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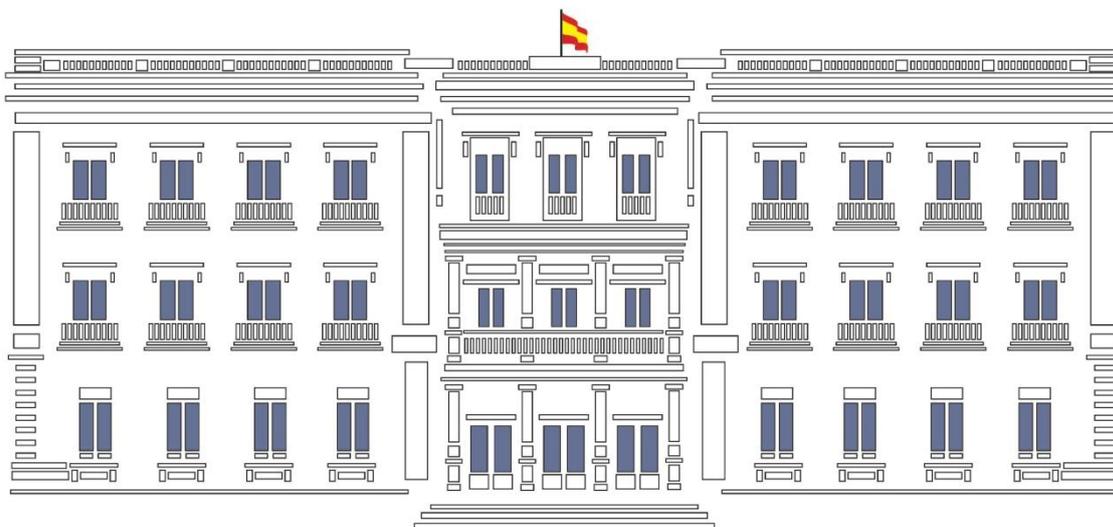
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**EUROPEAN CHARTER FOR REGIONAL OR MINORITY LANGUAGES**

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

**SPAIN**

# EUROPEAN CHARTER FOR REGIONAL OR MINORITY LANGUAGES



**SIXTH COMPLIANCE REPORT BY THE KINGDOM OF SPAIN**

**2017 - 2021**



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# INTRODUCTION

Spain hereby submits its **Sixth Compliance Report on the commitments made as a State that is party to the Charter for Regional or Minority Languages for the period 2017–2021**. This is in accordance with Article 15, which requires the submission of periodic reports to the General Secretariat of the Council of Europe in three-year intervals following the first report. Following the procedural modification in 2019, the reference period now spans five years, including an interim report after two and a half years addressing immediate action measures.

The Charter was approved by the Council of Europe in 1992, more than thirty years ago. It came into force in Spain on 1 August 2001, so the first report was submitted in 2002, the second in 2006, the third in 2010, the fourth in 2014 and the fifth in 2018. In addition, the interim report for the five-year period was submitted in August 2020 and was extended at the request of the Council of Europe itself in January 2021.

As is recalled in the preamble to the Charter, the use of Europe's regional and minority languages is an inalienable right contained in the United Nations International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and is in line with the spirit of the Council of Europe's own Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms. The protection of Europe's historical languages, whether regional or minority languages, helps to safeguard a common heritage while at the same time enriching our continent's culture and traditions.

In the case of Spain, the protection and fostering of multilingualism allows our obligations as a signatory State of the Charter to be fulfilled while complying with constitutional and statutory mandates in force.

The report's structure is guided by the areas of work defined in the Charter for the protection and promotion of regional and minority languages: education, justice, public administration, media, culture, economy, society and cross-border exchanges.

This sixth report presents the main progress made in the fulfilment of the Charter commitments during the period indicated, based on the information provided by the Autonomous Communities and by the corresponding Departments of the General State Administration in their respective areas of competence. The content has been synthesised so as to avoid the reiteration of general information already contained in previous editions. However, the full contributions made by other Administrations are available for consultation by the Council of Europe's experts and authorities, where necessary.

The report pays particular attention to the recommendations made by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe in its latest Spain report.

For the first time, this report includes a section on sign language, addressing regulation and treatment in teaching, research and the media.

During the report period (2017-2021), we witnessed an accelerated digitalisation process triggering challenges and opportunities for all Spanish languages. Both the reports of the competent Autonomous Communities and the part pertaining to the General State Administration reflect important new developments.

Report coordination and preparation has been carried out in the Ministry of Territorial Policy.

July 2023

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Within the framework of its competencies, the General State Administration oversees the protection and promotion of Spain's official and minority languages in accordance with Article 3 of the Spanish Constitution. For the avoidance of doubt, see Appendix I regarding the distribution of competencies between the State and the Autonomous Communities under the Constitution and the Statutes of Autonomy.

In this report, and within the framework of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages, the terms official and co-official languages are used indistinctly to refer to the languages recognised as official in the Statutes of Autonomy of the Autonomous Communities of the Basque Country, Catalonia, Balearic Islands, Galicia, Valencia and Navarre, i.e. Basque, Catalan, Aranese, Galician and Valencian. The provisions of part III of the Charter specifically mentioned in the Ratification Instrument will apply to these languages.

In addition, and in accordance with the Instrument of Ratification, by Spain, of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages, Spain declares that regional or minority languages will also include those that are not official or co-official but are protected by the Statute of Autonomy in the territories where they are traditionally spoken. All the provisions of part III of the Charter that may reasonably be applied in accordance with the objectives and purposes established in Article 7 will apply to these languages.

The following sections of this report describe the main new developments during the period of reference, 2017-2021.

### 2. AGE COUNCIL OF OFFICIAL LANGUAGES AND AGE LANGUAGE OFFICE

The policy on official languages is channelled through the **General State Administration's Council of Official Languages**, which is supported by the Official Language Office. During the period of reference, this Council held the following [meetings](#)<sup>1</sup>:

- 4th meeting: 9 May 2017.
- 5th meeting: 3 December 2018. Held in Bilbao on Basque Day and attended by representatives from the Basque Government.
- 6th meeting: 29 December 2020.
- 7th meeting: 26 September 2022.

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<sup>1</sup> Council of Official Languages meetings and associated documents: <https://mpt.gob.es/politica-territorial/autonomica/Lenguas-cooficiales/Consejo-de-Lenguas-Cooficiales/Reuniones.html>

Since 2018, the meetings have been **chaired by the Minister** and the **representatives of the Autonomous Communities that have official languages** were invited to attend in the last two meetings, in 2020 and 2022, as well as the **Expert designated by the European Charter's Committee of Experts**. They were also attended by representatives of bodies that have special influence over languages: Spain's Official State Gazette, the National Institute of Public Administration and the Cervantes Institute.

At the last Council meeting, the decision was made to change the body's regulations to include the following parties as standing members: the representatives of the above-mentioned bodies and representatives from the Centre for Linguistic Normalisation of Spanish Sign Language, Autonomous Communities with official languages and the High Commissioner for Spain's New Language Economy, representing the Strategic Project for the Resilience and Transformation of the Language Economy (PERTE). Some of the most relevant Council resolutions are summarised below:

- Commissioning and preparation by the Official Language Office of a [Diagnostic report on the state of affairs regarding the degree of compliance with the use of the co-official languages in the AGE and its attached and related bodies<sup>2</sup>](#).
- Approval of the proposed [Findings and Recommendations<sup>3</sup>](#) of the Diagnostic Report..
- Creation of Ministry language units reporting to the Technical General Secretariats, as points of contact for the AGE Official Language Office in each ministerial department.
- [Compilation of language legislation<sup>4</sup>](#), prepared in association with the Ministry language units.
- Resolution to amend the legislation governing the Official Language Council itself so as to include as full members the representatives of the Autonomous Communities that have official languages other than Castilian, as well as those of certain bodies (Official State Gazette, Cervantes Institute and National Institute of Public Administration) that are closely related to Spain's language policy. A representative of the Strategic Project for the Resilience and Transformation of the New Language Economy (PERTE) will also take part.

In 2021, training entitled **“Awareness-raising capsule on co-official languages in the General State Administration”** was arranged for public employees. Similar actions designed to provide insight into the legal scheme for official languages, taught by Official Language Office staff, have been included in other training programmes for public employees through the National Institute of Public Administration and the Centre for Legal Studies, which are in charge of initial and

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<sup>2</sup> Diagnostic Report (2019): <https://mpt.gob.es/dam/es/portal/politica-territorial/autonomica/Lenguas-cooficiales/Consejo-de-Lenguas-Cooficiales/Informes/INFORME-DIAGNOSTICO-LENGUAS-2019.pdf#page=1> 2020 update: <https://mpt.gob.es/dam/es/portal/politica-territorial/autonomica/Lenguas-cooficiales/Consejo-de-Lenguas-Cooficiales/Informes/ActualizacionIDdic2020.pdf#page=1>

<sup>3</sup> Findings and Recommendations of the Diagnostic Report adopted by the Language Council on 29/12/2020: [https://mpt.gob.es/dam/es/portal/politica-territorial/autonomica/Lenguas-cooficiales/Consejo-de-Lenguas-Cooficiales/Informes/Recomendiones\\_Conclusiones.pdf.pdf](https://mpt.gob.es/dam/es/portal/politica-territorial/autonomica/Lenguas-cooficiales/Consejo-de-Lenguas-Cooficiales/Informes/Recomendiones_Conclusiones.pdf.pdf)

<sup>4</sup> Compilation of Language Legislation, approved by the Official Language Council on 26/09/2022: [https://mpt.gob.es/dam/es/portal/politica-territorial/autonomica/Lenguas-cooficiales/Consejo-de-Lenguas-Cooficiales/Informes/RECOPIACION\\_NORMATIVA\\_LENGUAS.pdf.pdf](https://mpt.gob.es/dam/es/portal/politica-territorial/autonomica/Lenguas-cooficiales/Consejo-de-Lenguas-Cooficiales/Informes/RECOPIACION_NORMATIVA_LENGUAS.pdf.pdf) (version updated in February 2022).

ongoing training of public employees in the General State Administration and the Justice Administration, respectively.

Also following the Council's 2020 Recommendations, in December 2022 an [Agreement<sup>5</sup>](#) was reached between the General State Administration and the Universities of Vigo, Deusto, Girona, Valencia and National University of Distance Education to **undertake a study and propose indicators for Spain's fulfilment of the commitments made in Articles 9 and 10 of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages.**

The agreement sets up a work group coordinated by Vigo University's Professor of Languages and former Expert of the European Charter for Languages, together with another four university experts with broad experience in language rights and the use of regional and minority languages, also representing the various territories where official languages are spoken in Spain.

The purpose of the agreement was to prepare an indicators document allowing the most objective possible measurement and quantification of Spain's compliance with Articles 9 and 10 of the Charter for Galician, Basque, Catalan, Valencian and Aranese.

The end product, received in April 2022, is a document that defines and describes the indicators themselves, explaining why they are useful and necessary to measure and draw up suitable public language policies so as to facilitate and enhance the use of the official languages in the framework of the State Administration. It is complemented by a questionnaire to collect open and closed responses and a manual on the use and exploitation of the data contained in the indicators document.

This work is the **first step to establish a robust system of language policy measurement and comparison.** It will facilitate the preparation of accountability reports such as this in the medium and long term. It is also the starting point for reflection on language policy needs and potential measures that could be adopted to improve citizens' language rights.

### 3. ARTICLE 8. EDUCATION

#### 3.1. REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

In the field of education, the State has competence to develop basic legislation providing a general regulatory framework for the entire national territory, while the Autonomous Communities have the power to approve their respective education laws in order to develop and complete the basic framework established at the national level. The State has competence to manage education in the cities of Ceuta and Melilla, as well as abroad.

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<sup>5</sup> Resolution of 20 December 2022 by the Directorate General for Regional and Local Cooperation whereby the agreement was published: <https://www.boe.es/boe/dias/2022/12/27/pdfs/BOE-A-2022-22661.pdf>

During the time period under consideration, [Organic Law 2/2006 of 3 May on education](https://www.boe.es/buscar/pdf/2006/BOE-A-2006-7899-consolidado.pdf)<sup>6</sup> was in force, as worded in [Organic Law 8/2013 of 9 December](https://www.boe.es/buscar/pdf/2013/BOE-A-2013-12886-consolidado.pdf)<sup>7</sup> on the improvement of quality in education (known as the LOMCE), up until the entry into force of [Organic Law 3/2020 of 29 December](https://www.boe.es/boe/dias/2020/12/30/pdfs/BOE-A-2020-17264.pdf)<sup>8</sup> (referred to as the LOMLOE), which amended Organic Law 2/2006 of 3 May on education. The implementing legislation for the new wording was published in 2022, which is when the Autonomous Communities began to process their own regulations as part of the new education reform.

The recognition and protection of language diversity in Spain's education system is based on several principles that have been maintained in the wording of the last two education reforms. The specific references are included in footnotes. These principles are as follows:

- **Training on respect for and recognition of the Spain's linguistic and cultural plurality** is among the aims of Spain's education system, as well as training for communication in both the official language (Castilian) and the co-official language, if applicable<sup>9</sup>.
- The State is entrusted with promoting **territorial cooperation programmes** to foster students' knowledge and appreciation of the Autonomous Communities' cultural and linguistic wealth<sup>10</sup>.
- In Primary Education, Compulsory Secondary Education and Post-Compulsory Secondary Education in Autonomous Communities that have another official language, **it will be studied by the students and will be treated in the same way as Castilian**. However, students may be exempt from studying or being evaluated in that language on the terms laid down in regional legislation<sup>11</sup>. The co-official language will also be used in Basic Vocational Training cycles<sup>12</sup>.
- **The right of students to be taught in Castilian and in the other official languages in their respective territories** is guaranteed, in accordance with the Spanish Constitution, the Statutes of Autonomy and applicable State and regional legislation. Provision is also made for the non-official languages that are legally protected in the Autonomous Communities that have such languages, in the terms laid down in regional legislation<sup>13</sup>.

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<sup>6</sup> <https://www.boe.es/buscar/pdf/2006/BOE-A-2006-7899-consolidado.pdf>

<sup>7</sup> <https://www.boe.es/buscar/pdf/2013/BOE-A-2013-12886-consolidado.pdf>

<sup>8</sup> <https://www.boe.es/boe/dias/2020/12/30/pdfs/BOE-A-2020-17264.pdf>

<sup>9</sup> LOE (as worded in the LOMCE and the LOMLOE), art. 2.

<sup>10</sup> LOE (as worded in the LOMCE and the LOMLOE), art. 9.

<sup>11</sup> LOE (LOMCE), arts. 18, 20, 24, 25, 28, 34 bis, 34 ter and 36; RD 126/2014 of 28 February, arts. 8 and 12; RD 1105/2014 of 26 December, arts. 13, 14, 20, 27, 28 and 30. LOE (LOMLOE) arts. 18, 24, 25, 30 and 34. RD 157/2022 of 1 March, art. 8, RD 217/2022 of 29 March, arts. 8, 9 and 25, RD 243/2022 of 5 April, art. 9. As regards the cited regulatory developments of the LOE as amended by the LOMLOE, the observations in the appendix regarding the validity of these regulations must be considered.

<sup>12</sup> LOE (LOMCE), art. 42 and subsequently following amendment by the LOMLOE, this provision is included in Organic Law 3/2022 of 31 March on the organisation and integration of vocational training.

<sup>13</sup> LOE (as worded by the LOMCE and the LOMLOE), Additional Provision 38.

- The **goals set** for each stage in relation to Castilian are always **extended to the official languages**: in Primary Education, knowledge and appropriate use of the languages, and development of reading habits; in Compulsory Secondary Education, spoken and written understanding and correct expression of complex texts and messages, and introduction to literature; and in Post-Compulsory Secondary Education, spoken and written fluency<sup>14</sup>.
- The **Official Language Schools** will especially encourage the study of the official languages of the Member States of the European Union, Spain's official languages and Spanish as a foreign language<sup>15</sup>.
- The education authorities are entrusted with promoting, in the area of **Adult Education, specific learning programmes** for both Castilian and the official languages, as well as basic aspects of culture to facilitate the integration of immigrants.<sup>16</sup>
- In Autonomous Communities that have an official language, legislation states that knowledge of that language must be gained through the procedures to be determined in order to access teaching bodies in any speciality.<sup>17</sup>
- Access to the Education Inspectorate entails demonstrating knowledge of the official language of the Autonomous Community of destination, in accordance with regional requirements, among other requirements<sup>18</sup>.

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### 3.2. INTERPRETATION BY THE CONSTITUTIONAL COURT

Legislation on teaching in the official languages has been developed and interpreted by the Constitutional Court virtually since its activities began. The most relevant case-law on this matter is set forth in various judgements, including: STC 6/1982<sup>19</sup>, STC 87/1983<sup>20</sup>, STC 88/1983<sup>21</sup>, STC

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<sup>14</sup> LOE (as worded in the LOMCE and the LOMLOE), arts. 17, 23 and 33; RD 126/2014 of 28 February, art. 7; RD 1105/2014 of 26 December, arts. 11 and 25; RD 157/2022 of 1 March, art. 7; RD 217/2022 of 29 March, art. 7; RD 243/2022 of 5 April, art. 7

<sup>15</sup> LOE (as worded in the LOMCE and the LOMLOE), art. 60.

<sup>16</sup> LOE (as worded in the LOMCE and the LOMLOE), art. 67.

<sup>17</sup> Royal Decree 276/2007 of 23 February, art. 16

<sup>18</sup> *LOE (as worded by the LOMCE and the LOMLOE)*, Additional Provision 10.

<sup>19</sup> Appeal for unconstitutionality brought by the Catalan and Basque Autonomous Communities against Royal Decree 480/1981, of the State Inspection Authority.

<sup>20</sup> Positive conflicts of competence brought by the Spanish Government against the Basque Government Right of Education Order of 11 May 1982 on the regulation of teaching in the intermediate cycle of Primary Education and the setting of objectives, and by the Basque Government against Royal Decree 1765/1982 of 24 July on the minimum teaching timetable in the intermediate cycle of Primary Education.

<sup>21</sup> Positive conflict of competence brought by the Basque Government against Royal Decree 3087/1982 of 12 November on the setting of minimum teaching requirements in the upper cycle of Primary Education.

195/1989<sup>22</sup>, STC 337/1994<sup>23</sup>, STC 134/1997<sup>24</sup>, STC 31/2010<sup>25</sup>, STC 137/2010<sup>26</sup> STC 14/2018<sup>27</sup>, STC 30/2018<sup>28</sup>, STC 51/2019<sup>29</sup>, STC 109/2019<sup>30</sup> and STC 114/2019<sup>31</sup>, from which several fundamental principles are extracted:

- The public authorities have the **constitutional duty to guarantee knowledge of both Castilian and the co-official languages**. The fulfilment of this duty cannot be excused by generalised knowledge of a language by the population, but requires the effective presence of the languages in education, since the constitutional duty to know Castilian (Article 3.1. of the Spanish Constitution) presupposes the satisfaction of citizens' right to know it through the teachings received during basic studies.
- The **regulation and organisation of co-official language teaching corresponds to the Autonomous Community** and therefore any basic regulation established by the State on study plans and particularly minimum timetables must allow sufficient hours for the teaching of the co-official language: a regulation of minimum hours that does not allow for the effective teaching of both languages would infringe this constitutional duty.
- **The State is responsible for ensuring respect for language rights in the education system and also for guaranteeing that this function is performed without exceeding the powers** constitutionally reserved to it and without overlooking the limits and requirements established by constitutional case-law. Thus, controls that might be regarded as hierarchical on the part of the State towards the Autonomous Community are not permitted.
- As regards the vehicular language in the Autonomous Communities that have a co-official language, the Court points out that **the public authorities (the State and the Autonomous Community) are empowered to determine the use of the two languages that are official** in an Autonomous Community as languages for communication in education, in accordance with the distribution of powers in education. Therefore, the Autonomous Community's own official language may be the vehicular language, but the exclusion of Castilian as a vehicular language is unconstitutional. There is nothing to prevent the use of official languages other

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<sup>22</sup> Appeal for legal protection against the judgement by the Puertollano First-Instance Court on an appeal against a previous judgement by the Almadén District Court.

<sup>23</sup> Question of unconstitutionality in relation to certain provisions of Law 7/1983 of 17 April on Linguistic Normalisation, of the Catalan Parliament.

<sup>24</sup> Positive conflict of competence brought by the Governing Council of the Autonomous Community of the Balearic Islands in relation to the last two paragraphs of clause 4.3 of the Agreement between the Ministry of Education and Science and the Ministry of Defence on the Regime, Promotion and Operation of Education Centres, introduced by Royal Decree 295/1988 of 28 March, referring to teaching the children of military personnel in military establishments.

<sup>25</sup> Appeal for unconstitutionality brought by ninety-nine deputies of the Popular parliamentary group in the Spanish Parliament in relation to various provisions of Organic Law 6/2006 of 19 July on the reform of the Catalan Statute of Autonomy.

<sup>26</sup> Appeal for unconstitutionality brought by the Ombudsman in connection with various provisions of Organic Law 6/2006 of 19 July on the reform of the Catalan Statute of Autonomy.

<sup>27</sup> Appeal for unconstitutionality brought by the Catalan Government in connection with various provisions of Organic Law 8/2013 of 9 December on the improvement of the quality of education.

<sup>28</sup> Positive conflict of competence brought by the Catalan Government in relation to Royal Decree 591/2014 of 11 July on procedures relating to the recognition of compensation for the costs of schooling in Castilian.

<sup>29</sup> Appeal for unconstitutionality brought by over fifty deputies of the Popular parliamentary group in the Spanish Parliament in relation to various provisions of Catalan Parliament Law 12/2009 of 10 July on education.

<sup>30</sup> Positive conflict of competence brought by the Catalan Government in relation to Articles 4 and 7 of Royal Decree 1058/2015 of 20 November on the general characteristics of final evaluation tests in Primary Education.

<sup>31</sup> Positive conflict of competence brought by the Catalan Government in relation to Articles 4 and 7 of Royal Decree 310/2016 of 29 July on final evaluations in Compulsory Secondary Education and Post-Compulsory Secondary Education.

than Castilian as vehicular languages, but there is also nothing that allows Castilian not to have an identical right or not to be used as a vehicular language. This must be in conjunction with the principle that the constitutional duty to know Castilian **cannot generate an alleged right to receive education solely and exclusively in Castilian.**

The Constitutional Court has been clear when stating that **neither the content of the constitutional right to education recognised in that article nor the specific content of certain regional legislation give the right to receive education in only one of the two co-official languages of the Autonomous Community at the discretion of the interested parties.** The right of all to education is exercised within the framework of an education system in which the public authorities determine the curricula and minimum teaching requirements. Education is a regulated activity that cannot be conditioned by the freedom of choice of the interested parties.

Consequently, the Constitutional Court has indicated that, if any right to choose or prefer a language in education is recognised, it is not constitutional but legal.

This doctrine reflects the arguments of the **European Court of Human Rights.**

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### 3.3. SUPREME COURT CASE-LAW

In line with this constitutional doctrine, the Supreme Court has established case-law recognising citizens' right to use Castilian as a vehicular language in education and obliging the education authorities to adopt the necessary measures for this purpose. This case-law is based on numerous Supreme Court judgements that have laid down the following principles, among others:

- The fact that certain subjects are taught in Castilian, such as Castilian language and literature, does not necessary give it the status of a vehicular language. From this perspective, Castilian is the study language but not a vehicular or teaching language.
- The regional authorities must determine the proportion of Castilian included in the education system as a vehicular language based on the level of linguistic normalisation identified by the authorities, and it must be a reasonable proportion.

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### 3.4. TRAINING REQUIRED OF STAFF TEACHING OFFICIAL LANGUAGES OTHER THAN CASTILIAN

In **public schools** (or those financed by public funds), the regulations state the following:

- Secondary Education Professors and Teachers.
  - o **Co-official languages.** According to regulations on the specialities of teaching staff, Autonomous Communities that have a co-official language may create their own

- language speciality, which is acquired by passing the competitive examination so as to qualify to teach this language and to take part in transfer competitions<sup>32</sup>.
- **Non-official languages that enjoy legal protection.** The education authorities have competence to determine by whom these languages are taught. In this case, there is no speciality within teaching staff.
  - Official Language School Professors and Teachers.
    - These teaching specialities include the official languages of the Autonomous Communities.<sup>33</sup>

In the case of **private schools**, the education authorities will determine the requirements that must be met by teachers of both official and non-official languages.

## 4. ARTICLE 9. JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION

### 4.1. GENERAL LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE OFFICIAL LANGUAGES IN THE JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION

Justice Administration powers have been transferred to all the Autonomous Communities that have official languages, save for the Balearic Islands. This means that these Autonomous Communities, in general, carry out functions and services to provide the necessary human, material and economic resources for the Justice Administration's activities, notwithstanding the specific powers reserved for the General State Administration (AGE).

The Committee of Experts of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages and the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe have reiterated the recommendation to amend [Organic Law 6/1985 of 1 July on the Judiciary](#)<sup>34</sup> (LOPJ) so as to guarantee the use of the official languages in court proceedings at the request of one of the parties, thus entailing the reform of Article 231 of the LOPJ.

Spain considers that the current wording of the LOPJ is compatible with the spirit of Article 8 of the Charter and has informed the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe accordingly in its compliance reports and during *in situ* visits by the Committee of Experts.

Paragraph 3 of this article guarantees that **any of the parties, their representatives, experts and witnesses may use the official language in the relevant Autonomous Communities, in any of their spoken and written statements**. Any person involved in the process is assured the option to use the language of the Autonomous Community if he or she so wishes. Neither will it be necessary to translate documents submitted in an official language other than Castilian in Autonomous Communities that have their own official languages.

<sup>32</sup> RD 1594/2011 of 4 November, arts. 2 and 3; RD 1834/2008 of 8 November, art. 2

<sup>33</sup> RD 336/2010 of 19 March, annex.

<sup>34</sup> Organic Law 6/1985 of 1 July on the Judiciary: <https://www.boe.es/buscar/pdf/1985/BOE-A-1985-12666-consolidado.pdf>

In the case of judges, magistrates, prosecutors and court clerks (now referred to as Law Clerks of the Justice Administration), and other Justice Administration officials, paragraph 2 establishes a slightly different rule: they may also use the official language, **provided that none of the parties objects alleging a lack of knowledge that could lead to defencelessness.**

This restriction only applies to public employees and is not incompatible with the wording of Article 9 of the Charter, inasmuch as the article urges States to encourage courts to allow proceedings to be conducted in a regional or minority language at the request of one of the parties, which Spanish legislation permits as currently worded. The only restriction currently laid down by Spanish legislation refers to the use of other official languages to the detriment of Castilian where one of the parties to the legal proceedings declares a lack of knowledge of the language, which could entail defencelessness or a procedural disadvantage.

Otherwise, Spain's legal system recognises and guarantees the right to linguistic choice in judicial proceedings to all those involved, as well as translation or interpretation free of charge, as required by Article 9 of the Charter.

As regards Criminal Law, [Directive 2010/64 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 October 2010 on the right to interpretation and translation in criminal proceedings](#)<sup>35</sup> establishes common minimum standards to be applied by the Member States in the field of interpretation and translation in criminal proceedings. This converges directly with the right to a fair trial laid down in Article 6 of the [European Convention on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms](#)<sup>36</sup> (ECHR), as interpreted by European Court of Human Rights case-law.

Both the ECHR and the [Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union](#)<sup>37</sup> enshrine and require the assistance of an interpreter as an essential aspect of a judicial process. Interpretation is a fundamental aspect of communication before the Justice Administration for citizens who do not know Castilian or another official language, without which it is not possible to guarantee the fundamental rights to defence and legal counsel recognised in Articles 17.3 and 24 of the Constitution.

Spain's criminal procedure legislation includes these rights, transposing EU law through Articles 118 and 123 of the [Code of Criminal Procedure](#)<sup>38</sup>. The [Code of Criminal Procedure](#)<sup>39</sup> also contains provisions on translation and interpretation during proceedings, particularly Article 142.

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<sup>35</sup> Directive 2010/64/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 October 2010 on the right to interpretation and translation in criminal proceedings: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32010L0064>

<sup>36</sup> European Convention on Human Rights: [https://www.echr.coe.int/documents/convention\\_eng.pdf](https://www.echr.coe.int/documents/convention_eng.pdf)

<sup>37</sup> Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union (2000/C 364/01): [https://www.europarl.europa.eu/charter/pdf/text\\_en.pdf](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/charter/pdf/text_en.pdf)

<sup>38</sup> Royal Decree of 14 September 1882 whereby the Code of Criminal Procedure was introduced: <https://www.boe.es/buscar/pdf/1882/BOE-A-1882-6036-consolidado.pdf>

<sup>39</sup> Law 1/2000 of 7 January on Criminal Procedure: <https://www.boe.es/buscar/pdf/2000/BOE-A-2000-323-consolidado.pdf>

To conclude, the regulation of the parties' rights during criminal and civil proceedings does not depend solely on the provisions of Article 231 of the LOPJ but **must be interpreted in conjunction with all other procedural law.**

Therefore, when one of the parties asks that the proceeding be conducted entirely in an official language that is not Castilian, **the availability of appropriate material, human and economic resources will initially need to be reliably verified to guarantee not only the provision of translation and interpretation services but also that they can be provided with sufficient speed and efficiency so as to avoid undue delays in the process or other forms of defencelessness of any of the parties.** This does not compromise other fundamental rights of a procedural nature, such as the right to an objective judge predetermined by law, or a fair trial without undue delay, or rights of defence, which include representation by a lawyer and court procedural representative, or the involvement of experts and taking of evidence.

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#### 4.2. HUMAN AND MATERIAL RESOURCES IN THE JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION

As regards the recommendations made by the Committee of Experts on **linguistic upskilling for personnel** of the Justice Administration, the following should be noted:

In accordance with the LOPJ, in Autonomous Communities that have taken on Justice Administration personnel management powers, posts are offered and transfer competitions are organised for State functionaries on a territorial basis. This means that most of the candidates are, in practice, residents of these Autonomous Communities. Furthermore, in territories that have their own languages, knowledge of the specific language must be demonstrated during optional selection processes.

The only Autonomous Community with its own language to which powers to manage Justice Administration human and material resources have not been transferred is the Balearic Islands, which is managed by the Justice Ministry itself. In this Autonomous Community, knowledge of the official language is assessed as follows: Level 1: 4 points, Level 2: 8 points, Level 3: 12 points.

Judges and prosecutors are selected and managed through the General Council of the Judiciary (CGPJ). The LOPJ stipulates that knowledge of both the official languages and the provincial rights are appreciated in transfer competitions as a special merit in the selection process and allocation of posts (Article 341.1 of the LOPJ).

The [Judiciary Regulations](#)<sup>40</sup> develop the manner in which knowledge of the co-official language is evaluated. A seniority bonus is applied to those who have accredited such knowledge and these candidates are given preference in the awarding of judicial posts in the corresponding territories. The [Organic Statute of the State Prosecution Service](#)<sup>41</sup> contains similar provisions.

**The training of judges and prosecutors in official languages other than Castilian is channelled** through the General Council of the Judiciary. This body has had an **agreement with the National University of Distance Education** since 2013 allowing access by judges and prosecutors to the university's resources made available to students through the University Centre for Distance Language Learning, offering Galician, Catalan, Valencian and Basque courses in blended and online formats.

The General Council of the Judiciary (CGPJ), through the Judicial Academy Continuous Training Service, is currently working on a project to **allow the recognition, as a preferred merit, of certain training courses in official languages of Autonomous Communities** forming part of the National University of Distance Education's language learning programme, specifically "Catalan-Valencian", "Basque" and "Galician", as stipulated in the Judiciary Regulations.

The General Council of the Judiciary also manages an **annual call for applications for grants to fund various training activities undertaken by members of the judiciary**, including grants for training in official languages. These grants reimburse judges and prosecutors for a percentage of the expenses incurred on official language courses, which varies but is always above 50%.

The CGPJ also has a budget item for the selection and training of judges to fund expenses arising from the study of Basque, for members of the judiciary assigned to courts in the Basque Country. This programme includes:

- Face-to-face classes in *euskaltegi* (Basque teaching centres), up to 10 hours per week.
- Self-study course (using the BOGA programme, a multimedia system for online studies, together with complementary media).
- 5-Hour intensive courses. The General Council of the Judiciary can grant leave to attend these courses for 5 hours per day, starting with HABE sub-level A2.2.
- Summer intensive courses. These intensive courses are taught in both *euskaltegi* and *barnetegi* (boarding school *euskaltegi*) and have a minimum duration of 90-100 study hours.

The **Centre for Legal Studies** is attached to the Justice Ministry and is responsible for selecting, induction training and ongoing training of members of the judiciary, the Attorney Corps and other Justice Administration personnel. In 2022, the Centre for Legal Studies promoted the signing of eight collaboration agreements with the Governments of Catalonia, the Autonomous Community of Valencia, the Basque Country and Galicia:

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<sup>40</sup> Resolution of 28 April 2011 of the Plenary of the General Council of the Judiciary, approving Judiciary Regulations 2/2011: <https://www.boe.es/boe/dias/2011/05/09/pdfs/BOE-A-2011-8049.pdf>

<sup>41</sup> Law 50/1981 of 30 December on the Organic Statute of the State Prosecution Service: <https://www.boe.es/buscar/pdf/1982/BOE-A-1982-837-consolidado.pdf>

- **An agreement with each of the four Autonomous Communities**, to which the Public Prosecutor's Office is also party.
- Another agreement on **training for the Justice Administration Attorney Corps**, also involving the general and special corps of the Justice Administration.

Thanks to these agreements, personnel may access online training courses on these official languages and may voluntarily sit official examinations to obtain special merits that will later be considered when posts are allocated. The agreements apply to personnel who do not have posts in these Autonomous Communities. The purpose is to foster knowledge of the official languages, regardless of the territory of residence, while also allowing those who wish to do so to access posts in Autonomous Communities that have official languages, based on the relevant special merits.

## 5. ARTICLE 10. ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITIES AND PUBLIC SERVICES

### 5.1. STATE ADMINISTRATION IN THE TERRITORY. GOVERNMENT DELEGATIONS AND SUB-DELEGATIONS

Spain's State Administration **has a decentralised structure** and a structure of peripheral services located in the provincial capitals.

This section includes the most relevant actions implemented by the AGE in its relations with citizens and public employees who speak official languages: peripheral public services, translation of web portals and electronic offices, filling of posts and transfer competitions, training activities, institutional advertising and communication campaigns, customer service, forms, posters and documents, and the publication of the "Official State Gazette".

Articles 13 and 15 of Law 39/2015 of 1 October on the Common Administrative Procedure for Public Administrations must first be noted in this regard. Article 13 recognises the right of persons who interact with the Public Administrations to use the official languages in the territory of their Autonomous Community, in accordance with the provisions of the Law and all other applicable legislation. Article 15 states that interested parties who contact bodies of the General State Administration with offices in an Autonomous Community may use the relevant co-official language.

In this case, the procedure will be processed in the language chosen by the interested party. Should there be several interested parties in the procedure and in the event of a disagreement regarding the language, the procedure will be processed in Castilian, although any documents or testimonies that may be required by the interested parties will be issued in the language they have chosen.

The examining Public Administration must translate the documents, case files or a part thereof which must have effects outside the Autonomous Community and the documents sent to the interested parties who specifically request such translation. Translation will not be required where the effects relate to an Autonomous Community that has the same co-official language other than Castilian.

The following should be noted in relation to the Government Delegations and Sub-Delegations:

- **Basque Country:**

- Level of knowledge of the co-official language among public employees: Araba: 3.6% of employees can perform their work in the official language (3 at an advanced level and 5 at an intermediate level); Bizkaia: 13% of employees can perform their work in the official language (advanced level: 9 employees; intermediate level: 7 employees); Gipuzkoa: 18% of employees can perform their work in the official language: 6 have a qualification, 4 at an advanced level and 2 at an intermediate level.
- Signage, forms and other written documents translated into official languages as a percentage of the total: 100%

- **Catalonia:**

- Level of knowledge of the co-official language among public employees: approximately 41% of employees in the Government Sub-Delegation in Barcelona (out of around 390) have an official qualification (A-C or administrative language). This information can be extrapolated to all the other Sub-Delegations.
- Percentage of public employees in the Delegation who can perform their work in the official language: around 35-40% are able to speak Catalan. As regards writing, drafting of written documents, official letters, etc., it would be around 30%.
- Signage, forms and other written documents translated into official languages as a percentage of the total: within the scope of the Government Delegation, institutional and communication campaigns, exhibitions, communication activities and press releases, official building signage, etc. are in both languages.

- **Galicia:**

- Level of knowledge of the co-official language among public employees: 97% speak it fairly well or perfectly well. 93% read it fairly well or perfectly well. 78% write it fairly well or perfectly well. 66% have at least a CELGA 4 (level C4 or C5) qualification.
- Percentage of public employees in the Delegation who can perform their work in the official language: according to the data furnished (extracted from a survey of all AGE public employees in Galicia in 2022), at least 78% of public employees are able to perform their work in the official language without difficulty and, in any event, 66% have a level C4 or C5 certificate.
- Signage, forms and other written documents translated into official languages as a percentage of the total: all signage in the Government Delegation offices and the forms used in the offices are in Galician.

- **Autonomous Community of Valencia:**
  - Level of knowledge of the co-official language among public employees: there is generally a basic level of spoken and written Valencian.
  - Percentage of public employees in the Delegation who can perform their work in the official language: around 60%
  - Signage, forms and other written documents translated into official languages as a percentage of the total: all standardised forms and templates are in Valencian. The electronic office of the public administrations, where a part of the procedures are completed, allows citizens to choose the Valencian or Castilian version.
  
- **Balearic Islands:**
  - Level of knowledge of the co-official language among public employees: 87 responses were received in a survey of the Government Delegation personnel: 75 people have knowledge of Catalan; 12 do not. 44 competent users, 13 independent users and 18 basis users. 49 people have official qualifications: 2 A2; 5 B1; 17 B2; 18 C1, 5 C2; and 2 at the administrative language level.
  - Percentage of public employees in the Delegation who can perform their work in the official language: 57% of those surveyed stated that they are able to perform their work in Catalan, while 43% are not.
  - Signage, forms and other written documents translated into official languages as a percentage of the total: A process began in 2021 to review the availability of signage, forms and other documents (such as information sheets) in both co-official languages. It is estimated that 100% of signage and 75% of forms and information sheets are translated.
  
- **Navarre:**
  - Level of knowledge of the co-official language among public employees: the Government Delegation and the Government of Navarre are collaborating on this matter. The Navarre Institute of Public Administrations reports on the courses offered and the Government Delegation forwards the information to the General State Administration (AGE).
  - Percentage of public employees in the Delegation who can perform their work in the official language: 1%. There is one translator.
  - Signage, forms and other written documents translated into official languages as a percentage of the total: 100% are in a bilingual format.

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## 5.2. TRANSLATION OF MINISTRY WEB PORTALS AND ELECTRONIC OFFICES

Virtually all websites and electronic offices of ministries and public bodies related or attached to the AGE are translated into the various official languages, save for Aranese. The content is in most cases translated on several levels.

The AGE's Official Languages Office fosters objective criteria so as to standardise the translation of websites. Reference is also made to the fact that Aranese is an official language and the need to consider this option.

The level of translation of each ministry's web portals and electronic offices is shown in the following table:

Ministry	Web portal	Web portal translation	Electronic office	Electronic office translation
<b>Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food</b>	<a href="https://www.mapa.gob.es">https://www.mapa.gob.es</a>	The titles are translated into Catalan, Basque, Galician and Valencian at all navigation levels.	<a href="https://sede.mapa.gob.es">https://sede.mapa.gob.es</a>	Not translated
<b>Ministry of Foreign Affairs, European Union and Cooperation</b>	<a href="https://www.exteriores.gob.es">https://www.exteriores.gob.es</a>	The titles are translated into Catalan, Basque and Galician at all navigation levels.	<a href="https://sede.maec.gob.es">https://sede.maec.gob.es</a>	Not translated
<b>Ministry of Science and Innovation</b>	<a href="https://www.ciencia.gob.es">https://www.ciencia.gob.es</a>	It is partially translated into Catalan, Basque, Galician and Valencian at all navigation levels.	<a href="https://ciencia.sede.gob.es">https://ciencia.sede.gob.es</a>	It is partially translated into Catalan, Basque and Galician on navigation level 0.
<b>Ministry of Consumer Affairs</b>	<a href="https://www.consumo.gob.es">https://www.consumo.gob.es</a>	Only menu levels one and two are translated. The languages that appear are Catalan, Galician and Basque. Aranese and Valencian are not included. Dynamic content is not translated	<a href="https://consumo.sede.gob.es">https://consumo.sede.gob.es</a>	It is partially translated into Catalan, Basque and Galician on navigation level 0.
<b>Ministry of Culture and Sports</b>	<a href="http://www.culturaydeporte.gob.es">www.culturaydeporte.gob.es</a>	It is partially translated into Catalan, Basque, Galician and Valencian at all navigation levels.	<a href="https://cultura.sede.gob.es">https://cultura.sede.gob.es</a> <a href="https://sede.csd.gob.es">https://sede.csd.gob.es</a>	They are partially translated into Catalan, Basque and Galician on navigation levels 0 and 1.
<b>Ministry of Defence</b>	<a href="https://www.defensa.gob.es">https://www.defensa.gob.es</a>	It is not currently translated into any official language other than Castilian, although there are plans to upgrade the page and include versions in other languages, besides Castilian.	<a href="https://sede.defensa.gob.es">https://sede.defensa.gob.es</a>	It is partially translated into Catalan, Basque and Galician on navigation level 0.

<b>Ministry of Social Rights and 2030 Agenda</b>	<a href="https://www.mdsocialesa2030.gob.es">https://www.mdsocialesa2030.gob.es</a>	It is partially translated into Catalan, Basque, Galician and Valencian at all navigation levels.		It is not operational.
<b>Ministry of Education and Vocational Training</b>	<a href="https://www.educacionyfp.gob.es">https://www.educacionyfp.gob.es</a>	The titles are partially translated into Catalan, Basque, Galician and Valencian at all navigation levels.	<a href="https://sede.educacion.gob.es">https://sede.educacion.gob.es</a>	Not translated
<b>Ministry of Economic Affairs and Digital Transformation</b>	<a href="https://portal.mineco.gob.es">https://portal.mineco.gob.es</a>	The titles are partially translated into Catalan, Basque and Galician at all navigation levels.	<a href="https://sede.mineco.gob.es">https://sede.mineco.gob.es</a>	They are partially translated into Catalan, Basque and Galician on navigation levels 0 and 1.
<b>Ministry of Finance and Public Service</b>	<a href="http://www.hacienda.gob.es">www.hacienda.gob.es</a>	It is translated into Catalan, Galician and Basque at all navigation levels.	<a href="https://sedeminhap.gob.es">https://sedeminhap.gob.es</a>	It is translated into Catalan, Basque and Galician at all navigation levels.
<b>Ministry of Industry, Trade and Tourism</b>	<a href="https://www.mincotur.gob.es">https://www.mincotur.gob.es</a> <a href="https://industria.gob.es">https://industria.gob.es</a> <a href="https://comercio.gob.es">https://comercio.gob.es</a> <a href="https://turismo.gob.es">https://turismo.gob.es</a>	The content is translated on navigation levels one and two. As from level three, only titles and opening paragraphs are translated, in general.	<a href="https://sede.serviciosmin.gob.es">https://sede.serviciosmin.gob.es</a>	It is translated into Catalan, Basque and Galician at all navigation levels.
<b>Ministry of Equality</b>	<a href="https://www.igualdad.gob.es">https://www.igualdad.gob.es</a>	Not translated		It is not operational.
<b>Ministry of Interior</b>	<a href="http://www.interior.gob.es">www.interior.gob.es</a>	The static information on the site is translated into Catalan, Basque and Galician.	<a href="https://sede.mir.gob.es">https://sede.mir.gob.es</a>	Not translated
<b>Ministry of Inclusion, Social Security and Migration</b>	<a href="https://inclusion.seg-social.es">https://inclusion.seg-social.es</a>	Not translated	<a href="https://sede.seg-social.gob.es">https://sede.seg-social.gob.es</a>	The electronic office of the Social Security authorities is translated into Catalan, Basque, Galician and Valencian at all navigation levels.

<b>Ministry of Justice</b>	<a href="https://www.mjusticia.gob.es">https://www.mjusticia.gob.es</a>	It is partially translated into Catalan, Basque, Galician and Valencian on navigation levels 0 and 1.	<a href="https://sede.mjusticia.gob.es">https://sede.mjusticia.gob.es</a>	It is partially translated into Catalan, Basque, Galician and Valencian on navigation levels 0 and 1.
<b>Ministry of the Presidency, Relations with the Courts and Democratic Memory</b>	<a href="https://www.mpr.gob.es">https://www.mpr.gob.es</a>	The titles are translated into Catalan, Basque and Galician at all navigation levels.	<a href="https://mpr.sede.gob.es">https://mpr.sede.gob.es</a>	They are partially translated into Catalan, Basque and Galician on navigation levels 0 and 1.
<b>Ministry of Health</b>	<a href="https://www.sanidad.gob.es">https://www.sanidad.gob.es</a>	The titles are translated into Catalan, Basque, Galician and Valencian at all navigation levels.	<a href="https://sede.mscbs.gob.es">https://sede.mscbs.gob.es</a>	It is translated into Catalan, Basque, Galician and Valencian at all navigation levels.
<b>Ministry for the Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge</b>	<a href="https://www.miteco.gob.es">https://www.miteco.gob.es</a>	It is partially translated into Catalan, Basque, Galician and Valencian at all navigation levels.	<a href="https://sede.miteco.gob.es">https://sede.miteco.gob.es</a>	Not translated
<b>Ministry of Work and Social Economy</b>	<a href="https://www.mites.gob.es">https://www.mites.gob.es</a>	It is partially translated into Catalan, Basque and Galician at all navigation levels.	<a href="https://sede.mites.gob.es">https://sede.mites.gob.es</a>	It is translated into Catalan, Basque and Galician at all navigation levels.
<b>Ministry of Territorial Policy</b>	<a href="https://mpt.gob.es">https://mpt.gob.es</a>	The static or more permanent contents are translated to all the official languages besides Castilian: Catalan, Basque, Galician and Valencian.	<a href="https://sede.administracionespublicas.gob.es">https://sede.administracionespublicas.gob.es</a>	The main menus are translated into Catalan, Basque and Galician.
<b>Ministry of Transport, Mobility and Urban Agenda</b>	<a href="https://www.mitma.gob.es">https://www.mitma.gob.es</a>	Not translated	<a href="https://sede.mitma.gob.es">https://sede.mitma.gob.es</a>	Not translated

<b>Ministry of Universities</b>	<a href="https://www.universidades.gob.es">https://www.universidades.gob.es</a>	It is partially translated into Catalan, Basque and Galician at all navigation levels.	<a href="https://universidades.sede.gob.es">https://universidades.sede.gob.es</a>	The main menus are translated into Catalan, Basque and Galician.
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*Navigation levels (or web depth) refer to the number of clicks a user must make to get from the home page (level 0) to a specific page of a website (e.g. navigation level 2 or 2 clicks from the home page). Source: in-house*

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### 5.3. FILLING OF POSTS AND TRANSFER COMPETITIONS

The [Agreement on mobility of State functionaries in the General State Administration](#)<sup>42</sup> stipulates that the calls for competitions by the General State Administration may state that knowledge of the Autonomous Community's official language will be evaluated as a special merit for work posts whose content is directly related to:<sup>43</sup>

- Public information.
- Receipt and registration of documents.
- Management activities with significant degrees of proximity to and frequency of contacts with the public.
- Activities for which knowledge of the language is a relevant factor.

In accordance with this agreement, on 4 September 2019 **Common rules for the calling of competitions in the AGE** were established, including evaluation of the official language, expressly stating that it will be assessed when the content of the posts comes under the Order of 20 June 1990.

As from 2019, hired personnel are subject to the [IV Single Collective Agreement](#)<sup>44</sup>. Posts are filled by means of open, permanent competitions in which knowledge of official languages is also assessed. An additional point is awarded to those who accredit knowledge of the official languages of the Autonomous Communities in order to fill vacancies that include the language in the description contained in the corresponding list of posts.

Therefore, knowledge of another official language is valued as a special merit in all calls for competitions to fill posts for both State functionaries and hired personnel.

The specific legislation of each Autonomous Community will be applicable to their officials, where knowledge of languages is either a requirement or a special merit when filling posts.

**CATALONIA.** Knowledge of Catalan is a requirement to access functionary posts and when filling posts. Regulated in [Legislative Decree 1/1997 of 31 October](#) approving the consolidation in a single text of the provisions of certain public service laws and regulations in force in Catalonia and in [Decree 161/2002 of 11 June](#) on accreditation of knowledge of Catalan and Aranese in personnel recruitment processes and the filling of posts in Catalonia's public administrations (Article 3).

The only exemption applies to interim personnel and temporary hired personnel who are appointed or hired directly. There is an additional particularity in the territory: Article 5 of Law 35/2010 of 1 October on Occitan, Aranese in the Aran Valley (paragraphs 5 and 6).

**BALEARIC ISLANDS.** [Law 4/2016 of April](#) on language training measures to recover the use of Catalan in the public service established, in Article 50.1.f, the accreditation of knowledge of the Catalan language as a requirement for access to functionary posts, always observing the principle of proportionality and adequacy of the level required and the corresponding functions.

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<sup>42</sup> Resolution of 16 November 2018 of the Secretary of State for Public Service publishing the I Agreement on mobility of functionaries of the General State Administration. <https://www.boe.es/boe/dias/2018/11/20/pdfs/BOE-A-2018-15838.pdf>

<sup>43</sup> Order of 20 July 1990 containing rules on the filling of certain functionary posts in the Peripheral State Administration in connection with knowledge of the Autonomous Communities' official languages: <https://www.boe.es/buscar/doc.php?id=BOE-A-1990-17641#:~:text=A%2D1990%2D17641-Orden%20de%2020%20de%20julio%20de%201990%20por%20la%20que,propias%20de%20las%20Comunidades%20Aut%C3%B3nomas>.

<sup>44</sup> Resolution of 13 May 2019 from the Directorate General registering and publishing the IV Single Collective Agreement on hired personnel of the General State Administration: <https://www.boe.es/boe/dias/2019/05/17/pdfs/BOE-A-2019-7414.pdf>

Enabling regulations were brought in during the period of reference by means of [Decree 11/2017 of 24 March](#) on the requirement to know the Catalan language in recruitment processes to access the public service and to fill posts in the administration of the Balearic Islands, including some exemptions. When the provision of care may be affected by the lack or insufficiency of language-trained professionals, calls for the selection of temporary healthcare personnel by social and healthcare bodies and calls for the selection of temporary healthcare personnel and research personnel by healthcare bodies may exclude the Catalan language requirement. This provision was again included in Decree 8/2018 of 23 March on language training required to access and fill statutory personnel posts in the Balearic Islands Health Service.

In the case of specialised professional artists performing with the Symphony Orchestra of the Balearic Islands Foundation, the Catalan language is not required when hiring for periods of less than one year.

In addition, [Decree-Law 6/2022 of 13 June](#) on new urgent measure to reduce temporary public employment in the Balearic Islands stipulates that, in exceptional cases, calls relating to the stabilisation processes laid down in Law 20/2021 of 28 December must provide an exemption from the Catalan language accreditation requirement for admission to the relevant profession or grade.

**AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY OF VALENCIA.** Article 62.1.g) of [Law 4/2021 of 16 April on the Valencian Public Service](#) includes accreditation of linguistic competence, among other requirements, to access public employment, always observing the principles of proportionality and adequacy with respect to the post functions.

Since Law 10/2010 of 9 June, previous legislation already stipulated mandatory accreditation of knowledge of Valencian as a special merit to access public employment, except for public teaching posts, where it was already a requirement to access and fill posts.

**GALICIA.** Knowledge of Galician is a requirement to access public employment under Article 51 of [Law 2/2015 of 29 April on public employment in Galicia](#), which stipulates that access tests must include a Galician language exam or the level of language knowledge must be accredited.

**BASQUE COUNTRY.** Basque is either a requirement or a special merit to both access and fill posts, depending on the characteristics of the post. [Law 11/2022 of 1 December on Basque Public Employment](#) stipulates that the number of posts requiring accreditation of language knowledge must be reported in each call. [Decree 179/2019 of 19 November](#) on the normalisation of the institutional and administrative use of the official languages in Basque local institutions promotes the normalised use of Basque as a working language in the local administration.

[Law 7/2021 of 11 November](#) on the corps and grades of the Administration in the Basque Autonomous Community regulates the special process to consolidate employment in the Basque Public Administrations, establishing that the valuation in the competitive phase will not exceed 40% of the maximum possible score in the recruitment process, excluding the appraisal of Basque as a special merit.

In accordance with the [Order of 18 May 2022<sup>45</sup>](#) from the Councillor for Public Governance and Self-Governance approving the basic general rules governing special and exceptional employment consolidation processes in the corps and grades of the Basque Autonomous Community's General Administration and Autonomous Bodies, each and every one of the requirements must be met by the end date of the corresponding presentation period, including the Basque speciality and knowledge requirement, the accreditation of which will be completed as laid down in basic rule 9.10.

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<sup>45</sup> Order of 18 May 2022 from the Councillor for Public Governance and Self-Governance approving the basic general rules governing special and exceptional employment consolidation processes in the corps and grades of the Basque Autonomous Community's General Administration and Autonomous Bodies: <https://www.legegunea.euskadi.eus/orden/orden-18-mayo-2022-consejera-gobernanza-publica-y-autogobierno-que-se-aprueban-bases-generales-que-han-regir-procesos-especiales-consolidacion-empleo-y-procesos-excepcionales-consolidacion-empleo-cuerpos-y-escalas-administracion-general-comunidad-autonoma-euskadi-y-sus-organismos-autonomos/webleg00-contfich/es/>

**AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY OF NAVARRE.** Navarre is unique because it is divided into three language zones: the Basque-speaking zone, the mixed zone and the non-Basque-speaking zone. Basque is an official language together with Castilian only in the first zone. As in the Basque Country, knowledge of Basque for access to public employment and the filling of posts is a requirement or a special merit, depending on the post.

**LOCAL ADMINISTRATION.** Local government officials authorised under the national system are selected and trained by the State. Regional legislation in Catalonia, the Balearic Islands, Valencia and Galicia also includes knowledge of the language as a requirement to fill posts reserved for this corps. The Basque Country and Navarre have their own specific legislation on the filling of posts and recruitment.

[Royal Decree 128/2018 of 16 March](#) on the legal regime for Local Administration officials authorised under the national system stipulates that knowledge of the official language must be included in competitive processes as laid down in the respective regional legislation. Regarding the first posting of career functionaries, the possibility of accrediting the language is also envisaged, where required by the Autonomous Communities

The total number of posts reserved for Local Administration officials authorised under the national system that are subject to the official language requirement at 1 January 2023, according to data from the Integrated Register, is as follows:

<b>Autonomous Community</b>	<b>No. of posts</b>
Catalonia	2,225
Balearic Islands	285
Galicia	965
Autonomous Community of Valencia	300
Basque Country	478
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,109</b>

There are also peculiarities with respect to the filling of posts in certain specific bodies and departments, as described below:

**PRISONS.** The General Secretariat for Prisons values knowledge of the official language as a specific merit in the terms laid down in applicable legislation during transfer competitions for all prison corps, provided that language training is accredited by official language schools. The following data relate to the period 2017-2021:

<b>2017-2021</b>						
<b>CONVENING BODY</b>	<b>POSTS CONVENED</b>	<b>LANGUAGE POSTS</b>	<b>Catalan</b>	<b>Galician</b>	<b>Basque</b>	<b>Valencian</b>
PRISONS	4,239	779	150	196	70	363
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4239</b>	<b>779</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>363</b>

**PORT AUTHORITIES.** Language requirements are also established in this case for the filling of work posts, such as in the Barcelona and Tarragona Port Authorities. In general, a minimum level B is required and level C counts as a special merit. In other port authorities, language accreditation is valued as a special merit in the competition phase.

#### 5.4. CO-OFFICIAL LANGUAGE TRAINING ACTIVITIES FOR PUBLIC EMPLOYEES

The **National Institute of Public Administration (INAP)** is responsible for the continuous training of public employees. From 2017 to 2021, the INAP explored new approaches to training in the four official languages. In 2018, a tender process was launched in four batches, one for each of the official languages, other than Castilian. The training began in 2019 online and was open to all AGE public employees. The courses ran for 150 study hours and were adapted to the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages, levels A1 to C1, developing comprehension, speaking and writing.

**2,602 public employees** registered. The number of places offered in all the official languages was considerably increased, broadening the range of recipients and the number of hours of training received.

In the following years, new forms of teaching were explored by contacting regional schools and training institutes (the Basque Institute of Public Administration, the Galician School of Public Administration, the Valencian Institute of Public Administration and the Catalan School of Public Administration), which could offer content and training in the official languages under the corresponding agreements.

#### I. TAX AUTHORITIES

The following table shows the official language training activities for personnel of the Tax Authorities:

<b>NOTA 84/23: a) Acciones Formativas Actividades formativas en materia de lenguas cooficiales 2017-2022</b>			
<b>Año del curso</b>	<b>Título del Curso</b>	<b>Modalidad de impartición</b>	<b>Alumnos matriculados</b>
2017	ID280 EUSKERA A TRAVÉS DE LA UNED	Semipresencial	20
2017	ID382 CATALÁN	Presencial	95
2017	ID383 EUSKERA	Presencial	3
2017	ID503 Comunicación en Lengua de signos catalana	Presencial	20
2018	ID280 EUSKERA A TRAVÉS DE LA UNED	Semipresencial	26
2018	ID382 CATALÁN	Presencial	68
2018	ID383 EUSKERA	Presencial	3
2018	ID503 Comunicación en Lengua de signos catalana	Presencial	26
2019	ID382 CATALÁN	Presencial	220
2019	ID503 Comunicación en Lengua de signos catalana	Presencial	22
2020	ID503 Comunicación en Lengua de signos catalana	On-line	20
2021	ID503 Comunicación en Lengua de signos catalana	On-line	3
2022	ID503 Comunicación en Lengua de signos catalana	On-line	11

**DIRECTORATE GENERAL FOR TRAFFIC (MINISTRY OF INTERIOR):** In the period indicated, official language courses were taught under the 2017 Continuous Training Plan to enhance knowledge of the languages. These 20-hour courses targeted all the body's public employees. The following table provides a breakdown:

	Registered students			Certificates obtained		Certificates not obtained	
	Women	Men	TOTAL	Women	Men	Women	Men
CATALAN	27	13	40	25	11	2	2
BASQUE	2	9	11	2	7	0	2
GALICIAN	14	12	26	12	9	2	3
VALENCIAN	16	10	26	16	8	0	2

## II. DIRECTORATE GENERAL FOR THE POLICE

The Integrated Police Management System collects information on official language qualifications forming part of police officers' personnel files:

FUNCIONARIOS TOTALES CON TITULACIÓN IDIOMA COOFICIAL				
DATO	GALLEGO	EUSKERA	CATALAN	ARANES
No oficiales Otros cursos	858	18	395	1
Titulaciones oficiales	24	12	10	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>882</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>1</b>

## III. STATE PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT SERVICE (SEPE)

This body included official language training in its Annual Internal Training Plans from 2017 to 2021:

Catalan	Elementary	90 hours
	Intermediate	90 hours
	Upper	90 hours
Basque	Elementary	90 hours
	Intermediate	90 hours
	Upper	90 hours
Galician	Elementary	90 hours
	Intermediate	90 hours
	Upper	90 hours
Valencian	Elementary	90 hours
	Intermediate	90 hours
	Upper	90 hours

## IV. INECO. TRANSPORT ENGINEERING AND ECONOMICS

This is a State corporation attached to the Ministry of Transport, Mobility and Urban Agenda. Language courses have been taught for employees of the Catalan Government's railways:

Nombre	Idioma	Ediciones	Personas formadas	Horas	Proveedor	Año
Responsable de Brigada para FGC	Catalán	1	1	0	FGC Ferrocarrils de la Generalitat de Catalunya	2017
Protector de vía	Catalán	1	1	0	FGC Ferrocarrils de la Generalitat de Catalunya	2017
Sesión informativa de Responsable de Brigada para FGC	Catalán	1	1	15	FGC Ferrocarrils de la Generalitat de Catalunya	2017
Instrucción de Circulación 12 " Trabajos en las instalaciones" (IC12r3)	Catalán	1	2	2	FGC Ferrocarrils de la Generalitat de Catalunya	2019
Protector de Vía	Catalán	1	2	8	FGC Ferrocarrils de la Generalitat de Catalunya	2021
Responsable de Brigada	Catalán	1	1	8	FGC Ferrocarrils de la Generalitat de Catalunya	2021
Curso de homologación de la habilitación de encargado de trabajo FGC	Catalán	3	1	21	FGC Ferrocarrils de la Generalitat de Catalunya	2022
Jornada de sensibilización obligatoria para Responsables de Brigada	Catalán	1	1	2	FGC Ferrocarrils de la Generalitat de Catalunya	2023

## V. STATE PORTS

The **Barcelona Port Authority** has provided the following Catalan courses:

Individual ó Colectiva	Acción	Año Inicio de la formación	Fecha Inicio	Fecha Fin	Horas de Formación	Personas formadas
Individual	Catalán Suficiencia C1	2017	22/02/2017	31/07/2017	100	1
Individual	Catalán Intermedio B2	2018	13/02/2018	26/04/2018	60	1
Individual	Catalán Suficiencia	2018	19/09/2018	09/02/2019	25	1
Individual	Catalán Intermedio 1	2018	26/09/2018	12/12/2018	45	1
Individual	Catalán Intermedio 2	2019	09/01/2019	20/03/2019	45	1
Individual	Catalán Suficiencia 2	2019	16/01/2019	09/04/2019	45	1
Individual	Catalán Intermedio 3	2019	25/03/2019	19/06/2019	45	1
Individual	Catalán Suficiencia 1-2-3	2019	26/09/2019	04/02/2020	120	1
Individual	Catalán Conversación	2019	07/10/2019	16/06/2020	28	1
Colectiva	Catalán Preparación Examen Nivel C	2020	06/02/2020	14/04/2020	18	5
Individual	Catalán B Conversación	2020	05/10/2020	14/06/2021	29	1
Colectiva	Catalán Preparación Nivel C	2020	08/10/2020	21/06/2021	60	3
Individual	Catalán C Conversación	2021	07/10/2021	16/12/2021	10	1

The **Bilbao Port Authority** has a Basque language plan addressing the various MCER levels (A1, A2, B1, B2 and C1). In 2017, 3 people were trained; in 2018, 56 people; in 2019, 52 people; in 2020, 35 people; and in 2021, 29 people. 58 people had an official Basque language qualification in 2021.

The **Tarragona Port Authority** informs personnel of calls for open tests to obtain co-official language certification on various levels. External general language training programmes are also facilitated by publishing the information provided by the local Centre for Linguistic Normalisation and the Language Service of Rovira i Virgili University. It also contributes to the preparation of face-to-face and online training courses by publishing the Port Authority's own internal material and materials for self-learning. Information and advice are also provided for distance learning and accreditation tests by means of a monthly newsletter, «*En parlem*», published both on the internal intranet and on the Port Authority's website, where terminology notes and new developments in the language are posted.

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## 5.5. INSTITUTIONAL ADVERTISING AND COMMUNICATION CAMPAIGNS

The General State Administration takes official language speakers into account in its institutional campaigns, some examples of which are set out below:

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### I. MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND FOOD, THROUGH THE STATE AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE AGENCY.

- FY 2020: “AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE PLAN”: Catalan and Galician.
- FY 2021: “AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE PLAN’: Catalan, Basque and Galician. The 2022 [institutional advertising campaign for the 42nd Combined Agricultural Insurance Plan](#) included a video spot and voice-over translated into Galician, Catalan, Valencian and Basque. Radio slots promoting agricultural insurance were also created and broadcast in the following official languages of Spain: Catalan, Basque, Galician and Valencian.
- Using the slogan “[HERE WE THROW NOTHING AWAY, Food from Spain, The Richest Country in the World](#)”, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food launched an institutional campaign on responsible consumption and the prevention of food waste. The 2021 edition ran for four weeks in the media from 1 to 30 June. The link contains the radio slots in Catalan, Basque and Galician.

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### II. MINISTRY OF CULTURE.

- The **Youth Culture Voucher** and **Cultural Renaissance campaigns were carried out in all the official languages.**
- In 2021, the **communication campaign to raise awareness of the infringement of intellectual property rights** on the internet was carried out in Castilian with subtitles in Catalan, Galician and Basque.
- On **Libraries Day**, the Directorate General for Books and Reading Promotion publishes an official poster every year. Since 2019, the text of the poster has been translated into the State's official languages: Catalan, Basque, Galician and Valencian; and also into Occitan in 2021. As from 2021, it will also be translated into other minority languages such as Aragonese, Asturian and Leonese.
- On Book Day each year, the last winner of the National Illustration Award is commissioned to design a commemorative poster. As from 2021, all the text that appears in the poster is translated into the State's official languages: Catalan, Basque, Galician, Valencian and Occitan, as well as other minority languages such as Aragonese, Asturian and Leonese.

- The **Reading Promotion Plan** was presented in 2021. All the plan communication materials (posters, banners, social media content) and the document itself are translated into the State's official languages.
- **eBiblio library service** campaigns: The 2017 campaigns "Connected to reading" and "You ask, libraries answer", and the 2020 campaign "20 years of answers" included materials such as posters and bookmarks in the State's official languages: Catalan, Basque, Galician and Valencian.

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### III. MINISTRY OF EQUALITY

The main institutional campaigns were conducted in all the official languages ([racism](#), [equality](#), [8M information](#), [gender violence](#), among others).

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### IV. MINISTRY OF INTERIOR

Several campaigns have been carried out in the official languages: the **I National Disaster Risk Plan**, the "*We protect the road*" campaign by the Directorate General for the Police and the campaign to disseminate the Directorate General for Traffic's "*miDGT*" application.

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## 5.6. PUBLIC SERVICES; TRANSLATION OF FORMS, POSTERS AND DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE TO THE PUBLIC

The General State Administration (AGE) makes a considerable effort to translate all physical and digital documents accessible to the public. In Citizen Information and Services Offices, the various official languages have been used in complaint and suggestion forms for years. Some examples are as follows:

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### I. DIRECTORATE GENERAL FOR TRAFFIC

Complaints and suggestions forms, notices and penalties, driving licenses and vehicle registration documents are available to the public in the official languages. Other specific actions have been launched, such as:

2017: **Questionnaires in Catalan** were made available for licence renewal and extension theory tests for the transport of explosives and renewal tests for the transport of radioactive materials.

2018: **Questionnaires in Valencian** were made available for renewal theory tests for the extension to transport radioactive materials.

2020: An agreement was reached between the Directorate General for Traffic and the Basque Government's Traffic Directorate in order for the **Basque Institute of Public Administration to translate and review all the questions used by the DGT in theory tests** to obtain or renew the various driving licences.

Also in 2020, **questionnaires in Basque** were made available for the theory test taken to recover driving licences.

In 2021, the questionnaires for the theory tests taken to obtain and renew special licences to drive vehicles carrying hazardous goods were available in **Basque and Galician**. In 2022, progress was made **in translating the questionnaires for the theory tests into the official languages, other than Castilian**. Since October 2022, all the theory tests taken to obtain or renew driving licences have been available in all the official languages of the Spanish state: Castilian, Catalan, Basque, Galician and Valencian; requests to take the test in the latter four languages are limited to the Autonomous Communities where each one of them is the official language together with Castilian.

From 2017 to 2021, the DGT **translated over 26,000 questions to the official languages**: 3,600 to Catalan, 11,000 to Basque, 6,200 to Galician and 5,300 to Valencian.

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## II. ELECTION PROCESSES

As regards **election processes**, the Directorate General for Internal Policy has ensured the full observance of the official languages through the following means:

- Permanent electoral information through <https://infoelectoral.interior.gob.es>, in all the official languages.
- Specific information on each election process is provided in the official languages. In the case of the latest elections called at the preparation date of this report, through the link: <https://elecciones.locales2023.es>
- Information on the provisional results of the vote count is always provided in all the State's official languages: for example, the following link allows information on the elections held in November 2019 to be consulted: <http://www.elecciones.mir.es/Resultados10N2019>

**All election materials are prepared in all the official languages**: envelopes, forms and manuals for polling station personnel. For example, the following [link](#) leads to the manuals used in the recent elections. Sign language is also being used in the campaign prepared in Catalan, as Catalonia is an Autonomous Community with its own sign language.

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## III. SPANISH NATIONAL RAILWAY NETWORK - RENFE

The signage for ground services in stations (club rooms, customer reception, etc.) is in the languages of the respective Autonomous Communities. On board trains, the cafeteria signage is in Castilian and English, since the rotation of the trains precludes this measure for permanent signs. Menus and complaint forms are in the co-official languages. The following services are available in various languages:

- Vending machine screens for commuters: Catalan, Basque and Valencian.
- Commuter applications: Catalan, Basque and Valencian.
- Waiting system displays (“your turn”, dynamic digital signage): Catalan, Valencian and Galician.

As regards **customer service**, announcements are generally made in different languages and also in the co-official language, where applicable. The stop stations are announced using the official name in each Autonomous Community.

Renfe interacts with customers **in Castilian and in the official languages** in each Autonomous Community with its own language, as well as in trains to or from those territories. On board trains, the agreement with the service provider requires the crew to know the languages of the Autonomous Communities through which the train travels. On the ground, customer service posts are guaranteed to include people who are fluent in the co-official languages.

In **social media**, contacts through Renfe's official accounts are in the language in which the user **begins the conversation**.

Renfe's Communications Department has personnel who know and are fluent in all the official languages used in the territory. Communications Department personnel are posted in Catalonia, the Basque Country, the Valencia Community and Galicia.

## 5.7. SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE PUBLICATION OF THE OFFICIAL STATE GAZETTE IN THE OFFICIAL LANGUAGES

The Official State Gazette (BOE) is published in Castilian, acquiring full effectiveness upon publication, in accordance with the provisions of the Preliminary Title of the Spanish Civil Code. However, under [Royal Decree 489/1997 of 14 April](#)<sup>46</sup> on the publication of State Laws in the official languages of the Autonomous Communities, within the framework of the agreements entered into for such purposes, Laws, Royal Decree-Laws and Legislative Royal Decrees may also be published in the other official languages in the Autonomous Communities.

During the reporting period, over 2,000 provisions and 40,000 pages were published in the corresponding official language supplements to the “Official State Gazette”, as described below:

Suplemento	2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		TOTAL (2017-2021)	
	nº disposiciones	nº pags.	nº disposiciones	nº pags.	nº disposiciones	nº pags.	nº disposiciones	nº pags.	nº disposiciones	nº pags.	nº disposiciones	nº pags.
Catalán	195	4522	203	3924	158	2589	204	5039	92	1739	852	17813
Gallego	195	4522	202	3918	160	2639	204	5049	184	3545	945	19673
Euskera	38	1025	52	1415	31	440	61	2314	50	969	232	6163
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>10069</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>9257</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>5668</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>12402</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>6253</b>	<b>2029</b>	<b>43649</b>
Valenciano	La Comunidad Autónoma Valenciana no remite traducciones desde 2015											

\*Los convenios con País Vasco y C. Valenciana solo incluyen las normas con rango de ley. En el caso de Galicia y Cataluña se incluyen también las normas reglamentarias.

The BOE has had a “*Notifications Supplement*” since 2015. Given the special content, [Royal Decree 385/2015 of 22 May](#) on this supplement stipulates that, besides Castilian, **notifications may also be published in the corresponding official language, where the authority issuing the document provides the translation**.

The publication of notifications in bilingual format, in both Castilian and the official language, is the option generally chosen by the autonomous or local Administrations that have their own official language. During the reporting period, **over 250,000 bilingual notification announcements** were published in the BOE’s «*Notifications Supplement*».

<sup>46</sup> Royal Decree 489/1997 of 14 April on the publication of State Laws in the official languages of the Autonomous Communities: <https://www.boe.es/boe/dias/1997/04/17/pdfs/A12115-12116.pdf>

Lengua	Notificaciones
Catalán	128.224
Gallego	38.267
Euskera	55.516
Valenciano	30.163
TOTAL	252.170

It should be noted that, in mid-2021, a new supplement to the “Official State Gazette” was produced for court edicts. [Royal Decree 327/2021 of 11 May](#), which created this supplement, applies the same bilingual publication principle where the competent court submits the edict in the official language, as well as in Castilian.

Finally, as regards the translation of the Spanish Constitution, in 2016, as part of its editorial collection of “Electronic Codes” the BOE published a Spanish Constitution code with the updated text of the fundamental legislation, in both Castilian and the official languages.

This multilingual code is available free of charge for download in html, pdf and e-pub format on the [BOE's website](#). There were over 260,000 downloads during the reporting period.

## 6. ARTICLE 12. CULTURAL ACTIVITIES AND SERVICES

### I. NATIONAL LIBRARY OF SPAIN

During the period 2017-2021, the following works in the various official languages of Spain were admitted to the **National Library of Spain: 16 in Aranese, 760,663 in Castilian; 68,061 in Catalan; 12,540 in Galician; and 9,774 in Basque.**

The National Library of Spain conserves documentary heritage online and, in collaboration with the Library of Galicia, prepared four .gal domain collections from 2017 to 2021. The list of domains is provided by the PuntoGal Association, which is responsible for managing this regional domain. The data on the domains and size of the collections are as follows: a total of 25,849 domains were collected from 2017 to 2021.

Size of the collections and annual growth: around 1.1 TB was collected from 2017 to 2021. Content in Catalan and Basque has also been included in the selective web collections comprising websites chosen by web curators from the conservation centres (the National Library of Spain and the autonomous libraries), specifically more than 1,000 .cat websites and a similar number of .eus websites.”

National Library exhibitions:

- 2020. *¡Vampires in the library!* Juan Perucho Centenary. Exhibition coordinated with the Institució de les Lletres Catalanes in the framework of the Perucho Year 2020. Room texts in Catalan.
- 2020. *The light of the Middle Ages in Catalan literature*. Room texts, leaflet and poster in Catalan and Castilian. Website in Catalan and Castilian.
- 2021. *Emilia Pardo Bazán and the challenge of modernity*. Room texts, leaflet and poster in Galician and Castilian. Catalogue published in Galician and Castilian.
- 2021. *Xacobeo. Footprints on the road*. Room texts, leaflet and poster in Galician and Castilian. Catalogue published in Galician and Castilian.

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## II. PRADO NATIONAL MUSEUM

With regard to the Museum's off-site activities during travelling exhibitions in which the venues are located in territories that use an official language other than Castilian, the official language is used in the graphics of the exhibition displays, although it is usually the receiving institutions that are responsible for these texts. The following specific exhibitions toured during the period 2017-2021: *Art and Myth. The Gods of the Prado, Today is the Prado* and *El Prado in the streets*. In the publishing field, the Catalan version of the catalogue for the Bartolomé Bermejo exhibition was produced for co-publication with the Catalan National Art Museum in 2018.

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## III. MINISTRY OF CULTURE

It should first be noted that the following works have been published in different official languages by the Ministry of Culture:

- 2018: *Arxiu de la Corona d' Aragó* - Catalan.
- 2019: *El temps de la seda* - Valencian; *Pregunte, las bibliotecas responden* - Catalan, Basque, Valencian and Galician.
- 2021: Leaflet on the Cervantes Award for Joan Margarit. Text of the speech in Catalan.

In the exhibition «*Posters for a Road. 100 years of Jacobean illustration*», which toured 10 Autonomous Communities from October 2021 to July 2022, the exhibition texts were translated into Basque and Galician for the time spent in Sangüesa (Navarre) and Pontevedra, respectively.

In 2018, the **Mediterranean Games** were held in Tarragona. Activities included a film cycle the programme for which was available in Catalan.

At the 2021 **Culture and Citizenship Meeting** held in San Sebastian, Basque was used in various parts of the staging.

Special mention must also be made of the activities carried out by certain bodies attached to the Ministry of Culture:

Various recitals of Basque Song, Catalan Song and Galician Song were performed during the "Notas del Ambigú" cycle at the **Zarzuela Theatre**. In November 2021, the Zarzuela Theatre put on a play in Basque for the first time in its history called "Mirentxu" and starring Ainhoa Arteta.

The following official language productions took place at the National Drama Centre:

- *Los Gondra* (a Basque story) - performed in Castilian and Basque: 18 January to 19 February 2017.
- *In memoriam. La quinta del biberón* - performed in Castilian and Basque: 22 February to 12 March 2017.
- *Obabakoak* - Performed in Basque with Castilian subtitles: 25 October 2018 (premiere).
- *Los papeles de Sísifo* - performed in Basque with Castilian subtitles: 29 and 30 April 2021.
- *Los últimos Gondra* (Basque memoirs) - revival - performed in Castilian and Basque: 13 October to 21 November 2021.
- *Los Gondra* (a Basque story) - performed in Castilian and Basque: 29 October to 19 November 2021.
- *Los otros Gondra* (a Basque tale) - performed in Castilian and Basque: 30 October to 20 November 2021.
- N.E.V.E.R.M.O.R.E. - performed in Galician with subtitles in Castilian: 2 and 3 October 2021.

This body also promotes various publications, including:

*Supernormales/Supernormais* by Esther F. Carrodegua: published in Galician and Castilian in a double cover edition (2021 Dramatic Residences Collection).

- *Las que limpian / As que limpan* by Areta Bolado, Noelia Castro and Ailén Kendelman: published in Galician and Castilian (2022 National Drama Centre's New Drama Collection).

## 7. ARTICLE 13. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL LIFE

### 7.1. STRATEGIC PROJECT FOR THE ECONOMIC RECOVERY OF THE NEW LANGUAGE ECONOMY UNDER THE RECOVERY PLAN

In October 2020, the Spanish Government presented the Recovery, Transformation and Resilience Plan, which channels the Recovery and Resilience Mechanism funds agreed by the European Council in July of the same year.

In the framework of this plan, a Strategic Project called New Language Economy was subsequently approved, envisaging, among other measures, the promotion of official languages other than Castilian in the new digital economy.

€30 million of the planned total investment will be earmarked exclusively for projects related to other official languages, giving rise to synergies with other projects. The main investment will be made in artificial intelligence.

On 15 November 2022, the Council of Ministers approved a **grant of €7.5 million** to fund the creation of a solid knowledge base comprising a data corpus, among other tools, and resources in the State's official languages. This funding goes to four science centres in charge of promoting the official languages in technological and digital fields:

1. Barcelona Supercomputing Centre-National Supercomputing Centre Consortium. €3 million, of which €1 million will be used to provide cross-cutting support to the other project centres, given their experience in the field of language technologies.
2. Alicante University / Universitat d'Alacant, through the Digital Intelligence Centre (CENID). €500,000.
3. University of the Basque Country / Euskal Herriko Unibertsitatea, through the Basque Language Technology Centre / Hizkuntza Teknologiako Zentroa (HiTZ). €2 million.
4. Santiago de Compostela University / Universidade de Santiago de Compostela. €2 million.

The solid knowledge base made possible by the grant serves to train technology, such as conversational robots, chatbots, voice assistants and other similar tools so that citizens can use them to effectively perform everyday services and formalities, from making a doctor's appointment through a voice assistant to processing an electronic invoice through a bank chatbot.

### 7.2 NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN THE AUDIOVISUAL INDUSTRY

The new Law 13/2022 of 7 July on audiovisual communication reserves at least fifty percent of the European audiovisual works quota for works in the State's official language or in the official languages of the Autonomous Communities. Of this subquota, the State public audiovisual communications service provider will in any event reserve a minimum of fifteen percent for audiovisual works in the official languages of the Autonomous Communities, taking into account population weight and reserving at least ten percent for each one.

In line with these percentages, minimum thresholds are also established for the advance funding of audiovisual works in the official languages of the Autonomous Communities by the public audiovisual communications service provider.

## 8. ARTICLE 14. CROSS-BORDER EXCHANGES

### 8.1. CERVANTES INSTITUTE

As regards cross-border cooperation, the activities of the Cervantes Institute (IC) are worth highlighting. The institute **has been disseminating the image of a multilingual Spain since it was formed in 1991**, in line with its founding law, which states that, among other activities, “it will essentially focus on the linguistic and cultural heritage that is common to the countries and peoples of the Spanish-speaking community”.

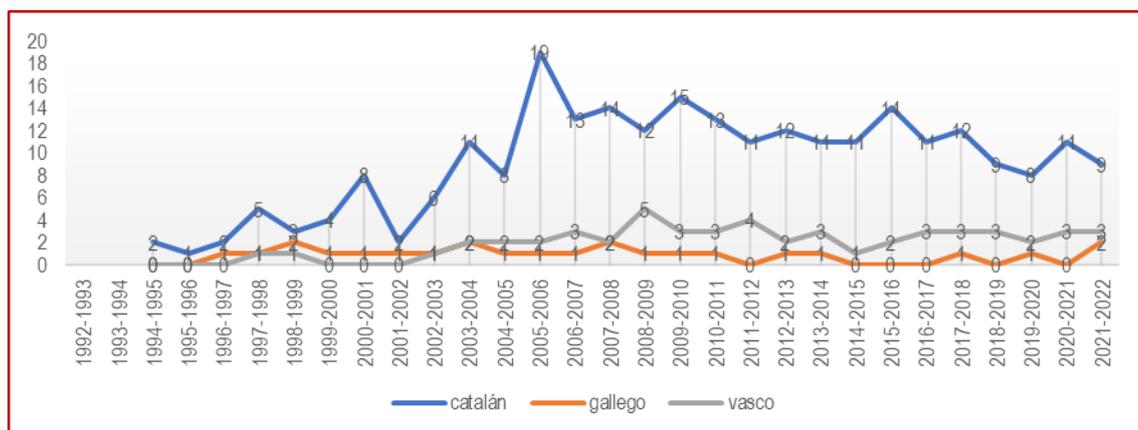
Besides the Cervantes Institute's main mission, which is the worldwide dissemination and promotion of Castilian, as a language rich in linguistic varieties of equal value, it works to raise awareness of the Spanish State's language diversity and knowledge of the official languages and associated cultures. There follow examples of the relevant work carried out since the Cervantes Institute was created.

#### I. CATALAN, GALICIAN AND BASQUE COURSES

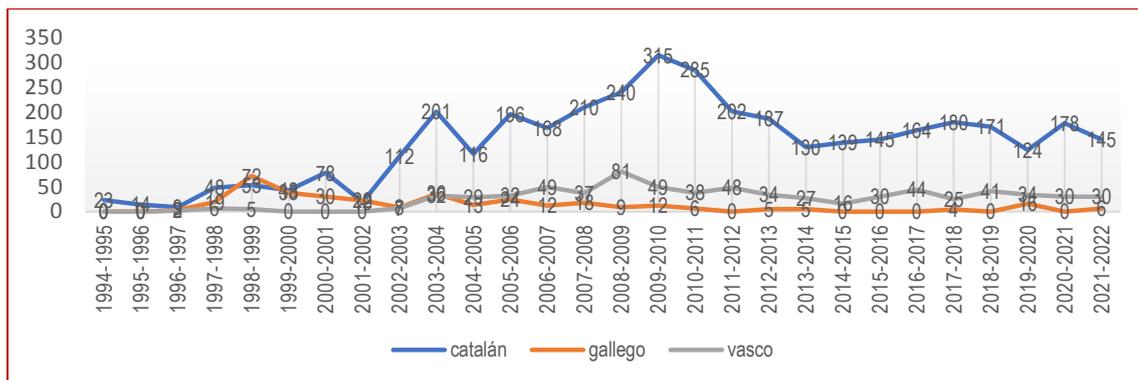
The Cervantes Institute's deep-rooted tradition in the teaching of official language courses is clearly reflected in the track record of centres such as the one in **Munich**, which has been teaching **Catalan for 26 years**, in **Manchester and Berlin for 19 years and over 10 years in Moscow, New York and Tokyo**. **Basque** has been taught at the **Munich** centre for 16 years, for 5 years in **Moscow** and 4 years in **Bordeaux**. The **Paris** centre has taught **Galician** for 16 years and it is now available in **Leeds**. Seventy-one percent of the network centres have managed to teach courses in these official languages.

Official language courses require an average number of three enrolments, while Castilian courses require a minimum of eight students per course and an average of 10 to 12 students so as to avoid losses.

*Number of Cervantes Institute centres teaching Catalan, Galician and Basque:*



Number of Catalan, Galician and Basque course enrolments in the Cervantes Institute's network of centres since the courses were first offered:



## II. TEACHING MATERIALS

Special care is taken to ensure that Spain's multilingual image is reflected in the Castilian teaching materials (face-to-face and online) used throughout the Cervantes Institute's network. There follow some examples of activities included in the Virtual Castilian Classroom (AVE), where the Cervantes Institute's online Castilian courses are taught.



## III. CERVANTES VIRTUAL CENTRE

The Cervantes Virtual Centre (<http://cvc.cervantes.es>) contains abundant materials related to the Catalan, Galician and Basque languages. Some examples are set out below:

- Materials from writers who have produced works in the vernacular language:
  - o Verdaguer: <http://cvc.cervantes.es/actcult/verdaguer/>
  - o Juan Perucho: <http://cvc.cervantes.es/literatura/escritores/perucho/>
- Collaboration with Universitat Pompeu Fabra in the monitoring of neologisms created in Castilian and Catalan, which are published in a databank: [http://cvc.cervantes.es/lengua/banco\\_neologismos/](http://cvc.cervantes.es/lengua/banco_neologismos/)
  - o Publication in the science section in Castilian and Catalan: the Environmental Atlas of the Mediterranean: <http://cvc.cervantes.es/obref/atlas/>
- Materials from Galician writers:
  - o Álvaro Cunqueiro: <http://cvc.cervantes.es/actcult/cunqueiro/>
  - o Ramiro Fonte: <http://cvc.cervantes.es/literatura/escritores/fonte/>

- Multilingual approach to the exhibition on the artist Eugenio Granell: <http://cvc.cervantes.es/artes/granell/default.htm>
- Exhibition on Basque artists «Desparadisoa»: <http://cvc.cervantes.es/artes/desparadisoa/>
- Studies in the Encyclopaedia of Spanish in the World. Cervantes Institute Yearbook on the projection of Catalan, Galician and Basque abroad; as an example:
  - «La projecció exterior de la llengua catalana» by Maria Àngels Prats Mora.
  - «O ensino do galego como lingua estranxeira» by Manuel González.
  - «Euskara eta euskal kulturaren eragina atzerrian» by Henrike Knörr.
- Multilingual Book of Proverbs, which includes equivalences between sayings and paroemias from different European languages, including Catalan, Galician and Basque.: <http://cvc.cervantes.es/lengua/refranero/>
- Catalogue of Hispanic Voices, which includes a broad range of samples of Spanish-language speech, but also of languages bordering and co-existing with the Castilian linguistic domain, and samples of the Catalan, Valencian and Mallorcan languages: [http://cvc.cervantes.es/lengua/voces\\_hispanicas/](http://cvc.cervantes.es/lengua/voces_hispanicas/)
- The daily sections Rinconete ([http://cvc.cervantes.es/el\\_rinconete/](http://cvc.cervantes.es/el_rinconete/)) and El Trujamán (<http://cvc.cervantes.es/trujaman/>), which include numerous articles on all kinds of linguistic (etymology, toponymy, translation) and cultural (literature, cultural heritage, music, cinema, popular culture, arts) aspects related to the languages of Spain.

The Cervantes Virtual Centre also includes active, direct links to the various institutions that promote and regulate the use of official languages.

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#### IV. CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

**The dissemination of culture in all the languages of Spain is a competence of the Instituto Cervantes**, as expressly stated in the new **Cultural Action Plan (2023-2026)**.

**CATALAN.** During the period studied, from 1 January 2017 to 31 December 2021, 4,033 Catalan-related activities were carried out, activities that included at least one Catalan participant or Catalan entity, were conducted in the Catalan language or the content of which was based on Catalan culture. 622 of these activities were conducted in Catalan, there were 2,084 Catalan participants and the activities were carried out in collaboration with 142 Catalan entities.

**BASQUE.** From 1 January 2017 to 31 December 2021, 922 Basque-related activities were carried out, activities that included at least one Basque participant or entity, were conducted in the Basque language or the content of which was based on Basque culture. 295 of these activities were conducted in Basque, there were 663 Basque participants and the activities were carried out in collaboration with six Basque entities.

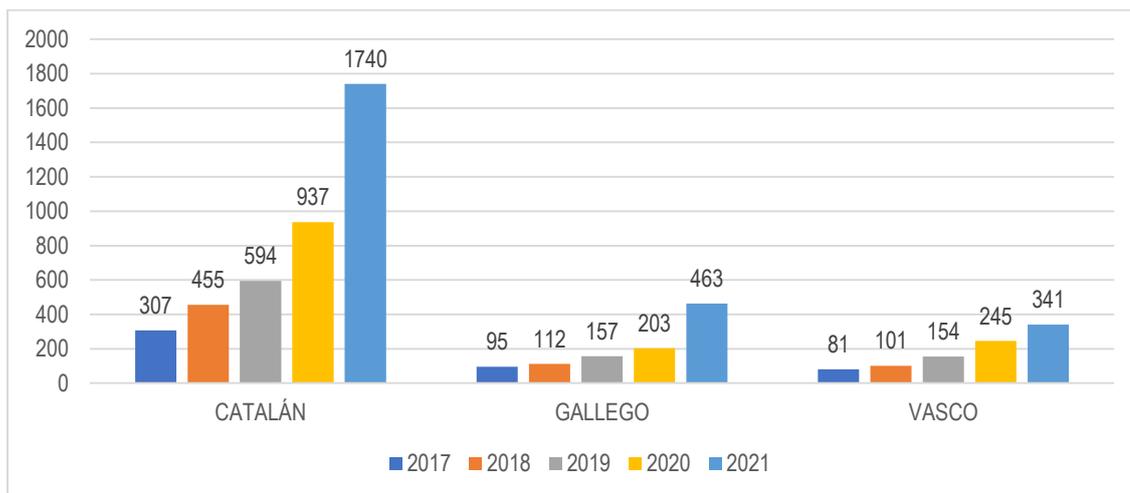
**GALICIAN.** During the period studied, from 1 January 2017 to 31 December 2021, 1,030 Galician-related activities were carried out, activities that included at least one Galician participant or Galician entity, were conducted in the Galician language or the content of which was based on Galician culture. 385 were conducted in Galician, there were 597 Galician participants and the activities were carried out in collaboration with 41 Galician entities.

**TOTAL.** During the years studied, there were a total of 23,286 activities throughout the network of centres, reflecting the following percentages: 17.3% related to Catalan, 4% to Basque and 4.4% to Galician.

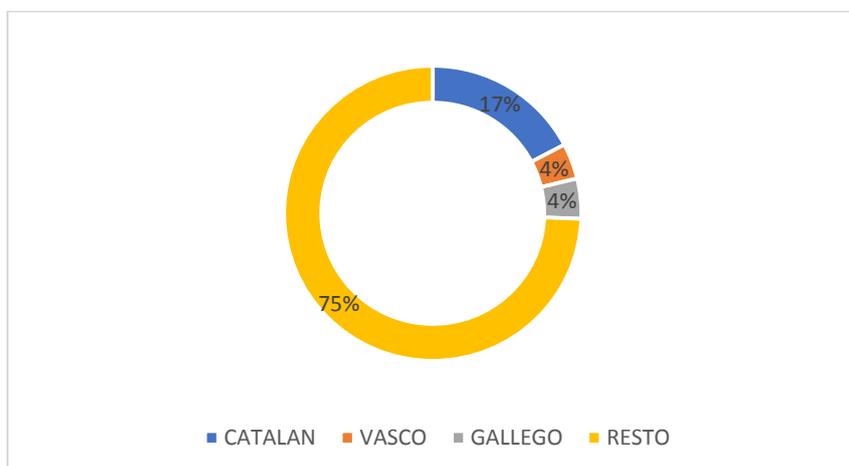
*Number of cultural activities relating to the official languages organised by the Cervantes Institute*

Year	Catalan	In the language	Basque	In the language	Galician	In the language	Total network activities
<b>2017</b>	307 6.1%	28	81 1.63%	9	95 1.9%	11	<b>4,955</b>
<b>2018</b>	455 9.05%	38	101 2.01%	16	112 2.2%	27	<b>5,023</b>
<b>2019</b>	594 11.4%	67	154 2.9%	29	157 3.0%	35	<b>5,191</b>
<b>2020</b>	937 15.88%	302	245 4.1%	83	203 3.4%	122	<b>5,900</b>
<b>2021</b>	1,740 23.11%	187	341 4.5%	158	463 6.2%	190	<b>7,527</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,033</b> <b>17.3%</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>922</b> <b>3.9%</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>1,030</b> <b>4.4%</b>	<b>385</b>	

*Trend in the number of cultural activities related to the official languages*



*Percentage of cultural activities related to the official languages*



*Comparative number and percentage of entities collaborating in cultural activities related to the official languages*

Year	Catalan	Basque	Galician	Total network activities
2017	35 1.4%	6 0.25%	17 0.72%	<b>2,337</b>
2018	49 2.04%	5 0.20%	15 0.62%	<b>2,395</b>
2019	54 2.2%	5 0.20%	9 0.37%	<b>2,384</b>
2020	17 1.32%	4 0.30%	4 0.31%	<b>1,281</b>
2021	40 2.3%	8 0.46%	7 0.40%	<b>1,721</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>142 2.3%</b>	<b>6 0.09%</b>	<b>41 0.66%</b>	

*Comparative number and percentage of participants in cultural activities related to the official languages*

Year	Catalan	Basque	Galician	Total network activities
2017	243 3.7%	96 1.47%	104 1.6%	<b>6,468</b>
2018	397 5.8%	101 1.49%	98 1.4%	<b>6,736</b>
2019	509 6.6%	170 2.2%	140 1.8%	<b>7,660</b>
2020	450 7.06%	101 1.58%	104 1.63%	<b>6,366</b>
2021	485 5.6%	195 2.26%	151 1.75%	<b>8,612</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,084 5.8%</b>	<b>663 1.8%</b>	<b>597 1.66%</b>	

## V. LIBRARIES

**CATALAN.** The Instituto Cervantes has an international network of libraries (RBIC), enhancing the fulfilment of its mission. There are **21,759 Catalan works** in the collective catalogue. They give an idea of Catalonia's literature, history, linguistics, gastronomy and tourism. The most numerous collections of works in Catalan are in the Cervantes Institute's centres in Brussels, Budapest, Moscow, Tangier and New York. The Cervantes Institute Centre in Palermo is dedicated to Salvador Espriu, the Tangier centre to Juan Goytisolo and Krakow centre to Eduardo Mendoza.

**BASQUE.** The Basque language is also present in the Cervantes Institute's libraries, which have **3,730 works written in Basque**. The Basque language is most present in the Moscow and New York libraries. The Lyon library is named after the poet Gabriel Aresti and has a collection of his work, which is complemented by a section devoted to Basque language and culture.

**GALICIAN.** There are a total of **13,593 works** written in Galician across the entire library network. The largest collections are in the Lisbon, Moscow, Brussels, Paris and New York libraries. Four network libraries are named after Galician authors: Damasco (Álvaro Cunqueiro) (closed due to the Syrian war), Lisbon (Gonzalo Torrente Ballester), Marrakech (José Ángel Valente) and Tel-Aviv (Camilo José Cela). They all have a specialised section containing both works written by the authors and related critical studies, so they are becoming points of reference outside Spain for all those interested in these authors.

## VI. HISPANIC STUDIES PORTAL

The Hispanic Studies Portal (<http://hispanismo.cervantes.es>) makes available to the public a broad range of university departments and associations engaged in the study of official languages spoken in Spain, such as The Anglo Catalan Society, the Association Française des Catalanistes, the German-Catalan Association / Deutscher Katalanistenverband, Euskal Itzultzaile, Zuzentzaile eta Interpreteen Elkarte (Basque Association of Translators, Correctors and Interpreters), the Galician Association of Professional Translators and Interpreters (AGPTI), the Galician Association of Critics and the Association for Contemporary Iberian Studies (ACIS), which specialises in Catalan, Basque and Galician. The Hispanic Studies Portal also includes the Association of Representatives of Language and Literature Students (ARELL), Catalan, Galician and Basque being among its specialities.

**From 2017 to 2021, the Hispanic Studies Portal added 56 new official language departments to its database:** 33 departments including Catalan among their specialities, nine new department including Galician and 14 new departments covering Basque. On 28 March 2023, there are a total of 262 departments that have Catalan (178), Galician (39) and Basque (45) among their specialities.

A total of six new associations related to the official languages of the Spanish State were registered in the Hispanic Studies Portal from 2017 to 2021. Three of these new associations had Catalan among their specialities, two had Galician and one had Basque. On 28 March 2023, there are a total of **45 associations** that have Catalan (16), Galician (15) and Basque (14) among their specialities.

One hundred and thirty-six new congresses and courses related to these languages were registered from 2017 to 2021 (59 for Catalan, 41 for Galician and 36 for Basque), such as the International Colloquium "La Llengua en el Punt de Mira dels Mitjans de Comunicació" (2021); the International Congress: «*Ecos del cambio II. Miradas al exilio en el mundo contemporáneo (siglos XVIII-XXI)*» (2019); and the IX International Colloquium on the History of Specialised Ibero-Romance Languages (CIHLIE IX). By 28 March 2023, 559 congresses and courses on official languages have been held (412 on Catalan, 85 on Galician and 62 on Basque).

The Hispanic Studies Portal also reported a total of **105 new entries** in the calls for applications or jobs category from 2017 to 2021 (**50 for Catalan, 31 for Galician and 24 for Basque**), whether awards, scholarships, grants, job offers, contributions or calls for papers. By 28 March 2023, there have been **119 calls for applications and jobs relating to official languages** (58 for Catalan, 35 for Galician and 26 for Basque).

The Hispanic Studies Portal disseminated a total of 53 new entries relating to publications (books, journals and doctoral theses) in official languages (29 in Catalan, 15 in Galician and 9 in Basque) from January 2017 to December 2021. The publications registered in 2017-2021 include: *Euskal onomastika aplikatua XXI. mendean / Basque onomastics applied in the XXI century* (2021); *La literatura infantil i juvenil: Aproximació a la diversitat familiar (2010-2015)* (2020) and *Analysis of the most recurrent phenomena in the creation of shortenings in Castilian, Catalan and Galician* (2021). By 28 March 2023, there have been a total of 115 publications on official languages (70 on Catalan, 30 on Galician and 15 on Basque).

*List of new official language entries during the period 2017-2021 in the Hispanic Studies Portal*

Catalan	Galician	Basque	Total
33 departments 3 associations	9 departments 2 associations	14 departments 1 associations	56 departments 6 associations (1 covering all 3 official languages)
59 congresses and courses	41 congresses and courses	36 congresses and courses	136 congresses and courses
50 calls for applications and jobs	31 calls for applications and jobs	24 calls for applications and jobs	105 calls for applications and jobs
29 publications	15 publications	9 publications	53 publications

List of total official language entries in the Hispanic Studies Portal (March 2023)

Catalan	Galician	Basque	Total
178 departments 16 associations	39 departments 15 associations	45 departments 14 associations	262 departments 45 associations (1 covering all 3 official languages)
412 congresses and courses	85 congresses and courses	62 congresses and courses	559 congresses and courses
58 calls for applications and jobs	35 calls for applications and jobs	26 calls for applications and jobs	119 calls for applications and jobs
70 publications	30 publications	15 publications	115 publications

VII. SUMMARY OF THE CERVANTES INSTITUTE'S ACTIVITIES

	Catalan	Galician	Basque	Total
<b>Language teaching (2021-2022)</b>	51 courses 145 enrolments 9 centres (Berlin, Budapest, Frankfurt, London, Manchester, Munich, Tokyo, Utrecht, Vienna)	2 courses 6 enrolments 2 centres (Frankfurt, Munich)	9 courses 30 enrolments 3 centres (Budapest, Frankfurt, Vienna)	62 courses 181 enrolments 14 centres
<b>Entities organising cultural activities</b>	142	41	6	189
<b>Activities relating to language and culture</b>	4,033	1,030	922	5,985
<b>Works in an official language other than Castilian in the Cervantes Institute's library network (centres with the largest collections)</b>	21,759 (Brussels, Budapest, Moscow, Tangier and New York)	13,593 (Lisbon, Moscow, Brussels, Paris and New York)	3,730 (Moscow, New York)	39,082

<b>Libraries dedicated to authors with a section specialising in their works and studies</b>	Palermo: Salvador Espriu Tangier: Juan Goytisolo Krakow: Eduardo Mendoza	Lisbon: Gonzalo Torrente Ballester Marrakech: José Ángel Valiente Tel Aviv: Camilo José Cela Damascus: Álvaro Cunqueiro	Lyon: Gabriel Aresti	8
<b>Presence in the Hispanic Studies Portal</b>	33 departments 3 associations 59 congresses and courses 50 calls for applications and jobs 29 publications	9 departments 2 associations 41 congresses and courses 31 calls for applications and jobs 15 publications	14 departments 1 association 36 congresses and courses 24 calls for applications and jobs 9 publications	56 departments 6 associations <sup>47</sup> 136 congresses and courses 105 calls for applications and jobs 53 publications
<b>Institutional cooperation</b>	Institut Ramon Llull Regional Government of Valencia, Institut Valencià de Cultura and Filmoteca Valenciana	Regional Government of Galicia, Real Academia Gallega de la Lengua and Consello da Cultura Galega	Instituto Etxepare Real Academia de la Lengua Vasca-Euskaltzaindia Instituto Navarro del Vascuence-Euskarabidea	
<b>ALTE</b>	Regional Government of Catalonia Level certificates: Nivell Galicia de català Regional Government of Valencia Meeting with the head of the Junta Qualificadora de Coneixements de Valencià	Regional Government of Galicia General Secretariat for Language Policy CELGA certificate: Galician language certificate	Basque Government Eusko Jauriaritza EGA certificates: Euskararen Gaitasun Agiria HABE: In the process of becoming collaborators	

## 8.2. REGIONAL CROSS-BORDER EXCHANGES

<sup>47</sup> 1 covering all 3 official languages

Language exchanges and cooperation between Autonomous Communities with their own official languages continued during this period. The agreements adopted under the collaboration protocol between the **Regional Governments of the Autonomous Communities of the Basque Country, Catalonia, the Balearic Islands, Galicia, Valencia, and Navarre in the field of multilingualism** are worth mentioning. The protocol review committee held the following meetings during the reporting period:

- 4 April 2017 in Santiago de Compostela
- 10 April 2018 in Pamplona
- 20 November 2019 in Bilbao

The representatives of the signatory governments also met to organise scheduled joint activities and decisions were made and agreed to adopt common approaches.

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## I. CATALAN-SPEAKING REGIONS

As regards cooperation between Autonomous Communities that share language ties, it is worth mentioning the [Palma Declaration](#) signed by the **Regional Governments of Catalonia, Valencia and the Balearic Islands**.

In education, several collaboration agreements were in place between the Catalan Education Department and institutions representing Catalan-speaking territories outside Spain, such as the following:

1. Collaboration agreement with the Montpellier Academy for Catalan language teaching in the north and French language teaching in the south, and for vocational training: student exchanges, teacher placements, training proposals, teaching materials, recognition of school language levels and bilingual studies.
2. Collaboration with the Alghero Office of the Catalan Government Delegation in Italy on training Catalan language teachers in Alghero.
3. Collaboration with the Alghero Office (and with the region of Sardinia) in the preparation of Alghero's Catalan language tests for teachers of Algherese, which the region of Sardinia has done for Alghero Catalan and for the variants of Sardinian.

Also in education, the Catalan Government supported the Bressola, an association of Catalan schools in "Northern Catalonia" representing nine education centres (7 schools and 2 colleges) with 1,100 students. Besides financial support, it also helped to prepare educational materials such as the publication of *Animalari urbà* (2021), a disk for children and young people.

Some initiatives of interest in this area are as follows:

- *Ruta de les Homilies d'Organyà*. A route through the Catalan-speaking territories visiting places and people who have contributed to shape the Catalan language. Promoted by Associació d'Amics de les Homilies d'Organyà, it receives support from the Regional Governments of the Balearic Islands, Catalonia, and Valencia, as well as other Catalan language institutions, the aim being to boost citizens' commitment to Catalan and establish links between various Catalan-speaking areas.
- *Fundación Ramon Llull*. The Ramon Llull Foundation, already mentioned previously in this report, has the mission of intensifying the study, promotion and defence of Catalan language and culture.
- «*Parlem català, exchanges between education centres in the Catalan-speaking territories*» programme.

- *Universitat Catalana d'Estiu (UCE)*. This programme has been held in Prada de Conflent since 1969 as a meeting place for students, teachers, professionals, politicians, and citizens in general from Catalan-speaking territories.
- *Viquimarató de la Llengua Catalana*. This is an annual activity launched by Amical Wikimedia and the Catalan Government in 2013, with which the Catalan-speaking territories have collaborated since 2020.
- In 2019, the “Office public de la langue catalana” was set up in France, bringing together all public and private parties involved in the teaching, development, and regular use of the Catalan language. The founders are the “Préfecture et les services de l'État en région Occitanie”, the “Rectorat de l'Académie de Montpellier”, the “Región Occitanie / Pyrénées Méditerranéennes”, the “Département du Pyrénées-Orientales”, the town of Perpignan, Siocat and the University of Perpignan UPVD, with the “Maison de la Generalitat” in Perpignan as a guest organisation. The person in charge of Language Policy in the Catalan Government is a member of the scientific committee.

As regards the **Aranese language**, in March 2017 the Catalan government renewed the collaboration agreement with the Languedoc-Roussillon region, which on this occasion was signed with the new administrative region “Occitanie-Pyrénées Méditerranée”. This agreement contains two clauses facilitating exchanges and collaborations to promote the Occitan language.

The Catalonia Government is in contact with the University of Toulouse to share audiovisual materials in the Occitan language produced by the university for dissemination in Catalonia.

The University of Lleida has had a European partnership with the University of Toulouse-Jean Jaurès since the 2014-15 academic year for the exchange of teachers, researchers and students of Occitan language and culture. In March 2017, 2018, and 2019, Occitan degree teachers and students made a 4-day trip to Toulouse to attend conferences, academic sessions and cultural visits. In May, a delegation of professors and students from the University of Toulouse attended a similar 4-day academic and cultural programme in Lleida. These activities were interrupted by the Covid-19 health crisis. Both universities have agreed on the mutual recognition of the respective Occitan language, literature and culture degrees and curricula.

Courses have been held at the University of Lleida, at the Catalan Government's Directorate General for Language Policy, at the Casal Català in Brussels and at the University of Barcelona. The association “Cercle d'Agermanament Catalno-Occità” has also held Occitan courses for various levels in Barcelona.

On 27 September 2019, on the European Day of Languages, the Catalan Government's European Union delegation organised activities on the sociolinguistic reality of the Occitan language in general and Aranese in particular.

Relevant activities are listed below:

- «Corsa Aran per sa Lengua», an annual event promoted by “Fundació Musèu Etnologic dera Val d'Aran” to **promote the social use of the Aranese language**. It has been held every year except for 2020 and 2021 due to the Covid-19 health crisis.
- The gastronomic festival «Era Mongetada» takes place every year in the towns of Bossòst and Naut Aran. The 2017 edition hosted the **Occitan music group** Lou Seriol from the Occitan-speaking area of Italy. This event is supported by Bossòst Town Council and the Lleida Provincial Government.
- A new public bus service between Comminges and Aran was launched in June 2017. This **facilitates daily contacts between the Occitan-speaking populations on both sides of the border** under an agreement between the Conselh Generau d'Aran and the bordering French authorities.

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## II. BASQUE-SPEAKING REGIONS.

As regards cooperation between **Basque-speaking regions**, mention should first be made of the first Collaboration Agreement between the Basque Government's Department of Culture and Language Policy, the Navarre Government's Department of Citizen and Institutional Relations and the French Basque Country's Basque Language Public Office (Euskararen erakunde publikoa - Office public de la langue basque) signed on 3 July 2017 in Pamplona. After making a positive assessment of this participation and bearing in mind strategic interests, the three parties agreed to renew the collaboration for the period 2021-2025.

On 19 January 2017, the Basque Government and the French Basque Country's Basque Language Public Office signed a new framework agreement to collaborate on language policy issues during the period 2017-2022, continuing the agreement entered into in 2011. This is the main framework and reference agreement on collaboration and an annex is signed every year. It was renewed for another four years in 2021. The parties agreed to organise and promote activities related to the following four challenges:

- **Transmission of Basque:** increase the number of Basque speakers of all ages and thus reverse the decline revealed by sociolinguistic surveys in recent years.
- **Presence and use of Basque:** promote the use of the Basque language in all sectors of public and private social life.
- **Language quality:** preserve and increase the language quality of both spoken and written Basque in the various spheres of public and private use.
- **Motivation:** a cross-cutting approach. The goal is to arouse interest in the language, strengthen buy-in by society and thus boost effectiveness at each of these levels.

A collaboration fund is set aside annually under this agreement with contributions from both parties so as to intensify the use of Basque in Iparralde (the French Basque Country). As stated in the framework agreement, the work of private agents in the French Basque Country is subsidised using this fund.

Year	Common fund	Basque Government's contribution	Projects subsidised
2017	€1,930,000	€400,000	68
2018	€1,930,000	€400,000	69
2019	€1,930,000	€400,000	58
2020	€1,930,000	€400,000	56
2021	€1,930,000	€400,000	55

There are also cross-border programmes promoting the Basque language:

- The **cross-border education project in the towns of Luzaide/Valcarlos and Arnegi:** The Luzaide-Valcarlos Public School shares an education programme and classrooms with the students of the Arnegi school in Bajonavarra in a cross-border project based on the promotion of language immersion in the three official languages, Castilian, Basque and French, among other aspects. Basque is the common language of all the students.

- **Leisure activity exchanges** offered by the new Specific Collaboration Agreement between the Basque Government's Department of Culture and Language Policy, the Navarre Government's Department of Citizen Relations, and the French Basque Country's Basque Language Public Office.
- The **adherence of the Navarre Autonomous Community to the European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation "New Aquitaine/Euskadi Euroregion**, which became the "New Aquitaine-Euskadi-Navarre Euroregion" allows, through projects and calls for aid, cross-border collaboration programmes and projects in various fields to be undertaken. In most of the subsidised projects, Basque is an aspect of cross-border interaction.

It should also be noted that the Basque Government, the Navarre Euskarabidea, the Navarre Government and the "Euskararen Erakunde Publikoa - Office Public de la Langue Basque" signed a **specific collaboration agreement to promote the Basque language**. This agreement, **signed on 3 July 2017** and renewed annually, provides common language policies to protect Basque. The agreement enhances the collaboration offered to Navarre by the New Aquitaine-Euskadi-Navarre Euroregion so as to avoid duplication and unnecessary costs and achieve maximum efficiency.

As regards the **education and teaching of Basque to adults**, teacher and student mobility and exchanges are to be encouraged, and the adult education curriculum is to be developed alongside specific training for teachers, among other aspects.

**Knowledge and tools will be exchanged so as to promote Basque in leisure, in the digital environment and at work**, always taking into account each territory's sociolinguistic reality. The agreement also provides for the promotion of the Basque language and spaces for reflection through promotional programmes coordinated by the three parties and the creation of shared spaces for reflection and knowledge.

The three parties will also mutually collaborate in the sharing of data obtained and collected in the course of sociolinguistic research. New research channels will also be proposed to identify that status of the Basque language. Finally, the agreement provides for close collaboration to ensure that European funding and the new POCTEFA programmes take into account language policy challenges.

The **Basque Indicators System** has been promoted by the Regional Governments of Navarre and the Basque Country together with the "Euskararen Erakunde Publikoa/Office public de la langue basque" and the Provincial Councils of Alava, Gipuzkoa and Bizkaia. The project is co-funded by the European Commission through the FEDER Fund. This project is integrated with the European Programme for Cross-Border Cooperation POCTEFA, the aim being to build an effective, flexible, and reliable system of indicators allowing the systematic collection of data related to Basque knowledge, use and skills, among other aspects. This system includes up to forty-four indicators relating to the social status of Basque across the entire Basque-speaking region.

**European Network to Promote Linguistic Diversity (NPLD)**. This European Network's goal is to raise awareness among the European population and institutions of the importance of linguistic diversity. In Spain, Navarre and the Basque Country are members, while Brittany (France), Catalonia, Corsica (France), Estonia, Finland, Friesland (Netherlands), Wales (United Kingdom), Galicia, Ireland and the Basque Country are represented. Some twenty associations and NGOs working in this field are also members.

Navarre's two cross-border education and leisure programme are also worthy of note.

- **Cross-border education project in the towns of Luzaide/Valcarlos and Arnegi** allowing exchanges under the new Specific Collaboration Agreement between the Basque Government's Department of Culture and Language Policy, the Navarre Government's Department of Citizen Relations, and the French Basque Country's Basque Language Public Office.

- **Luzaide/Valcarlos and Arnegi education project.** The Luzaide-Valcarlos Public School, which has 14 pupils (5 in pre-school and 9 in primary school), shares an education programme and classrooms with the students of the Arnegi school (9 and 14) in Bajonavarra in a cross-border project based on the promotion of language immersion in the three official languages, Castilian, Basque and French, among other aspects. Basque is the common language of all the students.

This is an innovative system of collaboration put in place by Valcarlos and Arnegi so as to address depopulation by strengthening sociocultural relationships and optimising the quality of education through rational use of languages and a more balanced distribution of language levels, while maintaining the essence of rural schools.

It is a mixed formula in which Luzaide primary school students travel four afternoons a week to Arnegi, with transport costs being paid by the Navarre Government. In turn, Arnegi pre-school students go to Luzaide five mornings a week, with the French government covering the costs. The pupils use the canteen in their own school in both cases. This approach is supported by the families and by the parties' commitment to continue with the arrangement.

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### III. GALICIAN AND LUSOPHONE REGIONS.

Finally, the **Galicia** Autonomous Community has **links to the Lusophone world**, as reflected in [Law 1/2014 of 24 March](#)<sup>48</sup> on the use of the Portuguese language and ties to the Lusophone world, whereby Portuguese was promoted as a study subject in the Galician non-university education system.

Examples of collaboration in this area are the **agreements with the Camões Institute**, the entry of the **Consello da Cultura Gallega as a Consultative Observer in the Community of Portuguese-Speaking Countries** and collaboration with the **Convergência Portugal-Galicia Cultural Week** since the first edition in 2015. In addition, the Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Community of Portuguese-Speaking Countries approved Spain's admission as an **Associate Observer State** in July 2021 at the organisation's Luanda Summit.

Law 10/2021 of 9 March on Galicia's foreign action and cooperation for development provides for the creation, by the Galician Government, of the Valentín Paz Andrade Lusophone Observatory, which will include Galician entities that have relations with Portugal and with the Lusophone area, the aim being to to advise the Government, prepare action plans and schedule knowledge, exchange and programming activities.

The Galicia Government also works closely with associations engaged in promoting Galician along the borders with the Castilla y León Autonomous Community, such as the “Grupo As Médulas para a Lingua y Cultura Galegas do Bierzo.”

During academic year 2017-2018, the Cubillos del Sil grouping of rural schools became a member of the centres that offer Galician language courses in Bierzo. During the 2019-2020 academic year, a total of thirty-four students joined the Programme for the Promotion of the Galician Language in the Bierzo and Sanabria areas, making a total of 1,146, as compared to 1,112 in 2018-2019.

School visits to Galicia are also relevant here. During these visits, students take part in workshops, sports and language activities, guided tours, and other cultural events.

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<sup>48</sup> Law 1/2014 of 24 March on the use of the Portuguese language and ties to the Lusophone world: <https://www.boe.es/boe/dias/2014/05/26/pdfs/BOE-A-2014-5487.pdf>

Promotional activities include the Martín Sarmiento Conference, which brings together in Villafranca del Bierzo the more than 1,000 primary and secondary pupils who study Galician language and culture in the Bierzo and Sanabria areas.

*PRELIMINARY NOTE. The following sections have been prepared using information received from the Basque authorities.*

## INTRODUCTION

During the period 2017-2021, the Basque authorities approved four relevant language-related laws:

- [DECREE 187/2017 of 4 July](#) amending the Decree on the validation of diplomas and certificates attesting to knowledge of the Basque language and equivalence with the levels of the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages.<sup>49</sup>
- [DECREE 162/2017 of 30 May](#) on the Bikain Certificate of Quality in Language Management<sup>50</sup>
- [DECREE 179/2019 of 19 November](#) on the normalisation of the institutional and administrative use of the official languages in the local institutions of the Basque Country<sup>51</sup>
- [DECREE 99/2020 of 28 July](#) of the Basque Language Advisory Council<sup>52</sup>

Sociolinguistic data and trends can be consulted in the statistical tables on the Basque language in the [2021 Population and Housing Census](#)<sup>53</sup>, a statistical operation for which the Basque Institute of Statistics EUSTAT is responsible in the Basque Autonomous Community.

## ARTICLE 8. EDUCATION

**PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION.** According to the information furnished by the Autonomous Community, the Basque Country has several language models that are applied throughout the public and private education system:

- Model A in which the curriculum is basically taught in Castilian and some activities or subjects in may be taught in Basque.
- Model B in which the curriculum is taught in Basque and Castilian.
- Model D in which the curriculum is taught in Basque and Castilian language is a subject.

In all three models, Castilian and Basque language and literature, as well as other modern languages, are basically taught in their respective languages.

Model D is now the most common approach in Pre-school Education, in which nearly 75,000 children are enrolled. The following charts show the trend in Pre-school Education by education model from 2003-04 to 2021-22 (as a percentage):

<sup>49</sup> <https://www.euskadi.eus/bopv2/datos/2017/07/1703679a.pdf>

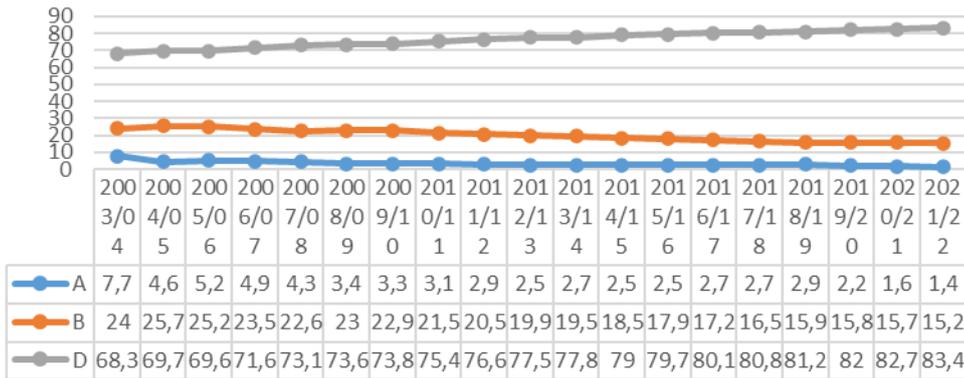
<sup>50</sup> <https://www.euskadi.eus/bopv2/datos/2017/06/1702748a.pdf>

<sup>51</sup> <https://www.euskadi.eus/bopv2/datos/2019/11/1905415a.pdf>

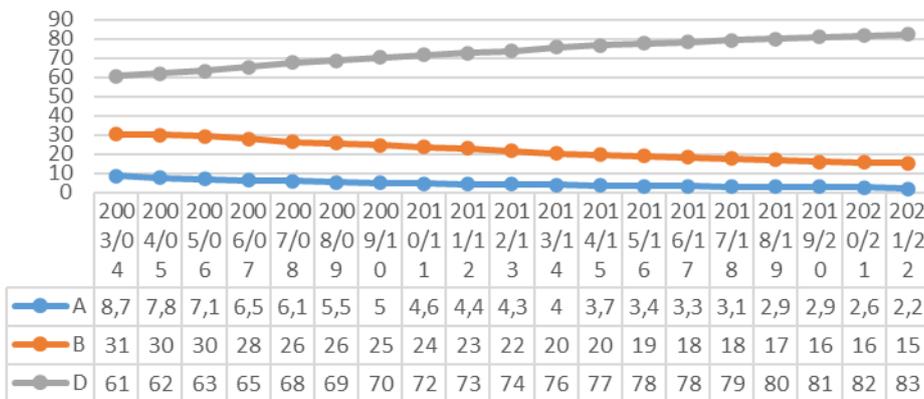
<sup>52</sup> <https://www.euskadi.eus/bopv2/datos/2020/08/2003197a.pdf>

<sup>53</sup> [https://www.eustat.eus/estadisticas/tema\\_25/opt\\_1/tipo\\_1/ti\\_censos-de-poblacion-y-viviendas/temas.html](https://www.eustat.eus/estadisticas/tema_25/opt_1/tipo_1/ti_censos-de-poblacion-y-viviendas/temas.html)

### Educación infantil 1<sup>er</sup> ciclo. Distribución del alumnado por modelos: 2003-04 / 2021-22

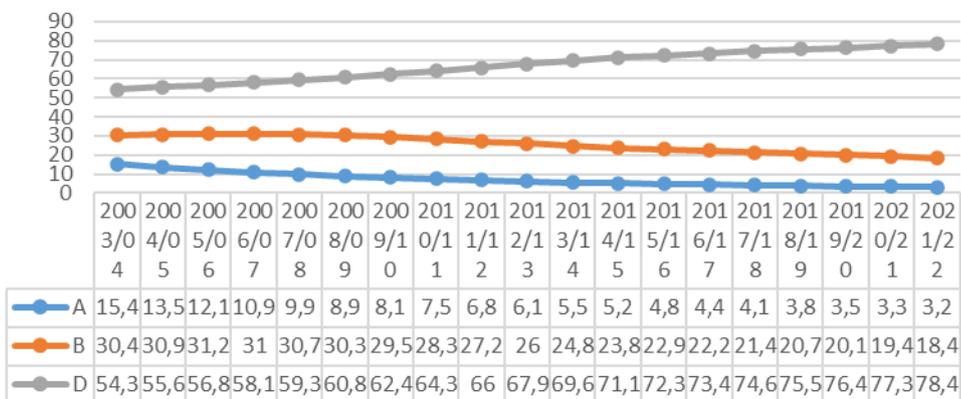


### Educación infantil 2<sup>o</sup> ciclo. Distribución del alumnado por modelos: 2003-04 / 2021-22



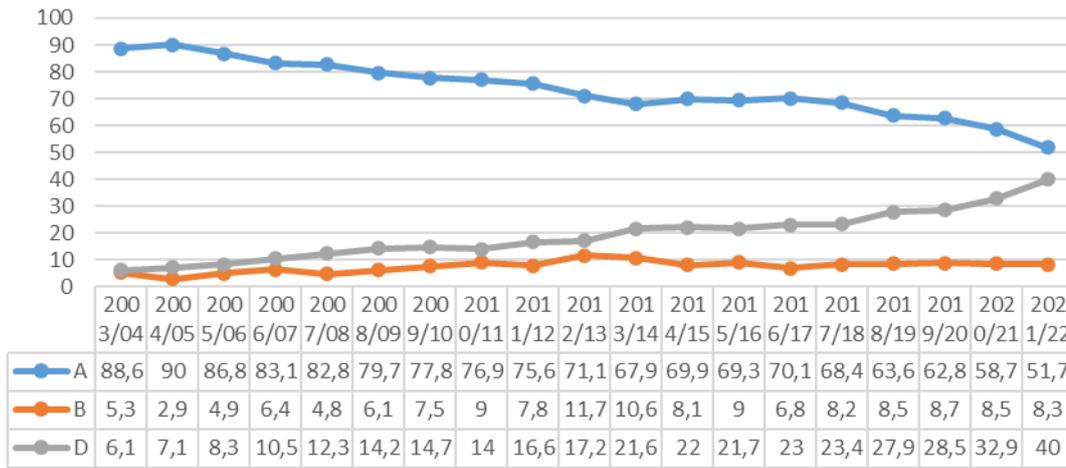
**PRIMARY EDUCATION.** According to the information provided by the Autonomous Community, in the case of Primary Education, model D is also the majority approach for the approximately 126,000 enrolled pupils. The following charts show the trend in Primary Education enrolment by education model from 2003-04 to 2021-22 (%):

(a) Primary Education. Distribution of pupils by model from 2003-04 to 2021-22



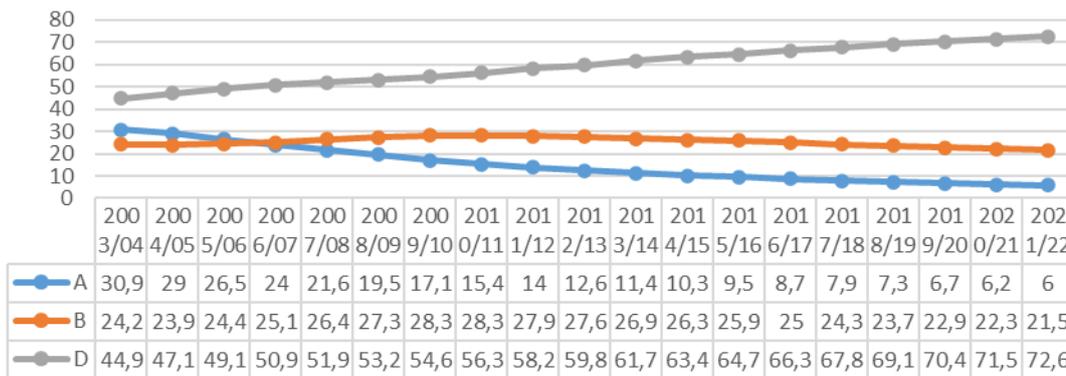
Although the above data include 99.6% of Primary Education pupils, it is important to point out the enrolment trend observed in Primary Education students with special educational needs.

(b) Special needs primary education pupils identified from 2003-04 to 2021-22



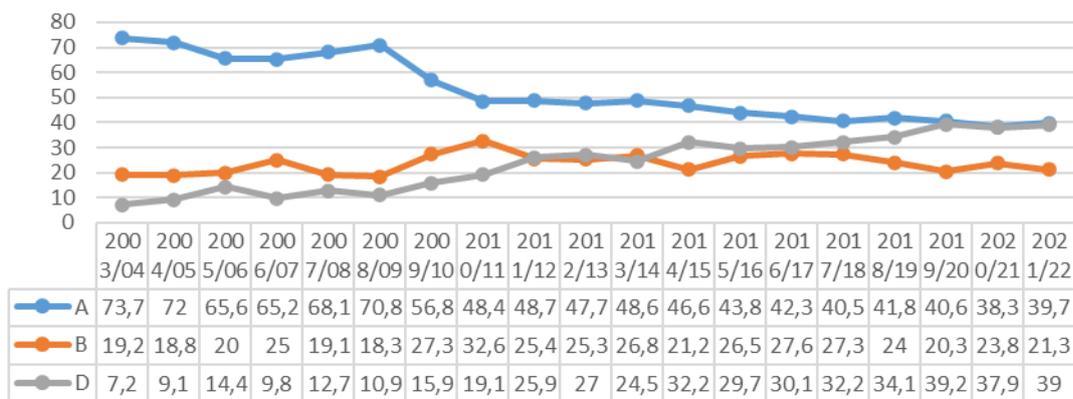
**SECONDARY EDUCATION.** This education is basically taught in Basque following the D model and reaching 72.6% of students in Compulsory Secondary Education and 72.5% in Post-Compulsory Secondary Education during the 2021-2022 academic year, based on Autonomous Community data. The following charts show the trend in Compulsory Secondary Education enrolment by model from 2003-2004 to 2021-2022 (%) relating to over 87,000 students:

(a) Compulsory Secondary Education student distribution by model: 2003-2004 to 2021-2022



The Basque education authorities state that, in a similar manner to Primary Education students, in Compulsory Secondary Education it is important to differentiate the data on students with special educational needs. There are around 500 students with special needs, or 0.58% of all students in this stage of education.

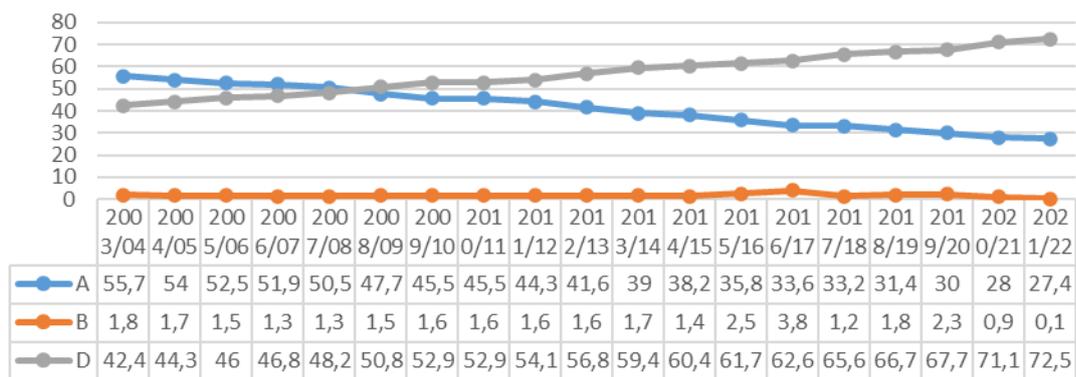
(b) Special needs secondary education students identified from 2003-04 to 2021-22



The Basque authorities point out that this reflects an improvement in terms of the inclusion in education centres of students with special educational needs. The regional authorities also indicate that this situation should be seen as a challenge to enhance education administration and language normalisation, since it requires both the authorities themselves and special education professionals and specialists to produce, validate and adapt teaching materials to the Basque language.

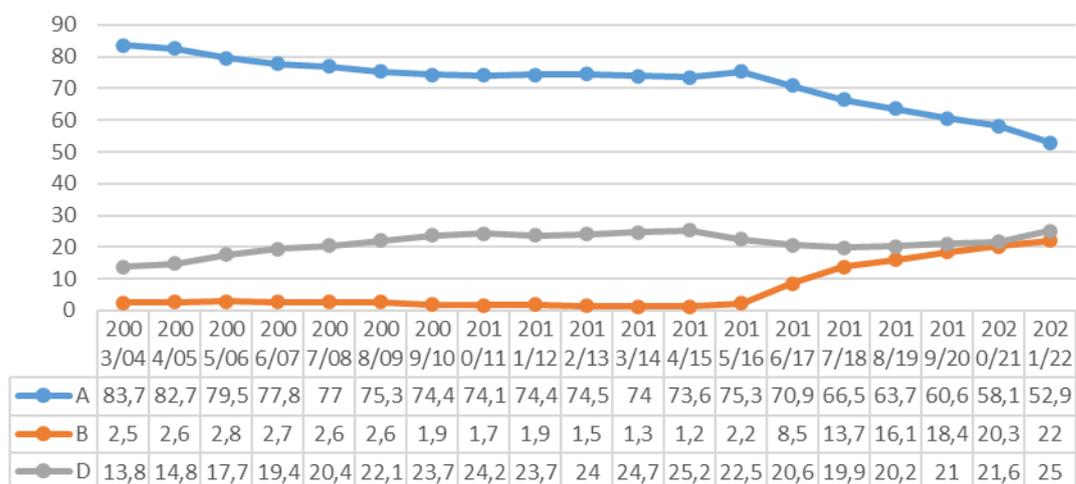
As can be seen in the following tables, even in Post-Compulsory Secondary Education, where model A was traditionally the majority approach, model D has become the majority option for the nearly 33,000 students in this stage.

(c) Compulsory Secondary Education students (2003-2004 to 2021-2022) (%)

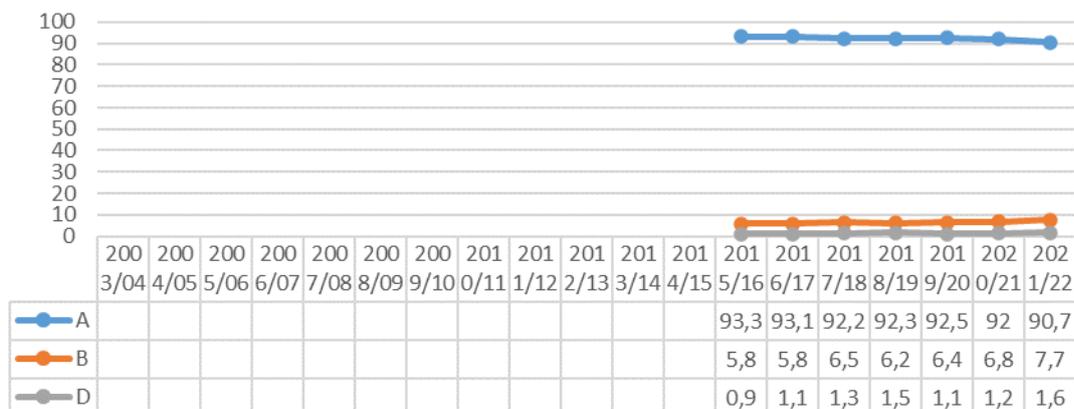


**TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION.** In this case, the Autonomous Community reports that coverage of technical and vocational education in Basque is lower than in the other educational stages. Enrolment data trends shows a slight increase in the bilingual models B and D to the detriment of the model A majority option.

a) Vocational Training Cycle students (2003-2004 to 2021-2022)



Basic Vocational Training has been included since academic year 2015-2016:



Vocational training provides students with the general skills and practical and theoretical knowledge needed to carry out technical and professional tasks and trades. This stage of education guarantees that students are prepared for direct entry into the world of work and has a good reputation, as may be observed in the OECD's annual "[Education at a Glance](#)" reports<sup>54</sup>. Although technical and vocational education in Basque is planned and guaranteed, it also poses a challenge to improve the Education Administration and education professionals.

Under strategic goal 5.3 of the [Plan for the Promotion of the Basque Language in the Socioeconomic Sphere](#)<sup>55</sup> approved by the Basque language authorities for the period 2020-2023 the aim is to extend the use of Basque in both dual studies and internships. This is explained by the current popularity of dual studies. They allow students to enter the job market sooner, so it is important to promote Basque in these studies so that businesses are also willing to achieve this strategic objective.

In 2019, the Basque language authorities launched the project "*Hezi eta lan: ikasleen praktikak euskaraz praktikak euskaraz*" to promote an approach to internship in which Basque would be a vehicular language for the occupational training of Vocational Training students in Tolosaldea, both in the workplace and in labour relations. The project's purpose was for local students who had studied in Basque to be able to use it later during work. Seven companies in Tolosaldea, mainly industrial companies, were selected and given advice and resources to achieve exemplary practices in Basque. The project lasted for six months with a budget of €14,315.

In 2020, the Basque Government's Language Policy Department, Gipuzkoa's Provincial Council, the Vocational Training Department, the LANEKI Association and the Emun Consultancy presented the "*Euskaraz, italentua gara!*" initiative. The aim was to allow more and more students to take the training course in work centres or the dual vocational training model in Basque. It included a campaign to identify and disseminate good practices and various actions to reflect on the use and functions of languages and to show the added value of the Basque language in the work environment.

Another project was launched in 2021 to create a communication structure for the "*LH Duala Euskaraz*" project aimed at highlighting and promoting vocational training in Basque in Gipuzkoa under the slogan "*Euskaraz, balioa erantsi lanari*". The aim of this project was to raise awareness and enhance the value of the Basque language in the socioeconomic and vocational training fields.

Based on the action framework of the [V Basque Vocational Training Plan](#)<sup>56</sup>, the Basque Vocational Training Department has establishing five general actions areas:

- Extension of the offering of models B and D.
- LANEKI-Jakinbai.eus: vocational teaching materials and technical dictionaries.
- HEZIRAUL-ELECTUDE: creation of digital teaching materials.
- Dual vocational training in Basque-digital portal: guide and resources for work experience in Basque.
- Encouraging work experience in the Basque language.

<sup>54</sup> <https://www.educacionyfp.gob.es/inee/indicadores/indicadores-internacionales/ocde.html>

<sup>55</sup> <https://www.euskadi.eus/plan-promocion-euskera-ambito-socioeconomico/web01-a2plana/es/>

<sup>56</sup> [https://www.euskadi.eus/contenidos/informacion/fpgeneral/es\\_def/adjuntos/V-PLAN-FP-CASazk.pdf](https://www.euskadi.eus/contenidos/informacion/fpgeneral/es_def/adjuntos/V-PLAN-FP-CASazk.pdf)

**Development of vocational training teaching materials.** The Basque vocational training authorities have been promoting the development of teaching materials and technical dictionaries in Basque in twenty-two professional disciplines since 2001 for use in both vocational training and the job market. The LANEKI Association is in charge of disseminating these materials across vocational training centres and companies by means of a catalogue it publishes annually.

As many as 1,150 technical materials have been compiled in Basque and a total of 11,879 bilingual terms have been included in the collaborative dictionary.

YEAR	LANEKI TRANSLATION	LANEKI TEACHER GROUPS	LANEKI OTHER	LANEKI TOTAL
2017	12	24	21	57
2018	16	23	19	58
2019	19	10	17	46
2020	18	13	4	35
2021	14	3	3	20

From 2017 to 2022, Dual Vocational Training (VT) was provided in Basque at 4,493 work centres across the Basque Country.

As regards the **Basque digital portal and Dual Vocational Training guide**, the website is: <https://lhdualeuskaraz>. This digital portal contains information and explains the benefits of Dual VT, as well as good practices and resources. Resources include the Guide, Infographics, Trademark, Geomap and a self-diagnosis tool.

#### **Measures to promote language acquisition in all cycles of compulsory education:**

##### **I. Promoting the use of Basque inside and outside the classroom and in the school environment.**

###### **I.I. Ulibarri programme**

The [Ulibarri programme](#)<sup>57</sup> entrusts the Basque Government to adopt measures to ensure the use of the Basque language in the educational environment, making it a normal vehicle of expression in both internal and external activities.

<b>ULIBARRI PROGRAMME</b>			
ACADEMIC YEAR	SCHOOLS	STUDENTS	TEACHING STAFF
2016 - 17	394 <sup>58</sup>	242,610	21,358
2017-18	391	304,375	28,254
2018 - 19	410	234,340	23,526
2019-20	409	236,220	23,246
2020-21	410	228,817	23,616
2021-22	409	233,370	24,798

###### **I.II NOLEGA grants**

<sup>57</sup> Ulibarri programme: [https://www.euskadi.eus/ayuda\\_subvencion/2022/ulibarri\\_berri/web01-tramite/es/](https://www.euskadi.eus/ayuda_subvencion/2022/ulibarri_berri/web01-tramite/es/)

<sup>58</sup> According to data from the Ulibarri programme app, 394 centres took part in this programme during the 2016-2017 academic year.

The Basque government has also developed specific Basque language teaching (Basque literacy) programmes in schools so as to foster students' use of Basque. Among the programmes promoted by the Basque Education Department, those offered to schools by the NOLEGA section of the Learning and Educational Innovation Department's Basque Language Service are particularly relevant, both those that specifically target the use of Basque (NOLEGA unified grant to promote the speaking of Basque and the language consolidation centres) and those aimed at improving the quality of written Basque (Urruzuno Literatur Lehiaketa), as well as the agreements entered into with several associations (idazleak ikastetxeetan, Ikas2deak, etc.).

As regards the NOLEGA unified grant, it should be noted that during this academic year two new oral expression activities were launched (creating video and podcasts) to offer students new spaces and opportunities to live in Basque.

The "*Musikariak ikastetxeetan*" programme was first launched in 2020 as part of the NOLEGA programme. The main purpose is to foster students' knowledge and use of Basque. In the classroom, students meet musicians, and each artist explains his or her creative process, the connection between his or her work and Basque musical tradition and works undertaken in collaboration with writers or poets.

There follow data on students who took part in NOLEGA grants from the 2016-2017 academic year to the 2021-2022 academic year.

Student participation in NOLEGA grant calls:

Call	Students 2016-17 <sup>59</sup>	Students 2017-18	2018-19	Students 2019-20 (Covid) <sup>60</sup>	Students 2020-21 (Covid)	2021-22
Oral expression	66,942	166,176	189,375	225,192	221,916	249,029
IKE	269,565	509,717	521,449	575,642	506,972	564,312
EGE	14,175	24,801	24,453	28,472		19,540
IKABIL	555	1,098	854	874		794
EIE	10,282	9,429	9,455	12,736	8,226	12,431
EGB	3,380	3,216	3,204	2,652	0	3,466
Urruzuno Literatur Lehiaketa	103	120	175	114	342	137
Musikariak ikastetxeetan <sup>61</sup>					3,680	11,234
Ikas2deak	3,979	3,913	3,548	2,517	3,892	4,193

## II. Programmes and projects to improve Basque teaching and learning processes.

<sup>59</sup> These data refer only to students of subsidised centres and were published in the previous report. As from that date, total data for subsidised and public centres are shown.

<sup>60</sup> EGB (Euskal Girozte Barnetegiak). During academic year 2019-20, courses were cancelled in mid-March due to Covid and during academic year 2020-21 the *barnetegis* (boarding school *euskaltegis*) remained closed, also due to Covid. They were reopened during academic year 2021-22 with one more *barnetegi* (increase from five to six) due to high demand from centres and because after Covid this programme was considered to be more urgent than ever.

<sup>61</sup> The grant call for Musicians in centres began in 2021 post-COVID.

Besides the measures implemented to boost the use of the Basque language in the school environment, the Learning and Educational Innovation Department, through its Berritzeguneak innovation and advisory services, offers schools various programmes and projects to help teachers apply new Basque teaching methods and strategies. They include:

**BERBA-LAPIKO:** Methodology for primary schools to plan and systematise the learning and use of spoken Basque.

**ELKARHITZ:** Activities in secondary schools to allow teachers in all areas to adjust their teaching practices and also work on language content, especially oral content.

**PIKTOIDAZKETA:** A pilot programme in several primary schools to develop comprehension, written expression, and digital multilingual skills.

**ELEANIZTASUNERANTZ:** An annual call for proposals that offers financial support, training, and advice for schools to design and implement their own innovation projects related to language teaching and learning processes.

Impact of projects during academic year 2022-23:

PROJECT	SCHOOL	TEACHING STAFF INVOLVED	STUDENTS
Berba-lapiko	34	204	4,080
Elkarhitz	24	960	10,800
Piktoidazketa	10	70	1,200
Eleaniztasunerantz A	240	Information not available	Information not available

These programmes are being implemented and also analysed by university research teams in order to provide scientific evidence of their effectiveness and assess the possibility of extending them to the rest of the education system.

## UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

The University of the Basque Country, due to its size, offering and research capacity, is the main university in the Autonomous Community and one of the most important in Spain, with 45,000 students and some 5,000 teachers. During the 2021-2022 academic year, 53% of these public university students studied in Basque, as compared with 45% in academic year 2014-15 and 40% in 2008-2009. This trend clearly reflects a steady increase in Basque language enrolments.

In progress	Students studying in Basque	Total students	Percentage
2014 - 15	17,379	38,494	45.147%
2015-16	17,596	37,620	46.772%
2016-17	17,633	36,269	48.617%
2017-18	17,955	36,052	49.803%
2018-19	18,186	35,961	50.571%
2019-20	18,486	36,123	51.175%
2020-21	18,865	37,750	49.973%
2021-22	19,008	35,654	53.312%

Considering the data on students who take the university entrance examination in Basque, the Basque education authorities state that this percentage could increase even further in the coming years, as the following table for May 2021 appears to indicate:

2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
64.43%	67.15%	68.34%	69.41%	70.30%	72.15%	73.43%

#### ADULT EDUCATION:

The Basque Government, through the Basque Literacy and Basque Language Learning Institute for Adults and for the Regulation of *Euskaltegis* (HABE), subsidises the activity of the *euskaltegis* (Basque language teaching centres) in the Autonomous Community. The *euskaltegis* can be either privately or publicly owned and in the latter case are attached to the local councils.

Each private *euskaltegi* sets the course enrolment price.

The Basque Government made a commitment for the 2016-2020 legislature to complete the range of free Basque language courses up to B2 level, always subject to academic level testing.

Therefore, all students who pass Basque language tests up to B2 (beginning the course on a lower level) will be subsidised for the full cost of enrolment.

The HABE's institutional goal is to promote Basque language learning by adult through face-to-face Basque courses or other forms of language teaching and learning based in whole (e-learning) or in part (b-learning) on digital resources.

The majority of students have at least a basic level of listening and reading comprehension, while others have a good command of spoken and written expression that is fluent and rich in vocabulary. The enrolment of people from other parts of Spain and abroad has increased seven points over the last few years, compared to the percentage for the 2018-2019 academic year. Most of these people usually have no previous knowledge of Basque and start virtually from scratch in the learning process.

The following table provides historical data on the number of students enrolled in the *euskaltegis* entered in the HABE Register:

In progress	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
People enrolled	34,654	34,659	35,593	35,515	32,498	32,910

The regional authorities point out that the number of students enrolled in *euskaltegis* during the 2020-2021 and 2021-2022 academic years fell significantly due to the Covid pandemic.

The profile of *euskaltegi* students reflects a woman (65%) aged thirty-seven with university studies (44%). They mainly live in the Greater Bilbao area, together with students from the districts of the other two Basque capitals, account for more than 75% of students, 78% of whose mother tongue is Castilian.

The HABE Basque Language Learning Network for Adults comprises 97 *euskaltegis* and six officially approved self-learning centres entered in the HABE Register, of which 39 are municipal *euskaltegis* and 64 are private *euskaltegis*.

Number of participants per year and level:

LEVEL	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
B1	3,167	376	381	141	2,064	6,129
B2	5,936	6,276	6,513	6,190	7,835	32,750
C1	7,582	8,239	9,466	13,132	15,518	53,937
C2	835	729	728	887	1,259	4,438
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,520</b>	<b>15,620</b>	<b>17,088</b>	<b>20,350</b>	<b>26,676</b>	<b>97,254</b>

Number of passes per year and level:

LEVEL	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
B1	2,808	124	111	53	1345	4,441
B2	3,015	3,139	3,086	3,845	3,435	16,520
C1	2,290	2,208	2,204	6,388	4,144	17,234
C2	240	188	175	215	341	1,159
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,353</b>	<b>5,659</b>	<b>5,576</b>	<b>10,501</b>	<b>9,265</b>	<b>39,354</b>

In the calls for accreditation of Basque language levels, there has been a notable increase in the number of people enrolled in the accreditation processes in recent years. In 2020, 20,000 people were enrolled as compared to 27,000 people in 2021. The Basque government considers that this figure may decline in the coming years. In 2022, 24,000 people enrolled in the *euskaltegis* entered in the HABE Register.

Most students enrolled to reach levels B2 and C1: 53,937 level C1 and 32,750 level B2.

The **INGURA project**, launched in 2021, has replaced the BOGA method for both technical and pedagogical reasons. INGURA has pledged to go beyond a mere course or method to learn Basque. INGURA will be developed to form an online Basque learning community that will put all students in contact with each other through communicative and collaborative methods, following the principles set out in the [Basic Basque Language Curriculum for Adults](#)<sup>62</sup> and in the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages.

Besides being a valuable resource for cultural integration, the INGURA project will boost the normalisation of Basque. The INGURA project also addresses the objectives of promoting and encouraging the creation and use of Basque content in digital environments presented by the Basque Government through the approval of the Language Technology Plan and the recommendations contained in the Basque Advisory Council's reference document entitled [The Basque Digital Environment](#)<sup>63</sup>.

There is an increasingly diversified range of **initial and in-service teacher training** available in Basque. The work carried out under the **IRALE programme** is particularly worthy of note. The work performed under the IRALE programme to develop and adapt digital teaching materials in Basque for specific student populations in very concrete academic specialisations should also be highlighted. This offering is broad and varied, including courses both outside and during working hours for teachers of public and State-subsidised schools.

According to Basque data, the IRALE offering has been renewed since the 2014-2016 academic year mainly in response to the education community's new needs. Work is also under way to reduce the individual nature of the training so that it can be reflected in the targets set by each teaching centre in their respective language projects.

<sup>62</sup> HEOC. <https://www.euskadi.eus/gobierno-vasco/-/libro/helduen-euskalduntzearen-oinarrizko-curriculum-a-heoc>

<sup>63</sup> The Basque Digital Environment Recommendations 2021-2024.

[https://www.euskadi.eus/contenidos/entidad/entitva840d53e/eu\\_def/adjuntos/Euskararen\\_ingurune\\_digitala\\_Gomendioak\\_2021\\_es.pdf](https://www.euskadi.eus/contenidos/entidad/entitva840d53e/eu_def/adjuntos/Euskararen_ingurune_digitala_Gomendioak_2021_es.pdf)

**PREST-GARA programme:** Besides the IRALE programme, the Basque Learning and Educational Innovation Department has the Prest-Gara programme, which offers online and face-to-face courses for teachers at all educational stages and on all areas of teaching (inclusivity, special needs, digitalisation, assessment, etc.). These are courses of between 20 and 40 hours, outside working hours, to which teachers have individual access.

**EIMA GRANTS:** The Basque Government supports the printing of school materials through the EIMA grant programme. This drives creative processes and cuts publishing costs. In the case of digital material, EIMA awards grants to make its own teaching materials.

The EIMA programme certifies quality by means of the quality certificates granted by the Basque Education Department. The school materials undergo two or three types of checks during certification, depending on whether they are printed or digital.

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>EIMA 1:</b> Grants for the publication of teaching materials for non-university levels printed in Basque	168	85	94	178	134	71
<b>EIMA 2.0:</b> Grants for the creation of digital teaching materials in Basque for non-university levels	8	10	13	14	20	17
<b>EIMA 4:</b> Grants for the creation of printed teaching materials in Basque for non-university levels	19	16	22	28	22	21
<i>Total</i>	<i>195</i>	<i>111</i>	<i>129</i>	<i>220</i>	<i>176</i>	<i>109</i>

As regards **education monitoring bodies**, the regional Education Department, through the Basque Institute for Evaluation and Research, carries out annual or biannual diagnostic evaluations to measure the degree of acquisition of Basque communications skills by all pupils in the fourth year of Primary Education and second year of Compulsory Secondary Education. Each school implemented an improvement plan based on the results obtained by students in the various skills measured.

End-of-stage sample evaluations are also carried out in the sixth year of Primary Education and fourth year of Compulsory Secondary Education and include Basque language skills.

The Arrue programme is also in progress at the request of the Education Department in association with Soziolinguistika Klusterra (a Basque language research group made up of various public and private entities and involving both the Basque and Navarre Governments). Among other aspects, the results of the Arrue research were presented, including data on both the use of Basque and on communication skills in both official languages, taken from a number of diagnostic evaluations 2011-2017.

## ARTICLE 9. JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION

The relevant information provided by the Basque Government is set out below to supplement the general information contained in the Justice Administration section of this report.

The regional government states that, in view of the number of law students successively graduating from Basque universities with full knowledge of Basque, it is foreseeable that there will be progressively more bilingual judges, prosecutors and lawyers in the Justice Administration and courts. The Basque Government also subsidises the Basque version of the master's degree required to access the legal profession.

Basque language courses are held regularly for judges, prosecutors and lawyers of the Basque Country's Justice Administration and online courses have increased in recent years.

One of the most important outcomes of cooperation with other institutions has been the translation of legal texts. Collaboration with the University of the Basque Country and Deusto University has given rise to a rich publishing output covering all branches of law: Civil, Criminal, Procedural, Commercial, Administrative and Labour. The latest contribution is the Basque translation of the Code of Civil Procedure.

The Basque Government also continues to focus on specific terminology work. To facilitate work in Basque, a real-time consultation service has been set up for the Justice Administration's officials when they need to include free text in processing document templates but do not have sufficient language skills. This **consultation service** is provided by technical normalisation staff from the Justice Department.

The number of queries made and answered over time has grown hugely from 50 in 2011 to 261 in 2015 and 2,281 in 2020, when there was a considerable reduction in court activity due to the pandemic.

The considerable leap in the last five years is explained by the success of the **Epaibar** tool, which allows staff to send queries or requests for translations of the phrases used which, once answered, are input into the translation memory, and progressively increase the number of texts that can be consulted automatically.

**Translation memories** are a well-known feature of computer-assisted translation systems that facilitates the translation process. They allow users to re-use any of the previously translated text segments, which are stored in a database and fed back to users.

This translation memory has become the basis for the current system of bilingual translation in the Justice Administration. There are now over 300,000 translation units: terms, expressions, phrases used in court proceedings, translations of legal texts and a compendium of terminology and expressions specific to the judicial field.

## ARTICLE 10. ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITIES AND PUBLIC SERVICES

[Decree 30/1998 of 24 February](#)<sup>64</sup> on the Basque normalisation process in the **Ertzaintza** (Basque police force) organises language normalisation based on 10-year planning periods divided into two five-year stages. The first planning period of the language normalisation process began in 1998 and the second ran from 2008 to 2017.

The Basque Government is currently in the third planning period of language normalisation in the Ertzaintza (2018-2027). The [I Normalisation Plan on the Use of Basque in the Ertzaintza](#) was presented during the second planning period (2014-2017)<sup>65</sup> and the [II Normalisation Plan on the Use of Basque in the Ertzaintza](#) was presented during the third planning period (2018-2022)<sup>66</sup> in 2018.

<sup>64</sup> <https://www.legegunea.euskadi.eus/eli/es-pv/d/1998/02/24/30/dof/spa/html/webleg00-contfich/es/>

<sup>65</sup> I Normalisation Plan on the Use of Basque in the Ertzaintza (2014-2017)  
[https://www.irekia.euskadi.eus/uploads/attachments/5310/Plan\\_de\\_uso\\_del\\_euskera.pdf?1413987417](https://www.irekia.euskadi.eus/uploads/attachments/5310/Plan_de_uso_del_euskera.pdf?1413987417)  
II Normalisation Plan on the Use of Basque in the Ertzaintza (2018-2022)

<sup>66</sup> [https://bideoak2.euskadi.eus/2019/03/12/news\\_52754/Plan\\_cast\\_2019-v3-BAJA.pdf](https://bideoak2.euskadi.eus/2019/03/12/news_52754/Plan_cast_2019-v3-BAJA.pdf)

The goals of this second language normalisation plan are as follows:

- Make significant progress in the use of Basque as a working language, mainly in Basque-speaking areas (where Basque predominates) and in citizen services.
- Extend the habit of using Basque as a working language.
- Shift to a management model based on Standard Reference Framework parameters.
- Integrate the Basque language into the Basque police force's management system.
- Boost language leadership those in charge of the Ertzaintza.
- Achieve the systematic communication of the Basque language plan throughout the Ertzaintza and build the police force's own discourse in relation to the Basque language.

As regards the Health Administration, although the period covered by the [II Normalisation Plan on the use of Basque in the Osakidetza](#)<sup>67</sup> ended in 2019, it was extended during 2020 and 2021 due to the Covid-19 pandemic. Following that period, the Basque authorities undertook a final evaluation to analyse the extent to which the plan objectives had been achieved and the various measures proposed for the normalisation of the Basque language had been implemented.

The authorities indicate that the overall evaluation findings reflect an intermediate degree of fulfilment of the objectives, at between 56% and 70%. The most noteworthy progress was identified in the areas of language management and corporate image and communication.

Less progress was detected in external relations and, above all, internal relations, based on the regional administration's analysis. Among the health service organisations, the most considerable progress was achieved by the Integrated Health Organisations in the areas with the highest percentage of Basque-speakers. In terms of organisation type, the mental health networks outperformed the integrated health organisations.

During the evaluation, the Basque Government underlined several strengths, such as growth in the number of bilingual staff, registration of the patients' language, bilingual staff identification system, normalisation of Basque in signs, advertising and publications, integration of the Basque language plan indicators into strategic and management plans, and the continuous evaluation of language management. Improvement areas included the consolidation of language leadership throughout the chain of command, systematisation of healthcare offered in the Basque language, promotion of continuous training in Basque and modification of language habits so as to make Basque a working language for the various professional groups.

The [III Normalisation Plan on the Use of Basque in the Osakidetza](#)<sup>68</sup> was approved in January 2022.

The goals of this third plan are as follows:

- Basque as a language of service for citizens:
  - o Guarantee the use of Basque in spoken and written corporate communications.
  - o Actively and systematically provide Basque-speaking people with services in Basque.

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<sup>67</sup> II Normalisation Plan on the Use of Basque in the Osakidetza (2013-2019):

[https://www.osakidetza.euskadi.eus/contenidos/informacion/osk\\_trbg\\_planes\\_programas/es\\_def/adjuntos/euskararenPlanaCast.pdf](https://www.osakidetza.euskadi.eus/contenidos/informacion/osk_trbg_planes_programas/es_def/adjuntos/euskararenPlanaCast.pdf)

<sup>68</sup> III Normalisation Plan on the Use of Basque in the Osakidetza (2022-2028)

[https://www.osakidetza.euskadi.eus/contenidos/informacion/osk\\_ii\\_euskara\\_plana/es\\_def/adjuntos/III-Plan-Normalizacion-Uso-Euskera-Osakidetza.pdf](https://www.osakidetza.euskadi.eus/contenidos/informacion/osk_ii_euskara_plana/es_def/adjuntos/III-Plan-Normalizacion-Uso-Euskera-Osakidetza.pdf)

- As regards Basque as a working language for Osakidetza (health service) professionals:
  - o Guarantee the generalised use of Basque in internal communications.
  - o Allow professionals who wish to do so to work in Basque in corporate computer applications, medical records, etc.
  - o Drive changes in language habits within professional groups willing to do so and, once these changes have been consolidated, support spaces in which Basque is the working language.
  - o Generalise cross-cutting and asynchronous online training in Basque.
  
- Regarding the language normalisation management system:
  - o Extend and adequately distribute Basque language plan leadership among the various departments.
  - o Roll out the plan in all units through middle management.
  - o Make further progress on measures to increase the number of bilingual staff.

Besides Ertzaintza (Basque police) and Osakidetza (Basque health service), all Basque administrations are adopting measures to comply with current legislation through Basque normalisation plans, within their respective spheres of competence. This has become the general approach in the Basque Government and regional bodies, reaching a total of twenty plans. Likewise, all the Provincial Governments and their General Assemblies also have Basque language plans. Eighty-five percent of local entities have their own plans.

According to the evaluation data for the 2018-2022 planning period, the level of language skills among the Basque Government's public employees is still rising, together with their ability to perform their work in Basque.

The following general data on the level of compliance with the language requirement in the workplace, extracted from the above-mentioned evaluation report, are worthy of note:

2022	Fulfils the level assigned to the post	Fulfils a lower level than the level assigned to the post
Posts subject to language requirement	82.69%	6.58%
Posts not subject to language requirement	28.98%	20.88%

Basque is used in over 41% of work meetings and in 50% of documents in the Basque Government.

As for allowing citizens to submit spoken or written requests in Basque, the Basque Government has the **ELEBIDE service**, which guarantees the protection of language rights. It is available through the following channels: telephone number 012, website [www.euskadi.eus/elebide](http://www.euskadi.eus/elebide) and email [elebide@euskadi.eus](mailto:elebide@euskadi.eus).

Numerous incidents are reported through this service each year, which does not mean that citizens' language rights are being infringed more than before but rather that the citizens themselves are becoming aware of their language rights.

The following table summarises the incidents received through Elebide from 2018 to 2021:

	2018	2019	2020	2021
COMPLAINTS	189	168	196	227
SUGGESTIONS	3	2	5	3
QUERIES	10	8	11	5
REQUESTS	30	0	1	4
TOTAL INCIDENTS	232	178	213	239

## ARTICLE 11. MEDIA

On 5 February 2019, the Basque Governing Council approved a collaboration agreement between the Basque Government, the Gipuzkoa Provincial Government, the Bizkaia Provincial Government, and the Araba Provincial Government for the funding of media in Basque<sup>69</sup>.

This agreement has the following objectives: first, to review the system of public funding of these media; second, to make commitments based on the competences and relative importance of the media in each territory; and third, to ensure a minimum level of public funding that will assure the continuity of these media in Basque.

As a result, total grants awarded to Basque-language media increased by more than 50%. An example of this approach is the agreement to be signed this year by the Basque Government with the only daily newspaper published entirely in Basque: BERRIA. Under this new collaboration arrangement, BERRIA will receive €2,300,000 (€800,000 more than the previous year).

As regards the commitments made under Article 11 of the Charter, the Basque Government's efforts to ensure that the budget item earmarked for these grants is maintained or reduced as little as possible are worthy of note:

Year	Amount earmarked for grants (€)	Applications submitted	Projects subsidised
2016-18	14,625,000 €4,875,000 per annum	124	124
2019-21 <sup>70</sup>	12,165,900 €4,055,300 per annum	63	60

The 2017-2019 call for grant applications includes the following types:

**Group A:** media written entirely in Basque whose main objective is to publish daily information. Written media focusing on daily and local current affairs: daily press and general information magazines distributed in specific towns, areas, or territories.

- Daily newspapers distributed throughout the Basque Autonomous Community.
- Daily newspapers distributed in certain towns or areas.
- General information magazines distributed in specific towns, areas, or territories.

**Group B:** media written entirely in Basque focusing primarily on in-depth analysis. For example, general or specialised information magazines (thought, science, music, nature, children, and young people's magazines) that are distributed throughout the Autonomous Community.

**Group C:** radio stations licensed to operate in the Basque Autonomous Community which broadcast partially or entirely in Basque.

**Group D:** television stations licensed to operate in the Basque Autonomous Community which broadcast partially or entirely in Basque.

**Group E:** Internet media:

<sup>69</sup> <https://www.euskadi.eus/gobierno-vasco/-/noticia/2019/el-gobierno-vasco-las-diputaciones-forales-de-alava-bizkaia-y-gipuzkoa-y-la-agrupacion-hekimen-han-presentado-un-nuevo-acuerdo-para-apoyar-economicamente-la-actividad-de-los-medios-de-comunicacion-en-euskera/>

<sup>70</sup> In 2019, the call for Basque media grant applications was reorganised and, in association with the three provincial governments, the four calls for grant applications were reframed. The scope was regulated and standard costs were defined to calculate the grants, thereby assuring a fair share for all the territories.

- Daily publications and magazines entirely in Basque.
- Radio stations that broadcast partially or entirely in Basque.
- Television stations that broadcast partially or entirely in Basque.

The Basque Government's call for grant applications is regulated as follows:

a) **Publications:** national publications exclusively in Basque covering news or selected subjects in greater depth than is offered on a daily basis: general information and specialised magazines (thought, science, music, nature, children's and young people's magazines) distributed throughout the Basque Autonomous Community (exclusively in print, or in print and online).

b) **Local radio stations:** radio stations licensed to operate in the Basque Region and broadcasting exclusively in Basque.

b) **Local television stations:** television stations licensed to operate in the Basque Region and broadcasting exclusively in Basque.

d) **Exclusively digital media:** online media published only in Basque.

Local publications are excluded from the call for grant applications. Both daily newspapers distributed in certain towns or areas and general information magazines distributed in specific towns, areas or territories are now subsidised through calls for applications managed by the provincial governments.

As regards **television broadcasting**, the public body Radio Televisión Vasca (EITB) has four channels. EITB broadcasts entirely in ETB-1 and ETB-3. ETB-2 broadcasts in Castilian and ETB4 is bilingual. ETB1 and ETB2 have been broadcasting in high definition (HD) since December 2016.

As regards radio, EITB broadcasts entirely in Basque through a general-interest radio channel (Euskadi Irratia). It also has an entertainment radio channel aimed at young audiences (Gaztea), which broadcasts entirely in Basque, and a thematic channel for contemporary adult music in Basque and Castilian (EITBmusika). EITB also has an Internet music channel entirely in Basque (Euskal Kantak). Radio Euskadi and Radio Vitoria broadcast in Castilian.

EITB's Internet service through the eitb.eus portal offers news and current affairs with a balanced mix of Basque and Castilian in equal proportions. The portal has five of its own applications, three of which are entirely in Basque, two for children (HIRU3) and (GO!AZEN) and one for young people (GAZTEA), while the other two are in Basque and Castilian: ALBISTEAK (general news channel) and NAHIERAN (all radio and television programmes on demand, as well as online radio broadcasts).

This service is also offered by eitb.eus and, in both cases (apps and web), the content reflects the language profile of the respective programmes and channels, as described in the previous paragraphs. So, the on-demand service (EITB NAHIERAN) has contents in Basque and Castilian. There is also a Podcast portal (EITB Podkast) with contents mainly in Basque and partially in Castilian.

**As regards radio broadcasting**, the contracts awarded to date cover radio broadcasting bids with different percentages of Basque content in all cases (less than 6% for one of the licences, between 6% and 30% for four licences, between 50% and 75% for 12 licences, and between 75% and 85% for another three) and 100% in the case of the broadcasts under 13 licences.

In 2007, the Basque Government approved Decree 215/2007 of 14 December on the obligation of television operators to broadcast and invest in advance in feature films, short films, television films and documentaries. This decree stipulates that 30% of investments must relate to works that are originally in Basque.

Accordingly, in 2008 EITB signed a collaboration agreement with the Independent Producers' Associations of the Basque Country, which was extended until negotiations began in 2021 on a new agreement that came into force in 2022.

EITB made the following investments under this agreement from 2017 to 2021:

- 2017 total inv. €6,471,593 / Basque OV production inv. €4,133,833 (63.88%)
- 2018 total inv. €6,606,807 / Basque OV production inv. €3,759,219 (56.90%)
- 2019 total inv. €7,361,770 / Basque OV production inv. €4,445,588 (60.39%)
- 2020 total inv. €7,367,970 / Basque OV production inv. €4,743,740 (64.38%)
- 2021 total inv. €7,298,960 / Basque OV production inv. €4,010,861 (54.95%)

There has also been a long-standing collaboration with the ONCE (Spanish National Organisation for the Blind) to bring Basque closer to the visually impaired.

A collaboration agreement was entered into with this organisation and renewed annually to facilitate access to Basque literature in audio format, reflecting the following figures and investments:

- 2017: 55 books (€28,600)
- 2018: 55 books (€28,600)
- 2019: 55 books (€28,600)
- 2020: 55 books (€28,600)

The competent regional authorities have continued to add books in Basque and there are now 943 literary works in the Daisy format.

In accordance with the order regulating and announcing grants for the consolidation, development and normalisation of Basque media, the newspaper written entirely in Basque, BERRIA, which is distributed throughout the Basque language area, received an annual financial contribution until 2019.

Year	Assistance granted
2016	€1,274,952.00
2017	€1,231,122.00
2018	€1,207,960.00
Total	€3,713,734.00

That order was replaced in 2019 by an agreement covering the period 2019 to 2021.

## ARTICLE 12. CULTURAL ACTIVITIES AND SERVICES

The calls for grant applications for creative activities arranged by the Basque Government reserve a certain number of grants for creative activities in Basque, as follows:

- Creation of theatre texts: four grants (50%)
- Creation of film scripts: four grants (50%)
- Creation of literary texts for young people: five grants (100%)
- Creation of short stories and novels: five grants (100%)

Other creative specialities relating to works created in Basque receive extra points.

As regards awards, the "Euskadi" Literary Awards are organised annually. Four out of seven categories (literature in Basque, children's and young people's literature in Basque, literary translation into Basque and essays in Basque) are aimed at rewarding the best literary works published in the previous year.

€515,000 is allocated to literary works in Basque. This is designed to encourage the publication of Basque literature by subsidising publishing companies' annual plans. It is supplemented by a further €60,000 earmarked for the production of audio books in Basque.

Other specialities relating to works created in Basque receive extra points.

As regards the performing arts, particularly theatre, €25,000 of the total allocation is earmarked as an incentive for the productions in Basque.

For non-public archives, the inclusion in the programme of elements to promote the development of descriptive standards or any other element of archival interest in Basque earns up to twenty points out of 100.

Intangible heritage and research to protect historical heritage presented in Basque are assigned up to five points.

For exhibitions and marketing, the Library Service implements two activities to promote the use of the Basque language in public life:

- Catalogue of bilingual authorities. Bibliographic information on Basque authors and works can be found in the bibliographic catalogues of public libraries.
- General support. Purchases subsidised by the Basque Government must include 35% of works published in Basque or in the Basque Country.

Museums receiving financial assistance must guarantee the use of Basque in spoken and written relationships with the public and the use of both co-official languages in the publication of catalogue entries on the Internet.

*Euskariana*, the Basque Country's Digital Library, pays special attention to press and publications in Basque.

In the cultural sphere, the Basque Department of Culture and Language Policy has committed to other types of initiatives:

- **Durangoko Azoka.** The Basque culture fair, promoted by the Gerediaga Association, places special emphasis on cultural output in Basque. The Department of Culture and Language Policy is one of its main promoters.
- **Kulturklik cultural agenda.** It is a web platform that brings together all the Basque Country's cultural offering plus news and a section for professionals. Exhibitions in Basque have a special pre-eminence on this platform, which also facilitates access to information using filters.
- **Loraldia festival.** This private festival focuses on multidisciplinary cultural output in Basque, through an exclusively Basque-language offering. The Department of Culture and Language Policy has been collaborating with the festival for years, although an annual monetary contribution has now been guaranteed as from 2023.
- **Euskadiko Editoreen Elkartea, Euskal Idazleen Elkartea or Euskal Itzultzaileen Elkartea.** Sectoral associations that exclusively represent publishers that publish in Basque, writers who publish in Basque or translators into or from Basque. The Department of Culture and Language Policy gives them financial support for their annual activities.
- **Euskal Zine Bilera in Lekeitio.** This audiovisual festival is led by Lekeitio Town Council and is held entirely in Basque. The Basque Department of Culture and Language Policy provides financial support enabling the festival to take place.

- **Zinema Euskaraz.** This is a programme launched by the Zineuskadi Association and funded by the Basque Department of Culture and Language Policy which dubs commercial films for children into Basque for subsequent screening in commercial cinemas. The programme has been running for more than 20 years and dubs around 10-12 films per year.

The Basque Language Promotion Department manages a nominative grant of €85,000 for Telefónica Audiovisual Digital, S.L., which is used to include Basque subtitles in films and fiction series. 145 feature films and 300 episodes of series are subtitled every year.

The Language Policy Department publishes an annual call for grant applications for the promotion, dissemination, and normalisation of the Basque language in society.

Year	Amount (€)	Projects subsidised
2017	979,200	120
2018	979,200	127
2019	979,200	126
2020	949,200	106
2021	1,350,000	158
2022	1,550,000	185

The Basque Library Network carries out these functions in relation to books and other printed materials. The Basque Film Library performs the same role for cinematographic and videographic materials.

The Basque Government collaborates with the research and normalisation of literary output in the variants of the Basque language. Material and financial collaboration agreements are concluded with Labayru Fundazioa (Labayru Foundation) for this purpose.

The Basque language authorities continued, together with the IVAP (Basque Institute of Public Administration), to update and feed the EUSKALTERM Public Terminology Bank under a number of contracts during the period 2017-2021.

Through these contracts, terminology dictionaries have been produced for the following subject areas: immunology, clinical trials, veterinary medicine, cardiology, magistrates' courts, social jurisdiction, territorial planning, the legal regime for the public budget, insurance, banking, geographic entities, feminism and equality, nautical science, rowing, swimming, aquaculture, beekeeping, gardening, glassmaking, carpentry, traffic and astronomy.

Some of these terminology dictionaries have already been approved by the Basque Advisory Council's Special Terminology Committee and others will soon follow suit. They can all be consulted in the EUSKALTERM Public Terminology Database.

The **Basque Centres (Euskal Etxeak)** have been offering Basque language courses and activities related to Basque culture together with the Etxepare Euskal Institutua since 2018. HABE was previously the body of reference.

EUSKAL ETXEAK	2017-18			EUSKAL ETXEAK	2018-19		
	Teaching staff	Students	Grant (€)		Teaching staff	Students	Grant (€)
Barcelona	3	143	23,368.00	Barcelona	3	136	20,309.00
Madrid	2	137	26,818.00	Madrid	3	129	25,760.00
Palma de Mallorca	1	19	2,277.00	Palma de Mallorca	1	18	1,955.00
Valencia CVN	2	38	3,415.50	Valencia CVN	2	37	4,002.00
Valencia Euskaltzaleok	1	21	3,622.50	Valencia Euskaltzaleok	1	21	2,484.00
Valladolid	1	19	2,484.00	Valladolid	1	19	2,484.00
Zaragoza	1	25	966.00	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>56,994.00</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>62,951.00</b>				

EUSKAL ETXEAK	2019 - 20			EUSKAL ETXEAK	2020 - 21		
	Teaching staff	Students	Grant (€)		Teaching staff	Students	Grant (€)
Barcelona	3	121	22,942.50	Barcelona	3	129	21,896.00
Madrid	3	136	25,760.00	Madrid	2	93	18,216.00
Palma de Mallorca	1	21	3,128.00	Palma de Mallorca	1	16	2,737.00
Valencia CVN	2	82	7,969.50	Valencia CVN	2	76	7,958.00
Valladolid	1	21	2,484.00	Valladolid	1	17	2,484.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>62,284.00</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>53,291.00</b>

EUSKAL ETXEAK	2017 - 18			EUSKAL ETXEAK	2018 - 19		
	Teaching staff	Students	Grant (€)		Teaching staff	Students	Grant (€)
Paris	3	56	10,488.00	Paris	3	66	10,212.00
Bordeaux	3	67	9,315.00	Bordeaux	3	77	8,280.00
Pau	2	31	3,128.00	Pau	2	35	4,692.00
Rome	2	70	5,106.00	Rome	2	168	5,106.00
London	2	30	4,761.00	London	2	30	3,415.50
Berlin	2	16	3,680.00	Berlin	2	32	3,680.00
Brussels	2	18	2,001.00	Brussels	2	18	2,001.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>38,479.00</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>37,386.50</b>

EUSKAL ETXEAK	2019 - 20			EUSKAL ETXEAK	2020 - 21		
	Teaching staff	Students	Grant (€)		Teaching staff	Students	Grant (€)
Paris	3	63	10,488.00	Paris	4	65	10,488.00
Bordeaux	3	83	10,350.00	Bordeaux	3	80	10,246.50
Pau	2	32	4,278.00	Pau	2	36	3,415.50
Rome	2	210	4,669.00	Rome	1	100	1,909.00
London	2	30	3,105.00	London	1	34	4,140.00
Berlin	2	16	3,680.00	Berlin	1	16	3,680.00
Brussels	2	18	2,208.00	Brussels	1	18	3,036.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>38,778.00</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>36,915.00</b>

The **Etxepare Basque Institute / Etxepare Euskal Institutua**'s primary mission is the dissemination and promotion of Basque language and culture in the world. Its main action areas are described below:

**Attendance at international professional fairs.** The institute and Basque productions are also present at international book fairs and festivals. By way of reference, between 2017 and 2021 the institute took the Basque language and Basque productions to an average of 15 relevant international fairs and forums.

Until 2020, the Etxepare Basque Institute also published an annual call for grant applications to ensure attendance at international music fairs by publishers and authors of musical pieces, whether in Basque or otherwise.

**Grants, agreements, and joint lines of work.** The institute's calls for grant applications for the purpose of spreading Basque culture include annual grants awarded to support professional activities outside the Basque Country, which are particularly important.

In the literary field, the Etxepare Basque Institute publishes an annual call for grant applications for literary translation from the official languages of the Basque Country into other languages.

The institute also awards grants to allow literature and film creators to take Basque productions to relevant festivals and professional forums.

Another of the institute's lines of work focuses on collaboration with different entities and institutions to co-produce and implement cultural programs around the world.

### **Co-productions, productions, and cultural collaborations**

The integrated project "Cultural connections" was launched in 2019 with a focus on Scotland (*Scotland goes Basque in 2019*) and Quebec (*Saison Québec-Pays Basque 2020-2022*) with the aim of bolstering cultural ties and consolidating mutual knowledge and visibility of the Basque language in the geographic and cultural areas selected in each edition.

### **Network of Basque language and culture lectureships**

In the academic field, the institute has an **important network of Basque language and culture lecturers in universities** located outside the geographic area covered by the Basque language. The Etxepare Basque Institute currently has collaboration agreements with thirty-five universities in 19 countries (23 in Europe, 11 in America and one in Asia). The institute has also offered scholarships to the students of the lecturers so that they can come into contact with Basque language and culture in various *barnetegis* (boarding school *euskaltegi*) throughout the Basque geography.

The collaboration agreement between the Etxepare Basque Institute and the Euskal Herriko Unibertsitatea - University of the Basque Country to offer the summer course "Excellence in Basque Studies/Bikaintasuna Euskal Ikasketetan" remained in force from 2017 to 2021.

The “Training Course for Teachers of Basque as a Foreign Language” also continued thanks to the collaboration between the Etxepare Basque Institute and the University of the Basque Country, thanks to which 129 people were trained between 2017 and 2021.

#### **Chairs at international universities:**

The Etxepare Basque Institute currently has a network of twelve chairs in Basque studies. Three chairs were implemented from 2017 to 2021:

The Eloise Garmendia Bieter Chair (Boise State University) was launched in 2017 under an agreement signed in 2015. This chair promotes teaching and research on subjects related to Basque language and culture.

The Jean Haritschelhar Chair (Université Bordeaux Montaigne, Bordeaux, France) promotes the areas of Basque studies that were the subject of Jean Haritschelhar's research, particularly literature and linguistics, as well as Iberian studies, paying special attention to international and cross-border relations, as enshrined in Haritschelhar's spirit.

The Amale Artetxe Chair (itinerant chair in several Argentinian universities in cooperation with CONICET) was launched in 2019.

#### **External publications and communication:**

The Etxepare Basque Institute's publications, all trilingual (Basque, Castilian, and English), share the primary goal of publicising Basque literature and culture internationally.

The institute continues to offer on its website three collections already prepared in the previous period: “Euskal Sortzaileak” (short works by Basque writers), “Euskal Kultura” (informative works on twelve areas of Basque culture) and “Euskal Antologiak” (anthologies of Basque literature). The “Euskal Kultura” informative collection has been republished, as it is regarded as an essential instrument to spread knowledge of Basque language and culture.

The institute's communication approach is also trilingual on the website [www.etxepare.eus](http://www.etxepare.eus), social media and other platforms. It is focused on external dissemination, not only of activities promoted by the institute but also of all kinds of manifestations of Basque language and culture throughout the world.

#### **The Institute's other action areas:**

The Etxepare Basque Institute holds a specific annual call for grant applications to publish translations into other languages of works originally written in Basque and in Castilian, but only by authors residing in the Basque Country. These grants are intended primarily for publishers outside the Basque Country in the case of translations into Castilian and for all publishers for all other languages.

The institute earmarked an annual average of €50,000 for these grants and supported ninety-six works from 2017 to 2021.

Grants were offered to translate literary samples in 2021. These grants are awarded automatically from an annual budget of €8,000 and have been used to translate sixteen samples. They cover translations from Basque to English and French.

The Etxepare Basque Institute has an annual budget item of €20,000 for authors of translated works to cover travel expenses for promotional activities abroad.

Finally, the Vaso Etxepare Institute, in association with the financial institution Laboral Kutxa, awards a prize each year for the best translation of a work originally written in Basque. The prize is valued at €6,000, which is shared between the translator and the publisher to cover promotional expenses.

The Euskadi Literature Awards also include €4,000 allocated to the translation of these works into other languages.

Besides translating literary works, the Etxepare Basque Institute fosters the programming in other countries of stage and audiovisual works originally created in Basque. The institute bears the costs of both translation and technical needs for subtitling, or overtitling in the case of the performing arts, in regular programmes or festivals outside the Basque geographic territory. Access in Basque to works produced in other languages has been promoted by the Basque Government by means of annual agreements since 1990 with the Association of Basque Translators and Interpreters EIZIE, so as to translate the universal literature collection “Literatura Unibertsala” into Basque. Thanks to these agreements, the most representative works of universal literature have been translated and published in Basque.

## ARTICLE 13. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL LIFE

The language rights of citizens have evolved as follows in this area:

1.- Promotion and aid by the public authorities to implement plans for the use of Basque in private companies and public administrations. The following table shows the trend in grant applications over the last few years:

Grant year	No. of businesses participating	Businesses participating for the first time	Budget for company plans (€)
2017	153	20	1,650,000.00
2018	153	19	1,650,000.00
2019	132	6	1,085,000.00
2020	118	3	2,000,000.00
2021	113	5	2,000,000.00

The **Indeus** platform was created in 2018. Indeus is the Basque Industry Platform set up by SPRI, the Basque Business Development Agency, in collaboration with the Basque Energy Agency, the Basque Government's Language Policy Department, the Provincial Governments of Araba, Bizkaia and Gipuzkoa, and Basque businesses. Its mission is to support the competitiveness of Basque companies by increasing the use of Basque in Basque industry.

The Basque Government has maintained the collaboration agreements entered into in the previous reporting period with commercial entities to promote the use of Basque and make further progress in consumers' language rights between 2017 and 2021.

In 2020, the regional authorities launched a campaign to promote the use of Basque in local commerce by encouraging Basque-speaking shopkeepers and customers to use the language.

The campaign was extended to cover the entire Autonomous Community in 2021 through a variety of media. Town council cooperation was especially important in this case.

BIKAIN certificates were distributed for the first time on 10 November 2008.<sup>71</sup> They were received by 121 companies from 2008 to 2012 and by 192 companies from 2012-2016. The evaluation findings for 2017-2021 are set out below:

Period	Entities with Basic certification (basic level)	Entities with Silver certification (medium level)	Entities with Gold certification (high level)	All entities with BIKAIN certification
2008 - 2012	32	50	39	<b>121</b>
2013-2016	33	78	81	<b>192</b>
2017 - 2021	12	47	65	<b>124</b>
<b>TOTAL 2008-2021</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>437</b>

Specifically, thirty public and private entities were assessed in 2021, of which twenty-seven demonstrated a Bikain certification level. One basic-level certificate, fourteen medium-level certificates and twelve high-level certificates were issued.

#### **STRATEGIC PLAN FOR BASQUE IN THE SOCIOECONOMIC SPHERE (2020-2023):**

In the awareness that the promotion of the use of Basque in the socioeconomic arena required a qualitative boost and of the need for language management to achieve this goal, representatives of Basque public institutions and consultancy firms specialising in socio-occupational matters promoted a joint reflection process in 2015 leading to two main conclusions: firstly, previous efforts had to be intensified; and secondly, this required public-private partnerships. So, a plan was designed to define the desired scenario going forward in terms of promoting the use of Basque in socioeconomic areas.

Prior to designing the Basque Autonomous Community's Strategic Plan for Basque in the Socioeconomic Sphere, in 2019 the Language Policy Department commissioned the cooperative Siadeco Ikerketa Taldea to diagnose the status of Basque in the socioeconomic arena. Cross-cutting documentary sources were consulted for this purpose.

In 2020, the Basque Government rolled out the **“Plan for the promotion of Basque in the socioeconomic sphere 2020-2023”**, which sets out the priorities for the promotion of Basque in the world of work.

Various projects have been undertaken to implement this plan:

- Two research projects were carried out in 2019 addressing the different socioeconomic discourses. The project undertaken in association with Elhuyar **identified the current discourses and values related to the inclusion and development of Basque in the work environment**. This entailed analysing four Basque companies that have implemented Basque language plans over the last 15-20 years and interviewing members of staff. The other project addressed **discourses on language management in high-tech organisations**.

<sup>71</sup> BIKAIN certificates: <https://www.euskadi.eus/informacion/que-es-bikain/web01-a2bikain/es/>

- In 2021, the Basque Government published “**Language management and advanced management. Integration Guidelines,**” which aimed to help improve the organisations’ competitiveness by proposing guidelines for integrating language management (Basque alongside the other languages used) into the management system, based on an advanced management perspective and tools.
- The **language management traineeship search engine** was launched in 2021. This tool was designed by the Euskalit Foundation in order to share and disseminate the language management practices employed by private enterprises and public institutions.
- **Various programmes have been set up to encourage the use of Basque as a working language in the socioeconomic arena.** These projects have been implemented in the areas designated as strategic in the “Plan for the promotion of Basque in the socioeconomic sphere 2020-2023”, offering technical advice to companies that fulfil certain requirements so as to help them take steps in the management of the Basque language. They are in the towns of Eusgara (Arratia), Lanabes (Alaba) and Landue (Duranguesado).

On 19 December 2017, the Basque Government signed a collaboration agreement with the Spanish Association for Standardisation (UNE) for the development of Basque versions of some general UNE standards. The standards are commonly applied in the workplace and the fact that they were not available in Basque made it difficult to use Basque in matters directly related to the standards.

The Basque regional authorities highlight the importance of efforts in this area in terms of both communication and awareness-raising. It will also be essential to agree and coordinate the work of institutions and agents to make ensure that Basque speaking becomes widespread practice in the world of work.

Article 10 of Decree 123/2008 on the language rights of consumers and users lays down linguistic obligations applicable to documents of financial and credit institutions.

The first Collaboration Agreement between the Basque Government and ten financial institutions was signed in 2015. In March 2022, the Culture and Language Policy Department entered into a new agreement with several financial institutions to promote the use of Basque and guarantee the language rights of consumers and users.

An action plan has also been designed and implemented for Basque public corporations. A register of public companies has been completed thanks to these efforts. Communication with all these companies was achieved in different phases, leading to relationships with fifty organisations. They were offered both model plans for the use of Basque and other kinds of online resources to support the planning process.

KONTSUMOBIDE, the Basque Government's Institute for Consumer Affairs, provides all information to citizens in Basque and Castilian, in both written formats (catalogues, instructions, leaflets, etc.) and verbally (telephone and face-to-face services)<sup>72</sup>. OSALAN, the Basque Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, also publishes its manuals in Basque.<sup>73</sup>

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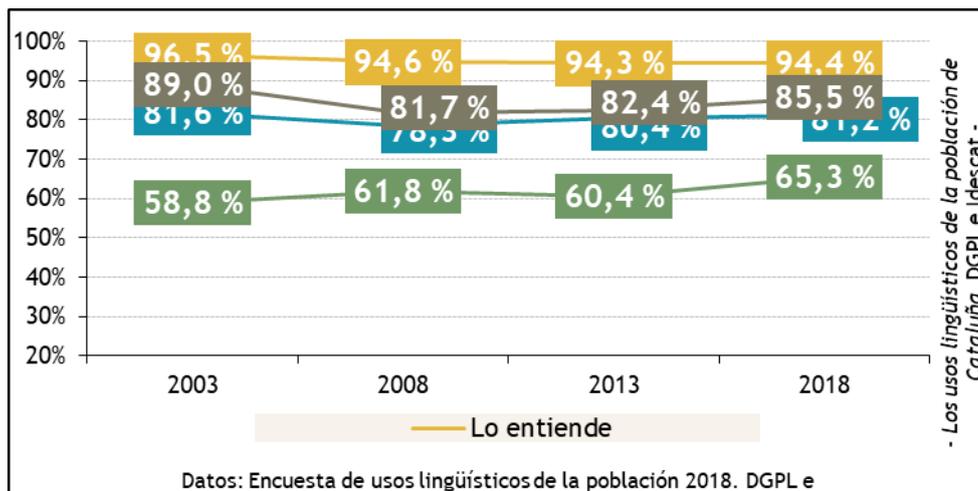
<sup>72</sup> <http://www.kontsumobide.euskadi.net/y10-kbhome/eu>

<sup>73</sup> <http://www.osalan.euskadi.net>

*PRELIMINARY NOTE. The following sections have been prepared using information received from the Catalan authorities.*

## INTRODUCTION

According to the information provided by the Catalan Government, the number of Catalan speakers remained relatively stable from 2017 to 2021. The [2018 Survey of Language Uses](#)<sup>74</sup>, which is the latest available data on this matter, shows that 64.6% of people born in Catalonia habitually spoke Catalan. Studies show that Catalan-speaking families and most initial Catalan speakers who form linguistically mixed families usually pass on Catalan to their children.



Source: 2018 Survey of language uses carried out by the Catalan language policy authorities.

## ARTICLE 8. EDUCATION

The language approach applied in the Catalan schools is a [language combination model in Catalan](#)<sup>75</sup>. This model has evolved over time and is currently in line with the provisions of [Law 12/2009 of 10 July on Education in Catalonia](#)<sup>76</sup>, which has been in force during the reporting period and is in force to date, barring some partial amendments.

For pupils who have recently moved to Catalonia, this approach assures a number of resources to enable them to become proficient in both languages: reception classrooms, context plans, etc.

The model's evolution can be traced by examining the studies carried out by the Catalan education authorities, particularly the Sociodemographic and Language Study of Fourth-year Compulsory Secondary Education Students in Catalonia 2006-2013-2021 issued by the Council for the Evaluation of the Catalan Education System (2021)<sup>77</sup>. This study analyses **the use and knowledge of Catalan in different situations experienced by young people based on a sample of 3,205 pupils in the last year of compulsory secondary education** from a representative sample of 55 schools and compares the findings with those of previous editions (15 and eight years earlier, respectively).

<sup>74</sup> Survey on the Population's Use of Languages. Catalan Institute of Statistics (2018): <https://www.idescat.cat/pub/?id=eulp&lang=es>

<sup>75</sup> *The language model in the Catalan education system: learning and the use of languages in a multilingual and multicultural context*. Sub-directorate General for Language and Multilingualism (2018).

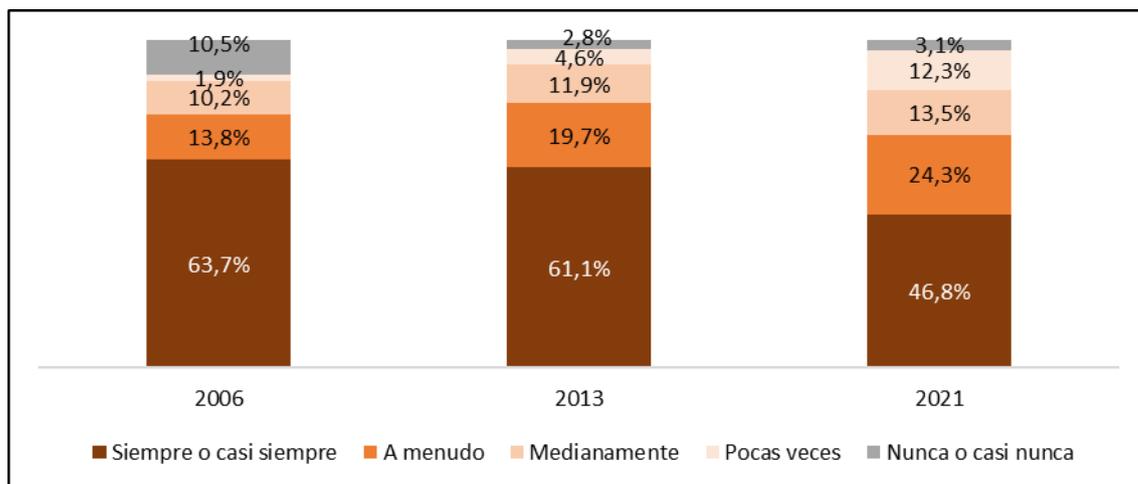
<https://educacio.gencat.cat/web/.content/home/departament/publicacions/monografies/model-linguistic/model-linguistic-Catalunya-CAS.pdf>

<sup>76</sup> <https://www.boe.es/buscar/pdf/2009/BOE-A-2009-13038-consolidado.pdf>

<sup>77</sup> The various sociodemographic studies evaluating the education system can be consulted here: <http://csda.gencat.cat/es/arees-actuacio/publicacions/informes-avaluacio/>

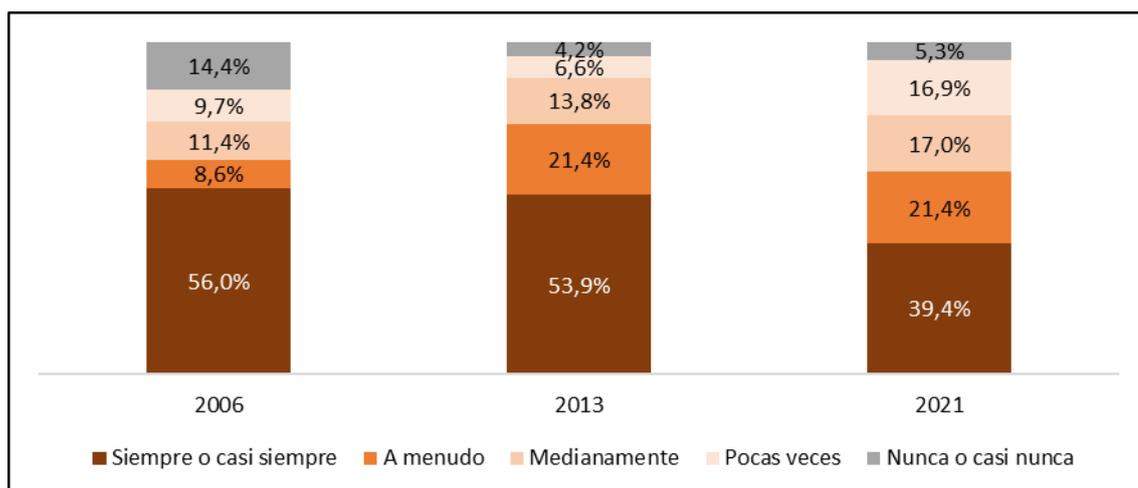
As regards the use of Catalan in the classroom, according to data from the [2021 sociodemographic and language study of fourth-year compulsory secondary education pupils in Catalonia](#)<sup>78</sup>, undertaken by the Consell Superior d’Avaluació del Sistema Educatiu, such use declined in the education context from 2006 to 2021, as shown in the following charts:

*To what extent is Catalan used in your school environment when the teachers speak to the whole group?*



Source: 2021 sociodemographic and language study of fourth-year compulsory secondary education pupils in Catalonia, CSASE.

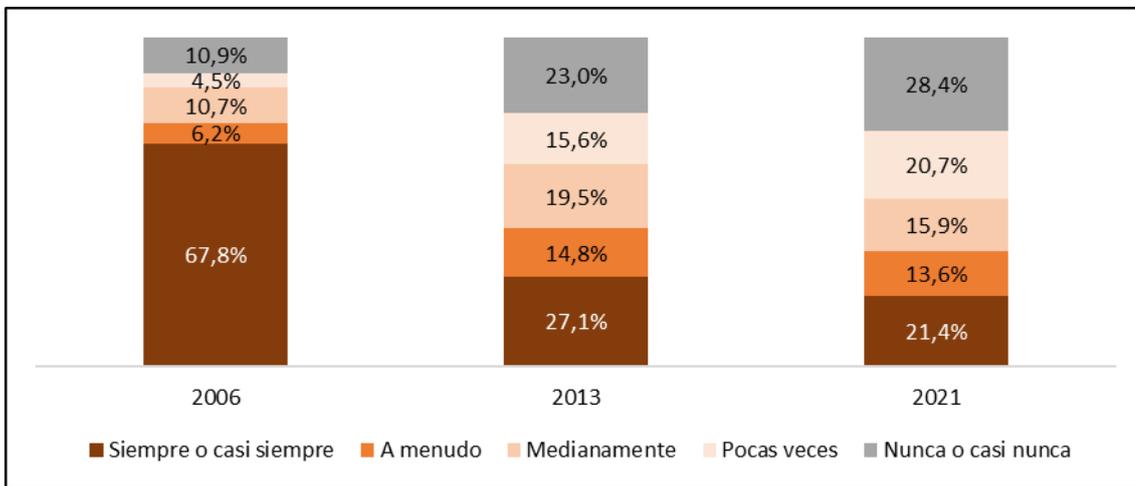
*To what extent is Catalan used in your school environment when you speak to the teachers in the classroom?*



Source: 2021 sociodemographic and language study of fourth-year compulsory secondary education pupils in Catalonia, CSASE.

*To what extent is Catalan used in your school environment during group activities with other classmates in the classroom?*

<sup>78</sup> Anàlisi del context de l’alumnat de quart d’ESO. Curs 2020-21.  
<http://csda.gencat.cat/es/arees-actuacio/publicacions/informes-avaluacio/30-analisi-context/>



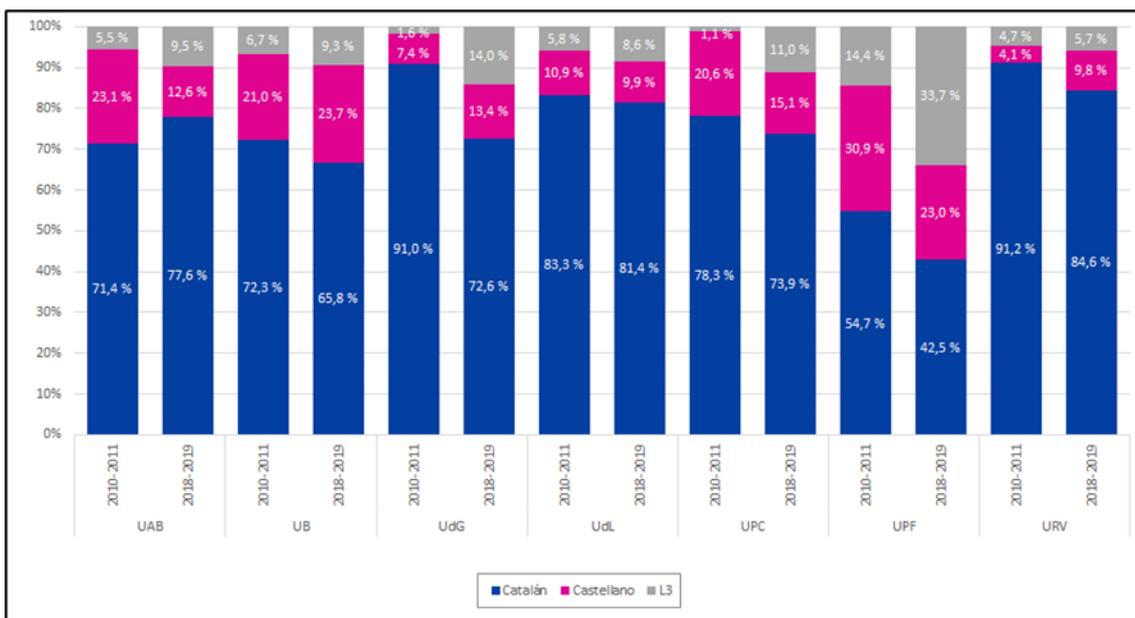
Source: 2021 sociodemographic and language study of fourth-year compulsory secondary education pupils in Catalonia, CSASE.

As regards university education, the Catalan Statute of Autonomy stipulates that Catalan must normally be used as a vehicular and learning language in university and non-university education. The regulations also stipulate that universities must foster Catalan language skills among teaching staff and students and provide resources to improve them.

To guarantee the language rights of teachers and students, the universities have brought into play the principles of transparency and language security. According to the first principle, the teaching language must be announced prior to enrolment, while the second principle states that the teaching language stated in the teaching plan cannot be changed once the course begins.

In undergraduate studies, Catalan is the language of reference in Catalan public universities, where three out of four courses are taught in Catalan. The overall trend reflects a moderate increase in the use of third languages, particularly English, over the same period.

**Evolution of the language of instruction in undergraduate degrees at Catalan public universities, academic years 2010/2011 and 2018/2019:**



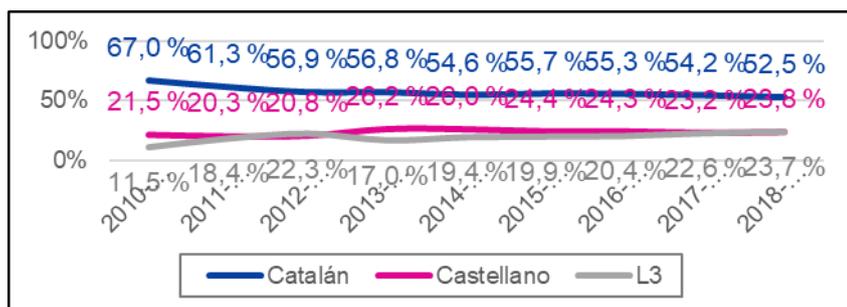
Source: In-house, based on the 2019 Language Policy Report. Directorate General for Language Policy<sup>79</sup>.

<sup>79</sup> Language Policy Report: <https://llengua.gencat.cat/web/.content/documents/informepl/arxiu/IPL-2019.pdf>

At the university master's degree level, which is more specialised than the bachelor's degrees, a greater effort is made to attract students from wider geographic areas, which makes it a level more conducive to the use of academic lingua francas, such as English, or with a greater number of speakers, such as Castilian. Data on the use of languages in master's degrees show that the increase in the use of third languages corresponds to a clear reduction in the use of Catalan and a certain growth in the use of Castilian.

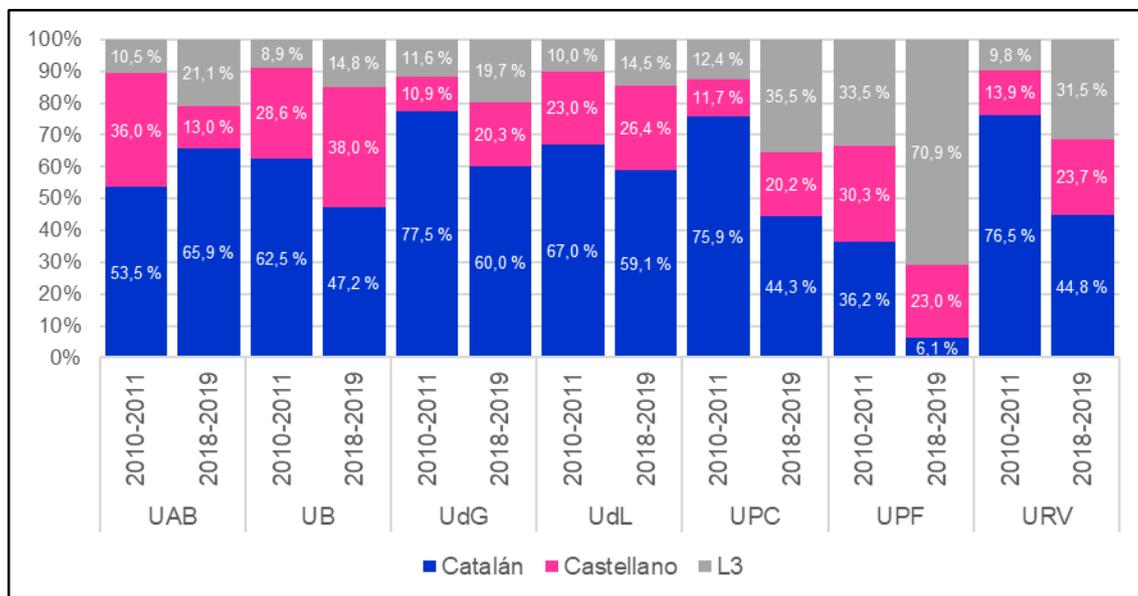
According to data from the Catalan education authorities, half of the master's degree subjects at Catalan public universities were taught in Catalan in the last academic year assessed. This is compared to two thirds at the start of the reporting period. During the 2018-2019 academic year, Castilian and English were each used for one out of four master's degree subjects.

**Evolution of the language of instruction in master's degrees at Catalan public universities, academic years 2010/2011 and 2018/2019:**



Source: Prepared in-house by the Catalan language policy authorities based on the 2019 Language Policy Report. Directorate General for Language Policy.

**Evolution of the language of instruction in master's degrees at Catalan public universities, academic years 2010/2011 and 2018/2019:**



Source: Prepared in-house by the Catalan language policy authorities based on the 2019 Language Policy Report. Directorate General for Language Policy.

In 2021, the Catalan Government began to prepare the [Plan to strengthen the Catalan language in the university system](#)<sup>80</sup>, which was implemented in 2022.

<sup>80</sup> Pla d'enfortiment de la llengua catalana en el sistema universitari i de recerca de Catalunya (juny de 2022). [https://recercauniversitats.gencat.cat/web/.content/16\\_transparencia/gestio\\_serveis\\_publics/documents/pla\\_enfortiment\\_catala.pdf](https://recercauniversitats.gencat.cat/web/.content/16_transparencia/gestio_serveis_publics/documents/pla_enfortiment_catala.pdf)

From 2017 to 2021, annual agreements were concluded (the 10th in 2021) between the Catalan Government (Departments of Business and Knowledge and Culture) and the universities that form part of the [Catalan Inter-University Committee for Language Training and Accreditation](#)<sup>81</sup> in order to promote and guarantee language training and accreditation at universities. As a result of this agreement, **from 2017 to 2020 more than 5,000 students took Catalan courses each year, over 3,000 of whom were from outside Catalonia.**

Also relevant is the **INTERCAT platform**, which is a set of electronic resources to introduce students to the Catalan language and culture, designed primarily for mobility students visiting the universities. In 2020 alone, this multilingual platform reached a total of 76,305 user connections.

Catalan is also used in **adult education**, i.e., education leading to qualifications that accredit knowledge and improve technical and professional skills beyond the school stage. This serves training needs and demands in each context and facilitates lifelong learning. The course is taught free of charge in Education Department centres.

The adult schools **offer courses on languages, IT, instrumental training, secondary education for adults and preparation for university entrance exams.** Language courses are available Castilian, Catalan, and a foreign language (English or French). The purpose of these language studies is to achieve a minimum competence in the use of the at levels A1, A2.1 and B1 (A2.2 in the case of English).

They can also be studied in the Official Language Schools in face-to-face and blended courses, as well as in distance learning courses taught by the Institut Obert de Catalunya.

[Law 10/2010 of 7 May](#)<sup>82</sup> on the reception of immigrants and returnees to Catalonia applies to people who move to Catalonia. It contains **certain provisions on the language and learning of Catalan and Castilian for these foreigners, stateless persons, and returnees** as from the moment they are registered as residents in a Catalan municipality. The aim is to promote their autonomy and equal opportunities, as well as to remove obstacles, particularly those caused by a lack of basic language skills and a lack of knowledge of society and the legal system.

On this basis, training is structured around courses and information including a minimum content of basic language skills, working knowledge and insight into Catalonia's society and legal framework.

Adult education is integrated into the education system and thus benefits from legislation protecting the Catalan language. Catalan is not only the language learnt but also the institutional language and therefore the language habitually used throughout the education centre and in interactions with the education community and the entire social strata in general.

The Education Department offers Catalan language studies for adults in education centres and official language schools.

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<sup>81</sup> Comisió Interuniversitària de Formació i Acreditació Lingüístiques de Catalunya. Agreements: <https://www.cifalc.cat/es/sobre-la-cifalc-2/>

<sup>82</sup> Law 10/2010 of 7 May on the reception of immigrants and returnees to Catalonia: <https://www.boe.es/buscar/pdf/2010/BOE-A-2010-9107-consolidado.pdf>

## Number of students in Catalan language courses in adult education centres (CFA) and official language schools (EOI):

	Adult education centres	Official language schools
2017 - 2018	20,240	6,342
2018 - 2019	66,738	7,276
2019 - 2020	69,671	8,173
2020 - 2021	56,107	N.AV.

Source: Catalan Education Department reports.

In **teacher training**, twelve Catalan universities have a degree course in Pre-School and Primary Education, including training in Catalan language, culture, and history. There are also universities that offer these studies in other Catalan-speaking territories.

There are several public and private bodies in Catalonia that monitor teaching in Catalan from the viewpoint of both assessing the quality of the education system and controlling public services, and compliance with language policy legislation so as to **guarantee the follow-up of all the measures envisaged above**.

Two studies monitoring the progress made in establishing and developing Catalan teaching during the period 2017-2021 are particularly relevant:

- The **Council for the Evaluation of the Catalan Education System** published the [Sociodemographic and language study of fourth-year compulsory secondary education pupils in Catalonia 2006-2013-2021](#)<sup>83</sup>. This study describes and analyses the findings of a February 2021 sociodemographic and language usage questionnaire completed by a sample of 3,205 students in the fourth year of compulsory secondary education who took the skills test. The 2006 and 2013 questionnaire data obtained during the evaluation of compulsory secondary education has been updated in order to obtain information on study habits, cultural consumption and language practices of pupils in Catalonia at the end of this educational stage.
- The second study is entitled "[Language rights and uses of children and adolescents in Catalonia](#)<sup>84</sup>". In 2021, the Síndic de Greuges (Catalan ombudsman) drew up the report containing the findings of the survey on the rights of children and adolescents in Catalonia. It was published in March 2022. Section five covers language uses in teaching, addressing the following matters, among others:
  - Percentage uses of different languages at school
  - Differences between subjects as regards the use of languages at school
  - Effects of skill learning on language use in the classroom
  - Language immersion guarantees in the Catalan education system
  - Heteroglossic reality in the classroom
  - Languages of instruction
  - The presence of Catalan as a language used in education, depending on the context
  - Requirement for 25% of classes to be taught in Castilian
  - Normalisation of the Catalan language subject to 25% of classes in Castilian
  - Continuity between the language used in the classroom and the language used in the school canteen.

<sup>83</sup> Estudi Sociodemogràfic i lingüístic de l'alumnat de Quart d'ESO a Catalunya 2006-2013-2021: <http://csda.gencat.cat/ca/arees-actuacio/publicacions/informes-avaluacio/29-estudi-sociodemografic/>

<sup>84</sup> Drets i usos lingüístics dels infants i els adolescents a Catalunya. L'Escola com a Garant de la Igualtat d'Oportunitats: [Informe drets i usos lingüístics\\_cat\\_ok.pdf \(sindic.cat\)](#)

## ARTICLE 9. JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION

Information on language use in the justice administration of the Autonomous Community of Catalonia may be found in the [reports on the use of Catalan in the Administration of Justice](#)<sup>85</sup> drawn up by the Catalan Department of Justice. Various rulings by the Governing Chamber of the High Court of Justice of Catalonia, particularly those of 7 and 26 January 2021, **endorse and promote citizens' right to linguistic choice in their relations with the Justice Administration** and in particular in the functionalities of the procedural processing application used in this Autonomous Community.

Various **Agreements** have also been entered into by the Justice Department and operators in the legal area. For instance, in December 2020 a **framework collaboration agreement** was concluded **between the Administration of the Regional Government of Catalonia and the institutions representing professional groups in the legal area** to promote the knowledge and use of Catalan.

In December 2016, an agreement was concluded with the Council of the Bar Associations of Catalonia for the implementation of a specific programme to promote the use of Catalan in certain professional activities during 2017.

Also worth noting is the agreement with various professional legal institutions, public administrations and universities to provide financial support and linguistic and legal resources for the [Compendium.cat](#)<sup>86</sup> initiative, which is a portal that brings together, catalogues and provides access to all resources in Catalan legal language.

The Entity of the Official Gazette of the Regional Government of Catalonia provides the **consolidated national legislation in Catalan** ([LexCat](#)<sup>87</sup>), in order to supply the Catalan Legislation Website database. The texts are available in different versions and are constantly updated. There are currently around 250 items of legislation translated into Catalan.

The LexCAT project brings together and includes consolidated legal texts on the Catalan Legislation Website (“Portal Jurídico”), which are presented in their various versions and permanently updated. In addition, the agreement between the Justice Department and the Entity of the Official Gazette of the Regional Government of Catalonia, which manages the Legislation Website, has been renewed in order to guarantee the largest possible number of basic national laws and regulations in Catalan. In 2021, LexCat - Portal Jurídico offered the following content:

### State legislative texts available on the Legislation Website at end-2021:

247 published laws and regulations	In PDF format: 33
	In HTML format: 214

Source: Justice Department of the Regional Government of Catalonia

There is also a significant volume of users of the LexCat service on the Legislation Website, with the following number of visits:

<sup>85</sup> Estadístiques sobre l'activitat dels serveis lingüístics de l'àmbit judicial: <https://justicia.gencat.cat/ca/departament/llengua/catala-administracio-justicia/el-catala-a-la-justicia/dades-anuals/>

<sup>86</sup> Compendium.cat: portal de recursos de llenguatge jurídic català: <https://compendium.cat/>

<sup>87</sup> Legislació estatal en català: <https://justicia.gencat.cat/ca/departament/llengua/lexcat/>

## Number of visits to State legislative texts on the Catalonia Legislation Website:

Year	Visits
2017	92,347
2018	117,084
2019	156,568
2020	121,901
2021	44,017

Source: Justice Department of the Regional Government of Catalonia

During the period under analysis, assistance continued to be provided to all judicial bodies through a **specific language service** which places at the disposal of the Justice Administration a team of some 45 language specialists who provide services in the various judicial districts and who are entrusted with tasks involving **advice, translation and proofreading, training and language promotion**. This team provides services to all judicial personnel: judges, prosecutors, Justice Administration lawyers and administrative staff.

Within the advisory and translation activity, the following details should be highlighted:

### Documents produced by judicial bodies translated and proofread by the language service.

Year	Translation	Proofreading	Total
2017	4,365	8,446	12,811
2018	2,471	705	3,176
2019	2,637	431	3,068
2020	1,263	242	1,505
2021	1,985	757	2,742

Source: Justice Department of the Regional Government of Catalonia.

### Translations into Catalan and updates of IT system templates:

	Documents translated	Updates
2017	535	Continuous updating
2018	796	Continuous updating
2019	823	Continuous updating
2020	1,298	Continuous updating
2021	874	Continuous updating

Source: Justice Department of the Regional Government of Catalonia.

In addition to this support a considerable volume of queries was dealt with, numbering 2,572 in 2017 alone, and a service was offered for the preparation of standard forms in Catalan. In 2021, 181 forms addressed to the Justice Administration were prepared. In 2017, a complete collection of standard documents for civil registry offices was posted on the Justice Administration intranet. **In total, 193 standard documents for nationality, change of name, error rectification and marriage.**

In addition, **the user help service continued to be offered and improved through the Justice Administration staff intranet and website**. This offers access to linguistic resources such as lexical-legal resources, legal style and drafting standards and terminology search engines, among others. It also provides access to legal regulations, including the European Charter and reports by the Council of Europe. Courses and training resources in Catalan are also offered.

A **practical module for level C1 learning in Catalan and Catalan legal language** has been included. Since 2017, a training system has been available that allows participants - judges and Justice Administration personnel - to put into practice the knowledge acquired through a certain segment of their daily work. Successful completion of this practical component accounts for 20 % of the final assessment. This measure has made it possible to connect the training

received with the tasks involved in the job and therefore also to consolidate the use of Catalan among justice personnel that take this training course.

The following data refer to the percentage of documentary production in Catalan by public employees participating in the programme.

**Evolution of the number of documents per language:**

Documents	January	February	March	April	May	June	July
In Catalan	56.8%	66.8%	70.7%	69%	52.5%	52.5%	45.8%
In Castilian	43.2%	33.2%	29.3%	31%	47.5%	47.5%	54.2%

*Source: Justice Department of the Regional Government of Catalonia.*

**Implementation of the language option for citizens and professionals addressing judicial bodies in Catalonia.** In 2019 and 2020 pilot projects were carried out in different judicial bodies for procedural processing applications to channel the language option for citizens involved as parties in judicial proceedings.

Thanks to the functionalities implemented in these applications, it is possible to **choose the official language** in which the party's representative wishes to be addressed by the judicial body and to transfer this information to the judicial body so that it can be processed in the desired official language. Assistance from specialised legal linguists is available in all cases.

Actions have also been carried out to publicise and train judicial personnel in the use of these functionalities, such as the creation of a website for all information related to the language option and the publication of informative videos. Training sessions have also been held for all Catalan courts: 121 sessions for 1000 public employees in 200 courts and disseminated through professional associations.

**Programme to promote the use of Catalan in the professional activities of court appointed lawyers.** An agreement was concluded in 2017, and renewed in 2021, with the Catalan Bar Association to promote the use of Catalan in court appointed legal representation and legal aid proceedings. The programme consists of the application of a remuneration module of fourteen euros per action for court appointed lawyers. The aim is to increase lawyers' activity in Catalan and, indirectly, to increase the number of legal proceedings in this language. There has been a mixed response to this initiative among the Catalan bar associations. For instance, in 2021, 57.29% of court appointed lawyers in the Vic bar association joined up while in Sabadell the figure was only 7.16%. The average is 15.96% of Catalan court appointed lawyers, generating 7,483 actions in Catalan during 2021.

**Initiatives to encourage knowledge of Catalan among professionals.** The Regional Government of Catalonia has continued with an extensive training programme in the Catalan language for all judicial personnel. Specifically, training in A2, B1, B2, C1 and J (Catalan legal language) levels is offered, in face-to-face, combined and distance learning formats. The range of courses available enables judges, prosecutors, and other judicial personnel to adapt their language learning to the characteristics of their job (workplace, mobility, availability, etc.).

The adaptation of training courses to learners' needs and the specific focus on the legal system and the courts are truly relevant.

### Judicial personnel enrolled on Catalan courses (2017-2021):

Year	Judges, prosecutors, and JA lawyers	Other functionaries	Total
2017	148	1,424	1,572
2018	114	806	920
2019	104	682	786
2020	134	581	715
2021	176	591	767

Source: Justice Department of the Regional Government of Catalonia.

**Collaboration with legal professional associations.** Previous reports already mentioned that agreements had been reached with all of them (lawyers, court procedural representatives, labour relations experts, notaries and property, commercial and moveable property registrars), which were renewed in December 2020, to implement concerted action with the regional government with regard to the promotion of Catalan and language learning.

As regards the language learning of legal professionals, online courses with monthly face-to-face sessions continued to be offered at the B1, B2, C1 and legal language (J) levels.

### Professionals enrolled in Catalan language training (includes the 2017-2021 edition):

	Lawyers	Procedural Representatives	Notaries	Registrars	Labour relations experts	Total
2017	200	24	13	6	26	<b>269</b>
2018	205	22	18	6	20	<b>271</b>
2019	225	10	16	4	18	<b>273</b>
2020	233	20	11	5	28	<b>297</b>
2021	175	26	16	9	11	<b>237</b>
Total	1,038	102	74	30	103	<b>1,347</b>

Source: Justice Department of the Regional Government of Catalonia.

In addition, as mentioned in the previous follow-up period, within the framework of the concerted action with professional institutions the Justice Department offered a fast automatic translation service (Castilian-Catalan and vice versa) on the intranet of these groups.

Also relevant are the agreements between the Justice Department of the Regional Government of Catalonia and the Catalan Bar Council, mentioned above, for the implementation of a programme to promote the use of Catalan in certain professional activities in the areas of court appointed representation and legal aid (2016 and 2021). The court-appointed lawyers enrolled on the programme undertook to draft their professional documents in Catalan and to inform clients of their language rights, in return for a monetary incentive. The results are as follows:

### Court appointed lawyers enrolled in the programme to promote the use of Catalan, 2017:

2017	Enrolled	Actions
First quarter	1,206	1,682
Second quarter	1,376	2,737
Third quarter	1,420	1,897
Fourth quarter	1,490	2,921
<b>Total number of actions</b>		<b>9,237</b>

Source: Justice Department of the Regional Government of Catalonia.

## Court appointed lawyers enrolled in the programme to promote the use of Catalan, 2021:

Bar Association	Census of court appointed lawyers	Lawyers enrolled	Percentage of lawyers enrolled	Number of actions
TOTAL 2021	6,522	1,041	15.96%	7,483

Source: Justice Department of the Regional Government of Catalonia.

In order to guarantee citizens' rights in relation to the provisions of the Charter, campaigns and training sessions on language rights and legislation have been deployed among public employees through the Centre for Legal Studies and Specialised Training. About six sessions per year were organised, particularly for newly recruited interim personnel. As a complement to the awareness-raising activities, the website has been kept up to date with the most relevant regulations and questions and a catalogue of frequently asked questions has been prepared (which may be consulted [here](#)<sup>88</sup>).

In addition, as mentioned above, the procedural management application enables the preferred language to be chosen by members of the public. Finally, there are mechanisms for dealing with complaints about infringements of linguistic rights.

## ARTICLE 10. ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITIES AND PUBLIC SERVICES

According to the information provided by the Catalan authorities and the sociolinguistic use survey, Catalan is **the language commonly used in the local administration and the Catalan Regional Government**. Citizens may use Catalan to interact with the local administration and the Regional Government. The official texts of the Regional Government and local administrations are published in Catalan. The representatives of Catalan institutions normally use Catalan in their discussion's speeches.

**Place names.** The Official toponymy in Catalonia is in Catalan. The Catalan Government, through its language policy authorities and in agreement with the **Toponymy Commission of Catalonia**, approved [Decree 133/2020 of 17 November](#)<sup>89</sup> on the establishment and use of place names which regulates the establishment and revision of place names, the use of Catalan and Occitan place names, and the Toponymy Commission. This decree regulates the use of place names in Catalonia in accordance with the sole official forms in Catalonia, these being Catalan and Aranese in the case of Aran, as established by the Statute and Law 1/1998 on language policy. It also provides for the use of the Catalan forms of place names throughout the Catalan linguistic area.

**Translators and interpreters.** In accordance with paragraph 10.4.a) of the Charter, in 2020 there were eight new authorisations in the Register of sworn translators and interpreters of the Regional Government of Catalonia. Six were translators and two were interpreters. **The Register currently includes a total of 2,434 authorisations** (1,646 for translation and 788 for interpreting). In addition to Catalan, the working languages of professionals in these fields are, in order of authorisations: English, Castilian, French, German, Italian, Russian, Chinese, and Arabic.

**Civil Registry.** Concerning Section 10.5, the Civil Registry allows children to be registered with Catalan names and surnames to be translated or adapted, with respect to their spelling, to Catalan regulations.

<sup>88</sup> Preguntes i respostes sobre el català a l'Administració de justícia: <https://justicia.gencat.cat/ca/departament/llengua/catala-administracio-justicia/drets-usos-linguistics/us-catala/>

<sup>89</sup> Decreto 133/2020, de 17 de novembre, sobre l'establiment i l'ús de la toponímia i sobre la Comissió de Toponímia: <https://portaldogc.gencat.cat/utillsEADOP/PDF/8275/1822861.pdf>

In the period 2017-2021, the Regional Government of Catalonia announced grants for media (radio or television) in both Catalan and Aranese, and for communication projects seeking to incorporate these languages into their programming.

In 2020, the Secretariat for Linguistic Policy of the Catalan Regional Government included a number of questions on demand for audiovisual material in Catalan through the Omnibus survey conducted by the Centre for Opinion Studies<sup>90</sup>. Data have also been collected from the Language Policy Reports<sup>91</sup> produced by the regional authorities.

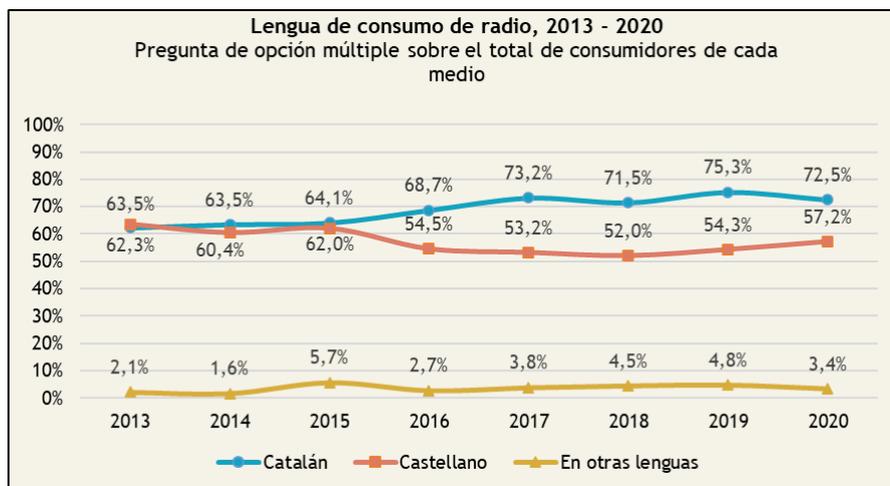
#### Number of projects dealt with by media type, 2013-2020:

Medium or project	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Radio	15	15	15	19	19	19	19	18
TV	22	24	19	20	20	20	20	20

Source: data provided by the language policy authorities of the Regional Government.

According to the [Butlletí d'informació sobre l'audiovisual a Catalunya \(2021\)](#),<sup>92</sup> there are five public radio stations broadcasting in Catalan in Catalonia and 215 local or county radio stations that also broadcast in Catalan. In the private area, there are seven other Catalan broadcasters and sixteen local or regional private broadcasters.

The most popular radio language among the Catalan population is Catalan, as may be seen in the following graph:



Data: Surveys on cultural participation in Catalonia. Department of Culture. Source: Language Policy Report 2020. Directorate General for Language Policy.

The Catalan Audiovisual Media Corporation operated the following radio stations in the period 2017-2021: Catalunya Ràdio, Catalunya Informació, Catalunya Música e iCat. In addition to this public corporation, there is a strong network of private radio stations and a significant number of radio stations linked to municipal authorities. The Local Audiovisual Network brought together almost 150 municipal radio stations.

<sup>90</sup> Omnibus de la Generalitat de Catalunya. 2020. <https://ceo.gencat.cat/es/estudis/registre-estudis-opinio/estudis-dopinio-ceo/omnibus/detall/index.html?id=7748>

<sup>91</sup> Language policy reports (in Castilian):

[https://llengua.gencat.cat/ca/direccio\\_general\\_politica\\_linguistica/informe\\_de\\_politica\\_linguistica/informe-de-politica-linguistica-es/](https://llengua.gencat.cat/ca/direccio_general_politica_linguistica/informe_de_politica_linguistica/informe-de-politica-linguistica-es/)

<sup>92</sup> Butlletí d'Informació sobre l'audiovisual a Catalunya. Informes del sector cuatrimestrales). Consell de l'Audiovisual de Catalunya. <https://www.cac.cat/es/acords-recerca/biac-%28-informes-del-sector-quadrimestrals-%29>

In terms of television programming, however, the increase in the number of channels has meant that Catalan has declined from one third of the supply in 2008 (32%) to 10% in 2019, according to the estimates made by the Catalan Audiovisual Media Corporation provided by regional authorities. Therefore, **during the period 2017-2021, the number of channels increased and only one in ten was in Catalan.**

The Catalan Audiovisual Media Corporation operated the following television channels in the period 2017-2021: TV3, 33, 324, Esports3 and TV3HD. In addition, the Local Audiovisual Network grouped together more than 50 municipal television channels.

In view of the low online offer, the Regional Government of Catalonia awarded FilminCAT the National Communication Award for 2021. FilminCAT offers films, documentaries, cartoons, series, and short films available to all audiences in Catalan with various subscription options.

Concerning the **production and distribution of audio and audiovisual works in Catalan**, the budget of the Culture Department included grants provided through the Catalan Institute of Cultural Enterprises (ICEC). Support for cultural creation, promotion and dissemination includes grants for the audiovisual sector, the performing arts, the visual arts, music, publishing, and multi-sectoral aid. These are grants for projects that promote the use of Catalan and Occitan, when the performance of the activity in these languages is a requirement or when it is an assessment criterion for awarding the subsidy:

**Grants for the audiovisual sector, performing arts, visual arts, music, publishing, and other multi-sectoral aid:**

Year	Grant
2017	€30,506,409.69
2018	€23,255,624.20
2019	€27,993,742.29
2020	€30,318,003.46

Source: Catalan Institute of Cultural Enterprises (ICEC)

The Catalan Regional Government contributed to **improving the availability of films in Catalan by intensifying policies to promote audiovisual output in Catalan** in order to adapt them to the new scenario derived from the emergence of digital distribution platforms. The annual line of grants for Catalan dubbing and subtitling of films released in cinemas enabled 481 feature films to be dubbed in Catalan and 2,620 feature films to be subtitled in Catalan during the period 2017-2020.

## Support for dubbing and subtitling in Catalan according to data from the Catalan language authorities, 2013-2020:

Type of broadcast	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
Dubbed feature film	13	22	40	117	114	110	107	150	671
Original version feature film subtitled in Catalan	196	347	490	656	623	671	549	777	4,317
Original version short film subtitled in Catalan	514	436	487	500	542	385	986	405	4,255
Original version series chapter subtitled in Catalan	-	146	229	379	505	380	406	408	2,453
Original version series seasons subtitled in Catalan	-	17	23	44	71	43	49	50	297
<b>Total</b>	<b>723</b>	<b>951</b>	<b>1,246</b>	<b>1,652</b>	<b>1,784</b>	<b>1,546</b>	<b>2,048</b>	<b>1,740</b>	<b>11,696</b>

Source: Language Policy Report 2020. Language policy authorities of the Catalan Autonomous Community.

With regard to the Catalan-language press, it should be noted that this sector is in a continuous process of change like the press industry in the rest of the world. From a sociolinguistic point of view, the following changes have taken place over the past few decades:

- The main Castilian print newspapers are now published in both Castilian and Catalan.
- The existence of two medium-circulation print newspapers only in Catalan has been maintained.
- The most widely distributed print sports papers have continued to be only in Castilian.
- There has been an exponential growth in the online press, in which there are numerous daily publications in Catalan.

In 2020, 65% of newspaper readers read the press in Catalan and 70% in Castilian. The percentages are similar to those in recent years, although there has been a slight decrease in the number of readers in Catalan and a slight increase in the number of readers in Castilian compared with the two preceding years. Four of the ten newspapers with the highest circulation in Catalonia have a Catalan version, five if we count the online Catalan version of El País, a newspaper published in Madrid. The only major print newspapers without a Catalan version are the three sports newspapers (two published in Barcelona, one in Madrid).

### Language of newspaper consumption:

	Catalan	Castilian	Other
<b>2017</b>	69.2%	63.6%	7.7%
<b>2018</b>	66.6%	66.0%	7.4%
<b>2019</b>	70.4%	67.0%	9.8%
<b>2020</b>	64.8%	70.3%	11.9%

Data: Surveys on cultural participation in Catalonia. Department of Culture. Source: Language Policy Report 2020. Language policy authorities of the Catalan Autonomous Community.

The Catalan Government awarded annual grants for media in Catalan or Aranese, or for communication projects that wished to incorporate Catalan or Aranese into their programmes or sections:

**Structural grants for publishing print periodicals in Catalan or Aranese.** Number of projects dealt with by media type, 2017-2020:

Year	2017	2018	2019	2020
Press (media)	199	173	182	196

Source: Directorate-General for the Media of the Catalan Regional Government.

Finally, with regard to the commitment to support the training of journalists and other media professionals using Catalan, it should be noted that there are ten universities in Catalonia that offer journalism or communication degrees which include subjects in Catalan (UAB, UPF, URV, UdL, UVic-UCC, UAO CEU, UIC, URL, UB and UOC). The university courses in journalism and communication make it possible to meet the Catalan media's demand for professionals.

## ARTICLE 12. CULTURAL ACTIVITIES AND SERVICES

The information in this section derives from the report draw up by the Catalan authorities and also from the Annual Reports of the Institute of Cultural Industries<sup>93</sup>, and Reports by the Ramón Llull Institute<sup>94</sup>.

There are works in Catalan in theatre, books, and music, with a majority only in theatre. Concerning the consumption of culture in Catalan, according to the study titled *Un marc sociolingüístic igualitari per a llengua catalana*<sup>95</sup> produced by the Catalan linguistic authorities, just over a quarter of the population over the age of 14 read books in Catalan. 40% say that the language used in the last concert they attended was Catalan, behind Castilian and practically on a par with "other languages".

The Catalan authorities consider that Catalan is present in cultural life to a habitual extent, although they indicate that there is room for improvement and that support programmes must be maintained.

Catalan is the **most common language in cultural activities channelled through public services**. The Culture Department of the Catalan Regional Government is responsible for national and local facilities such as libraries, museums, theatres, auditoriums, archives, and film libraries It also provides aid for cultural output in Catalan through grants from the Catalan Institute of Cultural Enterprises. **The ICEC's budget increased in the period 2017-2021 to accompany cultural business projects**, with the main objective of fostering an entrepreneurial culture in the culture area.

### Annual budget of the Catalan Institute of Cultural Enterprises (2017-2021):

2017	€54,724,448
2018	€54,724,448
2019	€58,663,300
2020	€63,658,300
2021	€63,658,300

Source: Annual Reports of the Catalan Institute of Cultural Enterprises.

The main bodies responsible for the promotion of culture expressed in Catalan and translated or dubbed into other languages are the Ramón Llull Institute and also the Institució de les Lletres Catalanes and the Catalan Institute of Cultural Enterprises. The Ramón Llull Institute increased the number of actions it supported in line with the following table:

<sup>93</sup> Memòria de l'Institut Català de les Empreses Culturals: [https://icec.gencat.cat/ca/sobre\\_icec/memories/](https://icec.gencat.cat/ca/sobre_icec/memories/)

<sup>94</sup> Ramon Llull Institute: Reports: <https://www.llull.cat/espanyol/quisom/memories.cfm>

<sup>95</sup> Un marc sociolingüístic igualitari per a llengua catalana. Regional Government of Catalonia.

<https://llengua.gencat.cat/web/.content/temes/pacte-nacional-per-la-llengua/enllacos/PNL-informe.pdf>

**Projects subsidised by the Ramon Llull Institute for the internationalisation of cultural products in Catalan:**

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Translation of works	79	87	121	101	158
Performing arts performances	519	615	1081	579	850
Musical performances	488	646	758	175	405
Film dubbing	-	65	38	82	116

*Source: Ramon Llull Institute annual reports (2017-2021)*

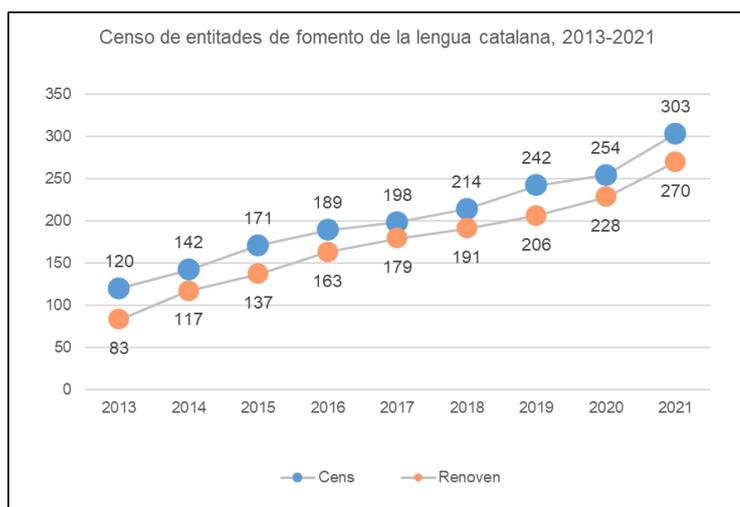
In order to **promote access to works produced in Catalan and assist and develop translation, dubbing, post-synchronisation and subtitling activities, during the period 2017-2021 the Culture Department offered grants** for: the translation of literary works through the Institució de les Lletres Catalanes; translation of non-literary works; dubbing and subtitling of feature films; video games and technology products.

In order to cater to a key sector with the aim of extending the use of Catalan among young people, in 2020 the Catalan language authorities created VDJOC, an **interactive database of video games with a Catalan language option**, with the aim of demonstrating their availability, promoting their consumption and, above all, boosting the availability of these technology products in Catalan. Currently, only 5.5% of video games consumed in Catalonia are in Catalan. This showcase for commercial video games available in Catalan is constantly updated.

In addition, all public bodies in the Catalan administration that organise, and support cultural activities are governed by general Catalan legislation with respect to language requirements and apply the protocols for the respectful linguistic use of Catalan.

In our report on the previous period, we gave examples of lines of grants from the Catalan Government's Culture Department in which the use of Catalan or Occitan, Aranese in Aran, is one of the items that is assessed although it does not usually determine whether the grant is awarded. During the present reporting period, these lines of grants have been maintained on an annual basis with an increase in eligible areas.

## Organisations included in the Register of Entities for the Promotion of the Catalan Language (total and renewals) (2013-2021):



Source: Catalan Language Policy Secretariat

The Regional Government of Catalonia manages several institutions that record Catalan cultural output: Library of Catalonia (publications), Film Library of Catalonia (audiovisual works), National Archive of Catalonia (heritage). In addition to archiving all production, the Catalan Regional Government also promotes or supports initiatives to publicise: the database of films in Catalan, the CCMA's film database, Catalan Book Week, the Association of Periodicals in Catalan, the Association of Catalan Language Publishers, etc.

The mission of the **Institut d'Estudis Catalans** is to guarantee the availability of Catalan terminology in all sectors of knowledge and activity through the creation and transfer of quality instruments and resources, with a view to serving and maintaining an ongoing dialogue with the groups involved. It also has a recognised track record at international level and regularly participates in multilingual terminology collaboration networks. Its functions include research, consulting, dictionary publication and the dissemination of promotional materials.

The **Philology Section of the Institut d'Estudis Catalans fulfils the function of a Catalan language academy that the Institut has been entrusted with** for the creation, promotion and financing of translation and terminology research services, particularly for the purpose of maintaining and developing appropriate administrative, commercial, economic, social, technological, and legal terminology. This function involves, among other tasks, the establishment of language regulations.

**TERMCAT** is an organisation that was created in Barcelona in 1985 by the Culture Department of the Catalan Regional Government and the Institut d'Estudis Catalans (IEC) with the aim of studying terminology in Catalan. Since 1994 it has been a consortium led by the two above-mentioned entities and the Consorci per a la Normalització Lingüística. By 2021, it had published 167 online dictionaries and 121 graphic and multimedia products, and its monthly newsletter was sent to more than 2200 subscribers.

In 2020, the Government of Catalonia launched the **Aina Project** in collaboration with the Barcelona Supercomputing Centre, to foment the survival and competitiveness of Catalan in the digital world with the help of artificial intelligence. For more information on these projects, see the section on the Strategic Project for Economic Recovery and Transformation (PERTE) of the language in this report.

## ARTICLE 13. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL LIFE

Its official status guarantees the right to express oneself orally and in writing in Catalan in the context of economic or social activities. In accordance with the Statute of Autonomy, the Language Policy Act and the Consumer Code,

consumers are entitled to receive oral and written information in Catalan about the products they purchase, and to be served without delay in all establishments when they express themselves in Catalan, based on their right to linguistic choice. At the same time, companies are subject to the principle of linguistic availability, i.e., are obliged to serve customers who express themselves in the official language of their choice.

In 2016, the Directorate General for Language Policy of the Government of Catalonia created the "Emmarca't" programme with the aim of promoting the use of the Catalan language in major brands. Three years later, in 2019, the "Emmarca't territorial" programme was created, aimed at the best-known local and regional companies with parallel objectives: a greater presence of Catalan in advertising, on the web and on social networks, and in consumer care. The first phase was implemented in 2019 in five centres of the Consortium for Language Normalisation. In 2020 it could not be implemented due to the pandemic. In 2021 it was extended to the entire metropolitan area of Barcelona.

The programme combined direct dialogue with executives and managers of leading brand companies with analyses of the situation in this area, which provided an overview of the sector and revealed, via the relevant data, the gap between the linguistic expectations of Catalan consumers and the actual situation of the brands as a whole. As indicated in the dossier titled Consumers' linguistic expectations and the use of Catalan by major brands, almost 70% of Catalan consumers want their favourite brands to use Catalan more; however, their use of this language is significantly below that figure.

In the commercial area, the regional authorities responsible for language policy encouraged the use of Ofercat, a tool for obtaining indicators on the availability of products and services in Catalan in a specific territory. Ofercat provides an index or summary data on the availability of Catalan in a given city or in a specific area. This index utilises a scale from 0 and 100 points and is obtained after a comprehensive observational study of signage, written communications and oral language for identification and suitability in the following areas: Public administration, economy, society and leisure, media, education, and health.

Within the period studied, two editions of Ofercat were performed:

- 2018: Terrassa, Mataró, Cornellà, Castelldefels, Vilanova i la Geltrú, El Prat de Llobregat, Sant Feliu de Llobregat, Vic, Sant Boi de Llobregat and Vilafranca del Penedès.
- 2019: Cerdanyola del Vallès, Manresa, Molins de Rei, Mollet del Vallès, Reus, Rubí, Sant Cugat del Vallès, Sant Vicenç dels Horts, Santa Coloma de Gramenet and Viladecans.

The results of these studies have been used to promote two kinds of action:

- The campaigns "El catalán en el comercio", 50 razones para hacer marca en catalán; RSC y lengua; Programa Emmarca't.
- Actions by the language normalisation centres in accordance with the needs detected in each municipality.

The **Consortium for Language Normalisation** is a body created by the Catalan Regional Government and various town councils, county councils and provincial councils with the aim of facilitating the knowledge, use and dissemination of the Catalan language in all spheres. To achieve these goals, the consortium has a specialised team and technical resources to meet training, consultancy, or language management needs. The Consortium concludes agreements with companies or entities in order to be able to carry out its functions.

Since mid-2021, the Consortium for Language Normalisation has promoted the "Comercios aprendices" project with the aim of facilitating, to the highest degree possible, the learning and use of Catalan when serving the public in local shops, particularly when staff with little knowledge of Catalan are involved. The project consisted of ten visits in person by language standardisation specialists to the workplaces of persons responsible for managing retail outlets with similar profiles: little knowledge of the Catalan language and few options for taking a course due to their working hours. During the presential visits, the language skills of each worker were worked on for 15 minutes. Based on their knowledge of Catalan, the contents were adapted to the communicative needs of each situation.

For its part, the **Catalan Consumer Agency** aims to ensure that companies respect the linguistic obligations of the Consumer Code, both through its inspection functions and through complaints received concerning language rights. The infringement of consumers' linguistic rights laid down in Catalan regulations<sup>96</sup> may be considered as an administrative offence.

The Catalan Regional Government has undertaken **several studies** to analyse Catalan's status in the business world. In the period under review, it has addressed the following issues:

- Consumers' language expectations. 2020
- Emmarca't supermercats. 2020
- Major brands and Catalan on social networks. 2019
- Major brands and Catalan in advertising. 2019
- Major brands and Catalan in labelling. 2019
- Use of Catalan by major brands. Websites and helplines. 2017

The [Use of Catalan by major brands](#)<sup>97</sup> study was carried out based on the data of leading brands in Catalonia in 2015. The data collected indicated that only 51.6% of financial services had a web channel and help line in Catalan. In e-commerce (34.7%) and insurance companies/mutual societies (31.8%), the figures were even lower. To turn this situation around, the Regional Government of Catalonia continued with the "*El català, és de llei*" campaign and supported various initiatives to promote the use of Catalan in the accounting and legal area, such as the [normativacomptable.cat](#) (2018) and [compendium.cat](#) (2021) websites.

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<sup>96</sup>Law 22/2010 of 20 July on the Consumer Code of Catalonia: <https://www.boe.es/buscar/pdf/2010/BOE-A-2010-13115-consolidado.pdf> and Law 18/2017 of 1 August on commerce, services and fairs: <https://www.boe.es/buscar/pdf/2017/BOE-A-2017-11320-consolidado.pdf>

<sup>97</sup> How do brands use Catalan? [https://llengua.gencat.cat/es/serveis/empresa/\\_emmarcat/quin-us-fan-les-marques-del-catala/](https://llengua.gencat.cat/es/serveis/empresa/_emmarcat/quin-us-fan-les-marques-del-catala/)

*PRIOR NOTE. The information set out in the following sections has been compiled on the basis of information provided by the Catalan authorities.*

## INTRODUCTION

Over this period the Aran Valley population has grown from 9,850 persons in 2017 to 10,194 in 2021. In 2020, the French govern body Office Publique de la Langue Occitane/Ofici Public de la Lengua Occitana carried out a **statistical study** in the administrative regions in which it operates: New Aquitaine and Occitania, and also included the Aran Valley. The main results of the study indicate that the highest percentages of language proficiency are to be found in the Aran Valley.

### Percentage of persons with a knowledge of Occitan in the regions of New Aquitaine and Occitania (France) and the Aran Valley (Catalonia)

	New Aquitaine Region	Occitania Region	Aran Valley
Understand	28%	40%	86%
Can speak	6%	6%	61%
Can read	8%	8%	63%
Can write	1%	1%	39%

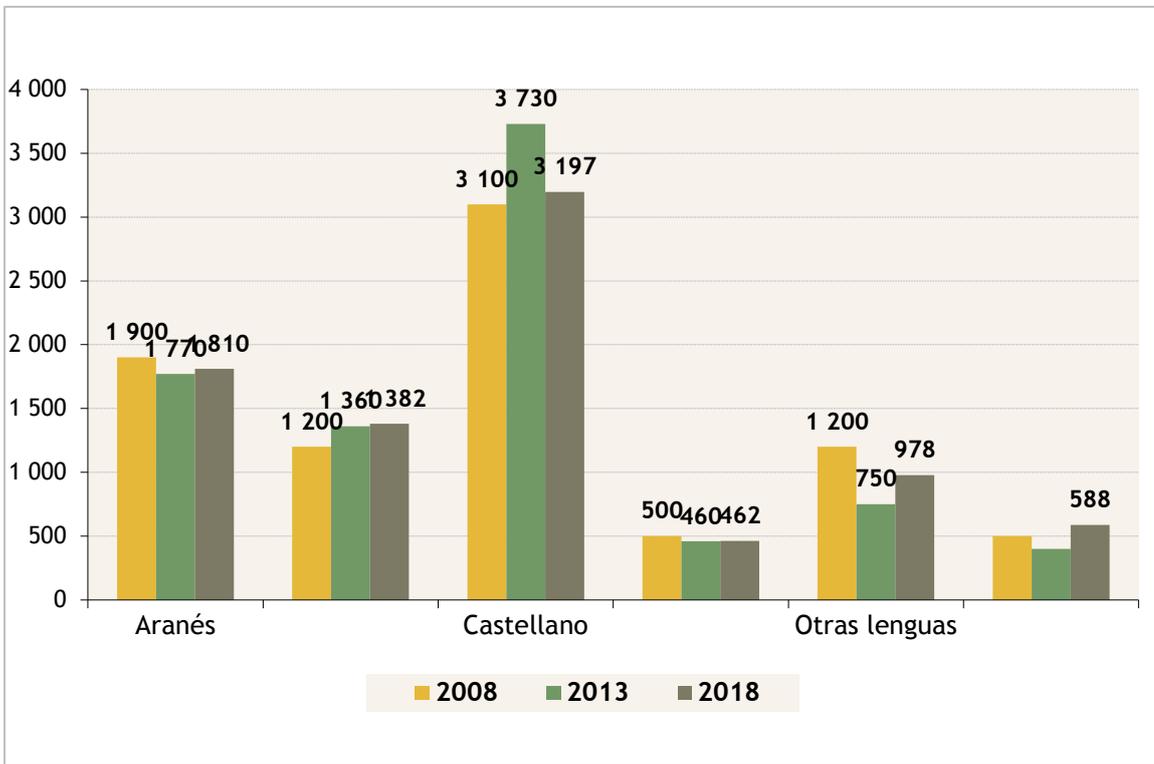
Source: Ofici Public de la Lengua Occitana, 2020.

The survey also asked about the acceptance of language policies to promote Occitan. In the Val d'Aran, the percentage of persons that agreed with policies to support Occitan was 99%.

The **Regional Government of Catalonia** carries out a **Survey of the Population's Language Use (EULP)** throughout the Autonomous Community, including the Aran Vally. In the period covered by this report (2017-2021), a new edition of the EULP took place in **2018**.

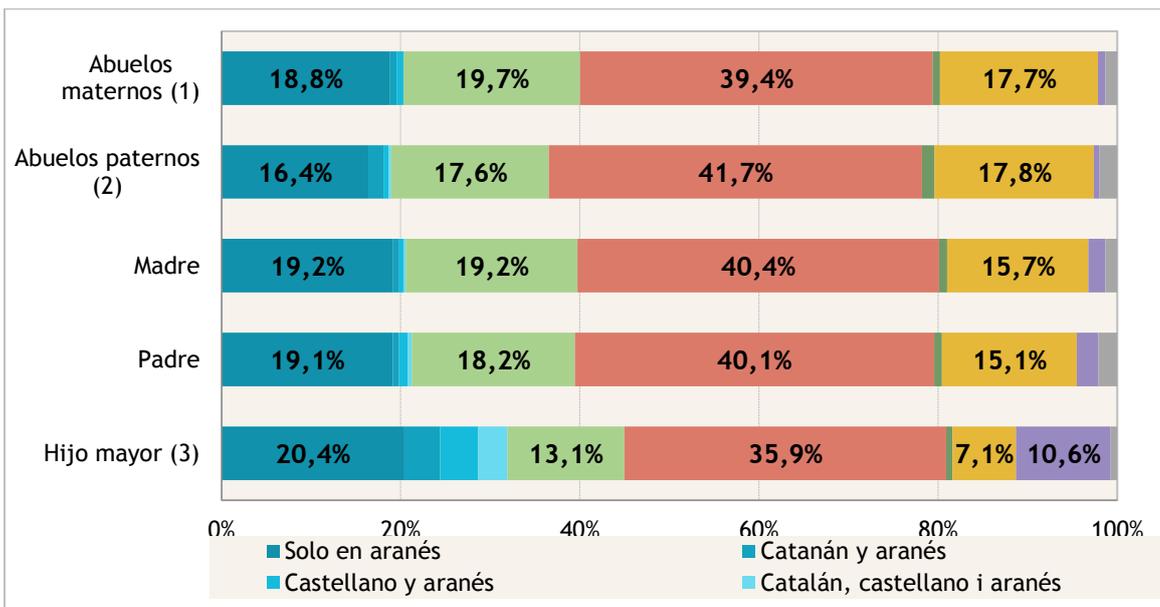
The EULP provides a specific and differentiated statistical study for Aranese Occitan, with a representative sample of the population over 14 years of age comprising more than 600 persons. The results obtained on Aranese Occitan in 2018, according to the information provided by the Catalan regional language authorities, were as follows.

Firstly, with respect to their first language, according to the EULP Occitan is the first language of 21.4% of Aranese people in their social interactions, which represents an increase of four percentage points compared to the 2013 study (see graph below). There is also a greater identification with the language, as the number of people who identify with the language is higher than the number of people who use it as their first language.

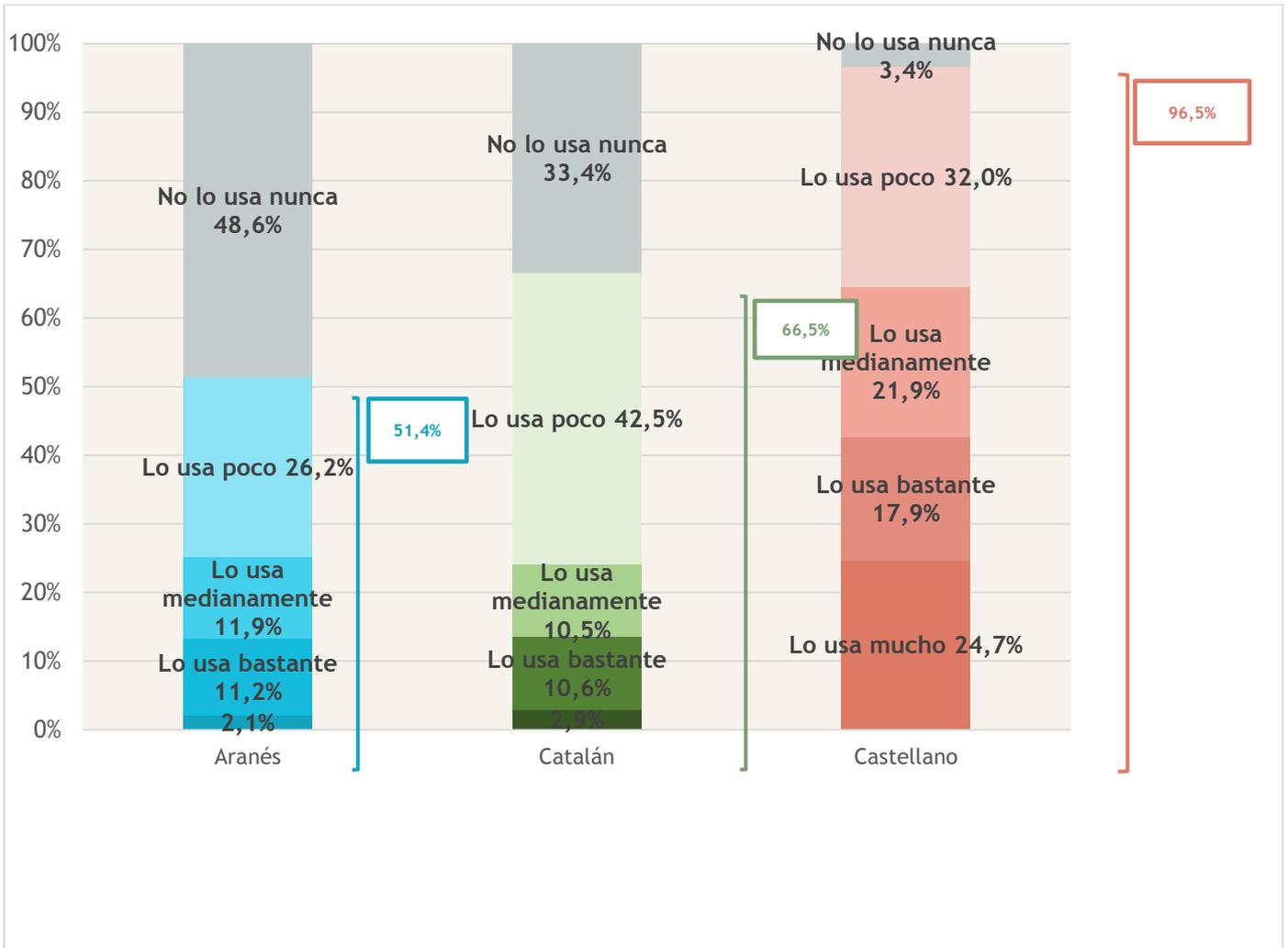


Source: Survey of the Population's Language Use 2008, 2013 and 2018

Intergenerational language transmission has been maintained:

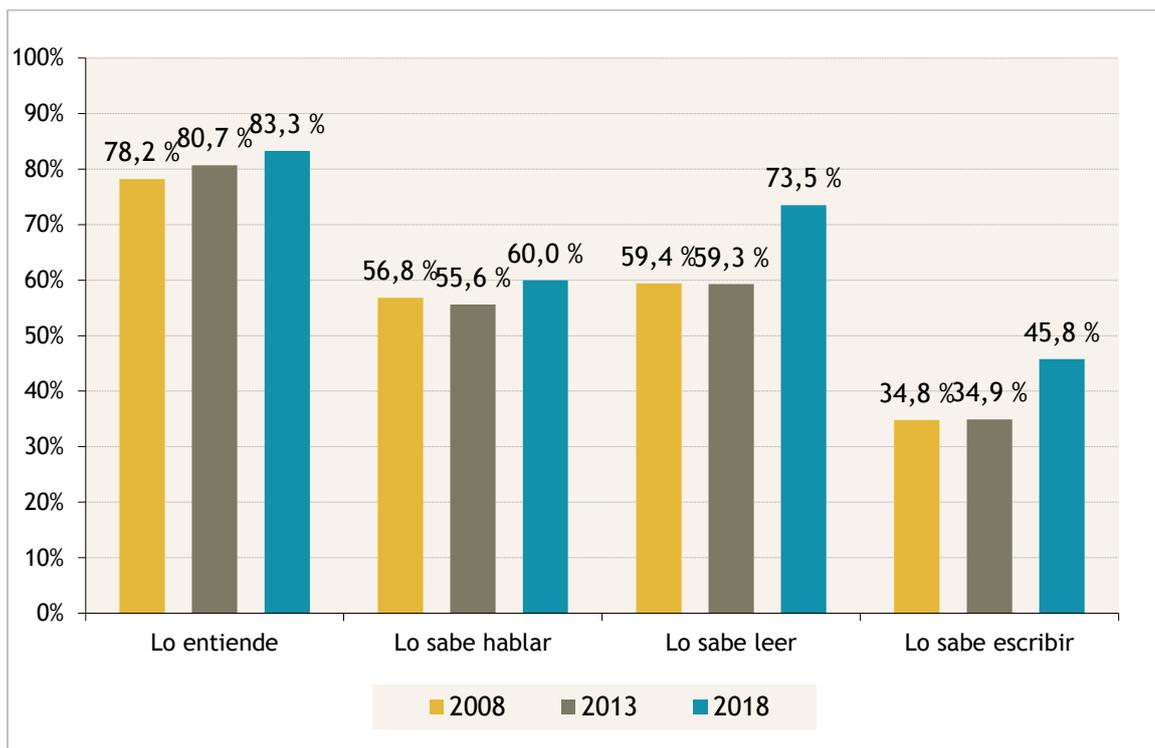


In terms of social use, only 51.1% of the population uses Aranese to some degree in their daily lives:

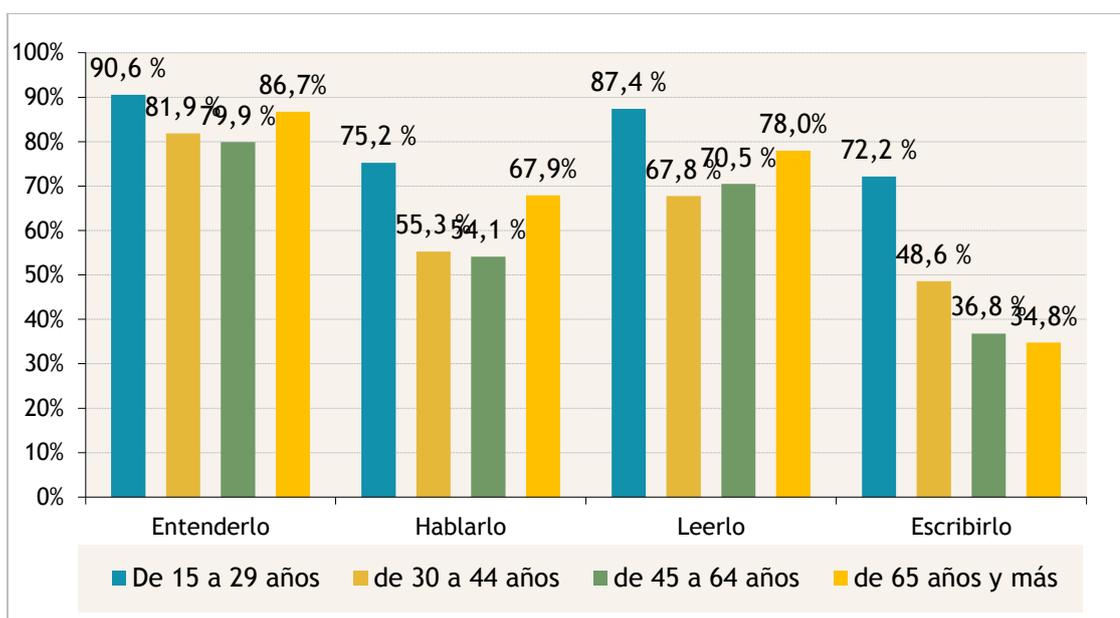


Concerning knowledge, according to the survey data there was a general increase in basic skills in the language. Specifically, all skills have improved. Although the data on use reflect a clear minority situation, the data on knowledge of Aranese show an increase, particularly among the population aged between 15 and 29.

Variation between 2008 and 2018 in the percentage of the population that understands, can speak, can read, and can write Aranese.



Knowledge of Aranese by age group (2018):



## ARTICLE 8. EDUCATION

According to the information provided by the Catalan education authorities, there are **pre-school centres** using Aranese (Escòles Mairaus) in the Occitan towns of Vielha, Tredòs and Les.

The **linguistic model** of the Catalan education system provides for the teaching of Aranese in the Aran Valley using a language immersion methodology. In addition to Aranese Occitan, therefore, Catalan, Castilian and foreign languages are studied. This approach aims for pupils to acquire multilingual and intercultural competences, with the ultimate goal of acquiring a B2 level in Occitan-Aranese, Catalan and Castilian by the end of compulsory secondary education, and a B1 in a foreign language.

The Aranese Occitan language is taught in the subject "*Aranès i literatura a l'Aran*" and is used as a vehicular language for the rest of the subjects in the curriculum, except for the specific language subjects (Catalan, Castilian, and foreign languages).

In 2019, the Catalan government also approved the **Action Plan for the promotion of the language, traditions and culture of Aranese Occitan in Aran**, which led to the creation of a distance learning course at the Institut Obert de Catalunya so that all pupils in the Autonomous Community (not only pupils in the Aran Valley) could learn this language as an optional subject.

The Conselh Generau d'Aran promoted the translation and publication of some textbooks in Aranese. The Catalan Regional Government also promoted the production of materials and educational activities in Aranese.

In 2019, for the first time in history, university entrance exams (**PAU**) included questions in an exam (History exam) in Occitan Aranese. The Autonomous Community intends to extend this option to include the possibility of taking examinations in all non-language subjects in Aranese. However, no student has asked to take the test in Aranese.

In terms of **technical and vocational education**, two training cycles are taught in Aran's secondary schools, specifically in the secondary school in Vielha (Administrative Management and Nature Activities) and in Les (Hotel and Catering and Tourism).

Specific **university training** in Occitan can be obtained at the University of Lleida as part of the primary school teaching degree and the degree in Catalan Philology and Occitan Studies, which allows for parallel learning in Catalan and Occitan. This university also houses the Chair of Occitan Studies, with mission of disseminating the Occitan language and culture.

#### Number of students enrolled in the Degree in Catalan and Occitan Philology at the University of Lleida

STUDENTS	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021
Degree in Catalan and Occitan Studies	7	4	1	2
Degree in Catalan Philology and Occitan Studies	13	19	30	39
TOTAL	20	23	31	41

GRADUATES	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021
Degree in Catalan and Occitan Studies	3	2	1	1
Degree in Catalan Philology and Occitan Studies	0	0	4	3
TOTAL	3	2	5	4

Source: *Universitat de Lleida*.

Concerning measures involving **adult education or lifelong learning** during this period, the Conselh Generau d'Aran offered Aranese courses from levels A1 to C1 in Aran. Enrolment figures are 100-120 students per course.

The Conselh Generau organises official certification exams in Aranese Occitan at levels A1, A2, B1 and B2 twice per year, and subsidises online courses given by the Institut Aranès.

In order to enable students on these courses to practise the spoken language in a non-academic context, the Conselh also organises a Language Volunteer programme and in recent years digital resources have also been created for self-learning.

Concerning **teacher training** in Aranese, initial training is provided at the University of Lleida and on-going training is provided through courses offered by the Conselh Generau d'Aran.

Finally, various institutions are responsible for overseeing the progress made in Aranese language teaching: the Conselh Generau de Aran, the Education Department of the Catalan Regional Government, and the Directorate General for Language Policy of the Catalan Regional Government.

## ARTICLE 9. JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION

In the period analysed, the regional authorities reported the occasional use of Aranese in the court system.

**In 2018**, the Catalan Regional Government promoted the production of court posters so that the Aranese population could become aware of their linguistic rights and know they could address the judicial authorities in Aranese. A welcome pack was also prepared for judges arriving in the Aran Valley with the aim of making them aware of the distinct reality of the territory and its language.

Various institutions in the Autonomous Community of Catalonia have promoted Aranese in the courts by introducing forms in this language (**2020**). The possibility of requesting notifications relating to judicial proceedings in Aranese was also included.

## ARTICLE 10. ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITIES AND PUBLIC SERVICES

In the Aran Valley and in some on-line processes, administrative forms and texts are partially available in Aranese.

The official texts of the Conselh Generau d'Aran are published in Occitan and, since 2011, all laws enacted by the Catalan parliament have been published in Aranese Occitan. Deputies of the Catalan Parliament may use Occitan in debates.

### Development of publications in Aranese Occitan in the Official Gazette of the Regional Government of Catalonia

Period	2017	2018	2019	2020
Documents	132	97	105	99

*Source: Language Policy Report, 2017, 2018, 2019 and 2020 (2021 yet to be completed).*

In accordance with Article 7 of Law 35/2010 of 1 October on Occitan, Aranese in Aran, laws enacted in the Catalan Parliament are published in the Occitan Aranese language. Provisions, resolutions, and motions are also translated when they specifically affect Aran.

### Translations into Aranese Occitan of Catalan Parliamentary documentation

Type of text	2017	2018	2019	2020
Laws	22	6	6	6
Decree Laws	-	-	-	1
Resolutions	3	5	-	0
Draft legislation	5	0	-	0
Administrative documents	17	19	-	0
Informative publications	1	1	-	0

TOTAL	48	31	6	7
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Source: Language Policy Reports 2017, 2018, 2019 and 2020.

The Catalan Government has approved **Decree 133/2020 of 17 November**<sup>98</sup> regulating the implementation and revision of place names, the use of Catalan and Occitan place names and also the Toponymy Commission.

With regard to public health services, in **2019**, the Catalan Government and the Conselh Generau d'Aran approved the **Plan for enhancing the presence of Aranese in health care**, with two objectives: to increase the presence of Aranese Occitan in this area and to obtain a diagnosis of the situation in order to monitor its evolution.

The Drets e déuers dera ciutadanetat en relacion damb era salut e era atenció sanitària (2018) triptych was published and La Meva Salut > Era Mia Salut (2018) was translated into Aranese Occitan.

## ARTICLE 11. MEDIA

The regional and local public media offer broadcasts in Aranese. In **2019** an agreement was reached to increase its presence in public media channels. The public radio and television organisation of Catalonia (CCMA) offers a one-hour radio programme in Aranese Occitan from Monday to Friday for the Aran Valley (Eth maitin d'Aran) and a one-hour news programme (Catalonha Informacion in Aranese). There is also a half-hour weekly television broadcast in Aranese for the Aran Valley and a 15-minute news programme in Aranese for the whole of Catalonia from Monday to Friday.

The Lleida TV local channel offered a 5-minute daily programme in Aranese for the Aran Valley until 2019. It currently offers a weekly series on the Occitan language: «Èm çò qu'em». Outside the Aran Valley, Betevé, Barcelona's municipal radio station, has also been broadcasting a weekly episode of Lleida TV's "Èm çò qu'em" series since 2020.

The only written press exclusively in Occitan is Jornalet.com, a daily digital media outlet run by a non-profit association with the financial support of the Catalan Regional Government.

Other print media published in the Val d'Aran or in the city of Lleida periodically include an article in Aranese.

In **2019** the Institut d'Estudis Aranesi published the first audiobook in Aranese: Era isla des diamants, by Jusèp Condò.

In 2017, 2018 and 2019 the Directorate General for Language Policy organised the Kastanya.cat competition, in Catalan and Aranese Occitan, to promote the use of Catalan and Aranese Occitan through music, together with Lleida Televisió and the collaboration of the Escola de Música L'Intèrpret and the Lleida Cotton Club.

The Catalan Audiovisual Media Corporation broadcasts a daily news bulletin in Aranese on its 24-hour news information channel across Catalonia.

## ARTICLE 12. CULTURAL ACTIVITIES AND FACILITIES

In accordance with Article 51 of **Law 1/2015 of 5 February on the special regime of Aran**<sup>99</sup>, the Conselh Generau d'Aran has full competence in language and culture matters in its own territory.

<sup>98</sup> Decree 133/2020 of 17 November on the establishment and use of place names and on the Toponymy Commission (DOGC of 19 November 2020): <https://portaljuridic.gencat.cat/eli/es-ct/d/2020/11/17/133>

<sup>99</sup> Law 1/2015 of 5 February on the special regime of Aran: <https://www.boe.es/buscar/pdf/2015/BOE-A-2015-2294-consolidado.pdf>

The Conselh Generau d'Aran promotes cultural works in Aranese in the Aran area with local groups and is responsible for the management of the local ethnographic museums and the general historical archive of Aran, which promote cultural activities in Aranese.

For its part, the Autonomous Community of Catalonia includes the option of presenting projects in Aranese in most of the grants it offers.

In June **2019**, the Autonomous Community organised a seminar with Occitan-language poets and their respective translators, in which Occitan creators and translators took part alongside Catalan creators. Concerning translation, the Translation and Proofreading Service of the Conselh devotes 70% of its activity to the translation and proofreading of texts and books.

**The Institut d'Estudis Aranesi-Acadèmia Aranesa dera Lengua Occitana** has promoted the publication in Aranese of classic works of world literature. Some forty titles have been published to date. These publications are freely accessible and downloadable in PDF format from the website of the Institut d'Estudis Aranesi-Acadèmia Aranesa dera Lengua Occitana.

The grants provided by **the Autonomous Community of Catalonia** in which the use of Catalan or Occitan is a valued factor have continued on an annual basis and the eligible areas have increased, as reflected in the following table.

**Summary of DGPL subsidies for entities and actions promoting Occitan:**

Summary of total amounts by year	
2017	€55,000
2018	€60,000
2019	€65,000
2020	€70,000
2021	€70,000

*Source: Culture Department of the Regional Government of Catalonia*

These grants include support for the media in Occitan Aranese, language teaching courses, translations, the creation of specialised websites, actions to promote the language, conferences and informative events, and the publication of magazines and other publications.

The Conselh Generau d'Aran also helps associations that promote the language with an annual sum of €11,000.

**In 2018** the **Register of Entities for the Promotion of the Occitan Language in Catalonia** was created. Registration entitles the persons making donations to these entities to an income tax rebate.

Aranese public institutions in the Aran Valley organise activities with Aranese-speaking representatives mainly in the field of popular and traditional culture, such as certain patron saint festivals, music festivals and sporting events with the support of local institutions where the representation of Aranese is lower than that of majority languages, such as Spanish or French.

The Catalan Government's Secretariat for Language Policy has a documentation centre specialising in linguistics and sociolinguistics, which has a collection of reference works (including cultural and literary works) in Occitan.

The facilities and institutions of the Catalan cultural system, managed by the regional government, provide an outlet for Aranese cultural heritage and for the dissemination of works in Aranese. In this respect, Aranese can be found in the library system throughout Catalonia, in cultural promotion and management services and units, and in the General Archive of Aran, among other places.

The museums of the Aran Valley play a key role in the publication and dissemination of works produced in Aranese. The role of the **Institut d'Estudis Aranesi-Acadèmia Aranesa dera Lengua Occitana** (IEA-AALO), basically financed by the Catalan Regional Government and which acts as an academy of the Occitan language in Catalonia, should also be highlighted. Its functions include lexicographical and terminological work. One of the terminology areas in which the IEA-AALO works mainly is administrative and legal language terminology.

The **Secretariat for Language Policy of the Government of Catalonia** has a **website** devoted to the dissemination of Aranese, which includes resources for learning and disseminating the language. Since **2019 it has a Twitter channel** and a travelling exhibition entitled "*Aranese, the Occitan of Catalonia*", which is presented in Catalan and Aranese. In order to facilitate its itinerancy in schools and associations, etc., it has several roll-up copies in addition to the museum format.

*PRIOR NOTE. The information set out in the following sections has been compiled on the basis of information provided by the Galician authorities.*

## INTRODUCTION

Based on data from the [Enquisa Estrutural a Fogares \(EEF\)](#)<sup>100</sup> carried out in 2018, the Galician language is present in all geographical and social areas of the Autonomous Community although its presence is greatest in rural and semi-urban areas. The percentage of use is highest among persons over 55 years of age. According to the above data, 30.57% of Galicia's population always speaks Galician.

In 2018, 57.59% of Galician men and women aged five and over said they spoke Galician "a lot", 30.46% "quite a lot" and only 11.95% "not much or not at all". According to the survey, the main way of learning Galician continues to be in the family.

The following tables set out the data derived from the above survey in terms of percentage of speakers:

	Always in Galician	More Galician than Castilian	More Castilian than Galician	Always in Castilian
5 to 14 years	14.27	11.85	29.75	44.13
15 to 29 years	18.94	18.45	30.75	31.86
30 to 49 years	23.66	20.64	28.25	27.45
50 to 64 years	32.78	25.35	21.51	20.36
65 and over	48.48	24.91	12.96	13.65
Total	30.57	21.72	23.32	24.4

*Source: Enquisa Estrutural a Fogares. Instituto Galego de Estatística, 2018.*

According to the regional authorities, Galician is the official language of Spain with the highest percentage of habitual speakers in its territory. For several reasons, it may easily be understood by Castilian speakers. This, combined with its 40-year long presence in the compulsory educational system, explains why almost 98% of the region's population understand Galician.

## ARTICLE 8. EDUCATION

The legislative framework previously in force was maintained during the period covered by this report (see the relevant section in the AGE report). According to information provided by the Galician Regional Government, the Galician education system is based on a bilingual model, known in academic terms as the **language combination model**. In this model, pupils are not separated on the basis of language. The curriculum is divided equally by percentage between the two languages and may include a third foreign language.

<sup>100</sup> Enquisa estrutural a fogares. Coñecemento e uso do galego (Instituto Galego de Estatística, 2018): [https://www.ige.gal/estatico/html/gl/OperacionsEstruturais/Resumo\\_resultados\\_EEF\\_Galego.html](https://www.ige.gal/estatico/html/gl/OperacionsEstruturais/Resumo_resultados_EEF_Galego.html)

The competent regional authorities consider that the general objective, i.e., the acquisition of analogous competence in both Galician and Castilian, is achieved. This is evidenced by the data provided in the reports by the Educational Inspection service of the Department of Culture, Education, Vocational Training and Universities.

The 2018 *Enquisa estrutural a fogares* devotes a specific module to the knowledge and use of the Galician language in education. According to the data collected, the use of both Galician and Castilian in education is fairly even: 59.57% of persons studying in Galicia receive the same proportion of classes in Galician as in Castilian.

This percentage rises to **72.72% for the population aged 5 to 16**, i.e., for the population in compulsory primary and secondary education. The following table sets out the data in percentages:

	5 to 16 years	17 and over	Total
All in Galician	1.03	1.71	1.28
Mostly in Galician	9.13	15.78	11.51
Same in Galician as in Castilian	72.72	36.03	59.57
Mostly in Castilian	15.68	41.58	24.96
All in Castilian	1.44	4.9	2.68

Source: *Enquisa estrutural a fogares*, 2018.

According to this survey, up to **83.36% of the Galician population** learned to speak Galician in the family environment. Among people under 30 years of age, school surpasses the family as the main source of learning; 93.73% of persons in this age group state that they learned Galician at school. The following table sets out the data in percentages:

	Family	School
5-29 years	69.99	93.73
30-49 years	81.07	77.73
50-64 years	88.27	15.47
65 and over	93.42	3.32

Source: *Enquisa estrutural a fogares*, 2018.

The regional education system also has **Galician language promotion teams**. To support this work, the Galician Regional Government offers grants for projects to promote the use of Galician in non-university educational centres in Galicia. In each academic year, two calls for projects are announced in public and in private centres. The total budget for these actions in the 2017-2021 period exceeded **€1,000,000**. The participation data for centres that submitted projects in the last three academic years are shown in the following table:

	Centres	Allocation	Projects presented
2018-2019	Public	€350,000	863
	Private	€23,833	79
2019-2020 <sup>101</sup>	Public	€350,000	869
	Private	€23,833	86
2020-2021	Public	€350,000	815
	Private	€23,833	80

The **measures and activities** aimed at the promotion of Galician language and literature by these promotion teams include the following: promotion of competitions, contests and exhibitions; provision of didactic and pedagogical resources and materials through the website of the Regional Government's language policy authority; visits to centres and direct advice to coordinators and members of Galician language promotion teams; technical support and telephone/online advice to the language promotion teams and their members; promotion of programmes and projects.

Concerning the various levels of **non-university education**, vocational education and initial and on-going teacher training, the Autonomous Community reports that all the measures to promote the Galician language in the education area reflected in the previous report to the Council of Europe have been maintained.

In addition, in the period 2017-2021 the competent regional authorities made available to teachers an **extensive programme of on-going training courses** specifically aimed at improving both linguistic competence in Galician and professional didactic and methodological capabilities.

The three public universities in Galicia recognise the use of Galician in their statutes and have specific areas dedicated to normalisation, as well as departments for teaching and research in Galician language, literature, and culture.

The language normalisation services at each university are responsible for the functions of linguistic promotion, proofreading, advice, resolving doubts and guidance on terminology, revision of teaching material, notes, academic and scientific publications, and training in Galician for the university community, among others.

Collaboration agreements are arranged annually by the Regional Government with each of the three public universities to carry out a programme of actions focused on language normalization, promotion, and research in the university area.

The section on the certification of language skills in Galician deserves special mention. **CELGA (Galician Language Certificate)** is the certification system adapted to the Common European Framework of Reference. Preparatory courses in Galician are organised annually. Since 2016, they have also been adapted for people with disabilities.

The number of people taking the tests to obtain the Galician Language Certificate in the period 2016-2021 and their place of origin are reflected in the following table:

	<b>GALICIA</b>	<b>REST OF SPAIN</b>	<b>EUROPE</b>	<b>AMERICA</b>	<b>AFRICA</b>	<b>ASIA</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>2016</b>	1165	1017	145	264	11	10	<b>2612</b>
<b>2017</b>	560	485	82	170	9	6	<b>1312</b>
<b>2018</b>	1223	916	157	350	7	8	<b>2661</b>
<b>2019</b>	1151	749	156	314	8	6	<b>2384</b>
<b>2020</b>	434	393	60	146	2	5	<b>1040</b>
<b>2021</b>	1338	1022	179	430	11	9	<b>2989</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5871</b>	<b>4582</b>	<b>779</b>	<b>1674</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>12 998</b>

Online learning courses have gradually been introduced for obtaining the CELGA qualification. Adult education courses were taught at the official language schools in Galicia and via formal adult education channels.

## ARTICLE 9. JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION

The most noteworthy actions carried out in the justice area of the Autonomous Community within its area of competence are the following:

**Measures to promote Galician in jurisdictional proceedings.** The Regulations governing the legal department of the Galician Regional Government ([Decree 343/2003 of 11 July](#)<sup>102</sup>) and [Law 4/2016 of 4 April](#)<sup>103</sup> on the organisation of legal assistance with respect to the Regional Government of Galicia and its public sector lay down that special care shall be taken in the use of Galician in actions by the legal department before the jurisdictional bodies located in Galician territory.

In order to ensure the use of the citizen's habitual language in all spoken and documentary actions there is a translation service for the decisions and documents issued by the judicial bodies provided by teams of linguists at the headquarters of the Galicia High Court of Justice and at the provincial courts. Other support teams also work at the registries in the Santiago de Compostela and Vigo courts, and another department coordinates the language teams based at the Directorate-General for Justice of the Autonomous Community.

**Promotion measures in legal documents in Galician.** All regional legislation is published in Galician. Likewise, the distribution of publications of legal texts in Galician is carried out in order to allow greater accessibility to the texts used on a regular basis by employees at the court offices and the progressive use of Galician in the Administration of Justice is promoted. In the period 2017-2021, bilingual legal texts were distributed to judicial bodies (Civil Procedure Act, Criminal Procedure Act, Civil Code and Criminal Code).

In addition, the language teams of the Administration of Justice continued with the work of drawing up a repertoire of state legislation in Galician to be made available to the judicial bodies and prosecutors located in the Autonomous Community of Galicia.

The [LEX.GAL](#)<sup>104</sup> Project is the Galician legal website and the Galician legislation database, a tool resulting from the collaboration between various regional institutions in Galicia that offers regulatory and linguistic resources to Galician society free of charge via the Internet. During this period, the data on said website continued to be updated.

**Measures to promote tools in the Galician language.** The 2014 [ICT Systems Plan for the Administration of Justice in Galicia](#) remains in force. In 2019, the LexNet document management and processing programme was launched, with the specific capability of processing documents in both Galician and Castilian.

**Measures to promote the use of Galician in access by public employees to the Justice Administration.** Public employees working in the courts, tribunals and public prosecutors' offices in Galicia belong to the national public service and are subject to specific regulations governing recruitment, which provide for the recognition of oral and written knowledge of the official language of the Autonomous Communities as a positive factor in competitive examinations.

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<sup>102</sup> Decree 343/2003 of 11 July approving the Organic Regulations on the Legal Department of the Galician Regional Government: [https://www.xunta.gal/dog/Publicados/2003/20030808/Anuncio16716\\_es.html](https://www.xunta.gal/dog/Publicados/2003/20030808/Anuncio16716_es.html)

<sup>103</sup> Law 4/2016 of 4 April on the organisation and legal assistance of the Galician Regional Government and its public sector: <https://www.boe.es/buscar/pdf/2016/BOE-A-2016-4174-consolidado.pdf>

<sup>104</sup> Lex.Gal. Portal de Dereito Galego consolidado: <https://www.lex.gal/portada>

The Galician Regional Government and specifically the **Escola Galega de Administración Pública (EGAP)** is **responsible for the initial and on-going training of public employees working for the Justice Administration**. As a result of the collaboration between the Regional Government and the EGAP, various courses on Galician legal language were arranged in the period 2017-2021, including online courses.

## ARTICLE 10. ADMINISTRATION AND PUBLIC SERVICES

All documents issued by the Galician regional and local administrations have a Galician version. The same is generally true for printed material and most of the external signage on government premises. All legal texts are published in Galician and Castilian in the Official Journal of Galicia (DOG). Both versions are available online and the default version is the Galician version.

One of the most noteworthy actions to promote the use of Galician in the public administrations in the period 2017-2021 was the Language Promotion Network<sup>105</sup> launched in October 2011. Until 2021, around 170 local authorities were part of this network, together with the Consello da Cultura Galega and the provincial councils of A Coruña, Pontevedra and Ourense. The Network promotes coordinated, collaborative, and cooperative work among its members.

At the same time, grants have been made available to local institutions in Galicia to promote the use of the Galician language, aimed at encouraging the provision of a language service through its creation or the maintenance or reinforcement of existing services, or to promote the planning and development of programmes to promote the Galician language in municipalities or groups of municipalities with a population of 3,000 inhabitants or more.

Every year, the Regional Government arranges training courses for Galician administrative language at intermediate and higher levels, aimed at public employees in the various public administrations.

## ARTICLE 11. MEDIA

According to the information provided by the Autonomous Community, the Galician Radio and Television Company has a channel (TVG 2) which is mainly devoted to the promotion of Galician among children and young people. This content may be accessed through the website [www.crtvg.gal](http://www.crtvg.gal).

The Galician Parliament **has approved the future launch of two new audiovisual content channels in Galician aimed at young people through the Galician Radio and Television Company**, which will be broadcast through the basic packages of fibre optic television, satellite, ADSL and mobile technology operators, with programming aimed at children and young people and available on all devices and content platforms.

*DígochoEu*, a public service project of the Galician Radio and Television Company to promote Galician in a dynamic manner which is open to the participation of young people and the educational community (<https://digochoeu.gal>), is also available on the Galician television website.

Most of the foreign films and series broadcast on Galician television are dubbed in their entirety into Galician and, according to the Regional Government, the ratings confirm that films dubbed into Galician are as popular among viewers as those dubbed into Castilian.

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<sup>105</sup> Language Promotion Network. A voluntary association that seeks to bring together authorities responsible for promoting the use of Galician in the local sphere, linked to the Regional Department of Education and University Planning through the General Secretariat for Language Policy: <https://www.lingua.gal/o-galego/promovelo/rede-de-dinamizacion-linguistica>

In addition, the Galician Radio and Television Company promotes and participates annually in projects and events in the Corporate Social Responsibility area in favour of the Galician language, including support for social and cultural organisations and its direct participation in collaborative projects such as the annual editions of the children's audiovisual production competition "*Nós tamén creamos*" (genre: short animated films).

Likewise, the Galician Radio and Television Company has a **language consultancy department aimed at maintaining optimum linguistic quality in all radio, television, and Internet channels.**

Concerning public audiovisual media controlled by the State, regional slots are broadcast by Televisión Española (25 minutes daily from Monday to Friday for the Telexornal Galicia programme) and Radio Nacional de España (1 hour of daily broadcasting from Monday to Friday with the Informativo Galicia and Crónica de Galicia programmes).

According to the **Asociación de Medios en Galego** (<https://mediosengalego.gal>) there are currently 140 media outlets, a significant proportion of which are privately owned, whose sole language of communication is Galician.

According to the Regional Government, in order to promote the Galician language, it has entered into annual collaboration agreements with the following media companies: Corporación Voz de Galicia, Faro de Vigo, La Opinión, Rías Baixas Comunicación, El Progreso, La Región, Editorial La Capital and Lérez Ediciones.

**The Regional Government's expenditure on this item was €281,337.70 in 2019, €283,038.47 in 2020 and €265,698.53 in 2021.**

In 2019, 2020 and 2021, collaboration agreements were concluded between the regional authorities responsible for Education and Culture and media companies to promote the progressive use of Galician in the media. To this end, grants are available for newspaper and broadcasting companies and also for companies that publish periodicals written entirely in Galician. **Expenditure in this area amounted to €950,000 per year for 2019, 2020 and 2021.**

The digital newspaper format has offered opportunities such as the emergence of new titles that opted for the digital medium from the outset: [Galicia Confidencial](#), [Noticieiro Galego](#) and [Praza Pública](#). Some other new publications combine the paper and digital formats, such as [Nós Diario](#), which appeared in January 2020, or the magazines [Pincha](#) or [A Movidá](#), [Axenda de Ocio e Cultura de Vigo](#), both aimed at a young, urban audience.

Most of the media with a significant presence in paper format have a digital version in Galician via an automatic translation option on their websites, thanks to a collaboration agreement with the Galician Government. This is the case of [La Voz de Galicia](#), [Faro de Vigo](#) and [El Progreso](#).

Mention should be made of the communication agencies whose editorial staff provide daily information to a host of media and press offices, thereby performing strategic production work that facilitates the implementation of news in Galician in all other media. Collaboration agreements are in place with the press agencies that handle the largest information flows: [Europa Press Comunicación S.A.](#), [Agencia Efe](#) and [Axencia Galega de Noticias](#).

Finally, two new developments are worth mentioning. The first refers to the fact that the streaming platform Netflix has made a commitment to the regional authorities to incorporate up to 70 titles in Galician (10 dubbed and 60 subtitled) for the general public and particularly for children into its catalogue by 2022. This will also make it possible for the Galician language to reach Netflix subscribers in 190 countries around the world.

Another development is that the University of Santiago de Compostela and the Galician Regional Government are collaborating on a digital project that seeks to make progress in the study of so-called "neofalantismo" or the incorporation of new speakers of Galician. The Novos Medio group of the USC Faculty of Communication Sciences is responsible for this new project, which has already created the Neofalantes website (<https://neofalantes.gal>), a news portal that aims to become a meeting point for the neo-Galician-speaking community.

## ARTICLE 12. CULTURAL ACTIVITIES AND SERVICES

According to the information provided by the Regional Government, the area of Galician society in which the use of the language is most firmly established is the cultural sphere. A considerable part of the activities of the **Galician Agency for Cultural Industries**, which manages stage and music distribution channels, is in Galician.

The **Cidade da Cultura** project is responsible for the management of eight museums distributed evenly around Galicia in which all information is in Galician.

According to data published in 2019 by the National Institute of Statistics on book publishing, **Galicia ranked fifth among Autonomous Communities with the highest number of publications**, behind Madrid, Catalonia, Andalusia and Valencia, with a total of 2,213 titles, an increase of 10.8% compared with the figure recorded in the previous year. 40.4% of the titles published in the Autonomous Community of Galicia were published in Galician.

According to the report titled "[Conxuntura estatística do ámbito cultural](#)<sup>106</sup>" of the Consello da Cultura Galega for 2020 and 2021, in that period there was an upturn in the publishing sector despite the pandemic. The number of ISBN registered books increased by 34.5% and 489 more books were published in Galician than in 2019, a process that was boosted by digital publishing.

Finally, support for a large number of literary competitions should be noted.

The **2017-2021** period also saw the commencement of the **Project Nós**<sup>107</sup>. The main objective is to promote the digital presence of Galician, ensuring that it is not excluded from new ICT developments by creating a wide variety of high quality tools and resources that will be made freely available to any institution, organisation or company that wishes to develop a technological product, application or service that includes Galician. This project is subsidised by the PERTE de la lengua, already mentioned in the section on the State Administration of this Report.

In 2021, the first collaboration agreement was signed between the Regional Department of Culture, Education, Vocational Training and Universities, the Galician Agency for Technological Modernisation and the University of Santiago de Compostela to define and prepare a **joint collaborative action strategy for the development of the project over the four years following** the date of the initial agreement. In 2022 a new agreement was concluded with a contribution from the Galician Regional Government of €500,000.

Likewise, in July 2019, the Regional Government launched the "[Plan de dinamización da lingua galega na mocidade](#)<sup>108</sup>", a project providing a framework for actions to revitalise and promote the Galician language. Its ultimate aim is to increase the use of Galician among young people.

According to the information provided by the Regional Government, children and young people were one of the main focuses of the policies to promote the use of Galician.

At this point, we should again refer to the [Language Promotion Network](#)<sup>109</sup> which throughout 2020 carried out important work to promote the use of Galician. Extraordinary measures taken by the Galician Regional Government in response to the pandemic include the Xacobeo 21 Cultural Projects Fund. The 353 projects that were approved and finally implemented involved an investment of €932,958.67.

<sup>106</sup> Conxuntura Estatística do Ámbito Cultural. Outubro de 2022: <http://consellodacultura.gal/publicacion.php?id=4458>

<sup>107</sup> Proyecto Nós. University of Santiago de Compostela and Galician Regional Government. <https://nos.gal/gl/proxecto-nos>

<sup>108</sup> Plan de dinamización da lingua galega na mocidade: [https://www.lingua.gal/a-secretaria-xeral/plans-e-actuacions/\\_/contido\\_0003/plan-dinamizacion-lingua-galega-mocidade](https://www.lingua.gal/a-secretaria-xeral/plans-e-actuacions/_/contido_0003/plan-dinamizacion-lingua-galega-mocidade)

<sup>109</sup> Language Promotion Network. A voluntary association that seeks to bring together authorities responsible for promoting the use of Galician in the local sphere, linked to the Regional Department of Education and University Planning through the General Secretariat for Language Policy: <https://www.lingua.gal/o-galego/promovelo/rede-de-dinamizacion-linguistica>

The most representative cultural organisations directly related to the Galician language are: [Centro Ramón Piñeiro para a Investigación en Humanidades](#)<sup>110</sup>, [Instituto da Lingua Galega](#)<sup>111</sup>; [Real Academia Galega](#)<sup>112</sup> and [Consello da Cultura Galega](#)<sup>113</sup>.

## ARTICLE 13. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL LIFE

On 4 August 2016, the Galician Government approved the "[Plan de dinamización da lingua galega no tecido económico 2016-2020](#)<sup>114</sup>" which develops the guidelines laid down in section 4 of the General Plan for the Normalisation of the Galician Language. The document includes the various measures and actions that have been implemented in this period and have helped to consolidate the use of Galician in the business sector.

The spirit of this plan reflects the idea that the Galician language also makes international communication possible in emerging markets in the Portuguese-speaking world, such as Brazil and Angola, which can bring economic benefits. Along these lines, in recent years the regional administration has launched campaigns such as "Exporting in Galician", with important business results in the Portuguese-speaking world - which currently has over 250 million speakers - and some of the world's leading emerging economies, and the co-organisation of the "Día de la Galleguidad Empresarial", promoted by the Enrique Peinador Forum and carried out with the cooperation of major companies.

Of particular note are the actions focused on the promotion of Galician in the field of corporate social responsibility, language training for professionals, the creation of a language information point for companies, the promotion of labelling in Galician and advertising campaigns to promote the consumption of such products, focusing particularly on Galician in ICT and digital media, and the possibility of companies obtaining ISO certification in Galician.

According to the Regional Government, slowly but surely Galician is being incorporated into financial and banking documents.

Also mentioned in this area is the announcement of the "Premios de Publicidade en Galego", with the aim of promoting the use of Galician in advertising and in line with the "Plan de dinamización da lingua galega no tecido económico 2016-2020".

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<sup>110</sup> Centro Ramón Piñeiro para a Investigación en Humanidades: <https://www.cirp.es/>

<sup>111</sup> Instituto da Lingua Galega: <https://ilg.usc.gal/es>

<sup>112</sup> Real Academia Galega: <https://academia.gal/inicio>

<sup>113</sup> Consello da Cultura Galega: <http://consellodacultura.gal/>

<sup>114</sup> Plan de dinamización da lingua galega no tecido económico 2016-2020: [https://www.lingua.gal/a-secretaria-xeral/plans-e-actuacions/\\_/contido\\_0004/plan-dinamizacion-lingua-galega-tecido-economico-2016-2020](https://www.lingua.gal/a-secretaria-xeral/plans-e-actuacions/_/contido_0004/plan-dinamizacion-lingua-galega-tecido-economico-2016-2020)

*PRIOR NOTE. The information set out in the following sections has been compiled on the basis of information provided by the authorities of the Autonomous Community of Valencia.*

## INTRODUCTION

In order to ascertain the status of the Valencian language, the authorities of the Valencian Autonomous Community have carried out sectoral demoscopic studies<sup>115</sup> on Valencian in different areas: Justice Administration (2017), Health (2017), Local Administration (2018) and Regional Government (2022). An additional study was carried out in 2021 to obtain information on the use of Valencian by the local population.

According to the data provided by the Regional Government on the interpretation of these studies, there has been a slight increase in passive skills (reading and understanding the language) while active skills (speaking and writing) have been maintained both in the Valencian-speaking area and in the Castilian-speaking area. The Regional Government's language authorities mention an increase in language skills in the Castilian-speaking area.

The main environment for learning Valencian in the Valencian-speaking area is the family (45.2%), while in the Castilian-speaking area the main learning environment is school (51.7%). Concerning the secondary environment in which the language is learnt, "with friends in my everyday life" stands out in both the Valencian-speaking area (31.5%) and the Castilian-speaking area (24.1%).

According to these studies, most of the population considers the language policies to be satisfactory, although 12% consider them to be excessive and 13% insufficient. It should be noted that most respondents have little or no knowledge of the majority of language policy initiatives.

Regarding the future of Valencian, there is a large gap between desires and expectations (mainly in the Valencian-speaking area). 41.7% of those surveyed in the Valencian-speaking area consider that Valencian should be used more, and only 25.9% believe that it will be used more in the future.

### **New developments in regulatory activity approved by the Autonomous Community in the period 2017-2021:**

The general language regulation framework in the Autonomous Community is governed by [Law 4/1983 of 23 November](#)<sup>116</sup> on the use and teaching of Valencian, which is complemented by other regulations on specific areas.

- [Law 4/2018 of 21 February](#) regulating and promoting multilingualism in the Valencian Education System<sup>117</sup>
- [Law 10/2018 of 18 May](#) on the creation of the Consell de l'Audiovisual de la Comunitat Valenciana<sup>118</sup>
- [Law 4/2021 of 16 April](#) on Valencian Public Employment<sup>119</sup>
- [Law 8/2018 of 13 July](#), for the promotion of social responsibility<sup>120</sup>
- [Decree 3/2017 of 13 January](#) of the Council, which approves the Regulations on the selection, provision of work posts and mobility of public employees in Valencia<sup>121</sup>
- [Decree 61/2017 of 12 May](#) of the Council, regulating the institutional and administrative use of official languages in the Regional Government<sup>122</sup>
- [Decree 187/2017 of 24 November](#) of the Council, regulating the Office of Language Rights<sup>123</sup>

<sup>115</sup> Surveys on the status of the Valencian language: <https://ceice.gva.es/es/web/dgplgm/enquestes-situacio-valencia>

<sup>116</sup> <https://www.boe.es/buscar/pdf/1984/BOE-A-1984-1851-consolidado.pdf>

<sup>117</sup> <https://www.boe.es/buscar/pdf/2018/BOE-A-2018-3441-consolidado.pdf>

<sup>118</sup> <https://www.boe.es/buscar/pdf/2018/BOE-A-2018-7640-consolidado.pdf>

<sup>119</sup> <https://www.boe.es/buscar/pdf/2021/BOE-A-2021-8880-consolidado.pdf>

<sup>120</sup> <https://www.boe.es/buscar/pdf/2018/BOE-A-2018-12517-consolidado.pdf>

<sup>121</sup> [https://dogv.gva.es/datos/2017/01/24/pdf/2017\\_521.pdf](https://dogv.gva.es/datos/2017/01/24/pdf/2017_521.pdf)

<sup>122</sup> [https://dogv.gva.es/datos/2017/05/23/pdf/2017\\_4338.pdf](https://dogv.gva.es/datos/2017/05/23/pdf/2017_4338.pdf)

<sup>123</sup> [https://dogv.gva.es/datos/2017/12/18/pdf/2017\\_11479.pdf](https://dogv.gva.es/datos/2017/12/18/pdf/2017_11479.pdf)

- [Decree 73/2018 of 8 June](#) on the establishment of the Social Council for Languages<sup>124</sup>
- [Decree 13/2019 of 8 February](#) on the creation of the Network of Valencian Language Services<sup>125</sup>
- [Order 7/2017 of 2 March](#) of the Department of Education, Research, Culture and Sport, regulating the official administrative certificates accrediting knowledge of Valencian issued by the Junta Qualificadora de Coneixements de València, examination personnel, and the approval and validation of other qualifications and certificates<sup>126</sup>
- [Decree 13/2019 of 8 February](#) of the Council, on the creation of the Network of Valencian Language Services<sup>127</sup>

## ARTICLE 8. EDUCATION

In accordance with the applicable regulations ([Law 4/2018 of 21 February](#) of the Regional Government, regulating and promoting multilingualism in the Valencian education system), the Valencian education system seeks to guarantee the achievement of multilingual competence among students that involves oral and written proficiency in the two official languages, as well as functional proficiency in one or more foreign languages, in the framework of the [Multilingual and Intercultural Education Programme](#)<sup>128</sup> which must be implemented in all schools in the Autonomous Community. This programme applies to all non-university educational levels from the 2021-2022 academic year.

To this end, it is stipulated that **the minimum time devoted to curricular content in both official languages throughout compulsory schooling must be 25% of the actual teaching hours**. The curricular subjects on each of the official languages must be taught in that language and at the same time, at least one other non-linguistic curricular area or subject of a core or analogous nature must be taught in each language.

At the infant stage, as this is non-compulsory education, the Valencian education authorities encourage schools to apply immersion in Valencian taking into account the sociolinguistic conditions of each specific environment, and to postpone the presence of Castilian in didactic interaction in the classroom. There are currently a total of 216 infant education centres applying this Valencian immersion model.

According to the statistical data provided by the authorities of the Autonomous Community analysing pupil data for the 2019-2020 academic year, a significant increase in favour of the Multilingual and Intercultural Education Programme can be observed, in which more than 45% of pupils are taught in Valencian. With this new programme, teaching in Valencian has increased from 30% to almost 55% in a considerable number of schools.

The data for the current 2022-2023 academic year, in which all educational stages are now taught within the framework of the Multilingual and Intercultural Education Programme, are set out below.

### **Pre-school and primary education.**

In the 2022-2023 academic year, 743 centres teaching the second cycle of pre-school education have a percentage equal to or higher than 46 % in Valencian which, together with the time spent on English (10%), exceeds the percentage of time spent teaching in Castilian. Of these schools, 721 (53.81%) have achieved a percentage in Valencian which the regional authorities classify as optimal, i.e., hours taught in Valencia equal or exceed 50%.

<sup>124</sup> [https://dogv.gva.es/datos/2018/06/13/pdf/2018\\_5798.pdf](https://dogv.gva.es/datos/2018/06/13/pdf/2018_5798.pdf)

<sup>125</sup> [https://dogv.gva.es/datos/2019/02/14/pdf/2019\\_1435.pdf](https://dogv.gva.es/datos/2019/02/14/pdf/2019_1435.pdf)

<sup>126</sup> [https://dogv.gva.es/datos/2017/03/06/pdf/2017\\_1799.pdf](https://dogv.gva.es/datos/2017/03/06/pdf/2017_1799.pdf)

<sup>127</sup> [https://dogv.gva.es/datos/2019/02/14/pdf/2019\\_1435.pdf](https://dogv.gva.es/datos/2019/02/14/pdf/2019_1435.pdf)

<sup>128</sup> Multilingual and Intercultural Education Programme of the Valencian Regional Government: <https://ceice.gva.es/es/web/ensenanzas-en-lenguas/pepli>

DT	RÈGIM	Total centres	VALENCIA									
			<25%		25%		26-39%		40-49%		≥50%	
			Nre. Centre	% Centre	Nre. Centres	% Centres	Nre. Centres	% Centre	Nre. Centres	% Centres	Nre. Centre	% Centres
ALACANT	Públic	373	0	0,00%	26	6,97%	153	41,02%	20	5,36%	174	46,65%
	Concertat	83	0	0,00%	11	13,25%	63	75,90%	7	8,43%	2	2,41%
CASTELLÓ	Públic	150	0	0,00%	4	2,67%	10	6,67%	0	0,00%	136	90,67%
	Concertat	27	0	0,00%	1	3,70%	12	44,44%	6	22,22%	8	29,63%
VALÈNCIA	Públic	481	0	0,00%	11	2,29%	85	17,67%	21	4,37%	364	75,68%
	Concertat	226	0	0,00%	7	3,10%	122	53,98%	60	26,55%	37	16,37%
TOTAL PV	Públic	1.004	0	0,00%	41	4,08%	248	24,70%	41	4,08%	674	67,13%
	Concertat	336	0	0,00%	19	5,65%	197	58,63%	73	21,73%	47	13,99%
	Total PV	1.340	0	0,00%	60	4,48%	445	33,21%	114	8,51%	721	53,81%

Source: information provided by the educational authorities of the Community of Valencia.

With respect to **Primary Education**, 771 centres that teaching this level during the 2022-2023 academic year will devote 42% of teaching hours to Valencian which, together with the time spent in English, exceeds the percentage of hours taught in Castilian. It should be added that there are six schools with the same percentage of teaching in each official language. Of these schools, 712 (53.4%) have percentages considered to be suitable by the Valencian educational authorities, with over 45% taught in the Valencian language.

DT	RÈGIM	Total centres	VALENCIA							
			25%		26-35%		36-45%		>45%	
			Nre. Centres	% Centres						
ALACANT	Públic	372	11	2,96%	141	37,90%	49	13,17%	171	45,97%
	Concertat	86	3	3,49%	63	73,26%	17	19,77%	3	3,49%
CASTELLÓ	Públic	151	0	0,00%	12	7,95%	5	3,31%	134	88,74%
	Concertat	28	1	3,57%	8	28,57%	12	42,86%	7	25,00%
VALÈNCIA	Públic	479	1	0,21%	67	13,99%	48	10,02%	363	75,78%
	Concertat	217	3	1,38%	95	43,78%	85	39,17%	34	15,67%
TOTAL PV	Públic	1.002	12	1,20%	220	21,96%	102	10,18%	668	66,67%
	Concertat	331	7	2,11%	166	50,15%	114	34,44%	44	13,29%
	Total PV	1.333	19	1,43%	386	28,96%	216	16,20%	712	53,41%

Source: information provided by the educational authorities of the Community of Valencia.

#### Compulsory Secondary Education (ESO), Post-Compulsory Secondary Education and Vocational Training (FP).

In Compulsory Secondary Education, Post-Compulsory Secondary Education and Adult Education, the proportion of the vehicular language varies between the common and non-common language. The data on the proportions of use of these languages by number of public and state-subsidised educational centres are given below:

PROVINCE	REGIME	Total centres	COMPULSORY SECONDARY EDUCATION: PROPORTION OF VEHICULAR USE IN VALENCIAN: % COMMON + NON-COMMON					
			25-37%		37-45%		>45%	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
TOTAL VAC	Public	357	72	20.17%	40	11.20%	245	68.63%
	State-subsidised	321	192	59.81%	73	22.74%	56	17.45%
	TOTAL VAC	678	264	38.94%	113	16.67%	301	44.40%

PROVINCE	REGIME	Total centres	POST-COMPULSORY SECONDARY EDUCATION: PROPORTION OF VEHICULAR USE IN VALENCIAN: % COMMON + NON-COMMON			
			37-45%		>45%	
			No.	%	No.	%
			TOTAL VAC	Public	332	23
State-subsidised	108	19		17.59%	12	11.11%
TOTAL VAC	440	42		9.55%	230	52.27%

PROVINCE	REGIME	Total centres	VOCATIONAL TRAINING: PROPORTION OF VEHICULAR USE IN VALENCIAN: % COMMON			
			37-45%		☒ 45%	
			No.	%	No.	%
			TOTAL VAC	Public	229	24
State-subsidised	73	4		5.48%	2	2.74%
TOTAL VAC	302	28		9.27%	56	18.54%

	REGIME	Total centres	Adult education: PROPORTION OF VEHICULAR USE IN VALENCIAN: % COMMON + NON- COMMON			
			37-45%		>45%	
			No.	%	No.	%
			TOTAL VAC	Public	113	27
State-subsidised	0	0		0.00%	0	0.00%
TOTAL VAC	113	27		23.89%	27	23.89%

Source: information provided by the educational authorities of the Community of Valencia.

The education authorities of the Autonomous Community consider that in Compulsory Secondary Education the percentage for the fulfilment of linguistic objectives is adequate, as 414 schools, i.e., 61.07%, teach more in Valencian than in Castilian and another 301 schools (44.4%) have a percentage that is classed as adequate. In Post-Compulsory Secondary Education, 272 schools (61.82 %) teach more in Valencian than in Castilian and the percentage for 230 schools is classed as adequate by the education authorities (52.27 %).

In Vocational Training, 56 centres (18.54 %) teach more hours in Valencian than in Castilian. Finally, in adult education, at 54 centres (47.78%) the figure for Valencian exceeds Castilian and at another 27 the percentages are classed as adequate by the Valencian authorities. In the latter two cases, it should be noted that the choice open to students is lower in these education levels.

In conclusion, the Regional Government considers that, thanks to the Multilingual and Intercultural Education Programme, the vehicular use of Valencian has increased in volume due to methodological approaches that guarantee the acquisition of genuine multilingual skills among its pupils. The regional authorities therefore understand that this programme effectively contributes to normalising the presence and vehicular use of Valencian in the educational curriculum of all pupils.

## University education

The authorities responsible for universities in the Autonomous Community note that, at university level, the teaching of Valencian has increased since 2017. In 2016, the Valencia Regional Government created a **specific budget item to support actions to promote Valencian in the public universities under its responsibility**, which has accumulated a total of €2,220,000 since its implementation. The budget allocation has increased from €450,000 in 2016 to €600,000 in 2021.

This allocation finances training activities aimed at increasing teaching in Valencian, the creation of digital platforms for learning Valencian, and training and promotion initiatives for university language volunteers. Activities that promote and raise the social prestige of the Valencian language are also subsidised.

## Adult Learning

The teaching of Valencian to adults is guaranteed thanks to the Official Language Schools and Adult Education Centres. In 2018-2021, nine new Official Language Schools were created, as well as 33 sections.

**Valencian is currently taught at 25 of the 26 Official Language Schools.** The basic levels of Valencian taught in these schools have been extended and the **Comprehensive Training Plan for Teachers** has been implemented for training in Valencian and English.

The *Junta Qualificadora de Coneixements de Valencià* is the body responsible for certifying proficiency in Valencian for adults. In the period under review, this body has adapted its certificates to the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages. A1 and B2 level certificates have been introduced, improving coordination with accrediting institutions. An annual calendar of tests has been drawn up to enable citizens to obtain certification of their oral and written skills in the Valencian language.

In addition, the Valencian Regional Government provides an annual grant to the *Corporació Valenciana de Mitjans de Comunicació* to promote education, culture, sport and the normalisation of the Valencian language among the general public and particularly among schoolchildren.

## ARTICLE 9. JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION

This section includes specific information on the legal system provided by the authorities of the Valencian Autonomous Community, notwithstanding the general content of the section on the Justice Administration in this report. According to the surveys on the status of Valencian in the Justice area mentioned in the introduction to this section, the following results can be observed:

- **Personnel's linguistic competence:** 60.5% understand Valencian perfectly, 35% can speak it, 41.8% can read it and 21.2% can write it.
- **Perceived training needs:** 22.2% of the persons surveyed stated that they needed training in Valencian for their specific job.
- **Use of Valencian:** 57.8% of the persons surveyed always speak Castilian at home, while 21.5% speak Valencian.

Concerning their interaction with the public, 67.5% of the persons surveyed answered in Valencian when asked a question in Valencian and in Castilian when they were asked in that language.

### Training programming:

The **Chair of Language Rights** of the University of Valencia has collaborated with the **Jurista en Valencià** initiative, whose aim is to establish a training itinerary that allows trained jurists to practise law in Valencian.

Since 2015, the Directorate General for Justice has also been offering training in Valencian to Justice Administration personnel. Since 2017 it has been possible to take the entrance exam to the professions of solicitor and procedural representative in Valencian.

**Valencian is considered to be the language of the Regional Government.** In addition to its normal use in Valencian institutions and when dealing with the public, the current legislation regulates signage, language in internal actions, relations with citizens and with other administrations, and the use of the Valencian language on the Internet and networks dependent on the Generalitat, automated systems, publications, forms, copies and contracts. It also regulates the use of the language in public speeches by authorities and officials.

In addition, current regulations provide that the competent Departments carry out **language training and support activities** so that public employees may collaborate in the fulfilment of citizens' linguistic rights. To this end, the [Language Support Plan for the Valencian Government Administration Staff](#):<sup>129</sup> was implemented with the aim of progressively increasing the linguistic autonomy in Valencian of the Regional Government's personnel. The Plan consists of five strategic lines:

- The creation of a repository of institutional and administrative documentation.
- Specialised language training.
- Coaching or language support.
- Attending to the public.
- Updating the Salt translation platform.

During the 2017-2021 period, the **repository of administrative documents, templates and documentary models** and the digital repository of institutional and administrative documentation available to all users of the Regional Government's internet have continued to grow.

A collection of publications of regulatory texts in Valencian has been initiated, comprising five basic laws frequently used by public employees in order to normalise the use in Valencian of these texts which are usually used in Castilian.

The training of public employees is organised through various courses:

- A1 courses: Between academic year 2017-18 and academic year 2021-22, 5,590 people qualified at this level.
- Linguistic and technical training courses included in the Language Support Plan for the Valencian Government Administration Staff: The *Introduction to specialised languages* course should be noted. *Administrative language*, with a decrease in the number of courses offered from 161 in 2017/2018 to 97 in 2021-2022; and 6 courses for the A2 level certificate of proficiency in Valencian.
- Self-correcting and tutored online courses adapted to the CEFR tests.
- Language skills course for the State Security Forces in September 2017 at the Central Government Delegation.

Likewise, as part of the grant from the Regional Government to the *Corporació Valenciana de Mitjans de Comunicació* to promote Valencian education and culture, a number of training activities were also financed such as courses for external linguists of *À Punt* (training of professionals to revise and validate the linguistic output of audiovisual production companies).

Concerning public service positions in the Valencia region, [Law 4/2021 of 16 April](#)<sup>130</sup> regulates the accreditation of a certain level of knowledge of Valencian as a requirement for taking part in personnel selection procedures, including local administration and the Valencian public universities.

The data provided by the surveys on the status of Valencian mentioned at the beginning of this section indicate, according to the Valencian authorities, that the language proficiency of Regional Government staff has increased over the last five years.

Moreover, the Regional Government has acted as a driving force for institutional co-responsibility in promoting the Valencian language within local institutions. To this end, financial assistance has been made available for local

<sup>129</sup> Language Support Plan for the Valencian Government Administration Staff:

[https://ceice.gva.es/documents/161863132/163253002/PLA\\_d%27ACOMPANYAMENT.pdf/05202c8d-ac0b-45df-849a-566414e7ee27](https://ceice.gva.es/documents/161863132/163253002/PLA_d%27ACOMPANYAMENT.pdf/05202c8d-ac0b-45df-849a-566414e7ee27)

<sup>130</sup> <https://www.boe.es/buscar/pdf/2021/BOE-A-2021-8880-consolidado.pdf>

institutions (town councils, associations of municipalities and smaller local entities) amounting to over €9 million since 2016. This has allowed Valencian to be promoted by the institutions that are closest to the general public.

In line with the indications of the Council of Europe for the protection of Valencian and multilingualism in the region of El Carche (belonging to the Autonomous Community of Murcia), municipalities in this region are recipients of the grant for the promotion of Valencian at municipal level.

These grants finance actions such as: signage and signposting, courses, linguistic volunteering, linguistic integration, cultural activities, awareness-raising campaigns, operation of municipal offices for the promotion of Valencian, use of Valencian in networks, etc.

A number of town councils have municipal offices for the promotion of Valencian, because these services are responsible for organizing and coordinating all activities involving translation, awareness-raising, promotion and fostering the use of Valencian, and teaching Valencian to adults. These services work closely with the *Junta Qualificadora de Coneixements de Valencià* in publicising the accreditation exams.

## ARTICLE 11. MEDIA

During the period 2017-2021, the main events have been the revival of the public audiovisual media of the Valencian Autonomous Community and the reopening of its public radio and television service, via the approval of [Law 6/2016 of 15 July](#)<sup>131</sup> on the creation of the Valencia regional public radio and television broadcasting service in which Valencian is used as a vehicular language and its promotion and dissemination are key objectives.

- December 2017: commencement of broadcasting by *À Punt Ràdio*
- December 2017: the *À Punt Mèdia* website is launched.
- June 2018: commencement of broadcasting by *À Punt Televisió*

*À Punt Mèdia* offers general and local programming, entirely in Valencian, by radio, DTT and the Internet. *À Punt* radio and television broadcasts programmes **nineteen hours per day, 6,935 hours per year, from 7:00h to 2:00h**. Radio and television music programming, based on groups and singers from the Valencian Autonomous Community, complies with the percentages set out in the programme contract for broadcasting more than 50%.

### Hours of radio content

Programming	Average annual hours	
	Annual hours	Percentage
News and sports	2,400	34.61%
Culture, information, entertainment and music	4,535	65.39%
Total	6,935	100%

### Hours of TV content

Programming	Average annual hours	
	Annual hours	Percentage
News and sports	1,664	24%
Entertainment, culture and	3,674	53%

<sup>131</sup> <https://www.boe.es/buscar/pdf/2016/BOE-A-2016-7691-consolidado.pdf>

information		
Fiction and documentaries	1,595	23%
Total	6,935	100%

Source: information provided by the authorities of the Community of Valencia.

The *Corporació Valenciana de Mitjans de Comunicació* undertakes to devote a minimum of 35% of its annual broadcasting time to audiovisual and cinematographic works by independent Valencian producers and original productions in Valencian. In addition, the corporation allocates a minimum of 24% of total content investment to production and co-production and a minimum of 5% to the dubbing of audiovisual works and content.

In 2021, **the investment in content totalled €23,678,000**, divided between the acquisition of content in Valencian and dubbing into Valencian, with the latter exceeding the 5% investment in content required by the programme contract.

Law 8/2021 on the 2022 budget of the Valencian Regional Government **raised the funding of the *Corporació Valenciana de Mitjans de Comunicació*** thanks to an extraordinary contribution of €12 million for content produced by the Valencian audiovisual sector, enabling it to increase investment in content and dubbing during 2022.

The *À Punt* multimedia platform offers a number of applications which have been implemented progressively from 2017 to 2022 to make Valencian media programming accessible to new forms of audiovisual content consumption. A new sports and culture content website was launched in 2021.

According to the Valencian authorities, this improvement has been reflected in web traffic figures, which increased significantly in 2021 from 3,014,581 to 4,223,586 users. Social media was the largest source of traffic in 2021. Specifically, they accounted for 44% of web traffic with Facebook as the top network by number of visits (78%), followed by Twitter (12.7%) and Instagram (4.30%). The remaining web traffic was mainly direct (28.3%) and organic (23.7%).

In terms of advertising, *À Punt Mèdia* seeks to promote advertising in Valencian and offers an additional 5% discount if advertising is in Valencian.

In order to promote Valencian on regional radio and television in parallel to the broadcasting of content, the public media also participate in external actions to promote Valencian through the following agreements with other institutions.

- Agreement between the *Corporació Valenciana de Mitjans de Comunicació* and the Universitat Politècnica de València for a project that will allow **universal access to public media for people with disabilities, applying artificial intelligence in real-time subtitling.**
- Collaboration agreement between the Regional Department for Education, Culture and Sport and the *Societat Anònima de Mitjans de Comunicació* for the **creation and maintenance of the *Apunts de llengua* platform, a website for language learning and the promotion of Valencian** which is part of the commitment to the social projection of the language. *À Punt Mèdia* provides audiovisual content for educational use. Within this agreement, there is also a commitment to broadcast events organised by said Department, such as award ceremonies.
- Collaboration agreement between the public broadcaster *Radiotelevisió de les Illes Balears*, *Corporació Catalana de Mitjans Audiovisuals* and *Corporació Valenciana de Mitjans de Comunicació* for the **creation of the joint Internet channel *Bon dia*, for the promotion and broadcasting of audiovisual content in the common language.** This channel is free and easily accessible.

- Collaboration agreement with the *Acadèmia Valenciana de la Llengua* since 2018 for promoting Valencian language and literature, improving the social use of Valencian and organising the *Escriptor de l'Any*.

The Regional Government funds the promotion and presence of Valencian in the media through a **specific line of grants** that has allocated **€13.8 million to more than 200 media outlets over the last eight years**.

For its part, the *Acadèmia Valenciana de la Llengua* has also contributed to the promotion of Valencian in the media by sponsoring several television programmes that promote and disseminate the use and knowledge of Valencian, such as *Rosquilletres*, *Plaerdemavida* and *Trau la llengua*.

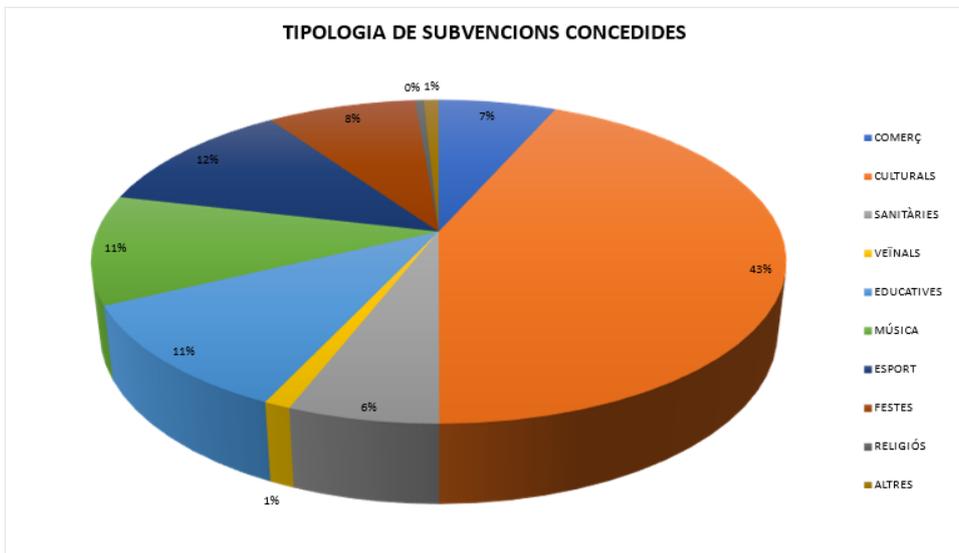
This promotion work is completed through grants aimed at encouraging the use of Valencian in periodical print and on-line publications and radio programmes, all of which are non-profit making, involving the allocation of a total of €190,000 between 2017 and 2021.

Finally, reference should be made to the creation and implementation of the *Consell de l'Audiovisual de la Comunitat Valenciana*, whose functions include adopting the necessary measures to guarantee the presence of Valencian in the production and broadcasting of audiovisual content.

## ARTICLE 12. CULTURAL ACTIVITIES AND FACILITIES

The different types of assistance that decentralise the impact of the Valencian Regional Government's policy for the promotion of Valencian are:

- **Local festivities.** Financial aid is granted annually in this area to promote the use of Valencian in booklets for the most deeply rooted and geographically widespread festivities (“Fallas”, “Magdalena”, “Hogueras” and “Moros y Cristianos”). This financial allocation has tripled from €97,750 in 2016 to €300,000 in 2022, in order to cover the growing demand for participation.
- **Theatre, book industry and promotion of literary translation in Valencian.** The Council has boosted cultural production and dissemination through the creation and consolidation of grants for the theatre and book sectors, increasing the budget from €100,000 per sector in 2018 to €175,000 per sector in 2022, thereby helping to strengthen and enhance production in the culture industries. A budget allocation of €150,000 was also earmarked for translating up to 281 literary works from or into Valencian.
- **Promotion of multilingualism in Valencian music.** €2.9 million was allocated to promoting Valencian and multilingualism in the Valencian musical area, particularly in the organisation of festivals, concerts and musical productions. This involved 192 festivals and 229 concerts, as well as encouraging the production of 132 musical creations.
- **Promotion of Valencian in the tertiary sector.** Aid for the promotion of Valencian in civil society and the tertiary sector has led to the allocation of over €6.5 million euros to more than 5,000 actions carried out by all kinds of associative entities, such as educational, health, family, neighbourhood and religious institutions, including those of a cultural, festive and musical character, among others.



Collaboration with other institutions and entities to promote activities that encourage the use of Valencian goes beyond financial assistance and also involves the joint organization of cultural activities.

In addition, the Regional Government created a specific line of grants to support **specific projects for the promotion of Valencian and multilingualism**, with an **overall budget of €4.4 million**, which has supported the most significant transversal projects in the cultural, social and information areas over the last eight years. Since 2016 specific aid has been available for such entities recognised by the Regional Government, with a total allocation of €70,000.

To support training activities in language learning for newcomers to the Valencian Community, over the last eight years the Spanish Red Cross has received a grant of €340,000 within the Regional Government budget.

In conclusion, the promotion of Valencian and multilingualism through public, social, economic, cultural and professional institutions in the Valencian Autonomous Community in 2022 amounted to €9,115,000 and an overall total, since 2015 of €47 million.

It is also worth highlighting the consolidation of the institutional brand for the promotion of the Valencian language, *Sempre Teua La teua llengua*, which is recognised in over 1,100 social, cultural and musical events. Its presentation took the “Bus de la Llengua” to more than 100 localities, through six routes.

## ARTICLE 13. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL LIFE

Following the approval of [Law 8/2018 of 13 July](#) for the promotion of social responsibility<sup>132</sup>, the Regional Government established the commitment to integrate the concept of social policy into its policies and actions on a regulatory level.

This law **integrates Valencian into the corporate social responsibility strategy** of companies as a tool to promote the use of the Valencian language and raise awareness among citizens. It also regulates the **inclusion of language clauses** in public procurement as a factor in awarding contracts or as a special performance condition in specific administrative term sheets.

In order to determine the economic value of Valencian at the present time, the Valencian Government commissioned the Valencian Institute of Economic Research to carry out a **study** to determine the contribution of Valencian to the economy, to measure the wealth it generates and to quantify the size and economic value of the areas in which Valencian is key.

<sup>132</sup> <https://www.boe.es/buscar/pdf/2018/BOE-A-2018-12517-consolidado.pdf>

The direct contribution of Valencian-related activities according to this study is estimated at €1,307 million of income and 35,505 full-time equivalent jobs, as indicated by the Valencian authorities in this report. If indirect and induced impacts are added to this direct impact, the contribution by sectors linked to the Valencian language reaches €2,065 million, which represents 2.1% of regional GDP.

Spending in these sectors supports 56,367 full-time equivalent jobs, almost 3% of total employment in the Valencian territory. Of the total impact on income (GDP) and employment, 63% is generated directly and the remaining 37% indirectly and on an induced basis.

*PRIOR NOTE. The information set out in the following sections has been compiled on the basis of information provided by the authorities of the Autonomous Community of Navarre.*

## INTRODUCTION

During the period covered by this report, [Provincial Law 9/2017 of 27 June](#)<sup>133</sup> was approved which amended the title of Provincial Law 18/1986 of 15 December by **replacing the term “Vascuence” with “Euskera”** and by zoning 45 municipalities, in response to their request to extend the linguistic rights of their inhabitants (specifically, the municipality of Atetz changed from the mixed zone to the Basque-speaking zone and 44 municipalities in the non-Basque-speaking zone became part of the mixed zone). The possibility of Navarre's municipal authorities being able to approve bylaws regulating the use of Basque within their competences was also regulated, providing they did not conflict with higher-ranking regulations.

As a necessary development of the **Basque Language Law**, the Government of Navarre approved [Provincial Decree 103/2017 of 15 November](#)<sup>134</sup> which regulates the use of Basque in the public administrations of Navarre, their public institutions and dependent public law entities with the aim of organising bilingual communications of both the Regional Government and local entities according to the language zone, as well as to improve the language training of public administration personnel in order to be able to carry out such communications.

The purpose of this Decree is:

- In the **Basque-speaking zone**, to enable the **use of either** of the two official languages as working languages of the public administrations of Navarre and their public institutions and dependent public law entities, and as public service languages for citizens.
- In the **mixed zone**, to facilitate **the right of citizens to use both Basque and Castilian** to address the public administrations of Navarre, their public institutions and dependent public law entities and to define the instruments that make possible the use of Basque as a public service language for citizens, in accordance with the sociolinguistic reality of the municipalities that comprise said zone.
- In the **non-Basque-speaking zone**, to facilitate the right of citizens to address the public administrations of Navarre, their public institutions and dependent public law entities in Basque and to define the instruments for implementing this, in accordance with the sociolinguistic characteristics of the zone.

Additionally, the essential aim of the Provincial Decree is to enable the use of Basque as a public service language for citizens in central services.

Other regulatory changes that have a transversal impact on language policy include the following:

- [Provincial Law 11/2019 of 11 March](#)<sup>135</sup> on the Navarre Regional Government and Navarre Institutional Public Sector. It envisages that the Government of Navarre's website will be available in Basque.
- [Provincial Law 17/2017 of 27 December](#)<sup>136</sup> regulating access to public service teaching positions. It stipulates that the selection examinations must be conducted in the language pertaining to the language specialisations or the language in which the specialisation is to be taught.

<sup>133</sup> <https://www.boe.es/boe/dias/2017/07/24/pdfs/BOE-A-2017-8667.pdf>

<sup>134</sup> <http://www.lexnavarra.navarra.es/detalle.asp?r=39526>

<sup>135</sup> <http://www.lexnavarra.navarra.es/detalle.asp?r=51303>

<sup>136</sup> <https://www.boe.es/boe/dias/2018/01/23/pdfs/BOE-A-2018-802.pdf>

- [Provincial Decree 5/2018 of 28 February](#)<sup>137</sup> establishing the criteria for the use and graphic expression of the names of towns and cities in Navarre. It develops the provisions of the Basque Language Law with regard to the place names of the Autonomous Community of Navarre.

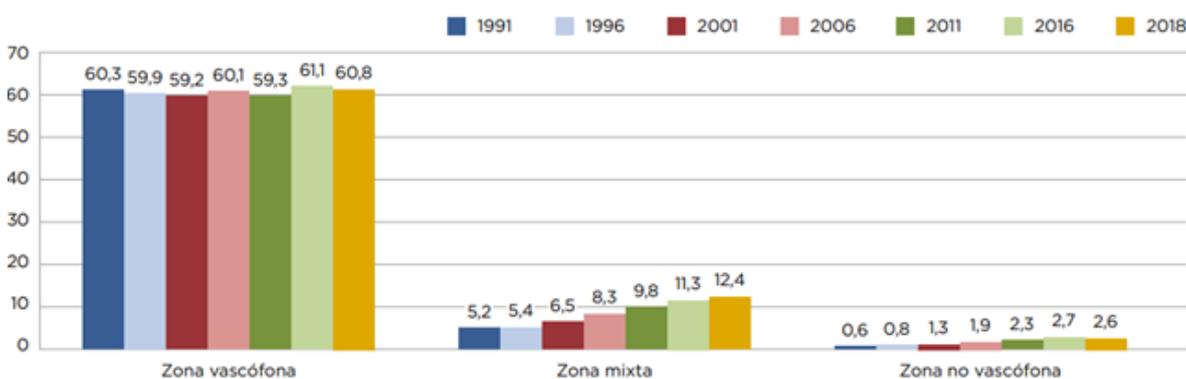
In 2020, the evaluation report on the [First Strategic Plan for the Basque Language](#)<sup>138</sup> was published. The competent authorities of the Autonomous Community concluded that its findings were satisfactory.

In 2018, the Navarre Basque Language Institute (Euskarabidea) and the Navarre Institute of Statistics (NASTAT), both dependent on the regional government, prepared, within the framework of the Social Survey and Living Conditions statistical operation, a specific study on 2018 Sociolinguistic Data for Navarre<sup>139</sup>. Data on the sociolinguistic situation of the Navarre Autonomous Community was as follows:

- Of the **537,229 inhabitants** in 2018 aged 16 and over, 14.1% are bilingual, 8% are passive bilingual and 77.9 % are monolingual Castilian speakers. **The bilingual population is steadily on the rise and currently numbers 75,810 persons**, in contrast to the number of 40,000 registered in 1991.
- The Basque-speaking zone has the highest percentage of Basque speakers, at 60.8%. The mixed zone has 12.4% Basque speakers. The lowest percentage of non- Basque speakers is in the non-Basque-speaking zone, at 2.6%.
- The highest percentage of bilingual speakers is found among the younger population: 24.9 % of 16–24-year-olds are bilingual, more than doubling the 1991 percentage (10%).

Knowledge of Basque varies depending on the linguistic zones concerned. As can be seen in the following table, while the level of knowledge of Basque has remained stable in the Basque-speaking zone, in the mixed and non-Basque-speaking zone there has been a continuous increase in the number of Basque speakers, albeit at different rates:

**Knowledge of Basque by language zone, 1991-2018 (% of Basque speakers):**



Source: Sociolinguistic Data of Navarre 2018.

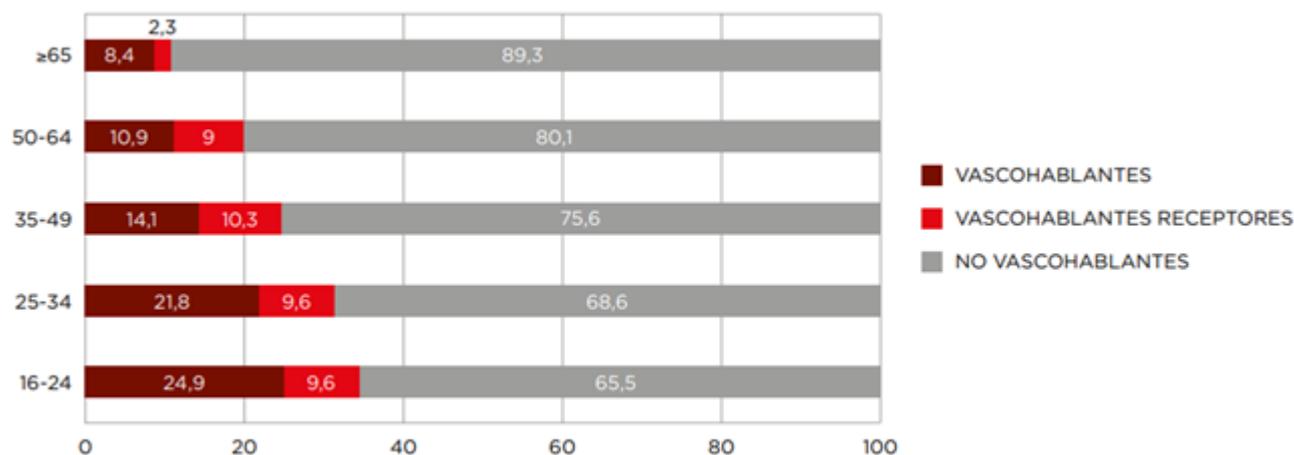
The general data on knowledge of Basque by age show a clear upward and pyramidal trend according to the age bracket, meaning that a natural increase may be expected in the future:

<sup>137</sup> <http://www.lexnavarra.navarra.es/detalle.asp?r=39961>

<sup>138</sup> [https://gobiernoabierto.navarra.es/sites/default/files/evaluacion\\_del\\_i\\_plan\\_estrategico\\_del\\_euskera.pdf](https://gobiernoabierto.navarra.es/sites/default/files/evaluacion_del_i_plan_estrategico_del_euskera.pdf)

<sup>139</sup> [https://www.euskarabidea.es/fitxategiak/ckfinder/files/Estudio%20soiling%C3%BC%C3%ADstico\\_ESyCV\\_Nastat\\_2018-OK-interactivo\(1\).pdf](https://www.euskarabidea.es/fitxategiak/ckfinder/files/Estudio%20soiling%C3%BC%C3%ADstico_ESyCV_Nastat_2018-OK-interactivo(1).pdf)

### Knowledge of Basque by age. Navarre, 2018 (%).



Source: Sociolinguistic Data of Navarre 2018

The [8th Measurement of the use of languages in daily life](#)<sup>140</sup> was carried out in 2021 by Sozioliinguistika Klusterra, a Basque research group made up of various public and private entities, with the collaboration of the Government of Navarre. This measurement shows a considerable increase in the oral use of Basque in daily life between 2011 and 2016 and a stagnation of the figures in 2021 due, among other factors, to the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on oral interactions in daily life, as can be seen in the following table:

### Evolution of recorded use by age. Navarre:

Measurement of use in daily life	Total use in Navarre	Children	Young people	Adults	Elderly
2016	6.7	8.6	6.6	6.6	3.9
2021	5.9	8.9	4.8	5.8	3.2

Source: Sozioliinguistika Klusterra

The sample of the 8th Measurement of the use of Basque in daily life included 29 municipalities in Navarre. The sample comprised a total of 29,138 interviews, with approximately 83,225 speakers recorded. It was therefore based on wide-ranging research that ensured the reliability of the results. The sampling error is +0.4, with a confidence level of 95%. The organisation and resources of the Navarre Government language policy are described below, together with the collaboration agreements it has established in relation to Basque or other regional or minority languages.

**Euskarabidea - Instituto Navarro del Euskera** is the autonomous body of the Navarre Government responsible for designing and coordinating policies to safeguard the Basque language in the Autonomous Community of Navarre. Following the amendment of its bylaws in 2019, the structure of the organisation was significantly expanded, creating for the first time a Service devoted to the development of Basque in the Navarre Public Administrations with the main function of implementing the necessary language planning in public administrations. All Navarre Government Departments therefore approved their language plans for the first time in the period 2020-2022.

The Euskarabidea's bylaws also cover the Navarre Basque Council, an advisory body to the Government of Navarre in matters of the planning and promotion of the Basque language, comprising representatives of different social sectors involved in the development of the language, as well as five members of the Navarre Regional Parliament.

140 <https://sozioliinguistika.eu/eu/argitalpenak/medicion-del-uso-de-las-lenguas-en-la-calle-euskal-herria-2021/>

The Institute has also entered into agreements with various organisations both inside and outside Navarre, including the following:

- **Agreement between Euskarabidea (Navarre Institute of Basque) and Euskaltzaindia (Royal Academy of the Basque Language).** It establishes the general bases for collaboration with Euskaltzaindia, for preparing the necessary reports and for consultancy, and regulates the framework of commitments that the signatories assume to make the Institution's activity possible with respect to the Autonomous Community of Navarre.
- **Agreement between Euskarabidea (Navarre Institute of Basque) and Eusko Ikaskuntza (Society of Basque Studies).** This agreement develops the basis for collaboration with this entity.

Relations with the Autonomous Community of the Basque Country also exist. The **General Collaboration Protocol between the Government of Navarre and the Basque Government** was renewed in 2021. This agreement expands and updates the agreement concluded between the two regions in 2016, laying the foundations for cooperation between them in 29 areas within the economic, social and cultural, administrative, infrastructure and technology fields. With regard to the safeguarding of the Basque language, the following actions are specified in the social area:

- Development of teaching in Basque, encouraging student mobility and exchanges; promoting student mobility programmes from one territory to another.
  - Teaching Basque to adults: curriculum development; preparation and dissemination of materials taking into account the needs and peculiarities of each territory; specific teacher training; exchange of information on existing practices, such as grant programmes and instruments for monitoring and assessing learners and training centres.
  - Design of the tests and systems for assessing and accrediting levels of linguistic competence in Basque, based on the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages, and with the aim of ensuring the mutual recognition of certificates issued by both parties.
  - Research and studies for monitoring and assessing the sociolinguistic reality of both territories.
  - Programmes to raise awareness, promote and encourage the use of the Basque language in general, and specific actions in areas such as leisure time, sport, the digital environment, the socio-economic area and the media.
  - Collaboration on the linguistic corpus, seeking to respond to the needs in this field: translation memories, terminology banks, lexicography, etc.
  - Promotion of programmes for the international dissemination of Basque, presentation of projects, where possible, for European funding, and integration of the language policy.
- Collaboration protocol on language policy:

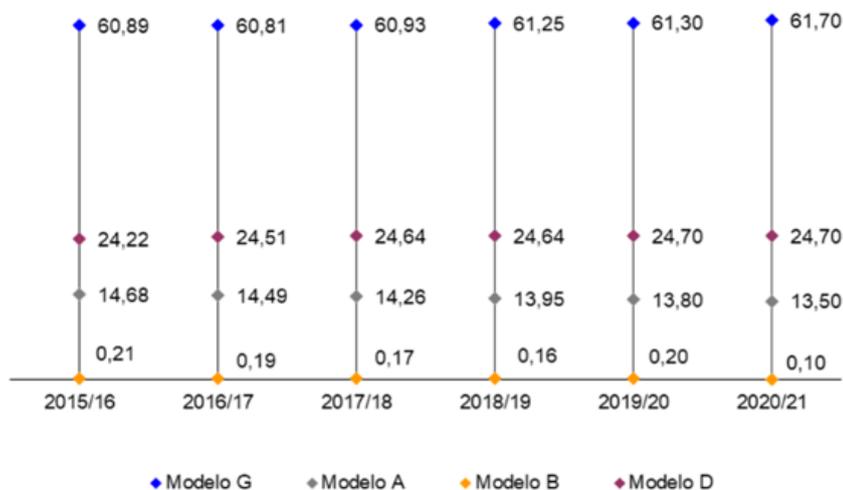
## ARTICLE 8. EDUCATION

By way of introduction, the Navarre education system offers the following language models:

- Model A: education in Castilian, with Basque as a subject.
- Model B: education in Basque, with Castilian as a subject and as a vehicular language in one or two subjects, depending on the educational level, cycle or stage.
- Model D: teaching in Basque, with Castilian as a subject.
- Model G: teaching in Castilian, without any teaching in Basque or of Basque.

The trend in the total school enrolment data for Navarre in the 3 to 18 age bracket and for all non-university education types by linguistic model is as follows:

#### Percentages of schooling 2015-2021 total by language model:



Source: Department of Education of the Autonomous Community of Navarre.

The four language models remain stable with a slight negative trend in model A. According to the information submitted by the Navarre authorities, there are no specific actions aimed at increasing schooling in models in Basque or that include this language as a subject.

Following the amendment of the 1986 Basque Language Law, the teaching of Basque in the non-Basque-speaking area has been recognised as having a similar status to the teaching of Basque in the mixed area. In practice, this change enables the introduction of Model D in public schools in the non-Basque-speaking zone.

According to the regional education authorities, Model D is only implemented in the non-Basque-speaking zone when there is sufficient demand, i.e., a minimum of eight applications for pre-enrolment in pre-school education (3-6 years). If this number is not reached, the Department of Education will decide whether to create a group in a specific centre which will be attended by other applicants based on their location, establishing aid for transport and canteen facilities.

**First cycle of Pre-School Education (0-3 years).** In the 2020-2021 academic year there were 154 nursery schools (101 public and 53 private) providing first cycle pre-school education; 44 of them provide teaching in Basque, mostly located in the Basque-speaking zone, as can be seen in the following table:

### Nursery Schools in Navarre by language availability and zone (2021):

Language availability	Basque-speaking zone	Mixed zone	Non-Basque-speaking zone	Total
In Castilian	0	62	34	96
In Castilian and English	0	9	5	14
In Castilian, Basque and English	0	1	0	1
In Basque	16	26	1	43

Source: Education Department of the Government of Navarre.

**Vocational Training.** The specialisation and constant renewal of the training cycles characteristic of Vocational Training make it difficult to maintain a stable offer of any of the languages. Despite this, the steady increase in the availability of cycles in Basque in recent years (as can be seen in the table) complies with the provisions of the Charter.

### Vocational Training cycles available in Basque 2017-2021:

Level	Cycle	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Basic VT	Manufacture of metal components	1	1	1	1	1
Basic VT	Office computing		1	1	1	1
Middle Grade	Care for people in situations of dependency		1	1	1	1
Middle Grade	Microcomputer systems and networks					1
Middle Grade	Electromechanics of motor vehicles	1	1	1	1	1
Middle Grade	Agro-ecological production	1	1	1	1	1
Middle Grade	Electrical and automatic installations		1	1	1	1
Middle Grade	Microcomputer systems and networks			1	1	1
Middle Grade	Machining				1	1
Middle Grade	Guide in the natural environment and leisure time					
Higher Grade	Social integration		1	1	1	1
Higher Grade	Industrial automation and robotics	1	1	1	1	1
Higher Grade	Physical conditioning					1
Higher Grade	Livestock and animal health care					
Higher Grade	Socio-sports education and activities		1	1	1	1
TOTAL		4	9	10	11	13
% with respect to total number of cycles offered		4.2%	8.8%	9.8%	10.6%	10.6%
Total number of cycles offered		95	102	102	103	122

Source: Department of Education.

**University education.** The Government of Navarre, through the Directorate General for Universities, is working with the Public University of Navarre to increase the range of courses offered in Basque.

The Directorate General for Universities also finances the following university extension courses in Basque on an annual basis.

- **Agreement with the Udako Euskal Unibertsitatea.** Financing of courses and activities in Basque aimed at university students.
- **Chair of Basque Language and Culture at the University of Navarra.** €15,000 is allocated every year to develop the objectives of this professorship. In addition to the promotion of teaching in Basque and in Castilian on Basque subjects and the development of research focused on ethnology, history and culture, these objectives include the projection of Basque beyond the university sphere through activities open to the public.
- **Jakiunde.** Funding is provided for various activities and initiatives that the Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters carries out in the Autonomous Community of Navarre, including the Jakin-Mina programme aimed at students in the 4th year of Compulsory Secondary Education in schools in Navarre.

For its part, the Public University of Navarre has approved the Master Plan for Teaching in Basque 2021-2024, which is part of the University's strategic planning. As may be observed in the table below, the Degrees in Pre-School Education and in Primary Education are offered in Basque, and in the other Degree programmes the availability of subjects in Basque responds mainly to the criteria of the transversal nature of subjects within Degree programmes in the same branch of knowledge, a specific characteristic of the first semesters of the new Degree programmes adapted to the EHEA.

#### Offer of credits in Basque per degree in the UPNA (2016-2021):

Maestro en Educación Primaria	93%	93%	93%	90%	93%	222	240
Sociología Aplicada	23%	25%	25%	25%	25%	60	240
Trabajo Social	28%	30%	30%	30%	30%	72	240
Historia y Patrimonio				0%	20%	24	120
<b>Facultad de Ciencias Jurídicas</b>						<b>13%</b>	<b>60</b>
Derecho	10%	13%	15%	23%	18%	42	240
Relaciones Laborales y Recursos Humanos	10%	10%	8%	8%	8%	18	240
<b>Facultad de Ciencias de la Salud</b>						<b>5%</b>	<b>36</b>
Enfermería	5%	3%	8%	10%	13%	30	240
Psicología				0%	0%	0	120
Medicina				0%	0%	0	120
Fisioterapia	0%	0%	3%	3%	3%	6	240
<b>Escuela Técnica Superior de Ingeniería Agronómica y Biociencias</b>						<b>12%</b>	<b>126</b>
Ingeniería Agroalimentaria y del Medio Rural	33%	33%	29%	28%	28%	66	240
Innovación de Procesos y Productos Alimentarios	10%	10%	11%	10%	13%	30	240
Ciencias			0%	0%	7%	12	180
Ciencias de Datos			0%	0%	3%	6	180
Biotecnología			0%	0%	7%	12	180

La tabla no incluye los programas internacionales y los dobles grados. Fuente: Sección de Análisis y Programación.

Source: Public University of Navarra.

With regard to the private University of Navarra, the Chair of Basque Language and Culture once offered 50 credits in Basque, but this was discontinued. Currently, the Chair has resumed teaching through the gradual implementation of a Basque Studies Itinerary within the Faculty of Philosophy.

**Adult education.** In secondary adult education four Basque modules are offered in the Communication area through the Félix Urabayen and Lekaroz adult education institutes. No modules are offered in Basque for the remaining adult educational levels (Basic Training, Vocational Training for Employment and Post-Compulsory Secondary Education).

With regard to other forms of language learning, in the Autonomous Community of Navarre there are **three Official Language Schools** where all levels of the European Framework are offered in Basque. One of the schools provides distance learning to serve people from all over the territory. In addition to the social initiative network of euskaltegis (Basque language teaching centres), the Government of Navarre has a publicly owned euskaltegi in the municipality

of Huarte/Uharte. Public administration employees can receive training in Basque through Euskarabidea-Instituto Navarro del Euskera (Navarre Basque Language Institute).

#### Enrolment data for Basque adult language teaching 2017-2021:

Centre	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Euskarabidea	1,589	1,821	1,345	999	1,079
Official Language Schools	2,686	2,704	2,772	2,883	3,113
Zubiarte Public euskaltegi	1,371	1,247	1,399	1,245	1,154
Social initiative euskaltegis	1,992	2,022	1,806	1,960	2,130
TOTAL	7,638	7,794	7,322	7,087	7,476

Source: Euskarabidea.

**Teacher training.** With regard to basic teacher training in Basque, as stated above the UPNA offers Teaching Degrees in all Pre-School Education and in Primary Education in Basque, and in the rest of its degree programmes it offers certain subjects in Basque.

The Education Department has a specific centre for teacher training and counselling. This is the Basque Language Teaching Resource Centre (EIBZ)<sup>141</sup> (Euskararen Irakaskuntzarako Baliabide Zentroa), which organises advanced courses in Basque and teaching-related subjects. All of them are in Basque. The school is staffed by six teacher counsellors.

The Department has also set up a network of Teacher Support Centres (CAP) in different areas of Navarre. Some of these CAPs also organize activities in Basque.

In addition, Resolution 216/2020 of 23 June of the Directorate General for Education of the Autonomous Community of Navarre, which approved the instructions to regulate, during the 2020-2021 academic year, the organisation and operation of public centres teaching the second cycle of Pre-School Education, Primary Education, Compulsory Secondary Education and Post Compulsory Secondary Education in the Autonomous Community of Navarre, states that **the centres will establish an institutional training programme for all the teaching staff of the centre with a duration of 35 hours' compulsory training.** These actions were a consequence of the health emergency caused by Covid-19, and the suspension of face-to-face educational activity decreed until the end of the 2019-2020 academic year and were aimed at optimising future non-presential educational services. They were taught in both Basque and Castilian.

The Department of Education also offers tutored online distance learning courses through the Educalingua platform, which provides all active teachers with a tool allowing them to perfect their language skills and take tests from level A1 to C1.

## ARTICLE 9: JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION

The powers of the Navarre Regional Government with regard to the Justice Administration are limited to its auxiliary personnel, in collaboration with the Central Government.

<sup>141</sup> <http://eibz.educacion.navarra.es/web/>

As part of the work being carried out to implement a new organisational model for the public justice service which involves a comprehensive structural change compared with the current organisation of the Justice Administration, a **certain number of posts with a Basque language profile in other units in the Pamplona judicial district** will be created, as well as in the other judicial districts in this territory (Aoiz, Estella, Tafalla and Tudela), depending on the size of the population in each of them.

In order to **promote the use of Basque** in the activities of this Common General Procedural Service, initiatives will be promoted to facilitate the provision of the Common Services in the two co-official languages. Oral and written knowledge of Basque will be required, which must be duly accredited by means of C1 level certificate or equivalent qualification, accompanied by appropriate training in all relevant areas.

## ARTICLE 10. ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITIES AND PUBLIC SERVICES

With regard to citizen care and services offered in Basque by the Autonomous Community, the Regional Government considers that there are shortcomings in this area. In order for the administration to be fully bilingual, personnel must have an adequate knowledge of Basque. As can be seen in the following table, human resources are very limited in this respect:

### Current situation of bilingual posts in the Navarre Regional Administration:

Department		Positions	Bilingual positions	% of bilingual positions
Presidency, Equality, Public Service and Interior		2331	57	2.45%
Citizen Relations		74	58	78.38%
Education	Without teachers	847	143	16.88%
	With teachers	8028	2298	28.64%
Health		8953	174	1.94%
Economic and Business Development		123	0	0.00%
Culture and Sport		284	10	3.52%
Regional Planning, Housing, Landscapes and Strategic Projects		56	0	0.00%
Rural Development and Environment		439	10	2.28%
Economy and Finance		427	12	2.81%
University, Innovation and Digital Transformation		99	0	0.00%
Social Rights		820	17	2.07%
Territorial Cohesion		171	0	0.00%
Migration Policy and Justice		78	0	0.00%
Total (without teachers)		14702	481	3.27%
Total		21883	2636	12.05%

Source: *Euskarabidea*.

Concerning the services provided by the Regional Government to citizens and taking into account that nowadays most procedures are carried out online, the diagnoses carried out by the internal units of the Autonomous Community detected that in 2019 only four of the 72 main Regional Government web pages were available in bilingual form, i.e. 94% of the web pages could only be consulted in Castilian. The same is true of the electronic procedures that are the official means of communication between citizens and the Regional Government, with only 17% of procedures being

bilingual and offering up-to-date information. The main social networks of the Regional Government reflect a better situation, with bilingual content reaching 55%.

Against this backdrop, the Language Plans approved by each department are proving to be a key tool for making progress in improving citizen care and services provided bilingually. One of the consequences of the application of language planning has been the increase in translation requests from the units of the Regional Government to the translation unit located in Euskarabidea, which have practically doubled, as reflected by the data in the following table:

**Volume of translations carried out by Euskarabidea 2017-2021:**

Year	Number of words translated
2017	2,815,201
2018	2,972,478
2019	2,212,128
2020	3,330,080
2021	5,743,482

Source: Euskarabidea.

Concerning the use of the correct forms of place names in Basque in Navarre, a task coordinated by Euskarabidea, a manual entitled Basic technical instructions for the use of Navarre toponymy was published in 2019.

Moreover, in 2020 a web viewer was presented for consulting the Official Toponymy Database of Navarre. Insofar as a large part of Navarre place names are of Basque origin, both tools are an interesting means of consultation and dissemination of the Basque language. It should be noted that the viewer was developed taking into account Directive 2007/2/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 March 2007 establishing an Infrastructure for Spatial Information in the European Community (INSPIRE).

## ARTICLE 11. MEDIA

The Autonomous Community of Navarre does not have a reserved radio-electric space (radio and television) for public services, although there are several radio stations with full programming in Basque with commercial radio licences and municipal radio licences, as well as three local digital television stations with full programming in Basque, in addition to broadcasts by the public Basque-language channels of the Basque Autonomous Community ETB1 and ETB3 (children's content).

As regards the Spanish national public service Radio Televisión Española (RTVE), the Navarre territorial centre of RTVE's TV station, Televisión Española, broadcasts a daily 2–3-minute news summary in Basque called Arin-arin. Radio stations do not broadcast programmes in Basque. Private nationwide general-interest TV stations do not broadcast programmes in Basque in Navarre.

Euskadi Irratia, a public radio station owned by the Basque Government which broadcasts in Basque, can be heard in the entire Autonomous Community of Navarre. In addition, there are commercial radio stations in Basque in various areas of Navarre, such as Euskalerría Irratia in the Pamplona area, Xorroxin Irratia, which broadcasts in the northern part of Navarre in the valleys of Baztan, Bertizarana, Bortziriak, Leitzaldea, Malerreka, Mendialdea and Xareta, and four other municipal Basque radio stations in various areas of the Basque-speaking zone which broadcast local programmes in a more restricted area.

As far as the written press is concerned, although there are weekly supplements or sections in Basque in other media, Berria is the only general newspaper in Basque. Even though it is not published in Navarre, it has a correspondent in Pamplona, it offers information about Navarre, and is distributed throughout the Autonomous Community of Navarre. It publishes a weekly regional page, one of which is dedicated to Navarre, and contains current affairs, news, interviews, op-eds and a calendar of events.

## ARTICLE 12. CULTURAL ACTIVITIES AND SERVICES

At regional level, the guiding principles of the Strategic Plan for Navarre Culture 2017-2023 include support for the Basque language and cultural expressions, which is necessary to overcome the gap caused by the neglect to which it has been subjected. It also seeks to promote innovative artistic creation linked to the Basque language, as well as studies and criticism on this language.

This agreement under the Government programme for the 2019-2023 legislature also envisages support for the Basque language in cultural expressions and the promotion of innovative artistic creation linked to the Basque language, in addition to training, research, production, dissemination and mediation.

The Directorate General for Culture of the Autonomous Community - Príncipe de Viana Institute also has the fundamental objective of respecting linguistic heritage, and notes that the Basque language is a differential value factor and therefore progress must be made in the appreciation of Basque culture as a means of unifying our land, our traditions and our customs. In 2020, this unit launched the Navarre Culture Digital Portal Nafarroako Kulturaren Atari Digitala, which brings together all its services and can be consulted bilingually.

The portal is hosted at [portalcultura.navarra.es](http://portalcultura.navarra.es) and contains information pertaining to the Regional Administration.

Concerning services provided by museums, libraries and archives, bilingualism is generally guaranteed, and actions are taken to safeguard the Basque language, as can be seen, for instance, in the report of the Directorate General for Culture-Príncipe de Viana Institute for 2021.

At the **Museum of Navarre**, visitors are provided free of charge with a guide map and a selection of six masterpieces for the tour of the galleries (available in Castilian/Basque and English/French). The renovated rooms include bilingual Castilian-Basque texts. All the temporary exhibitions have room texts and leaflets (sometimes replaced by download via a QR code available in the room) in Castilian and Basque, and all the guided tours are offered in both languages.

The **General Library of Navarre** has an extensive catalogue of literature in Basque and offers a search function for titles by language. In addition, the Asnabi network of public libraries carries out activities to promote the Basque language in towns and cities all over Navarre. There is also a specialised Basque library that forms part of the public library network and is located in Euskarabidea. For its part, the Historical Heritage Service publishes a monthly bulletin providing information about its services or interesting information about items in its collections in Basque and Castilian.

## ARTICLE 13. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL LIFE

Since 2018, and in accordance with its strategic planning, Euskarabidea has offered financial aid to companies in Navarre that implement plans or actions to promote the use of Basque. In 2021, €154,000 was earmarked for the following modalities:

- Preparation in 2021 of the **first Basque language plan based on the Standard Reference Framework (EME)**.

- In the event that a Basque language plan previously exists, the management of the actions planned for its implementation during 2021 will be subsidised, always taking the aforementioned EME as a reference.
- Specific actions chosen from among those proposed in the EME that are considered necessary to increase the presence and use of Basque in the entity or work centre.
- Investments allocated to:
  - o Creation in Basque of websites and software applications aimed at the promotion and/or dissemination of the Basque language in the field of communication technologies.
  - o Evolution, changes, improvements and modifications with respect to existing websites and applications: provision of new services, functionalities and content; design or accessibility improvements, adaptation for use on mobile devices.
  - o Translation of websites and software applications into Basque.

In the same line, Euskarabidea has organised a **conference for companies to share good linguistic practices - Euskara Langai**, which, in addition to being a meeting point, serves as a basis for the creation of a direct forum between the public administration and the business sector in Navarre for the development of the Basque language.

The Sarean Euskaraz programme has been extended and consolidated, with the aim of encouraging the use of Basque in the field of Information and Communication Technologies and promoting digital culture in Basque, showing young people the professional opportunities that can arise from combining Basque with these technologies.

The Sarean Euskaraz programme, created in 2017 and in which more than a thousand pupils in the 4th year of Compulsory and Post-Compulsory Secondary Education take part annually, was recognised by the Council of Europe in 2019 as a good practice related to the application of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages.

Euskarabidea has also arranged lines of financial aid for non-profit social organisations and for the socio-economic area. The following table shows budget trends in this aid:

**Aid for the economic and social sphere 2016-2021:**

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Aid for non-profit organisations	250,000	250,000	250,000	290,000	390,000
Aid for companies	60,000	80,000	80,000	100,000	154,000

Source: Euskarabidea.

Collaboration agreements have also been concluded with entities that promote the use of Basque in leisure time among the younger population, such as the EuskarAbentura association which organises walking tours for young people from different towns, or the Dindaia foundation which organises extracurricular activities in Basque.

Lastly, since 2018 a biannual social exercise has been carried out on the use of Basque for a limited period of time with personal identifiers that facilitate oral interactions between Basque speakers, called Euskaraldia. The results of this initiative have reflected an increase in the use of Basque over time and the Government of Navarre has signed an agreement with the promoters. More than 17,000 people took part in the last edition in Navarre.

*PRIOR NOTE. The information set out in the following sections has been compiled on the basis of information provided by the authorities of the Balearic Islands.*

## INTRODUCTION

The latest data available on knowledge, linguistic use and representations in the Balearic Islands relate to the [Survey on Language Use in the Balearic Islands \(EULIB\)](#)<sup>142</sup> from 2014, which will be updated in 2024. The information provided by the regional authorities is based, among other items, on data from this study.

During the reference period the population of the Balearic Islands grew from 1,115,999 inhabitants to 1,176,659, an increase of 60,660 persons (5.4%), mostly from outside the Catalan linguistic area.

### Origin of the Balearic Islands' population (2017-2022):

	2017		2022	
<i>Catalan language area</i>	676,970	60.7%	692,571	58.9%
Balearic Islands	621,402	55.7%	635,163	54.0%
Catalonia	35,626	3.2%	37,388	3.2%
Autonomous Community of Valencia:	19,942	1.8%	20,020	1.7%
<i>Outside the Catalan linguistic area</i>	439,029	39.3%	484,088	41.1%
Rest of Spain	196,328	17.6%	193,816	16.4%
Other countries	242,701	21.7%	290,272	24.7%
<i>Total population</i>	1,115,999	100%	1,176,659	100%

*Source: Compiled by the regional authorities on the basis of information provided by the Balearic Institute of Statistics*

This change has entailed a loss of Catalan speakers in relative terms which in turn means an increase in the use of Castilian, either because the newcomers speak Castilian as their first language or because they have become integrated through it.

### NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN THE REGIONAL REGULATORY FRAMEWORK:

The most important new developments in the period analysed in terms of the current regulatory framework with an impact on the use of Catalan in the Balearic Islands are as follows:

- [Law 18/2019 of 8 April](#)<sup>143</sup> on the safeguarding of the intangible cultural heritage of the Islands.
- [Decree 49/2018 of 21 December](#)<sup>144</sup> on the use of the official languages in the Administration of the Autonomous Community of the Balearic Islands.

<sup>142</sup> Enquesta d'usos lingüístics a les Illes Balears 2014. <https://www.caib.es/govern/sac/fitxa.do?codi=3107481&coduo=2390443&lang=ca>

<sup>143</sup> <https://www.boe.es/boe/dias/2019/05/07/pdfs/BOE-A-2019-6703.pdf>

<sup>144</sup> [https://www.caib.es/sites/transparenciaperconselleria/es/n/decreto\\_492018\\_de\\_21\\_de\\_diciembre\\_sobre\\_el\\_uso\\_de\\_las\\_lenguas\\_oficiales\\_en\\_la\\_administracion\\_de\\_la\\_comunidad\\_autonoma\\_de\\_las\\_illes\\_balears/](https://www.caib.es/sites/transparenciaperconselleria/es/n/decreto_492018_de_21_de_diciembre_sobre_el_uso_de_las_lenguas_oficiales_en_la_administracion_de_la_comunidad_autonoma_de_las_illes_balears/)

- Decree 2/2017 of 13 January<sup>145</sup> on the requirement to **know the Catalan language in job recruitment procedures in local entities of the Balearic Islands** reserved for local Administration officials with national authorisation (BOIB no. 6 of 14 January).
- Decree 11/2017 of 24 March on the **requirement to have a knowledge of Catalan in selection procedures for accessing the public service and occupying employment positions** in the Administration of the Autonomous Community of the Balearic Islands (BOIB no. 36, of 25 March).
- Resolution of the Directorate General for Vocational Training and Teacher Training of 16 February 2018 approving the **instructions for the development and implementation of the Linguistic and Cultural Reception Programme (PALIC) aimed at students who are late entrants to the education system of the Balearic Islands** with deficiencies in the use of the Catalan language and who are studying in secondary schools (BOIB no. 24, 22 February).
- Order of the Regional Education and Universities Department of 8 March 2018 establishing the **qualifications for teaching in Balearic Catalan**. In formal non-university education, equivalences are established, the Linguistic and Cultural Training Plan is defined, the conditions for exemption from the assessment of Catalan language and literature in non-university education are regulated and the functions and composition of the Technical Advisory Committee for the Teaching of and in Catalan are determined (BOIB no. 38 of 27 March).
- Ruling of 21 March 2018 approving the **Regulations on language use at the University of the Balearic Islands** (FUE no. 464, 27 April).
- Decree 8/2018 of 23 March regulating **language training for statutory personnel of the Balearic Island Health Service** (BOIB no. 37, 24 March). This Decree is affected by Judgement of the High Court of Justice of the Balearic Islands 14/2020 of 16 January and by STSJIB 15/2020 of 16 January, which declared it null and void, and which became final under the Ruling of the Supreme Court of 14 October 2021.
- Resolution of the Regional Education and Universities Department of 3 April 2018 establishing the **objectives, content and assessment criteria for the subjects and free exams in courses to obtain proficiency certificates** for teaching in Catalan in the Balearic Islands (BOIB no. 46 of 14 April).
- Decree 49/2018 of 21 December on the use of official languages in the **Administration of the Autonomous Community of the Balearic Islands** (BOIB no. 160 of 22 December and correction of errors in BOIB no. 6 of 12 January 2019). The purpose of this Decree is to regulate the institutional and administrative uses of Catalan and Castilian in the area to which it applies.
- Decree 21/2019, of 15 March, on the assessment and certification of proficiency in the Catalan language (BOIB no. 35 of 16 March).
- Decree 34/2019 of 10 May establishing the **arrangement, organisation and curriculum of the basic, intermediate and advanced levels of the special regime language courses taught in the official language schools** of the Balearic Islands (BOIB no. 66 of 16 May).

The Government of the Balearic Islands has carried out various actions to **disseminate language rights**, including the rights and duties established by the Charter.

In this connection, the **Office for the Defence of Language Rights** was created under [Decree 89/2019 of 29 November](#)<sup>146</sup>.

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<sup>145</sup> The decrees concerning knowledge of Catalan in the selection processes mentioned in this section can be consulted here: [http://www.caib.es/sites/cedomu/es/conocimiento\\_de\\_lengua\\_catalana-318/](http://www.caib.es/sites/cedomu/es/conocimiento_de_lengua_catalana-318/)

<sup>146</sup> Decree 89/2019 of 29 November creating and regulating the Office for the Defence of Language Rights in the Balearic Islands: <https://www.caib.es/eboibfront/es/2019/11084/629290/decreto-89-2019-de-29-de-noviembre-por-el-que-se-c>

Other measures adopted include grants by the regional government to local councils and non-profit organisations to promote the use of Catalan. These grants have been offered every year during the period analysed, and the summary of the 2021 call is as follows:

	2021		
Type of beneficiary	Beneficiaries	Activities	Amount awarded
Mallorca town councils	15	27	62,905.73
Menorca town councils	2	4	9,704.57
Ibiza town councils	1	3	19,752.18
Formentera town council	-	-	-
Non-profit organisations	10	15	123,137.51
<i>Total</i>	28	49	€215,499.99

In 2017 the Regional Directorate General for Language Policy announced a prize of €10,000 for the best advertising campaign in Catalan in the Balearic Islands. In 2018 the call for applications for grants to promote the use of Catalan also included regional sports federations and clubs for a maximum of €100,000. In addition, island councils, local authorities on the islands and some town councils also provide grants to promote the use of Catalan.

In 2021, various institutions (town councils, adult education centres, Institut d'Estudis Baleàrics (IEB), island councils, the Balearic School of Public Administration, the University of the Balearic Islands, etc.) offered at least **380 training activities for learning Catalan**. More than 9,200 trainees took part in these courses and over 1,100 persons were excluded or left on the waiting list.

In 2020, as a result of the pandemic, the **Virtual Catalan Centre** was created as a distance self-learning classroom with all the resources required to learn Catalan, from the initial A1 level to administrative language. There are other web resources for learning Catalan and for language volunteer programmes, among other initiatives.

## ARTICLE 8. EDUCATION

According to the information provided by the education authorities of the Autonomous Community of the Balearic Islands, there is no updated data available on the degree of compliance with the regulations on the teaching language at the different educational stages. The current regulations include the objective that at the end of the compulsory schooling period all pupils should be able to use both Catalan and Castilian normally and correctly.

In relation to **pre-school education**, [Decree 23/2020 of 31 July](#)<sup>147</sup> lays down that the language of communication and teaching in these schools, whether public or private, between 0 and 3 years of age, will be the language native to the Balearic Islands.

With respect to **primary education**, the [Indicators of the Balearic Islands Education System](#)<sup>148</sup> Report for the 2017-2018 academic year of the Balearic Islands Institute for Evaluation and Quality of the Education System states that the percentage of pupils in the sixth year of primary education who have consolidated their communicative skills in Catalan at the end of this educational stage is 62.2% for the Balearic Islands as a whole. Only 19% of pupils in the sixth year of primary school in the Balearic Islands have a high level of Catalan.

<sup>147</sup> Decree 23/2020 of 31 July approving the Consolidated Text of the Decree establishing the minimum requirements for early childhood education centres: <https://www.caib.es/eboibfront/eli/es-ib/d/2020/07/31/23/dof/spa/html>

<sup>148</sup> The reports on Education System indicators can be consulted here: <https://iaqse.caib.es/cat/indicadors.html>

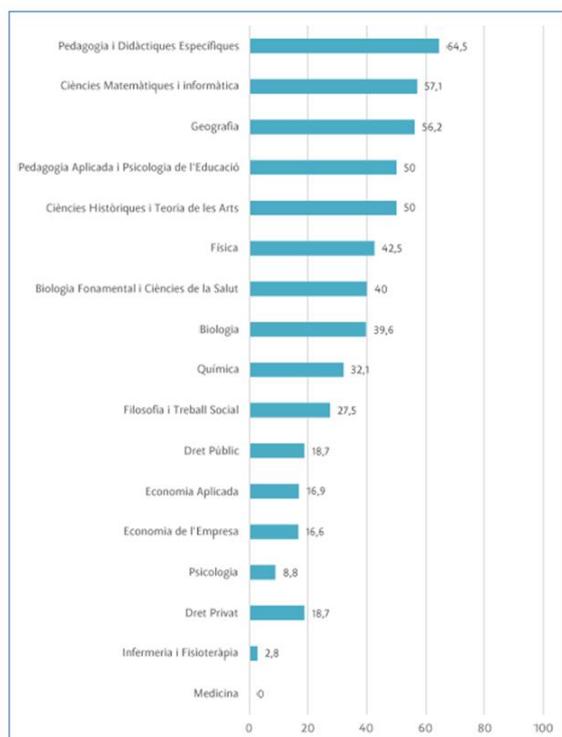
In **secondary** education, according to the same report, the percentage of pupils in the fourth year of compulsory secondary education who have consolidated their communicative skills in Catalan at the end of this educational stage is 85.5% for the Balearic Islands as a whole (85.6% in the case of Castilian).

Concerning **University** education in the Balearic Islands, there are no regulations governing the level of language proficiency in Catalan required for teaching and research staff.

In October 2017, the Language Policy Committee of the UIB approved the [Language Plan \(2017-2020\)](#),<sup>149</sup> which aimed to **provide a strategic framework for the language policy actions of the University of the Balearic Islands**. In developing of this Plan, in March 2018 the new **Regulations on language use at the University of the Balearic Islands** were approved, replacing the Regulations on the internal use and normalisation of the Catalan language at the University of the Balearic Islands which had been in force since February 1988. The new Regulations reiterate that Catalan is the institution's language. Concerning the use of languages in teaching, the Regulations lay down that the university community shall strive to make Catalan the preferred vehicle for teaching, without prejudice to the right to use Castilian as an official language and other languages, within the areas determined by the relevant faculties and departments.

In September 2019, the results of the Survey on language use at the University of the Balearic Islands were made public, according to which 32% of degree subjects are taught solely in Catalan and 32.7% solely in Castilian. In degrees such as law, economics, psychology or nursing and physiotherapy, the percentage is less than 20%. In the Law degree, for example, the percentage of teaching hours taught in Catalan is 21.1%. In medical studies, no subject is taught exclusively in Catalan.

Departaments segons el percentatge d'assignatures/grup exclusivament en català



*Source: Information provided by the language policy authorities of the Autonomous Community based on the Survey on language use at the University of the Balearic Islands. September 2019.*

<sup>149</sup> Pla de llengües de la UIB (2017-2020): [https://pl.uib.cat/digitalAssets/485/485780\\_pla-de-llengues-de-la-uib-2017-2020-ratificat-per-la-cpl-el-10-10-2017.pdf](https://pl.uib.cat/digitalAssets/485/485780_pla-de-llengues-de-la-uib-2017-2020-ratificat-per-la-cpl-el-10-10-2017.pdf)

In the area of **teacher training**, on 8 March 2018 an Order was issued establishing the qualifications required to teach on and in Catalan in non-university formal education, laying down their equivalences, defining the Linguistic and Cultural Training Plan, regulating the conditions for exemption from the assessment on Catalan language and literature in non-university education, and determining the functions and composition of the Technical Advisory Committee for the Teaching of and in Catalan.

In addition to the university qualifications required under current legislation, the following qualifications are required to teach Catalan in the Balearic Islands:

- Certificate of proficiency for teaching in Catalan in the first cycle of pre-school education (CCI).
- Certificate of proficiency for teaching on and in Catalan in pre-school and primary education (CCIP).
- Certificate of proficiency for teaching in Catalan in secondary education (CCS).

The **studies for the Degree in Pre-School Education and the Degree in Primary Education** at the University of the Balearic Islands (UIB) include subjects that guarantee that future teachers have **sufficient linguistic and cultural training**, equivalent to the certificates relating to the educational levels.

Concerning **secondary education**, graduates who wish to become teachers must take the Master's Degree in Teacher Training, which at the University of the Balearic Islands (UIB) **requires a C1 level of knowledge of Catalan** and also includes the necessary training to qualify teachers to teach in Catalan, for which reason it is considered equivalent to the relevant proficiency certificate.

Persons lacking said qualifications from the University of the Balearic Islands (UIB) must obtain the certificates regulated in the 2018 Order in order to work as teachers in the Balearic Islands. These certificates can be obtained through the Linguistic and Cultural Training Plan, which ensures basic language and cultural training.

Among the regional government's actions to promote studies and research on the Catalan language, it is worth highlighting the **Specialist in Language Promotion** certificate, a qualification offered by the University of the Balearic Islands during the 2019-2020 academic year.

The **Institute for the Evaluation and Quality of the Education System of the Balearic Islands** is the coordinating, consultative and technical body of the Education and Vocational Training Department of the Regional Government that carries out analyses and external evaluations of the Balearic Islands' educational system.

Only the report referring to the 2017-2018 academic year includes data on the level of language communication skills (in English, Castilian and Catalan) on completion of the primary and compulsory secondary education stages.

## ARTICLE 9. JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION

The specific actions carried out by the regional authorities to promote Balearic Catalan include the "[La justícia, també en català](#)<sup>150</sup>" campaign promoted by the regional government's language policy authorities and the main justice and legal institutions. This campaign aims to facilitate and encourage the use of this language within the justice administration and to promote knowledge of and respect for citizens' language rights.

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<sup>150</sup> La Justícia, també en català: <https://www.illesbalears.cat/sites/justiciaencatala/ca/presentacio/?campa=yes>

The actions undertaken in 2021 to achieve these objectives were as follows:

- **Action plan for institutions and entities involved in the campaign.** These actions have three targets: the justice administration itself, legal institutions and the general public.
- Creation of the **Justícia en Català website** ([justiciaencatala.illesbalears.cat](http://justiciaencatala.illesbalears.cat)). This website facilitates access by workers in this field to existing tools designed to meet their Catalan language needs in their professional activity.
- Re-edition of the **Vocabulari de Dret**, published in 2009 by the Universities of Barcelona and Valencia, as a way of acquainting professionals in the justice and legal fields with Catalan legal language, and distribution of copies among the members of the institutions and entities involved in the campaign.
- Publication of an **information leaflet** aimed specifically at justice sector workers, setting out the reasons why the justice administration must be able to operate normally in Catalan and referring to the *Justícia en Català* website, so that justice sector professionals may easily access the resources available to them to carry out their work in this language.
- Publication of a **poster that was distributed among the offices of the Justice Administration and the official associations involved in the campaign** with the aim of informing both workers in the justice and law areas and citizens visiting these offices of their right to use Catalan in their dealings with the Justice Administration.

Competence for administrative personnel of the Justice Administration pertains to the State and is detailed in the section on the General State Administration.

## ARTICLE 10. ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITIES AND PUBLIC SERVICES

With respect to the requirement to **have a knowledge of Catalan to access functionary posts**, the provisions of [Law 4/2016 of 6 April](#)<sup>151</sup> on language training measures for the recovery of the use of Catalan in the public service establishment must be taken into account.

**Selection processes for recruitment and mobility of public employees** in the service of the Autonomous Community Administration are regulated by Decree 11/2017 of 24 March on the requirement to have a knowledge of Catalan in selection procedures for accessing the public service and occupying employment positions in the Administration of the Autonomous Community of the Balearic Islands.

In the case of **local administration functionaries authorised under the national system**, the requirement to know Catalan is regulated by Decree 2/2017 of 13 January on the requirement to know the Catalan language in job recruitment procedures in local entities of the Balearic Islands reserved for local Administration officials with national authorisation.

Decree 49/2018 regulates the use of the official languages in the Administration of the Autonomous Community of the Balearic Islands. In order to implement the Decree's objectives, the presence of **language advisors in the departments of the Government of the Balearic Islands** and in some regional institutions has been regulated.

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<sup>151</sup> Law 4/2016 of 6 April on language training measures for the recovery of the use of Catalan in the public service establishment: <https://www.boe.es/boe/dias/2016/05/02/pdfs/BOE-A-2016-4177.pdf>

In addition, [Law 1/2016 of 3 February](#)<sup>152</sup> amending Law 3/1986 of 29 April **on language normalisation in the Balearic Islands** provides that laws passed by the Parliament of the Balearic Islands, legislative decrees, regulatory provisions and official resolutions of the public administrations of the Islands shall be published in both Catalan and Castilian in the Official Gazette of the Balearic Islands.

## ARTICLE 11. MEDIA

The "[Pla d'Actuacions en Matèria de Política Lingüística per al Quinquenni 2016-2021](#)<sup>153</sup>" approved at a Plenary session of the Social Council of the Catalan Language specifies that any person resident in the Balearic Islands has the **right to access, broadly and without difficulty, written and audiovisual media in Catalan**, both public and private, and both specialised and generalist in nature.

In 2018, the Plenary Session of the Social Council of the Catalan Language set up the Audiovisual Sector Committee with the task of **analysing the audiovisual sector** in order to find ways to guarantee the language rights of the citizens of the Balearic Islands as consumers of audiovisual products in Catalan. The Committee drew up a number of action proposals which were approved by the Social Council of the Catalan Language in December 2020.

The regional slots on the state public radio station in Catalan in the Balearic Islands take the form of news slots of at least 15 minutes.

**At IB3 Radio and IB3 Television, all programming is in Catalan as the vehicular language.** At IB3 Television, series and films are offered in Catalan and there is an option to change audio to Castilian and to the language of the original version.

In addition to IB3 Televisió, **television** broadcasters include Canal 4 TV and Televisió d'Eivissa i Formentera, which also broadcast programming in Castilian.

There are **eight municipal radio stations**. On a broader level, there are currently two public radio stations in Catalan (*IB3 Radio and Ràdio Illa Formentera*) and two private stations (*Ona Mediterrània and Formentera Ràdio*). It is worth recalling the closure of some Catalan-language radio stations, such as *Som Ràdio and Ona Mallorca*, in recent years.

The Balearic Government provides an annual **line of grants for media in Catalan**. The allocation in 2021 was €635,000 and **42 media outlets** benefitted from it: **two television channels** (Canal 4 TV and Televisió d'Eivissa i Formentera), **five radio channels** (Canal 4 Radio, Alcúdia Ràdio, Ràdio Ona Mediterrània, Formentera Ràdio and Ràdio Illa Formentera) **and the written press** (remainder).

Line	2021		
	Applications	Beneficiaries	Amount awarded
A. Daily press	4	2	€234,887.44
B. Authorisation daily press	0	0	-
C. Local press	26	25	€174,743.15
D. Specialised press	9	8	€30,336.47
E. Television	2	2	€111,032.82
F. Radio	6	5	€84,000.12

<sup>152</sup> <https://www.boe.es/boe/dias/2016/03/16/pdfs/BOE-A-2016-2635.pdf>

<sup>153</sup> Social Council of the Catalan Language documentation can be consulted here: <https://www.caib.cat/govern/sac/fitxa.do?codi=2724109&coduo=2390443&lang=ca>

Total	47	42	€635,000.00
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According to the Communication Guide of the Balearic Island Government, five newspapers were published on paper in the Balearic Islands in 2022, none of which was in Catalan (two in Castilian, two in German and one in English). Concerning digital media by island or by Autonomous Community, there were five in Catalan and 14 in Castilian.

The "part forana" or local press, both in print and digital versions, has around thirty publications and most of them are in Catalan.

The Balearic Islands Institute of Cultural Industries arranges calls for grant applications to support the production and co-production of professional audiovisual works. In the grant procedure, a higher score is given if the original version is in Catalan.

Since 2018, the *Jornades de Qualitat Lingüística als Mitjans de Comunicació* have been organised annually, initially with the Socio-linguistic Research Group of the Balearic Isles and later with the Linguistic Advice Office for the Media. The aim is to discuss the use of Catalan in the media and to examine various linguistic matters in depth.

In 2020, the Linguistic Advisory Office for the Media was created. This body also offers various channels for dealing with queries from media professionals, to which the "Al GALMIC, *jen un clic!*" service has been added to handle queries via Whatsapp and Telegram.

In 2021, a **General Action Protocol for the promotion of Catalan** was concluded between the language policy authorities of the Autonomous Community, the University of the Balearic Islands and the Public Radio and Television Service of the Balearic Islands. The agreement provides for **the organisation of activities aimed at language training for media professionals**.

## ARTICLE 12. CULTURAL ACTIVITIES AND FACILITIES

[Law 18/2019, of 8 April](#) on the safeguarding of the intangible cultural heritage of the Islands is based on the UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage ratified in 2006. One of the areas defined by this Law refers to linguistic heritage.

The **Institut d'Estudis Baleàrics (IEB)** is an organisation dependant on the Regional Government devoted to the promotion of the language and culture of the Balearic Islands. Through its Culture area, its strategic objectives are to consolidate the Balearic Islands as a structured cultural market, to promote the external projection of the music, performing arts, literature and visual arts of the archipelago through grants, the *TalentIB* circuit and actions abroad under the *Bculture* brand, and to improve training in cultural management.

The Institute **arranges calls for grant applications aimed at creators in the performing arts, music, literature, comics and illustration, visual arts and audiovisual sectors of the Balearic Islands**. It stipulates that subsidised theatrical texts must be original, unpublished and newly written in Catalan and that literary texts must be written in Catalan.

The IEB offers grants for translation, both from Catalan into other languages and from other languages into Catalan. Another line of aid from the IEB supports the publication of scientific research or informative books on the Balearic Islands, including the translation of an original text written in Catalan or the translation into Catalan of a text originally written in any other language.

Apart from these grants, the Institute of Balearic Studies has implemented the BCulture project for the external projection of culture arising in the Balearic Islands. It functions as a catalogue of artists and works and in addition it offers travel grants when artists perform away from their habitual residence.

For their part, the language authorities of the Autonomous Community created the *ib-musicat* website in 2021 as an online searchable database of performers and musical groups in Catalan in the Balearic Islands, to connect Catalan music with a wider audience.

Finally, the **Illes Balears Film Commission** is a service of the Balearic Island Government that is responsible for promoting the internationalisation of the Balearic Islands' audiovisual sector, which frequently uses Catalan.

## ARTICLE 13. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL LIFE

In the Balearic Islands, citizens have the right to interact in Catalan with private companies providing goods and services which are subject to the regulations on language normalisation with respect to the official status of the Catalan language and citizens' language rights. The economic and social institutions dependent on the Government of the Balearic Islands use Catalan as their habitual working language, in accordance with regional legislation.

According to the online Catalan Use Barometer maintained by *Webmàsters Independents en Català, de Cultura i d'Àmbits Cívics* (WICCAC), **the presence of Catalan in the banking and finance sectors is uneven**. The major banks have been incorporating it into their websites, but many have not yet done so. According to the information provided by the regional language policy authorities, various grants are available for incorporating Catalan into business activities.

For instance, the Island Councils offer assistance to **promote the use of Catalan in companies** (signage for establishments and vehicles, labelling, printed material, restaurant menus, merchandising, websites, Internet portals, QR codes, etc.).

Concerning the use of Catalan when dealing with users of social services, as mentioned above, it should be noted that in December 2020 the Government of the Balearic Islands set up the Office for the Defence of Language Rights. **Of the 208 cases handled during the first thirteen months of its activity, 79 related to the Balearic Islands Health Service, i.e. 38% of the total, while 66% concerned the Regional Administration**. Most were related to oral communications, such as users' inability to express themselves in Catalan because the interlocutor who attended them could not understand them; to written communications, such as written notices in Castilian when the user had not requested this; and, to a lesser extent, to labelling.

The regional and local administrations are carrying out various initiatives to promote the presence of Catalan among health personnel. For example, in 2021 the Balearic Island Government promoted the reprinting and dissemination of the *Guia bàsica de conversa sanitària*.

The recipients of the Catalan Language Training Plan of the Balearic School of Public Administration include the staff of the Balearic Islands Health Service who can take courses at different levels of Catalan language proficiency.

The Balearic Islands Emergency Service and the Civil Protection Service offer all information to the public in Catalan and Castilian.

## MINORITY LANGUAGES

### ASTURIAN (BABLE) AND GALICIAN-ASTURIAN (EONAVIAN) IN THE AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY OF THE PRINCIPALITY OF ASTURIAS

*PRIOR NOTE. The information set out in the following sections has been compiled on the basis of information provided by the authorities of the Principality of Asturias.*

#### INTRODUCTION

Three languages are spoken in the Autonomous Community of the Principality of Asturias: **Castilian**, which is the common language of the State and the only official language; **Asturian or Bable**, the language of the Principality which is spoken in 60 of the 78 municipalities that make up its territory; and **Galician-Asturian or Eonavian**, a language of the Galician-Portuguese group that is spoken in 18 municipalities in the west of Asturias. Asturian is not an official language but it is protected by the Statute of Autonomy of Asturias and is legislatively protected under [Law 1/1998 on the Use and Promotion of Bable/Asturian](#)<sup>154</sup> mentioned in previous reports.

In 2021, the population of Asturias was **1,011,792 inhabitants**, distributed as follows:

- Area in which Galician-Asturian is spoken: **30,920 inhabitants**
- Area in which Asturian/Bable is spoken: **981,502 inhabitants**

According to data from the **3rd Sociolinguistic Study of Asturias**<sup>155</sup> carried out in 2017, around 62% of those surveyed claim to be able to speak Asturian. Concerning the family language of childhood, the responses for Asturian (34%) combined with those for both Asturian and Castilian (20%) give a total of 54% of households where Asturian was present. The predominant uses are in informal settings with family and friends, at 60%, obtained from respondents who say they use only Asturian, those who use more Asturian than Castilian, or those who use both indistinctly.

With regard to the situation of Galician-Asturian or Eonavian, data from the **3rd Navia-Eo Sociolinguistic Survey**<sup>156</sup>, carried out in 2021, are available. For this language, 75% of those surveyed said they could speak Galician-Asturian. The preferred use of this language is for interacting with family (37%) and friends (30%), while a further 38% and 43%, respectively, prefer to use the two languages interchangeably. Concerning the use of Galician-Asturian as a first language in childhood, 46% of respondents used Galician-Asturian and a further 17% used both.

The official status of the languages of Asturias may be ratified, according to the Spanish Constitution, by an explicit reference in the Statute of Autonomy. These negotiations have been ongoing since 2019 without any agreement having been reached.

#### ARTICLE 8. EDUCATION

The teaching of Asturian and Galician-Asturian is guaranteed at all levels and grades, is voluntary, within the school timetable, and is considered to be an integral subject in the curriculum. According to information provided by the regional authorities, the education authorities **have developed Asturian Language and Literature curricula for Primary Education, Compulsory Secondary Education and Post-Compulsory Secondary Education**. It is an optional subject that is fully established in the education system. Demand for it declines as the educational stages progress.

<sup>154</sup> Law 1/1998 of 23 March on the use and promotion of Bable/Asturian. <https://www.boe.es/buscar/pdf/1998/BOE-A-1998-10126-consolidado.pdf>

<sup>155</sup> III Estudio sociolingüístico de Asturias, 2017. La recuperación del Asturiano. Francisco J. Llera Ramo. Ed. Academia de la Lengua Asturiana, 2020. ISBN. 978-84-8168-558-9

<sup>156</sup> III Encuesta Sociolingüística del Navia-Eo. Francisco J. Llera Ramo. Ed. Academia Llingua Asturiana, 2022. ISBN. 9788481685992

**Primary Education.** During the period 2017-2021, Asturian Language and Literature has been offered in almost all public schools. The proportion in state-subsidised schools was slightly lower, from 14.1% in the 2016-17 academic year to 14.3% in the 2020-21 academic year, although availability is gradually increasing. The subject has been studied by more than 41% of pupils. In private subsidised education the percentage is 15%.

Galician-Asturian has also been offered in practically all primary schools within the Autonomous Community. In public education, the subject is studied by 40% of primary school pupils and in state-subsidised education there is only one school in the area that has no demand for this subject.

The Regional Ministry of Education and Culture has launched an **Experimental Pilot Plan for the Promotion of the Use of Asturian**<sup>157</sup>. This is a voluntary project for both the pupils and the schools involved, which seeks to promote the use of Asturian as a vehicular language in some 4th and 5th year primary school subjects: Social Sciences, Natural Sciences, Physical Education or Art. It was carried out in six primary schools during the 2017-18 and 2018-19 school years in classes with a full or high enrolment in Asturian Language and Literature. The main objectives of the plan are the promotion of the language, its use in an educational context that favours the general learning process and the improvement of the students' linguistic competence through the acquisition of language skills in an innovative and multilingual format. According to the regional authorities, the evaluation of this plan concluded that most of the participating pupils improved their grades and that the overall assessment of the educational community was very positive, with an increase of 71.4% of pupils enrolled on the second call, a repetition rate of 100% and therefore no drop-outs.

**Secondary education.** There have been no new developments with respect to the previous report on Bable/Asturian. As for Galician-Asturian in this stage, during the period under consideration, total enrolment rates increased from 6.8% in 2016-17 to 10.2% in 2020-21.

**Post-compulsory secondary education.** There have been no new developments with respect to the previous report on Bable/Asturian. At this stage, the regional authorities report a decrease in enrolment as the subject competes with other optional subjects that can define different educational pathways open to students. The teaching of Galician-Asturian is only available in the public system. Enrolment data indicate that enrolment rose from 0 to 3.7% in the 2020-21 academic year.

**Teachers.** In order to meet the demand for teachers of these subjects, specialised staff have been taken on in public schools increasing from 411 in the 2016-17 academic year to 492 in 2020-21, and in state-subsidised schools from 57 in the 2016-17 academic year to 72 in 2020-21.

Since 2001, the Principality has had a **General Register of Qualified Teachers** in which teachers who meet the conditions concerning qualifications and specific training for teaching Asturian Language and Literature are registered. Registration is voluntary at the request of the person concerned, but it is a prerequisite for teaching Asturian and Galician-Asturian in primary and secondary schools. In June 2021, there were 2040 qualified teachers on the register.

**University education.** The Asturian Language Academy offers the courses "*Llingua Asturiana (Elemental y Avanzáu)*" and "*Cursos d'Afondamientu Cultural y Llingüísticu*". This training programme is offered through the Universidá Asturiana de Branu, thanks to an agreement with the University of Oviedo. The programme has trained around 70 people between 2016 and 2019.

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<sup>157</sup> Experimental Pilot Plan for the Promotion of the Use of Asturian for the 2017-18 academic year. Resolution of 2 June 2017 of the Regional Education and Culture Department: <https://sede.asturias.es/bopa/2017/06/13/2017-06624.pdf>  
For the academic year 2018-19. Resolution of 17 May 2018 of the Regional Education and Culture Department: <https://sede.asturias.es/bopa/2018/06/01/2018-05471.pdf>

The University of Oviedo's Statutes provide for the study, teaching, research, promotion, normalisation and development of the Asturian language. To this end, it provides for the existence of bachelor's degrees with a minor in Asturian, which is the official qualification.

The undergraduate degrees in Spanish Language and Literature, Modern Languages and Literature, English Studies and Classical and Romance Studies taught at the University of Oviedo since the 2020-21 academic year have programmes, in addition to the minor, with a group of specific Asturian language subjects. These studies provide students with in-depth theoretical and practical knowledge of the Asturian linguistic system while equipping them with linguistic skills and competence in the use of the language.

The minor programme in Asturian has 48 ECTS credits structured around 8 semester subjects starting in the 2nd year of the above-mentioned degrees:

- 2nd Year: History of the Asturian Language; Asturian Language 1: Regulation, Competence and Use (I); and Asturian Language 2: Regulation, Competence and Use (II).
- 3rd Year: History of the Asturian Language; Asturian Language 3: Phonetics and Phonology; and Asturian Language 4: Morphology.
- 4th Year: Asturian Language 5: Syntax; and Asturian Language 6: Lexicon

The University of Oviedo also offers an **Official Master's Degree in Teacher Training in Compulsory Secondary Education, Post-Compulsory Secondary Education and Vocational Training, specialising in Asturian**. This master's degree is a requirement for teaching Asturian Language in compulsory secondary education, post-compulsory secondary education and vocational training, in both public and private schools. The content is 60 ECTS credits, it is taught in one year, five places are offered annually and in the period **2016-2021 there were 25 graduates**.

**Asturian language certificate exams.** These are regulated by [Decree 47/2019 of 21 June](#)<sup>158</sup>. In February 2020, the first B2 level tests were held, in which 407 persons were admitted and a total of 208 (61.79% of the total) qualified. The budget allocation amounted to €22,000. In 2021, the exams for the intermediate B2 and advanced C1 levels were announced. A total of 283 persons were admitted to the exams and 127 (62%) passed. In advanced C1, 193 persons were admitted to the exam and 135 passed, i.e. 82%. The budget allocation amounted to €25,604.

## ARTICLE 10. ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITIES AND PUBLIC SERVICES

Although Bable/Asturian does not have official status in the Autonomous Community, the regional regulations on the use and promotion of Asturian provide for the right of citizens to use this language and its validity in oral or written communications with the regional administration. The Principality's Administration ensures the exercising of this linguistic right for all citizens, endeavouring to reply in the language in which they address the administration whenever possible.

In order to guarantee this right, the Regulations of the General Assembly of the Principality of Asturias (the legislative branch of the Autonomous Community) have been reformed to allow the use of Asturian by deputies and any person appearing in the chamber.

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<sup>158</sup> Decree 47/2019, of 21 June, establishing the levels of competence in the use of the Asturian language and regulating the tests relating to these levels adapted to the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages: <https://sede.asturias.es/bopa/2019/07/01/2019-06687.pdf>

The Constitutional Court expressed an opinion on this reform in its Judgement 75/2021 of 18 March, stating that since the Statute of Autonomy covers and protects Bable, there is no doubt that the provisions of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages are applicable.

Since 2019, the First Minister of the Asturian Regional Government has used Asturian and Eonavian together with Castilian in all his institutional speeches, as well as in the invitations issued by his office. In June 2021, the Regional First Minister's Office opened a new centre of the judiciary in Luarca/ Lluarca (Valdés municipality) **which is the first judicial building to have all exterior and interior signage in Castilian and Asturian.**

For its part, the Regional Department of Culture, Language Policy and Tourism only uses the corporate image in Asturian whenever its actions are carried out within the territory of the Autonomous Community. All this Department's press releases and communiqués are issued in Castilian and Asturian. Since the beginning of 2021, progress has been made on the integration of Asturian into most of promotional supports, signage and posters and in museum facilities. Promotional brochures for the tourism sector are published in Castilian, Asturian and English.

In the period 2016-2021, the budget allocated to language policy, without considering the salaries of the teaching staff who teach Asturian Language and Literature or Galician-Asturian, or the investments made by regional government departments in areas such as place name signage, routes, campaigns, signage of administrative buildings, etc., has grown from **€1,570,664 in 2017 to €2,077,271 in 2021**, remaining at **0.04% of the general budget of the Principality of Asturias.**

During this period various campaigns have been carried out to promote the use of the region's languages, such as the *Día de la Llingua Materna* - a campaign to encourage enrolment in Asturian and Galician-Asturian subjects; *Yo apúntome/Eu apúntome* - a campaign to encourage the purchase of cultural products in Asturian at Christmas; *Nestes navidaes regala llibros y discos n'asturianu*; *VII Día de les Ciencies Asturianas*; *Selmana de les Lletres Asturianas*; *Lletres, femenín plural*. And of course, Asturias Day.

The most important bodies in the administrative and institutional area are as follows:

**Conseyu Asesor de Política Llingüística.** In accordance with the provisions of [Provincial Decree 86/2019 of 30 August](#)<sup>159</sup>, the Conseyu Asesor de Política Llingüística was created as an advisory and support body to advise the Asturian Government on decision-making in matters related to the Asturian languages policy. This Council is made up of twenty-five people, in addition to the ex officio councillors, that include the heads of the regional department and the directorate general responsible for language policy, as well as the heads of the following bodies: The Asturian Language Academy, the University of Oviedo/Uviéu and the Royal Institute of Asturian Studies. The director of the Principality's radio and television service is also an ex officio member.

**Language Normalisation Services.** The Language Normalisation Services are the administrative units of a public administration or institutional public sector body responsible for language policy planning and implementation, and for advising the body to which they report. They commenced their activities in 2001, working with town councils and associations of municipalities, and are financed using their own funds and with a contribution from the Regional Government. In 2020 the University of Oviedo/Uviéu created its Language Normalisation Service.

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<sup>159</sup> Decree 86/2019 of 30 August establishing the basic organic structure of the Regional Department of Culture, Language Policy and Tourism: <https://www.asturias.es/Asturias/descargas/DECRETOS%20DE%20LAS%20CONSEJERIAS/2019-09168.pdf>

<i>Language Normalisation Services.</i>			
Year	Number of Services in operation	Municipalities served (out of a total of 78)	Budget allocated by the Principality of Asturias to these services
2017	17	37	€211,680
2018	17	37	€211,680
2019	18	38	€249,120
2020	18	38 + University	€249,120 + €14,400
2021	17	37 + University	€318,720 + €14,400

Two of the joint Language Normalisation Services serve a large part of the Eonavian-speaking municipalities. Oviedo/Uviéu does not have a Language Normalisation Service but the other two main cities, Gijón/Xixón and Avilés, have such services which cater to half of the Asturian population and carry out various normalisation activities, some within its own area of action and others in coordination with different services.

The Gijón/Xixón City Council, which already had a Language Normalisation Plan for the period 2016-2019, approved a new plan for the period 2020-2023 in 2020 aimed at promoting the normalisation of Asturian within the municipality in five sectors: public administration; education, family transmission and youth; socio-economics: commerce and hospitality; leisure, sport and cultural activity; and media and new technologies.

In 2021, the Government of the Principality commenced the formalities for a decree to create and regulate the **Language Normalisation Network**, which will be the legal instrument needed to officially channel the regional administration's ordinary collaboration with the local councils in language matters. The body is called upon to play a fundamental role in the territorial regulation of language policy, in the creation of new normalisation services, in the preservation of those already in operation and in the coordination and development of their activities.

In 2021, the Directorate General for Language Policy of the Autonomous Community drew up a plan for the learning of Asturian and Eonavian by adults ("*Falamos, plan for the implementation of a non-formal Asturian language teaching programme for adults*"), to be implemented in 2022 through the Asturian Federation of Municipalities (FACC) and with the collaboration of interested local councils. It is envisaged that in the Eonavian-speaking municipalities the courses will be given in Eonavian.

**University of Oviedo:** This institution functions as one of the consultative and advisory bodies of the Principality of Asturias Administration for language policy. Institutional actions carried out in the period under review included the following:

- Incorporation of Asturian into the University of Oviedo's documentary institutional image. 2017.
- Approval by the Governing Council of the Regulations governing the use of Asturian at the University of Oviedo and the Advisory Committee on Language Normalisation. 2018.
- Educational Cooperation Agreement between the University and the Asturian Language Academy for external internships. 2018.
- Educational Cooperation Agreement between the University and the Asturian Language Academy for external internships. 2019.
- Approval by the Governing Council of the Regulations governing the use of Asturian at the University and the Advisory Committee on Language Normalisation. 2020.
- Call for applications for collaboration grants with the Language Normalisation Service of the University of Oviedo. 2020
- Approval of the Regulations governing the examination of the Master's Final Projects, Allowing Asturian to be used to write the projects and in the assessment committees. 2020
- Nominative grant for the operation of the Language Normalisation Service during 2020.

- Call for applications for collaboration grants with the Language Normalisation Service of the University of Oviedo. 2021.
- Bilingual Asturian/Castilian version of the University Statutes and the University's Compensation Assessment Regulations, as well as the University's Equality Plan. 2021.

**Asturian Language Academy.** Its new Statutes were approved under [Decree 19/2021 of 16 April<sup>160</sup>](#) in order to adapt to the social, regulatory and educational evolution of the Asturian language. The Academy functions as one of the consultative and advisory bodies of the regional administration.

In 2021, for the first time, a budget item for the Asturian Language Academy was included in the General State Budget.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Principality of Asturias</i>	<i>Central Government</i>
2017	€207,793	
2018	€207,793	
2019	€207,500	
2020	€220,000	
2021	€230,000	€40,000

During the period 2017-2021 the Academy has developed various projects and lines of work among which the following may be highlighted, according to the information provided by the regional authorities:

- Universidá Asturiana de Branu, a university extension project in collaboration with the University of Oviedo/Uviéu.
- Holding of the Día de les Lletres Asturianes.
- Holding of the Xornaes Internacionales d'Estudiu.
- Call for applications for research, literary creation, etc.
- Publications (journals and books).
- Of particular institutional relevance is the creation in 2017 of the National Prize for Asturian Literature, which is awarded every three years for a writer's literary career.

With regard to Galician-Asturian or Eonavian, the regional education authorities commissioned the Academy to design a training course in Galician-Asturian for teachers. In the last course between 2019 and 2021, the skills of eight learners were certified.

The **Navia-Eo Linguistic Secretariat** has set up a lexicographical committee to draw up an official dictionary of Eonavian. In addition, books are published, contributions are made to academic journals and activities, and sociolinguistic surveys are carried out.

**Place names.** The revision and officialisation of Asturian place names carried out by the **Xunta Asesora de Toponimia** continued in the period 2017-2021, focusing on the towns and villages of the 78 municipalities, which are revised and approved municipality by municipality in accordance with current legislation. By the end of this period, the names of the towns and villages of 72 municipalities had been made official. Moreover, during the present legislature a notable boost has been given to the use of the official toponymy throughout the Asturian administration, generalising its use.

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<sup>160</sup> Decree 19/2021 of 16 April approving the Statutes of the Asturian Language Academy: <https://sede.asturias.es/bopa/2021/04/27/2021-03993.pdf>

In the period under analysis the Cartography Service of the Principality of Asturias has been working on the production of maps of Asturias by municipality, incorporating the official place names. This process is being carried out in different phases: geo-referencing, creation of a nomenclature and generation of maps.

In 2021 the Regional Government commissioned the report "*Criterios d'usu de los nomes xeográficos de la toponimia menor d'Asturies: El procesu d'oficialización de los accidentes topográficos*", with a view to having the geographical toponymy officialised as from 2022.

**Administrative translation website.** The Principality of Asturias has a Translation Website that meets the translation requirements of the Asturian administration. According to the regional authorities, the translation of documents into the Asturian language grew considerably in the period 2017-2021. A total of 7,284 documents were translated, totalling 19,262 pages (1,462 documents in 2017 and 1,862 in 2021).

**Personnel training.** Concerning the training of Autonomous Community personnel carried out through the Adolfo Posada Institute of Public Administration, two training initiatives involving language policy were implemented during the reference period with a total of 643 trainees:

- "Legislation and municipal ordinances on the Asturian language" (2020).
- "Sociolinguistic and legal framework for the promotion and use of Asturian and Galician-Asturian in the Principality of Asturias" (2021).

## ARTICLE 11. MEDIA

The public **Principality of Asturias Radio and Television Corporation (RTPA)** is responsible for providing public audiovisual communication services in the Principality of Asturias. According to the information provided by the Autonomous Community, the guiding principles of the programming of this public broadcaster include reference to the fact that the Asturian language is present in the ordinary operation of RTPA as a reflection of the sociolinguistic reality of Asturias and a guarantee of Asturians' right to have access to social media in Bable or Asturian.

According to the information provided by RTPA, these are the data on programming in Asturian on the Asturias public radio and television service and the percentage it represents with respect to total programming:

<b>Total, TPA programming (excludes WebCam)</b>		<b>Programmes in Asturian</b>	<b>% programmes in Asturian</b>
Year	Duration	Duration	Percentage
2017	8354:34:00	1364:58:50	16.3%
2018	8460:53:34	1205:52:57	14.3%
2019	8401:21:47	1199:42:21	14.3%
2020	8418:09:54	1258:48:02	15.0%
2021	8441:48:17	1308:21:02	15.5%

RTPA is funded by the Autonomous Community through its General Budget, which in 2019 was increased by a specific item of €70,000 to reinforce programming in Asturian. This item was increased to €100,000 in 2020 and 2021.

In 2020, due to the health emergency resulting from Covid-19, and among the special measures taken to support the Asturian cultural sector, the Regional Department of Culture, Language Policy and Tourism and the regional radio station arranged an extraordinary call for production proposals in Asturian and Galician-Asturian to stimulate the cultural sector, with an additional allocation of €133,800 from the programme for the promotion of Asturian. Six television productions and one radio production, all in Asturian, were subsidised under this initiative.

In 2021, also due to the Covid-19 health emergency, the Regional Culture Department also made an extraordinary budgetary contribution to the radio and television service of the Principality to strengthen production in its own languages, in the amount of €116,600.

Set out below are the figures for Asturian-language programmes offered by the regional radio channel:

Total, hours RPA programming		Programmes in Asturian	% programmes in Asturian
Year	Duration	Duration	Percentage
2017	5110:00	443	8.6%
2018	5230:00	271	5.1%
2019	5250:00	272	5.2%
2020	5100:00	270	5.2%
2021	5120:00	654	12.7%

**Grants to private media for the social normalisation of the Asturian language.** Financial aid is granted by the regional authorities to press, radio, television or Internet companies for the expenses derived from the production of programmes in which Asturian is used, on a regular basis in general news programmes, in regular fixed slots, or in one-off special interest programmes.

The following table summarises the main details of this aid for the period 2017-2021:

Year	Allocation	Projects receiving grants
2017	€88,129.34	23
2018	€90,000	25
2019	€100,000	25
2020	€100,000	25
2021	€100,000	19

**Subsidies to private media for the normalisation of Galician-Asturian.** In the period under analysis, only two projects in Galician-Asturian applied for and received grants in 2017.

## ARTICLE 12. CULTURAL ACTIVITIES AND SERVICES

**Asturies Cultura en Rede Circuits.** In 2021, the regional language policy authorities instigated a number of culture promotion circuits called "*Asturies, Cultura en Rede*", a project for the promotion and dissemination of the performing arts, music, literature, plastic arts and traditional culture in the Principality, in collaboration with town councils. The aim of this project was to raise the profile of Asturian creators, boost culture and lay down a territorial structure. It programmes theatrical and musical performances, exhibitions and literary events presented by Asturian companies, groups and artists, as well as the dissemination of Asturian history, heritage, popular culture and traditions. A circuit was also set up to publicise the Pilgrims' Road to Santiago de Compostela as it passes through Asturias.

In these circuits, professionals can submit creative proposals in Castilian, Asturian or Eonavian, and the municipal programmers then select from among the proposals submitted those that seem of greatest interest to their potential audience.

This is the result of the programming in the first year on the various circuits, by language:

### Performing arts

Period	Number of projects programmed					Total
	Castilian	Asturian	Eonavian	Castilian/ Asturian	Other*	
Jan-June 2021	63	10	1	1	7	82
July-Dec 2021	70	8	0	0	4	82

\*Projects in other languages or without text.

### Visual arts

Year	Number of projects programmed				Total
	Castilian	Asturian	Eonavian	Castilian/Asturian (indistinctly)	
2021	8	1	0	5	14

### Traditional culture

Period	Number of projects programmed				Total
	Castilian	<b>Asturian</b>	Eonavian	Castilian/Asturian	
Jan-June 2021	6	57	0	3	66
July-Dec 2021	3	26	0	0	29

## Literature

Period	Number of projects programmed				
	Castilian	Asturian	Eonavian	Castilian/Asturian	Total
Jan-June 2021	40	10	0	0	50
July-Dec 2021	47	5	0	4	56

## Music

Period	Number of projects programmed					
	Castilian	Asturian	Eonavian	Castilian/Asturian	Other*	Total
Jan-June 2021	9	11	2	0	7	29
July-Dec 2021	13	16	0	1	14	44

\*Projects in other languages or types of music (classical, jazz, etc.)

## Xacobéu

Period	Number of projects programmed				
	Castilian	Asturian	Eonavian	Castilian/Asturian	Total
July-Dec 2021	8	9	0	1	18

In addition, the Regional Government of Asturias organises the annual **Selmana de les Lletres Asturianes** (in the Eonavian area, *Semana das Lletras Asturianas*), devoted to an author or a literary genre, at the beginning of May. According to the chosen theme, books and/or musical materials are published, documentaries are produced and a broad programme of activities is organised (conferences, exhibitions, concerts, book presentations, public readings, tributes, theatrical performances, poetry recitals).

At the same time, the "**Día del Llibru Asturianu**" or "**Día de les Lletres Asturianes**" is organised in collaboration with bookshops, record shops, publishers, music producers and distributors. On this day, bookshops in Asturias offer a 10% discount on the purchase of books and music in Asturian or Galician-Asturian/Eonavian and an illustrated volume specially published for the occasion is handed out free.

**Literary prizes:** in the 2017-2021 period, the number of literary prizes was significantly increased, aimed at consolidating, enriching and enhancing the prestige of the Asturian language and culture. The most prominent are the following:

- "Xosefa Xovellanos" prize for fiction
- "Xuan María Acebal" prize for poetry
- "Máximo Fuertes Acevedo" prize for non-fiction
- "María Josefa Canellada" prize for children's and young people's literature
- "Alfonso Iglesias" comic book prize

- "Florina Alías" translation prize
- "Enriqueta González Rubín" prize for fiction by young authors, worth €3,000.
- "Quiastolita" prize for children's literature in the Galician-Asturian language, organised by the Fundación Parque Histórico del Navia (€1,500).
- "Ría del Eo" prize for poetry, also for Galician-Asturian from the Town Council of Vegadeo (€1,500).

**Theatre awards.** In 2017, the "Nel Amaro" Professional Theatre Award was created to encourage the performance of plays by professional groups in both Asturian and Eonavian, and continues to be awarded. Since 2018, the prize has been endowed with €6,000.

The "Premiu al Meyor Cantar", was announced in 2018 and from 2019 it has been endowed with €6,000. Since 2020, this prize has been called "Camaretá al Meyor Cantar" and, in addition to the prize money, the Asturian administration produces a video clip with the winning song. Since 2020, the winners of the "Nel Amaro" and the "Camaretá" have been included in the cultural circuit "Autores nel Camín", which promotes performances in different parts of Asturias.

**Publications in Asturian.** The website of the Regional Government's Directorate General for Language Policy maintains an updated digital catalogue of publications which includes all bibliographic references published in Asturian from 1975 to the present day. According to the catalogue, a total of 278 books were published in the period 2017-2021.

**Publishing company subsidies for the publication of books in Asturian.** The Government of the Principality of Asturias awards annual grants for the promotion of books in Asturian. These grants seek to assist private publishing companies in the publication of original or translated books which, due to their interest and quality, contribute to the social normalisation of the language and the enrichment of regional culture. The details for the reporting period are as follows:

Year	Allocation	Projects receiving grants
2017	€83,736.22	28
2018	€78,474.66	35
2019	€98,599.92	25
2020	€90,000	29
2021	€93,053.99	33

**Publications in Galician-Asturian.** The website of the Directorate General for Language Policy maintains an updated digital catalogue of publications which includes all bibliographic references published in Galician-Asturian from 1975 to the present day.

Year	Number of publications
2017	3
2018	4
2019	4
2020	3
2021	6

**Publishing company subsidies for the publication of books in Galician-Asturian.** In the period 2017-2021, the publication by private publishing companies of 9 books in Galician-Asturian was subsidised.

**Grants to music recording companies for productions in Asturian.** In 2017, 2018 and 2019, grants were announced for the promotion of music in Asturian. Three projects were awarded grants in 2017 (€20,000); six in 2018 (€17,345) and eight in 2019 (€20,000).

**Grants to music recording companies for productions in Galician-Asturian.** In the reporting period, only one grant was applied for and awarded in 2018 for a project in Galician-Asturian, with two CDs being produced in 2018 and one in 2019.

**Grants for local entities to implement projects for the normalisation of the social use of Galician-Asturian.** Grants have been awarded for several projects: four in 2017 (€6,698.90); six in 2018 (€9,974.74), and six in 2019 (€6,334.23). Following 2021, the grant for local entities increased in amount and was integrated into the direct grant received by town councils and associations of municipalities with a Language Normalisation Service.

*PRIOR NOTE. The information in the following sections has been compiled on the basis of information provided by the authorities of Aragon, Extremadura and Castilla y Leon for their respective minority languages.*

## ARAGONESE AND CATALAN - AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY OF ARAGON

Three languages are traditionally spoken in the Autonomous Community of Aragon: Castilian, Aragonese and Catalan. Castilian is the only official language in Aragon. Aragonese is the only exclusive language of Aragon and is recognised as an Aragonese language under various legal instruments, such as the Statute of Autonomy. However, it does not enjoy a co-official status.

With regard to the teaching of the Aragonese language in the Autonomous Community of Aragon, since 2015 there has been an agreement between the Aragon Regional Government and the University of Zaragoza to implement a **pilot programme to incorporate Aragonese into teaching as a vehicular language**. This programme proposes the use of Aragonese as a vehicular language in a school area, using the selected school's own human resources. It was in effect during the school years 2015-2016 (contextualisation), 2016-2017 and 2017-2018 (implementation).

The programme was implemented during the 2016-2017 school year in schools in Hecho/Echo, Panticosa, Castejón de Sos/Castilló de Sos, Sahún/Saúnc, Benasque/Benás, Laspáules/Lespauls and Cerler/Sarllé.

The Rechintado/Rechetan teaching materials, adapted to the different dialectal varieties, were also produced and published.

The Catalan language is currently taught in some thirty pre-school, primary and secondary schools, as well as in the four official language schools. The Aragonese authorities report that there are a total of 53 teachers who teach areas or subjects in the Catalan language, which has been brought into line with the rest of the curricular areas.

In addition, the Aragonese language is taught in almost 60 schools in as many localities.

The first curricular regulation of Aragon's languages for the stages of Primary Education, Compulsory Secondary Education and Post-Compulsory Secondary Education came into force at the beginning of the 2016-2017 academic year, and its curricular development was carried out for each of Aragon's languages independently, one curriculum for the Aragonese language area and another curriculum for the Catalan language area.

The minimum weekly time allocated for Aragonese languages in Primary Education is 90 minutes. In Compulsory Secondary Education and Post-Compulsory Secondary Education, the time allocated is between two and three teaching periods.

The Seminar for Catalan teachers continues to be given (winner of the Desideri Lombarte award in 2017: <https://www.diariodeteruel.es/la-espuma-de-los-dias/el-seminario-de-profesores-de-catalan-premio-desideri-lombarte>), which is in its 32rd edition. The Aragonese language seminar also continues, with organisational changes. According to the regional authorities, both are fully consolidated, with 20 posts in Aragonese and 50 in Catalan.

According to the Regional Government, the [Order of the Autonomous Community ECD/1591/2020](#)<sup>161</sup> of 30 December which regulates recognition of the accreditation of linguistic proficiency in the languages of Aragon in accordance with the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages in the Autonomous Community of Aragon allowed the existing lists of teachers with the required qualification to be extended.

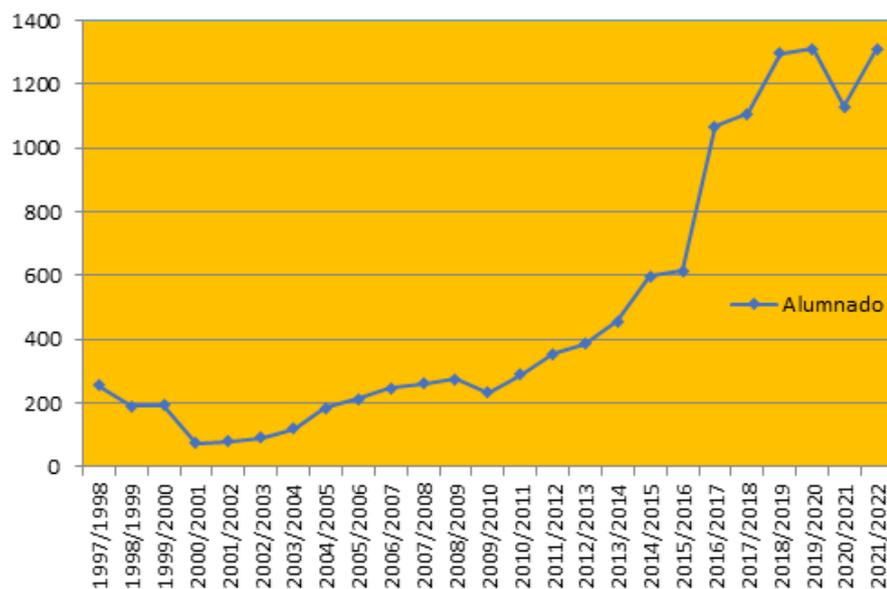
In the academic year 2020-2021 the University of Zaragoza implemented the new "Aragonese Language Mention" within the study plans for degrees in Pre-School and Primary Education, which is taught in the Faculty of Human Sciences and Education in Huesca. Six linguistic projects have also been approved using Aragonese as a vehicular language in the Monte Oroel school in Jaca. The five centres of the Alta Ribagorza CRA have also approved language projects in Aragonese.

<sup>161</sup> <https://www.boa.aragon.es/cgi-bin/EBOA/BRSCGI?CMD=VEROBJ&MLKOB=1150557845454&type=pdf>

With regard to Catalan, the number of qualified primary school teachers is sufficient to cover the existing teaching needs in this language. The required level has gone from B2 to C1.

The Regional Government indicates that, over the period under consideration, there are 14 more schools teaching Aragonese languages and the number of teachers and pupils has also increased.

	Academic year 2016-17	Academic year 2017-18	Academic year 2018-19	Academic year 2019-20	Academic year 2020-21	Academic year 2021-22
Pre-School and Primary teachers	13	16	17	17	17	18
Compulsory/Post-Compulsory Secondary	2	3	3	4	3	4
Teaching staff in CPEPAs	3	4	6	5	3	5
Centres	20	26	31	32	30	34
Pupils	854	1137	1297	1312	1131	1311



At the initiative of the Government of Aragon, the "Luzía Dueso" Programme offers schools a range of scientific and humanistic activities for the promotion and dissemination of Aragonese and its linguistic modalities adapted to all curricular areas, and provides schools with the advice and resources they need to promote their own activities and work projects in Aragonese.

The data on participation in recent years are set out in the following table:

Curso	Nº de centros	Alumnado beneficiario del programa	Profesorado participante
2016/17	30	2.092	93
2017/18	30	2.490	161
2018/19	32	2.383	205
2019/20	58	1.020	82
2020/21	25	1.440	160
2021/22	32	2.196	207

Concerning Catalan in Aragonese education, on 3 August 2020 the [Provincial Order ECD/685/2020 of 21 July](#)<sup>162</sup> was published in the Official State Gazette, regulating the participation in language projects involving Aragon's languages (Aragonese and Aragonese Catalan) of public and private non-university schools in the Autonomous Community of Aragon.

In the period 2017-2021 the number of schools offering these projects increased from eight in the 2016-2017 academic year to ten in the 2021-22 academic year due to the transformation of a rural school into two pre-school and primary education centres and an integrated public centre.

It is also worth noting the "Jesús Moncada" Programme, an initiative of the Aragon Government which offers schools a range of scientific and humanistic activities for the promotion and dissemination of Catalan and its linguistic modalities adapted to all curricular areas and provides schools with the advice and resources they need to promote their own activities and work projects in Catalan.

Academic year	Number of schools	Pupils benefiting from the programme	Participating teachers
2016/17	31	2,185	142
2017/18	31	3,425	201
2018/19	32	2,986	198
2019/20 (Covid)	11	680	65
2020/21 (Post-Covid)	24	2,193	130
2021/22	29	2,616	182

Actions to disseminate and promote Aragon's languages include the following:

**Publications and audiovisual production.** The [Lenguas de Aragón](#)<sup>163</sup> website has received nearly five million visitors in four years and distributes a weekly news bulletin on the two minority languages in Aragon. It includes over 200 downloadable publications, 2,000 files on oral traditions, biographies, etc., as well as hosting other useful sub-domains for learning about minority languages.

Numerous publications have been produced during this period, both literary and educational, which can be consulted free of charge in the Publications section<sup>164</sup> of the Lenguas de Aragón website.

In the audiovisual area, around 400 videos have been made available to the general public via the [YouTube Lenguas de Aragón channel](#)<sup>165</sup> covering topics such as oral traditions, research and the dissemination of Aragon's languages.

<sup>162</sup> <https://www.boa.aragon.es/cgi-bin/EBOA/BRSCGI?CMD=VEROBJ&MLKOB=1124887222424&type=pdf>

<sup>163</sup> <https://lenguasdearagon.org>

<sup>164</sup> <https://lenguasdearagon.org/publicaciones>

<sup>165</sup> <https://www.youtube.com/@LenguasdeAragon>

[Agora x l'aragonés](#)<sup>166</sup> is an initiative of the Aragon Regional Government involving associations, companies, traders, professionals, individuals and institutions. It has an App so members can contact each other and has held two fairs to date which may be seen in this video<sup>167</sup>.

**Grants.** [Provincial Order ECD/622/2016 of 3 June](#)<sup>168</sup> approved the regulatory requirements for awarding grants in the language policy area. In the calls for grant applications relating to language policy for local entities between 2017 and 2021, an allocation of €139,000 was made available and a total of €115,834.36 was paid to these entities, representing 83.33% of the initial allocation. In calls for grant applications in the language policy area for non-profit organisations between 2017 and 2021, the accumulated allocation totalled €120,000.

**Training courses.** In 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021 training courses were held for Aragon Government officials in which subjects concerning Aragonese culture and language were taught. The total number of persons that completed these courses exceeded 200.

**Conferences.** During the period 2017-2021, various conferences, meetings and seminars were organised by the regional unit responsible for language policy.

**Agreements.** During this period, collaboration agreements and protocols were entered into with various public and private institutions for the implementation of measures in favour of Aragonese and Catalan.

**Incorporation of Aragonese in the mass media.** During the reporting period a programme was broadcast entirely in Aragonese ("*Charrín Charrán*"), for the first time in the history of local Aragonese TV, in which Catalan is also used sporadically.

**Adult education.** The Regional Government approved [Law 2/2019 of 21 February](#)<sup>169</sup> on lifelong adult learning in the Autonomous Community of Aragon, which envisages its impact on Aragonese culture and languages and the inclusion of programmes for the acquisition of languages skills in Aragonese.

#### Johan Ferrández d'Heredia Chair

In 2017, the "Johan Ferrández d'Heredia Chair" was created through a collaboration agreement between the University of Zaragoza and the Aragon Regional Government with the aim of encouraging learning and promoting the dissemination of Aragon's minority languages, particularly Aragonese, and its intangible heritage.

This collaboration has continued since then on an annual basis by means of direct grants between the Aragon Government and the University of Zaragoza. The Professorship offers a course at the Summer School of the University of Zaragoza (Jaca), online courses in Aragonese, research grants, two collections of scientific publications, exhibitions, etc.

**Aragonese Language Academy.** The Government of Aragon approved the Statutes of the Aragonese Language Academy on 10 April 2018<sup>170</sup>.

**Place names.** One of the functions of the Aragon Toponymy Advisory Committee<sup>171</sup> is to adopt the necessary measures to promote the normalisation of geographical names and their knowledge, normalised use and value as intangible cultural heritage. **During the period 2017-2021 over 5,000 place names were revised at more than 25 Committee meetings.** More information is available in the Toponymy section<sup>172</sup> of the Lenguas de Aragón website.

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<sup>166</sup> <https://lenguasdearagon.org/agora-por-laragones>

<sup>167</sup> <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=z0jPzxjC1AI&t=6s>

<sup>168</sup> <https://www.boa.aragon.es/cgi-bin/EBOA/BRSCGI?CMD=VEROBJ&MLKOB=915300623737>

<sup>169</sup> <https://www.boe.es/buscar/pdf/2019/BOE-A-2019-5575-consolidado.pdf>

<sup>170</sup> <https://www.boa.aragon.es/cgi-bin/EBOA/BRSCGI?CMD=VEROBJ&MLKOB=1015838664141>

<sup>171</sup> <https://www.boa.aragon.es/cgi-bin/EBOA/BRSCGI?CMD=VEROBJ&MLKOB=899367644848>

<sup>172</sup> <https://lenguasdearagon.org/toponimia>

Press, radio and television campaigns have also been carried out, as well as the production of documentaries to raise awareness among the general Aragon population of the presence of Catalan in certain territories.

#### Directorate General for Language Policy

Despite not having co-official languages in its Autonomous Community, the Aragon Regional Government has had a Directorate General for Language Policy within the Department of Education, Culture and Sport since 2015.

**A FALA**

A Fala was declared a Cultural Heritage Asset under [Regional Decree 45/2001 of 20 March](#)<sup>173</sup> which defines it as a living language existing in the Xálama Valley and more specifically in the towns of San Martín de Trevejo, Eljas and Valverde del Fresno. The aim of this regulation is to promote and enhance knowledge of this living language with respect to both its historical and contemporary aspects. As part of the commitment to documenting the language, the bilingual volume "Versus valeoris da nosa fala", the complete poetry of Domingo Frades, has been published accompanied by an extensive bilingual study.

**EXTREMEÑU**

The set of dialectal features that have been recognised as Extremeñu have been addressed by the Provincial Councils through agreements with the cultural association called the Organisation for the Monitoring and Coordination of Extremeñu and its Culture (OSCEC), which arranges talks and meetings on its lexicon, linguistic features in the Extremadura geography and texts written or published with these characteristics in different parts of the region.

The Extremadura Regional Government has taken part in the efforts to rescue works that have used these features as a form of literary expression and it is currently preparing a study on these features, to be written by the History of Language Professor of the University of Extremadura.

Finally, in early 2020 the OSCEC cultural association presented the documentation on the justification of Extremeñu as a language that deserves to be declared a Cultural Heritage Asset to the Regional Government.

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<sup>173</sup> [https://www.boe.es/diario\\_boe/txt.php?id=BOE-A-2001-7994](https://www.boe.es/diario_boe/txt.php?id=BOE-A-2001-7994)

The Autonomous Community reports on the cultural activities carried out by public libraries. In particular, those of **León and Zamora** promote, defend and disseminate Leonese, the indigenous linguistic heritage of both provinces (also known as Ilionés, Ileonés, and astur-leonés).

The Public Library of León contributes to the protection of minority languages, in this case Leonese, through various initiatives carried out in 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021.

In relation to the Leonese language, the Zamora Public Library hosts and actively collaborates in the Traditional Culture Conference organised annually by the Furmientu association in February. Various activities took place in the 2017 and 2018 editions.

Finally, with regard to **Galician in Castilla y León**, the Galician Regional Government reports that there has been collaboration between the regional governments of Galicia and Castilla y León for over ten years and that Galician language teaching has been introduced in non-university education in the Galician-speaking areas of Castilla y León.

COMPETENT ADMINISTRATIONS AND COMMITTED LEVEL OF IMPLEMENTATION OF MEASURES TO PROMOTE USE IN PUBLIC LIFE IN THE AREAS COVERED BY PART III OF THE EUROPEAN CHARTER FOR REGIONAL OR MINORITY LANGUAGES

TERRITORIAL SCOPE AND LANGUAGES		AREAS						
		Education	Justice administration	Administrative authorities and public services	Media	Cultural activities and services	Economic and social life	Cross-border exchanges
CO-OFFICIAL LANGUAGES	<b>Basque Country (Basque)</b>  <i>Committed level of implementation: Direct</i>	- Central Government  - Basque Country AC, with specifically allocated competence	- Central Government  - Basque Country AC, with specifically allocated competence	- Central Government  - Basque Country AC, with specifically allocated competence	- Central Government  - Basque Country AC, with specifically allocated competence	- Basque Country AC, with specifically allocated competence	- Basque Country AC, with specifically allocated competence	- Basque Country AC, with specifically allocated competence
	<b>Catalonia (Catalan)</b>  <i>Committed level of implementation: Direct</i>	- Central Government  - Catalonia AC, with specifically allocated competence	- Central Government  - Catalonia AC, with specifically allocated competence	- Central Government  - Catalonia AC, with specifically allocated competence	- Central Government  - Catalonia AC, with specifically allocated competence	- Catalonia AC, with specifically allocated competence	- Catalonia AC, with specifically allocated competence	- Catalonia AC, with specifically allocated competence
	<b>Balearic Islands (Catalan)</b>  <i>Committed level of implementation: Direct</i>	- Central Government  - Balearic Islands AC, with specifically allocated competence	- Central Government  - Balearic Islands AC, with specifically allocated competence	- Central Government  - Balearic Islands AC, with specifically allocated competence	- Central Government  - Balearic Islands AC, with specifically allocated competence	- Balearic Islands AC, with specifically allocated competence	- Balearic Islands AC, with specifically allocated competence	- Balearic Islands AC, with specifically allocated competence

AREAS		Education	Justice administration	Administrative authorities and public services	Media	Cultural activities and services	Economic and social life	Cross-border exchanges
	<b>Galicia (Galician)</b>  <i>Committed level of implementation: Direct</i>	- Central Government  - Galicia AC, with specifically allocated competence	- Central Government  - Galicia AC, with specifically allocated competence	- Central Government  - Galicia AC, with specifically allocated competence	- Central Government  - Galicia AC, with specifically allocated competence	- Galicia AC, with specifically allocated competence	- Galicia AC, with specifically allocated competence	- Galicia AC, with specifically allocated competence
	<b>Valencia (Valencian)</b>  <i>Committed level of implementation: Direct</i>	- Central Government  - Valencia AC, with specifically allocated competence	- Central Government  - Valencia AC, with specifically allocated competence	- Central Government  - Valencia AC, with specifically allocated competence	- Central Government  - Valencia AC, with specifically allocated competence	- Valencia AC, with specifically allocated competence	- Valencia AC, with specifically allocated competence	- Valencia AC, with generally allocated competence
	<b>Navarre (Basque)</b>  <i>Committed level of implementation: Direct</i>	- Central Government  - Navarre AC, with specifically allocated competence	- Central Government  - Navarre AC, with specifically allocated competence	- Central Government  - Navarre AC, with specifically allocated competence	- Central Government  - Navarre AC, with specifically allocated competence	- Navarre AC, with specifically allocated competence	- Navarre AC, with specifically allocated competence	- Navarre AC, with generally allocated competence
<b>CO-OFFICIAL LANGUAGE</b>	<b>Catalonia (Occitan or Aranese)</b>  <i>Committed level of implementation: Direct</i>	- Central Government  - Catalonia AC, with specifically allocated competence	- Central Government  - Catalonia AC, with specifically allocated competence	- Central Government  - Catalonia AC, with specifically allocated competence	- Central Government  - Catalonia AC, with specifically allocated competence	- Catalonia AC, with specifically allocated competence	- Catalonia AC, with specifically allocated competence	- Catalonia AC, with specifically allocated competence

AREAS		TERRITORIAL SCOPE AND LANGUAGES						
		Education	Justice administration	Administrative authorities and public services	Media	Cultural activities and services	Economic and social life	Cross-border exchanges
NON-OFFICIAL REGIONAL OR MINORITY LANGUAGES	<b>Asturias (Asturian and Galician-Asturian)</b>  <u>Committed level of implementation: value</u>	- Central Government  - Principality of Asturias AC, with specifically allocated competence	- Principality of Asturias AC, with generally allocated competence	- Principality of Asturias AC, with specifically allocated competence	- Central Government  - Principality of Asturias AC, with specifically allocated competence	- Principality of Asturias AC, with specifically allocated competence	- Principality of Asturias AC, with specifically allocated competence	- Principality of Asturias AC, with generally allocated competence
	<b>Aragon (Aragonese languages)</b>  <u>Committed level of implementation: value</u>	- Central Government  - Aragon AC, with specifically allocated competence	- Aragon AC, with generally allocated competence	- Aragon AC, with specifically allocated competence	- Central Government  - Aragon AC, with specifically allocated competence	- Aragon AC, with specifically allocated competence	- Aragon AC, with specifically allocated competence	- Aragon AC, with specifically allocated competence
	<b>Castilla y León (Leonese and Galician)</b>  <u>Committed level of implementation: value</u>	- Central Government  Castilla y León AC, with specifically allocated competence	Castilla y León AC, with generally allocated competence	Castilla y León AC, with generally allocated competence	- Central Government  Castilla y León AC, with specifically allocated competence	Castilla y León AC, with specifically allocated competence	Castilla y León AC, with generally allocated competence	Castilla y León AC, with generally allocated competence

**NOTES:**

**Forms of allocation of competences:** Central Government competence is always allocated on a specific basis. However, the competent of the Autonomous Communities may be specific (determined by a single regional norm) or general (deriving from their general competence on the fomenting, protection and promotion of languages).

**Committed level of implementation:** The Instrument of ratification by Spain of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages distinguishes between two levels (direct and reasonable), depending on whether they are co-official languages, to which the above provisions of Part III of the Charter apply, or languages that are only protected by the Statute of Autonomy of each Autonomous Community, to which those provisions of Part III of the Charter shall apply that can reasonably be applied in line with the objectives and principles set out in Article 7, respectively.

## I. INTRODUCTION: GENERAL SIGN-LANGUAGE FRAMEWORK

Resolution 2247 (2018) of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe on the protection and promotion of sign languages in Europe calls on Member States, if they so wish, to provide information on the use and protection of sign languages to the Committee of Experts of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages (COMEX).

Law 27/2007 of 23 October which recognises Spanish sign languages and means of support in oral communication for deaf people, people with hearing difficulties and deafblind people, establishes the right of free choice for deaf and deafblind people to learn, know and use LSE (Spanish sign language) in areas such as goods and services available to the public (education, training and employment, health, culture, sport and leisure), transport, relations with public administrations, political participation and social media, telecommunications and the information society.

In addition to Law 27/2007, LSE is recognised in Andalusian Law 11/2011 of 5 December and is present in several Statutes of Autonomy: Andalusia, Aragon, Canary Islands, Castilla y León, Valencia, Extremadura and Balearic Islands<sup>174</sup>.

Law 27/2007 created the Centre for the Linguistic Normalisation of Spanish Sign Language (CNLSE). The purpose of the CNLSE is to research on, promote, disseminate and ensure the proper use of LSE, ensuring transversality in policies and lines of action across all areas of public action.

An annual subsidy from the General State Budget allows the CNLSE Foundation to carry out the actions required for the operation and development of the CNLSE's activities. The relevant financial allocations are as follows: 2017, €125,000; 2018, €125,000; 2019, €125,000; 2020, €114,184.36; and 2021, €188,240.

National Spanish Sign Language Day has been celebrated on 14 June every year since 2014 (Resolution of 15 April 2015 of the Secretary of State for Social Services and Equality, publishing the Agreement of the Council of Ministers of 13 June 2014 whereby 14 June was established as National Spanish Sign Language Day).

The most up-to-date sociolinguistic information is provided by the CNLSE in its *II Report on the status of Spanish Sign Language (2020)*<sup>175</sup>.

According to this CNLSE study, 89.9% of deaf people from hearing families have not acquired LSE at home but at school (73.4%) or at the deaf people's association (74%). Although 73.1% of deaf and deafblind signers consider themselves bilingual, 77.2% use LSE more than the spoken language and 80.2% show a higher signed than spoken language proficiency. Concerning the presence of LSE in education, 69.5% of deaf people say that LSE was used at school and 48% have had LSE interpreters or guide-interpreters for deafblind people at school or university. However, 63.6% indicate that they are not satisfied with the education received. 97.7% consider that LSE is important in the education of deaf students and 91.4% believe that LSE should be offered as a subject in all schools.

<sup>174</sup> Further information on LSE legislation may be found at: <https://cnlse.es/es/recursos/otros/legislacion>.

<sup>175</sup> Available at: <https://www.sjis.net/documentos/ficha/561950.pdf>.

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## II. EDUCATION

Organic Law 3/2020 of 29 December, which amended Organic Law 2/2006 of 3 May on Education, provides that in order to reinforce educational inclusion, educational authorities may incorporate Spanish sign languages into their educational curriculum (Article 75.2).

Articles 7, 8 and 10.a) of Law 27/2007 refer to the specific right to learn, know and use LSE in education. Article 7 lays down that the educational authorities will have the necessary resources to facilitate the learning of LSE for deaf and deafblind signers at the centres to be determined, They will also offer bilingual educational models that will be freely chosen by students or their families.

The educational authorities will facilitate the use of LSE as a vehicular language of instruction for deaf and deafblind signers in the educational centres to be determined.

With regard to the curriculum, in 2017 the CNLSE published, with the collaboration of the Ministry of Education, Culture and Sport and various bilingual schools with deaf students, the *Spanish Sign Language Curriculum for the pre-school, primary and secondary education stages*<sup>176</sup>. The purpose of this document is to provide guidance for the teaching of LSE as a subject within the curriculum, with a flexible approach that allows for the necessary curricular adaptation to be applicable in different types of schools and with all learners.

Since the implementation of the first bilingual education projects in the 1990s there has been a constant diversification of the presence of LSE as a vehicular and curricular language in the educational environment. The CNLSE website includes more than a hundred centres that include LSE in some way in their educational projects<sup>177</sup>.

The Ministry of Education and Vocational Training and the State Confederation of Deaf People (CNSE) have had an agreement since 1994 for the development of joint actions to promote the educational inclusion and academic success of deaf students. This agreement channels the grant in favour of the CNSE figuring in the General State Budget. Between 2017 and 2021, [a number of teaching resources](#) to facilitate LSE teaching in schools were developed<sup>178</sup>.

In the 2016/2017 academic year there were at least 547 LSE interpreters employed in education (FILSE, 2017)<sup>179</sup>. According to data provided by the CNSE (2019), in the 2018/2019 academic year there were 39 deaf LSE specialists working for 66 educational centres around the State.

The [Study on the Educational Situation of Young Deaf People in Spain](#) (CNSE, 2021)<sup>180</sup> proposes a number of recommendations to improve the educational situation of deaf students.

The CNSE's State Network for the Teaching of Spanish Sign Languages, which has more than 500 deaf specialists teaching LSE, trained 39,680 people during the period 2017-2021. The number of students studying at the Universidad Rey Juan Carlos and other universities, vocational training courses in communicative mediation, university language centres, courses offered by public administrations and other training centres may be added to the above figures. The latest data available in percentages is from 2009: 75% of persons learning LSE do so through the CNSE associative movement, 16% in training courses and 9% in universities (Ferreiro and Esteban, 2012)<sup>181</sup>.

At university level, 35 universities offered some form of LSE training during the 2017/2018 academic year. The 48 training courses at 22 universities existing in 2006 had increased to 103 twelve years later. The incorporation of LSE in

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<sup>176</sup> Available at: <https://www.sis.net/documentos/ficha/529547.pdf>.

<sup>177</sup> Available at: [https://cnlse.es/es/recursos/otros/educacion/centros-con-lengua-de-signos-espanola#b\\_start=0](https://cnlse.es/es/recursos/otros/educacion/centros-con-lengua-de-signos-espanola#b_start=0).

<sup>178</sup> Available at: <https://www.cnse.es/lseaula>.

<sup>179</sup> Available at: [https://www.filse.org/sites/default/files/project/files/informe\\_y\\_anexo\\_-\\_protegido\\_1\\_0.pdf](https://www.filse.org/sites/default/files/project/files/informe_y_anexo_-_protegido_1_0.pdf).

<sup>180</sup> Available at:

[https://www.cnse.es/media/k2/attachments/CNSE\\_Informe\\_Resultados\\_Estudio\\_Situaci%C3%B3n\\_Educativa\\_Juventud\\_Sorda.pdf](https://www.cnse.es/media/k2/attachments/CNSE_Informe_Resultados_Estudio_Situaci%C3%B3n_Educativa_Juventud_Sorda.pdf).

<sup>181</sup> Ferreiro, E. and Esteban, M. L. (2012). Normalisation of Spanish sign language as a linguistic and cultural heritage. In UNED (Ed.), *III Congreso Nacional de Lengua de Signos Española: hacia la normalización de un derecho lingüístico y cultural*. Madrid, 16-18 September 2009 (pp. 353-369). Madrid: UNED.

these centres has grown from just one university in 2006 to 25 language centres during the 2017/2018 academic year<sup>182</sup>.

The Ministry of Education and Vocational Training and Instituto Cervantes published the Spanish translation of the *Common European Framework of Reference for Languages: Learning, Teaching, Assessment. Supplementary volume (Council of Europe, 2021 [2020])*<sup>183</sup>. Chapter 6 of this document incorporates, for the first time, descriptor scales for sign language competence (pages 159-188).

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### III. RESEARCH

During the period 2017-2021, 140 hours of recordings of the Spanish Sign Language Corpus (CORLSE) were made in Valencia, Granada and Valladolid<sup>184</sup>. This is a benchmark corpus containing a wide variety of signed texts from different generations of deaf signers for the purpose of facilitating the scientific study of LSE, its use for teaching purposes or its consultation by any interested person.

In 2019, the first edition of the annual peer-reviewed electronic journal *Revista de Estudios en Lenguas de Signos (REVLES)* was published, which specialises in the study of sign languages from all fields. In total REVLES published 31 articles between 2019 and 2021<sup>185</sup>. In 2021, the CNLSE's Spanish Sign Language Grammar (GramLSE) project was set to commence, based on use of the language<sup>186</sup>. In terms of advice and the resolution of linguistic queries, the CNLSE answered more than 2,500 questions between 2017 and 2021. Finally, the CNLSE organised two seminars and two LSE congresses between 2017 and 2021.

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### IV. INTERPRETATION

Since 2002 the CNSE has maintained a collaboration agreement with the A.G.E. through which a grant is channelled to assist deaf people in the exercising of their basic rights, arranged by means of presential interpreting services and services provided through the SVIsual video interpreting platform for deaf people.

The number of face-to-face interpreting services increased steadily during the period 2017-2021, from 12,422 services in 2017 to 15,047, plus 885 distance services, in 2021. Concerning the SVIsual video-interpretation services, more than 104,466 calls were received in 2017 of which 68,044 were answered, and 181,970 calls were registered in 2021. An increasing number of public institutions include the SVIsual platform among their services<sup>187</sup>.

In the 2016-2017 academic year the first degree in LSE was launched, namely the Degree in Spanish Sign Language and Deaf Community by the Universidad Rey Juan Carlos.

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<sup>182</sup> Available at: <https://ciud2018.fundaciononce.es/sites/default/files/libro-de-actas-iv-congreso-universidad-y-discapacidad.pdf> (pages 616-627).

<sup>183</sup> Available at: [https://cvc.cervantes.es/ensenanza/biblioteca\\_ele/marco\\_complementario/mcer\\_volumen-complementario.pdf](https://cvc.cervantes.es/ensenanza/biblioteca_ele/marco_complementario/mcer_volumen-complementario.pdf).

<sup>184</sup> Available at: <https://corpuslse.es/>

<sup>185</sup> Available at: <https://www.revles.es>

<sup>186</sup> Available at: <https://cnlse.es/es/recursos/gramlse>

<sup>187</sup> More information can be found at <https://www.svisual.org/>

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## V. MEDIA

In 2017 the *Good Practice Guide for the Incorporation of Spanish Sign Language on Television*<sup>188</sup> was published, whose main objective is to provide technical and linguistic criteria for LSE to enable deaf and deafblind people to access the content broadcast on television on an equal footing with the rest of the population<sup>189</sup>. In 2018, the CNLSE Seminar was held, together with the relevant administrations and other parties<sup>190</sup>, on Spanish Sign Language and television to advance in the preparation of quality standards for LSE in the media. The framework for updating the General Law on Audiovisual Communication (LGCA) will provide a major opportunity for regulating the quality of signed content on television<sup>191</sup>.

Concerning the degree of compliance with the obligations imposed on accessibility in the audiovisual media, the LGCA establishes different levels of requirements depending on the medium used to make accessibility possible, in this case, through sign language, and according to the nature of the operator. Public service channels are obliged to include sign language at least ten hours per week in the total programming broadcast. For their part, private channels broadcasting free-to-air must comply with the obligation to incorporate sign language at least two hours a week. According to reports by the National Commission for Markets and Competition (CNMC), the presence of sign language in audiovisual programming increased significantly over the period 2017-2021, albeit with slower progress among private channels, from 15.5 to 17.9 hours per week, compared to an increase in public television from 6.4 hours per week in 2017 to 44.3 hours in 2021.

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<sup>188</sup> Available at: <https://www.sjis.net/documentos/ficha/529550.pdf>.

<sup>189</sup> Programmes broadcast in LSE may be consulted at: <https://cnlse.es/es/recursos/otros/medios-de-comunicacion-y-acceso-a-la-informacion>.

<sup>190</sup> The full seminar may be viewed at: <https://cnlse.es/es/actividades/seminario-cnlse-2018>.

<sup>191</sup> Law 13/2022 of 7 June - the General Law on Audiovisual Communication - provided a new guarantee consisting of the consideration of the quality criteria obtained by the CNLSE or, where appropriate, by the equivalent bodies of the Autonomous Communities that have their own sign language.