 59% -75%
<i>Balearic Islands</i>	Between 25% - 50%	Less than 25%
<i>Galicia</i>	A Coruña: between 25% -50% Lugo: between 50% - 75% Ourense: more than 75% Pontevedra: less than 25%	More than 75%

In summary, in 86% of the offices the percentage of users who demand speaking their own co-official language is less than 25%.

For its part, the State Tax Administration Agency (Agencia Estatal de Administración Tributaria, AEAT) develops actions to facilitate, through the electronic site, better assistance to citizens in the required language⁸. Thus, the electronic site has a version of Catalan, Galician, Valencian, and Basque. Besides the telephone information and assistance to taxpayers, it is possible to divert calls so that they can be attended in Catalan, Valencian or Galician.

⁸ More information: <https://sede.agenciatributaria.gob.es/Sede/condiciones-uso-sede-electronica/politica-linguistica.html>

The National Social Security Institute (Instituto Nacional de Seguridad Social, INSS) declares that the forms and other documentation available to citizens is translated, as well as the physical signs and signage of the facilities open to the public. Its website and electronic site are translated into the different languages.

Translation is also considered in the different institutional campaigns: from 2022 to 2024, the INSS resolved the recognition of benefits in all official languages, according to the following data:

LANGUAGE	NUMBER OF RESOLUTIONS
CASTILIAN	4.259.761
CATALAN	59.675
BASQUE	5.383
GALICIAN	4.874
VALENCIAN	1.407

In addition, since 2024, retirement reports have been issued in all official languages. Regarding citizen assistance, INSS has bilingual officials in the Care and Information Centres open to the public in the territory of the autonomous communities that have co-official languages.

Furthermore, the telephone hotline for general information, as well as the specific number 020 for the information of the Minimum Vital Income, is attended by staff available in official languages (Catalan, Galician, Basque, Valencian).

Regarding the Contact Box, the system allows the redirection of the inquiry to staff capable to attend in official languages.

In the case of Social Institute of the Navy (Instituto Social de la Marina - ISM), the campaigns carried out and the documentation involved have been translated into Catalan, Galician, Basque and Valencian for the last years. In addition, the standard printed forms for the application for the medical examination of seafarers at sea and subsequent obtaining of the medical certificate of fitness for boarding are available in all official languages.

2.1. SPECIAL REFERENCE TO OCCITAN/ARANES IN THE GENERAL STATE ADMINISTRATION

The occitan or occitan language, called Aranese in Aran, is *“the language of this territory and is official in Catalonia, in accordance with the provisions of this Statute and the laws of linguistic normalization”*, according to art. 6 of the Statute of Autonomy of Catalonia.

The Law on the Development of the Statute on this matter is Law 35/2010, of 1 October, on the occitan, aranés in Arán. Article 3 includes the right of linguistic choice on the part of the citizens in their relations with any institution and public administration in the territory of Arán. This right extends to the entire territory of Catalonia in relation with the autonomous institutions of the Generalitat.

Therefore, Aranese is an official language that requires the State General Administration in the Territory to respect the linguistic rights arising from such official status, within the territorial area of Aran. There are only two offices in this situation: Immigration and Documentation Unit in Les, and an office of the State Public Employment Service (SPEE) in Vielha and Mijaran. The staff

employed in these offices can speak Aranese. There is no record of any complaints from citizens for not having been attended in that language.

III.- IMMEDIATE ACTION RECOMMENDATIONS AFFECTING THE AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITIES WITH OFFICIAL LANGUAGES

This part of the Report derives from the information provided by the competent Departments of the Governments of the Basque Country, Galicia, Catalonia, Navarre (*Euskarabidea*), the Balearic Islands (*Institut d'Estudis Baleàrics*), and the Valencian Community.

It should be noted that the recommendations regarding the use of the official languages in the offices of the State Administration and in the Administration of Justice must be complemented with the information provided in the previous section relating to this matter.

BASQUE IN THE BASQUE COUNTRY

Adopt measures to ensure the use of Basque in social and healthcare centres

In 2022, the Basque Health Service (*Osakidetza*) launched its III Plan for the Normalization of the Use of Basque (2022–2028)⁹, to be implemented throughout all service organizations and healthcare centres.

The Plan sets the following objectives:

1. Basque as a language of public service:

- Ensure the use of Basque in corporate communication, both oral and written.
- Provide active and systematic attention in Basque to Basque-speaking citizens

2. Basque as a working language for professionals:

- Ensure the use of Basque in internal general communications.
- Enable professionals who wish to work in Basque within corporate IT systems, clinical records, etc.
- Encourage linguistic habit changes among motivated professional groups and consolidate spaces where Basque becomes a working language.
- Expand transversal training and asynchronous online training in Basque.

3. Linguistic normalization management system:

- Expand and appropriately distribute leadership of the Basque Plan among the different management bodies.
- Implement the plan in all units through intermediate managers.
- Continue advancing measures that increase the number of bilingual staff.

⁹ [III-Plan-Normalizacio-Uso-Euskera-Osakidetza-2022-2028.pdf](#)

Under the new Plan, Osakidetza has promoted the following initiatives:

1. BASQUE AS A LANGUAGE OF PUBLIC SERVICE

1.1. Image and corporate communication

Corporate protocol on signage and variable labelling

In 2024, a protocol and 50 templates were produced to ensure proper corporate image and the use of official languages.

Bilingual corporate e-mail signature model

In 2024, it was developed a bilingual corporate signature template for employees to use in their electronic communications. Furthermore, Basque-speaking staff have the option to add the bilingual identifier symbol  alongside their name and surname.

Corporate protocol on the use of official languages in public events

The III plan for the Normalization of Basque establishes requirements for the language to be present not only in programs and materials but also in a minimum number of presentations, depending on the sociolinguistic context, including the option of simultaneous interpretation.

Digital bulletin and Osatuberri magazine

Osakidetza continues publishing Osatuberri in Basque, both digitally and in print, with 77 issues published to date.

1.2. Relations with patients and users

Recognition of linguistic rights

Recent strategic documents explicitly acknowledge the right to receive health care in Basque language.

Registration of preferred language

Since its II Basque Plan, Osakidetza has been recording each patient's preferred language—currently at 91% coverage, with some organizations at 95%. The objective for this planning period is 100%. For the third planning period, the goal is to reach 100% and at the same time implement a procedure to guarantee that people who have chosen Basque are served in their language throughout their healthcare experience. To activate the preferred language registry, in 2023 the campaign *Aukeratu zeure hizkuntza* (“Choose your language”) was launched.

Campaigns on language-use criteria

In 2022, the campaign *Nola erabili hizkuntza ofizialak Osakidetzan?* (“How to Use Official Languages in Osakidetza?”) distributed posters and brochures to ensure correct linguistic practices at reception, in phone calls, spoken and written communication.

Identification of bilingual staff and services 

A white  in a blue circle is used to identify bilingual services, visible on pins, uniforms, signage, etc.

Provision of healthcare services in Basque

In 2024, a pilot project was launched to provide healthcare services in Basque within primary care, including general medical and nursing services, paediatrics and midwifery. Upon completion of the project, a report was drawn up detailing the various decisions adopted by each of the participating centres, as well as the results and conclusions. The extension of this measure to all primary care centres is now the responsibility of each organisation. Three organisations have already begun to expand their service provision.

With regard to hospital care and mental health services, several specialties have begun to be offered in Basque in nine organisations.

In 2025, the provision of healthcare services in Basque was also included as an action to be evaluated within the programme contracts concluded between Osakidetza organisations and the Department of Health of the Basque Government.

2. BASQUE AS A WORKING LANGUAGE

2.1. Internal Communication, Vertical and Horizontal

Registration of each professional's preferred language

Within the Osakidetza application, staff members have the possibility to choose their preferred language for internal communications. To raise awareness of this option and encourage Basque-speaking staff to select Basque as their preferred language, the General Directorate of Osakidetza carried out an internal campaign in 2024, which was repeated in 2025.

Persons who choose Basque are identified by the letters (EUS) in their Outlook email addresses. The next steps include identification in the corporate telephone directory, the promotion of the use of Basque in individualised communications with these persons, and the provision of training and services, such as Occupational Health, in Basque.

The register is monitored on a quarterly basis by the Corporate Basque Language Service.

Implementation of the Itzulbide neural translator to enable writing in Basque in clinical records

Osakidetza is working to increase Basque content in clinical tools (mainly OsabideGlobal and Osanaia) so that professionals can provide clinical services — including clinical documentation — in the patient's preferred language. Part of the clinical record (labels, patient forms, assessment tests, etc.) is already available in Basque. Since 2019, Osakidetza has promoted the Itzulbide project, aimed at creating a neural Basque–Spanish automatic translator specialized in clinical texts, to be integrated into the clinical record. This allows Basque-speaking professionals to write in Basque while ensuring immediate translation into Spanish for professionals who do not speak Basque, thus maintaining continuity of care.

The project, developed in collaboration with the Ixa research group (Basque University, EHU) and Elhuyar, included two stages:

- Stage 1: Over 100 professionals from multiple specialties contributed bilingual clinical texts to train the system.
- Stage 2 (2023–2025): More than 300 professionals translated their Basque texts using Itzulbide and validated results. The Ixa group added functionalities such as terminology-driven translation and gender-specific translation aligned to the patient's profile.

The automatic translator was completed, validated, and launched as a pilot in several centres in 2025.

Linguistic Habit-Change Projects

An innovative initiative in the III Basque Language Plan is the use of Eusle and Biko Eusle methodologies to foster Basque as a working language. These projects encourage habit change and consolidation of Basque-speaking interaction in professional groups whose members meet the necessary conditions and are motivated to adopt habitual Basque use.

2.2. Continuous training

Progressive expansion of continuous training in Basque

In recent years, the availability of continuous training in Basque has expanded. Between 2022 and 2025, 18% of in-person transversal training and 37.5% of asynchronous online training were offered in Basque.

Progressive expansion of clinical sessions in Basque

Between 2022 and 2025, 6% of clinical sessions were conducted in Basque. Notably, OSI Tolosaldea and OSI Barrualde-Galdakao delivered 42% and 32% of their clinical sessions in Basque, respectively.

Reception and training of medical residents

All service organizations explain to new healthcare staff the key aspects of Basque normalization and opportunities to learn or improve Basque. In most organizations, Basque-speaking residents may choose a Basque-speaking tutor, and in all cases, they may study Basque as part of their training.

2.3. Language training

Euskaldunización (Basque-language learning)

To increase Basque proficiency among staff, Osakidetza, together with the Basque Institute for Public Administration (IVAP), continues offering various courses.

- Academic year 2022-2023:
 - Enrolments: 1.802
 - Osakidetza grants for staff without IVAP study hours and students in official language schools: 124.
- Academic year 2023-2024:
 - Enrolments: 1.212
 - Osakidetza grants for staff without IVAP study hours and students in official language schools: 103.
- Academic year 2024-2025:
 - Enrolments: 1.442
 - Osakidetza grants for staff without IVAP study hours and students in official language schools: 124.

In addition to IVAP–Osakidetza courses, service organizations annually offer their own Basque courses focused on improving oral and written expression, especially for certification exams, as well as email writing, health-sector terminology, etc. Between 2022 and 2024, 161 such courses were organized:

- 2022: 69
- 2023: 41
- 2024: 51

Specialized Basque training for specific professional areas

In 2025, the Corporate Basque Service, together with the Corporate Training Service, launched four specialized training programs in Family Medicine, Family and Community Nursing, Paediatrics, and Midwifery, with 122 participants.

Guides to support Basque-language work

These guides contain examples of common communication situations with users, key terminology, Basque-use criteria in Osakidetza, and other linguistic resources. They aim to support bilingual professionals — particularly those who mostly work in Spanish or are still learning — with confidence and practical tools.

Since 2022, guides have been published for the following areas:

- Social Work (2022)
- Family and Community Nursing (2023)
- Home Hospitalization (2025)
- Women's Health (2025)

Osakidetza has published a total of 16 Basque-language professional guides.

Training capsules and video tutorials for Basque-language work

Since 2023, in addition to daily micro-lessons from the Department of Culture and Linguistic Policy ("*Bost minutuko ikastaroa*"), the Corporate Basque Service distributes the biweekly health-themed podcast "*Entzun eta erantzun*". Staff also receive the daily training capsule "*Eguneroko hitza*" with a Basque word, its meaning, and use.

2.4. Quality and Functionality of Basque

Terminology and style

Osakidetza continues developing standardized Basque terminology for the health sector.

- Clinical station standards are progressively adapted and validated in Basque.
- Terminology dictionaries for different specialties continue to be produced.

In 2022, Osakidetza published its Basque Style Guide, establishing a unified writing style and clarifying frequently asked linguistic questions.

3. LANGUAGE NORMALIZATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

3.1. Strategy, Leadership and Mainstreaming

Normalization of Basque in the Strategic Plan and management plans

The new Osakidetza Strategic Plan for 2023–2025 incorporates strategic lines, objectives, and actions aligned with the III Basque Language Normalization Plan:

Within Strategic Line 3, focused on humanisation, quality, excellence, and patient safety, two actions are linked to the objective of advancing respect for linguistic rights.

Within Strategic Line 5, “People committed to health outcomes and the generation of knowledge”, three actions support the objective of actively promoting the use of Basque as a working language by deploying the Basque Language Plan.

Collaboration with stakeholders in Basque-language normalization

Ongoing collaboration exists with health-sector organisations (Osatek, Mutualia, Fundación Matia, San Juan de Dios Hospitals in Gipuzkoa), which have adopted Osakidetza’s bilingual staff identification system and use its Basque style guide and professional manuals.

Osakidetza also works continuously with the Basque Government’s Deputy Ministry for Language Policy, the Basque Institute of Public Administration (IVAP), the University of the Basque Country (EHU), Laneki, Euskarabidea–Government of Navarre, and various city councils, euskalteguis (language centres), and speaker groups.

Awareness and motivation activities

Euskaraz bai txill!: information campaign for healthcare students

Launched in 2024 with the Faculty of Medicine and Nursing (EHU), Laneki and the Department of Education’s Berritzegune centres, this campaign informs healthcare students about the importance and requirements of Basque in Osakidetza and encourages them to study in Basque.

3.2. Linguistic Profiles, Priorities and Implementation Deadlines

Increase in positions with mandatory linguistic profile

In the Basque Country, the “date of mandatory status” is a key date in public sector jobs, set in the Strategic Plans of each entity, which indicates when it is mandatory to prove the linguistic profile in Basque to perform the job position.

Between 2022 and 2025, positions requiring a mandatory Basque linguistic profile increased from 56% to 59%, exceeding the 51% requirement set by Decree 19/2024 on the normalization of Basque in the Basque Public Sector.

3.3. Support structures and monitoring of the Basque Language Plan

Basque Language Plan monitoring committees

Since 2022, all Osakidetza service organizations have had a monitoring committee for the III Basque Language Plan, meeting at least twice per year.

Coordination of Basque-normalization staff

The Corporate Basque Service keeps Basque-normalization staff informed and coordinated, and provides guidance and support. Three annual sessions or seminars are held to share innovations in linguistic normalization. These continued from 2022 to 2025.

Translations and corrections of Basque texts

Although more professionals now write in both official languages, translation remains essential to ensure Basque is present in all corporate and non-personalized documents. Osakidetza employs professional translators and an external support company.

Volume of translated or corrected documents:

2022: 2903
2023: 3108
2024: 3029
2025: 2.919

Corporate protocol on the creation and translation of texts

Published in 2024, this protocol standardizes the creation, translation, and review of texts across the organisation.

Simultaneous Basque–Spanish interpretation sessions

Osakidetza has a team of five specialist interpreters. Between 2022 and June 2025, 128 interpretation sessions were provided:

2022: 14
2023: 30
2024: 61
2025: 43

Basque Language Plan indicators in program-contracts

Two indicators from the Basque Language Plan were included annually in program-contracts between the Department of Health and service organisation: in 2022–2023: registration of each patient's preferred language; patient satisfaction; in 2024: preferred-language registration and implementation of linguistic habit-change projects. Compliance rates are high:

2022: 82,2%
2023: 95,5%
2024: 84,5%
2025: 66,3% (provisional)

Interim Evaluation of the Third Plan for the Normalisation of the Use of Basque in Osakidetza

In 2025, three years after the approval of the Third Plan for the Normalisation of the Use of Basque, Osakidetza launched the interim evaluation of the Plan. The evaluation process, which involves measuring the level of implementation of the Plan in each of the entity's 21 service organisations, in addition to an overall assessment, began in July and is scheduled to be completed in March 2026. The objectives of the evaluation are to ascertain the degree of development of the Plan in each service organisation and to highlight some of the key factors for overcoming weaknesses and advancing towards full compliance with the objectives of the Plan. In order to support the Corporate Basque Language Service in the fieldwork required for the evaluation, a company specialised in linguistic consultancy has been engaged.

Measures to ensure effective compliance with legislation guaranteeing that, at the request of a party, criminal, civil and administrative proceedings may be conducted in Basque in the Courts

In 2023, the II General Plan for the Normalization of the Use of Basque in the Administration of Justice was launched. Its purpose is to guarantee citizens' right to receive Justice Administration services in their chosen official language and to ensure they can exercise this choice in any interaction.

The new plan covers the period from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2032 and sets the following objectives:

1. Improve Basque proficiency among staff serving in the Administration of Justice (specialized training, general courses...)
2. Organize and implement the services required for staff to use Basque (documentation, translations, etc.).
3. Foster positive attitudes toward normalization among judges, public prosecutors and court clerks.
4. Promote the use of Basque-language services among the public and legal professionals.

The first assessment of the plan's development is scheduled for the end of the first five-year period, at the end of 2027.

Linguistic competence and accreditation of linguistic profiles

During the reporting period, the number of online Basque courses increased: from 25 in 2022 to 31 in 2025, growing by two new courses per year. In-person courses continue to be offered through seven annual calls. Regarding staff linguistic competence, the following data is provided:

By mid-2024, more than 2214 posts in the Justice Administration transferred to the Basque Government were distributed across four bodies:

- Judicial Assistance (*Auxilio Judicial*): 20,23 %
- Procedural and Administrative Processing (*Tramitación Procesal y Administrativa*): 46,21 %
- Procedural and Administrative Management (*Gestión Procesal y Administrativa*): 31,03 %
- Forensic Medicine: 2,53 %

For the first two bodies (67% of total), level B2 (CEFR) is considered the ideal linguistic competence level; for the other two (33%), the ideal level is C1.

More than one third of all posts are language-specific, meaning the holder must accredit the corresponding linguistic profile. Among posts requiring B2, 88% of their holders have accredited the level; among those requiring C1, 87% have done so. In Forensic Medicine, accreditation stands at 40%.

Across all posts (not only language-specific ones), half of the staff in bodies with B2 as their reference level have accredited B2, and 43% of those in bodies with C1 as their reference level have accredited C1.

Number of criminal, civil, and administrative proceedings conducted in basque or in which basque was used.

According to data provided by the Basque Government's Department of Justice and Human Rights, the following information is provided for the years 2022 to 2025 in relation with the three basque provinces regarding the following areas:

- Requests for document translation
- Number of proceedings in which one of the parties requested to speak in Basque and oral interpretations were required.

Requests to documents translation	Araba	Gipuzkoa	Bizkaia	TOTAL BASQUE COUNTRY
2022	29	608	326	963
2023	5	390	309	704
2024	21	397	336	754
2025	18	515	355	888

Oral translations/interpretations	Araba	Gipuzkoa	Bizkaia	TOTAL BASQUE COUNTRY
2022	34	158	13	205
2023	11	88	21	120
2024	8	122	90	220
2025	11	136	34	181

BASQUE IN THE FORAL COMMUNITY OF NAVARRE

Eliminate the obstacles to the use of Basque arising from the administrative division into three linguistic zones, with the aim of improving the level of protection afforded to Basque in the Foral Community of Navarre.

The Government of Navarre upholds the linguistic legislation currently in force, which reflects the sociolinguistic reality of the territory, like regulatory frameworks in other European regions.

The Government of Navarre has no intention of modifying this legislation, among other reasons, due to the absence of a broad social consensus. It should be noted that the regional parliament is the competent authority to legislate on linguistic zoning in Navarre.

Nevertheless, according to information provided by Euskarabidea (Navarre Institute of the Basque Language), social reality shows progress in the promotion of Basque throughout Navarre. For example, there has been an increase in online administrative procedures handled with public administrations located in Navarre, for which geographical division is not applicable.

Similarly, social initiatives and cultural events in Basque carried out in the so-called non-Basque-speaking zone of Navarre increased progressively during the 2022–2024 period. For instance, the grassroots initiative '*Agerraldia for the Promotion of Basque*', active since 2021 in that zone, has continuously expanded its reach and, in 2024, entered into a cooperation agreement with the Government of Navarre, maintained in 2025 and expected to continue in 2026.

Furthermore, Euskarabidea has promoted various awareness-raising and language-promotion initiatives across Navarre for all audiences, such as '*Gora Gora Fest*' and '*Sarean Euskaraz*'.

Adopt measures to ensure the use of Basque in social and healthcare centres

During the evaluation period, steps were taken to analyze and address bilingual linguistic profiles and the assessment of Basque as a merit in nearly all posts located in the Basque-speaking zone of Navarre, as well as most posts in the mixed zone. The implementation of these measures extends beyond the evaluation period. Specifically, the Government of Navarre approved Foral Decree 97/2024 of 6 November, regulating the assessment of merits in recruitment and appointment processes in the public administrations of Navarre, thereby correcting the absence of recognition of Basque as a merit. Likewise, Foral Decree 35/2025 of 16 April, amending the staffing structure of the Administration of the Chartered Community of Navarre and its autonomous bodies, introduced new linguistic profiles proposed by various government units.

Additionally, the Government of Navarre has issued several guides containing linguistic criteria and specialised vocabulary to improve bilingual attention to the public, both general guides and others tailored to specific positions. Taking the Basque-speaking zone as a priority, selected healthcare and social-service centres were chosen during the evaluation period to implement specific linguistic plans on a pilot basis. These plans included concrete actions adapted to each centre's reality and produced satisfactory results. Pilot projects were conducted in Doneztebe/Santesteban, Lesaka and Leizaola, laying out the groundwork for future expansion. They also highlighted the need for ongoing, though less intensive, monitoring to ensure that progress in the use of Basque is sustained over time.

Adopt measures to ensure the effective application of legislation guaranteeing that criminal, civil and administrative proceedings may be conducted in Basque at the request of the parties.

The Government of Navarre's powers in relation to the Judiciary are limited to auxiliary judicial staff. During the interim evaluation period, procedures and proposals for linguistic profiles requiring Basque proficiency were analysed for this category of personnel. Basque is assessed as a merit for all posts in the judicial administration, consistent with the treatment of other co-official languages of the State, since recruitment processes and internal transfer competitions are carried out at the national level.

CATALAN AND ARANESE IN CATALONIA

The Autonomous Community of Catalonia has two official languages, for which different recommendations are made. To clarify the presentation, the recommendations relating to Catalan are presented first, followed by those relating to Aranese.

First of all, it should be noted that in May 2025, the Government of Catalonia approved the *Pacte Nacional per la Llengua* (National Pact for the Language), a consensus document endorsed by numerous political, social, economic, educational and cultural stakeholders, aimed at promoting cross-cutting, coordinated and planned language policies across all areas and sectors of society, with the objective of fostering knowledge of, use of and appreciation for the Catalan language. The Pact originated in the growing concern over the situation of the language, as reflected in the investiture agreement of the Government of the Generalitat of May 2021, which included a commitment to promote a major National Pact for the Language with the aim of protecting, encouraging and increasing its use across all sectors. In this context and following a comprehensive diagnosis of the situation of Catalan and a participatory process involving civil society, organizations and institutions, the resulting Pact includes more than 200 measures covering 21 different areas, encompassing virtually all aspects of people's lives, and constitutes the roadmap for the Government's language policy. Accordingly, many of the measures described in this report are framed within this Pact.

RECOMMENDATION FOR IMMEDIATE ACTION RELATING CATALAN

Ensure teaching in Catalan at all appropriate levels, in accordance with the instrument of ratification

From a regulatory standpoint, and with the aim of ensuring compliance with Article 8.1, sections (a), (b), and (c) of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages, the following legal provisions were adopted during the last years:

- Decree-Law 6/2022, of 30 May, establishing the criteria applicable to the drafting, validation, and review of the linguistic projects of educational centres
- Act 8/2022, of 9 June, on the use and learning of the official languages in non-university education.
- Decree 91/2024 of 14 May, regulating the linguistic regime of the non-university education system

It should be noted that these provisions are currently pending a ruling by the Constitutional Court on a question of unconstitutionality raised by the High Court of Justice of Catalonia. However, this does not affect their application, since the question does not have suspensive effects. More recently, with regard to Decree 91/2024, the High Court of Justice of Catalonia has annulled a number of its provisions. An appeal on points of law (cassation appeal) has been lodged against this ruling by the Government of the Generalitat before the Supreme Court, and the matter therefore remains pending a final judicial decision.

Furthermore, the curricula approved in 2022 also guarantee teaching in Catalan at all educational levels:

- Decree 175/2022, of 27 September, regulating the organisation of basic education.
- Decree 171/2022, of 20 September, regulating the organisation of upper secondary education (*bachillerato*).

In parallel, a specific plan was designed to promote Catalan in primary and secondary education: *el Pla de foment de la llengua catalana als centres educatius* (the Plan for the Promotion of the Catalan Language in Educational Centres), 2023–2028. This plan to promote the use of Catalan in the education system is based on the most recent data, which shows that in recent years the pace of learning and adoption of Catalan by students in schools has slowed. This plan has included:

- Increasing support resources for newly arrived students: in this regard, for example, in the 2025–2026 academic year, the Government of Catalonia has increased the number of reception classrooms (*aules d'acollida*) in Catalonia, raising the number of funded posts from 1,363 to 1,635 as of September 2025. In order to implement this increase, a total investment of EUR 86 million has been made. Furthermore, educational research has been promoted and its evaluation enhanced through the funding of the project *Estratègies per al foment de l'ús oral en llengua catalana* (EFUOLC) (<https://efuolc.org/>).
- Improving teachers' linguistic competence in Catalan: It should be highlighted that the provision of language training courses for teachers has increased exponentially: in the 2021–2022 academic year, the offer comprised 390 places, whereas in the 2023–2024 academic year it rose to 4,611, distributed between the Official Language Schools (*Escuelas Oficiales de Idiomas – EOI*) and the courses organised by *the Servei de Suport i Recursos Lingüístics* of the Department of Education and Vocational Training. In the 2024–2025 academic year, the number of places offered continued to increase, reaching 5,280. In addition to courses, activities aimed at improving teachers' linguistic competence are also offered. In the 2024–2025 academic year, for example, up to 1,737 activities were provided, with 66,074 places available, representing a 70% increase in the number of activities compared with the previous academic year and a doubling of the number of places available.
- Encouraging language training for families through the Consortium for Linguistic Normalisation (CPNL): in this regard, training activities are promoted in collaboration with educational centres and language, interculturality and social cohesion agents (LIC) within the framework of the Educational Environment Plans (PEE), aimed at facilitating the learning and use of Catalan among students' families. These activities include courses at different levels, linguistic pairing schemes and conversation groups. Likewise, the federation aFFaC (*Associacions federades de famílies d'alumnes de Catalunya*) has recently joined the Volunteering for the Language programme, which will make it possible to create linguistic pairs between Catalan-speaking volunteers and learners in order to practise spoken Catalan, both in person and online. Finally, the Department of Language Policy has also promoted a grant scheme for the 2025–2026 academic year to support associations of students' families (AFA) in the organisation of Catalan courses for adults in educational centres.
- Creating a platform for educational audiovisual content in Catalan (Supercampus)

- Introducing new content and skills in linguistic diversity management into the master's degree for secondary school teachers: two specific training sessions for the training of future teachers have been offered:
 - *La gestió lingüística en la formació dels docents de secundària: necessitats, recursos i estratègies* (8-11-2024, [abstract](#))
 - *Dels pioners a l'actualitat: els reptes actuals de la immersió lingüística* (30-1-2026, [abstract](#))
- Rolling out Language Use in the Educational Sphere (ULAE) workshops until all educational centres in Catalonia are covered:
 - Phase 1: 877 centres (202 in the pilot plan for the 2021–22 academic year and 680 in 2022–23).
 - Phase 2: two ULAE workshop models (intensive and network-based). In the 2023–2024 academic year, they were delivered in 587 centres; in the 2024–2025 academic year, in 489. Likewise, linguistic assertiveness workshops for teachers were also carried out.
- Promoting the analysis and evaluation of data related to students' linguistic competence and the linguistic practices of educational centres. A new agency has been created: *Agència d'Avaluació i Prospectiva de l'Educació*.
- Evaluation of students' oral competence in Catalan and Spanish: they were assessed through the annual basic skills assessments.
- Continuing and strengthening educational community plans ("*Planes educativos de entorno*")

In the 2024–2025 academic year, the Department of Education and Vocational Training also began the implementation of the Plan for the Improvement of Reading Competence, which aims to enhance students' ability to understand texts and to foster the autonomous development of reading habits. Another objective of the Plan is to enable teaching staff to acquire strategies to promote improvements in their students' reading comprehension and reading habits. The Plan has also made it possible to establish a territorial working network that encourages peer learning through reflection and the exchange of knowledge, and that brings to light good reading practices with a view to disseminating them within the educational community. In the 2024–2025 academic year, 30 networks for the improvement of reading competence were established, bringing together 342 primary and secondary schools. All these actions have been reinforced by internal training activities within the networked centres and by the development of supporting materials (teaching dossiers, reflective materials, etc.). Support sessions have also been offered to teachers in participating centres to address the specificities of initial reading acquisition, and a 30-hour self-learning course has been made available to teaching staff.

Furthermore, in mid-2025, the Department of Education and Vocational Training also promoted the Framework for Improving Learning in Language and Mathematics, with the aim of positioning Catalonia as a benchmark in educational quality. The Framework includes measures such as strengthening evaluation, providing greater curricular specification, establishing an educational zones programme, and prioritising languages and mathematics within the hours of autonomous school management. The Government will allocate close to EUR 130 million to these measures.

Finally, regarding the presence of Catalan in vocational education and training, in 2024 the professional module "Aranese/Catalan for Professional Use" was incorporated into training programs in which regular professional practice involves customer service. This new module,

lasting 66 hours, includes two differentiated curricula—one for intermediate vocational training programs and one for advanced vocational training programs. The vocational fields that incorporate this professional Catalan module are:

- Administration and Management
- Commerce and Marketing
- Hospitality and Tourism
- Healthcare
- Sociocultural and Community Services (Intermediate Level: Care for Dependent Persons; Advanced Level: Early Childhood Education)

Adopt measures to ensure the use of Catalan in social and health centres.

During the 2022–2026 period, the Department of Health of the Government of Catalonia has implemented numerous measures to strengthen the presence and use of Catalan in the public health system and to guarantee the linguistic rights of users in the healthcare and social-healthcare sectors. These measures are structured around four main areas: organisational and legal actions, linguistic training, safeguarding linguistic rights, and support materials.

1. Organisational and legal actions:

With the aim of consolidating a stable regulatory and operational framework that ensures the use of Catalan in healthcare services, the following measures have been adopted:

- Approval of the Plan to Guarantee the Knowledge and Use of Catalan in Catalonia's Public Health System 2024–2026, which defines the strategic lines, objectives, and monitoring indicators for linguistic policy in the healthcare sector.
- Approval of Instruction 02/2024, addressed to all centres and entities within the Integrated Public Use Healthcare System of Catalonia (SISCAT), to guarantee the linguistic rights of patients and ensure that they can receive care in the official language of their choice. Within the framework of this instruction, 100% of the entities of the SISCAT have already designated a language officer, and 96.7% have submitted a language management plan.
- Update of the linguistic clause in SISCAT service contracts and agreements, with the aim of reinforcing the obligations of provider entities regarding the use of Catalan in healthcare services, documentation, and signage.

2. Training actions:

The Department of Health, along with the Departament for Linguistic Policy and the *Consorti per a la Normalització Lingüística*, has promoted several linguistic training programs aimed at healthcare and support staff, with the objective of increasing their knowledge and communicative competence in Catalan:

- “*Prescriu-te el català!*” (“Prescribe Yourself Catalan!”), a virtual training program offering Catalan language courses at levels A2, B1, B2, and C1 for healthcare professionals. In its first edition (2024), 1,352 students completed the training. In February 2026, the third edition was launched, incorporating three independent modules that allow the training pace to be adapted to professionals' schedules and availability, expand enrolment opportunities and facilitate continuity for participants

from previous editions. In parallel, the Department of Language Policy has launched an online conversation platform (“Reinforcement Conversations”) to enable course participants to carry out additional oral language practice.

- Linguistic welcome program aimed both at residents and at staff coming from outside Catalonia, with the purpose of facilitating their integration and familiarising them with the linguistic reality of the healthcare system. The programme includes a module on the functioning of the Catalan healthcare system and the use of Catalan in healthcare provision, as well as a module providing practical initiation into the language in professional contexts. Approximately 340 professionals participated in 2024; in 2025, two editions were held with a total of 509 participants, and three editions with approximately 700 places are planned for 2026.
- Language Volunteering Program in the healthcare field, which promotes conversational practice in Catalan between professionals and users. Between June 2023 and June 2025, around new 500 linguistic couples were formed.
- Workshops on good practices and linguistic awareness, designed to foster positive linguistic attitudes and ensure respect for patients’ right to choose their language of communication. For example, in 2025, 29 workshops were held at 27 different health centres.

3. Measures to guarantee users’ linguistic rights:

To ensure that patients’ right to receive care in Catalan is effectively upheld, the following actions have been carried out:

- Update of the Charter of Patients’ Rights and Duties, explicitly incorporating linguistic rights (currently pending publication).
- Creation of a multidisciplinary working group to monitor healthcare-related complaints based on linguistic issues.
- Improvement of the linguistic complaints management process, with the aim of ensuring faster, more transparent, and more effective handling of incidents related to language use.

4. Support materials:

To support the measures described above and to encourage the everyday use of Catalan in healthcare settings, practical resources have been developed and disseminated for professionals in the sector:

- Publication of the “Easy Guide for Speaking Catalan with Patients”, which provides communication guidelines and basic terminology for patient care.
- Creation and dissemination of the infographic “Linguistic Best Practices for Healthcare Professionals”, designed as a visual tool for raising awareness and supporting staff in healthcare centres.
- Preparation of 7,000 leaflets, 1,600 magnets, 1,100 posters and 1,280 vocabulary manuals.
- In addition, the health sector has been designated as a priority area within the grant scheme for the inclusion of Catalan in technological products of the Department of Language Policy, incorporating this priority into the 2025 call for applications and maintaining it for the 2026 call.

Guarantee the courts carry out criminal, civil and administrative proceedings in Catalan at the request of a party, and take steps to ensure that this is complied with the practice

The possibility of using Catalan (and Aranese/Occitan) before the courts depends mostly on legislation at State level. In this regard, at the time of drafting this report, two legal reforms are under discussion in the *Cortes Generales* (National Parliament) which could have a very significant impact on ensuring the linguistic rights of citizens. On the one hand, the Proposal for a Law on Official Multilingualism promoted by the political party *Esquerra Republicana de Catalunya* and other parties from autonomous communities with their own official languages. On the other hand, the reform of the Law governing access to the judicial career is also under discussion, with obvious implications for the matter at hand. As of March 2026, no final decision had yet been reached on either of these legislative initiatives.

According to its competence framework, the Department of Justice of the Government of Catalonia has carried out several actions during the 2022–2026 period, detailed below:

1. Approval of the Plan to Promote the Use of Catalan in the Areas of the Department of Justice, Rights and Memory (*Pla de foment de l'ús del català en els àmbits del Departament de Justícia, Drets i Memòria*)

2. Maintenance and strengthening of the Linguistic Service of the Judicial field: The Department of Justice has continued to operate the Linguistic Service of the Secretariat for the Administration of Justice, which provides the courts and tribunals of Catalonia with:

- Translation and proofreading services for judicial documents
- Personalised assistance through linguistic facilitators stationed in the courts
- Machine translation tools and proofreading software
- Advice to ensure the linguistic rights of citizens

Throughout 2022, this service continued to provide support in the areas of linguistic promotion, translation, proofreading, and advisory services.

3. Agreements with the Catalan Bar Council (*Consell de l'Advocacia Catalana*, CICAC) to promote the use of Catalan in legal aid services: the Department has renewed, on an annual basis, the agreements with CICAC to implement the specific program to promote Catalan in procedural actions related to free legal assistance:

- 2022: continuity of the program under the Resolution of 1 October 2021
- 2023: renewal with funding of up to €350,578, which resulted in a 12.5% increase in the number of participating lawyers (from 1,194 to 1,340) and a 15.5% rise in procedural actions carried out in Catalan (from 2,315 to 2,675)
- 2024: continuation through a signed addendum, reaffirming the commitment to promoting the use of Catalan in the judicial sphere.
- Participating lawyers receive a supplement of €25 per procedural action conducted in Catalan and commit to informing citizens of their linguistic rights, requesting that judicial documentation be issued in Catalan when the client so wishes.

4. Catalan-language training for judicial staff: The Department has continued to offer courses at all levels, as well as workshops providing professionals with linguistic tools and resources, with

the aim of enabling judicial personnel to acquire the competence needed to work independently in Catalan.

5. Plan to promote judicial vocations: In 2023, the Government of Catalonia allocated €850,000 to the training of more than 200 aspiring judges and prosecutors, through programs that include content on the specific features of the Administration of Justice in Catalonia, its linguistic reality, and Catalonia's own legal system. The objective is to reduce turnover among judges and prosecutors and to ensure the linguistic rights of the public. Furthermore, in early 2026, the Department of Justice strengthened these support measures through the allocation of 50 scholarships for the preparation of competitive examinations for the judiciary, the prosecution service and court clerks of the Administration of Justice, with a total investment of EUR 2.84 million for the period 2026–2029. These scholarships, administered through the CEJFE, provide financial support of EUR 1,184 per month for four years and allow for full-time dedication to study. In this regard, the programme places particular emphasis on promoting the incorporation of judges, prosecutors and court clerks who have been trained in and are rooted in Catalonia, with direct knowledge of its social, institutional and legal reality, as well as of the Catalan language.

6. Collaboration with the High Court of Justice of Catalonia (TSJC): In June 2024, the Governing Chamber of the TSJC adopted an agreement regarding the right to choose the language of proceedings, establishing that clerks of the court must instruct staff to respect the language chosen by the parties when issuing notifications. The Provincial Coordination Secretariats supervise the proper implementation of this agreement.

7. Maintenance of the Government Agreement of 7 May 2013. In ordinary jurisdiction, when the Generalitat is a party, their legal representatives request that the proceedings should be conducted in Catalan.

RECOMMENDATION FOR IMMEDIATE ACTION RELATING ARANESE

Before analysing the various recommendations regarding Aranese in Catalonia, it is useful to highlight the findings concerning this language from the most recent 2023 Survey on Language Use by the Population (EULP), already mentioned above.

These results indicate a majority presence of residents not born in Aran, who therefore do not have an advanced knowledge of the local language. Thus, in 2023, people born in Aran represented around 35% of the valley's population, while those born in the rest of Catalonia accounted for 20%, those born in the rest of Spain for 19.3%, and those born abroad reached 24.5%.

These demographic dynamics influence the percentages of linguistic knowledge and use. Even so, the percentages of knowledge of Aranese remain relatively high, mainly thanks to the education system; in fact, the percentage of people with competence in Aranese is higher among young people and older generations than among young and middle-aged adults.

Taking the entire population of the Aran Valley as a reference, the main figures to highlight are:

- In absolute terms, 6,800 people state that they understand Occitan, 5,200 report that they can speak it, 5,700 that they can read it, and 3,900 that they can write it.

- Regarding use, 23% of those aged 15 to 30 say they speak it habitually, and slightly more than 42% among those over 65. In the 30–44 age group, the percentage of Aranese as a habitual language drops to around 15%, while in the 45–64 age group it is around 21%. These intermediate age groups show the highest proportion of recent immigration.

Although the percentages fluctuate depending on demographic composition, they suggest relative stability when comparing initial, habitual and self-identification language across recent surveys: as an initial language, Aranese registered 23% in 2013, 24.8% in 2018, and 23.5% in 2023. As a habitual language: 21.4%, 26.6%, and 23.4% respectively. And as a language of identification: 23.2%, 28.7%, and 29.5% respectively.

Despite fluctuations, in absolute numbers the total number of Aranese speakers remains stable, both in terms of initial language and habitual use: around 2,200 people, practically the same figure as in previous surveys.

If we consider only the population born in Aran, the percentage for initial language is 63.5%. In contrast, for those born in Catalonia but outside Aran, the figure is around 15%, with a small percentage also present among those born in the rest of Spain and abroad. For habitual language, the percentages are similar: 60.4% for those born in Aran and around 12% for those born in Catalonia outside Aran. And for language of identification: 76.3% and 19.6% respectively.

Aranese therefore remains the initial and habitual language of two-thirds of the population born in the valley and enjoys high esteem among this group as a language of identification. This also supports the maintenance of intergenerational transmission, since there is more use of Occitan in communication with children (over 28%) than with parents (20%). At the same time, however, Occitan increasingly shares transmission and usage spaces with Catalan and Spanish, and struggles to gain new speakers among people who settle in the valley from outside Catalonia.

Among young people, an increase is detected for the first time in the combined use of Aranese with other languages, to the detriment of exclusive or predominant use.

The analysis of language use by domain shows that, for different reasons in each case, Aranese maintains low usage percentages in large retail businesses, the healthcare system, and non-local administrations.

Regarding compliance with the immediate action recommendations, it should first be noted that during the evaluation period a new phase began in the linguistic policy relating to Aranese, marked by strengthened institutional cooperation between the Government of Catalonia and the *Conselh Generau d'Aran*. Within this framework, the meeting of the Bilateral Commission between both governments has made it possible to establish a stable space for dialogue and joint planning, and it has been agreed to increase the transfers allocated to the promotion and protection of Aranese, as well as to jointly assess the specific needs of the territory.

With the approval of the 2023 budget, the specific funding for linguistic policy of the *Conselh Generau d'Aran* was increased by 200,000 euros, bringing the total investment to 420,000 euros (a 70% increase compared with 2022).

This funding complements allocations for Aranese included in the unconditional financing fund received by the *Conselh* since the introduction of this financing system, as well as investment by departments such as Education in materials and staff. During this period, a dedicated coordinator for language, interculturality and social cohesion (LIC) was assigned exclusively to the schools of Aran.

The Secretariat for Language Policy has increased the subsidy granted to *the Institut d'Estudis Aranesi / Acadèmia Aranesa de la Llengua Occitana*—the institution responsible for regulating, researching and promoting Aranese—to 56,000 euros.

Outside Aran, support for Occitan has also been strengthened. Specifically, allocations for subsidies aimed at the promotion of Aranese have been reinforced and expanded, rising from 80,000 to 92,000 euros. In the same direction, a representative of the *Conselh Generau* has been incorporated into the committee responsible for awarding these subsidies, and a new criterion has been introduced requiring projects to have a direct impact on the Aranese territory.

Additionally, Aranese Occitan has been included in several cultural subsidy programs granted by the Government of Catalonia: digital projects (grant lines for events, immersive projects, digital culture incubators), audiovisual productions (grant lines for projects wholly or partially in Catalan or Occitan), music (projects wholly or partially in Catalan or Occitan), podcasts and books (editorial production in Catalan and Occitan, editorial production of special interest, music publishing, promotion of Catalan and Occitan in bookshop modernisation subsidies, book fair organisation, promotion of production in Catalan and Occitan, support for publishing in Catalan and Occitan and the promotion of reading in both languages in libraries, subsidies for book acquisition in Catalan and Occitan, specific support programs for the purchase of special-interest genres, and increasing the presence of electronic publications in the digital library).

It should also be noted that the document Catalan, the Country's Language, mentioned earlier, includes measures aimed at promoting Aranese across all departments of the Government of Catalonia. Among the commitments relating to Aranese are actions in fields as diverse as education, culture, public administration, audiovisual media, universities, toponymy, services for older persons, the child protection system, and children's and youth leisure spaces.

Ensure that education in Aranese is available at all appropriate levels, in accordance with the instrument of ratification.

The teaching of Aranese is fully guaranteed at the levels of early childhood education, primary education, and compulsory secondary education, as well as in upper secondary education (*bachillerato*), in accordance with the regulatory framework in force.

However, limitations remain in the field of vocational education and training. Although the teaching of the specific Aranese subject is guaranteed, the language is not usually used as a medium of instruction in other subjects. As a result, students do not reach the same level of linguistic competence in Aranese as they do in the other co-official languages of Catalonia. There is still considerable room for improvement in this area, and work is underway to identify the most suitable ways to strengthen the presence of Aranese in these studies.

In parallel, several measures have been implemented to protect and promote Aranese at all levels of education:

- Aranese now has a specific place within the tools designed for teachers to adapt pedagogical responses to the linguistic diversity present in the classroom. Training is thus offered within the framework of the Teacher Training Plan, linked to Content and Language Integrated Learning (TILC), the Integrated Language Treatment Program (Avancem), as well as specific training to effectively manage linguistic diversity in educational centres (Measure 82 of *Catalan, the Country's Language*).

- Efforts are made to ensure the position granted to Aranese by law in educational centres, while also guaranteeing its official status in all actions of the Department. The language project is defined considering the sociolinguistic reality of the environment, considering that Aranese is the vehicular language of learning in the Val d' Aran (Measure 83 of *Catalan, the Country's Language*).
- In the university sphere, projects promoting Aranese Occitan are given priority in the Interlingua grant program.
- The Generalitat has promoted the development of a Comprehensive Plan for Aranese Occitan in the Valley of 'Aran and throughout Catalonia, in collaboration with the *Conselh Generau d'Aran* and other relevant institutions. This plan seeks to jointly analyse the regulatory and budgetary changes needed to promote the use of Aranese and guarantee its appropriate status, ensuring its presence and protection both in the Valley of Aran and in the rest of Catalonia.

In addition, new learning materials for Occitan have been produced, and knowledge of the language is being promoted among the general population from various spheres. For example, *Es invisibles*, the second easy-reading book in Aranese, has been published. In 2023, the budget allocated to promoting knowledge and use of Occitan was increased by €12,000, reaching a total of €92,000. This made it possible to fund ten different projects, some of which aimed to provide Occitan training. Aranese courses at the University of Barcelona have also been subsidised, with high levels of participation. Furthermore, for the first time, the Generalitat's office in Madrid offered Aranese Occitan courses (A1 level) as part of its general language-learning program.

Finally, normative works on the Occitan language and Aranese dictionaries have also been purchased for public libraries. In 2023, the initial project (providing selected libraries with sets of reference works) was expanded through the acquisition and creation of thematic sets and reading-club collections, including both fiction and non-fiction works.

Adopt measures to ensure the use of Aranese in socio-sanitary centres.

A coordinated action is still pending that would make it possible to obtain an analysis of the actual linguistic competence of the healthcare and social-care personnel in the territory, and that would serve to plan more effectively specific training measures to ensure that care in Aranese can be offered widely across social and healthcare services.

Nevertheless, it should be noted that the Plan to Guarantee Knowledge and Use of Catalan in the Public Health System of Catalonia 2024–2026, referred to above, also encompasses the Occitan language within its scope of action and incorporates it as part of the general framework for the recognition and promotion of the region's own languages within the healthcare system. In this regard, the Plan provides for the consideration of Aranese within the strategic lines related to linguistic rights, citizen care and the planning of linguistic resources.

Ensure, through appropriate measures, that Aranese speakers can interact in Aranese with local offices of Catalanian administration.

In the document *El català, llengua de país* (Catalan, the Country's Language), several measures were included to promote Aranese within the Administration and in its interactions with citizens:

- Informing the Aranese population through institutional content in Aranese about government action by broadcasting informational capsules during the Cat Ràdio local disconnect in the region. In addition, announcements in Aranese have been incorporated into the 012-information service, including subtitled versions, to ensure that the population has access to institutional information in the language of the Valley of Aran.
- Aranese in the Code of Linguistic Rights: a legal and regulatory framework applicable in Catalonia regarding linguistic uses—covering both Catalan and Aranese—has been established, spanning all relevant sectoral areas. This legal framework facilitates awareness and protection of citizens’ linguistic rights. The code has already been published and, since 11 November 2022, can be consulted on the Portal Jurídic de Catalunya.
- Promotion of Aranese in publications from Generalitat: at its meeting of 7 July 2022, the Editorial Council of the Government of Catalonia agreed to increase the number of departmental publications in Aranese, in line with the objectives of the current Government Plan. In 2022, the number of publications in Aranese rose from 6 to 9, and in 2023 there were a total of 18 publications.
- Use of Aranese in toponymy: the Government of Catalonia is working to ensure that Aranese place names appear across all cartographic and geological media. Key actions include:
 - On-demand updates of Catalan and Aranese place names
 - Dissemination of the Catalan and Aranese nomenclature on the ICGC website
 - Integration of Catalan and Aranese toponymy into all ICGC products
 - Signing of a collaboration agreement between the ICGC and the Institute of Aranese Studies for the collection and updating of minor Aranese toponymy
 - Training course at the Institute of Aranese Studies included in the signed agreement
 - Technical support to the Institute of Aranese Studies – Aranese Academy of the Occitan Language for the compilation of minor Aranese toponymy

Ensure that courts conduct criminal, civil and administrative proceedings in Aranese at a request of a party, and take steps to ensure that this is enforced in practice.

The legislation in force recognises the full co-official status of Aranese, Catalan and Spanish in Aran, and establishes the right of citizens to use any of these languages in judicial proceedings. Consequently, the regulations allow criminal, civil or administrative proceedings to be conducted in Aranese when requested by the interested party.

In practice, it is necessary to strengthen the Aranese language competence of the judicial and administrative staff serving in the area. It is a priority to implement training and organisational measures that ensure the presence of Aranese in the Administration of Justice, thereby guaranteeing compliance with the right to choose the language.

In addition to the aspects explicitly mentioned in the communication, it is also worth noting that during the period in question the *Conselh Consultatiu de l'Aranès* was established. This consultative body, composed of experts in sociolinguistics and language policy, aims to provide guidance on priority areas of work for linguistic planning and the social vitality of Aranese. It is also important to highlight a significant increase in the number of organisations registered in the

Census of Entities for the Promotion of the Aranese Language¹⁰, which brings together several non-profit private entities (trade union and business organisations, professional associations, public law corporations, etc.) that carry out activities to promote the Occitan language within their fields of action.

At the same time, there has been increasing emphasis on promoting Aranese in the technological and audiovisual spheres, as well as on fostering initiatives related to language technologies, which are considered essential to ensuring the presence of Aranese in digital environments and in new communication formats. Along these lines, it is worth mentioning the inclusion of Aranese in the subsidy scheme supporting the incorporation of the language into feature films and series for digital platforms, thereby contributing to the expansion of linguistic offerings in new formats.

Finally, the Araina Project stands out, having begun during this period the recording of Aranese voices with the aim of developing speech technologies adapted to this language. This initiative represents a crucial step towards creating linguistic resources that will improve speech recognition, speech synthesis and other technological applications essential for ensuring the full presence of Aranese in the contemporary digital ecosystem.

CATALAN IN BALEARIC ISLANDS

Guarantee education in Catalan at all appropriate levels, in accordance with the instrument of ratification.

Regarding the actions carried out by the Government of the Balearic Islands in the field of education between 2024 and 2026 to guarantee teaching in Catalan at all appropriate levels, the following measures have been implemented:

- “Catalan Language Facilitators” Program (*Dinamitzadors lingüístics en llengua catalana*): aimed at improving students’ linguistic competence in Catalan. It is directed at primary schools, compulsory secondary education centres, and adult secondary education.
- “Catalan Language Workshops for Newly Arrived Young People” Program (*Tallers de llengua catalana per a joves nouvinguts*) in public and publicly funded private schools: its purpose is to ensure that late-arriving students in compulsory secondary education who have linguistic gaps in Catalan can achieve the objectives of the different subject areas.
- “*Parlem català*” Program, involving exchanges between educational centres in Catalan-speaking territories: its objective is to promote interaction and shared experiences between schools in Catalan-speaking territories, in order to foster the development of students’ linguistic competence in Catalan, awareness of the unity of the language, respect for dialectal diversity, and the expansion of their knowledge of the Catalan linguistic area. It is aimed at students in years 5 and 6 of primary education, compulsory secondary education, adult education, and basic vocational training.
- Implementation of the PALIC Program in secondary schools, with an increase in both material and human resources.

¹⁰ <https://llengua.gencat.cat/ca/occita/cens-dentitats-de-foment-de-la-llengua-occitana/>

- Eduteca: a digital school library of the Balearic Islands, offering many resources in Catalan accessible to all students free of charge.
- EducaRecursos: a website offering physical and digital materials and resources for students in general; particularly noteworthy for newly arrived students are folders containing didactic proposals for learning Catalan, educational games, literary kits, and themed “wise boxes”.
- “*Viu la cultura*”: complementary activities conducted exclusively in Catalan, offered in all publicly funded educational centres.
- “Catalan Workshops for Families” (*Tallers de català per a famílies*): during the 2023–2024 period, these introductory Catalan language courses were launched, designed for newly arrived residents. They are intended for parents of students in public and publicly funded private schools, while also remaining open to any adult wishing to make first contact with the Catalan language. The courses last twenty hours and are entirely free of charge. To facilitate participation, the courses are adapted to families’ availability and delivered to schools. In addition, efforts are made to ensure that schoolteachers can teach the courses, fostering stronger relationships within the school community.
- Courses at the University of the Balearic Islands (UIB): the Government of the Balearic Islands works with the UIB to increase the presence of Catalan at the university. In this regard, funding has been provided for the creation of a new course in the Faculty of Law to promote the use of Catalan among future legal professionals, and the subject on Catalan for legal-administrative purposes has been taught for the first time. Furthermore, in coordination with the Faculty of Nursing and Physiotherapy and the Faculty of Medicine, an introductory Catalan course for the healthcare field has been offered, including vocabulary, exercises, and examples relating to the daily work of healthcare professionals. Many students now come from non-Catalan-speaking regions of Spain or even from abroad. This course enrolled 27 students.

Take measures to guarantee the use of Catalan in social and healthcare centres.
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1. Requirement and merit of Catalan proficiency for healthcare personnel

From 2022 until 29 August 2023, Catalan proficiency was required of healthcare personnel to work in the public health system of the Balearic Islands. Since 30 August 2023 following the change in the regional government), it is no longer a requirement, but it continues to be assessed as a merit in all recruitment processes and in job pools. Thus, Decree-Law 5/2023 of 28 August amended the Public Service Act to exempt healthcare personnel of the Health Service (*Servei de Salut*) from the Catalan language requirement for access, transforming it into a merit to be considered in selection procedures. This reform was motivated by the need to facilitate hiring and address staffing shortages.

Furthermore, within the framework of the stabilisation process for healthcare personnel in the Health Service, 2,283 positions in medicine and nursing were offered, 2,035 of which required Catalan, meaning that for almost 90% of the positions a proof of Catalan proficiency was mandatory. However, 248 of the announced positions were exempted from the language requirement because they corresponded to 11 medical specialities considered difficult to fill.

Initially, the regulations stated that failure to obtain the required Catalan level within two years would result in removal from positions that carried the requirement, even if the individual had

secured their post through stabilisation. The regulations have now been amended so that, if stabilised healthcare personnel in positions requiring Catalan fail to obtain the required level within four years, they will be barred from participating in ordinary or extraordinary internal promotion or provision procedures until they achieve the required level. Therefore, these individuals will no longer lose the post obtained through stabilisation, and they have been granted an additional two years to meet the language requirement.

Finally, since January 2026, a single scoring scale for merits relating to knowledge of Catalan has been in place, applicable to all competitive selection, placement and mobility procedures for statutory staff of the Balearic Islands Health Service. It was approved by the Agreement of the Council of Government of 16 January 2026, amending the Agreement of the Health Sectoral Committee of 4 December 2023 establishing a single scoring scale for merits relating to knowledge of Catalan applicable to all competitive selection, placement and mobility procedures for statutory staff of the Balearic Islands Health Service (Official Gazette of the Balearic Islands – BOIB No. 10, of 20 January 2026). The scoring scale applies to all procedures announced as from 24 July 2025.

Catalan level	A2	B1	B2	C1	C2	LA
Heath staff						
Professional level A1	0,5	1	2	3	4	1
Professional level A2 + C1	0,5	1	2	3	4	1
Professional level C2	0,5	1	2	3	4	1
Management staff						
Professional level A1, A2 y C1	No score	No score	Requirement	3	4	1
Professional level C2	No score	Requirement	2	3	4	1
Professional group	Requirement	1	2	3	4	1

2. Requirement and merit of Catalan proficiency for non-healthcare personnel

Between 2022 and 2024, non-healthcare personnel working in non-healthcare centres have been required to hold level B1 or B2, depending on their job category.

Since the approval of the Agreement of the Council of Government of 2026, the single scoring scale referred to in the preceding point has been established. One significant change introduced by this scale is the requirement of level A2 (instead of B1, as previously) for non-healthcare staff belonging to professional groupings.

In addition, for non-healthcare staff who can demonstrate levels of knowledge of Catalan higher than those required, such levels are always assessed as a merit, in accordance with the table above.

3. Training offer

a) Balearic Institute of Studies (IEB)

Since 2022, the Health Service, in collaboration with the IEB, has offered courses for healthcare personnel delivered directly to hospitals. Beginner level courses (A1 and A2) were offered between 2022-2024. Since October 2025, B1 courses are offered too.

In addition, since 2023 beginner courses have their own teaching material: *Salut! Curs inicial per a personal sanitari*, a manual tailored to the training needs of healthcare staff, with vocabulary and phraseology specific to their professional context. For level B1, the book *Salut! Curs de català elemental B1 per a personal sanitari* was also published in 2025, so that the initial B1-level courses already have tailored teaching materials available.

Each hospital has a course group: Can Misses, Manacor, Son Llàtzer, Son Espases (which offers two courses), Inca and Maó.

It is planned to continue these courses throughout 2026 and 2027 and to offer level B2 from October 2026 onwards, in an online format that will make it possible to accommodate a larger number of participants.

b) Balearic School of Public Administration (EBAP)

The EBAP does not offer courses exclusively for healthcare personnel. However, according to data from this public entity, almost 90% of students enrolled in the B2 course are from this professional group. The B2 course is fully online, prepares candidates for the EBAP certification exam, and requires minimum participation and completion of assignments to qualify for the examination.

Conclusion

In the last few years, the Balearic Islands Health Service implemented a set of significant measures to comply with the recommendations of the ECRML concerning the promotion of Catalan in the social and healthcare sector. During this period, despite the regulatory and case-law changes affecting the linguistic requirement, Catalan has continued to be assessed as a merit in selection procedures, a fixed scoring scale has been established for its requirement and its assessment as a merit in any selection procedure of the Health Service, and a specific training offer for healthcare staff has been consolidated.

The consolidation of initial-level courses, together with the new offer of B1-level courses in collaboration with the Institute of Balearic Studies, the development of in-house teaching materials and the planned expansion of the training offer to higher levels reflect the intention to facilitate the learning of Catalan adapted to professional needs. Likewise, the measures adopted in the processes for the stabilization of healthcare staff have resulted in a significant number of healthcare professionals currently having some level of knowledge of Catalan.

Take measures to ensure that the legislation guaranteeing that criminal, civil and administrative proceedings can be conducted in Catalan in the courts at the request of a party is complied with in practice.

The Balearic Islands is the only autonomous community among those that recognize their own official language that does not have devolved powers in the field of justice. Therefore, this recommendation is addressed only partially with the information provided in Part I.1.

Notwithstanding the above, several measures undertaken by the Government of the Balearic Islands to promote the use of the Catalan language in the judicial sphere are detailed below, aimed at strengthening professional capacities and the tools available.

The Balearic School of Public Administration (EBAP) provides Catalan language courses at various levels and conducts examinations to assess Catalan proficiency. Courses in administrative Catalan are also offered, as well as a course in Catalan legal language. The Catalan legal language course was aimed at personnel of the Administration of Justice. This training activity was organised in collaboration with the High Court of Justice of the Balearic Islands and was intended for different professional profiles, including judges, magistrates, prosecutors, court clerks and other judicial office staff. The course was delivered online from 5 to 28 February 2024 and had a total duration of twenty hours.

Likewise, the Balearic Institute of Studies (IEB) organised the Continuing Education Certificate in Language Legislation and Linguistic Rights, aimed at analysing the legal and jurisprudential framework of the Catalan language in Spain and linguistic rights, with special emphasis on the situation in the Balearic Islands. This training, which reached its fifth edition, was delivered in person in Mallorca and virtually for enrolled participants from Menorca, Ibiza and Formentera, during October 2024, with a duration of twenty hours.

As part of the campaign “Justice, also in Catalan”, on 21 October 2024 the working group agreed to send a letter to the Secretary of State for Justice outlining the main demands of the involved institutions. These requests included technological improvements to IT applications to allow documents to be produced in bilingual format (Catalan and Spanish), enabling the selection of the language of proceedings and notifications, and obtaining indicators on linguistic use and its evolution. A subsequent meeting was held with the Director-General for the Public Justice Service, in which it was agreed that the Ministry would identify the five most frequently used documents so that the IEB could develop a pilot translation project. Once integrated into the Ministry’s software, these documents would be able to be issued in bilingual format by the courts.

Meetings have also been held with the Delegation of the Spanish Government in the Balearic Islands to provide training and language awareness materials to the additional summer-season officers of the National Police and the Civil Guard. As a result, informational material was prepared to welcome new National Police officers to the Balearic Islands, which was presented by the Chief Commissioner at the induction event.

Additionally, the IEB awarded a nominative grant to the Faculty of Law of the University of the Balearic Islands to promote the Catalan language among future legal professionals. Planned actions included the creation of a course on Catalan legal-administrative language, the establishment of a prize for the best undergraduate thesis on language legislation and linguistic rights, the launch of the Interdisciplinary Laboratory on Rights and Freedoms of the Balearic Islands, a program of simulated trials in Catalan, a seminar on Literature and Law in Catalan, the production of a legal podcast in Catalan and the organisation of a roundtable on linguistic rights.

The IEB offers a free linguistic advisory service in the legal field for Justice personnel, as well as for professionals from various professional associations and legal practitioners. The ICAIB (Balearic Bar Association) offers its members a free text-correction service in Catalan and translation from Spanish into Catalan.

Finally, mention should be made of support for the Compendium.cat project (a portal of resources on Catalan legal language). This initiative, led by the Catalan Bar Council (*Consell de l'Advocacia Catalana*), has been joined by various entities in the linguistic field. The Directorate-General for Language Policy awarded a grant of 24,000 euros for 2022–2023, an increase over previous years. In 2023, the portal incorporated 25 forms specific to Balearic civil

law. In 2023, the Balearic Government, through the IEB, committed funding of 24,000 euros, increasing this to 36,000 euros for the 2024–2026 period, with the aim of promoting the use of Catalan within the legal sphere of the Balearic Islands.

GALICIAN IN GALICIA

First, it should be noted that on 26 December 2024, the *Xunta de Galicia*¹¹ launched a process—still ongoing at the time of drafting this report—aimed at renewing the General Plan for the Normalisation of the Galician Language (PGNLG). This Plan, in force since 2004, has served as the true roadmap guiding the strategic and priority actions through which the promotion of the Galician language has been carried out over the past 20 years, within a framework of cooperation between the regional government, other public and private institutions, and society as a whole.

Alongside the changes to the Galician Language Normalisation Plan, more than 100 immediate action measures have been put into motion, with the aim of ensuring that the Galician language becomes even more present in all areas of social life.

Furthermore, it should be stated that, within the process of renewal of the PGNLG, a specific committee for the field of education has been established as part of the above-mentioned review process of the 2004 General Plan for the Normalisation of the Galician Language. This committee has defined, as one of the sector’s objectives:

- To design a renewed roadmap, consistent with the ecolinguistics principles set out in the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages, for education in Galicia.
- To ensure an effective presence of the Galician language that consolidates it as the reference communicative code in formal and non-formal education (complementary services, extracurricular and leisure activities, etc.).

Eliminate the restrictions that prevent Galician from being used as a vehicular language in science subjects

The educational legislation regarding the presence of the Galician language in teaching does not differ from that of the period covered by the 6th Report. Thus, the teaching of the Galician language continues to be governed fundamentally by the provisions of Decree 79/2010 of 20 May on multilingualism in non-university education in Galicia.

In accordance with the provisions of this reference regulatory framework, a bilingual education model is implemented within the Galician education system, specifically the model academically referred to as the “language conjunction model”. Two of its main features are the absence of any separation of students on linguistic grounds and the distribution of teaching between the Galician and Spanish languages through an equitable percentage-based curricular allocation of subjects (in which a third foreign language may also participate). The objective pursued is to achieve the linguistic competences established for each cycle and stage equally in both Galician and Spanish.

¹¹ Galicia’s Executive branch.

Regarding the specific field of science, Decree 79/2010 establishes that Mathematics must be taught in Spanish, and Natural Sciences and Social Sciences must be taught in Galician. For the remaining non-linguistic subjects, the goal is to ensure a balance in teaching hours between Galician and Spanish.

In compulsory secondary education, the subjects that must be taught in Galician are: Social Sciences, Geography and History; Natural Sciences; and Biology and Geology. Mathematics, Technology, and Physics and Chemistry must be taught in Spanish. However, with the implementation of the LOMLOE (educational Law in force), an adaptive curricular modification was introduced in the 2022/2023 academic year. For the remaining subjects, a balanced distribution between the two languages is established. This objective is largely being met, according to available data.

In upper secondary education (*bachillerato*), each educational centre must specify in its language project—another tool included in Decree 79/2010—which subjects will be taught in Galician and in Spanish, ensuring a percentage-based balance in instruction between both languages.

Vocational training is also governed by Decree 79/2010, with the amendments introduced by the High Court of Justice of Galicia. Thus, a balanced distribution of teaching hours in the co-official languages is also required to ensure that students achieve linguistic competence in both. This balance must be reflected in the centre's language project, which is submitted to the Educational Inspectorate for supervision. Furthermore, every module in technical education must ensure that students learn the specific terminology in both official languages.

It is worth highlighting that the calls for grants to publishers for producing curricular teaching resources in Galician for non-university levels have prioritised the publication of didactic material in Galician.

Finally, one of the measures implemented under the PGNLG in the field of education is the celebration of the Month of Science in Galician. For the past eight years, teachers in Galicia have celebrated *O Mes da Ciencia en Galego* every November. The aim of this initiative is to demonstrate that Galician is useful and just as valid as any other language for research, teaching and scientific dissemination. Galician language promotion teams work with students on activities focusing on scientific figures and their work, or aimed at showing the value of science and of the Galician language for scientific creation and dissemination.

Adopt measures to ensure the use of Galician in social and healthcare centres

The provisional text of the new PGNLG sets out objectives to strengthen the use of Galician in the social and healthcare sector, such as making it the habitual working language in primary care centres, continuous care points, and hospitals; ensuring a systematic offer in Galician for both in-person and telephone healthcare services; guaranteeing users' linguistic rights; fostering awareness that Galician is fully valid for healthcare provision; normalising its use in the internal management of the Galician Health Service, including documentation and communications; and promoting the drafting and use of informed consent forms in Galician.

The measures being implemented because of the PGNLG revision process also apply to the social and healthcare sphere. Thus, in 2024, the Ministers for Culture, Language and Youth, and for

Health approved a package of measures to encourage the use of the Galician language in the social and healthcare sector, among which the following stand out:

- Galician language courses included by the Galician Health Service (*Servizo Galego de Saúde*) in its training plan to improve care for Galician-speaking patients. The regional administration is offering self-study courses to reinforce general language knowledge and vocabulary related to healthcare. This initiative is aimed particularly at healthcare staff from outside Galicia, especially those who do not yet hold an official language proficiency certificate, the possession of which will grant one point in their professional career evaluation.
- Screening of the “Show the language you carry inside” campaign and other campaigns on monitors in all healthcare centres, with the aim of increasing visibility—within the social and healthcare sector—of the use of Galician by both professionals and users. The campaign is based on the central idea that language is an important factor in providing quality healthcare, as it allows healthcare professionals to connect with patients in a closer and more human way.
- Review of social and healthcare documentation to ensure the availability of materials in Galician. All documentation accessible to users, as well as temporary signage prepared by centre staff, will be reviewed to ensure that their content appears in Galician. This is complemented by the distribution of directives and circulars reminding all staff that Galician is the preferred language in service assistance and use. This measure also includes ensuring the presence of Galician in all digital content displayed in healthcare centres, including content of external origin.
- Increased cooperation between the Xunta de Galicia and institutions or organisations in the sector, such as the *Irmandade da Sanidade Galega* and the Royal Academy of Medicine of Galicia, with which agreements and cooperation protocols on the promotion of the Galician language have been signed.

Take measures to ensure the effective implementation of the legislation that guarantees that criminal, civil, and administrative proceedings may be conducted in Galician at the request of a party.

The Xunta de Galicia, within the scope of its competence regarding the provision of staff, material, and financial resources required for the operation of the Administration of Justice throughout its territory, is responsible for the initial and ongoing training of the civil servants working for the Administration of Justice. In the case of Galicia, the responsibility for training public employees lies with the Escola Galega de Administración Pública (EGAP), a public body in charge of training public employees, attached to the Finance and Public Administration Department of the Xunta de Galicia. As a result of the collaboration between the SXL and EGAP, Galician legal language courses were offered during the 2022–2024 period.

Training

The following training courses were provided:

- Galician legal language courses, delivered under the Agreement signed between EGAP and SXL (2022–2025), with calls both for Galicia and for areas outside Galicia, and offered at intermediate and advanced levels.

- Courses delivered under agreements with the *Colegio de la Abogacía* of Santiago de Compostela, aimed at linguistic normalization activities (intermediate level).
- Galician legal language courses (intermediate level) delivered under agreements with the General Council of the Judiciary (Consejo General del Poder Judicial, CGPJ), aimed at students of the Escuela Judicial of the CGPJ.

	Training						
	Legal Language courses				Colegio de la Abogacía (Bar association)	Judiciary School in CGPJ	Total courses /students
	Inside Galicia		Outside Galicia		Intermediate	Intermediate	
	Intermediate	Advanced	Intermediate	Advanced			
2022	2	1	1	1	1	1	7 / 175
2023	2	1	1	1	1	0	6 / 150
2024	2	1	1	1	1	1	7 / 175
2025	3	2	2	1	1	0	9/225
2026	4	3	1	1	1	1	11/275
							40/ 1000

Linguistic Support and Translation

To ensure the use of galician, with the aim of making it the language of all proceedings—both oral and written— within the scope of the Administration of Justice, it is key to translate the various decisions and documents issued by the judicial bodies. This service is provided by the linguistic teams located at the seat of the High Court of Justice of Galicia (in A Coruña), as well as at the provincial courts of Pontevedra, Lugo, and Ourense. There are also additional support teams in the dean’s offices of the courts of Santiago de Compostela and Vigo, and a coordination department for the linguistic teams within the Dirección General de Justicia.

Data on the use of Galician in the Justice sector

According to data obtained from the Judiciary Archive Center¹² (CENDOJ), in the year 2025 (from which an approximate extrapolation may be made for the three preceding years), a total of 1,123 decisions were issued in Galician (4.85% out of a total of 23138), broken down as follows: type of judicial decision, jurisdiction and judicial body:

¹² The CENDOJ is an online archive which comprises all judiciary decisions issued.

Type of Resolution	Number
Autos (<i>Orders</i>)	308
Judgments (<i>Sentencias</i>)	815

Jurisdiction	Number
Civil	56
Criminal	402
Administrative	374
Social / Labour	291

Judicial Body	Number
High Court of Justice of Galicia. Civil and Criminal Court	1
High Court of Justice of Galicia. Administrative Court	373
High Court of Justice of Galicia. Social Court	246
Provincial Courts	415
First Instance Courts	41
Administrative Courts	1
Civil Courts	1
Social Courts	45

VALENCIAN IN THE COMMUNITY OF VALENCIA

Prior to presenting the information relating to the recommendations for immediate action, it should be clarified that the official language and its correct designation, in accordance with the Statute of Autonomy of the Valencian Community, is “Valencian”. Therefore, it must be identified by this denomination for all relevant purposes.

Ensure the provision of education in Valencian at all appropriate levels throughout the Valencian Community, in accordance with the instrument of ratification

It is considered that this assessment is based on the premise that education at the stages must be available exclusively and solely in Valencian as the language of instruction at the preschool,

primary, secondary and vocational education levels. However, the educational legislation—and the interpretation given by both the Constitutional Court and the Supreme Court— does not provide for such a possibility, as it establishes a system of linguistic conjunction in which the official languages of the autonomous communities act both as languages of instruction and as vehicular languages.

State legislation has been interpreted by the Constitutional Court to mean that both official languages, Valencian and Spanish, must serve as languages of instruction and vehicular languages, thereby establishing a system of linguistic conjunction. This doctrine has been further developed by the case law of the Supreme Court, which has established a prohibition on excluding any of the official languages as languages of instruction. Likewise, this case law has determined that all official languages must be present in a reasonable proportion, set at a minimum reference of 25% of the actual teaching hours.

Between 2022 and mid-2024, the presence of Valencian in the education system of the Valencian Community was regulated by Law 4/2018 of 21 February on the regulation and promotion of multilingualism in the Valencian education system. The legislation in the Valencian Community ensured that the minimum time allocated to curricular content in each of the official languages, throughout compulsory schooling, amounts to 25% of the actual teaching hours. The law required that the subject corresponding to the learning of each of the official languages be taught, and that, in addition, at least one other non-linguistic curricular subject, area, or module be delivered in each of those languages.

This framework applied to language instruction across the different educational levels established by the Law: early childhood education, primary education, compulsory secondary education, the baccalaureate, and vocational training cycles. Furthermore, in special education, it was established that students in specialised centres should be instructed in the official language they were most proficient in, while ensuring exposure to the other official language and to foreign languages, according to their needs and abilities.

However, the provisions of Law 4/2018 of 21 February, regulating and promoting multilingualism in the Valencian education system, have ceased to have effect as of 28 June 2024. The new regional government has promoted Law 1/2024 of 27 June, regulating educational freedom, which repeals Law 4/2018.

Analysis of data from the linguistic projects authorized at the beginning of the 2022–2023 academic year (in force until 31 august 2025):

The linguistic projects of each school constituted the instruments through which the above-mentioned provisions are implemented, as they established the linguistic conjunction system applicable in each publicly funded educational centre. Their analysis therefore makes it possible to identify the status of Valencian-language instruction within the education system, during the period in which that legislation was in force.

All non-university publicly funded schools in the Valencian Community (public and publicly subsidised private schools) were required to draw up a linguistic project for the centre, which remained valid for four years. To prevent segregation among pupils, the linguistic project had to apply the same distribution of curricular time in each vehicular language for all students within the same grade level.

The new Law 1/2024 of 27 June, which regulates educational freedom, ends the model of the school-based linguistic project as the instrument through which each educational institution structured and specified the implementation of the Plurilingual and Intercultural Education Programme.

Actions were focused on reviewing the linguistic projects of centres providing Early Childhood Education and Primary Education, following the review of the projects first implemented in the 2018–2019 academic year, which had reached the end of their four-year validity.

A total of 1,369 linguistic projects were authorised in the corresponding public and publicly subsidised private centres for implementation at the start of the 2022–2023 academic year. These projects remained in force until the end of the 2024–2025 academic year, pursuant to Final Provision Two, paragraph 1, of Law 1/2024 of 27 June of the Generalitat, which established the implementation of Title I thereof in the 2025–2026 academic year.

- Of these 1,369 centres, 95% (1,302) offered both educational stages, while only a minority offered exclusively Early Childhood Education or Primary Education, approximately 2.5% each.
- As regards ownership, of the 1,369 centres, 1,062 were publicly owned and 307 privately owned. This distinction is significant, given that in privately owned centres the preparation and approval of the linguistic project correspond to the school's owner, not to the School Council. Its preparation therefore falls outside the scope of the educational administration.
- Based on the data from the authorised linguistic projects (LPCs), it can be observed that 724 centres offering Early Childhood Education (54%) delivered more than 60% of teaching time in Valencian. It should be noted that, given the minimum requirement of 25% of teaching time in Spanish and 10% in English at this stage, these centres implemented the maximum level of Valencian-language instruction permitted by the applicable regulations. Moreover, 221 of the 724 centres had authorised experimental programs, which allowed them to implement Valencian-immersion methodologies, eliminating the presence of Spanish until entry into Primary Education.
- As for the 1,332 centres offering Primary Education, a total of 436 (32.7%) delivered more than 55% of teaching time in Valencian. As noted above, given that Primary Education must include a minimum presence of 25% of teaching time in Spanish and between 15% and 25% in English, these centres also implemented the maximum level of Valencian-language instruction provided for under current regulations.
- If we analyse the number of centres delivering at least 50% of teaching time in Valencian, the number rises to 642 (48.2%).

Analysis of data on the base language by school at the beginning of the 2025–2026 academic year

Final Provision Two, paragraph 1, of Law 1/2024 of 27 June of the Generalitat establishes the implementation of Title I thereof in the 2025–2026 academic year. Given that such implementation is based on the assignment of students to a specific base language, Valencian or Spanish, a prior consultation procedure was put in place pursuant to Transitional Provision Two of Law 1/2024 itself.

As a result of this consultation process, the following data were obtained, which are representative of the sociolinguistic situation in the Valencian Community:

The outcome of the consultation at the level of the Valencian Community and by provinces was as follows:

	Valencian	Castilian	%Valencian	%Castilian
Alacant	43269	83569	34,11%	65,89%
Castelló	29724	12435	70,50%	29,50%
València	98233	71613	57,84%	42,16%
Total	171226	167617	50,53%	49,47%

Following the consultation, educational planning was carried out based on families' demand. As a result, 99.8% of students in the Valencian Community are enrolled in the 2025–2026 academic year in their chosen base language, either through the aforementioned consultation procedure or through the student admission process.

Valencian Government notes that, in areas of Spanish-language predominance, during the application of Law 4/2018 students were not able to study under a programme with a majority presence of Valencian, since Law 4/2018 required a single linguistic project per school and did not allow for the existence of multiple programmes within the same school. In practice, this meant that all schools in these areas had a greater presence of Spanish than Valencian in teaching. However, since the beginning of the 2025–2026 academic year, with the application of Law 1/2024, the option has been enabled for students to study with a greater presence of Valencian than Spanish by requesting Valencian as the base language pursuant to Article 8 of Law 1/2024.

Regarding Law 1/2024, various stakeholders, including trade unions, educational platforms, organizations, and certain academic sectors, considered its approval a setback for education and language. Currently, this law is the subject of a constitutional challenge brought by fifty members of parliament from different political groups in the Congress of Deputies. This challenge has been admitted for processing and is pending resolution. Furthermore, it is noted that, to date, there has only been one judicial ruling, by the High Court of Justice of the Valencian Community, which denied the suspension of the consultation with parents regarding the choice of the primary language of instruction, arguing that a ruling from the Constitutional Court on the constitutionality of the aforementioned law would be necessary.

Accordingly, in the 2025–2026 academic year, 72 teaching units with Valencian as the base language have been established in municipalities with Spanish-language predominance, with the following breakdown by educational stage and province:

	Pre-primary	Primary	Secondary	Total
Alacant	0	2	1	3
Castelló	4	7	4	15
València	10	25	19	54
Total	14	34	24	72

All students enrolled in the units have acquired reading and writing skills in Valencian, a language which accounted for 65% of instructional time in the second cycle of pre-primary education, and between 50% and 60% of instructional time in the first and second years of primary education. In the remaining years of primary education and compulsory secondary education, the presence

of Valencian in these units has been around 50%, while always being the curricular language with the greatest presence.

Regarding municipalities with Valencian-language predominance, following the consultation process, students were assigned to each base language. Likewise, the same choice was also allowed within the student admission procedure for the 2025–2026 academic year. As a result, several groups by base language has been configured, with the following breakdown by educational stage, province and base language:

	PRE- PRIMARY	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	Total
ALICANTE	1722	3162	1181	6065
CASTILIAN FIRST LANGUAGE	1053	2003	787	3843
VALENCIAN FIRST LANGUAGE	669	1159	394	2222
CASTELLÓN	693	1214	487	2394
CASTILIAN FIRST LANGUAGE	173	355	233	761
VALENCIAN FIRST LANGUAGE	520	859	254	1633
VALENCIA	2571	4777	2073	9421
CASTILIAN FIRST LANGUAGE	1003	1987	1090	4080
VALENCIAN FIRST LANGUAGE	1568	2790	983	5341
Total	4986	9153	3741	17880

In units with Valencian as the base language, all students have acquired reading and writing skills in Valencian, with this language accounting for 65% of instructional time in the second cycle of pre-primary education, and between 50% and 60% of instructional time in the first and second years of primary education. In the remaining years of primary education and compulsory secondary education, the presence of Valencian in such units with Valencian as the base language has been around 50%, while always being the curricular language with the greatest presence.

On the other hand, in units with Spanish as the base language, a minimum and proportionate presence of Valencian has been ensured to guarantee the acquisition of competences in this language, with a minimum of 25% of instructional time being guaranteed in the second cycle of pre-primary education and in the first two years of primary education. In the remaining years of primary education and compulsory secondary education, the presence of Valencian is always above 25% of instructional time, and there may not be a difference of more than 20% of instructional time in relation to the percentage of presence of Spanish, to ensure a balanced presence of both official languages.

Adopt measures to ensure the use of Valencian in social and healthcare centres

In social and healthcare centres managed by the Departments with competences in health and social services of the Valencian Community, Valencian-language training courses were organised between 2022 and 2024. These were offered both in an on-site format at workplaces with sufficient staff to hold in-person courses, and in an online format to guarantee access to training for staff assigned to care centres with limited personnel. The number of courses organised during this interim evaluation period was as follows:

- Online courses: 36 courses with a total of 2,624 enrolments.

- On-site courses: 46 courses with a total of 1,448 enrolments.

As a rule, social and healthcare centres communicate with service users in the language in which those users express themselves, ensuring respectful care adapted to each person's linguistic preferences. All centres guarantee users' right to be assisted in Valencian, both orally and in writing.

In residential centres for dependent older persons, formal documentation, mass email communications, and the website are available in both Spanish and Valencian. Furthermore, the use of Valencian is promoted in centre activities, such as cultural events, songs, theatre, and readings.

The tender procedures for the management contracts of social and healthcare centres include provisions aimed at eliminating discrimination on the grounds of language.

The technical specifications of the contracts currently being put out to tender have included the following new clause: "The successful tenderer shall ensure that all instructions, information leaflets and documentation (in particular operating rules, therapeutic contracts, consents, etc.) used in the care provided to children and adolescents and their families are available in Valencian and Spanish, without prejudice to citizens' right to choose their language."

The right of citizens to use and express themselves in Valencian is fully normalised in interactions within the centres and services of the Valencian Public Social Services System. Under current regulations of the Valencian Community (Article 10.1.r of Act 3/2019, of 18 February, on inclusive social services of the Valencian Community), all users of social services are entitled to be assisted, according to their own preference, in either of the two official languages of the Valencian Community, with full respect for their linguistic rights. On 14 November 2025, the authority competent in matters of health issued an instruction addressed to the management bodies of the health departments concerning the use of Valencian in patient care services and in any other area involving interaction with healthcare users, with the aim of guaranteeing patients' right to communicate in their language of preference.

Pursuant to the applicable legislation, in social care centres for persons with disabilities and severe mental health conditions, both service users and professionals have the right to use Valencian ("*parlem valencià*"), and its normal use is ensured by the management of the centres and, where necessary, through the system of complaints and claims.

It is reported that no language-related complaints were filed in these centres in the past year. Consequently, both Valencian and Spanish are used interchangeably in interventions, procedures, the submission of documents, and the receipt of any oral or written communications issued during activities carried out in these centres and services.

About the centres of the Commissioner for Combating Violence against Women, whether managed directly, through collaborative arrangements, or via administrative contracts, the right of service users to use and receive assistance in Valencian is guaranteed. This obligation is expressly set out in the calls for collaborative arrangements and in the contract specifications.

Ensure, through appropriate measures, that Valencian speakers are able to interact in Valencian with local offices of the State Administration

During this period, the Generalitat Valenciana has issued calls for grants aimed at local authorities (municipalities, associations of municipalities and minor local entities). The grants are awarded through a competitive procedure and are divided into four categories. The first category is intended for Valencian-language promotion campaigns initiated and organised by local authorities. The second category is aimed at Valencian-language training activities organised by those authorities. The third category promotes the use of Valencian in the signage of premises and external signposting. The fourth category subsidises the activities of local authorities that have Valencian-language promotion services staffed by dedicated personnel.

Since 2024, grants amounting to a total of EUR 1,698,605.05 have been awarded to these entities, funding Valencian-language promotion services and actions carried out by local authorities. In 2025, these grants have once again been called, with a total allocation of EUR 1,700,000 for local authorities.

Take measures to ensure the effective implementation of the legislation that guarantees that criminal, civil, and administrative proceedings may be conducted in Valencian at the request of a party.

1. The Specifications governing the Contract for interpretation and translation services for the Administration of Justice and other entities in the Valencian Community, which entered into force in January 2024 and whose purpose is the provision of oral interpretation and transcription services and written translation in any language, as well as the adaptation of decisions of judicial bodies into “easy-to-read” format, within the framework of judicial and prosecutorial proceedings requested by judicial bodies, public prosecutor’s offices, Bar Associations and Associations of Court Representatives, Offices for Assistance to Victims of Crime, as well as Social Assistance Units and Information Points located in the Valencian Community, expressly provide in section 1.2 (Languages included) as follows:

Services may be requested in any of the following language combinations:

- From a foreign language into an official language of the Valencian Community, and vice versa.
- From one foreign language into another foreign language.
- From one official language of the Valencian Community into the other.

Likewise, section 1.2.1 (Languages of regular demand) states that the following are considered languages of regular demand for services and, consequently, that the successful tenderer must ensure their provision without exception: the official languages of the Valencian Community, namely Spanish and Valencian.

In this way, the provision of interpretation and translation services into Valencian is guaranteed in all types of judicial proceedings (criminal, civil, commercial, labour and contentious-administrative jurisdictions), in the free legal aid service of the Bar Associations and Associations of Court Representatives of the Valencian Community, for members of Jury Courts, in Offices for Assistance to Victims of Crime, as well as in Complaint Offices and Offices for Assistance to Victims of Gender-Based Violence.

2. The new procedural management system Just@, a technological tool for the administration of judicial files and proceedings whose deployment in the courts and public prosecutors’ offices of the Valencian Community began in March 2023 and will be completed on 1 November 2025, ensures that the management, registration, and processing of judicial proceedings can be

carried out in either of the two official languages of the Valencian Community (Spanish and Valencian).

3. The Electronic Judicial Office of the Valencian Community enables citizens and legal professionals to exercise their right of access to information, services, and electronic procedures of the Administration of Justice. In particular, and with respect to the recommendation issued by the Committee of Experts, it allows the following actions to be carried out indistinctly in both official languages:

- Electronic filing of payment order proceedings (*procedimientos monitorios*) in the civil and labour jurisdictions (including the payment order for Owners' Associations under the Condominium Act), both initiating documents and subsequent procedural filings.
- Electronic filing, by citizens, of initiating documents for the Oral Trial, conciliation proceedings, and enforcement of judicial titles.

IV.- RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMMEDIATE ACTION REGARDING MINORITY NON-OFFICIAL LANGUAGES

With respect to this section of the Report, information provided by regional authorities (various departments of government of the executives of the autonomous communities) has been used, in particular:

- Asturias, concerning Asturian and Galician-Asturian;
- Castile and Leon, concerning Leonese;
- City of Ceuta, concerning Dariya;
- City of Melilla, concerning Tamazight;
- Galicia, concerning Galician in Castile and Leon;
- Valencian Community, concerning Valencian in Murcia;
- Aragon, concerning Aragonese and Catalan in Aragón.

The remaining information included in this section has been prepared by the Office of Official Languages, based on publicly accessible and generally available data and reports, in order to comply with all the recommendations, notwithstanding the lack of information provided by the other autonomous communities.

ASTURIAN/BABLE AND GALICIAN-ASTURIAN/EONAVIAN IN ASTURIAS

Take steps to recognize Asturian as an official language in the Statute of Autonomy of the Principality of Asturias.

As a preliminary consideration, it should be noted that, according to Article 3.2 of the Spanish Constitution, the Statutes of Autonomy of the Autonomous Communities are the legal instruments that must declare the official status of the languages within their territorial scope.

The amendment of a Statute of Autonomy is a complex process requiring a proposal (from the Autonomous Government, the Regional Assembly, or the municipalities), approval by a qualified majority (normally two-thirds) in the Regional Assembly, and final ratification by Cortes Generales (National Parliament) through an Organic Act, following the procedure laid down in the Statute itself and in the Spanish Constitution (Art. 147.3). A referendum may also be required if so provided. This makes clear that any amendment to a Statute of Autonomy requires a broad consensus and a complex legislative procedure.

During the 11th legislature of the Principality of Asturias (2019–2023), the Autonomous Government proposed an amendment to the Statute of Autonomy which, among other matters,

included the declaration of the official status of Asturian and Eonavian (Galician-Asturian). However, the necessary parliamentary support was not obtained.

In the current legislature, the 12th, which began in 2023 and will conclude in 2027, the enhancement of the legal status of Asturias' own languages was once again pursued through an amendment to the Statute of Autonomy. On 30 September 2024, seventeen members of the *Xunta Xeneral del Principáu d'Asturies* (Parliament in Asturias) submitted a proposal to amend the Statute of Autonomy to declare Asturian and Eonavian as official languages. The Council of Government and the Legislative Assembly both supported admitting the proposal for consideration, allowing the parliamentary procedure to proceed. In early April 2025, the Committee on the Presidency, Demographic Challenge, Equality and Tourism held hearings with representatives appointed by the parliamentary groups to argue for or against the proposal. On 3 April, several experts presented their views, and on 4 April, the Asturian Government appeared to defend the amendment.

The proposed amendment to the Statute for the declaration of the official status of Asturian and Eonavian was ultimately drafted as follows:

Article 4

- 1. Asturian, as the own language of the Principality of Asturias, shall be, together with Spanish, an official language in the Principality of Asturias. Eonavian shall be granted the same recognition as an own and official language within its territorial sphere, as well as in the relations between citizens and the institutions and public sector of the Autonomous Community throughout the remaining territory of the Principality of Asturias.*
- 2. The public authorities of the Principality of Asturias, considering the sociolinguistic reality of Asturian and Eonavian, shall guarantee the right to know and to use both languages.*
- 3. A law of the Principality of Asturias shall establish the terms and areas of official use of the own languages of the Principality of Asturias.*
- 4. No person may be discriminated against in the Principality of Asturias on the grounds of the language they freely choose to use in communication.*

This amendment would have fulfilled the immediate action recommendations regarding the status of the languages of Asturias.

However, on 12 June 2025, the Plenary Session of the *Xunta Xeneral del Principáu d'Asturies* debated the proposal for amendment, obtaining 22 votes in favour (*PSOE, Convocatoria por Asturias IU–Más País–IAS*, and the Mixed Group) and 21 votes against (*PP, Vox, Foro Asturias*). The proposal was therefore rejected, as it did not obtain the three-fifths majority required under Article 56.2 of the Statute of Autonomy of the Principality of Asturias.

In conclusion, the official status of Asturian and Eonavian remains at the centre of political debate in Asturias, with legislative initiatives underway but lacking sufficient consensus, and with strong polarisation between those who consider it a fundamental right and those who deem it unnecessary.

Establish cooperation with neighbouring autonomous communities where Galician (galician-Asturian) is spoken

The Principality of Asturias develops and promotes its language policy within the scope of competences established by its Statute of Autonomy and the rest of the legal system. According to the regional government, there is currently no framework for cooperation with neighbouring Autonomous Communities in this matter. Nevertheless, it expresses its willingness and readiness to engage in exchange and collaboration in the future.

LEONESE, GALICIAN AND BASQUE IN CASTILLE AND LEON

IN RELATION WITH LEONESE

Take immediate and resolute action, in cooperation with speakers, to protect and safeguard Leonese and its culture in the Autonomous Community of Castille and Leon.

Provide forms and means for the teaching and study of Leonese in mainstream education.

Establish a mechanism for the purpose of advising the authorities on all matters pertaining to Leonese

The Government of Castile and León, through the Department of Culture, Tourism and Sport and within the scope of its competences, has been carrying out various activities relating to the protection, use and promotion of Leonese, mainly in the public libraries of the provinces of León and Zamora in recent years. Below are the main actions undertaken during the last years:

Leon Public Library

- The acquisition, preservation and dissemination of all publications, in any format, produced in Astur-Leonese, keeping one copy in the local section and placing another in the lending section so that it is available to users interested in learning the language. In this way, the library holds at least two copies of each work published in the Leonese language. Since 2021, a total of 21 titles has been incorporated.
- The León Public Library also collaborates with institutions and associations whose objectives include the preservation and dissemination of Leonese, such as the *Cátedra de Estudios Leoneses* (CELe) of the University of León and the association *La Caleyá* (Council of Speakers and Friends of Astur-Leonese).

The following activities have been carried out to protect, promote and publicise Leonese, including exhibitions, concerts, lectures and screenings:

In November 2022, "*Filando voy*": a concert-recital combining traditional stories, reflections on life in earlier times and music performed in the traditional style. Diego Gutiérrez, a Leonese folk musician, performs various traditional melodies accompanied by his voice and several instruments. His songs are interwoven with stories, anecdotes and humorous tales narrated by Manuel Ferrero.

IN RELATION WITH GALICIAN

Establish a mechanism for the purpose of advising the authorities on all matters pertaining to Galician.

The Autonomous Community of Galicia, through the General Secretariat for Language, maintains a close relationship with the Community of Castilla y León in linguistic matters. This relationship is formally established through the Joint Commission for Monitoring the General Protocol of Cooperation between the Xunta de Galicia and the General Administration of the Community of Castilla y León for the promotion of the Galician language in the border territories of the autonomous communities that have historically been Galician-speaking (El Bierzo, in León, and Sanabria, in Zamora).

The Programme for the Promotion of the Galician Language is an initiative that has proven to be a useful and highly significant tool for promoting linguistic and cultural diversity in the territories of the Community of Castilla y León bordering Galicia. It supports the normalisation of the use of the Galician language and enhances the value of acquiring and regularly using both languages. This initiative contributes to the development of intercultural competences by fostering respect, coexistence, and dialogue between communities, as well as the appreciation of shared cultural heritage.

IN RELATION WITH BASQUE

Clarify the situation of Basque in Castile and Leon.

Regarding the recommendation to clarify the situation of Basque (Euskera) in the Autonomous Community of Castile and León, it should first be noted that its Statute of Autonomy of Castile and Leon recognises only Leonese and Galician as minority languages. Furthermore, in Spain's periodic compliance reports, no information has ever been provided concerning this language in that territory, nor has the Regional Government of Castile and León supplied any information in this regard.

Nevertheless, according to information published on the website of the Treviño County Council¹³, certain information is available in Basque, and some language-promotion initiatives are reported, including a mobile play centre, staff dedicated to the promotion of Basque, as well as language courses and public grants. Actually, the Official School of Language in Miranda de Ebro does offer Basque among their language courses.

ARAGONESE AND CATALAN IN ARAGON

IN RELATION WITH ARAGONESE

Take immediate and resolute action, in cooperation with the speakers, to protect and safeguard Aragonese and its culture in the Autonomous Community of Aragon.

Include the name of Aragonese in the Statute of Autonomy of the Autonomous Community of Aragon.

¹³ <https://www.xn--condadodetrevio-crb.es/inicio>

IN RELATION WITH CATALAN

Take immediate and resolute action, in cooperation with the speakers, to protect and safeguard Catalan and its culture in the Autonomous Community of Aragon.

Include the name of Catalan in the Statute of Autonomy of the Autonomous Community of Aragon.

Since 2024 the responsibilities of the former Directorate-General for Language Policy of the Department of Education, Culture and Sport of the Government of Aragón have been assumed by the Directorate-General for Cultural Heritage, which indicates that the following initiatives are being implemented:

- In the field of education, schools are being authorised to offer the native languages of Aragón (Aragonese and Catalan of Aragón) as of the 2023–24 academic year.
- Continuation of the Agreement for the use of digital tools for the Pyrenean languages (Aragonese, Occitan and Basque), developed within the framework of POCTEFA LINGUATEC by the public universities of Zaragoza, Navarre, the Basque Country and Pau.

No initiatives have been identified to include the designation of Aragonese and Catalan in the Statute of Autonomy of the Autonomous Community of Aragón, although it is recalled that the Statute protects the native languages and linguistic varieties of Aragón.

EXTREMADURAN, FALA AND OLIVENTINE PORTUGUESE IN EXTREMADURA

Raise awareness on and recognise Extremaduran as an asset of cultural interest in the Autonomous Community of Extremadura.

Provide forms and means for the teaching and study of Fala in mainstream education.

Recognise Oliventine Portuguese as an asset of cultural interest in the Autonomous Community of Extremadura.

The Regional Government of Extremadura has been required to provide Information to report on the aforementioned recommendations. In the absence of a response, the Office of Official Languages has compiled the following information, obtained from publicly accessible reports and data:

On 15 November 2024, the Committee on Culture, Tourism, Youth and Sports of the Assembly of Extremadura approved a motion urging the Regional Government of Extremadura to:

- Declare extremaduran and portuguese as Cultural Heritage Assets (*Bien de Interés Cultural – BIC*)
- Integrate into the school curriculum the promotion, understanding and linguistic forms of the languages of Extremadura, and to acknowledge them as components of cultural identity.
- Strengthen linguistic awareness, and promote research, dissemination and use of these languages in the media through information campaigns.

The teaching of Fala falls outside the regulated education system, as it is not an official language. Since 2014, the Official School of Languages of Cáceres has organised several courses on Fala, both in Cáceres and in the municipality of Valverde del Fresno, in collaboration with various institutions and associations.

DARIYA IN CEUTA

Take immediate and decisive measures, in cooperation with the speakers, to protect and safeguard Dariya and its culture in the city of Ceuta

The Department of Education, Culture and Youth of the City of Ceuta emphasizes that Dariya is not considered a minority language, but rather a usual and majority language, just like Spanish.

According to a report on the linguistic uses of the population of Ceuta, published by the Institute of Ceuta Studies in 2014, virtually the entire population of Ceuta understands and speaks Spanish, and nearly half understand and speak Dariya. This reflects a situation in which almost half of the population is bilingual (Spanish–Dariya), whereby Spanish is the habitual language in the public sphere, while the presence of Dariya increases in more private settings.

Within this framework, it is considered that the culture associated with Dariya in Ceuta enjoys a sufficient degree of majority status to warrant its specific protection, given that it is spoken by half of its population.

Adopt immediate measures to ensure that the teaching and study of Dariya are provided at all appropriate levels in the City of Ceuta

The Department of Education, Culture and Youth of the City of Ceuta warns that the teaching of Dariya falls outside regulated education within the formal education system, as it is not an official language.

Nevertheless, the City of Ceuta offers several initiatives for the teaching of this language:

- The Language Institute of the City of Ceuta offers Dariya courses from the age of seven.
- “*Ceuta te enseña*” (“Ceuta teaches you”): this is a set of resources and activities promoted by the Department of Education, Culture and Youth, aimed at complementing the curricular content of the various educational stages and providing alternatives for learning outside the classroom. One of its guiding principles is to promote the knowledge, learning and use of the languages present in the city as an integrating element and a factor of social cohesion. Within this framework, International Mother Language Day is celebrated through the program “¡*Hola a todos!*” (“Hello everyone!”), which includes several recreational workshops designed to introduce participants to the languages and alphabets present in the city.

AMAZIGH IN MELILLA

Take immediate and resolute action, in co-operation with the speakers, to protect and safeguard Amazigh and its culture in the Autonomous City of Melilla.

Through the Department of Culture, Cultural Heritage, and Elderly Affairs of the City of Melilla, various actions have been promoted aimed at the preservation, promotion, and enhancement of the visibility of the Amazigh language as an essential component of the intangible cultural heritage of the City of Melilla, in collaboration with the speaking community and cultural and academic stakeholders.

Among the primary initiatives developed, the following are of especially remarkable:

1. Creation and Implementation of the Amazigh Chair of Melilla (Cátedra Amazige de Melilla)¹⁴

The Amazigh Chair of Melilla constitutes an academic, pedagogical, and cultural framework specifically designed to address the recommendations of the Council of Europe regarding the protection, safeguarding, and teaching of Amazigh in Melilla, in alignment with the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages and European standards for language instruction.

Since it was launched on October 31, 2025, the Chair has undertaken specific actions: among these, it is worth highlighting the organisation of the First International Conference on the Standardisation of Amazigh, focused on the Riffian variety, which is directly linked to Melilla's sociolinguistic context (19 December 2025). This conference brought together specialists and researchers from the international sphere to address the current challenges of establishing a written norm for Riffian. Its open-to-the-public nature encouraged the participation of the speaker community and of the wider public, creating a space for dialogue between the academic field and Melilla's social reality, in line with the participatory approach recommended by the Council of Europe.

2. Creation of the IWA Fest

Since 2022, the Department of Culture has promoted and supported the IWA Fest, a cultural festival conceived as a platform for the promotion, dissemination, and valorisation of Amazigh culture in its various manifestations (music, arts, traditions, and cultural expressions).

This festival, which is open to all citizens, contributes to:

- Increasing the visibility of Amazigh culture within the public sphere.
- Fostering awareness of and respect for the cultural and linguistic diversity of Melilla.
- Strengthening the bonds between the speaking community and the wider society of Melilla

3. Institutional Organization of the Yennayer Celebration (Amazigh New Year)

The Department of Culture manages and organizes the institutional celebration of Yennayer (Amazigh New Year), integrating it into the City's cultural programming and ensuring it remains open to all citizens.

¹⁴ The Chair's lines of action, activities and objectives can be publicly consulted on its official website. I: <https://catedramazige.com/>

This celebration contributes to the public recognition of Amazigh as a living element of Melilla's cultural heritage and reinforces the intergenerational transmission of traditions, values, and cultural expressions associated with the Amazigh community.

4. Project for the Museum of Languages and Traditions of Melilla

Consistent with the intercultural approach promoted by the European Union, the Council of Europe, and UNESCO, the Department of Culture is advancing the project for the future Museum of Languages and Traditions of Melilla. This is conceived as a strategic initiative for the safeguarding, study, preservation, and dissemination of the city's linguistic and cultural heritage.

The project is currently in the content preparation phase, utilizing fieldwork that includes data collection through interviews, surveys, and questionnaires addressed to the citizenry, with the objective of establishing a representative corpus of Melilla's oral and linguistic heritage.

The future museum will incorporate testimonies linked to the various languages present in the city—including Amazigh—as well as the practices, representations, expressions, knowledge, and skills recognized by communities as an integral part of their intangible cultural heritage, pursuant to the UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage.

Take immediate action to ensure that the teaching and study of Amazigh is provided at all appropriate levels in the Autonomous City of Melilla.

The teaching of Amazigh remains outside the formal curriculum of the educational system, as it does not hold the status of an official language.

However, the Department of Culture, Cultural Heritage, and Elderly Affairs of the City of Melilla has promoted actions that contribute significantly to the study, teaching, and dissemination of Amazigh within non-formal contexts, employing both academic and educational approaches.

In this regard, relevant measures have been implemented, most notably through the Amazigh Chair of Melilla, with the design and development of an A1 level Amazigh course in accordance with the CEFR.

The Amazigh Chair has spearheaded the design and development of an A1 level course, conceived as a structured and consolidated introductory level of instruction, compliant with the criteria and descriptors of the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR).

This course represents a fundamental step toward the systematization of Amazigh language instruction in Melilla, utilizing parameters comparable to those of other languages.

The course is being developed by a qualified pedagogical team, led by Mohand Tilmatine, Professor of Amazigh Language at the University of Cádiz, and composed of Khalid Bouyaala, Fayssal Bouarourou, Majid Akalai, Asmaa Aouattah, Milouda El Hankari, and Salma Halifa. This team combines academic distinction, teaching experience, and direct knowledge of the sociolinguistic context of Melilla.

The curricular design provides for the balanced development of both oral and written comprehension and expression skills, as well as sociocultural competence, integrating cultural content linked to the historical and social reality of the Amazigh community in Melilla.

VALENCIAN IN THE REGION OF MURCIA

Take immediate and resolute action, in co operation with the speakers, to protect and safeguard Valencian and its culture in the Autonomous Community of Murcia.

Establish cooperation with the Valencian Community for the benefit of the language.

No information is available for the reference period.