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SIXTH EVALUATION REPORT ON SPAIN

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Committee of Experts of
the European Charter
for Regional or
Minority Languages

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Adopted on 18 June 2024

The European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages provides for a control mechanism to evaluate how the Charter is applied in a state party with a view to, where necessary, making recommendations for improving its legislation, policy and practices. The central element of this procedure is the Committee of Experts, set up under Article 17 of the Charter. Its principal purpose is to report to the Committee of Ministers on its evaluation of compliance by a party with its undertakings, to examine the real situation of regional or minority languages in the state and, where appropriate, to encourage the party to gradually reach a higher level of commitment.

To facilitate this task, the Committee of Ministers adopted, in accordance with Article 15, paragraph 1, an outline for periodic reports that a party is required to submit to the Secretary General. This outline requires the state to give an account of the concrete application of the Charter, the general policy for the languages protected under Part II and, in more precise terms, all measures that have been taken in application of the provisions chosen for each language protected under Part III of the Charter. The Committee of Experts' first task is therefore to examine the information contained in the periodic report for all the relevant regional or minority languages on the territory of the state concerned. The periodic report shall be made public by the state in accordance with Article 15, paragraph 2.

The Committee of Experts' role is to evaluate the existing legal acts, regulations and real practice applied in each state for its regional or minority languages. It has established its working methods accordingly. The Committee of Experts gathers information from the respective authorities and from independent sources within the state, in order to obtain a fair and just overview of the real language situation. After a preliminary examination of a periodic report, the Committee of Experts submits, if necessary, a number of questions to each party to obtain supplementary information from the authorities on matters it considers insufficiently developed in the report itself. This written procedure is usually followed up by an on-the-spot visit by a delegation of the Committee of Experts to the state in question. During this visit the delegation meets bodies and associations whose work is closely related to the use of the relevant languages and consults the authorities on matters that have been brought to its attention. This information-gathering process is designed to enable the Committee of Experts to evaluate more effectively the application of the Charter in the state concerned.

Having concluded this process, the Committee of Experts adopts its own report. Once adopted by the Committee of Experts, this evaluation report is submitted to the authorities of the respective state party for possible comments within a given deadline. A confidential dialogue may, at this stage, be requested by this state party. The final evaluation report is made public, together with the comments, if any, which the authorities of the state party may have made. This document is then transmitted to the Committee of Ministers for the adoption of its recommendations to the state party, on the basis of the proposals for recommendations contained in the evaluation report.

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Executive Summary

The European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages entered into force in Spain in 2001 and applies to the following languages: Amazigh (in the Autonomous City of Melilla), Aragonese and Catalan (in the Autonomous Community of Aragon), Asturian and Galician [called Galician-Asturian] (in the Principality of Asturias), Catalan [called Valencian] (in the Autonomous Community of Murcia), Darija (in the Autonomous City of Ceuta), Extremaduran, Fala and Portuguese (in the Autonomous Community of Extremadura), Galician and Leonese (in the Autonomous Community of Castille and Leon) covered only by Part II of the Charter, and Basque (in the Autonomous Community of the Basque Country and the Foral Community of Navarre), Catalan [called Valencian in the Valencian Community] (in the Autonomous Communities of the Balearic Islands, Catalonia and in the Valencian Community), Galician (in the Autonomous Community of Galicia) and Occitan [called Aranese] (in the Autonomous Community of Catalonia) covered by Part II and Part III of the Charter.

Spain has a well-developed system for the protection and promotion of its regional and minority languages. The Spanish Constitution and the Statutes of Autonomy, together with specific laws adopted at the state level, such as the laws on education and on general audiovisual communication, provide a general framework for their protection and promotion. Since 2023, it is possible to use official regional or minority languages before both Houses of the Parliament. However, while much progress has been made, some of the most challenging issues continue to be found in the fields of justice, state administration, provision of public services and transfrontier exchanges, which fall under the remit of the Spanish state authorities. In some cases, one language may be protected under two different names in Spain. This policy may have serious legal and practical consequences.

The practical implementation of most undertakings accepted under the Charter lies to a large extent with regional authorities and is based on legislation adopted at the Autonomous Community level. During the present monitoring cycle, the situation of regional or minority languages has deteriorated in some Autonomous Communities, with the adoption of legislation or measures that hamper such implementation, or due to the absence of measures to change a situation which is not compatible with the level of protection foreseen by the Charter. In several other cases, measures adopted at the Autonomous Community level were voided or diminished by the judicial authorities, whose final decisions may not be compatible with the undertakings ratified by Spain.

In the field of education, the state has the competence to develop basic legislation providing a general regulatory framework, while Autonomous Communities have the competence to approve education laws to develop and complete this framework at the regional level. In this context, the recent court decisions on school language models in the Autonomous Communities are a source of great concern. Setting a minimum percentage of teaching in Castilian for each individual school is contrary to the obligations accepted by Spain under Article 8 of the Charter.

The legislation in force, or its current interpretation, does not guarantee that courts can conduct criminal, civil or administrative proceedings in official regional or minority languages at the request of one of the parties. In practice, despite the absence of disaggregated data collected at the state level, it is well-known that official regional or minority languages are seldom used in court orders, judgments, procedural documents or correspondence with interested parties, and most judicial bodies do not comply with requests to receive documentation in official regional or minority languages.

The working language of the state administration is Castilian, a rule that must be read in accordance with the right of speakers of official regional or minority languages to use them in their relations with local branches of the state administration. However, the proportion of staff having a working knowledge of official regional or minority languages in these administrations remains too low, and many administrative texts and forms continue to be available in Castilian only. At the regional and local level, knowledge of official regional or minority languages is often a requirement for civil servants. However, more efforts are needed to ensure their use in public services. The on-going digitalisation process should not be carried out at the detriment of official regional or minority languages. In this context, the launching of the New Economics of Language programme, in the context of the Strategic Projects for Economic Recovery and Transformation (PERTE), should benefit all official regional or minority languages.

While the offer of television and radio programmes in official regional or minority languages at Autonomous Community level is generally satisfactory, in both public and private media, regional or minority languages protected under Part II of the Charter should benefit from a greater supply. At the state level, the presence of official regional or minority languages in media remains limited. Agreements with international streaming platforms to dub films and programmes in all official regional or minority languages should be further

developed. With regard to the written press, state authorities should better support all efforts to provide access to national print newspapers in regional or minority languages, including their digital versions.

There is a strong and comprehensive offer of cultural activities for official regional or minority languages. The vast majority of cultural activities takes place at the Autonomous Community level, which have exclusive competence for culture on their territory. Cultural activities for certain languages protected under Part II of the Charter should be further developed.

There is use of official regional or minority languages in economic and social life at the Autonomous Community level, with several actions undertaken to ensure their promotion. However, their use in healthcare and social care services continues to be a source of concern. Official regional or minority languages are never used for pharmaceutical safety instructions.

Information is needed on the existence of bilateral and multilateral agreements concluded by the state authorities to promote the use of regional or minority languages in transfrontier exchanges.

This sixth evaluation report is based on the political and legal situation prevailing at the time of the Committee of Experts' on-the-spot visit to Spain in January 2024.

Chapter 1 The situation of the regional or minority languages in Spain – Recent developments and trends

1. The European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages (hereafter referred to as “the Charter”) is a treaty of the Council of Europe putting obligations on its states parties to protect and promote the country’s traditional regional or minority languages in all fields of public life: education, judicial authorities, administrative authorities and public services, media, cultural activities and facilities, economic and social life, and transfrontier exchanges. The Charter entered into force in Spain on 1 August 2001 and applies to the following languages (issues that are related to the naming of languages which are mentioned below are dealt with in paragraph 15):

- Amazigh in the Autonomous City of Melilla (Part II);
- Aragonese in the Autonomous Community of Aragon (Part II);
- Asturian¹ in the Principality of Asturias (Part II);
- Basque in the Autonomous Community of the Basque Country and the Foral Community of Navarre (Part II and Part III);
- Catalan in the Autonomous Communities of Aragon (Part II), the Balearic Islands (part II and Part III), Catalonia (Part II and Part III), Murcia (called Valencian)² (Part II) and the Valencian Community (called Valencian)³ (Part II and Part III);
- Darija in the Autonomous City of Ceuta (Part II);
- Extremaduran in the Autonomous Community of Extremadura (Part II);
- Fala in the Autonomous Community of Extremadura (Part II);
- Galician (called Galician-Asturian)⁴ in the Principality of Asturias (Part II) and the Autonomous Communities of Castille and Leon (Part II) and Galicia (Part III);
- Leonese⁵ in the in the Autonomous Community of Castille and Leon (Part II);
- Occitan (called Aranese) in the Autonomous Community of Catalonia (Part II and Part III);
- Portuguese in the Autonomous Community of Extremadura (Part II).

2. States parties are required to submit reports every five years⁶ on the implementation of the Charter. The Spanish authorities submitted their sixth periodical report on 3 August 2023.⁷ This sixth evaluation report of the Committee of Experts is based on the information contained in the periodical report, additional information received from the authorities and statements made by representatives of the speakers of the minority language during the on-the-spot visit (15-19 January 2024) and submitted in written form pursuant to Article 16 (2) of the Charter. As in previous monitoring rounds, the Committee of Experts received a considerable number of statements from bodies and associations representing speakers, and wishes to reiterate their valuable contribution for the evaluation of the implementation of the Charter in Spain and express its appreciation.

3. Chapter 1 of this evaluation report focuses on the general developments and trends regarding the regional or minority languages in Spain and the situation of these languages. It examines in particular the measures taken by the Spanish authorities to respond to the recommendations made by the Committee of Experts and the Committee of Ministers at the end of the fifth monitoring cycle and also highlights new issues. Chapter 2 provides a detailed overview of the state of implementation of each undertaking of Spain in respect of the given languages as well as the recommendations addressed to the authorities of Spain. On the basis of

¹ Asturian is also referred to in legal documents as “Bable” or “Bable/Asturian”, although this is not always appreciated, neither by the authorities nor by speakers, who prefer the term “Asturian”. Asturian, Leonese (spoken in the Autonomous Community of Castille and Leon) and Mirandese (spoken in the Portuguese town of Miranda do Douro) are mutually intelligible varieties of the Asturleonese language family.

² The language suffers from an important politico-linguistic controversy. Linguists, including Valencian scholars and the Valencian Language Academy, consider Catalan and Valencian as the same language. See in that context [convenis i acords de col·laboració de l'avi portal transparència](#) (pp. 9 and 284, *Acord de cooperació per una normativa inclusiva i unitària*). However, other actors consider Valencian as a language of its own and promote other orthographic rules. Speakers of the language have diverging views about the unity of the language or its singularity from Catalan. In its dictionary, the [Real Academia Española](#) describes Valencian as a “variety of Catalan that is spoken in much of the ancient kingdom of Valencia and is commonly felt there as its own language”. In this context, the Committee of Experts will no longer use its previous naming “*Valencian/Catalan*”.

³ See footnote 2.

⁴ Galician-Asturian is the name used in [Law 1/1998](#). It is also referred to as “Galician”, “Eonavian”, “Fala”, “Asturian-Galician”, which is variously appreciated by the speakers. The term ‘Eonavian’ is used by the [Academy of the Asturian Language](#).

⁵ Leonese, Asturian (spoken in the Principality of Asturias) and Mirandese (spoken in the Portuguese town of Miranda do Douro) are mutually intelligible varieties of the Asturleonese language family.

⁶ Article 15.1 of the Charter provides that states parties submit periodical reports every three years. However, following the entry into force of the reform of the monitoring mechanism of the ECRML on 1 July 2019, states parties are now to submit their reports every five years instead of every three years. See Committee of Ministers Decisions “Strengthening the monitoring mechanism of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages” ([CM/Del/Dec\(2018\)1330/10.4e](#), para. 1.a.).

⁷ [MIN-LANG \(2023\) PR 9](#).

its evaluation, the Committee of Experts proposes, in Chapter 3, recommendations to the Committee of Ministers to be addressed to the Government of Spain, as provided for in Article 16 (4) of the Charter. The Committee of Experts encourages the Spanish authorities to translate this report into Castilian and the regional or minority languages with a view to supporting the authorities, organisations, advisory bodies and persons concerned in the process of fully implementing the Charter, in accordance with Articles 6 and 7.4.

4. This report is based on the political and legal situation prevailing at the time of the Committee of Experts' on-the-spot visit to Spain in January 2024. This evaluation report was adopted by the Committee of Experts on 18 June 2024.

1.1 General developments in policies, legislation and practice concerning the regional or minority languages in Spain

General observations and methodology

Responsibility of the Spanish authorities for the implementation of the provisions of the Charter

5. The Committee of Experts recalls that irrespective of the domestic arrangement of the competences involved, state authorities carry the ultimate responsibility of compliance with international treaties. In Spain, the responsibility for the practical implementation of the Charter lies to a large extent with the administration of the Autonomous Communities.⁸ In some Autonomous Communities, especially the Autonomous Communities of Aragon, Balearic Islands and the Valencian Community, the Committee of Experts noted a deterioration of the situation of regional or minority languages, with the adoption of measures which hamper the implementation of the obligations under the Charter. The Committee of Experts is also particularly concerned about several judicial decisions adopted by High Courts of Justice (*Tribunal Superior de Justicia*) at the regional level, and subsequently upheld by the Spanish Supreme Court (*Tribunal Supremo*). Some of these decisions are not compatible with the undertakings ratified by Spain under the Charter. In this context, the state authorities should take all necessary measures to remedy the situation and ensure the proper implementation of all undertakings entered into. In particular, the final judgment of the High Court of Justice of Catalonia ordering the implementation of a minimum of 25% of teaching in Castilian in the Catalan education system constitutes a great source of concern.

6. Some of the most challenging issues continue to be found in the fields of justice, state administration, public services and transfrontier exchanges, responsibilities that fall under the remit of the Spanish state authorities.

7. Taking into account the existing distribution of competencies between the state and the Autonomous Communities, the Spanish authorities are encouraged to consider providing, in their entirety, all reports prepared by Autonomous Communities as annexes to the periodical report prepared by the general state administration. Furthermore, the Committee of Experts invites the Spanish authorities (and respectively authorities from Autonomous Communities) to submit comments for each undertaking instead of providing overall comments.

Submission of information by the Spanish authorities for languages protected under part II of the Charter

8. The Committee of Experts reminds that any language which meets the fundamental criterion laid down in Article 1.a of the Charter, according to which a regional or minority language within the meaning of the Charter is one which, inter alia, is "traditionally used within a given territory of a state", is covered by at least Article 7 of the Charter. This is an objective consequence of the application of the Charter, and the fact that a language which meets the above-mentioned criterion is not mentioned by a state in the instrument of ratification or in the initial periodical report does not deprive it of the benefit of Part II protection.

9. The Committee of Experts regrets that no information was provided by the authorities in their sixth periodical report on the situation of Amazigh in the Autonomous City of Melilla, Catalan (called Valencian) in the Autonomous Community of Murcia, Darija in the Autonomous City of Ceuta and Portuguese in the Autonomous Community of Extremadura. Information received regarding the situation of Extremaduran and Fala in the Autonomous Community of Extremadura, and Galician and Leonese in the Autonomous Community of Castille and Leon was very limited. However, based on the information it received from representatives of the speakers and previous information received from the Spanish authorities, the Committee of Experts will

⁸ The Committee of Experts welcomes the collaboration among several Autonomous Communities, in the context of the [Protocol for collaboration in the field of language policy](#), adopted in 2007.

evaluate for the first time the situation of Extremaduran in the Autonomous Community of Extremadura and Darija in the Autonomous City of Ceuta.

10. The Spanish authorities are invited to clarify, in co-operation with the speakers, the situation of Basque in the Autonomous Community of Castile and Leon (in the area of Treviño/Trebiñu) and to take account of these remarks in the preparation of their seventh periodical report.

Situation of Caló

11. As regards the situation of Caló, the Committee of Experts considers in this report that its three varieties spoken in Spain, *Castilian Caló*, *Catalan Caló* and *Basque Caló*, should rather be classified as varieties of Castilian, Catalan and Basque respectively with lexical elements from Romani, than be considered as a non-territorial language traditionally spoken in Spain. The Committee of Experts reserves the possibility of re-evaluating the situation of Caló and requesting further information on the situation of Romani in its next monitoring cycles.

Specific issue related to the existing administrative divisions of the Foral Community of Navarre and its impact on the protection and promotion of Basque

12. According to its legislation, the Foral Community of Navarre is divided into three linguistic zones, with a Basque-speaking zone, a mixed zone and a non-Basque-speaking zone. Basque is considered an official language, along with Castilian, only in the Basque-speaking zone, although it has always had a traditional presence in the mixed zone, which includes the city of Pamplona/Iruña (which has the highest concentration of Basque-speakers in a single town in the whole of Navarre). The Committee of Experts is aware of the fact that, in principle, the demarcated zones are not fixed, and that municipalities may, at their requests, be granted the possibility to move from one zone to another in order to extend the linguistic rights of their inhabitants. But this possibility remains a challenge in practice.

13. The Committee of Experts recalls that Article 1.b of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages states that “*territory in which the regional or minority languages is used means the geographical area in which the said language is the mode of expression of a number of people justifying the adoption of the various protective and promotional measures provided for in this Charter.*”

14. In the light of the above provisions, and taking into account the instrument of ratification deposited by Spain, and the important proportion of Basque speakers living in the “mixed zone”, the Committee of Experts considers that, in the spirit of the Charter, the time is appropriate to take steps to remove the existing obstacles resulting from the administrative division into three zones, in order to improve the level of protection of Basque in the Foral Community of Navarre.

Language naming

15. In Spain, several languages protected under the Charter are named in a different way, depending on who or what approach is taken to classify them (legal, territorial, linguistic, subjective approaches). The Committee of Experts, which is aware of these differences and their implications, including at the political level, has decided to take an approach where the name of the language chosen and its identity do not hamper the full implementation of the Charter, especially in the fields of education, media and justice. It invites the relevant authorities to solve this issue for the benefit of the languages concerned. The Committee of Experts recalls that its mandate is to evaluate whether all languages protected under the Charter receive the necessary protection in the light of the undertakings entered into by Spain. In this context, the Committee of Experts is concerned about situations where one language under two different names creates problems for the protection of the language.⁹

Resolute action to promote regional or minority languages.

16. Spain has, in general, a good system of protection and promotion of its regional or minority languages. Much progress has been achieved in the recognition of most regional or minority languages and a large number of language strategies and policies, as well as initiatives have been contributing to the development of regional

⁹ In particular, the Committee of Experts is deeply concerned about the rejection of the validity of legal acts written in Catalan in the Valencian Community on the basis that Catalan is not an official language in this Autonomous Community. See for instance the *Juzgado de primera instancia e instrucción no. 2 de Vinaros, Juicio sobre delitos leves [LEV] Nº 000196/2020*, 15 February 2022, where the court denied the translation of a decision into Valencian on the grounds that the interested party was living in Catalonia, where “Valencian” is not official.

and minority languages. During the present monitoring cycle, a reform of the linguistic policy of the lower house of the Spanish Parliament (the Congress of Deputies) now permits the use of all official languages of Spain by its members. Furthermore, the Spanish Government has requested the European Union to modify the EU language regulation to include Catalan, Basque and Galician among the official languages.¹⁰ The Committee of Experts commends the Spanish authorities for these initiatives. Nevertheless, there seems to be, at times, an overreliance on volunteering sectors and motivated individuals dedicated to the specific language to promote it. This is particularly the case for Amazigh (in Melilla), Aragonese and Catalan (in Aragon), Catalan (called Valencian, in Murcia), Darija (in Ceuta) and Leonese (in Castille and Leon). Embedding language protection within institutions and authorities is needed for the long-term development of regional or minority languages. The responsibility for the adequate implementation of the Charter lies with the authorities, not with organisations representing speakers.

17. Legal provisions protecting these languages and fostering their use in public domains, alongside more and dedicated funding, and a structured approach to language development, are required to enhance and ensure the long-term development of regional or minority languages, and raise their prestige and visibility. Language strategies should set clear and realistic targets with measurable indicators, based on the specific context of each language and the needs and wishes of its speakers.

Use of the regional or minority languages in education

18. In the field of education, the state has the 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 the competence to manage education in the cities of Ceuta and Melilla.

19. During the present monitoring cycle, the state authorities have adopted Law 3/2020 on education (LOMLOE).¹¹ One of the objectives of LOMLOE is to guarantee the recognition and protection of language diversity in Spain's education system. LOMLOE therefore guarantees the right of students to be taught in Castilian and in the other official languages in their respective territories, in accordance with the Spanish Constitution, the Statutes of Autonomy and applicable state and regional legislation. The Committee of Experts also notes that provisions are made for the non-official languages that are legally protected in the Autonomous Communities, in the terms laid down in regional legislation.¹² The Law on education has been interpreted by the Constitutional Court as allowing for the possibility for an official regional or minority language to be the language of instruction, as long as Castilian is not excluded from being a language of instruction as well.

20. The Committee of Experts is deeply concerned about a number of court decisions adopted by regional High Courts of Justice and upheld by the Spanish Supreme Court, whose execution has created uncertainties regarding the use of language in education in several Autonomous Communities.

21. The Committee of Experts recalls that Spain has opted for the highest level of protection for its official regional or minority languages. It has undertaken to make available pre-school, primary and secondary education in the regional or minority languages (Article 8.1.ai, bi, ci), which implies the provision of education with the regional or minority language as the medium of instruction, except for the teaching of Castilian, as the official language of the state, and the teaching of foreign languages. The Committee of Experts is of the view that this principle must be applied in a flexible manner. The preamble of the Charter states that the protection of regional or minority languages "should not be to the detriment of the official languages and the need to learn them." In certain schools, according to their sociolinguistic environment, to safeguard the learning of the official language of the state might result in the need to reinforce its teaching by using it as a medium of instruction for one or more subjects. Should such a need arise, this would still be compatible with the undertakings accepted by Spain. At the same time, the Committee of Experts understands that setting a minimal percentage of teaching in Castilian for every single school clearly runs counter the undertakings accepted by Spain under Article 8 of the Charter.

A more detailed assessment of each Autonomous Community educational model is available under each language description below, based on the information collected.

¹⁰ See for instance [Spain allows Catalan, Basque and Galician languages in Parliament. EU ponders use in Brussels; The Council will continue working on Spain's request to make Catalan, Basque and Galician official in the EU.](#)

¹¹ [Law 3/2020](#). This Law amended Law 2/2006 on education, as modified by Law 8/2013 (also referred to as LOMCE).

¹² *Ibid.*, additional provision 38.

Use of the regional or minority languages by judicial authorities

22. The Committee of Experts notes that the legislation in force, or its interpretation, does not guarantee that courts may conduct proceedings (including all written documents, oral interventions and the judgment) in official regional or minority languages at the request of one of the parties.¹³ It further notes that it does not appear that parties to proceedings are specifically informed of this possibility at any stage, regardless of whether the party has knowledge of Castilian or not.

23. The Committee of Experts notes that the Organic Law on the judiciary has been amended 14 times between 2017 and 2023. However, despite the long-standing recommendations of the Committee of Experts, none of the amendments has modified the wording of Article 231, which is considered (together with Article 142 of the Rules of Civil Procedure) as one of the most prominent obstacles to the full implementation of Article 9 of the Charter. In the previous monitoring cycle, the Committee of Ministers recommended that the authorities of Spain “**amend the Organic Law on the Judiciary so as to ensure the use of the co-official languages in judicial proceedings at the request of one of the parties**” (Recommendation No.1 – CM/RecChL(2019)7).

24. Formally, it is possible to make requests or to submit documents or evidence related to legal proceedings in official regional or minority languages. It is also formally possible for an accused in criminal proceedings, or a litigant in civil and administrative proceedings, to use official regional or minority languages, if necessary, with the assistance of interpreters free of charge. The Committee of Experts regrets the absence of any disaggregated data on the number of criminal, civil and administrative proceedings conducted in official regional or minority languages, or in which such languages were used (if necessary, by using interpreters).¹⁴ Data compiled at the regional level and provided by representatives of the speakers suggest that official regional or minority languages are scarcely used in court orders, rulings, or in procedural documentation or correspondence with interested parties. According to representatives of the speakers, most judicial bodies do not comply with requests to receive documentation in official regional or minority languages. The number of judicial proceedings carried out in official regional or minority languages is low (in the Autonomous Community of Catalonia for Catalan) or extremely low (in other Autonomous Communities).

25. The Committee of Experts is aware that knowledge of official regional or minority languages is considered a merit in recruitment and transfer processes of magistrates, judges, court clerks, prosecutors and all civil service positions within the court system (although it is not a requirement).¹⁵ However, the percentage of personnel recruited having a working knowledge of official regional or minority languages among these professions continues to be very low. As for other judicial personnel, whose recruitment is organised by the Autonomous Communities that have official regional or minority languages (except for the Balearic Islands),¹⁶ the situation is slightly improving. Nevertheless, the situation is not entirely satisfactory, as the majority of staff still lacks the skills needed to perform their work and communicate with the public in these languages. The situation varies from one Autonomous Community to another and from one state administration to another. Generally speaking, the Committee of Experts considers that there is a strong incentive for magistrates, clerks and civil servants to continue using Castilian on a daily basis. It recommends a stronger co-ordination between state and regional authorities and an intensification of training programmes offered to learn these languages. The Committee of Experts reiterates that it is necessary that an adequate proportion of all judicial personnel assigned in the Autonomous Communities concerned by the application of Article 9 of the Charter has a working knowledge of the relevant languages.

26. Awareness raising measures should also be taken to ensure that citizens, but also all professionals in the legal field, can use official regional or minority languages before the judicial authorities and that this shall not be considered as harming to their case. In this context, the state authorities should take every action to ensure that their use before the judicial authorities does not lead to disproportionate lengths of proceedings.

27. The Committee of Experts considers it essential to further foster the inclusion of official regional or minority languages in the Artificial Intelligence project,¹⁷ which aims to effectively assist in the judicial process, enabling advanced judicial analysis and providing citizens with channels of communication with the justice administration. In this context, the authorities should make full use of the provisions on digital rights and duties

¹³ [Law 6/1985](#), Article 231; [Law 1/2000](#), Article 142.

¹⁴ Yet, Article 563.2.c of Law 6/1985 provides that the General Council of the Judiciary will annually send a Report on [...] the use of co-official languages in Justice and, in particular, by judges and magistrates in the exercise of their functions.

¹⁵ See for instance Articles 341 and 450.4 of [Law 19/2003](#) modifying Law 6/1985.

¹⁶ 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.

¹⁷ Information Document on the implementation of the Recommendations for Immediate Action based on the 5th monitoring cycle submitted by Spain on 4 February 2021 ([MIN-LANG \(2021\) IRIA 2](#)), p.4.

within the scope of the administration of justice adopted in Royal Decree 6/2023,¹⁸ and the existing PLATA automatic translation platform.¹⁹

28. Considering that the availability and accessibility of legal texts in regional and minority language are an essential point in facilitating their use in the judicial and legal sphere, the Committee of Experts regrets that the Official Gazette of the state has no longer been published in the official languages since 2021, despite an agreement being reached for its translation through artificial intelligence that was to begin in 2023.²⁰

A more detailed assessment on the use of the regional or minority languages by judicial authorities within each Autonomous Community concerned is provided under the language descriptions below, based on the information collected.

Use of the regional or minority languages by administrative authorities

29. The Spanish administration has a decentralised structure as well as local branches of the state administration. The policy on official regional or minority languages is channelled through the general state administration's Council of official languages, which is supported by the Official Language Office.²¹ However, this body, which expressly covers the promotion of official languages other than Castilian in the general administration of the state, met only seven times in 16 years of existence. Most of the measures adopted are still pending execution. Furthermore, representatives of the Autonomous Communities that have official languages along with Castilian are to date still not included as full members of this body.

30. In the previous monitoring cycle, the Committee of Ministers recommended that the authorities of Spain “**use the co-official languages in state administration in the Autonomous Communities**” (Recommendation No.2 – CM/RecChL(2019)7). As a general rule, the working language of the state administration is Castilian. However, it must be read in accordance with the right of citizens living in Autonomous Communities concerned by the application of Article 10.1 of the Charter to use official regional or minority languages in their relations with the administration.²² Public awareness about the possibility of using official regional or minority languages in communication with the state administration (with signage in buildings) is satisfactory. The knowledge of an official regional or minority language is not a pre-requisite for appointing a civil servant, although it can be considered as a merit.²³ Continuous trainings are offered on a regular basis.²⁴ The proportion of staff having a working knowledge of official regional or minority languages working in local branches of the state administration in the Autonomous Communities concerned by the application of Article 10.1 of the Charter remains too low to meet the undertakings accepted by Spain.²⁵ According to the state authorities, considerable efforts have been made since the adoption of Law 39/2015 on the common administrative procedure of public administrations to translate all printed and digital documents in official regional or minority languages. However, information collected during the on-the-spot visit shows that many administrative texts and forms continue to be available in Castilian only. This seems to be particularly the case for documents and forms of the Tax Agency and the Spanish Social Security, which can be, depending on the language, poorly translated even when such translations do exist. Furthermore, the lack of knowledge of regional or minority languages has sometimes led to public complaints and alleged situations of discrimination. These complaints were reported to national and regional ombudspersons. The situation, nevertheless, varies from one Autonomous Community to the other and from one state administration to the other. An overall policy or strategic approach to plan a more systematic provision of staff with a sufficient knowledge of official regional or minority languages is therefore needed. The state authorities should provide information as to whether it is possible for public service employees having a knowledge of regional or minority languages to be appointed in the territory in which that language is used, at their request.

31. As regards the situation within the regional and local administrations, the Committee of Experts notes that knowledge of the official regional or minority languages is often a requirement (sometimes a special merit only), with notable exemptions applying to interim personnel and temporary hired personnel. However,

¹⁸ [Decree 6/2023](#).

¹⁹ [PLATA](#).

²⁰ The Official Gazette of the state has never been published in Aranese.

²¹ [Council of the official languages](#).

²² [Law 4/2001](#), Article 5; [Law 39/2015](#), Articles 13 and 15. See also [Royal Decree 334/1982](#) regarding public signs.

²³ It is not clear to the Committee of Experts how knowledge of official regional or minority languages is evaluated and whether oral and written skills in official regional or minority languages are a basic requisite at least for personnel assigned to public information and advice positions. According to some representatives of the speakers, knowledge of official regional or minority languages is considered as a merit for an extremely limited number of positions in local branches of the state administration. See in this regard also [Job List - State Administration Transparency Portal](#).

²⁴ Language training for civil servants is carried out by the [National Institute of Public Administration](#), sometimes in coordination with regional centres.

²⁵ Aranese is not used by the state administration at all.

Aranese in particular is not used on a regular basis within the framework of the regional authorities, and official documents of the regional authorities are not always published in this language in Catalonia. At the local level, official regional or minority languages are commonly used, although there are exceptions in some municipalities which do not fulfil the undertakings of Article 10 of the Charter.

32. More efforts are needed to ensure the presence of all regional or minority languages in public services. This is particularly true for police and health care services, but also in calls for tenders with private companies, which generally do not include specific language requirements.

33. During the present monitoring cycle, the Committee of Experts witnessed an accelerated digitalisation process and is concerned by the fact that it tends to result in a unified electronic register portal accessible only in Castilian.²⁶ Certain platforms for instance, such as the public sector procurement platform,²⁷ do not facilitate for the use of other official languages, *de facto* suspending the right to use regional or minority languages. Furthermore, the exclusive use of Castilian in these applications and platforms also conditions the language use of the other administrations, including at regional or local level.

34. The Committee of Experts welcomes the launching of the *New Economics of Language* programme in the context of the *Strategic Projects for Economic Recovery and Transformation* (PERTE)²⁸ to maximise the value of Castilian and official languages in the digital transformation process. However, although the Committee of Experts welcomes the fact that 30 million euros are earmarked exclusively for projects guaranteeing the future of official regional or minority languages (in artificial intelligence, language learning and in the cultural sector), it notes that at the same time this amount represents only 2.7% of the planned total investment, the remaining 97.3% (1.030 billion euros) being allocated to actions related to promoting Castilian exclusively. This can be seen as disproportionate, especially taking into account the numerous shortcomings for citizens to access several public services in regional or minority languages. However, according to the authorities, the economic impact of PERTE for regional or minority languages is much larger than the one initially expected, given that certain projects have an impact on all official languages.

35. The Committee of Experts notes that the legislation allows the use or adoption of family names in regional or minority languages.²⁹ However, it has been made aware of a recent judicial decision which could result in a more restrictive interpretation of the law.³⁰ The Committee of Experts is of the view that the authorities should continue facilitating the adoption of family names in regional or minority languages. *A more detailed assessment on the use of the regional or minority languages by administrative authorities within each Autonomous Community concerned is provided under the language descriptions below, based on the information collected.*

Use of the regional or minority languages in the media

36. At state level, state authorities have adopted a new Law on general audiovisual communication,³¹ which provides for a minimum of audio-visual works in official regional or minority languages of the Autonomous Communities to be broadcast by state public audio-visual service providers. Despite this change, the Committee of Experts notes that their presence continues to remain scarce on the main public television channel. Non-official regional or minority languages are never used. A similar evaluation can be made regarding programmes in regional or minority languages of state public radio channels. State-wide private television and radio channels usually do not offer programmes in regional or minority languages within the territories where the languages are used. At the regional level, the presence of official regional or minority languages in media outlets, radio and television programmes is overall satisfactory. Attention given to non-official regional or minority languages varies depending on Autonomous Communities.

37. Several agreements have been concluded between the authorities of Autonomous Communities where official regional or minority languages are spoken and international streaming platforms for the dubbing of films and programmes in all official regional or minority languages (except for Aranese). Considering that the emergence of video-on-demand platforms has completely changed the patterns of audio-visual

²⁶ [Decree 203/2021](#). This Decree replaced [Decree 1671/2009](#), which guaranteed that virtual offices whose governing body was active in territories with an official regional or minority language must provide access to their content and services in the appropriate languages.

²⁷ [Public Sector Procurement Platform](#).

²⁸ [PERTE](#).

²⁹ [Law 20/2011](#), Article 37.

³⁰ See [Abogados extranjería en Guadalajara](#).

³¹ [Law 13/2022](#). This Law reserves at least 50% of the European audiovisual works quota for works in the state's official language or in the official regional or minority languages of the Autonomous Communities. Of this sub quota, the state public audiovisual communications service provider will in any event reserve a minimum of 15% for audiovisual works in the official regional or minority languages of the Autonomous Communities, taking into account population weight and reserving at least 10% for each one.

consumption, the Committee of Experts invites the state authorities to support all efforts undertaken to better reflect the presence of all regional and minority languages spoken in the Spanish territory in all kinds of media.

38. Regarding the written press, state authorities should support all efforts undertaken to provide for the possibility to access statewide print newspapers in regional or minority languages, including in their digital version, within the territories where the languages are used.

39. The Committee of Experts regrets that direct reception of radio and television broadcasts from neighbouring countries in regional or minority languages is not fully guaranteed. It also calls on the state authorities to make efforts to facilitate the retransmission of radio and television broadcasts from one Autonomous Community to another, and to provide solutions to the technical issues reported in accessing such retransmissions.

40. By law, the interests of the users of official regional or minority languages must be taken into account by the national Commission of markets and competition,³² which regulates, among many other things, the functioning of the audiovisual communication market.

A more detailed assessment on the use of the regional or minority languages in the media within each Autonomous Community concerned is provided under the language descriptions below, based on the information collected.

Use of the regional or minority languages in cultural activities and facilities

41. At state level, the Ministry of Culture, the National Library of Spain and other cultural bodies carry out cultural activities to promote cultural works in regional or minority languages (e.g. exhibitions, publications of books, prize awards,³³ archives). However, the vast majority of cultural activities takes place at the regional level and many Autonomous Communities enjoy an exclusive competence over culture in their territory. The Committee of Experts welcomes that the Cervantes Institute,³⁴ which is not legally bound to promote other languages than Castilian, does promote several regional or minority languages of Spain worldwide. It invites the authorities to legally extend the tasks of the Institute to promote all regional or minority languages protected under the Charter in Spain. Some representatives of the speakers further called for a reform of Article 36 of the Law on Cinema³⁵ so as to introduce specific requirements for financing, production, and distribution that guarantee a commitment to promoting audiovisual works in regional or minority languages.

A more detailed assessment on the use of the regional or minority languages in cultural activities within each Autonomous Community concerned is provided under the language descriptions below, based on the information collected.

Use of the regional or minority languages in economic and social life

42. At regional level, the use of official regional or minority languages is guaranteed and protected in economic and social life, although there are regular complaints based on linguistic grounds sent to regional Ombudspersons in this field. Several actions are undertaken by the regional authorities to promote their use, in particular in day-to-day commercial activities. However, state authorities do not particularly engage in promoting regional and minority languages within the whole country. At the regional level, the use of official regional or minority languages in banking institutions is disparate and sometimes limited to the possibility of using them in ATMs and for basic online banking operations. One of the main sources of concern regards the use of official regional or minority languages in healthcare and social care services, an issue often justified by the difficulty to recruit doctors and other medical personnel having a working knowledge of these languages. The Committee of Experts, although noting the efforts undertaken by the regional authorities to remedy this situation, considers that the state authorities should take immediate actions to facilitate and promote such use, through trainings, incentives, but also by extending the number of students who may study at the different universities in the state.³⁶ The use of regional or minority languages in safety instructions or for information on the rights of consumers is unequal, depending on the institution holding the responsibility of doing so. However, the Committee of Experts notes that when the competence is exercised by the state authorities, such use is not ensured. This is particularly concerning in the case of pharmaceutical safety instructions, where regional

³² [CNMC](#). However, the Committee of Experts notes that users of official languages other than Castilian are not represented before the CNMC. See [Law 13/2022](#), fifth additional provision.

³³ The [national awards for literature](#) cover all official languages.

³⁴ [Cervantes Institute](#).

³⁵ [Law 55/2007](#), Article 36.

³⁶ See [Derechos del consumidor | Ministerio de Consumo](#) where information is provided only in Castilian.

or minority languages are never used. Although such instructions are produced by private companies, the Committee of Experts recalls that the corresponding regulation is the responsibility of state authorities.

A more detailed assessment on the use of the regional or minority languages in economic and social life within each Autonomous Community concerned is provided under the language descriptions below, based on the information collected.

Use of the regional or minority languages in transfrontier exchanges

43. The Committee of Experts is not in a position to conclude whether bilateral and multilateral agreements were concluded by the state authorities to foster contacts between users of regional or minority languages, in particular in the fields of culture, education, information, vocational training and permanent education. The Committee of Experts therefore urges the state authorities to indicate whether actions were or are currently carried out to reach such international agreements in their seventh periodical report.

A more detailed assessment on the use of the regional or minority languages in transfrontier exchanges by each Autonomous Community concerned is provided under the language descriptions below, based on the information collected.

1.2 The situation of the individual regional or minority languages in Spain

Amazigh in the Autonomous City of Melilla – Part II language

44. Castilian is the only official language recognised by the Statute of Autonomy of the City of Melilla.³⁷ The city of Melilla has a unique regime of local autonomy based on the Spanish Constitution itself and regulated in its Statute of Autonomy.³⁸ However, this special regime does not include transfer of competences in education, health or in the judiciary. There is neither relevant information nor data on the number of speakers, although it is estimated that more than 40% of the population living in Melilla speak the language.³⁹ Amazigh is also spoken in other parts of Spain, especially in Catalonia, mostly due to recent immigration.

45. The previous Assembly of Melilla adopted in 2014 a "Declaration for a Pact for Interculturality in the Autonomous City of Melilla," recognising Amazigh as "a traditional language that is an inseparable part of the intangible cultural heritage common to all of Melilla's citizens." The authorities of Melilla committed themselves to taking essential steps to improve the situation of the language. However, the Strategic Plan for Melilla 2020-2029 does not include specific decisions in relation to the Amazigh language, except for maintaining and developing links and cultural relations with speakers of Amazigh in Morocco, with an earmarked financial support provided to this aim.⁴⁰

46. According to the speakers, there is a growing demand to use Amazigh in relation with the administration and in public services.⁴¹ However, information collected during the on-the-spot visit shows that, although civil servants who speak Amazigh are sometimes used on an *ad hoc* basis in the police or other institutions, they are not properly trained and there is no specific language policy in this regard.

47. Amazigh culture is promoted through the *Peñuelas* museums,⁴² language classes based on music⁴³ and activities promoted by the city of Melilla in the context of *Yennayer* (the Amazigh new year).⁴⁴ However, the Institute of Cultures was dissolved. The presence of Amazigh in the media is limited to a television programme that translates news in Castilian into Amazigh.⁴⁵ There is no radio programme or printed media in Amazigh that addresses the concerns of the speakers.

48. Amazigh continues to be excluded from mainstream education and pupils do not receive education of/in the language. According to the speakers, only 6,5% of teachers in Melilla are Amazigh speakers and Castilian

³⁷ [Statute of Autonomy](#) of the City of Melilla, Article 5.2.

³⁸ Constitutional Court ruling [no. 240/2006](#).

³⁹ Sayahi and Montero Alonso, [Bilingualism and language attitude in Melilla](#), 2021.

⁴⁰ [Strategic Plan for Melilla 2020-2029](#). The plan nevertheless calls on building and communicating an image of coexistence between cultures, in the expectation of Melilla being a global reference for the Amazigh world (see p.184).

⁴¹ El País, [Dos lenguas autonómicas más; El Gobierno de Melilla crea un grupo para promocionar la lengua y cultura amazigh](#).

⁴² [Museomelilla](#).

⁴³ [Solicitud del curso de lengua Tamazight a través de la música](#).

⁴⁴ [La Feria y el Mercado Amazigh con motivo del Yennayer se extienden este año un día más](#).

⁴⁵ In the 1990s, *Televisión Melilla* broadcast a weekly programme in Amazigh. In 2000, this programme was suspended and appeared again from 2008 until 2015. According to the speakers, *En Tamazight* was one of the most popular programmes on television in Melilla.

is the only language of instruction.⁴⁶ Initiatives presented during the previous monitoring cycle, which consisted of basic and further trainings in Amazigh for teachers, have been discontinued. Similarly, a project to create an institute for the Amazigh language was abandoned due to a lack of funding. At university level, research is carried out at the University of Cadiz. An international “Chair of Amazigh culture” was created in 2014 by the “Euroarabic foundation of high studies” (Granada) and the “Leila Mezian Foundation” (Casablanca, Morocco) and is located in Granada.⁴⁷

49. The association of training centres of Melilla offers four basic level courses for non-speakers on Amazigh language and culture.⁴⁸

Aragonese in the Autonomous Community of Aragon – Part II language

50. According to the 2011 “Population and Housing” Census, 44,439 people understand Aragonese and 25,556 speak it. In Aragon, traditional languages spoken are protected under the Statute of Autonomy of Aragon,⁴⁹ but Aragonese is not mentioned. However, Law 3/1999 protects Aragonese as cultural heritage.⁵⁰ Aragonese is also protected under Law 3/2013 on the use, protection and promotion of the languages and linguistic modalities of Aragon (as amended by Law 2/2016).⁵¹ The recent budgetary cuts adopted at the regional level, and the willingness expressed by the regional authorities to modify the current legal framework to drastically reduce the place given to Aragonese in Aragon, are a source of great concern. The new regional authorities stressed their intention to modify in particular Law 3/1999 on the Aragonese cultural heritage, which explicitly makes reference to Aragonese (and Catalan) as the languages of the Autonomous Community of Aragon.⁵²

51. According to representatives of the speakers, all funding related to the promotion of Aragonese was cut as of 2023. Similarly, financial support given by the regional authorities to organisations acting for the promotion of Aragonese was suspended, placing them in a difficult situation. The responsibilities of the former Directorate-General of Language Policy of the Government of Aragon, which was closed down by the new regional authorities, are now dispatched between various Aragon government entities (culture, education, territory planning, etc...).⁵³ Commendable transborder initiatives such as the incorporation of Aragonese into the Working Group of the Pyrenees and participation in the LINGUATEC project, which had been set in motion in the first half of the monitoring period, seem to have been phased out completely.

52. The media presence of Aragonese increased from 2018 to 2023, with some television programmes receiving public financial support being broadcast such as *Tañen Furo*, *A Escampar la Boira* and *Charrin Charran*, the latter enjoying notable popularity. A dedicated website on languages of Aragon, “*Lenguas de Aragon*”, has cumulated more than nine million visits since 2015. Unfortunately, it has not been updated since August 2023. Until 2023, several prizes were launched, such as the *Arnal Cervero* Prize, for consolidating, enhancing and giving prestige to the Aragonese language and culture. However, in 2023-2024, for the first time in years, the International Mother Tongue Day as well as the European Language Day were not observed in Aragon.

53. Teaching of Aragonese is provided minimum 90 minutes per week in almost 60 schools to more than 1300 pupils, from kindergarten and primary level to secondary level. Five immersion classes in Aragonese exist since 2023. Several online tools in service of the Aragonese language have been developed since 2018 (such as an online dictionary of Aragonese).⁵⁴ However, the study of Aragonese in official schools of languages (*escuelas oficiales de idiomas*)⁵⁵ does not seem to be provided any longer as of 2024, while it was possible for adults to study it in four centres during the present monitoring cycle.

54. At university level, Aragonese Philology is taught at the University of Zaragoza.⁵⁶ An official orthography of Aragonese was adopted in 2023 by the Aragonese Academy of Language, a welcome step in the furthering of its use both online and in daily life. However, as of 2024, the financial support it receives from the regional

⁴⁶ According to the strategic plan for Melilla, Castilian is the mother tongue for only 27% of pupils studying in Melilla.

⁴⁷ [International Chair of Amazigh Culture](#).

⁴⁸ [Acefome y Cultura entregan los diplomas del seminario permanente de Lengua y Cultura Amazigh](#).

⁴⁹ [Statute of Autonomy](#) of Aragon, Article 7.

⁵⁰ [Law 3/1999](#).

⁵¹ [Law 3/2013](#).

⁵² [El Gobierno PP-Vox eliminará el reconocimiento del aragonés y el catalán como lenguas propias](#).

⁵³ [Decree 1/2024](#).

⁵⁴ [La enseñanza de la lengua aragonesa se abre paso en las aulas](#).

⁵⁵ Official schools of languages in Spain are a vast network of official non-university level centres dedicated to the specialised teaching of modern languages.

⁵⁶ [Specialisation Diploma in Aragonese Philology](#).

authorities has been reduced considerably.⁵⁷ In a similar development, all funding to the Johan Ferrandez d'Heredia Chair at the University of Zaragoza, as well as the Aragonese Institute of Languages, has been cut.

Asturian in the Principality of Asturias – Part II language

55. Castilian is the only official language in Asturias.⁵⁸ Asturian is a protected language under the Statute of Autonomy of the Principality of Asturias,⁵⁹ and Law 1/1998 on the use and promotion of Bable/Asturian (the 1998 Law).⁶⁰ It is spoken in 60 of the 78 municipalities.⁶¹ 62% of the population speak Asturian and the language is present in 54% of households. 25% of the population understand, speak, read and write Asturian.⁶² Despite the lack of an official status of Asturian, efforts are being made to provide for the possibility to use Asturian in the public sphere. Asturian can be used in the General Assembly of the Principality of Asturias,⁶³ and representatives of the Asturian Regional Government regularly use Asturian in their institutional speeches. The centre of the judiciary in Luarca/Luarca, opened in June 2021, is the first judicial building to have all exterior and interior signage in Castilian and Asturian. Since 2019, negotiations have been ongoing to grant Asturian an official status, along with Galician-Asturian.⁶⁴

56. The use of Asturian is also guaranteed in relations with the administrative authorities, in oral and written communications. Knowledge of Asturian is considered a merit in the recruitment process of public servants. Furthermore, the Principality of the Asturias, through the Adolfo Posada Asturian Public Administration Institute and the Directorate General of Linguistic Policy (DGLP),⁶⁵ organises regular training activities for the learning of Asturian by all public servants.⁶⁶ DGLP has an earmarked funding allocated for the promotion of Asturian and a translation unit allowing all citizens to submit documents to the administration in Asturian, free of charge. The provisions, decisions and agreements of the institutional bodies of the Principality, as well as the laws approved by the Parliament of the Autonomous Community, are sometimes published in Asturian in a separate edition of the Official Bulletin of the Principality of the Asturias.⁶⁷ Since the beginning of 2021, progress has been made in the integration of Asturian in most promotional materials, signage and posters as well as in museum facilities. Promotional brochures for the tourism sector are published in Castilian, Asturian and English.

57. In Asturias, official place names appear in their traditional or bilingual forms.⁶⁸ The formalisation process for traditional forms undertaken by the Asturian Government has now taken place in 72 of the 78 Asturian municipalities. Local authorities have also gradually adapted the signage of their roads and streets to new official place names. At the local level, 37 municipalities, with the exception of Oviedo/Uviéu, have language normalization services (SNL), administrative units responsible for language policy planning and implementation. SNL allow the implementation of a wide range of activities that contribute to the social dissemination of the Asturian language at the local level (promotion of the use of Asturian in municipal documents, advertisements, official announcements, in public street signs and labels, language training for citizens, promotion of the use of Asturian in company and business life, as well as in cultural undertakings, etc.). In addition, some municipalities (for instance Gijón/Xixón) have adopted language normalisation plans. It is currently envisaged to create and regulate a 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.

⁵⁷ [Aragonese Academy of Language. La Academia Aragonesa de la Lengua lamenta la falta de financiación estatal.](#)

⁵⁸ In their initial periodic report ([MIN-LANG/PR\(2002\)7](#), p.21), the Spanish authorities stressed that the "lack of standardisation and of an adequate written literature, especially in the case of Bable/Asturian [...], explains why these languages are not official." The Committee of Experts notes that the standardisation of Asturian, which began with the "Sudimientu" movement in 1973-1974, is now completed by the Academy of the Asturian Language. In 2022, an attempt to make Asturian official failed, despite the fact that more than 50% of the population is in favour of its recognition. During the on-the-spot visit, the Committee of Experts noted the continuing dissatisfaction with the lack of such status for Asturian.

⁵⁹ [Statute of Autonomy](#) of Asturias, Article 4.

⁶⁰ [Law 1/1998](#).

⁶¹ In 2021, Asturias had 1 011 792 inhabitants, 981 502 of which lived in areas in which Asturian is spoken.

⁶² 3rd Sociolinguistic Study of Asturias, 2017. In the 2nd Social and Language Study of Asturias, carried out in 2002, only 49% of the respondents claimed to be able to speak Asturian and its use in everyday life was of 38.7% only.

⁶³ The Constitutional Court considered, in its [decision 75/2021](#), that the provisions of the Charter are applicable in this context, since the Statute of Autonomy covers and protects Asturian.

⁶⁴ In 2022, an attempt to make Asturian official along with Galician-Asturian failed. See [El asturiano no será lengua oficial en esta legislatura](#).

⁶⁵ [Directorate General of Linguistic Policy](#).

⁶⁶ 1998 Law, section 4.

⁶⁷ 1998 Law, section 5.

⁶⁸ 1998 Law, section 15. See in this context the role of the [toponymy advisory board](#), an advisory and counselling body to the regional administration for the fulfilment of the tasks entrusted to research and standardise Asturian place names.

58. The Principality of Asturias is legally bound⁶⁹ to assist the dissemination and use of Asturian in the media. It financially and materially supports “Radio Television of the Principality of Asturias”,⁷⁰ which broadcasts some television programmes in Asturian. These programmes are usually re-broadcast in very low-rated slots. There are more than 10 specific radio programmes in Asturian, including online, with high audience level. Financial aid is also granted to press, radio, television or Internet companies for the production of programmes in which Asturian is used. Asturian is not present in state media. There is one daily digital newspaper in Asturian,⁷¹ relying almost exclusively on the financial support of the Asturian authorities. Asturian is also present in the most widely distributed Asturian daily newspapers (*La Nueva España*, *El Comercio* and *La Voz de Asturias*). Subsidies are annually awarded to companies for the production of music, cinema and videos in Asturian and for the dubbing into Asturian of audiovisual productions. During the on-the-spot visit, representatives of the Asturian speakers expressed the wish to have sport and children programmes also broadcast in Asturian, in addition to existing programmes.

59. Earmarked funding and grants to promote Asturian in cultural activities of local authorities, private bodies, associations and the media are provided by the Principality of Asturias. Regular campaigns for the promotion of Asturian are organised during local cultural events. Since, 2021, the *Asturies, Cultura en Rede* project promotes cultural activities also in Asturian.⁷² Several literary, music and theatre awards are given for consolidating, enhancing and giving prestige to the Asturian language and culture. However, Asturian is not eligible for the National Literature Awards, which are only for works written in official languages.

60. Asturian language and literature is an optional subject taught as an integral part of the curriculum. More than 20 000 students voluntarily study this subject at the primary and secondary education level.⁷³ It should, however, be noted that the language is not used at the pre-school level and the demand for Asturian declines as the educational stages progress. At the primary education level, Asturian is offered in 211 public schools and studied by more than 14 500 pupils (and in 43 private subsidised education schools to more than 1 900 pupils). It is regrettable that the pilot plan set to promote the use of Asturian as a medium of instruction in some 4th and 5th year primary school subjects, with six volunteer schools successfully delivering it, was discontinued.⁷⁴ At the lower secondary education level, Asturian is taught as an optional subject in 78 public schools to more than 3 600 pupils (and in 32 private subsidised education schools to more than 700 pupils). At the upper secondary education level, Asturian is taught in 63 state schools to more than 600 pupils who choose the language among different subjects (and in one private subsidised education school to 16 pupils). Teaching materials (reading books, dictionaries, reference book, etc.) have been developed for all levels of compulsory education and the formation of working groups to create teaching support material is promoted by the regional authorities.

61. Overall, there are more than 500 specialised staff competent in Asturian in schools working on a daily basis. Teachers receive basic training at the Faculty of Philology of the University of Oviedo/Uviéu, which offers bachelor's degrees with a minor in Asturian. The University of Oviedo/Uviéu also offers a Master's degree in teacher training in compulsory secondary education, post-compulsory secondary education and vocational training, specialising in Asturian. The Asturian Language Academy offers "Asturian Language (Elementary and Advanced)" and "Cultural and Linguistics" courses. This training programme is offered through the Asturian University of Branu, a summer school established by the Asturian Language Academy, with the support of the University of Oviedo/Uviéu. The programme trains around 25 people per year. In addition, the Adolfo Posada Asturian Public Administration Institute and the Asturian Language Academy offer teacher training courses.

62. At the university level, 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/Uviéu since the 2020-21 academic year have programmes with a group of specific Asturian language subjects. However, there is no specific degree in Asturian language and literature.

63. Regarding adult education, in 2021, DGLP drew up a plan for the learning of Asturian by adults (“Falamos, plan for the implementation of a non-formal Asturian language teaching programme for adults”), which was implemented through the Asturian federation of municipalities and with the collaboration of

⁶⁹ Statute of Autonomy of Asturias, Article 17 and 1998 Law, sections 13 and 14.

⁷⁰ [Radio Television of the Principality of Asturias](#).

⁷¹ [Asturies.com](#).

⁷² [Asturies, Cultura en Rede](#).

⁷³ This possibility has been provided since the entry into force of the 1998 Law.

⁷⁴ 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 dropouts.

interested local councils. There is no information on the continuity of the plan. Furthermore, Asturian is not available at the official schools for languages of Oviedo/Uviéu, Gijón/Xixón and Avilés.

64. Asturian is promoted through exchanges at the local level with one municipality in Portugal, where speakers of Mirandese live. Asturian is also regularly promoted by Asturian musical and artistic representatives in festivals abroad. However, there is no agreement with the Autonomous Community of Castile and Leon with regard to Leonese.⁷⁵

65. The Academy of the Asturian Language⁷⁶ is the competent body to advise the administration of the Autonomous Community and to draw up reports on its own initiative or upon request from the authorities. It is this body which created a normative Asturian dictionary, published a History of Asturian literature and carried out editorial work resulting in over 500 titles. The Academy of the Asturian Language regularly develops various projects related to the promotion of Asturian. The *Conseyu Asesor de Política Llingüística*⁷⁷ also acts as advisory and support body to advise the Asturian Government on decision-making in matters related to the Asturian language policy. The University of Oviedo/Uviéu and the Royal Institute of Asturian Studies continue, in addition to their participation in the *Conseyu Asesor de Política Llingüística*, to operate as consultative and advisory bodies for language policy.

Basque in the Autonomous Community of the Basque Country – Part II and Part III language

66. Basque is protected under Article 6 of the Statute of Autonomy of the Basque Country⁷⁸ and Law 10/1982 on the normalisation of the use of Basque.⁷⁹ 43,3% of the population of the Basque Country aged over 2 are bilingual and 19% are passive bilingual. The bilingual population is rapidly increasing (936 800 persons in 2021 compared to 419 000 in 1991). The highest percentage of bilingual speakers is found among the younger population (more than 60% of 16-24-year-olds are bilingual).⁸⁰ There is a broad and diverse network of bodies and organisations that foster the protection and development of Basque in all social spheres, e.g. the Royal Academy for the Basque Language, which is in charge of the standardisation of the Basque language,⁸¹ the Consultative Council of Basque,⁸² the UEMA network of Basque Municipalities,⁸³ and *Elebide*, an Office to protect citizens' linguistic rights.⁸⁴

Education

67. The Law on the normalisation of the use of Basque stresses that every pupil is entitled to receive education in Basque and in Castilian at all levels. The existing legislation, adopted in December 2023,⁸⁵ confirms the three existing teaching models⁸⁶ for the Community's public and private schools and puts a strong emphasis on the use of Basque in the school environment. About 73,5% of the pupils (75 000 pupils) followed model D at pre-school level, more than 67,4% (126 000 pupils) at primary school level, and more than 72,5% at secondary school level (lower and upper secondary education). Representatives of the speakers raised concerns about shortcomings regarding the education system in terms of language competences in Basque,⁸⁷ and the introduction of subjects taught in English to the detriment of Basque, including in Model D. Teaching of the Basque history and culture is guaranteed in the curriculum.

68. Several measures are being implemented to raise awareness and to extend the use of Basque in vocational training fields.⁸⁸ Vocational training teaching materials and technical dictionaries are being developed in Basque for 22 professional disciplines.⁸⁹ There has been a certain improvement of the presence

⁷⁵ See footnote 1 on the relationship between Asturian, Leonese and Mirandese.

⁷⁶ [Academy of the Asturian Language](#). In 2021, for the first time, a budget item for the Academy was included in the general state budget. See also the 1998 Law, section 18.

⁷⁷ [Decree 86/2019](#).

⁷⁸ [Statute of Autonomy](#) of the Basque Country, Article 6.

⁷⁹ [Law 10/1982](#).

⁸⁰ [Competencia Lingüística](#). See also [VII Encuesta Sociolingüística 2021](#).

⁸¹ [Royal Academy for the Basque Language](#).

⁸² [Consultative Council of Basque](#).

⁸³ [UEMA claims that Euskera needs a "new legal status"](#).

⁸⁴ [Elebide](#).

⁸⁵ [Law 17/2023](#).

⁸⁶ Model A: teaching in Castilian with Basque used in the context of specific subjects; model B: teaching in Basque and in Castilian; model D: teaching in Basque with Castilian as a subject. Model B is not available in the post-compulsory part of secondary school. The Committee of Experts notes that in practice these models are not strict and are modified to introduce English as a language of instruction.

⁸⁷ See [Diagnosis of the Basque Educational System 2021](#) (pp. 119-120), which states that 37.8% of pupils in primary education, and 54.4% in secondary education do not achieve the objective of bilingualism.

⁸⁸ See [Plan for the promotion of Basque in the socioeconomic field 2020-2023](#) and several projects launched every year to promote an approach in which Basque would be the language used.

⁸⁹ See for instance the digital portal [LH Duala Euskaraz](#).

of Basque in technical and vocational education, but the offer under model D remains limited (25% of all pupils enrolled). Representatives of the speakers indicated that in practice, only very few subjects are taught in Basque in model B (22% of pupils enrolled).

69. The University of the Basque Country⁹⁰ offers study and research in Basque. There is a steady increase in the Basque language enrolments of students, the number of bilingual staff, and theses written in Basque. According to different representatives of the speakers, it is still not possible to fully study in Basque for certain university degrees (in particular in medicine studies). Furthermore, it would be necessary to better develop the offer of postgraduate and Master's degrees in Basque. The private University *Mondragon* has also a teaching offer in Basque and the University of Deusto/Deustu is developing its offer of subjects and degrees in Basque.⁹¹

70. The teaching of Basque for adults is provided by 39 public and 64 private institutions (*Euskaltegis*).⁹² The Basque Government provides financial support to the Basque literacy and Basque language learning institute for adults (HABE) and to Euskaltegis.⁹³ It is welcomed that students who pass Basque language tests up to B2 are subsidised for the full study fee. The authorities should consider extending this financial support also to those who do not pass the test.

71. The University of the Basque Country offers teacher training entirely in Basque for degrees qualifying for pre-school and primary education. Examinations also take place in Basque. There is a high percentage of teachers teaching Basque as a subject or in Basque in private and public schools. They benefit from regular further training sessions, with the support of the Department of Education of the Basque Country.⁹⁴ The new law on education adopted in December 2023 encourages all teachers to have a C2 level in Basque. Training will be promoted to reach that level through a newly created Institute for the Learning of Basque and Languages.

72. The Basque School Council is the highest consultative body for educational matters.⁹⁵ One of the specific functions of the School Council of the Basque Country is to draft an annual report on the region's education system, including Basque education, which is available on the School Council's website. Furthermore, the regional Education Department, through the Basque Institute for Evaluation and Research,⁹⁶ carries out annual or biannual diagnostic evaluations to measure the degree of acquisition of Basque communication skills by all pupils in the fourth year of Primary Education and second year of Compulsory Secondary Education.

73. Classes of Basque are occasionally offered by the Cervantes Institute in some of its international branches and through a network of language assistants in universities that have expressed interest in the Basque culture and signed co-operation agreements. The teaching of Basque is also provided by official schools for languages within the Spanish territory.

Judicial authorities

74. At the regional level, measures are taken to promote Basque in judicial proceedings, in particular through initial and continuing training of civil servants.⁹⁷ According to representatives of the speakers, 45% of the personnel recruited by the Autonomous Community have some knowledge of Basque, a percentage that steadily increases. However, for personnel recruited by the Ministry of Justice, the situation is very deficient (for instance, only 7% of judges and 2,5% of prosecutors have the necessary linguistic level [C1]). Efforts are made to better promote the use of Basque on a daily basis with the *Epainet* software used by the judicial authorities. It offers forms, models and documents in Basque. However, the use of Basque in the judicial system in the Basque Country remains limited.

75. The Official Gazette of the Basque Country is published simultaneously in Castilian and Basque.⁹⁸ Furthermore, Basque and Navarre Governments concluded a specific collaboration agreement on language matters which includes Basque-Castilian and Castilian-Basque translations of Spanish and EU legal provisions. However, this initiative is not supported by the state authorities.

⁹⁰ [University of the Basque Country](#).

⁹¹ [University Mondragon](#) ; [University of Deusto](#).

⁹² An *Euskaltegi* is a centre for learning Basque. See for instance [Zubiarte Euskaltegia](#); [Official schools of languages](#); [AEK](#); [IKA](#).

⁹³ [Basque literacy and Basque language learning institute for adults](#).

⁹⁴ [Continuous training of teachers and the educational community](#).

⁹⁵ [Basque School Council](#). See [Law 13/1988](#) on the Basque School Council of the Basque Country.

⁹⁶ [Basque Institute of Evaluation and Research](#).

⁹⁷ On the basis of [Decree 174/2010](#).

⁹⁸ [Official Gazette of the Basque Country](#).

Administrative authorities and public services

76. Only 11% of civil servants working for the state administration have knowledge of Basque and only a small percentage of them have an advanced command of Basque.

77. During the present monitoring cycle, the authorities of the Basque Country have adopted Decree 179/2019 on the normalisation of the institutional and administrative use of the official languages in the local institutions of the Basque Country.⁹⁹ The Department of Culture and Language Policy¹⁰⁰ is the main entity responsible for the protection and promotion of Basque within the regional authorities. All Basque administrations, including the Basque police (*Ertzaintza*) and the Basque health service (*Osakidetza*) have adopted measures to comply with the existing legislation¹⁰¹ through Basque normalisation plans, within their respective spheres of competence. According to representatives of the speakers, signs, forms and texts are available in Basque and civil servants of the regional administration are able to attend regular training programmes. However, more efforts are needed from the Basque police and the Basque health service to adapt to the needs of Basque speakers. At the local level, most municipalities (85%) have developed language plans, with the support of the Basque Country administration. Bilingual place names and signs are used extensively in the Basque Country.

Media

78. The Basque Radio-Television (EITB) has two channels broadcasting entirely in Basque (*ETB-1* and *ETB-3*) and *ETB4* is bilingual. As regards radio, the public radio channels *Euskadi Irratia* and *Euskadi Gaztea* broadcast entirely in Basque. *EITBmusika* is bilingual. *EITB* also has an Internet music channel entirely in Basque (*Euskal Kantak*). *EITB* has developed an online portal and applications entirely in Basque, including for children and young people (*HIRU3*, *GOIAZEN*, *GAZTEA*). Despite agreements concluded with international streaming platforms for the dubbing of films in Basque, the offer of programmes remains limited. As for the state public channel *RTVE*, its regional centre *Televisión Española* broadcasts the programme *Arin-arin*, a daily news summary, 2-3 minutes per day in Basque. National radio stations do not broadcast programming in Basque. The number of hours produced in Basque nationally is much lower than for any other regional or minority language in Spain. There are 13 private radio stations broadcasting programmes exclusively in Basque in the Basque Country. However, *Hamaika Telebista*¹⁰² is the only remaining private television channel broadcasting programmes exclusively in Basque. State-wide private television channels do not broadcast in Basque. *EITB* has signed a collaboration agreement with the Independent Producers' Associations of the Basque Country to stimulate the production and distribution of audio and audiovisual works, including in Basque. As far as the written press is concerned, *Berria*¹⁰³ is the only general newspaper in Basque. A collaboration agreement signed in 2019¹⁰⁴ has substantially increased the level of public funding for media in Basque. The University of the Basque Country offers a degree in journalism in Basque.¹⁰⁵ However, in 2021, the Basque government refused the creation of an Audiovisual Council.¹⁰⁶

Cultural activities and facilities

79. At regional level, subsidies are allocated by the authorities of the Basque Country for many cultural activities¹⁰⁷ in Basque. The regional authorities collaborate on a regular basis with *Euskaltzaleen Topagunea*, a body that groups various Basque language cultural associations.¹⁰⁸ Bilingualism is also generally ensured in services provided by museums, libraries,¹⁰⁹ archives, fairs and in festivals.¹¹⁰ The Basque Library Network and the Basque Film Archive¹¹¹ have extensive catalogues in Basque. The Basque authorities also co-operate in researching and normalising literary production in the different varieties of Basque and have concluded co-

⁹⁹ [Decree 179/2019](#). The Committee of Experts notes that some provisions of this Decree were interpreted in several cases by the High Court of the Basque Autonomous Community in a restrictive way. See also [Law 11/2022](#), which stipulates that the number of posts requiring accreditation of language knowledge must be reported in each call.

¹⁰⁰ [Department of Culture and Language Policy](#).

¹⁰¹ Law 10/1982.

¹⁰² [Hamaika Telebista](#).

¹⁰³ [Berria](#).

¹⁰⁴ [El Gobierno Vasco, las diputaciones forales de Álava, Bizkaia y Gipuzkoa y la agrupación Hekimen han presentado un nuevo acuerdo para apoyar económicamente la actividad de los medios de comunicación en euskera](#).

¹⁰⁵ [Journalism Department - UPV/EHU](#).

¹⁰⁶ [El Consejo de Gobierno considera innecesaria la Proposición de Ley para la creación de un Consejo Vasco Audiovisual](#).

¹⁰⁷ The [Kulturklik](#) platform brings together all the Basque Country's cultural offer.

¹⁰⁸ See, for instance, the organisation of the yearly event [Euskaraldia](#).

¹⁰⁹ In this context, the [Basque Country's Digital Library](#) pays special attention to press and publications in Basque.

¹¹⁰ For instance the [San Sebastian Film Festival](#), [Titirirjai](#), [durangoko azoka](#), [Loraldia](#), [Zinebilera](#), [Zineuskadi](#).

¹¹¹ [Basque film archive](#).

operation agreements with the Labayru Foundation.¹¹² The Royal Academy for the Basque Language is also in charge of the standardisation of the Basque language.¹¹³ Basque language and culture are also promoted abroad and in other Autonomous Communities, in particular through the Basque Centres,¹¹⁴ the Basque Institute *Etxepare*¹¹⁵ and the Cervantes Institute.

Economic and social life

80. The main law regulating the use of Basque in the Basque Country¹¹⁶ calls for the promotion of the use of Basque in all fields of social life, including commercial activities. The use of Basque in enterprises is regularly promoted by the authorities.¹¹⁷ The regional authorities have launched a plan for the promotion of Basque in the socioeconomic sphere for 2020-2023.¹¹⁸ They provide grants and have developed a Basque industry platform to support the competitiveness of Basque companies by increasing the use of Basque in Basque industry.¹¹⁹ Furthermore, the Basque Government awards *BIKAIN* certificates, which certify the presence, use and management of Basque in a company or in an institution.¹²⁰ The new legislation on the Statute of consumers and users¹²¹ does not guarantee the protection of linguistic rights as did the former Law 6/2003 on the rights of users and consumers and Article 10 of Decree 123/2008¹²² on the language rights of consumers and users, which laid down linguistic obligations applicable to documents of financial and credit institutions. However, a collaboration agreement between the Basque Government and 10 financial institutions, which was signed in 2015, has been renewed in 2022. There are still obstacles to receiving health services in Basque.¹²³ Most of the health personnel (of the Basque health service and in the private sector) are not trained to provide care in Basque, and knowledge of Basque is not valued in most health service positions available (currently, only 37% of positions are bilingual in the Basque Country). A similar observation can be made in retirement homes, where Castilian is used in most service provisions. The situation improves slowly and the third Normalisation Plan on the Use of Basque in the Basque health service,¹²⁴ launched in 2022, aims at filling the existing gap regarding the possibility to use Basque in social and health care facilities. The Basque consumer institute¹²⁵ and the Basque occupational safety and health institute¹²⁶ provide all information to citizens in Basque.

Transfrontier exchanges

81. The Autonomous Community of the Basque Country is part of the European territorial cooperation group “New Aquitaine/Euskadi/Navarra Euroregion”, which offers the possibility, through projects and calls for aid, to carry out cross-border collaboration programs and projects in various fields of activities (education, culture). Furthermore, it has a co-operation agreement with the French Public Office of the Basque Language,¹²⁷ where several collaborative actions with earmarked funding are programmed for the development of Basque. Moreover, the inter-administrative agreement on cross-border cooperation, signed in 1998 between the municipalities of Hendaya/Hendaia, Fuenterrabía/Hondarribia and Irún/Irun, which gave rise to the creation of the *Bidasoa-Txingudi* Cross-border Consortium,¹²⁸ continues to include Basque in its field of action.

¹¹² [Labayru Foundation](#).

¹¹³ See also the work carried out by [UZEI](#) and the [Euskalterm database](#) developed in this context.

¹¹⁴ [Basque Centres](#).

¹¹⁵ [Etxepare Basque Institute](#). This Institute caters for the Basque lectureships in universities.

¹¹⁶ Law 10/1982.

¹¹⁷ One of the most recent examples is the [Languages Lanean Kongresua](#), which took place in January 2024.

¹¹⁸ [Plan de promoción del euskera en el ámbito socioeconómico 2020-2023](#).

¹¹⁹ [Basque industry platform](#).

¹²⁰ [BIKAIN Certificate of Basque Language Quality](#).

¹²¹ [Law 4/2023](#).

¹²² [Decree 123/2008](#), Article 10.

¹²³ During the on-the-spot visit, the Committee of Experts was informed that several complaints were received by the Basque Ombudsperson (Ararteko) regarding the lack of care in Basque in the healthcare centres.

¹²⁴ [III Normalisation Plan on the Use of Basque in the Osakidetza \(2022-2028\)](#).

¹²⁵ [Basque consumer institute](#). See also [Law 4/2023](#).

¹²⁶ [Basque occupational safety and health institute](#).

¹²⁷ [French Public Office of the Basque Language](#).

¹²⁸ [Bidasoa-Txingudi Cross-border Consortium](#).

Basque in the Autonomous Community of Castille and Leon – Part II language

82. Despite a traditional presence in Castille and Leon, and more particularly in the Treviño/Trebiñu enclave, in the province of Burgos, Basque is not mentioned in the Statute of Autonomy of Castille and Leon.¹²⁹ According to 2012 figures, the number of Basque speakers in the Treviño/Trebiñu enclave had increased twofold from 2002 to 2012, rising up from 11% to 22% of the population. Most of the Basque speakers are below the age of 24, thus representing a dynamic and youthful demographic.¹³⁰

83. Basque enjoys a certain presence in public life at the local level, such as the use of bilingual posters announcing public events.¹³¹ In particular, the municipality of Condado de Treviño has shown a progressive interest in the development of Basque in its territory and has implemented an “*Euskera Plan*”,¹³² offering for instance financial support to promote the teaching of Basque.¹³³ Furthermore, the municipalities of La Puebla de Arganzón and Condado de Treviño have a Basque language service since 2015.¹³⁴

84. The adoption of the “*Euskera Plan*” was challenged by the regional authorities and eventually considered unlawful by the judicial authorities, regardless of the social use that Basque may have in this territory.¹³⁵ A Basque-medium school in La Puebla de Arganzón opened in 2023.¹³⁶

85. The Committee of Experts encourages the Spanish authorities to clarify, in co-operation with the speakers, the situation of Basque in Castille and Leon in the next periodical report.

Basque in the Foral Community of Navarre – Part II and Part III language

86. The Foral Community of Navarre is divided into three language zones.¹³⁷ According to the 2018 sociolinguistic data for Navarre,¹³⁸ 14.1% of the population of Navarre aged 16 and over is bilingual and 8% are passive bilingual. In the Basque-speaking zone, more than 60% of the population are Basque speakers (12.4% in the mixed zone, 1.6% in the non-Basque speaking zone). The bilingual population is steadily increasing (75 800 persons in 2018 compared to 69 000 in 2016) and it should be noted that the highest percentage of bilingual speakers is found among the younger population (24.9% of 16-24-year-olds are bilingual and 9.6% are passive bilingual). The Navarre Institute of Basque¹³⁹ is the autonomous body responsible for designing and coordinating policies to safeguard the Basque language in Navarre. The Navarre Basque Council¹⁴⁰ is an advisory body to the Government of Navarre in matters of planning and promotion of the Basque language. The Royal Academy for the Basque Language is in charge of the standardisation of the Basque language.¹⁴¹

Education

87. The existing legislation in Navarre sets out four linguistic models¹⁴² for the Community’s public and private schools.¹⁴³ In the Basque-speaking zone, Model D is prevailing at all levels of education (representing more than 90% at the pre-school and primary level, and more than 85% at the compulsory secondary education level). In the mixed zone, about 30% of the pupils (40% in kindergarten) follow education in Basque (Model D). This figure has been steadily growing in the past years. However, representatives of the speakers highlighted the difficulty to open new Model D schools, and consider that this offer remains limited compared

¹²⁹ [Statute of Autonomy](#) of Castile and Leon, Article 5.

¹³⁰ [Enclave of Treviño, Sociolinguistic Study](#), 2012.

¹³¹ See for instance [Kartelak argantzunen 2019 - enclave de Treviño](#).

¹³² [Treviño desarrollará un plan para potenciar el euskera](#).

¹³³ [Treviño quiere euskera en su colegio para normalizar su uso](#).

¹³⁴ [Condado de Treviño](#).

¹³⁵ [El Juzgado anula el 'Plan del Euskera' de Treviño](#).

¹³⁶ [Argantzón Ikastola](#). It should be mentioned that the vast majority of pupils from Treviño (73%) continue to attend schools located in the Basque Autonomous Community.

¹³⁷ Basque has official status in the Basque speaking zone only, where Part III of the Charter applies. In the mixed zone and the non-Basque speaking zone, it has no official status, and only Part II of the Charter applies. See [Law 13/1982](#), Article 9. [Law 9/2017](#) amended the title of [Law 18/1986](#) and replaced the term *Vascuence* with *Euskera*. During the present monitoring cycle, 44 municipalities were granted the right to move from the non-Basque speaking zone to the mixed zone and one municipality from the mixed-zone to the Basque-speaking zone at their request to extend the linguistic rights of their inhabitants.

¹³⁸ [2018 Sociolinguistic Data for Navarre](#).

¹³⁹ [Navarre Institute of Basque](#).

¹⁴⁰ [Navarre Basque Council](#).

¹⁴¹ While the [Royal Academy for the Basque Language](#) is located in Bilbao/Bilbo, it is also financed by the Government of Navarre.

¹⁴² Model A: teaching in Castilian with Basque as a subject; model B: teaching in Basque and in Castilian, specific subjects being also possibly taught in the latter language; model D: teaching in Basque with Castilian as a subject; model G: teaching in Castilian.

¹⁴³ Following the amendment of Law 18/1986 on Euskera by [Law 4/2015](#), the introduction of teaching in Basque with Castilian as a subject (Model D) in public schools in the non-Basque-speaking zone is possible.

to the demand and is not covering all territories where Basque is traditionally spoken.¹⁴⁴ They also raised concerns about shortcomings regarding the education system in terms of language competences in Basque and the introduction of subjects taught in English to the detriment of Basque, including in Model D. Teaching of the Basque history and culture is guaranteed in the curriculum. In Navarre, at the primary and secondary education levels, 24% of schools are model D (and 13% model A). Private schools using a full-immersion model (*Ikastolas*) play a very significant role in developing education in Basque in the Autonomous Community and should continue to receive support from the authorities. Overall, at the non-university level, there are more than 2 000 teachers teaching in Basque.

88. In the field of technical and vocational education, the authorities refer to three vocational training centres in the Basque-speaking area¹⁴⁵ in which, to some extent, teachers can communicate with their pupils both in Basque and in Castilian, and two vocational centres in the mixed zone where certain professions are taught in Basque (i.e. for administrative management, administration and finance and pre-school education). Representatives of the speakers consider that the offer of technical and vocational education in Basque should be expanded in Pamplona/Iruña.

89. The Public University of Navarre (UPNA),¹⁴⁶ located in Pamplona/Iruña, is working with the Government of Navarre, through the Directorate General for Universities, to increase the range of courses offered in Basque. However, only two of the 22 existing university majors are available also entirely in the Basque language (teachers' courses for pre-school and primary school education). Many Basque-speaking pupils from Navarre go to study in the Basque Country, in particular at the University of the Basque country.¹⁴⁷ In addition to UPNA, various initiatives are taken by the University of Navarre.¹⁴⁸ The Directorate General for Universities also provides financial supports to the Basque Summer University, the Chair of Basque Language and Culture at the University of Navarre and the *Jakiunde* forum.¹⁴⁹

90. The teaching of Basque for adults is provided by a number of public and private institutions.¹⁵⁰

91. UPNA offers teacher training entirely in Basque for degrees in pre-school and primary education. Examinations also take place in Basque.¹⁵¹ The Basque language teaching resource centre¹⁵² organises further training for teachers teaching in Basque. There are also Teacher Support Centres (CAP) in different areas of Navarre, which organise activities in Basque. The Department of Education offers tutored online distance learning courses through the *Educalingua* platform.¹⁵³

92. The Basque School Council of Navarre is the highest consultative body for educational matters. It must be consulted concerning any draft regulatory text in the field of education.¹⁵⁴ One of the specific functions of the School Council of Navarre is to draft an annual report on the region's education system, including Basque education, which is available on the School Council's website.

93. There are also private schools using a full-immersion model in the non-Basque speaking area and these schools receive public financial support from the Government of Navarre.¹⁵⁵ Moreover, it is possible to learn Basque outside Navarre and the Basque country.¹⁵⁶ The Cervantes Institute occasionally offers Basque courses and organises events related to the Basque culture in some its international branches.

Judicial authorities

94. At the regional level, the Law on “*Euskera*” (Basque) and Decree 266/2019 establishing the organic structure of the Department of migration policies and justice provide for the possibility to formulate requests or

¹⁴⁴ For instance, they point out the fact that out of the 14 pre-schools located in *Pamplona/Iruña*, only three use Basque (two using the mixed model and one the immersive model).

¹⁴⁵ The Altsasu/Alsasua Integrated Polytechnic Centre FP Sakana LH; Lekaroz Elizondo High School, Lekaroz-Elizondo; and Toki Ona High School, Bera.

¹⁴⁶ [Public University of Navarre](#).

¹⁴⁷ It should also be noted that the private [University Mondragon](#) has a teaching offer in Basque and that the [University of Deusto](#) is developing its offer of subjects and degrees in Basque.

¹⁴⁸ [University of Navarre](#).

¹⁴⁹ [Basque Summer University; Jakiunde forum](#).

¹⁵⁰ See for instance [Zubiarte Euskaltegia](#); [Official schools of languages](#); [AEK](#); [IKA](#).

¹⁵¹ [Law 17/2017](#).

¹⁵² [Basque language teaching resource centre](#).

¹⁵³ [Educalingua platform](#).

¹⁵⁴ [Law 19/2012](#).

¹⁵⁵ The Navarre authorities adopted the Protocol of Actions and [Law 7/2007](#) on the financing of private schools using a full-immersion model in the non-Basque-speaking area.

¹⁵⁶ See for instance [Clases d'Euskara – EUSKAL ETXEA](#).

to produce documents or evidence connected with legal proceedings in Basque.¹⁵⁷ Costs for interpretation and translation are borne by the state and the Government of Navarre, which has contracted a translation and interpretation service to provide assistance to judicial bodies. The demand for this translation and interpretation service has grown constantly in recent years. However, according to representatives of the speakers, Basque is not used at all in the judicial system in Navarre.

95. At regional level, measures are taken to promote Basque in judicial proceedings, in particular through initial and continuing training for civil servants by the Navarre Institute of Public Administration.¹⁵⁸ The authorities indicated that a certain number of posts with a Basque language profile will be created in the Pamplona/Iruña judicial district, as well as in some other judicial districts (Aoiz/Agoitz, Estella/Lizarrá, Tafalla/Gabaltzika and Tudela/Tutera). However, although there is an increased percentage of Basque speakers in the justice administration in Navarre, the majority of staff still lacks the skills needed to perform their work and communicate with the public in Basque. There is no software available for the judicial authorities which offers forms, models or documents in Basque, which would enable civil servants and judges to work in this language without disproportionately lengthening the proceedings.

96. The Official Gazette of Navarre is published simultaneously in Castilian and Basque.¹⁵⁹ However, representatives of the speakers pointed out that this does not happen systematically. Furthermore, Navarre and Basque Governments concluded a specific collaboration agreement on language matters which includes Basque-Castilian and Castilian-Basque translations of Spanish and EU legal provisions. However, this initiative is not supported by the state authorities.

Administrative authorities and public services

97. Only 1% of civil servants working for the state administration can perform their work in Basque and there is only one translator employed.¹⁶⁰

98. The authorities of Navarre have adopted Decree 103/2017,¹⁶¹ which regulates the use of Basque in public administration, as well as a Basque Language Strategy Plan.¹⁶² As a consequence, more bilingual forms and staff training programmes are available, and the use of bilingual signage has been increased.¹⁶³ However, in practice, only very few positions in the regional administration of Navarre (12%) are occupied by civil servants having recognised competences in Basque,¹⁶⁴ and most texts and forms (including online) continue to be offered in Castilian only. Therefore, the possibility for Basque speakers to submit oral or written applications in their language is limited (or applications are processed with undue delay). As far as the local authorities located in the Basque-speaking zone are concerned, a strict bilingualism is implemented, with the support of the Navarre administration.¹⁶⁵ All documents issued by the Federation of Municipalities and Councils of Navarre¹⁶⁶ are drafted in Basque. Information collected during the on-the-spot visit shows that bilingual place names and signs are used in Navarre.¹⁶⁷ Most municipalities in the mixed zone have approved rules to protect and foster Basque in their regulations. Furthermore, Navarre has 28 Basque language services in charge of promoting Basque in local entities. However, according to information from non-governmental organisations, while public services run by the regional administration provide services in Basque, some services provided by private enterprises acting on behalf of the authorities do not use Basque.¹⁶⁸ Nevertheless, access to several public services in Basque is possible (for instance in the fields of transportation or electoral information), although several services offered in case of emergency (with the police or in case of gender-based violence) are offered in Castilian only.

¹⁵⁷ Law 18/1986, Articles 4 and 5 and [Decree 266/2019](#), Article 15.j.

¹⁵⁸ [Navarre Institute of Public Administration](#).

¹⁵⁹ Law 18/1986, Article 7. The corpus [Lexnavarra](#) contains all the provisions promulgated in Navarre and is permanently updated.

¹⁶⁰ See [MIN-LANG \(2023\) PR 9](#), p. 22.

¹⁶¹ [Decree 103/2017](#). The Committee of Experts notes that the High Court of Justice of Navarre nullified several provisions of this Decree in its decision no. 216-217-218/2019. See also [Law 11/2019](#) and [Decree 5/2018](#).

¹⁶² [Strategic Plan for the Basque language](#).

¹⁶³ Civil servants from the public administration can receive training in Basque through the Navarre Institute of Basque, the Félix Urabayen and Lekaroz adult education institutes.

¹⁶⁴ According to the regional authorities, 78.3% of the personnel assigned to public information have competences in Basque.

¹⁶⁵ 14 municipalities of Navarre are members of the UEMA (Association of Basque Municipalities).

¹⁶⁶ [Navarre Federation of Municipalities and Council](#).

¹⁶⁷ However, the Committee of Experts notes that Article 21.4 of Decree 103/2017, according to which road signs must be signposted in two languages, was voided by [decision 216/2019](#) of the High Court of Justice of Navarre. As a consequence, the use of bilingual road signs is no longer an obligation for the Government of Navarre.

¹⁶⁸ In this context, the Committee of Experts notes that the provisions established in [Law 2/2018](#), which obliged subcontracting companies to use Basque when such contract required a customer service, was derogated by [Law 17/2021](#).

Media

99. Although the Foral Community of Navarre does not have a dedicated public radio and television, it is possible to access the public radio station *Euskadi Irratia* and the public television channel *ETB1* in Basque from the neighbouring Basque Autonomous Community, as their reception is regulated through the framework of collaboration agreements between the two regional governments. Despite agreements concluded with international streaming platforms for the dubbing of films in Basque, the offer of programmes remains limited. Furthermore, there are several municipal radio stations with programming entirely in Basque. However, *ETB3*, which broadcasts programmes for children, is not available in certain areas of Navarre, including the Basque-speaking zone.

100. As for the state public channel RTVE, its regional centre Televisión Española broadcasts the programme *Arin-arin*, a daily news summary, 2-3 minutes per day. National radio stations do not broadcast programmes in Basque. The number of hours produced in Basque nationally is much lower for both radio and television than for any other regional or minority language in Spain.

101. There are several private radio stations (for instance *Euskalerría Irratia*, *Xorroxin Irratia*) and one television channel (*Xaloa Telebista*) broadcasting programmes exclusively or partly in Basque in Navarre (through commercial radio and television licenses) or at the local level (with municipal radio and television licenses). Financial support is provided through grants by the Navarre Institute of Basque (for radio) or via the General Directorate of Communication and Institutional Relations (for TV). However, state-wide private television channels do not broadcast in Basque. Representatives of the speakers point out the discriminatory character of institutional publicity, which is not linked to any language commitment and creates a distortion between Basque and non-Basque media outlets. The Navarre Audiovisual Arts and Film Institute¹⁶⁹ and the Navarre Institute of Basque subsidise Basque language audiovisual productions.

102. As far as the written press is concerned, although there are weekly supplements or sections in Basque in other media, *Berria*¹⁷⁰ is the only general newspaper in Basque. The Navarre Institute of Basque offers grants for the promotion of the use of Basque in the written press and online media. At the local level, various town councils, through their Basque language services, publish a magazine in Castilian with news in Basque called *Ze Berri?*¹⁷¹ The University of the Basque Country offers a degree in journalism in Basque.¹⁷² The Audiovisual Council of Navarre, which was dismantled in 2011, has never been re-established.

Cultural activities and facilities

103. At regional level, the General Library of Navarre has an extensive catalogue of literature in Basque, and the Navarre Film Archive¹⁷³ keeps works that were produced in Navarre, including in Basque. The Royal Academy for the Basque Language is in charge of the standardisation of the Basque language. The Directorate General for Culture - Príncipe de Viana Institute¹⁷⁴ publishes twice per year the "*Fontes Linguae Vasconum. Studia et documenta*", a periodical on Basque linguistics.¹⁷⁵ Generally speaking, the Directorate General for Culture - Príncipe de Viana Institute, *INAAC* and the Navarre Institute of Basque subsidise Basque language audiovisual productions and many cultural activities. The strategic plan for Navarre culture 2017-2023¹⁷⁶ contains measures to support the promotion of Basque and its culture. Among several examples, bilingualism is generally ensured in services provided by museums (such as the Museum of Navarre),¹⁷⁷ libraries (Asnabi network of public libraries),¹⁷⁸ archives and also in festivals.¹⁷⁹ The Navarre Institute of Basque and the regional authorities collaborate on a regular basis with *Euskaltzaleen Topagunea*, a body that groups various Basque language cultural associations.¹⁸⁰ At the local level, the network of Basque language services (NUETS) launched a digital platform facilitating access to different cultural resources in Basque for children. Representatives of the speakers consider that more awareness raising measures should be taken to inform speakers about this service. The Cervantes Institute occasionally offers Basque courses and organises events related to the Basque culture in some its international branches.

¹⁶⁹ [Navarre Audiovisual Arts and Film Institute.](#)

¹⁷⁰ See in particular [Nafarroako Hitza.](#)

¹⁷¹ [Ze Berri?](#)

¹⁷² [Journalism Department - UPV/EHU.](#)

¹⁷³ [Navarra Film Archive.](#)

¹⁷⁴ [Directorate General for Culture - Príncipe de Viana Institute.](#)

¹⁷⁵ [Fontes Linguae Vasconum.](#) It should also be noted that the [Basque Centre for University Studies](#) is responsible for the terminological and lexicographical study of the Basque language.

¹⁷⁶ [Strategic plan for Navarre culture 2017-2023.](#)

¹⁷⁷ [Museum of Navarre.](#)

¹⁷⁸ [ASNABI.](#)

¹⁷⁹ See, for instance, the [Punto de Vista - Festival Internacional de Cine Documental de Navarra.](#)

¹⁸⁰ See, for instance, the organisation of the yearly event [Euskaldia.](#)

Economic and social life

104. The main law regulating the use of Basque in Navarre¹⁸¹ calls for the promotion of the use of Basque in social and economic life. The use of Basque in enterprises is regularly promoted by the authorities. The Navarre Institute of Basque has established a strategic planning with financial aid to Navarrese companies and NGOs that develop plans or actions to promote Basque. Furthermore, it has organised dedicated conferences to share good linguistic practices in the business environment.¹⁸² However, there are no financial and banking regulatory provisions which allow the use of Basque in drawing up payment orders or other financial documents. Although it seems possible to use Basque in most ATMs and for basic online banking operations, financial and banking documents continue to be largely drafted in Castilian. There are significant obstacles to receiving health services in Basque.¹⁸³ Most of the health care personnel (in *Osasunbidea*, the public health service, and in the private sector) are not trained to provide care in Basque and knowledge of Basque is not valued in most health service positions available (currently, less than 25% of positions are bilingual in the Basque-speaking zone of Navarre, and 1.94% in the whole Navarre). A similar observation can be made in retirement homes, where Castilian is used in most service provisions. The situation only improves slowly, despite existing legislation reinforcing language rights and a willingness to implement an action plan for the healthcare sector.¹⁸⁴ The new regulation on the statute of users and consumers does not refer to linguistic rights.¹⁸⁵

Transfrontier exchanges

105. The Foral Community of Navarre is part of the European territorial cooperation group “New Aquitaine/Euskadi/Navarra Euroregion”, which offers the possibility, through projects and calls for aid, to carry out cross-border collaboration programs and projects in various fields of activities (education, culture).

Catalan in the Autonomous Community of Aragon – Part II language

106. According to the 2011 “Population and Housing” Census, 55,513 people speak Catalan in Aragon. 25 663 of these speakers are located in the *Franja* (the strip), an area in eastern Aragon bordering Catalonia. In Aragon, traditional languages spoken are protected under the Statute of Autonomy of Aragon,¹⁸⁶ but Catalan is not mentioned. However, Law 3/1999 protects Catalan as cultural heritage.¹⁸⁷ Catalan is also protected under Law 3/2013 on the use, protection and promotion of the languages and linguistic modalities of Aragon (as amended by Law 2/2016).¹⁸⁸ The recent budgetary cuts adopted at the regional level and the willingness expressed by the regional authorities to modify the current legal framework to drastically reduce the place given to Catalan in Aragon is a source of great concern. The new regional authorities stressed their intention to modify in particular Law 3/1999 on the Aragonese cultural heritage, which explicitly makes reference to Catalan (and Aragonese) as the languages of the Autonomous Community of Aragon.¹⁸⁹

107. According to representatives of the speakers, all funding related to the promotion of Catalan was cut as of 2023. Similarly, financial support given by the regional authorities to organisations acting for the promotion of Catalan was suspended, placing them in a difficult situation. Responsibilities of the former Directorate-General of Language Policy of the Government of Aragon, which was closed down by the new regional authorities, are now dispatched to various Aragon government entities (culture, education, territory planning, etc...¹⁹⁰ Regular reference to the so-called “Catalan expansionism” in Aragon, despite the traditional presence of the language, is a further source of great concern which tends to be detrimental to the protection and promotion of Catalan in the region.¹⁹¹ The Autonomous Community of Aragon does not take part in any activity of transnational exchanges.

¹⁸¹ Law 18/1986 as amended through Law 9/2017.

¹⁸² [Sarean Euskaraz; Euskara Langai 2022](#).

¹⁸³ During the on-the-spot visit, the Committee of Experts was informed that several complaints were received by the Navarre Ombudsperson regarding the lack of care in Basque in the healthcare centres. In these cases, the Health Administration has been urged to adopt measures to guarantee the right of citizens to be treated in Basque, if they request it, and has ensured the adoption of measures in this regard.

¹⁸⁴ See in particular [Regulations - employment health](#) and Article 6 of Decree 103/2017.

¹⁸⁵ [Law 34/2022](#).

¹⁸⁶ [Statute of Autonomy](#) of Aragon, Article 7.

¹⁸⁷ [Law 3/1999](#).

¹⁸⁸ [Law 3/2013](#).

¹⁸⁹ [El Gobierno PP-Vox eliminará el reconocimiento del aragonés y el catalán como lenguas propias](#).

¹⁹⁰ [Decree 1/2024](#).

¹⁹¹ See for instance [Jorge Azcón dice que "en Aragón no se habla catalán" y defiende eliminar su reconocimiento](#).

108. The media presence of Catalan increased from 2018 to 2023 with television programmes receiving public financial support being broadcast such as “A Escampar la Boira”. A dedicated website on languages of Aragon, “*Lenguas de Aragon*”, has cumulated more than nine million visits since 2015. Unfortunately, it has not been updated since August 2023. Until 2023, several prizes were launched, such as the *Desideri Lombarte* Prize, for consolidating, enhancing and giving prestige to the Catalan language and culture. However, in 2023-2024, for the first time in years, the International Mother Tongue Day as well as the European Language Day were not celebrated in Aragon.

109. Teaching of Catalan is provided at least 90 minutes per week in 37 schools to a total of 1306 pupils, from pre-school and primary level to upper secondary level. It is also available as adult courses in the four official language schools.

Catalan in the Autonomous Community of the Balearic Islands – Part II and Part III language

110. Catalan is protected under the Statute of Autonomy of the Balearic Islands¹⁹² and the Law on Language normalisation.¹⁹³ According to the latest available data, there are 1, 197 000 persons living on the four Islands.¹⁹⁴ 96.8% of the population understand Catalan, 80.5% speak it, 83.5% read it and 61.9% write it.¹⁹⁵ Between 2019 and 2023, the Bureau for the Defence of Language Rights in the Balearic Islands operated¹⁹⁶ under the responsibility of the former Directorate General of Language Policy (DGLP) of the Government of the Balearic Islands.¹⁹⁷ It promoted and monitored linguistic actions and policies in relation to Catalan. However, the DGLP was closed down by the new regional authorities and its competences are now exercised by the Institute of Balearic Studies (IEB).¹⁹⁸ The work carried out by the Social Council of the Catalan Language¹⁹⁹ and the Institute of Catalan Studies²⁰⁰ should also be highlighted. The Island Councils²⁰¹ and municipalities, as part of the local administration of the Balearic Islands, have bodies in charge of normalising Catalan. In accordance with the Statute of Autonomy of the Balearic Islands, the University of the Balearic Islands²⁰² is the official institution offering support for various activities related to Catalan.

Education

111. In the Balearic Islands, education is formally based on a model where Catalan is a language of instruction for compulsory education and must be used in at least 50% of school subjects,²⁰³ with the aim of providing linguistic proficiency in both Catalan and Castilian at the end of compulsory education. Each school is responsible under this framework for determining to what extent Catalan should be used in accordance with its pedagogical needs, its sociolinguistic situation and its environment. However, according to representatives of the speakers, the use of Catalan in education is in practice significantly lower and the percentage of pupils having solid communication skills in Catalan at the end of primary education is rather low (62% with varying numbers between the four islands). This is particularly the case for private schools receiving public funds. Technical and vocational studies are offered in secondary education, under the same regulatory framework as for compulsory education in general.²⁰⁴ However, there is a general lack of data regarding the language use in technical and vocational education, which prevents a better assessment of the situation. The final judgment of the High Court of Justice of Catalonia ordering the implementation of a minimum of 25% of teaching in Castilian in the Catalan education system is a great source of concern for representatives of the speakers,

¹⁹² [Statute of Autonomy](#) of the Balearic Islands, Article 4.

¹⁹³ [Law 3/1986](#).

¹⁹⁴ [Balears, Illes: Population by municipalities and sex](#).

¹⁹⁵ [Survey on language use in the Balearic Islands](#) (EULIB), 2014. A new survey is foreseen for 2024. According to the survey, 40.5% of the residents of the Balearic Islands identified as Catalan speakers and a further 4.6% as bilingual in Catalan and Castilian.

¹⁹⁶ [Office for the Defense of Linguistic Rights](#). However, it is the understanding of the Committee of Experts that this Office was closed down in November 2023. The regional authorities have indicated their intention to substitute this office by an Office for the linguistic freedom (“*Oficina de Libertad Lingüística*”) in 2024, with the aim to “*reestablish normality in the free and guaranteed use of Castilian in the Balearic Islands*”. See in this context [Law 12/2023](#).

¹⁹⁷ [Office for the Defense of Linguistic Rights](#). However, it is the understanding of the Committee of Experts that this Office was closed down in November 2023. The regional authorities have indicated their intention to substitute this office by an Office for the linguistic freedom (“*Oficina de Libertad Lingüística*”) in 2024, with the aim to “*reestablish normality in the free and guaranteed use of Castilian in the Balearic Islands*”. See in this context [Law 12/2023](#).

¹⁹⁸ [Institute of Balearic Studies](#).

¹⁹⁹ [Social Council of the Catalan Language](#).

²⁰⁰ The [Institute of Catalan Studies](#), through its Philological Department, takes on the role of a language academy and sets guidelines. It promotes research and scientific study on language and monitors the process of normalisation throughout the territory of Catalan language and culture.

²⁰¹ The governing institutions of each of the four islands.

²⁰² [University of the Balearic Islands](#). See in particular the activity carried out by the Terminology Cabinet of the University.

²⁰³ [Law 1/2022](#), Articles 135, 138. For education at the pre-school level, see [Decree 23/2020](#). At the primary school level, see [Decree 31/2022](#). At the secondary school level, see [Decree 32/2022](#).

²⁰⁴ See also [professional training](#).

who consider that such judicial decision may end up lowering the use of Catalan in the field of education in the Balearic Islands.²⁰⁵

112. At university level, the University of the Balearic Islands offers Bachelor's and Master's degrees in Catalan Language and Literature.²⁰⁶ Early childhood education degree studies and primary education degree studies carried out at the University of the Balearic Islands include subjects that guarantee that future teachers have sufficient linguistic and cultural training to teach Catalan and teach in Catalan in compulsory education.²⁰⁷ Further training for teachers is provided through teacher training centres (CEP). In 2018, a new Regulation on Language Use of the University of the Balearic Islands was approved,²⁰⁸ which reiterates that Catalan is the institution's main language, and must have priority use in all areas, both academic and administrative. In this context, a language plan was approved by the language policy Committee of the University that aims at the normalisation of Catalan in all areas of the University (through trainings for instance).²⁰⁹

113. There are several institutions (municipalities, adult education centres, Island Councils, the Balearic School of Public Administration,²¹⁰ the University of the Balearic Islands) offering training activities to adults for learning Catalan.²¹¹ The Institute of Balearic Studies also runs Catalan courses for different levels and in different formats (in-person and online) for adults. Furthermore, adults can study Catalan at official schools for languages.

114. Formally speaking, the existing legislation entrusts the school inspectorate and the institute of evaluation and quality of the education system of the Balearic Islands (IAQSE) with the responsibility of monitoring the measures taken and progress made in teaching Catalan.²¹² However, representatives of the speakers indicated that no particular attention is given in practice to this field.²¹³ Furthermore, the role carried out by the technical advisory committee for teaching in Catalan is extremely limited.²¹⁴

115. Classes of Catalan are occasionally offered by the Cervantes Institute in some of its international branches. The *Ramon Llull* Institute,²¹⁵ which is the main public institution responsible for promoting Catalan language and culture internationally, offers courses. Through its university network, *Xarxa Llull*, the institute promotes the teaching of Catalan in around 130 universities worldwide. At state level, the teaching of Catalan is offered at several official schools for languages throughout Spain. The regional authorities indicated that the *Cercle Català de Madrid* also receives some public grants.²¹⁶

Judicial authorities

116. In the Balearic Islands, parties to court proceedings who wish to select the language of the procedure must indicate it by extraordinary petition. Data classified by language on the search engine *CENDOJ*²¹⁷ shows that only 2.6% of court rulings registered in the database from 2017 to 2023 were in Catalan (1364 in absolute terms). According to the regional authorities, the use of Catalan in oral settings, such as hearings, trials or court appearances, is higher, although it remains low.

117. The Balearic Islands are the only Autonomous Community with an official language other than Castilian to which the powers to manage personnel at the service of the administration of justice have not been transferred by the state authorities. There is no information on the exact percentage of personnel recruited having knowledge of Catalan, nor among judges and public prosecutors who occupy a post in the Balearic Islands. Catalan legal language courses offered by the Balearic School of Public Administration to employees of the Administration of Justice and personnel of the regional and local administration with legal functions

²⁰⁵ In particular, they refer to an appeal filed before the Administrative Litigation Chamber of the High Court of Justice of the Balearic Islands in 2022 against the administrative dismissal of the request of a father of a secondary school student in Mallorca, who asked that his daughter receives at least 25% of her education in Castilian.

²⁰⁶ It should be noted that the former DGLP and the University of the Balearic Islands funded the University Diploma in Linguistic Legislation and Language Rights, a qualification which addresses the legal framework of Catalan, with special reference to the Balearic Islands.

²⁰⁷ [Pla de Formació Lingüística i Cultural](#). See also the 2018 [Order](#) establishing the qualifications that must be obtained to teach Catalan and teach in Catalan in compulsory education.

²⁰⁸ [UIB language regulations and policy](#).

²⁰⁹ In September 2019, the results of the Survey on Language Use of the University of the Balearic Islands was made public, according to which 32% of the subjects of the different degrees were taught exclusively in Catalan. See [Linguistic uses at the UIB](#).

²¹⁰ [Balearic School of Public Administration](#).

²¹¹ [Law 4/2006](#).

²¹² [Law 1/2022](#), Articles 149-160. See also [Decree 28/2023](#).

²¹³ The Committee of Experts notes that the "[indicators of the educational system of the Balearic Islands](#)" do not report on language.

²¹⁴ 2018 [Order](#) establishing the qualifications that must be obtained to teach Catalan and teach in Catalan in compulsory education, Articles 14-17.

²¹⁵ [Ramon Llull Institute](#).

²¹⁶ [Cercle Català de Madrid](#).

²¹⁷ [General Council of the Judiciary: Content search engine](#).

should be continued. In addition, the authorities should provide incentives to ensure that staff members remain on the Balearic Islands. The existing translation service, which is composed of three people only, should see its staff being considerably reinforced, considering the significant delays in processing judicial procedures for citizens who choose to exercise their right to communicate in Catalan. The regional authorities, through the former DGLP, also raised awareness of citizens and legal professionals about their linguistic rights in a dedicated campaign (“*La justícia, també en català*”). This campaign led to the creation of a dedicated website, the provision of courses in Catalan in the field of justice, access to legal language resources²¹⁸ and the publication of informative leaflets.²¹⁹ The main institutions and bodies related to the legal sphere and the promotion of the Catalan language in the Balearic Islands have adhered to the campaign. The Official Gazette of the Balearic Islands is published simultaneously in Castilian and Catalan.²²⁰

Administrative authorities and public services

118. According to representatives of the speakers, the majority of civil servants working for local branches of the state administration do not have a working knowledge of Catalan.

119. At regional and local levels, Catalan is the language commonly used, including in administrative publications, printed material, forms, written communications and websites.²²¹ The existing legislation provides for the possibility to submit oral or written applications in Catalan to the regional and local authorities, including vis-à-vis companies that depend on them throughout the Balearic Islands. Knowledge of Catalan is also a requirement to access public positions²²² and training sessions for civil servants are regularly organised, through the Balearic School of Public Administration. Furthermore, language advisors in charge of guaranteeing the use of Catalan and the linguistic quality of the language are recruited, both at the regional and local level. The official toponymy in the Balearic Islands is in Catalan.²²³ While public services run by the regional administration provide services in Catalan, some public services provided by private enterprises (after calls for tenders) do not use Catalan, despite the legal obligation to do so.²²⁴ In some public services, in particular for the provision of health services, there are several shortcomings.²²⁵ The adoption of a new Decree Law 5/2023 on urgent measures in the fields of education and health,²²⁶ which eliminates the requirement of a certain level of knowledge of Catalan to access positions of statutory and occupational staff in the Balearic health service, is particularly regrettable.

Media

120. Catalan is the language used in the public radio stations *IB3 Ràdio* and *Ràdio Illa Formentera*, as well as the public television channel *IB3 Televisió* in the Balearic Islands,²²⁷ run by the Public Broadcasting Corporation of the Balearic Islands, with various types of programmes being broadcast.²²⁸ Furthermore, there are two private radio stations (*Ona Mediterrània* and *Formentera Ràdio*) broadcasting in Catalan. The Government of the Balearic Islands²²⁹ provides financial and material support to media, and helps financially fostering production, dubbing, incorporation of subtitles and the exhibition of films and other audiovisual media in Catalan. The state TV channel *TVE* has no general broadcasts in Catalan for the entire state territory, but only two daily editions of the 15-minute *Informatiu balear* programme available in the Balearic Islands. The state radio *Radio Nacional de España* broadcasts only a 15-minute information programme in Catalan in the Balearic Islands. Over the years, RTVE's territorial broadcasts in the Balearic Islands have been reduced.²³⁰ State-wide private television channels do not broadcast in Catalan. Despite agreements concluded with international streaming platforms for the dubbing of films in Catalan, the offer of programmes in Catalan remains limited. In this context, the different regional television organisations (*TV3*, *À Punt* and *IB3*) have

²¹⁸ [Compendium.cat](#).

²¹⁹ [Justícia en Català](#). See also [IB3 Notícies | Nou impuls a la campanya “La justícia, també en català”](#).

²²⁰ [Official Gazette of the Balearic Islands](#).

²²¹ Law 3/1986.

²²² [Law 4/2016](#), regulated by [Decree 49/2018](#), [Decree 11/2017](#) and [Decree 2/2017](#).

²²³ Law 3/1986, Article 14. See in this context the work of the technical committee of language support of the department of Catalan philology and general linguistics at the university of the Balearic Islands and the commission of toponymy.

²²⁴ Decree 49/2018, Article 24.

²²⁵ The Committee of Experts notes that the second transitory provision of Law 4/2016 has been used to waive the Catalan language requirement when “the provision of care may be affected by the lack or insufficiency of professionals”.

²²⁶ [Decree Law 5/2023](#).

²²⁷ [Canal 4](#) and [Televisió d'Eivissa i Formentera](#) also broadcast their programming in both Catalan and Castilian.

²²⁸ [Public Broadcasting Corporation of the Balearic Islands](#). See also [Law 5/2013](#) and Law 3/1986, Article 28.

²²⁹ In particular through the [Institute of Cultural Industries](#).

²³⁰ In February 2021, the Parliament of the Balearic Islands, through a non-legislative proposal, urged the Spanish Government and the management of RTVE organisations to increase state television programming in Catalan in the Balearic Islands, to allow new programming in Catalan from Catalonia to be shown in the Islands, and to approve the reciprocity of all public Catalan television channels, both state and regional.

created the *Bon Dia* platform to increase their range of audiovisual products in Catalan and allow access to audiovisual content from Catalan-speaking territories.²³¹

121. Regarding the written press, the general newspapers *Ara Balears* and *Diari de Balears* stopped publishing in hard copy and became digital only. At the local level, there are several papers published in Catalan, both in hard copy and digital versions.²³² Although there are no journalism or communication degrees provided by the University of the Balearic Islands,²³³ Catalan courses and other courses in Catalan in such a framework can be studied in several universities of the Catalan speaking territories. Furthermore, the regional authorities have undertaken actions, in collaboration with relevant actors, to support the training of journalists and other staff in media using Catalan in the Balearic Islands.

122. However, it is currently impossible for Catalan speakers in the Balearic Islands to receive programmes from the Principality of Andorra (*Andorra Televisió*), from France, but also from the Autonomous Community of Valencia (for instance the television channel *À Punt*). Yet, it is possible to receive public channels from Catalonia, in addition to access to the *Bon Dia* platform created by different regional television organisations, which partly remedies this situation. The Audiovisual Council of the Balearic Islands is the body ensuring the linguistic and cultural plurality throughout the audiovisual system in the Balearic Islands.²³⁴

Cultural activities and facilities

123. In the field of culture and language, the governments of Catalonia, the Valencian Community and the Balearic Islands signed in 2017 a collaboration agreement (the Palma declaration).²³⁵ The vast majority of cultural activities in Catalan take place at the regional level, with the support of the regional Government and the Island Councils.²³⁶ More particularly, several actions are or were undertaken by the former Directorate-General of Culture, the Institute of Balearic Studies and the Institute of Cultural Industries of the Balearic Islands (ICIB), through grants and earmarked funding.²³⁷ In each of the four islands, several prominent cultural institutions keep copies and present works in Catalan.²³⁸ The Terminology Cabinet of the University of the Balearic Islands helps standardising the use of Catalan in commercial, advertising, cultural, social, sports and other activities.²³⁹ In the Balearic Islands, cultural activities in libraries, museums, theatres and archives usually take place in Catalan. Alongside these institutions, there are thousands of associations and foundations organising cultural activities in Catalan (theatre plays, music festivals, literary events), which also receive important financial support (through schemes or grants) to stimulate cultural events (festivals, literary competitions, audiovisual production) in Catalan. The Ramon Llull Institute and the Institute of Balearic Studies promote the translation, dubbing and subtitling of work from and into Catalan.

124. Cultural activities in the Catalan language outside the territory where the language is traditionally used are mainly promoted by the Institute of Balearic Studies and the Ramon Llull Institute. At state level, the Cervantes Institute also offers some cultural activities in or about Catalan abroad.

Economic and social life

125. In the Balearic Islands, the general Law 3/1986 on Language normalisation makes reference to the use of Catalan in public life. However, there is no dedicated legal framework in the Balearic Islands that regulates the use of Catalan in the commercial or service sector. The use of Catalan in enterprises is nevertheless regularly promoted by the authorities.²⁴⁰ Financial and banking regulations allow the use of Catalan in the drafting of payment orders (cheques, bills of exchange, etc.) and other financial documents. In

²³¹ [Bon Dia TV](#).

²³² In particular by the *Associació Premsa Forana de Mallorca*, the *Associació de Premsa Local de Menorca* or the *Associació de Mitjans d'Informació i Comunicació*.

²³³ However, journalism in the Balearic Islands can be studied at the Alberta Giménez centre for higher studies at the Comillas pontifical university, which include some subjects related to writing in Catalan in their curricula.

²³⁴ [Law 2/2010](#), Article 4.

²³⁵ [Coordination between the Directorates of Language Policy of Catalonia, the Balearic Islands and the Valencian Country. Catalan language](#).

²³⁶ Article 34 of the Statute of Autonomy establishes that the Autonomous Community has exclusive competence with respect to the protection and promotion of the indigenous culture and historical legacy of the Balearic Islands. In 2019, the Parliament of the Balearic Islands approved [Law 18/2019](#).

²³⁷ The former DGLP also held an important role. For instance, in 2021, it created the [IB-Musicat](#) website an online searchable database of musicians performing in Catalan in the Balearic Islands.

²³⁸ Such as the [Fundació Mallorca Literària](#), the [Menorcan Institute of Studies](#), the [Institute of Ibizan Studies](#) or the [Archives of Image and Sound](#) of Formentera.

²³⁹ The Terminology Cabinet also collaborates on the Catalan terminology centre [TERMCAT](#) in this field.

²⁴⁰ For instance, the Directorate General of Commerce award more points to companies that use Catalan for their award of grants aimed at promoting the modernisation of companies. Island Councils, as well as some municipalities, also have opened calls for grants to promote the use of Catalan in business, associations and sports.

social care facilities, Catalan is used by the public Healthcare Service in parts of its signage and documentation. However, the possibility to receive health services in Catalan is deficient and several complaints have been collected by the Bureau for the Defence of Language Rights. In this context, the recent adoption of Decree Law 5/2023 on urgent measures in the fields of education and health²⁴¹ might result in a worsening of the situation in the future. A similar observation can be made about retirement homes, where Castilian is used in most service provisions. This general situation is partly explained by the fact that universities do not generate a sufficient number of professionals with knowledge of Catalan to meet the needs of health centres in the region. At the regional level, authorities have launched different initiatives to promote Catalan among health personnel, through different Catalan language training courses, conferences. Safety instructions issued by the Balearic Islands administration are in Catalan. According to representatives of the speakers, despite the legal possibility to do so,²⁴² products sold in the Balearic Islands are not in practice labelled with instructions in Catalan. However, the Directorate-General for Consumer Rights of the Government of the Balearic Islands offers different services in Catalan: consumer guides, complaints and support services, responsible consumption campaigns, etc. The different municipal consumer support offices follow autonomous regulations regarding customer service in Catalan.

Transfrontier exchanges

126. The Autonomous Community of the Balearic Islands participates to the Pyrenees-Mediterranean Euroregion and supports the activities of the *Ramon Llull* Institute. Several activities are carried out across borders for the benefit of Catalan, such as the *Viquimarató de la Llengua Catalana*, the *Ruta de les Homilies d'Organyà* and the Catalan Summer University.²⁴³

Catalan in the Autonomous Community of Catalonia – Part II and Part III language

127. Catalan is protected under the Statute of Autonomy of Catalonia²⁴⁴ and Law 1/1998 on language policy.²⁴⁵ Catalan is spoken in the whole region of Catalonia. According to the latest available data, there are 7, 902 000 persons living in Catalonia.²⁴⁶ 94.4% of the population understand Catalan, 81.2% speak it, 85.5% read it and 65.3% write it.²⁴⁷ The Directorate General for Language Policy within the Government of Catalonia²⁴⁸ promotes and monitors linguistic actions and policies in relation to Catalan in Catalonia. The work carried out by the Consortium for linguistic normalisation, which unites the Government of Catalonia and various local administrations, should also be highlighted. TERMCAT, the Terminology Centre, has also continued its work on studying and updating Catalan terminology.²⁴⁹

Education

128. In accordance with the Statute of Autonomy of Catalonia, the *Generalitat* (Government of Catalonia) has exclusive competence in relation to non-university education,²⁵⁰ where Catalan is the language used as a language of instruction and pupils have the obligation to be proficient both in Catalan and Castilian upon completing compulsory education. Besides the Statute of Autonomy of Catalonia, Law 8/2022 on the use and learning of official languages in compulsory education²⁵¹, Decree 6/2022²⁵², and Decree 91/2024²⁵³ are the legal frameworks at the preschool, primary and secondary education levels. Vocational studies are offered in secondary education, under the same regulatory framework. However, there is a general lack of data regarding the language use in technical and vocational education which prevents a better assessment of the situation. These norms stress that Catalan is the "normal" medium of instruction and that both Catalan and Castilian must have an adequate presence in curricula and educational projects so that all pupils master them at the end of compulsory education. With respect to previous practice, the new legal frameworks explicitly allow each school to determine to what extent Catalan and Castilian should be used in accordance with its pedagogical needs, its sociolinguistic situation, and its environment, including the possible use of Castilian as a language of instruction. The history and culture of the Catalan language is taught within the curriculum of compulsory

²⁴¹ Decree Law 5/2023.

²⁴² [Law 7/2014](#), Article 30.

²⁴³ [Viquimarató de la Llengua Catalana](#), [La Ruta de les Homilies d'Organyà](#); [Catalan Summer University](#).

²⁴⁴ [Statute of Autonomy](#) of Catalonia, Article 6.

²⁴⁵ [Law 1/1998](#).

²⁴⁶ [Idescat. Population and Housing Census. 2022–2023](#).

²⁴⁷ [2018 Survey on Language Uses of the Population](#). DGLP and Idescat.

²⁴⁸ [Directorate General for Language Policy](#).

²⁴⁹ [TERMCAT](#).

²⁵⁰ Statute of Autonomy of Catalonia, Article 131.2.

²⁵¹ [Law 8/2022](#).

²⁵² [Decree 6/2022](#). See also [Decree 175/2022](#).

²⁵³ [Decree 91/2024](#).

secondary education, both in the subject of Geography and History and in the subject of Catalan language and literature, both of which are compulsory for the entire school population.

129. Law 8/2022 and Decree 6/2022 were adopted by the authorities of Catalonia as a reaction to a final judgment of the High Court of Justice of Catalonia ordering the implementation of a minimum of 25% of teaching in Castilian in the Catalan education system, a proportion that could rise to 75%.²⁵⁴ It should be noted that a question of unconstitutionality on this new legal framework is pending before the Constitutional Court. According to the information available, the High Court of Justice of Catalonia has in the meantime continued to order the application of percentages of classes on all subjects (except for the teaching of Catalan, Castilian and foreign languages) in over 20 schools.

130. While Catalan remains the principal medium of instruction on paper, both Catalan authorities and representatives of speakers point to studies that hint at a decline of its use, especially in secondary education. According to a series of studies focused on the 4th year of compulsory secondary education, Catalan is not the language normally used by teachers to address pupils in the classroom (in the 2021 survey only 47% of pupils indicated that teachers “always or almost always” address them in Catalan, compared with 64% in 2006).²⁵⁵ A recent study by the Catalan ombudsman (2021) provides similar data; in the 3rd year of compulsory education Catalan is used only 67% of the teaching time.²⁵⁶ Regrettably, no such data seem to be available for technical and vocational education.

131. The presence of Catalan at university level is guaranteed by Law 1/2003 on universities in Catalonia.²⁵⁷ There are 11 universities in Catalonia that provide courses leading to the degree in early childhood and primary education. Catalan universities have set up their own language policy structure.²⁵⁸ According to the regional authorities, Catalan is the main language of instruction in public universities for Bachelor’s and Master’s degrees.²⁵⁹ The INTERCAT platform, designed for mobility students visiting the universities, provides a set of electronic resources to introduce students to Catalan.

132. The *Generalitat* offers adult education free of charge in Catalan in its centres. The aim of these courses is the achievement of a minimum competence in the use of the language at levels A1, A2 and B1. Furthermore, adults can also officially study Catalan at official schools for languages.

133. According to the authorities, the Higher Council for the Evaluation of the Education System, a body attached to the Department of Education, is responsible for monitoring students’ basic competences, including Catalan language proficiency.²⁶⁰ However, representatives of the speakers consider that the authorities have not developed a legal provision that would guarantee an independent assessment of the progress achieved in the teaching of Catalan.

134. At state level, the teaching of Catalan is offered at several official schools for languages throughout Spain. In Madrid, where many Catalan speakers live, the *Centro Cultural Blanquerna* also offers classes in Catalan.²⁶¹ The regional authorities indicated that the *Cercle Català de Madrid* also receives some public grants. Classes of Catalan are occasionally offered by the Cervantes Institute in some of its international branches. The *Ramon Llull* Institute,²⁶² which is the main public institution responsible for promoting Catalan language and culture internationally, offers courses. Through its university network, *Xarxa Llull*, the institute promotes the teaching of Catalan in around 130 universities worldwide.

Judicial authorities

135. According to Articles 33 and 102 of the Statute of Autonomy of Catalonia, magistrates, judges and public prosecutors who occupy a post in Catalonia must prove an adequate and sufficient knowledge of Catalan to ensure the linguistic rights of the citizens. At regional level, measures are taken to promote Catalan

²⁵⁴ High Court of Justice of Catalonia, [decision no. 5201/2020](#).

²⁵⁵ [Sociolinguistic study of fourth year ESO students in Catalonia 2022](#).

²⁵⁶ [Linguistic rights executive](#).

²⁵⁷ [Law 1/2003](#). According to its Article 6, permanent university teaching staff must be fluent in both official languages. See also Statute of Autonomy of Catalonia, Articles 35 and 50 and Law 1/1998, Articles 22 and 24.

²⁵⁸ This structure includes vice-rectors’ offices and university language services, with the coordination of the Language Policy Commission of the [Inter-University Council of Catalonia](#). There is also an Inter-University Commission for Language Training and Accreditation of Catalonia (CIFALC). Annual agreements are signed in this context with the *Generalitat*.

²⁵⁹ However, the regional authorities report that while Catalan is increasingly used at [UAB](#), its use at other universities has decreased (with varying degrees at [UDG](#), [UPF](#), [UDL](#), [UPC](#), [UB](#) and [URV](#)).

²⁶⁰ [Higher Council for the Evaluation of the Education System](#). See for instance [The evaluation of oral communication in the sixth grade of primary education 2023](#).

²⁶¹ [Centre Cultural Llibreria Blanquerna](#).

²⁶² [Ramon Llull Institute](#).

in judicial proceedings, in particular through training programmes for civil servants, interim staff, but also for judges and public prosecutors who occupy a post in Catalonia.²⁶³ In this context, a language service composed of 45 linguists provides consultancy, translation and proofreading, training and language promotion services. According to the Department of Justice of the *Generalitat*, only 20.4% of judges and magistrates, 45.9% of court clerks, 12.4% of prosecutors and 56.6% of the remaining related bodies have the C1, C2 or J/Legal Catalan level required for working,²⁶⁴ a level that can be improved but nevertheless is satisfactory compared to other Autonomous Communities. However, data compiled at the regional level show that the use of Catalan in court rulings in Catalonia has decreased. It represents only 7% of the total of rulings (18 000 rulings in absolute terms).²⁶⁵ Data from the “*e-justicia*” extranet, created by the *Generalitat*, allow for the compilation of statistics on the language of procedural documentation, including orders and rulings. Such data illustrate important shortcomings in the implementation of those rights.²⁶⁶

136. According to representatives of the speakers, many citizens continue to believe that speaking Catalan in court or using it in court documents could be damaging to them.²⁶⁷ Several agreements were signed between the regional Department of Justice and different operators in the legal field (for instance with Bar Associations, notaries, registrars, universities, other legal professional institutions) to make more use of Catalan, including through financial incentives.²⁶⁸ The *Generalitat* also raised awareness of citizens and legal professionals about their linguistic rights through distribution of information leaflets (*En català, també és de llei*) or frequently asked questions that can be found online.²⁶⁹ An automatic translation service, standardised forms and document templates in Catalan have been published on the website and the intranet page of the Administration of justice in order to enable citizens to use Catalan and to entitle civil servants and judges to work in this language. This service also offers access to numerous linguistic resources. The Official Gazette of Catalonia is published simultaneously in Castilian and Catalan.²⁷⁰

Administrative authorities and public services

137. The majority of civil servants working for local branches of the state administration (more than 60%) do not have a working knowledge of Catalan.

138. At the regional and local levels, Catalan is the language commonly used, including in administrative publications, printed material, forms, written communications and websites. The existing legislation provides for the possibility to submit oral or written applications in Catalan to the regional and local authorities, including vis-à-vis companies that depend on them throughout Catalonia. Knowledge of Catalan is also a requirement to access public positions, and training sessions for civil servants are regularly organised through the School of Public Administration of Catalonia. The official toponymy in Catalonia is in Catalan.²⁷¹ While public services run by the regional administration provide services in Catalan in a satisfactory manner, some public services provided by private enterprises (after calls for tenders) do not use Catalan. In some public services, in particular in the provision of health services or the state police, there are several shortcomings.

Media

139. Catalan is the language used by five public radio stations and five television channels in Catalonia, run by the Catalan Media Corporation, with all kinds of programmes being broadcast. Furthermore, there are more than 215 local and county radio stations and 50 television channels that also broadcast in Catalan. In the private sector, there are seven Catalan broadcasters and 16 local and regional private radio stations, and several private television channels usually attached to large media groups or sports companies and smaller firms. The *Generalitat* provides substantial financial and material support to media, and helps financially fostering production, dubbing, incorporation of subtitles and the exhibition of films and other audiovisual media in Catalan.²⁷² At state level, the state TV channel *TVE* and the state radio *Radio Nacional de España* broadcast

²⁶³ Through the [Centre for Legal Studies and Specialised Training](#).

²⁶⁴ [Diagnosis on the use of Catalan in the areas of competence of the Department of Justice](#).

²⁶⁵ [Linguistic policy report](#), 2020. See also the data compiled on [translation and interpretation](#). For instance, in 2022, Catalan accounted for 32.12% of the translations but was invisible (less than 0.5%) in interpretation.

²⁶⁶ See [IAP](#). The majority of judicial bodies (more than 60%) usually do not comply with request to receive documentation in Catalan. 78.87% of the judicial responses did not respect the linguistic preference expressed, which in absolute terms concern 334 686 resolutions in 2022. See in this context [indicators from the Linguistic Services in the Judicial Area](#).

²⁶⁷ Representatives of the speakers informed the Committee of Experts, with several concrete examples, of discrimination based on language grounds before the judicial authorities, often resulting in disproportionate length of proceedings.

²⁶⁸ See the [Compendium.cat](#) portal.

²⁶⁹ [Questions and answers about Catalan in the Administration of Justice](#).

²⁷⁰ [Official Gazette of Catalonia](#).

²⁷¹ [Decree 133/2020](#).

²⁷² In particular through the [Catalan Institute of Cultural Enterprises \(ICEC\)](#).

programmes in Catalan.²⁷³ However, state-wide private television channels do not broadcast in Catalan. Despite agreements concluded with international streaming platforms for the dubbing of films in Catalan, the offer of programmes in Catalan remains limited. The *Generalitat* has launched the *FilminCAT* platform to offer films, documentaries, cartoons, series and short films available to all audiences in Catalan with different subscription formats.²⁷⁴ Furthermore, the different regional television organisations (*TV3*, *À Punt* and *IB3*) have created the *Bon Dia* platform to increase their range of audiovisual products in Catalan and allow access to audiovisual content from Catalan-speaking territories.

140. Regarding the written press, the main Castilian language print newspapers (*La Vanguardia*, *El Periódico*, *El País* [online]) are also published in Catalan. Furthermore, there are two newspapers exclusively in Catalan (*El Punt Avui*, *Ara*). There has been exponential growth in the online press with numerous daily publications in Catalan. They receive financial support from the *Generalitat*. Catalan courses and other courses in Catalan (audiovisual language, radio, television) in the framework of journalism or communication degrees are provided in more than ten universities in Catalonia.

141. However, as in the Balearic Islands (see above paragraph 122), Catalan speakers in Catalonia cannot receive programmes from the Principality of Andorra (*Andorra Televisió*), from France or from the Autonomous Community of Valencia (for instance *À Punt*). However, it is possible to receive public channels from the Balearic Islands (*IB3*). The Audiovisual Council of Catalonia is the body ensuring the linguistic and cultural plurality throughout the audiovisual system in Catalonia.

Cultural activities and facilities

142. In the field of culture and language, the government of Catalonia signed the Palma declaration (see above paragraph 123). The vast majority of cultural activities in Catalan take place at the regional level, in particular in Catalonia, where the *Generalitat* has exclusive jurisdiction over culture in the Autonomous Community.²⁷⁵ Several prominent Catalan cultural institutions keep copies and present works in Catalan.²⁷⁶ They also help standardising the use of Catalan in commercial, advertising, cultural, social, sports and other activities.²⁷⁷ The Department of Culture of the *Generalitat* owns both state and local facilities (libraries, museums, theatres, etc.). Alongside these institutions, there are thousands of associations and foundations organising cultural activities in Catalan, which also receive important financial support to stimulate cultural events in Catalan.²⁷⁸ The *Ramon Llull* Institute, the Institution of Catalan Letters²⁷⁹ and ICEC promote the translation, dubbing and subtitling of work from and into Catalan. The creation of resources involving new technologies by the Directorate General for Language Policy should also be highlighted, as efforts are being made to develop the use of Catalan in language speaking technology, and for children and adults to access innovative tools.²⁸⁰

143. Cultural activities in the Catalan language outside the linguistic domain are promoted by the *Generalitat* through the *Librería Blanquerna Cultural Centre* in Madrid, government delegations, the *Ramon Llull* Institute, as well as *Catalan casals* and Catalan organisations abroad. At state level, the Cervantes Institute also offers some cultural activities in or about Catalan.

Economic and social life

144. In Catalonia, existing legislation²⁸¹ protects the use of Catalan in the business and private spheres. In Catalonia, the Catalan Consumer Agency is the body responsible for ensuring companies' compliance with the rights of individuals as consumers and users of services. The use of Catalan in enterprises is regularly promoted by the authorities.²⁸² Financial and banking regulations allow the use of Catalan in the drafting of payment orders and other financial documents. Efforts are being carried out by the *Generalitat* to raise

²⁷³ See [RTVE Catalunya](#) and [Ràdio 4](#). During the present monitoring cycle, TVE committed to doubling the number of broadcast hours in Catalan.

²⁷⁴ [FilminCAT](#).

²⁷⁵ Statute of Autonomy of Catalonia, Article 127.

²⁷⁶ Such as [Library of Catalonia](#); [Film Library of Catalonia](#); [National Archive of Catalonia](#) or TERMCAT.

²⁷⁷ See also the work carried out by the [Institute of Catalan Studies](#) (and TERMCAT) in this field.

²⁷⁸ In particular by the *Generalitat*, through ICEC, has an important earmarked budget to stimulate cultural events in Catalonia.

²⁷⁹ [Institute of Catalan Letters](#).

²⁸⁰ [VDJOC: Aina](#).

²⁸¹ See the Statute of Autonomy of Catalonia, the Law on Language Policy and [Law 22/2010](#) (which was declared constitutional by the Constitutional Court in its decision no. 88/2017).

²⁸² See for instance the [Emmarca't programme](#) or the [Ofercat](#) tool. The [Consortium for language standardisation](#) regularly undertakes actions to facilitate the learning and use of Catalan in local shops. The [Catalonia Commerce Confederation](#) also rewards efforts to promote Catalan in the commercial sector.

awareness and promote the use of Catalan in the accounting and legal sphere.²⁸³ In social care facilities, Catalan is used by the public Health Service in parts of its signage and documentation. However, despite the legal obligation for personnel working in health care to have sufficient oral and written knowledge of Catalan, the possibility to receive health services in Catalan is patchy. The situation has even deteriorated since the previous monitoring cycle. A similar observation can be made in retirement homes, where Castilian is used in most service provisions. This general situation is partly explained by the fact that universities (in particular from Catalonia) do not generate a sufficient number of professionals with knowledge of Catalan to meet the needs of health centres in the region.²⁸⁴ According to the authorities, at the regional level, the Department of health has launched a language plan, with specific linguistic actions and projects carried out. Safety instructions issued by the Catalan administration are in Catalan. The Catalan Consumer Agency²⁸⁵ oversees the rights of consumers, including linguistic rights. According to representatives of the speakers, only 10.6% of the products sold in Catalonia were labelled with instructions in Catalan.

Transfrontier exchanges

145. Delegations of the Catalan government abroad do provide for the teaching in or of Catalan, especially to Catalan communities abroad within the framework of the plan for the promotion of Catalan language learning abroad.²⁸⁶ The Autonomous Community of Catalonia has concluded collaboration agreements with the French Public Office of the Catalan Language.²⁸⁷ Furthermore, the *Generalitat* has representative offices in Perpignan (France) and Alghero (Italy). It also participates in the Pyrenees-Mediterranean Euroregion. Collaboration is important in particular in the field of education. Several activities are carried out across borders for the benefit of Catalan, such as the *Viquimarató de la Llengua Catalana*, the *Ruta de les Homilies d'Organyà*, or the Catalan Summer University.

Catalan (called Valencian) in the Autonomous Community of Murcia– Part II language

146. Valencian enjoys no legal protection under the Statute of Autonomy of Murcia. Valencian is mainly spoken in the northeast of Murcia, in the El Carche area (22 villages administratively pertaining to the municipalities of Yecla, Jumilla and Abanilla). There is no relevant information and related data about the number of speakers. According to journalistic sources, Valencian is spoken only by the eldest inhabitants of the area.²⁸⁸ Valencian enjoys no visibility in public life and is absent from public education.

147. The regional authorities from the Valencian Community have extended their offer for financial support for the promotion of Valencian to this territory. Extra-curricular classes of Valencian, which used to be offered by the Valencian Academy of Language,²⁸⁹ together with the *Universidad Popular* of Yecla, are no longer held as of 2024. According to the information available, no support is provided by the authorities of Murcia for the protection and promotion of the language.

148. At university level, a PhD thesis on the situation of Valencian in Murcia has been written at the University of Murcia.²⁹⁰

Catalan (called Valencian) in the Valencian Community – Part II and Part III language

149. Valencian is protected under the Statute of Autonomy of the Valencian Community²⁹¹ and Law 4/1983 on the use and teaching of Valencian.²⁹² According to the latest available data, there are 5, 216 000 persons living in the Valencian Community.²⁹³ 75.8% of the population understand Valencian, 50.6% speak it, 57.2% read it and 40.8% write it “quite well” or “perfectly well”.²⁹⁴ The Valencian Academy of Language is the official

²⁸³ See in this context [Compendium.cat](#), [normativa.comptable.cat](#) and the [En català, també és de llei](#) campaign.

²⁸⁴ According to the [2022 studies on the need for linguistic knowledge in health care](#), 29.4% of resident medical staff come from the Autonomous Community, 16.9% come from the rest of the state, and 53.8% from abroad. Catalan is the language for relations with medical personnel in 26.4% only.

²⁸⁵ [The Catalan Consumer Agency](#). See also in this context [Law 18/2017](#), Article 8.3.

²⁸⁶ [Catalan communities abroad](#).

²⁸⁷ [French Public Office of the Catalan Language](#).

²⁸⁸ [Una isla valenciana en Murcia](#).

²⁸⁹ [Valencian Academy of Language](#).

²⁹⁰ [The linguistic border between Alicante and Murcia: the contact of Valencian and Spanish in the region of La Vega Baja del Segura - University of Murcia](#).

²⁹¹ [Statute of Autonomy](#) of the Valencian Community, Article 6.

²⁹² [Law 4/1983](#).

²⁹³ [Valencia/València: Population by municipalities and sex](#). The Committee of Experts reminds that the Valencian Community is divided linguistically between a Valencian-speaking and a Castilian-speaking areas, although its legislation applies similarly throughout its territory.

²⁹⁴ [Survey on the knowledge and social use of Valencian](#), 2021. The Committee of Experts notes that there has been a slight increase of knowledge of the language compared to the previous cycle.

standardisation body for Valencian.²⁹⁵ The General Directorate of Educational Planning and Linguistic Policy (DGOEPL) of the *Generalitat* (Government of the Valencian Community)²⁹⁶ is responsible for the language policy of the *Generalitat*. Its Bureau of Linguistic Rights²⁹⁷ aims to address claims made regarding linguistic rights. The work carried out by Valencian public universities should also be highlighted. Under the auspices of the *Generalitat*, the Public Network of Valencian Linguistic Services was created in 2019, where local entities and universities work together in favour of linguistic normalisation.²⁹⁸ The DGOEPL considers that, given the different regional realities in relation to the competence and use of Valencian throughout the region, it is necessary to create a policy adapted to the multiple realities that coexist.

Education

150. In the Valencian Community, education is formally based on a plurilingual model where all schools must implement the *Plurilingual and Intercultural Education Programme*.²⁹⁹ This model aims at guaranteeing that pupils achieve plurilingual competence involving oral and written proficiency in the two official languages, and functional proficiency in one or more foreign languages. According to this model, the minimum time devoted to curricular content in each of the official languages, throughout compulsory schooling, must be 25% of the effective teaching hours. Learning materials must be provided in each of the official languages.³⁰⁰ At pre-school level, education in Valencian is offered in more than 200 schools. Under this legal framework, each school is responsible for determining to what extent Valencian should be used, not exceeding the limit of 60% set by Law. Technical and vocational studies are offered in secondary education, under the same regulatory framework as for compulsory education in general, albeit there is a lesser presence of Valencian. The new bill (the so-called “Law on Educational Freedom”)³⁰¹ which has been presented by the new regional authorities in 2024 and which would drastically reduce the presence of Valencian in the Valencian Community education model and, in particular in the Castilian-speaking areas, is a source of great concern.³⁰²

151. Public universities in the Valencian Community offer Bachelor’s and Master’s degrees in Catalan studies, but also in early childhood education degree studies and primary education degree studies, guaranteeing that future teachers have sufficient linguistic and cultural training to teach Valencian and teach in Valencian in compulsory education.³⁰³ In addition, a comprehensive training plan for teachers for training in Valencian and English, has been set up.³⁰⁴ Generally speaking, the use of Valencian at university level is steadily increasing.³⁰⁵ The former Directorate General for Language Policy and Multilingualism Management (now replaced by the DGOEPL) participated financially in several actions promoting the use of Valencian. Within the framework of the Social Council of Languages, financial support is provided for applied linguistics, sociolinguistics and legal studies. Furthermore, a Chair of Linguistic Rights has been created at the University of Valencia/València.³⁰⁶ Adults can also study Valencian at official schools for languages, from A1 to C2 levels.³⁰⁷ Formally speaking, the existing legislation assigns the school inspectorate of the Valencian Community with the responsibility of monitoring the measures taken and progress made in teaching Valencian.³⁰⁸ However, representatives of the speakers indicated that no report was published in this field. The Valencian Community promotes Valencian outside the linguistic area through a network of language assistants in universities that have expressed interest in the Valencian culture and signed co-operation agreements (in the United Kingdom, Italy and France).³⁰⁹

²⁹⁵ [Valencian Academy of Language](#). Statute of Autonomy of the Valencian Community, Article 6.

²⁹⁶ [General Directorate of Educational Planning and Linguistic Policy](#). The different administrations, institutions and civic and cultural entities are also represented in the Social Council of Languages.

²⁹⁷ See [Law 8/2022](#), Article 136. The Committee of Experts notes that this Law was passed after [Decree 187/2017](#) was annulled practically in its entirety by the High Court of Justice, a decision upheld by the Supreme Court.

²⁹⁸ [Public Network of Valencian Linguistic Services](#). [Decree 13/2019](#). The network currently comprises 62 local entities and the five Valencian public universities.

²⁹⁹ [Law 4/2018](#), Article 4. See also [PEPLI](#). Committee of Experts notes that this Law was passed after that [Decree 9/2017](#).

³⁰⁰ [Law 4/2018](#), Article 6.

³⁰¹ According to this [bill](#), parents will have the responsibility of choosing the main language of teaching, which would represent up to 65% of the teaching time, the other official language being the language used in 25% of the teaching time (the remaining 10% being taught in English). Not only this bill would not fulfil the undertakings under Article 8 of the Charter but it would also worsen the position of Valencian in the Educational model of the Valencian Community.

³⁰² In this context, it should be noted that [Law 7/2023](#) already establishes the suspension of plurilingualism in the Valencian educational system in municipalities of Castilian linguistic predominance.

³⁰³ See the different studies offered at the [University of Valencia](#) and the [Jaume I University](#).

³⁰⁴ [Comprehensive Language Learning Plan for Teachers](#).

³⁰⁵ Including at the [Universal Arts School](#) and at the [Polytechnic University of Valencia](#).

³⁰⁶ [Chair of Linguistic Rights](#).

³⁰⁷ See also in this context the work of [CIEACOVA](#).

³⁰⁸ [Regulations on Education Inspection](#).

³⁰⁹ [Lectorados](#).

Judicial authorities

152. Data classified by language on the search engine *CENDOJ* show that out of 180 524 court rulings registered in the database from 2017 to 2023, only one was available in Valencian.

153. According to the regional authorities, 60.5% of the personnel recruited understand Valencian perfectly, 35% speak Valencian perfectly, 41.8% read Valencian perfectly and 21.2% write Valencian perfectly. However, there are great differences and regional variability in the linguistic competence, use and social importance given to Valencian among Valencian justice workers (86.4% of legal staff understand Valencian perfectly in the province of Castellón/Castelló, 72.8 % in the province of Valencia/València and only 33.6 % in the province of Alicante). There is no information available regarding the exact percentage of judges and public prosecutors having a working knowledge of Valencian and who occupy a post in the Valencian Community. Furthermore, the Chair in Linguistic Rights has collaborated with the initiative *Jurista en Valencià*, promoted by the Institutional Chair in Valencian Foral Law³¹⁰ and the Faculty of Law at the University of Valencia/València, with the aim of establishing a training itinerary that will allow future graduates to practice law in their own language. It should also be noted that the Department for Justice, Public Administration, Democratic Reforms and Public Liberties and the Ministry of Justice signed an agreement that allowed law graduates in the Valencian Community to take entrance exams in Valencian. The Official Gazette of the Valencian Community is published simultaneously in Castilian and Valencian.³¹¹

Administrative authorities and public services

154. Most civil servants working for local branches of the state administration (more than 60%) do not have a working knowledge of Valencian. In addition, some institutional websites treat Valencian and Catalan as separate languages.

155. At the regional and local levels, the Law on Valencian civil service, which regulates the accreditation of a certain level of knowledge of Valencian as a requirement for participation in recruitment procedures for Valencian civil service staff, seeks to raise the status of Valencian, as well as to guarantee the linguistic rights of citizens.³¹² According to the *Generalitat*, training and linguistic support activities are offered to civil servants in the context of a linguistic accompaniment plan.³¹³ As a consequence, the regional authorities indicate that the linguistic competence of the staff of the administration of the *Generalitat* has increased over the last five years. However, according to representatives of the speakers, there are several shortcomings in the implementation of linguistic rights of citizens since 2023. Furthermore, a repository of administrative documents, templates and model documents in Valencian is regularly updated. The official toponymy in the Valencian Community can be in Valencian only, in Castilian only or in Valencian and Castilian.³¹⁴ There are, however, problems with some regional government websites.³¹⁵ Furthermore, some calls for tenders and service concession contracts carried out by the region's government do not require knowledge of Valencian. Local authorities receive subsidies from the regional authorities in order to promote the use of Valencian (in signage, classes, cultural activities).

Media

156. *À Punt* is the main broadcaster of radio and television in Valencian language.³¹⁶ *À Punt Mèdia* offers all kinds of programmes broadcast entirely in Valencian.³¹⁷ However, there are no private radio stations or television channels broadcasting in Valencian, although some programmes are offered in Valencian by some stations. At the local level, the Network of Valencian Municipal Broadcasters has 34 radio stations, most of which broadcast in Valencian.³¹⁸ The *Generalitat*³¹⁹ provides substantial financial and material supports to media, and helps financially fostering production, dubbing, incorporation of subtitles and the exhibition of films and other audiovisual media in Valencian. It should also be noted that in advertisement, *À Punt Mèdia* offers an additional 5% discount if advertising is in Valencian.³²⁰ The state TV channel *TVE* has no general

³¹⁰ [Institutional Chair in Valencian Foral Law](#).

³¹¹ [Official Gazette of the Valencian Community](#).

³¹² [Law 4/2021](#). See also [Decree 3/2017](#) and [Decree 61/2017](#). The Committee of Experts notes the latter Decree has been partially annulled by the High Court of Justice of the Valencian community, a decision upheld by the Supreme Court.

³¹³ [Linguistic Support Service in Public Administrations](#). The training of civil servants is organised either through courses organised directly by the DGOEPL or through the courses offered by the [Valencian Institute of Public Administration](#).

³¹⁴ Law 4/1983, Article 15; [Decree 69/2017](#).

³¹⁵ See for instance [Provincial Council of Alicante/Alacant](#), which only offer its information in Castilian.

³¹⁶ [À Punt](#). See [Law 6/2016](#).

³¹⁷ See for instance [La Colla](#) children's/youth platform.

³¹⁸ [Les emissores locals: la gran esperança de la ràdio en valencià](#).

³¹⁹ Through DGOEPL and the [Valencian Corporation of Media](#).

³²⁰ According to the regional authorities, in 2021, 45% of the materials that have been broadcast were in Valencian.

broadcasts in Valencian for the entire state territory, but only broadcasts two daily editions of the 15-minute *L'informatiu – Comunitat Valenciana* programme, available in the Valencian Community.³²¹ The state radio *Radio Nacional de España* does not broadcast programmes in Valencian. Furthermore, state-wide private television channels do not broadcast in Valencian. Despite agreements concluded with international streaming platforms for the dubbing of films in Catalan, the offer of programmes in Catalan remains limited. In this context, the different regional television organisations (*TV3*, *À Punt* and *IB3*) have created the *Bon Dia* platform to increase their range of audiovisual products in Catalan and allows access to audiovisual content from Catalan-speaking territories.

157. Regarding the written press, the weekly newspaper *El Temps* (in printed and digital version)³²² as well as a few local newspapers in their digital versions publish in Valencian.³²³ These publications receive some financial support from the regional authorities. Valencian courses and other courses in Valencian in the framework of journalism or communication degrees are provided by the University of Valencia/València.³²⁴ Furthermore, courses are provided for linguists working for *À Punt* who review and validate the linguistic output produced by audiovisual format production companies or dubbing studios.

158. As in Catalonia and the Balearic Islands (see above paragraphs 122 and 141), Valencian speakers in the Valencian Community cannot receive programmes from the Principality of Andorra (*Andorra Televisió*), or from France. It is however possible to access the *Bon Dia* platform created by different regional television organisations, which partly remedies to this situation. The Audiovisual Council of the Valencian Community is the body ensuring the linguistic and cultural plurality throughout the audiovisual system in the Valencian Community.³²⁵

Cultural activities and facilities

159. In the field of culture and language, the Valencian Community signed the Palma declaration (see above paragraphs 123 and 142). The vast majority of cultural activities in Valencian takes place at the local and regional levels, with the support of the regional Government and the Valencian Institute of Culture.³²⁶ More particularly, several actions are undertaken by the DGOEPL, through grants and earmarked funding.³²⁷ Public libraries and the Valencian Institute of Culture keep copies and present publishing works in Valencian. The Valencian Academy of Language contributes to the development of Valencian commercial, advertising, cultural, social, sports and other activities.

Economic and social life

160. In the Valencian Community, Law 8/2018 for the promotion of social responsibility³²⁸ is used as a tool to promote the use of Valencian in all spheres of society, and provides for the integration of Valencian into corporate social responsibility strategies. It also regulates the inclusion of language clauses in public procurement as an award criterion or as a special performance condition in the specific administrative clauses of contracts. Furthermore, the use of Valencian in enterprises is regularly promoted by the authorities.³²⁹ However, there are no financial or banking regulatory provisions which allow for the use of Valencian in drawing up payment orders or other financial documents. Although it is possible to use Valencian in most ATMs and for basic online banking operations, financial and banking documents continue to be largely drafted in Castilian. In social care facilities, Valencian is used by the public Healthcare Service in parts of its signage and documentation. However, the possibility to receive health services in Valencian is deficient and several complaints have been collected by representatives of the speakers. The number of points awarded for knowledge of Valencian in public exams to access permanent jobs in the health sector in the region has been lowered. This reduces the incentive for health workers to learn the regional language.³³⁰ A similar observation can be made in retirement homes, where Castilian is used in most service provisions. This general situation is partly explained by the fact that universities do not generate a sufficient number of professionals with knowledge of Valencian to meet the needs of health centres in the region. No initiatives were launched at the

³²¹ [L'informatiu - Comunitat Valenciana](#).

³²² [El Temps](#).

³²³ See for instance [València Diari](#); [El Periòdic Valencià](#) or [Diari La Veu del País Valencià](#).

³²⁴ [Grau en Periodisme](#).

³²⁵ [Law 10/2018](#).

³²⁶ [Valencian Institute of Culture](#).

³²⁷ For the organisation of festivals (*Fallas Festival Valencia*; *Moros i Cristians*), theatre plays, music concerts; literary translations. The Committee of Experts also takes note of the *Sempre Teua. La teua Llengua* campaign, which promoted the use of Valencian in more than 1,100 social, cultural and musical events throughout the Valencian Community.

³²⁸ [Law 8/2018](#). See also [Decree 1/2019](#).

³²⁹ The promotion of Valencian in the economic sphere is included in the regional Strategic Plans for Subsidies. In 2018, the [Valencian Institute of Economic Research](#) carried out a [study](#) which highlighted the impact of Valencian on the economy.

³³⁰ [Sanitat rebaixarà la puntuació del valencià en les pròximes oposicions](#).

regional level to promote Valencian among health personnel. According to representatives of the speakers, despite the legal possibility to do so,³³¹ safety instructions are not drawn up in Valencian and/or are not displayed systematically. Similarly, products sold in the Valencian Community are not labelled with instructions in Valencian.

Transfrontier exchanges

161. In the context of its participation to the Palma declaration, the Valencian Community participates in several exchanges in the field of culture and language for the benefit of Catalan, such as the *Viquimarató de la Llengua Catalana*, or the *Ruta de les Homilies d'Organyà*. However, the Valencian Community does not participate to the Pyrenees-Mediterranean Euroregion, nor to activities of the Ramon Llull Institute.

Darija³³² in the Autonomous City of Ceuta – Part II language

162. Darija (and more precisely its variant *Dariya Ceutí*) is a language spoken in Ceuta by more than 40% of its population, 83 039 inhabitants as of 2023.³³³ The Statute of Autonomy of Ceuta does not make reference to languages other than Castilian but to the “[p]romotion and stimulation of values of understanding, respect and appreciation of the cultural diversity of the Ceuti population.”³³⁴ Academics³³⁵ and local organisations are calling for a wider recognition and protection of Darija.³³⁶

163. According to the Statute of Autonomy, the city of Ceuta has a unique regime of local autonomy, different from the legal system prevailing in the other Autonomous Communities of Spain. This special regime of powers does not include transfer of competences in education, health or in the judiciary.

164. In this context, according to the information available, no official action plans on the protection, promotion and use of Darija have been adopted by the state authorities or the local authorities. Darija is not used in oral communication with local administrations and no bilingual street or information signs are used.³³⁷

165. Aside from occasional articles about Darija in the local newspaper *El Faro de Ceuta* and events organised in the scope of International Mother Tongue Day,³³⁸ no particular attention is given to the language in mainstream media. There is no radio programme nor media outlets or magazines in Darija addressing the concern of the speakers. In 2024, the Institute of Languages celebrated Arabic to mark its 50th Anniversary. However, celebrations focused on standard Arabic (Fuṣḥā) rather than Darija.³³⁹ Darija is not taught in mainstream education, not even as an optional extracurricular subject. Although it is possible to follow online classes and online teaching materials for adults, such portals do not receive any financial support and provide for a study of Moroccan Darija.³⁴⁰ The official school for languages of Ceuta only offers classes of Fuṣḥā.

166. The Institute of Ceuti Studies,³⁴¹ funded by municipal authorities, has published three books about Darija and its place in Ceuta. However, the project to create an Arabic department within this institute has not yet materialised.³⁴²

Extremaduran in the Autonomous Community of Extremadura – Part II language

167. Extremaduran (*Estremeño*) is a language mainly spoken in the western part of Extremadura. According to OSCEC, the main organisation representing the speakers,³⁴³ it is estimated that the language, which comprises several varieties, is spoken by around 10 000 speakers and that around 1 000 persons can write it. Although the Statute of Autonomy of Extremadura does not make an express reference to the language, it refers to the exclusive responsibilities of the regional authorities over the protection of its “own

³³¹ [Decree 1/2019](#), Article 8.

³³² While Darija is a variety of Arabic, there are numerous linguistic differences between Darija and standard Arabic related to vocabulary, context, syntax, grammar and pronunciation, as well as several loanwords from other languages like Amazigh, French and Castilian. In this context, the Committee of Experts will no longer use its previous naming “Arabic/Darija”.

³³³ [Ceuta: Population by municipalities and sex](#). The Committee of Experts notes in particular that Darija is spoken by 63% of the Arabic muslim population of the city. See [El árabe ceutí es la lengua habitual del 62.9% de los ceutíes árabe-musulmanes](#).

³³⁴ [Statute of Autonomy](#) of Ceuta, Article 5.

³³⁵ Hamed Abdel-Lah Ali, [el estatus nepantla del dariya ceutí: entre la bastardía y la inferiorización](#), 2019.

³³⁶ [Ceuta Ya! pide “protección” para el árabe ceutí, “un idioma propio único”](#).

³³⁷ The Committee of Experts notes that in 2021, the Spanish Postal Agency offered the possibility to answer a question in Darija in one of its entrance exams as an additional merit for three vacancies. See [Opositores a Correos en pie de guerra por incluir el “árabe culto” en exámenes](#).

³³⁸ [Ceuta celebra su diversidad lingüística](#).

³³⁹ [El árabe, protagonista de la celebración del Instituto de Idiomas](#).

³⁴⁰ [El proceso de aprendizaje del árabe marroquí dariya](#).

³⁴¹ [Institute of Ceuti Studies](#).

³⁴² [El árabe de Ceuta y el ámbito de protección de la Carta europea de lenguas regionales o minoritarias – Francisco Moscoso García](#).

³⁴³ [OSCEC](#). See also the Pablo González Association (in Miajadas) and the El Duendi Association (in Serradilla) at the local level.

linguistic modalities” and “the strengthening of [...] linguistic and cultural features of Extremadura.”³⁴⁴ However, Extremaduran has not yet been recognised by the *Junta* (Government of Extremadura) as an asset of cultural interest, despite repeated demands by its speakers.

168. Extremaduran is not used in relations with the regional or local administration. However, 10 municipalities have recently committed themselves to protect the language, and bilingual street and information signs can be found in some of them.³⁴⁵ However, official information or responses from these local administrations are published only in Castilian.

169. The public radio channel *Canal Extremadura* broadcasts the radio programme *la Corrobra*, which is dedicated to the regional or minority languages spoken in Extremadura. Starting in 2024, Canal Extremadura will also guarantee the presence of these languages in the television programme *Conexión Extremadura*.³⁴⁶ The radio programme “*Más de Uno*” in *Onda Cero Cáceres* also broadcasts programmes in regional or minority languages 15 minutes every two weeks. However, the language seems to be mostly absent from the written press, despite the existence of one monthly publication, *Oja Local*, in Cáceres and Miajadas.

170. At the local level, several cultural activities are being carried out with the support of groups of municipalities. There are music bands, theatre plays and even a movie using Extremaduran. Since 2018, OSCEC organises the “Day of the Languages of Extremadura” and since 2020 the “Extremadura Literature Day”.³⁴⁷ However, they receive very limited financial support from the regional authorities of Extremadura. OSCEC is furthermore developing joint activities with the *Extremaduran Folklore Federation*³⁴⁸ to adapt its musical repertoire in Extremaduran, and it works on the inclusion of Extremaduran with online translator platforms. Several books are being translated and/or published in Extremaduran and can be consulted in a virtual library.³⁴⁹

171. Extremaduran has no official presence in the educational system of Extremadura. However, representatives of the speakers regularly organise awareness-raising workshops and roundtables in schools, aimed at both teaching staff and students. An online course for teachers about the linguistic situation in Extremadura has also been launched together with some teaching materials (including several dictionaries Castilian-Extremaduran). Since 2021, a collaboration has started with the Youth Council of Extremadura (a public institution) and there is a possibility to follow a 120-hour training course and to receive an official certificate of competence in Extremaduran.³⁵⁰ However, Extremaduran is not taught in official schools for languages. There are no study programmes (not even as a minor) for Extremaduran at the University of Extremadura. However, the authorities indicated that research is currently being prepared by the professor of the History of Language of the University of Extremadura.

Fala in the Autonomous Community of Extremadura – Part II language

172. Fala is spoken by about 5 000 speakers in three localities of the Xálama Valley in the province of Cáceres.³⁵¹ The Statute of Autonomy of Extremadura makes no explicit reference to the language but refers to the exclusive responsibilities of the regional authorities over the protection of its “own linguistic modalities” and “the strengthening of [...] linguistic and cultural features of Extremadura.”³⁵² Furthermore, the *Junta* (Government of Extremadura) has recognised Fala to be an asset of cultural interest in 2001.³⁵³

173. In 2016, an action plan for the “Sierra de Gata cultural park” was adopted, with the participation and support of the *Junta*.³⁵⁴ Among several topics, the action plan, which particularly highlights the aging of the population and the risk of losing, sometimes irremediably, many customs and traditions, stresses the need to take targeted measures to protect and promote the region’s intangible heritage, and Fala in particular.³⁵⁵

³⁴⁴ [Statute of Autonomy](#) of Extremadura, Articles 7.2 and 9.47.

³⁴⁵ The municipalities of Benquerencia; Eljas; Montehermoso; San Martín de Trevejo; Torrejoncillo; La Codosera; Puebla de Obando; Tálaga; Talaveruela de la Vera; Medina de las Torres.

³⁴⁶ [La Corrobra](#); [Conexión Extremadura](#).

³⁴⁷ In 2023, the Secretary General of Culture of the *Junta* participated for the first time in the celebration. Some political figures opened the day in Extremaduran. The 7th Day of Languages will be organised in 2024 by the regional authorities.

³⁴⁸ [Extremaduran Folklore Federation](#).

³⁴⁹ [Literatura extremeña - Escritores de Extremadura](#). See also [Dialectología extremeña](#).

³⁵⁰ [Youth Council of Extremadura](#). In 2023, one municipality (Talaveruela de la Vera) has for the first time offered courses in Extremaduran for all its residents.

³⁵¹ 90% of the speakers live in Valverde del Fresno, Eljas and San Martín de Trevejo. Despite its undeniable connection to Galician and given the separate and autonomous development of the language, the Committee of Experts will no longer use its previous naming “Fala/Galician”.

³⁵² [Statute of Autonomy](#) of Extremadura, Articles 7.2 and 9.47.

³⁵³ [Decree 45/2001](#).

³⁵⁴ See the [action plan](#).

³⁵⁵ See in this context measures 6.2, 7.4, 7.5 and 8.3 of the [action plan](#).

However, only a limited number of measures have been implemented in practice. In addition, no second action plan has been adopted after 2019, and limited earmarked funding is instead provided in the context of the "Sierra de Gata-Las Hurdes 100% Culture and Identity and Ecotourism" Tourism Sustainability Plan.³⁵⁶ Although there is no dedicated linguistic policy, Fala is regularly used in oral communications with the local administration of the three municipalities where it is traditionally spoken. It is also used in bilingual street and information signs. However, official information or responses from these local administrations are published only in Castilian.

174. Media regularly publish articles about the language and culture. However, the language is absent from media outlets.³⁵⁷

175. There are several associations, as well as local authorities, making constant efforts to promote the use of Fala in cultural activities (carnivals, festivals, storytelling competitions). However, they receive very limited financial support from the regional authorities of Extremadura.

176. Fala is not taught in mainstream education, not even as an optional extracurricular subject. Representatives of the speakers regret the lack of teaching materials. Since 2022, five days of study and dissemination of Fala have been organised. Recently (in 2023/2024) a course of ethnography in Fala has been introduced in the secondary school of Valverde del Fresno. In this course, content related to the history, language, culture, archaeology and geography of the area is studied. This commendable initiative should be further developed and the authorities should consider introducing the teaching of Fala at all levels of education.

177. Two 10-hour courses for adults were offered in 2022 at the official school for languages of Cáceres (level A1 – A2).³⁵⁸ Furthermore, courses for teachers are offered in Valverde del Fresno by the teacher training centre of Hoyos.

178. Fala is not studied at university level, but there is research on Fala carried out at the University of Vigo. The fact that the University of Extremadura has been currently commissioned to work on the elaboration of a common orthography of the language and its varieties is a welcome step. There is no scientific institution protecting this language, although there is a member representing Fala at the Royal Galician Academy³⁵⁹.

Galician (called Galician-Asturian) in the Autonomous Community of Asturias – Part II language

179. Galician-Asturian is spoken by more than 23 000 inhabitants (out of 31 000) living in 18 municipalities of the westernmost area of Asturias, between the Navia and Eo rivers.³⁶⁰ Although Castilian is the only official language in Asturias, Galician-Asturian is protected under Law 1/1998 on the use and promotion of Bable/Asturian (the 1998 Law).³⁶¹ Since 2019, negotiations have been ongoing to grant Galician-Asturian an official status, along with Asturian.³⁶²

180. The use of Galician-Asturian is guaranteed in relations with the administrative authorities, in oral and in written communication, with the help of the Directorate General of Linguistic Policy (DGLP).³⁶³ Knowledge of Galician-Asturian is considered a merit in the recruitment process of public servants. Furthermore, local authorities, in collaboration with the Principality of the Asturias, organise regular training activities for the learning of Galician-Asturian for all public servants.

181. At the local level, with the support of the Principality of Asturias, 16 municipalities are provided with language normalization services (SNL), administrative units responsible for language policy planning and implementation. SNL allow the implementation of a wide range of activities that contribute to the social dissemination of Galician-Asturian at the local level. In Asturias, official place names are the traditional forms

³⁵⁶ [Collaboration Agreement](#) between the regional authorities and the provincial council of Cáceres.

³⁵⁷ The public radio channel *Canal Extremadura* claims that the radio programme [La Corrobra](#) is dedicated to the regional or minority languages spoken in Extremadura and that, starting in 2024, *Canal Extremadura* will also guarantee the presence of these languages in the television programme [Conexión Extremadura](#). However, representatives of the speakers point out that this does not occur in practice.

³⁵⁸ See for instance [Nivel A2 de A Fala](#) or [courses](#) offered in March 2022. The Committee of Experts is however not aware whether these courses continued afterward.

³⁵⁹ [Royal Galician Academy](#).

³⁶⁰ According to the 3rd Navia-Eo Sociolinguistic Survey carried out in 2021, 75% of respondents stated that were competent in Galician-Asturian. The recent project ETLEN, carried out by the University of Oviedo/Uviéu puts the total number of speakers at 37 000, which does not include Galician-Asturian speakers living outside the traditional area.

³⁶¹ 1998 Law, Article 2.

³⁶² In 2022, an attempt to make Galician-Asturian official along with Asturian official failed. See [El asturiano no será lengua oficial en esta legislatura](#).

³⁶³ [Directorate General of Linguistic Policy](#).

or bilingual.³⁶⁴ The formalisation process for traditional forms undertaken by the Asturian Government has taken place in the municipalities where Galician-Asturian is traditionally spoken. Local authorities have also gradually adapted the signage of their roads and streets to new official place names.

182. Concerning the presence of Galician-Asturian in the media, the authorities stated that subsidies are available to the news media to promote the use of Galician-Asturian. However, according to the representatives of the speakers met during the on-the-spot visit, Galician-Asturian is not used in the media.

183. Earmarked funding and grants to promote Galician-Asturian in cultural activities of local authorities, private bodies, associations and the media are provided by the regional authorities of Asturias. Galician-Asturian is regularly promoted during local cultural events. Since, 2021, the *Asturies, Cultura en Rede* project promotes cultural activities in Galician-Asturian together with Asturian or Castilian. It should however be noted that only very few projects are carried out in Galician-Asturian. Galician-Asturian is also promoted through financial support and publication of literary works, theatre plays, its use by companies, in the local media, in the activities of cultural associations and through awards or prizes (*Nel Amaro* award in theatre or *Quiastolita* literary prize).

184. Galician-Asturian is an optional subject taught as an integral part of the curriculum at all levels and grades. It should, however, be noted that the language is not used at pre-school level. At the primary education level, Galician-Asturian has been offered in 16 public schools to more than 450 pupils (and in one private school). At the lower secondary education level, Galician-Asturian is taught as an optional subject in 5 schools and is studied by more than 100 pupils. At the upper secondary education level, Galician-Asturian is studied in two schools by three pupils. The offer of teaching materials remains scarce. At university level, research on Galician-Asturian has been carried out and published over the years.³⁶⁵ However, the language is not studied at the University of Oviedo/Uviéu, and the study of the language is not offered in the official schools for languages in Asturias.³⁶⁶ The University of Branu, a summer school established by the Asturian Language Academy, with the support of the University of Oviedo/Uviéu, offers training courses in Galician-Asturian for teachers and issues certificates.³⁶⁷ Regarding adult education, it is planned to provide courses for adults in the 18 municipalities of the Galician-Asturian speaking zone.

185. The Academy of the Asturian Language³⁶⁸ is the authority responsible for language planning of Galician-Asturian, as well as Asturian. More recently, the Navia-Eo Linguistic Secretariat of the Academy has set up a lexicographical committee to draw up an official dictionary of “Eonavian”.³⁶⁹ In addition, books are published, contributions are made to academic journals and activities, and sociolinguistic surveys are carried out. However, the absence of co-operation between the Academy of the Asturian Language and the Royal Academy for Galician is regrettable.

Galician in the Autonomous Community of Castile and Leon – Part II language

186. Galician is spoken by more than 22 000 persons in the areas of El Bierzo and Sanabria,³⁷⁰ in the Autonomous Community of Castile and Leon. Although Castilian is the only official language, Galician is recognised under the 2007 Statute of Autonomy of Castile and Leon³⁷¹ and under Article 1.4 of the 2010 law of the district (comarca) of El Bierzo.³⁷²

187. The possibility of using Galician in relation with the administrative authorities is not officially recognised. In addition, official information or responses of these local administrations are published only in Castilian. According to the speakers, the lack of economic and human resources of local institutions prevents the establishment and implementation of linguistic policies. Article 24.1 of the Law on the local regime of Castile

³⁶⁴ 1998 Law, section 15. See in this context the role of the toponymy advisory board, an advisory and counselling body to the Administration of the Principality of Asturias for the fulfilment of the tasks entrusted to research and standardise Asturian place names.

³⁶⁵ See for example the [ETLEN Project](#) (Study of Language Transition in the Eo-Navia Zone).

³⁶⁶ [Educastur](#).

³⁶⁷ [Asturian University of Branu](#).

³⁶⁸ The statutes of the Academy of the Asturian Language were modified by [Decree 19/2021](#) in order to adapt to the social, regulatory and educational evolution of the language (referred to as Eonavian in its Article 1.k). In 2021, for the first time, a budget line was included in the general state budget for the financing of the Academy.

³⁶⁹ [Linguistic Secretariat of the Navia-Eo](#). The Committee of Experts notes that some representatives of the speakers strongly oppose to the activities carried out by the Academy of the Asturian Language and the recognised standardisation of Galician-Asturian. See also: [La Academia Galega exige al Principado de Asturias que incluya el gallego como lengua oficial](#).

³⁷⁰ No recent demographic or socio-linguistic studies have been carried out in this regard. In 2010, the organisation *Xarmenta* estimated that there are about 23 500 Galician speakers in El Bierzo (around 40% of the total population), while in Sanabria there are about 1 200 Galician speakers. Representatives of the speakers consider that there are more than 35 000 speakers.

³⁷¹ [Statute of Autonomy](#) of Castile and Leon, Article 5.3.

³⁷² [Law 17/2010](#), Article 1.4.

and Leon³⁷³ does not provide for the possibility to have bilingual signs. Recently, representatives of the speakers have asked for the possibility to have bilingual signs in Galician and Castilian.³⁷⁴

188. The presence of Galician in the media is scarce and is not supported by the authorities of Castile and Leon. Galician is not promoted in any of the regional news media established in El Bierzo and Zamora. However, transmissions from Galician Television and Galician Radio are received in a large part of both areas and have a high audience.³⁷⁵ The existing print media originate from the Autonomous Community of Galicia. Several speakers stressed the important influence of Galician television channels in maintaining and developing Galician among the younger generation living in areas where Galician is traditionally spoken.

189. There are associations³⁷⁶ that make a constant effort to promote the use of Galician in the framework of cultural activities (including the Martín Sarmiento Days etc.).³⁷⁷ They are supported by the Galician authorities but receive limited support from the regional authorities of Castile and Leon. The Leonese Institute of Culture³⁷⁸ has recently initiated actions to preserve and promote the language (such as the launching of Audiovisual Archive or the creation of the *Fernández Morales* Prize for literature).³⁷⁹

190. In El Bierzo and Sanabria, Galician language and culture is taught as an optional subject in mainstream education to more than 1 100 students in 19 primary and secondary schools.³⁸⁰ It is also used in pre-school education for up to 1h30 per week. In primary education, it is taught in parallel classes, on an optional/voluntary basis, for up to 1h30 per week, in the areas of social sciences, natural sciences and artistic, plastic and music education. In compulsory secondary education, the subject Geography and History is optionally taught in Galician.³⁸¹ The number of pupils receiving education of Galician has been constantly increasing since the entry into force of the General Collaboration Protocol signed in 2006 between the Government of Galicia and the Government of Castile and Leon, despite the general decrease of the population in this area. In this general framework, the *Junta* (Government of Castile and Leon) provides the material and human resources, while the Government of Galicia provides for the training of teachers and the transfer of teaching materials. Furthermore, school trips are regularly organised to Galicia. At university level, a large amount of linguistic research on Galician has been carried out by the University of Vigo in Galicia. However, there is no study or research on Galician at the University of Leon.³⁸² Galician is offered in the official school for languages of Ponferrada.³⁸³

Galician in the Autonomous Community of Galicia – Part II and Part III language

191. Galician is protected under Article 5 of Galicia's Statute of Autonomy³⁸⁴ and Law 3/1983 on linguistic normalisation.³⁸⁵ According to the latest available data, there are 2, 695 000 persons living the Autonomous Community of Galicia.³⁸⁶ 88% of the population understand Galician and 62% write it.³⁸⁷ There is a wide and varied network of bodies and organisations that foster the protection and development of Galician in all social spheres, among which the Royal Galician Academy and the Galician Language Institute.³⁸⁸

Education

192. Galician is present at all levels of education.³⁸⁹ However, it is only present in a fraction of pre-schools. At the primary and secondary school level, Galician and Castilian are formally used in equal proportions in the teaching of subjects. The curriculum may include a third foreign language. The teaching of history and culture of Galicia is ensured at all levels. However, science subjects (mathematics in primary education, and mathematics, physics and chemistry, and technology in secondary education) are exclusively taught in

³⁷³ [Law 1/1998](#), Article 24.1.

³⁷⁴ [El Bierzo Oeste descarta la doble toponimia con el gallego sin una consulta popular; Fala Ceibe propondrá una reforma de la Ley de la Comarca del Bierzo en marzo.](#)

³⁷⁵ It should be noted that speakers recently complained about the interruption of the Galician Television (TVG) signal in El Bierzo: [Denuncian la interrupción de la señal de la Televisión de Galicia en el Bierzo.](#)

³⁷⁶ For instance [Grupo As Médulas para a Lingua y Cultura Galegas do Bierzo](#) or [obierzoceibe](#).

³⁷⁷ [O Galego No Bierzo.](#)

³⁷⁸ [Leonese Institute of Culture.](#)

³⁷⁹ [El ILC defenderá las señas de identidad leonesas ante los errores en medios, empresas e instituciones.](#)

³⁸⁰ [Early Childhood and Primary Education Centres; Secondary Education Centres.](#)

³⁸¹ [Programme for the promotion of the Galician Language in Castille and Leon.](#)

³⁸² [Elevan al Consejo de Europa la situación del gallego local.](#)

³⁸³ [Official school for languages of Ponferrada.](#)

³⁸⁴ [Statute of Autonomy](#) of Galicia, Article 5.

³⁸⁵ [Law 3/1983.](#)

³⁸⁶ [Population by Autonomous Communities and cities and sex.](#)

³⁸⁷ [Structural Household Survey](#), 2018.

³⁸⁸ [Royal Galician Academy; Galician Language Institute.](#) See also the [Council for Galician Culture](#).

³⁸⁹ Law on linguistic normalisation, Articles 13.2 and 13.3; [Decree 79/2010](#); [Order of 10 February 2014](#).

Castilian. “Galician language promotion teams”³⁹⁰ and dedicated programmes such as *Nós tamén creamos* have been set up to ensure the presence and functioning of both school and cultural life in Galician. Vocational education is also governed by Decree 79/2010. Each school shall have a language plan to establish a balanced distribution of teaching hours in Castilian and Galician to ensure that students are proficient and learn the specific vocabulary in both official languages.

193. The regional authorities consider that the general objective, i.e. the acquisition of analogous competence in both Galician and Castilian, is achieved. However, an official study does not confirm this assessment.³⁹¹ Furthermore, non-governmental sources pointed out the low presence of Galician in important urban centres at pre-school level,³⁹² and expressed their dissatisfaction with the fact that Decree 79/2010, taken together with Decree 156/2022,³⁹³ render the distribution of languages between school subjects unequal and establish a 33% ceiling for Galician-medium education at the primary and secondary school level.³⁹⁴ They further criticise the teaching of science subjects exclusively in Castilian and denounce the general lack of teaching materials in Galician. Regarding vocational education, representatives of the speakers raise the issue of the lack of teaching materials in Galician in the vast majority of branches and the exclusion of the language from distance professional training (affecting almost 5 000 pupils).

194. Although there are social initiatives outside the public education system to develop education in Galician at pre-school and primary school level, such as the *Semente* schools,³⁹⁵ information collected during the on-the-spot visit shows that they do not receive any material and/or financial support from the *Xunta* (Government of Galicia) and that they cover a very limited number of pupils.

195. University professors and students have the right to use the official language of their choice.³⁹⁶ There are three public universities in Galicia³⁹⁷ offering undergraduate courses and research in Galician language, literature and culture. Furthermore, they have specific language normalisation services. An Inter-University Committee on Language Policy was created, formed by representatives from these three universities, as well as representatives of the *Xunta* to provide better co-ordination for the protection and promotion of the language.

196. Regarding teacher training, the authorities are responsible for drawing up a teacher training plan³⁹⁸ with the aim of ensuring that all teachers have sufficient oral and written competence to communicate and carry out their professional activity in Galician, and to learn about the linguistic situation in Galicia.³⁹⁹ Basic training is offered at university level. To access civil service teaching posts outside of university education, individuals must be able to provide evidence of their proficiency in the Galician language (*CELGA* level 4 or higher) or take a Galician language exam, so as to ensure the linguistic ability of teachers. Continuous training is provided to Galician teachers by the training and resource centres, which depend on the Department of Education and University Planning.

197. Adult education courses are taught at official schools for languages in Galicia and via formal adult education channels.⁴⁰⁰ Furthermore, online learning courses have gradually been introduced for obtaining the *CELGA* qualification. Representatives of the speakers consider that it is necessary to improve specific language training for different social sectors.⁴⁰¹

198. The Inspectorate for Education⁴⁰² is responsible for monitoring the use of Galician in education. However, its periodic reports do not seem to have been published, despite the availability of some language data in the education administration management software “XADE”.⁴⁰³

³⁹⁰ [Galician language promotion teams](#).

³⁹¹ In its study [Structural Household Survey](#) (see more specifically [People who can speak Galician by gender and age](#)), the Galician Institute of Statistics highlighted that 23.9% of children declared that they cannot speak Galician.

³⁹² *A Mesa pola Normalización Lingüística*, [Galician language in child education in Galiza](#), 2016.

³⁹³ [Decree 156/2022](#).

³⁹⁴ For instance, in secondary education, Galician has 10 hours less in the whole stage compared to Castilian. Furthermore, most of the teaching materials that the *Xunta* provides through the online platform [EDIXGAL](#) are in Castilian.

³⁹⁵ See for instance [Semente Compostela](#). These schools exist under the possibilities offered by the [New England Association of Schools and Colleges](#) system.

³⁹⁶ Law on linguistic normalisation, Articles 14, 15 and 17.

³⁹⁷ [USC](#); [UDC](#); [uvigo](#).

³⁹⁸ [Annual teacher training plans](#).

³⁹⁹ Decree 79/2010, Article 16.

⁴⁰⁰ Law on linguistic normalisation, Article 16.

⁴⁰¹ See also the [neo-Falantism digital project](#).

⁴⁰² [Inspección educativa](#).

⁴⁰³ For instance, the report [As cifras da educación en Galicia, Estatísticas e indicadores, Curso 2020/21](#) provides no information of language other than foreign ones.

199. Classes of Galician are offered worldwide by the Cervantes Institute. There are well-established opportunities to study the Galician language and culture in several universities in America, Asia and Europe. Galician studies are currently available in more than 30 universities in 15 countries in Europe and America (*lectorados*), an initiative financed by the *Xunta*.

Judicial authorities

200. At the regional level, the Law on linguistic normalisation provides for the possibility to formulate requests or to produce documents or evidence connected with legal proceedings in Galician.⁴⁰⁴ Concerning the administration of justice, measures are taken to promote Galician in judicial proceedings (notably with the setting up of *language teams* responsible for providing legal consultancy, translation, interpreting and proofreading services, but also to produce legal and court terminology materials) or through initial and continuing training to civil servants by the *Escola Galega de Administración Pública*.⁴⁰⁵ However, the “Minerva NOX” software used by the judicial authorities does not offer any of the forms, models or documents that are used on a daily basis in Galician.⁴⁰⁶ According to information collected during the on-the-spot visit, using Galician raises disproportionately the workload of civil servants and judges, leading automatically to a disproportionate lengthening of proceedings.⁴⁰⁷ As a consequence, according to representatives of the speakers, less than 1% of judicial proceedings are carried out in Galician.

201. As for parties to a proceeding, information collected during the on-the-spot visit shows that several lawyers encourage their clients to use Castilian, partly to avoid delays, but also to avoid being seen as troublemakers. Some organisations, such as *Irmandade Xurídica Galega*, continue to promote the use of Galician in judicial proceedings. Galician legislation, which is always published in the two official languages, is available online.⁴⁰⁸

Administrative authorities and public services

202. According to the authorities, a large number of civil servants of the general state administration are able to perform their work in Galician without difficulty (78%). They further indicate that for personnel assigned to public information and advice positions, and those that may be related to citizen’s advice, oral and written skills in the two official languages are considered a basic requisite. However, representatives of the speakers provided examples where local branches of the state refused to process documents and files or accept complaints in Galician. Notarial documents in Galician seem to be provided with undue delays.

203. At the regional and local levels, the Statute of autonomy of Galicia and dedicated legislation⁴⁰⁹ provide that Galician public authorities shall guarantee the normal and official use of Castilian and Galician and encourage the use of Galician in all spheres of public and cultural life. As a consequence, Galician is the default language of regional administration and documents always have a Galician version. The same is generally true for printed material and most of the external signage on government premises. Knowledge of Galician is considered in the recruitment process of public employees in the various public administrations, and continuous training is provided. The *Xunta* has earmarked funding for promoting the planning and development of programmes to promote Galician in municipalities or groups of municipalities. More than 170 local authorities also participate in a language promotion network.⁴¹⁰ Official place names of Galicia are in Galician. Galician citizens make use of the possibility to submit oral or written applications in Galician with regional and local authorities. However, according to information from representatives of the speakers, while public services run by the regional administration provide services in Galician, some services provided by private enterprises acting on behalf of the authorities do not use Galician. Nevertheless, it is possible to access many public services in Galician.

⁴⁰⁴ Law on linguistic normalisation, Article 7. See also Article 25 of the Statute of Autonomy of Galicia.

⁴⁰⁵ [Galician school of public administration](#). The Committee of Experts is not aware of the number of magistrates in Spain who have a certified knowledge of Galician.

⁴⁰⁶ [A CIG esixe implementar a aplicación Minerva en galego para favorecer a normalización da nosa lingua na Administración de Xustiza](#). The Committee of Experts further notes that the *LexNet* software launched in 2019, which processes documents in both Galician and Castilian, is used only to notify lawyers and public prosecutors.

⁴⁰⁷ Information collected during the on-the-spot visit shows that judges who wish to do their work in Galician must first write them in Word and then transfer them to Minerva NOX, having to delete the pre-existing models of those resolutions that are written exclusively in Castilian. This leads to an important loss of time and resources.

⁴⁰⁸ [Lex.gal](#).

⁴⁰⁹ Law on linguistic normalisation, Articles 3, 4, 6, 9, 10; [Law 5/1997](#), Article 7.1; [Law 4/2006](#); [Decree 201/2011](#); [Law 2/2015](#), Article 51.

⁴¹⁰ [Language promotion network](#).

Media

204. Galician is one of the languages used by radio and television broadcasters in Galicia.⁴¹¹ The *Xunta* provides financial and material support to media, and helps financially fostering production, dubbing, incorporation of subtitles and the exhibition of films and other audiovisual media in Galician. The Galician Radio-Television Corporation⁴¹² promotes, disseminates and stimulates Galician through its TV and radio channels. *TVG* broadcasts 24 hours a day on 4 channels, reaching almost 4 million people in north-western Spain (covering Galicia and the surrounding territories) and the north of Portugal. Programme schedules include news, concerts, cultural programmes, children's content, competitions, games, series, films, debates and sports. Moreover, the three channels of *Radio Galega* provide news, music and special programming in Galician. At state level, the state television channel *TVE* broadcasts programmes in Galician only 25 minutes per day,⁴¹³ and the state radio *Radio Nacional de España* only five hours per week. State-wide private television channels do not broadcast in Galician. In addition to the regional public provider, according to the Media in Galician Association (*Asociación de Medios en Galego*),⁴¹⁴ there are currently 140 public and private media outlets broadcasting programmes in Galician at the local level. Despite agreements concluded with international streaming platforms for the dubbing of films in Galician, the offer of programmes remains limited. There is a limited number of weekly or daily (including online) newspapers in Galician (*Nós Diario*; *Praza.gal*).⁴¹⁵ Compared to Castilian language media, they receive limited financial support from the regional authorities, as well as limited institutional advertising financial support that representatives of the speakers consider to be controversial.⁴¹⁶ The Regional Government has also entered into annual collaboration agreements with several newspapers with significant presence, which have incorporated automatic translators so that the content can be read in full in Galician.⁴¹⁷ The University of Santiago de Compostela offers a degree in journalism in Galician. The Galician Radio-Television Corporation is also offering continuous training for its staff.

Cultural activities and facilities

205. The vast majority of cultural activities in Galician take place in Galicia. Several prominent Galician cultural institutions keep copies and present publishing works in Galician.⁴¹⁸ They also help standardising the use of Galician in commercial, advertising, cultural, social, sports and other activities. They receive direct support from the state and/or regional authorities.⁴¹⁹ Alongside these institutions, there are plenty of associations and foundations organising cultural activities in Galician, which receive support to stimulate cultural events in Galician.⁴²⁰ The *Cidade da Cultura* (City of Culture) project is responsible for the management of eight museums.⁴²¹ The creation of resources involving new technologies should also be highlighted, as efforts are being made to develop the use of Galician in language speaking technology, and for children and adults to access innovative tools. Galician language and culture are also promoted abroad and in other Autonomous Communities, in particular through the *Centros Gallegos* (Galician Centres),⁴²² lecturers at university level (*lectorados de Universidad*) and the Cervantes Institutes.

Economic and social life

206. According to the law, the authorities of Galicia shall promote the use of Galician in commerce, advertising, culture, associations, sport and other activities.⁴²³ The right to use Galician is enshrined in many private contracts, and several companies and associations promote the use of Galician in internal activities and in their relations with consumers.⁴²⁴ Although it is possible to use Galician in most ATMs and for basic online banking operations, financial and banking documents continue to be largely drafted in Castilian. According to the authorities, it is also possible to use Galician to formalise a mortgage before a notary. In social care facilities, Galician is used by the Galician Health Service in parts of its signage and documentation. However, most of the health personnel are not trained to provide care in Galician. A similar observation can be made in retirement homes, where Castilian is used in the vast majority of their activities. Knowledge of

⁴¹¹ Law on linguistic normalisation, Article 18.

⁴¹² [Galician Radio-Television Corporation](#)

⁴¹³ [Telexornal](#).

⁴¹⁴ [Asociación de Medios en Galego](#). See also [Radiofusión](#).

⁴¹⁵ [Nós Diario](#); [Praza Pública](#).

⁴¹⁶ [Resolution of 15 December 2021](#).

⁴¹⁷ For instance [La Voz de Galicia](#); [Faro de Vigo](#); [El Progreso de Lugo](#).

⁴¹⁸ Such as the [Ramón Piñeiro Centre](#), the [Royal Galician Academy](#) or the [Galician Language Institute](#).

⁴¹⁹ Law on linguistic normalisation, Articles 20 and 25.

⁴²⁰ In particular by the *Xunta*, through its [Galician Agency for Cultural Industries](#), which have an important earmarked budget to stimulate cultural events in Galician.

⁴²¹ [Cidade da Cultura](#).

⁴²² [Galician Centres](#).

⁴²³ Law on linguistic normalisation, Article 25. See for instance the [Exportar en galego](#) (Export in Galician) campaign.

⁴²⁴ [Galeguizar Galicia](#).

Galician is not a requirement in the recruitment process of medical staff, contrary to wishes expressed by representatives of speakers.⁴²⁵

Transfrontier exchanges

207. The regional authorities have facilitated the development of cross-border contacts for Galician speakers. Moreover, the Cervantes Institute offers Galician language courses in several of its centres (for instance in France and in the United Kingdom). The Spanish state has concluded education, cultural and co-operation agreements with Portugal for the benefit of the language.⁴²⁶

Leonese in the Autonomous Community of Castile and Leon – Part II language

208. Leonese is spoken in some municipalities in the Autonomous Community of Castile and Leon.⁴²⁷ There are no official statistics on the number of Leonese speakers.⁴²⁸ Leonese is recognised under the 2007 Statute of Autonomy of Castile and Leon.⁴²⁹

209. There is no possibility to use the language in relation with the administrative authorities. Official information or responses of these local administrations are published only in Castilian. Despite the fact that Article 24.1 of the Law on the Local Regime of Castile and Leon does not provide for the possibility to have bilingual signs,⁴³⁰ several municipalities are currently installing bilingual placename signs.⁴³¹

210. Leonese is not promoted in any of the regional news media, and it is not possible to have transmissions from the Radio Television of the Principality of Asturias. One association is making constant efforts to promote the use of Leonese in the framework of cultural activities.⁴³² However, it does not receive financial support from the authorities of Castile and Leon and only limited support from some local authorities. The Leonese Institute of Culture⁴³³ has recently initiated actions for preserving and promoting the language (launching of Audiovisual Archive⁴³⁴ or the creation of the *Caitano Álvarez Bardón* Literature Prize).⁴³⁵

211. Leonese is not taught in mainstream education. However, the Leonese Institute of Culture has recently developed a series of tools for teachers to use in the classroom on topics related to the Leonese culture.⁴³⁶ These resources are currently available at pre-school and primary school level but will be extended to secondary level in the future. At the university level, a Chair of Leonese Studies was created in 2017 at the University of Leon as an extraordinary institutional chair with financial support from the Department of Education of the *Junta* (Government of Castile and Leon).⁴³⁷ The Chair provides the study and research of specific aspects of the Leonese culture, including on Leonese language and literature.⁴³⁸ The Chair also keeps archives (*memoria oral del reino de León*) that include some recordings on language. However, there is no undergraduate degree dedicated to the study of Leonese at the University of Leon.

212. Representatives of the Leonese speakers regret that there are no co-operation agreements in language matters with the Principality of Asturias.

Occitan (called Aranese) in the Autonomous Community of Catalonia – Part II and Part III language

213. Aranese is protected under the Statute of Autonomy of Catalonia,⁴³⁹ the Law on Occitan, called Aranese in Aran,⁴⁴⁰ and the Law on the special regime of Aran.⁴⁴¹ Aranese is spoken in the Aran Valley.

⁴²⁵ In Galicia, medicine is studied at the University of Santiago de Compostela. [97.64% of the study](#) is carried out in Castilian.

⁴²⁶ See for instance the agreement with the [Camões Institute](#). The Council for Galician Culture and the Royal Galician Academy are also Advisory Observers in the [Community of Portuguese-Speaking Countries](#). Since 2021, Spain has also become an Associate Observer.

⁴²⁷ Asturian, Leonese (spoken in Castile and Leon) and Mirandese (spoken in the Portuguese town of Miranda do Douro) are mutually intelligible varieties of the Asturleonese language family. See also [El Teixu](#).

⁴²⁸ The most favourable estimates put the number of Leonese-speakers at 50 000 in the provinces of León and Zamora. Other studies lower this figure to 25 000 speakers.

⁴²⁹ [Statute of Autonomy](#) of Castile and Leon, Article 5.2.

⁴³⁰ [Law 1/1998](#), Article 24.1.

⁴³¹ [De color púrpura: El Ayuntamiento renovará 750 placas de nomenclatura de las calles](#).

⁴³² [Faceira Asociación](#).

⁴³³ [Leonese Institute of Culture](#).

⁴³⁴ See also [Memoria Oral del Reino de León](#).

⁴³⁵ [El ILC defenderá las señas de identidad leonesas ante los errores en medios, empresas e instituciones](#).

⁴³⁶ [El Instituto Leonés de Cultura pone a disposición de los colegios las primeras unidades didácticas sobre la provincia](#).

⁴³⁷ [Chair of Leonese Studies](#).

⁴³⁸ See in this context the [digitisation of the Lexicon of Current Leonese](#).

⁴³⁹ [Statute of Autonomy](#) of Catalonia, Articles 6, 11, 36, 50, 143.

⁴⁴⁰ [Law 35/2010](#).

⁴⁴¹ [Law 1/2015](#).

According to the latest available data, the total population of the region is 10 265.⁴⁴² 86% of the population of the Aran Valley understand Aranese, 61% speak it, 63% read it and 39% write it.⁴⁴³ It should be noted that the highest percentage of bilingual speakers is found among the younger population. The Aranese Occitan Language Policy Council⁴⁴⁴ is a joint coordination structure involving the *Generalitat* (Government of Catalonia) and the General Council of Aran⁴⁴⁵ to promote and monitor linguistic actions and policies in relation to Aranese in Aran. The Institute of Aranese Studies⁴⁴⁶ is the linguistic authority in charge of the standardisation of Aranese.

Education

214. Law 8/2022 on the use and learning of official languages in compulsory education⁴⁴⁷ and Decree 6/2022⁴⁴⁸ stress that teaching of Catalan, Castilian and Aranese must be guaranteed and have an adequate presence in curricula and educational projects at the pre-school, primary and secondary education levels in the Aran Valley. Each school is responsible for determining to what extent Aranese should be used in accordance with its pedagogical needs, its sociolinguistic situation and its environment. Pre-schools, which are all in practice public schools, use Aranese as the language of instruction (in Vielha, Tredòs and Les). At the primary education level, the seven schools in the Aran Valley define their pedagogical model either by subject or by cross-disciplinary projects. As a result, there are differences in the treatment of languages in the classroom. Some schools offer Aranese as language of instruction the first two years of primary education, later changing for the next four years to a balanced distribution of the three languages as languages of instruction. However, no school is offering primary education exclusively in Aranese. While Aranese is taught in the subject "*Aranès i literatura a l'Aran*" and is used as a language of instruction for other subjects in the curriculum at the teachers' discretion, the secondary school of Vielha does not offer education in Aranese exclusively.

215. Most teaching materials are chosen and prepared by schools and the General Council of Aran, in some cases with the direct collaboration of Aranese authors. However, more and more often teaching materials and resources designed for cross-disciplinary projects do not sufficiently take into account Aranese. There is a lack of teaching materials available at the secondary education level, although new teaching materials are being elaborated with the support of the authorities. Teaching of history and culture is also guaranteed in the curriculum and through publications, such as the illustrated storybooks *Petit país*, *Era Hèsta de Magràs* and *Era Legenda de Sant Jòrdi*.

216. Aranese is practically absent from vocational studies, apart from the specific Aranese language subject set by the curriculum (two hours per week).

217. Unlike the legislation relating to primary and secondary education, Law 1/2003 on universities in Catalonia⁴⁴⁹ does not make reference to Aranese. Aranese is present at the University of Lérida/Lleida only, where it is taught as part of the primary school teaching degree and the bachelor's degree in Catalan Philology and Occitan studies, with an introduction to Occitan literature.⁴⁵⁰ Formally, optional subjects are also offered to complete this specific training in Aranese, but in the light of the university policy that prevents optional subjects with very low demand from being offered, these options are not available in practice. In 2019, a university entrance exam included for the first time questions in Aranese. Research on Aranese sociolinguistic is carried out at the University of Lérida/Lleida.⁴⁵¹ Language services of the University of Barcelona's and the University of Lérida/Lleida, in agreement with the General Council of Aran, also host courses for adults, depending on demand.⁴⁵²

218. The General Council of Aran offers training in Aranese for adults, in particular for teachers and lecturers who join Aranese educational schools.⁴⁵³ Furthermore, the *Cercle d'Agermanament Occitano Català*

⁴⁴² [Idescat](#).

⁴⁴³ Statistical study carried out in 2020 by OPLO (the French body "*Office Public de la Langue Occitane/Ofici Public de la Langue Occitane*").

⁴⁴⁴ [Aranese Occitan Language Policy Council](#).

⁴⁴⁵ [General Council of Aran](#)

⁴⁴⁶ [Institute of Aranese Studies](#). The Committee of Experts notes that until 2022, this body did not receive any subsidy from the state authorities.

⁴⁴⁷ [Law 8/2022](#).

⁴⁴⁸ [Decree 6/2022](#).

⁴⁴⁹ [Law 1/2003](#).

⁴⁵⁰ [CPOS](#).

⁴⁵¹ See in this context the [AMRELSE](#) project.

⁴⁵² Such offer in Barcelona started in 2021 and concerns A1/A2 levels only. However, the Committee of Experts notes that courses are frequently cancelled.

⁴⁵³ Courses are offered (including online) at six language levels. The General Council of Aran also organises official certification exams in Aranese Occitan for levels A1, A2, B1 and B2 in two annual sessions.

in Barcelona, continues to offer courses.⁴⁵⁴ Digital resources for self-learning have also been created, such as the *Dictades en Linha* portal and the *Eth Club Aranès* portal. However, the adult training centre (*Centre de Formacion d'Adults*) located in Vielha, which depends on the *Generalitat* as a part of the education system, does not offer courses in Aranese.⁴⁵⁵ The teaching of Aranese is also provided at the official school for languages of Barcelona.⁴⁵⁶

219. The General Council of Aran, the Department of Education of the *Generalitat* and the *Generalitat's* Directorate General for Language Policy are jointly tasked with overseeing the progress made in the field of education. The Department of Education assesses the basic skills of the pupils of Aran each year to monitor their progress, including language tests. Each year, the Directorate General for Language Policy includes a specific section on the situation of Aranese in its annual Language Policy Report.

Judicial authorities

220. Article 9 of the Law on Occitan provides only that “oral and written judicial actions made in Aran in Aranese are valid, as far as the language is concerned, without the need for translation”, which is not in line with the requirements of Article 9 of the Charter. There is no evidence that the Department of Justice of the *Generalitat* implements systematic policies to guarantee the existence of judicial personnel trained to impart justice in Aranese. In 2018, the *Generalitat* promoted the production of posters on the walls of the courts to make the Aranese population aware of the possibility to address the judicial authorities in Aranese. A welcome pack was also prepared for judges arriving in the Aran Valley. In 2020, the Bar Association, the Institute of Aranese Studies, the Department of Justice of the *Generalitat* and the Directorate General for Linguistic Policy promoted Aranese in the courts by introducing forms (such as property liability forms, contracts, regulatory agreements and eviction lawsuits, etc.) available in this language.⁴⁵⁷ There is no software used by the judicial authorities which would offer forms, models or documents in Aranese and would entitle civil servants and judges to work in this language. According to representatives of the speakers, there is no use of Aranese in the judicial system at all.

221. Article 4 of Law 2/2007 on the Official Gazette of the *Generalitat* of Catalonia⁴⁵⁸ and Article 7 of Law on Occitan determine that the rules, provisions and acts which exclusively affect Aran are also published in Aranese and have official status besides Catalan and Castilian. The latter legislation further indicates (Article 7.1) that all the laws passed by the Catalan Parliament should also be published in Aranese. However, this provision is not always implemented.⁴⁵⁹

Administrative authorities and public services

222. Continuous training of Aranese does not seem to be provided to civil servants of the state administration.⁴⁶⁰ Furthermore, there is little public awareness about the possibility to use Aranese with the state administration (small numbers of signage in buildings, low accessibility of webpages in Aranese, etc.). According to representatives of the speakers, state administrations in Catalonia, including in the Aran Valley, do not use Aranese and do not facilitate its use.⁴⁶¹

223. At the regional level, in the Aran Valley, Aranese is the language commonly used by local municipalities,⁴⁶² the General Council of Aran and the offices of the *Generalitat*, including in administrative publications, printed material, forms, written communications and websites. The Law on Occitan provides for the possibility to submit oral or written applications in Aranese to the regional and local authorities, including vis-à-vis companies that depend on them throughout Catalonia. Language training sessions for civil servants are sometimes organised through the School of Public Administration of Catalonia. Representatives of the Catalan Parliament may also use Aranese in debates. The official toponymy of the Aran Valley is in Aranese.⁴⁶³ It is possible to use Aranese in some public services in the Aran Valley, although it is inexistent in the provision of health services (in the *Espitau Val d'Aran*, the Vielha Primary Care Centre and the local clinics).

⁴⁵⁴ [Language course.](#)

⁴⁵⁵ [Adult training centre.](#)

⁴⁵⁶ For A1 level only. However, the Committee of Experts notes that the course for 2023-2024 was cancelled.

⁴⁵⁷ [El Consell de l'Advocacia impulsa l'aranès als jutjats amb els primers formularis en aquesta llengua - Consell de l'Advocacia Catalana.](#)

⁴⁵⁸ [Law 2/2007.](#)

⁴⁵⁹ [Lleis aprovades - Parlament de Catalunya.](#)

⁴⁶⁰ Article 5.7 of the Law on Occitan states that state authorities in Aran must preferably use Aranese.

⁴⁶¹ The Committee of Experts notes that the *Generalitat* and the General Council of Aran have made specific efforts to provide forms and documentation in Aranese in the justice and health administrations to compensate the existing shortcomings.

⁴⁶² See for instance the [website](#) of the municipality of Vielha.

⁴⁶³ [Decree 133/2020.](#)

Media

224. Despite existing legislation⁴⁶⁴ putting the obligation on the public Catalan Media Corporation⁴⁶⁵ to ensure the regular programming of radio and television broadcasts in Aranese for the Aran Valley, there is still no public radio station nor a public television channel broadcasting in Aranese, and the supply of media in Aranese is very limited. The Catalan television channel, through its online Aranese version, allows access to its content and other programmes in Aranese, such as storytelling, and the public news channel Canal 3/24 broadcasts a news programme in Aranese.⁴⁶⁶ *Catalunya Ràdio* broadcasts the daily programmes *Eth maitin d'Aran*.⁴⁶⁷ Nationwide public media do not include any broadcast in Aranese. The support for the production of dubbing, programmes for children or commercial films in Aranese is very limited in practice. The only audiovisual production (*Èm çò qu'em*) was discontinued in 2023.⁴⁶⁸ There are neither nationwide, regional nor local private radio stations or television channels broadcasting in Aranese. The online newspaper *Jornalet*⁴⁶⁹ is the only newspaper in Occitan. This media outlet is run by a non-profit association with the financial support of the Catalan Regional Government. Other print media published in the Aran Valley or in the city of Lérida/Lleida regularly include articles in Aranese.⁴⁷⁰ No specific support for the training of journalists and other staff in media using Aranese seems to be provided. The Audiovisual Council of Catalonia is the body ensuring the linguistic and cultural plurality throughout the audiovisual system in Catalonia. However, despite the approval of a series of norms and regulations on the presence of Aranese and its culture in the audiovisual communications media, the interests of Aranese speakers are not sufficiently taken into account in practice.

Cultural activities and facilities

225. At state level, there are no cultural activities carried out to promote cultural works in Aranese. At regional level, outside the Aran Valley, the *Generalitat* has exclusive jurisdiction over culture in Catalonia.⁴⁷¹ Aranese is often taken into consideration as a criterion in the allocation of grants in different fields of activities. However, very few initiatives take advantage of these subsidies.⁴⁷² Aranese is also subject to a dedicated earmarked funding and several cultural initiatives benefit from it. In the Aran Valley, the General Council of Aran exercises exclusive competences in the fields of culture and language.⁴⁷³ In this context, it supports different cultural activities and assumes the management of the local ethnographic museums⁴⁷⁴ and the general historical archive of Aran.⁴⁷⁵ The Institute of Aranese Studies is in charge of the standardisation of Aranese, provides terminological research, promotes the publication of classic works in Aranese and also publishes audiobooks.⁴⁷⁶

226. There is a general reduction of direct support provided by the regional authorities of Catalonia to cultural activities and cultural associations promoting Aranese.⁴⁷⁷ It is regrettable for instance that the *Mòstra de Cinèma Occitan Film Festival* no longer takes place. The role played by the Catalan Institute for Cultural Companies⁴⁷⁸ in the promotion of Aranese seems also to be quite limited. Generally speaking, bodies in charge of organising or supporting cultural activities at the regional level do not seem to have at their disposal staff with a full command of Aranese.

227. Aranese benefits from some collaboration agreements signed by the regional authorities of Catalonia with other regions where Occitan is spoken (e.g. the *Occitanie* region in France), or through partnerships at university level. However, the Cervantes Institute does not offer courses of Aranese or organises events related to the Aranese culture in its centres.

⁴⁶⁴ Law on Occitan, Articles 19 and 20 and [Law 22/2005](#). Aranese and its promotion is supposed to be one of the criteria for awarding licenses by the Catalonia Audiovisual Council.

⁴⁶⁵ [CCMA](#).

⁴⁶⁶ [Aranès a TV3 i Catalunya Ràdio](#).

⁴⁶⁷ [Eth maitin d'Aran - 3Cat](#).

⁴⁶⁸ [Em çò qu'em | Aran TV | LleidaTV](#).

⁴⁶⁹ [Jornalet](#).

⁴⁷⁰ This applies for instance to the newspapers [La Mañana](#) and [Segre](#), which publish regular opinion articles.

⁴⁷¹ Statute of Autonomy of Catalonia, Article 127.

⁴⁷² For instance, support was granted for the creation of the specialised portal [Trobasons | Tota la musica en occitan](#).

⁴⁷³ Law on the special regime of Aran, Article 51.

⁴⁷⁴ [Musèu dera Val d'Aran](#).

⁴⁷⁵ The Library of Catalonia (and to some extent the National Library of Spain) also collect and keep copies of publications produced in Aranese. The Autonomous University of Barcelona hosts the [Occitan Archive](#).

⁴⁷⁶ See also [Colleccion Antòni Nogués](#).

⁴⁷⁷ It should be noted however that tax exemptions are granted to persons donating to entities promoting Occitan in Catalonia.

⁴⁷⁸ [Catalan Institute for Cultural Companies](#).

Economic and social life

228. Local and regional authorities have to ensure the right of citizens to use Aranese in social and economic life and promote the use of the language in this field and in public services when provided by private companies. There are no measures taken by the authorities to promote Aranese in enterprises or in the socioeconomic sphere, nor any provisions which allow the use of Aranese in financial and banking regulations. No information has been provided as to whether activities are organised in the public sector to promote the use of Aranese in economic and social life. In social care facilities, Aranese is used by the public Health Service in parts of its signage and documentation. However, despite the legal obligation for personnel working in health care to have sufficient oral and written knowledge of Aranese (Article 5 of Law on Occitan), the possibility to receive health services in Aranese is inexistent. A similar observation can be made in retirement homes, where Castilian is used in most service provisions. No normalisation plan on the use of Aranese seems to have been launched to remedy this situation. It is not possible to conclude if safety instructions and information provided by the authorities concerning the rights of consumers, which are to be drawn-up in Aranese in the Aran Valley according to the existing legislation, are in practice available.

Transfrontier exchanges

229. The Autonomous Community of Catalonia has concluded collaboration agreements with the *Occitanie* region in France, particularly in the field of education and culture. It also participates to the Pyrenees-Mediterranean Euroregion.⁴⁷⁹ At the local level, there are many regular contacts between municipalities and the General Council of Aran and other neighbouring municipalities from France. The General Council of Aran and the Institute of Aranese Studies maintain relations with the Permanent Congress of the Occitan Language, the interregional body regulating the Occitan language.⁴⁸⁰

Portuguese in the Autonomous Community of Extremadura – Part II language

230. Portuguese has a traditional presence in the municipality of Olivenza,⁴⁸¹ its surrounding villages and in several municipalities along the border with Portugal.⁴⁸² According to representatives of the speakers, one variety of Portuguese, Oliventine Portuguese, is spoken by 1 500 persons in Olivenza. They consider that this variety language is in a precarious situation, for it has been subject to strong influence from Castilian and is nowadays spoken mostly by elderly speakers, with the risk of losing, sometimes irremediably, many customs and traditions. The Statute of Autonomy of Extremadura makes no explicit reference to the language but indicates the exclusive responsibilities of the regional authorities over the protection of its “own linguistic modalities” and “the strengthening of [...] linguistic and cultural features of Extremadura.”⁴⁸³ However, Portuguese has not yet been recognised by the *Junta* (Government of Extremadura) as an asset of cultural interest, despite repeated demands by its speakers and in particular by the municipality of Olivenza.⁴⁸⁴

231. Portuguese is not used in relation with the regional or local administration. Bilingual street and information signs are not officially recognised⁴⁸⁵ and official information or responses from these local administrations are only published in Castilian. According to the regional authorities, courses of Portuguese are offered to civil servants of the *Junta*. Media regularly publish articles about the language and culture. However, the language is absent in media outlets, including in the local television channel of the municipality of Olivenza.⁴⁸⁶ Representatives of the speakers call for a reinforcement of awareness raising measures about the situation of Portuguese, and in particular Oliventine Portuguese, in regional and local media. At the local level, there are several cultural activities being carried out, with the support of the municipality of Olivenza. Furthermore, the municipality has also launched a promotional campaign to encourage the use of Oliventine Portuguese in economic and social life.⁴⁸⁷ However, they receive very limited financial support from the regional authorities of Extremadura.

232. More than 25 000 pupils are currently studying Portuguese in mainstream education in the Autonomous Community of Extremadura. The authorities of Extremadura point out that it is the only region in

⁴⁷⁹ [Euroregión](#).

⁴⁸⁰ [locongres.org](#).

⁴⁸¹ Since 2014, it is possible for certain citizens of Olivenza to obtain the Portuguese nationality, in addition to the Spanish nationality. [Decenas de oliventinos inician los trámites para adquirir la nacionalidad portuguesa](#).

⁴⁸² Such as Cedillo, la Codosera or Herrera de Alcántara.

⁴⁸³ [Statute of Autonomy](#) of Extremadura, Articles 7.2 and 9.47.

⁴⁸⁴ [El portugués oliventino sigue reivindicando su declaración como Bien de Interés Cultural con varias actividades promocionales](#).

⁴⁸⁵ Although there are bilingual places names in the city centre of Olivenza.

⁴⁸⁶ The public radio channel *Canal Extremadura* claims that the radio programme [La Corrobra](#) is dedicated to the regional or minority languages spoken in Extremadura and that, starting in 2024, *Canal Extremadura* will also guarantee the presence of these languages in the television programme [Conexión Extremadura](#). However, representatives of the speakers point out that this does not occur in practice.

⁴⁸⁷ [El Grupo Nabeiro-Delta Cafés visibilizará el ‘Portugués Oliventino’ a través de sus productos](#).

Spain to have three bilingual Portuguese classes. However, representatives of the speakers claim that in practice, the teaching offer in these bilingual sections should be reinforced, in particular through further training of teachers. They call for the possibility to receive education in Portuguese, including Oliventine Portuguese, at the primary and secondary education level in Olivenza. Furthermore, representatives of the speakers demand that the study of Portuguese in mainstream education provides information about the history and culture of the different varieties of Portuguese spoken in Extremadura. In this context, dedicated teaching materials should be developed.⁴⁸⁸

233. Several pedagogical events are regularly organised to promote experiences of bilingualism and interculturality, such as the school Day of Spanish-Portuguese culture, and cross-border initiatives have been developed in the framework of Memoranda of Understanding with Portugal in terms of training, teaching, learning and promotion of the Portuguese language and culture.⁴⁸⁹

234. Courses for adults are also offered in Portuguese at the official schools for languages and at the Popular University of Olivenza. The University of Extremadura offers a degree in Portuguese philology,⁴⁹⁰ and the language is studied in other programmes such as tourism or business. However, Oliventine Portuguese as such is not studied, not even as a subject, at university level, but there is research on the language carried out at the University of Vigo.⁴⁹¹

⁴⁸⁸ A dictionary of Oliventine Portuguese is currently being developed.

⁴⁸⁹ [La Junta de Extremadura impulsa el aprendizaje del portugués en la región.](#)

⁴⁹⁰ [Bachelor's Degree in Portuguese Philology.](#)

⁴⁹¹ [La Universidad de Vigo apoya y divulga el 'Português Oliventino'.](#)

Chapter 2 Compliance of Spain with its undertakings under the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages and recommendations

2.1 Amazigh in the Autonomous City of Melilla

2.1.1 Compliance of Spain with its undertakings under the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages concerning the protection and promotion of Amazigh in the Autonomous City of Melilla

Symbols used to mark changes in the evaluation compared to the previous monitoring cycle: ↗ improvement ↘ deterioration = no change

The Committee of Experts considers the undertaking*:						
Article	Undertakings of Spain concerning Amazigh in the Autonomous City of Melilla ⁴⁹²	fulfilled	partly fulfilled	formally fulfilled	not fulfilled	no conclusion
Part II of the Charter						
(Undertakings which the state must apply to all regional or minority languages within its territory)						
Art. 7 – Objectives and principles						
7.1.a	recognition of Amazigh as an expression of cultural wealth	=				
7.1.b	ensure that existing or new administrative divisions do not constitute an obstacle to the promotion of Amazigh	=				
7.1.c	resolute action to promote Amazigh				↘	
7.1.d	facilitation and/or encouragement of the use of Amazigh, in speech and writing, in public life (education, judicial authorities, administrative authorities and public services, media, cultural activities and facilities, economic and social life, transfrontier exchanges) and private life				↘	
7.1.e	• maintenance and development of links, in the fields covered by this Charter, between groups in the state using Amazigh • establishment of cultural relations with other linguistic groups		↗			
7.1.f	provision of forms and means for the teaching and study of Amazigh at all appropriate stages				=	
7.1.g	provision of facilities enabling (also adult) non-speakers of Amazigh to learn it	=				
7.1.h	promotion of study and research on Amazigh at universities or equivalent institutions		=			
7.1.i	promotion of transnational exchanges, in the fields covered by this Charter, for the benefit of Amazigh		↗			
7.2	eliminate any unjustified distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference relating to the use of Amazigh	=				
7.3	• promote mutual understanding between all the linguistic groups of the country • promote the inclusion of respect, understanding and tolerance in relation to Amazigh among the objectives of education and training • encourage the mass media to include respect, understanding and tolerance in relation to Amazigh among their objectives			↗		
7.4	• take into consideration the needs and wishes expressed by the group which uses Amazigh • establish a body for the purpose of advising the authorities on all matters pertaining to Amazigh				↘	

* The Committee of Experts of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages evaluates the compliance of states parties with their undertakings under the Charter as follows:

Fulfilled: Policies, legislation and practice are in conformity with the Charter.

Partly fulfilled: Policies and legislation are wholly or partly in conformity with the Charter, but the undertaking is only partly implemented in practice.

Formally fulfilled: Policies and legislation are in conformity with the Charter, but there is no implementation in practice.

Not fulfilled: No action in policies, legislation and practice has been taken to implement the undertaking.

No conclusion: The Committee of Experts is not in a position to conclude on the fulfilment of the undertaking as no or insufficient information has been provided by the authorities.

⁴⁹² In order to facilitate readability, the provisions of the Charter appear here in a shortened and simplified form. The complete version of each provision can be consulted on the website of the Treaty Office: [http://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/\(treaty No. 148\)](http://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/(treaty%20No.%20148)).

Changes in the evaluation compared to the previous monitoring cycle

235. Article 7.1.c is not fulfilled, as the number of measures to promote Amazigh has been drastically reduced since the previous monitoring cycle, and the existing actions currently do not meet the needs and wishes of the speakers. While Amazigh can be used freely, both orally and in writing in the private life and in personal relations, its use in the public sphere is in practice very limited or non-existent. Therefore, Article 7.1.d is not fulfilled. The authorities of Melilla have committed themselves to engage in maintaining and developing links and cultural relations between speakers of Amazigh and other linguistic groups, including with speakers of Amazigh in Morocco, with an earmarked financial support provided to this aim. However, specific targeted measures for the promotion of the language should be taken. Therefore, Articles 7.1.e and 7.1.i are partly fulfilled. Article 7.3 is partly fulfilled considering that the authorities have launched a programme “to build and promote an image of coexistence between cultures in Melilla which aims at positioning Melilla as a global reference for Amazigh.” However, the funding allocated for this aim remains limited and programmes through the educational system and the media remain scarce or inexistent. Article 7.4 is not fulfilled as there is no body established to represent the needs and wishes of Amazigh speakers.

2.1.2 Recommendations by the Committee of Experts on how to improve the protection and promotion of Amazigh in the Autonomous City of Melilla

The Committee of Experts recommends that the authorities of Spain comply with all undertakings under the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages which are not considered “fulfilled” (see under 2.1.1 above), as well as continue to comply with those that are fulfilled. In doing so, the authorities should take particular account of the recommendations set out below. The recommendations by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on the application of the Charter in Spain⁴⁹³ remain valid in their own right. Recommendations made in the monitoring procedure of the Charter aim to support the authorities in the implementation process.

I. Recommendations for immediate action

- a. **Take immediate and resolute action, in co-operation with the speakers, to protect and safeguard Amazigh and its culture in the Autonomous City of Melilla.**
- b. **Take immediate action to ensure that the teaching and study of Amazigh is provided at all appropriate levels in the Autonomous City of Melilla.**

II. Further recommendations

- c. Draw up, in co-operation with the speakers, an action plan for the protection, use, and promotion of Amazigh.
- d. Take measures to facilitate the use of Amazigh in relation with the administrative authorities and in public services.
- e. Develop the use and presence of Amazigh in television and radio programmes, in printed and in online media.
- f. Establish a mechanism for the purpose of advising the authorities on all matters pertaining to Amazigh.

⁴⁹³ [CM/RecChL\(2019\)7](#); [CM/RecChL\(2016\)1](#); [CM/RecChL\(2012\)6](#); [CM/RecChL\(2008\)5](#); [RecChL\(2005\)3](#).

2.2 Aragonese in the Autonomous Community of Aragon

2.2.1 Compliance of Spain with its undertakings under the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages concerning the protection and promotion of Aragonese in the Autonomous Community of Aragon

Symbols used to mark changes in the evaluation compared to the previous monitoring cycle: ↗ improvement ↘ deterioration = no change

The Committee of Experts considers the undertaking*:						
Article	Undertakings of Spain concerning Aragonese in Aragon ⁴⁹⁴	fulfilled	partly fulfilled	formally fulfilled	not fulfilled	no conclusion
Part II of the Charter						
(Undertakings which the state must apply to all regional or minority languages within its territory)						
Art. 7 – Objectives and principles						
7.1.a	recognition of Aragonese as an expression of cultural wealth	=				
7.1.b	ensure that existing or new administrative divisions do not constitute an obstacle to the promotion of Aragonese	=				
7.1.c	resolute action to promote Aragonese				✓	
7.1.d	facilitation and/or encouragement of the use of Aragonese, in speech and writing, in public life (education, judicial authorities, administrative authorities and public services, media, cultural activities and facilities, economic and social life, transborder exchanges) and private life				✓	
7.1.e	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • maintenance and development of links, in the fields covered by this Charter, between groups in the state using Aragonese • establishment of cultural relations with other linguistic groups 	=				
7.1.f	provision of forms and means for the teaching and study of Aragonese at all appropriate stages	=				
7.1.g	provision of facilities enabling (also adult) non-speakers of Aragonese to learn it				✓	
7.1.h	promotion of study and research on Aragonese at universities or equivalent institutions	=				
7.1.i	promotion of transnational exchanges, in the fields covered by this Charter, for the benefit of Aragonese				✓	
7.2	eliminate any unjustified distinction, exclusion, restriction, or preference relating to the use of Aragonese	=				
7.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promote mutual understanding between all the linguistic groups of the country • promote the inclusion of respect, understanding and tolerance in relation to Aragonese among the objectives of education and training • encourage the mass media to include respect, understanding and tolerance in relation to Aragonese among their objectives 		=			
7.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • take into consideration the needs and wishes expressed by the group which uses Aragonese • establish a body for the purpose of advising the authorities on all matters pertaining to Aragonese 				✓	

* The Committee of Experts of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages evaluates the compliance of states parties with their undertakings under the Charter as follows:

Fulfilled: Policies, legislation and practice are in conformity with the Charter.

Partly fulfilled: Policies and legislation are wholly or partly in conformity with the Charter, but the undertaking is only partly implemented in practice.

Formally fulfilled: Policies and legislation are in conformity with the Charter, but there is no implementation in practice.

Not fulfilled: No action in policies, legislation and practice has been taken to implement the undertaking.

No conclusion: The Committee of Experts is not in a position to conclude on the fulfilment of the undertaking as no or insufficient information has been provided by the authorities.

⁴⁹⁴ In order to facilitate readability, the provisions of the Charter appear here in a shortened and simplified form. The complete version of each provision can be consulted on the website of the Treaty Office: [http://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/ \(treaty No. 148\)](http://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/(treaty%20No.%20148)).

Changes in the evaluation compared to the previous monitoring cycle

236. Articles 7.1.c and 7.1.d are not fulfilled, as all funding for the organisations working for the promotion and protection of Aragonese has been drastically reduced, programmes initiated for preserving and promoting the use of the language at the regional level halted, and transborder initiatives, such as the LINGUATEC project, suspended. Furthermore, the recent change of the Government structure and the re-distribution of the competences of the former Directorate General of Linguistic Policy is not facilitating the use of Aragonese in public life. Article 7.1.g is not fulfilled, as adult education is no longer provided in official schools of languages. Article 7.1.i is not fulfilled, as all ongoing transborder activities involving Aragonese have come to a halt. Article 7.4 is not fulfilled, as Aragonese speakers are no longer consulted on their needs and wishes by the regional authorities. In addition, earmarked funding allocated to the Aragonese Academy of Language has been drastically reduced.

2.2.2 Recommendations by the Committee of Experts on how to improve the protection and promotion of Aragonese in the Autonomous Community of Aragon

The Committee of Experts recommends that the authorities of Spain comply with all undertakings under the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages which are not considered “fulfilled” (see under 2.2.1 above), as well as continue to comply with those that are fulfilled. In doing so, the authorities should take particular account of the recommendations set out below. The recommendations by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on the application of the Charter in Spain⁴⁹⁵ remain valid in their own right. Recommendations made in the monitoring procedure of the Charter aim to support the authorities in the implementation process.

I. Recommendations for immediate action

- a. Take immediate and resolute action, in co-operation with the speakers, to protect and safeguard Aragonese and its culture in the Autonomous Community of Aragon.**
- b. Include the name of Aragonese in the Statute of Autonomy of the Autonomous Community of Aragon.**

II. Further recommendations

- c. Draw up, in co-operation with the speakers, an action plan for the protection, use, and promotion of Aragonese.
- d. Ensure proper co-ordination of language policy in relation to Aragonese.
- e. Provide earmarked funding for organisations supporting the protection and promotion of Aragonese in the Autonomous Community of Aragon.
- f. Support the use and presence of Aragonese in television and radio programmes, in printed and in online media in the Autonomous Community of Aragon.
- g. Reinstate the possibility for Aragonese to be taught for adults in official schools of languages.
- h. Reinforce the role of the Aragonese academy of language as the institution responsible for advising the authorities on all matters pertaining to Aragonese.

⁴⁹⁵ [CM/RecChL\(2019\)7](#); [CM/RecChL\(2016\)1](#); [CM/RecChL\(2012\)6](#); [CM/RecChL\(2008\)5](#); [RecChL\(2005\)3](#).

2.3 Asturian in the Principality of Asturias

2.3.1 Compliance of Spain with its undertakings under the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages concerning the protection and promotion of Asturian in the Principality of Asturias

Symbols used to mark changes in the evaluation compared to the previous monitoring cycle: ↗ improvement ↘ deterioration = no change

The Committee of Experts considers the undertaking*:						
Article	Undertakings of Spain concerning Asturian in the Principality of Asturias ⁴⁹⁶	fulfilled	partly fulfilled	formally fulfilled	not fulfilled	no conclusion
Part II of the Charter						
(Undertakings which the state must apply to all regional or minority languages within its territory)						
Art. 7 – Objectives and principles						
7.1.a	recognition of Asturian as an expression of cultural wealth	=				
7.1.b	ensure that existing or new administrative divisions do not constitute an obstacle to the promotion of Asturian	=				
7.1.c	resolute action to promote Asturian	=				
7.1.d	facilitation and/or encouragement of the use of Asturian, in speech and writing, in public life (education, judicial authorities, administrative authorities and public services, media, cultural activities and facilities, economic and social life, transfrontier exchanges) and private life	↗				
7.1.e	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • maintenance and development of links, in the fields covered by this Charter, between groups in the state using Asturian • establishment of cultural relations with other linguistic groups 		=			
7.1.f	provision of forms and means for the teaching and study of Asturian at all appropriate stages	↗				
7.1.g	provision of facilities enabling (also adult) non-speakers of Asturian to learn it	↗				
7.1.h	promotion of study and research on Asturian at universities or equivalent institutions	=				
7.1.i	promotion of transnational exchanges, in the fields covered by this Charter, for the benefit of Asturian	=				
7.2	eliminate any unjustified distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference relating to the use of Asturian	=				
7.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promote mutual understanding between all the linguistic groups of the country • promote the inclusion of respect, understanding and tolerance in relation to Asturian among the objectives of education and training • encourage the mass media to include respect, understanding and tolerance in relation to Asturian among their objectives 	↗				
7.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • take into consideration the needs and wishes expressed by the group which uses Asturian • establish a body for the purpose of advising the authorities on all matters pertaining to Asturian 	=				

* The Committee of Experts of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages evaluates the compliance of states parties with their undertakings under the Charter as follows:

Fulfilled: Policies, legislation and practice are in conformity with the Charter.

Partly fulfilled: Policies and legislation are wholly or partly in conformity with the Charter, but the undertaking is only partly implemented in practice.

Formally fulfilled: Policies and legislation are in conformity with the Charter, but there is no implementation in practice.

Not fulfilled: No action in policies, legislation and practice has been taken to implement the undertaking.

No conclusion: The Committee of Experts is not in a position to conclude on the fulfilment of the undertaking as no or insufficient information has been provided by the authorities.

⁴⁹⁶ In order to facilitate readability, the provisions of the Charter appear here in a shortened and simplified form. The complete version of each provision can be consulted on the website of the Treaty Office: [http://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/ \(treaty No. 148\)](http://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/(treaty%20No.%20148)).

Changes in the evaluation compared to the previous monitoring cycle

237. Despite the absence of officiality of Asturian, the authorities of the Principality of Asturias are making constant efforts to provide for the possibility to use Asturian in the public sphere. Therefore **Article 7.1.d** is fulfilled. **Article 7.1.f** is fulfilled, as classes of Asturian at the primary and secondary education levels are offered throughout the Autonomous Community, although further measures could be taken to develop its use at pre-school level. **Article 7.1.g** is fulfilled, as the Directorate General for Language Policy of the Autonomous Community has launched a plan for the learning of Asturian by adults ("Falamos, plan for the implementation of a non-formal Asturian language teaching programme for adults"), which is implemented through the Asturian Federation of Municipalities (FACC) and with the collaboration of interested local councils. **Article 7.3** is fulfilled, as Asturian is regularly promoted and used in public and private media (television, radio, printed and online media), with financial support provided for this purpose, as well as through several cultural activities that contribute to strengthening mutual understanding between all the linguistic groups of the country.

2.3.2 Recommendations by the Committee of Experts on how to improve the protection and promotion of Asturian in the Principality of Asturias

The Committee of Experts recommends that the authorities of Spain comply with all undertakings under the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages which are not considered "fulfilled" (see under 2.3.1 above), as well as continue to comply with those that are fulfilled. In doing so, the authorities should take particular account of the recommendations set out below. The recommendations by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on the application of the Charter in Spain⁴⁹⁷ remain valid in their own right. Recommendations made in the monitoring procedure of the Charter aim to support the authorities in the implementation process.

I. Recommendation for immediate action

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

II. Further recommendations

- b. Take steps to further develop the use of Asturian in pre-school education.
- c. Resume and further extend the pilot plan set to promote the use of Asturian as a medium of instruction at the primary school level.
- d. Take steps to increase the offer of Asturian in upper secondary education by means of incentives for pupils, and consider the possibility of introducing Asturian in technical and vocational education.
- e. Increase the supply of printed media in Asturian to develop broadcasting programmes in Asturian for children and in the field of sport.
- f. Develop a co-operation agreement with the Autonomous Community of Castile and Leon to allow speakers of Asturian to engage in cultural exchanges.

⁴⁹⁷ [CM/RecChL\(2019\)7](#); [CM/RecChL\(2016\)1](#); [CM/RecChL\(2012\)6](#); [CM/RecChL\(2008\)5](#); [RecChL\(2005\)3](#).

2.4 Basque in the Autonomous Community of the Basque Country

2.4.1 Compliance of Spain with its undertakings under the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages concerning the protection and promotion of Basque in the Autonomous Community of the Basque Country

Symbols used to mark changes in the evaluation compared to the previous monitoring cycle: ↗ improvement ↘ deterioration = no change

The Committee of Experts considers the undertaking*:						
Article	Undertakings of Spain concerning Basque in the Autonomous Community of the Basque Country ⁴⁹⁸	fulfilled	partly fulfilled	formally fulfilled	not fulfilled	no conclusion
Part II of the Charter						
<i>(Undertakings which the state must apply to all regional or minority languages within its territory)</i>						
Art. 7 – Objectives and principles						
7.1.a	recognition of Basque as an expression of cultural wealth	=				
7.1.b	ensure that existing or new administrative divisions do not constitute an obstacle to the promotion of Basque	=				
7.1.c	resolute action to promote Basque	=				
7.1.d	facilitation and/or encouragement of the use of Basque, in speech and writing, in public life (education, judicial authorities, administrative authorities and public services, media, cultural activities and facilities, economic and social life, transfrontier exchanges) and private life	↗				
7.1.e	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • maintenance and development of links, in the fields covered by this Charter, between groups in the state using Basque • establishment of cultural relations with other linguistic groups 	=				
7.1.f	provision of forms and means for the teaching and study of Basque at all appropriate stages	=				
7.1.g	provision of facilities enabling (also adult) non-speakers of Basque to learn it	=				
7.1.h	promotion of study and research on Basque at universities or equivalent institutions	=				
7.1.i	promotion of transnational exchanges, in the fields covered by this Charter, for the benefit of Basque	=				
7.2	eliminate any unjustified distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference relating to the use of Basque	=				
7.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promote mutual understanding between all the linguistic groups of the country • promote the inclusion of respect, understanding and tolerance in relation to Basque among the objectives of education and training • encourage the mass media to include respect, understanding and tolerance in relation to Basque among their objectives 	=				
7.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • take into consideration the needs and wishes expressed by the group which uses Basque • establish a body for the purpose of advising the authorities on all matters pertaining to Basque 	=				
Part III of the Charter						
<i>(Additional undertakings chosen by the state for specific languages)</i>						
Art. 8 – Education						
8.1.ai	make available pre-school education in Basque	=				
8.1.bi	make available primary education in Basque	=				
8.1.ci	make available secondary education in Basque	=				
8.1.di	make available technical and vocational education in Basque		↘			
8.1.eiii	encourage and/or allow the provision of university or other forms of higher education in Basque or of facilities for the study of Basque as a university or higher education subject	=				
8.1.fi	provision of adult and continuing education courses taught mainly or wholly in Basque	=				
8.1.g	ensure the teaching of the history and the culture which is reflected by Basque	=				

⁴⁹⁸ In order to facilitate readability, the provisions of the Charter appear here in a shortened and simplified form. The complete version of each provision can be consulted on the website of the Treaty Office: [http://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/\(treaty No. 148\)](http://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/(treaty%20No.%20148)).

The Committee of Experts considers the undertaking*:						
Article	Undertakings of Spain concerning Basque in the Autonomous Community of the Basque Country⁴⁹⁸	fulfilled	partly fulfilled	formally fulfilled	not fulfilled	no conclusion
8.1.h	provide the basic and further training of the teachers teaching (in) Basque	=				
8.1.i	set up a supervisory body responsible for monitoring the progress achieved in the teaching of Basque and for drawing up public periodic reports of its findings	=				
8.2	in territories other than those in which Basque is traditionally used, allow, encourage or provide teaching in or of Basque at all the appropriate stages of education	=				
Art. 9 – Judicial authorities						
9.1.ai	provide that the courts, at the request of one of the parties, shall conduct the criminal proceedings in Basque, if necessary by the use of interpreters and translations involving no extra expense for the persons concerned				✓	
9.1.aii	guarantee the accused the right to use Basque in criminal proceedings, if necessary by the use of interpreters and translations involving no extra expense for the persons concerned			✓		
9.1.aiii	provide that requests and evidence, whether written or oral, shall not be considered inadmissible in criminal proceedings solely because they are formulated in Basque, if necessary by the use of interpreters and translations involving no extra expense for the persons concerned	=				
9.1.aiv	produce, on request, documents connected with criminal legal proceedings in Basque, if necessary by the use of interpreters and translations involving no extra expense for the persons concerned	=				
9.1.bi	provide that the courts, at the request of one of the parties, shall conduct the civil proceedings in Basque, if necessary by the use of interpreters and translations				✓	
9.1.bii	allow, whenever a litigant has to appear in person before a court, that he or she may use Basque in civil proceedings without thereby incurring additional expense, if necessary by the use of interpreters and translations			✓		
9.1.biii	allow documents and evidence to be produced in Basque in civil proceedings, if necessary by the use of interpreters and translations	=				
9.1.ci	provide that the courts, at the request of one of the parties, shall conduct the proceedings concerning administrative matters in Basque, if necessary by the use of interpreters and translations				✓	
9.1.cii	allow, whenever a litigant has to appear in person before a court, that he or she may use Basque in proceedings concerning administrative matters without thereby incurring additional expense, if necessary by the use of interpreters and translations			✓		
9.1.ciii	allow documents and evidence to be produced in Basque in proceedings concerning administrative matters, if necessary by the use of interpreters and translations	=				
9.1.d	with regard to the conduct of civil and/or administrative proceedings in Basque and the related use of documents and evidence in Basque, ensure that the use of interpreters and translations does not involve extra expense for the persons concerned	=				
9.2.a	not to deny the validity of legal documents solely because they are drafted in Basque	=				
9.3	make available in Basque the most important national statutory texts and those relating particularly to users of Basque		✓			
Art. 10 – Administrative authorities and public services						
10.1.ai	ensure that local branches of the national authorities use Basque				✓	
10.1.b	make available widely used national administrative texts and forms in Basque or in bilingual versions		=			
10.1.c	allow the national authorities to draft documents in Basque	=				
10.2.a	use of Basque within the framework of the regional or local authority	↗				
10.2.b	possibility for users of Basque to submit oral or written applications in Basque to the regional or local authority	=				
10.2.c	publication by regional authorities of their official documents also in Basque	=				
10.2.d	publication by local authorities of their official documents also in Basque	=				
10.2.e	use by regional authorities of Basque in debates in their assemblies	=				
10.2.f	use by local authorities of Basque in debates in their assemblies	=				

The Committee of Experts considers the undertaking*:						
Article	Undertakings of Spain concerning Basque in the Autonomous Community of the Basque Country⁴⁹⁸	fulfilled	partly fulfilled	formally fulfilled	not fulfilled	no conclusion
10.2.g	use or adoption, if necessary in conjunction with the name in the official language, of place names in Basque	=				
10.3.a	ensure that Basque is used in the provision of public services		✓			
10.3.b	allow users of Basque to submit a request to and receive a reply from public service providers in Basque ⁴⁹⁹					
10.4.a	translation or interpretation	=				
10.4.b	recruitment and training of officials and public service employees speaking Basque		= 500		✓ 501	
10.4.c	compliance with requests from public service employees having a knowledge of Basque to be appointed in the territory in which that language is used					✓
10.5	allow the use or adoption of family names in Basque	=				
Art. 11 – Media						
11.1.ai	ensure the creation of at least one public radio station and one public television channel in Basque	=				
11.1.bi	encourage and/or facilitate the creation of at least one private radio station in Basque	=				
11.1.ci	encourage and/or facilitate the creation of at least one private television channel in Basque	=				
11.1.d	encourage and/or facilitate the production and distribution of audio and audiovisual works in Basque	=				
11.1.ei	encourage and/or facilitate the creation and/or maintenance of at least one weekly or daily newspaper in Basque	=				
11.1.fii	apply existing measures for financial assistance also to audiovisual productions in Basque	=				
11.1.g	support the training of journalists and other staff for media using Basque	=				
11.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • guarantee freedom of direct reception of radio and television broadcasts from neighbouring countries in Basque • do not oppose the retransmission of radio and television broadcasts from neighbouring countries in Basque • ensure the freedom of expression and free circulation of information in the written press in Basque 	=				
11.3	ensure that the interests of the users of Basque are represented or taken into account within bodies guaranteeing the freedom and pluralism of the media				✓	
Art. 12 – Cultural activities and facilities						
12.1.a	encourage production, reproduction and dissemination of cultural works in Basque	=				
12.1.b	foster access in other languages to works produced in Basque by aiding and developing translation, dubbing, post-synchronisation and subtitling	=				
12.1.c	foster access in Basque to works produced in other languages by aiding and developing translation, dubbing, post-synchronisation and subtitling	=				
12.1.d	ensure that the bodies organising or supporting cultural activities incorporate the knowledge and use of the Basque language and culture in the undertakings which they initiate or for which they provide backing	=				
12.1.e	ensure that the bodies organising or supporting cultural activities have at their disposal staff who have a full command of Basque	=				
12.1.f	encourage direct participation by representatives of the users of Basque in providing facilities and planning cultural activities	=				
12.1.g	encourage and/or facilitate the creation of a body responsible for collecting, keeping a copy of and presenting or publishing works produced in Basque	=				
12.1.h	create and/or promote and finance translation and terminological research services, particularly with a view to maintaining and developing administrative, commercial, economic, social, technical or legal terminology in Basque	=				

⁴⁹⁹ Undertaking 10.3.a covers 10.3.b, which constitutes an alternative option. Therefore, the Committee of Experts will not monitor the implementation of the redundant undertakings 10.3.b.

⁵⁰⁰ As far as local and regional authorities are concerned.

⁵⁰¹ As far as state authorities are concerned.

The Committee of Experts considers the undertaking*:						
Article	Undertakings of Spain concerning Basque in the Autonomous Community of the Basque Country⁴⁹⁸	fulfilled	partly fulfilled	formally fulfilled	not fulfilled	no conclusion
12.2	In territories other than those in which Basque is traditionally used, allow, encourage and/or provide cultural activities and facilities using Basque	=				
12.3	make provision, in cultural policy abroad, for Basque and the culture it reflects	=				
Art. 13 – Economic and social life						
13.1.a	eliminate from the legislation any provision prohibiting or limiting without justifiable reasons the use of Basque in documents relating to economic or social life, particularly contracts of employment, and in technical documents such as instructions for the use of products or installations	=				
13.1.b	prohibit the insertion in internal regulations of companies and private documents of any clauses excluding or restricting the use of Basque	=				
13.1.c	oppose practices designed to discourage the use of Basque in connection with economic or social activities	=				
13.1.d	facilitate and/or encourage the use of Basque in economic and social life	=				
13.2.a	include in financial and banking regulations provisions which allow the use of Basque in drawing up payment orders or other financial documents	=				
13.2.b	in the public sector, organise activities to promote the use of Basque in economic and social life	=				
13.2.c	ensure that social care facilities such as hospitals, retirement homes and hostels offer the use of Basque		=			
13.2.d	ensure that safety instructions are also drawn up in Basque	=502			✓ 503	
13.2.e	arrange for information provided by the authorities concerning the rights of consumers to be made available in Basque	=504			✓ 505	
Art. 14 – Transfrontier exchanges						
14.a	apply bilateral and multilateral agreements with the states in which Basque is used in identical or similar form, or conclude such agreements, to foster contacts between the users of Basque in the states concerned in the fields of culture, education, information, vocational training and permanent education					✓
14.b	for the benefit of Basque, facilitate and/or promote co-operation across borders, in particular between regional or local authorities in whose territory Basque is used in identical or similar form	=				

* The Committee of Experts of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages evaluates the compliance of states parties with their undertakings under the Charter as follows:

Fulfilled: Policies, legislation and practice are in conformity with the Charter.

Partly fulfilled: Policies and legislation are wholly or partly in conformity with the Charter, but the undertaking is only partly implemented in practice.

Formally fulfilled: Policies and legislation are in conformity with the Charter, but there is no implementation in practice.

Not fulfilled: No action in policies, legislation and practice has been taken to implement the undertaking.

No conclusion: The Committee of Experts is not in a position to conclude on the fulfilment of the undertaking as no or insufficient information has been provided by the authorities.

Changes in the evaluation compared to the previous monitoring cycle

238. **Article 7.1.d** is fulfilled, as the use of Basque is generally facilitated and encouraged in public and private life.

239. The offer of technical and vocational education in Basque (model D) remains limited compared to the number of pupils enrolled in primary and secondary education. Therefore, **Article 8.1.di** is only partly fulfilled.

240. Existing policies do not guarantee that courts may conduct proceedings (criminal, civil or concerning administrative matters) in Basque at the request of one of the parties. Therefore, **Articles 9.1.ai, 9.1.bi**

⁵⁰² As far as local and regional authorities are concerned.

⁵⁰³ As far as state authorities are concerned.

⁵⁰⁴ As far as local and regional authorities are concerned.

⁵⁰⁵ As far as state authorities are concerned.

and **9.1.ci** are not fulfilled. While it is formally possible to use Basque for a person accused in criminal proceedings, or for a litigant in civil or administrative proceedings, the Committee of Experts notes the absence of implementation of such rights in practice. **Articles 9.1.iii, 9.1.bii and 9.1.cii** are therefore only formally fulfilled. While the legislation of the Autonomous Community of the Basque Country is always published in the two official languages, the Official Gazette of the state stopped being published in Basque in 2021. Therefore, Article 9.3 is partly fulfilled.

241. **Article 10.1.ai** is not fulfilled, as local branches of the state authorities use Basque to a very limited extent in practice. **Article 10.2.a** is fulfilled, as Basque is widely used by regional and local authorities. However, some public services continue to be provided with difficulty in Basque, in particular the Basque police and the Basque health service, for which more efforts are needed. Therefore, **Article 10.3.a** is partly fulfilled. **Article 10.4.b** is not fulfilled as far as state administrative bodies are concerned, as only 11% of civil servants working for the state administration have knowledge of Basque and only a smaller percentage have a working knowledge of Basque. Concerning **Article 10.4.c**, the Committee is not in a position to conclude whether public service employees having a knowledge of Basque can request to be appointed in the territory in which this language is used.

242. **Article 11.3** is not fulfilled, as there is no body in charge of guaranteeing the freedom and pluralism of the media in the Basque Country.

243. **Articles 13.2.d and 13.2.e** are not fulfilled as far as the state authorities are concerned, as safety instructions and information concerning the rights of consumers which fall under their competence are not made available in Basque.

244. Concerning **Article 14.a**, the Committee of Experts is not in a position to conclude whether bilateral and multilateral agreements concluded foster contacts between the users of Basque in the states concerned.

2.4.2 Recommendations by the Committee of Experts on how to improve the protection and promotion of Basque in the Autonomous Community of the Basque Country

The Committee of Experts recommends that the authorities of Spain comply with all undertakings under the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages which are not considered “fulfilled” (see under 2.4.1 above), as well as continue to comply with those that are fulfilled. In doing so, the authorities should take particular account of the recommendations set out below. The recommendations by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on the application of the Charter in Spain⁵⁰⁶ remain valid in their own right. Recommendations made in the monitoring procedure of the Charter aim to support the authorities in the implementation process.

I. Recommendations for immediate action

- a. Take measures to ensure the use of Basque in social and health care facilities.**
- b. Ensure through appropriate measures that speakers of Basque can interact in Basque with local branches of the state administration.**
- c. Ensure that legislation guarantees that courts conduct criminal, civil and administrative proceedings in Basque at the request of one of the parties, and take actions to ensure that this is met in practice.**

II. Further recommendations

- d. Take steps to increase the availability of technical and vocational education in Basque.
- e. Make available disaggregated data on the number of criminal, civil and administrative proceedings carried out in Basque or where Basque was used.
- f. Re-establish a Basque version of the Official Gazette of the state.
- g. Guarantee the possibility for Basque to be used in the provision of public services.

⁵⁰⁶ [CM/RecChL\(2019\)7](#); [CM/RecChL\(2016\)1](#); [CM/RecChL\(2012\)6](#); [CM/RecChL\(2008\)5](#); [RecChL\(2005\)3](#).

2.5 Basque in the Autonomous Community of Castille and Leon

2.5.1 Compliance of Spain with its undertakings under the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages concerning the protection and promotion of Basque in the Autonomous Community of Castille and Leon

Due to lack of information the Committee of Experts is not in a position to evaluate this language in tabular form at this stage.

2.5.2 Recommendations by the Committee of Experts on how to improve the protection and promotion of Basque in the Autonomous Community of Castille and Leon

The Committee of Experts recommends that the authorities of Spain comply with all undertakings under the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages which are not considered “fulfilled” (see under 2.5.1 above), as well as continue to comply with those that are fulfilled. In doing so, the authorities should take particular account of the recommendations set out below. The recommendations by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on the application of the Charter in Spain⁵⁰⁷ remain valid in their own right. Recommendations made in the monitoring procedure of the Charter aim to support the authorities in the implementation process.

I. Recommendation for immediate action

a. Clarify the situation of Basque in the Autonomous Community of Castille and Leon.

II. Further recommendation

- b. Develop, in consultation with the regional and local authorities of the Autonomous Community of Castille and Leon a plan to promote the learning of Basque.

⁵⁰⁷ [CM/RecChL\(2019\)7](#); [CM/RecChL\(2016\)1](#); [CM/RecChL\(2012\)6](#); [CM/RecChL\(2008\)5](#); [RecChL\(2005\)3](#).

2.6 Basque in the Foral Community of Navarre

2.6.1 Compliance of Spain with its undertakings under the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages concerning the protection and promotion of Basque in the Foral Community of Navarre

Symbols used to mark changes in the evaluation compared to the previous monitoring cycle: ↗ improvement ✓ deterioration = no change

The Committee of Experts considers the undertaking*:						
Article	Undertakings of Spain concerning Basque in the Foral Community of Navarre ⁵⁰⁸	fulfilled	partly fulfilled	formally fulfilled	not fulfilled	no conclusion
Part II of the Charter						
<i>(Undertakings which the state must apply to all regional or minority languages within its territory)</i>						
Art. 7 – Objectives and principles						
7.1.a	recognition of Basque as an expression of cultural wealth	=				
7.1.b	ensure that existing or new administrative divisions do not constitute an obstacle to the promotion of Basque				✓	
7.1.c	resolute action to promote Basque	=				
7.1.d	facilitation and/or encouragement of the use of Basque, in speech and writing, in public life (education, judicial authorities, administrative authorities and public services, media, cultural activities and facilities, economic and social life, transfrontier exchanges) and private life	↗				
7.1.e	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • maintenance and development of links, in the fields covered by this Charter, between groups in the state using Basque • establishment of cultural relations with other linguistic groups 	=				
7.1.f	provision of forms and means for the teaching and study of Basque at all appropriate stages	=				
7.1.g	provision of facilities enabling (also adult) non-speakers of Basque to learn it	=				
7.1.h	promotion of study and research on Basque at universities or equivalent institutions	=				
7.1.i	promotion of transnational exchanges, in the fields covered by this Charter, for the benefit of Basque	=				
7.2	eliminate any unjustified distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference relating to the use of Basque	=				
7.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promote mutual understanding between all the linguistic groups of the country • promote the inclusion of respect, understanding and tolerance in relation to Basque among the objectives of education and training • encourage the mass media to include respect, understanding and tolerance in relation to Basque among their objectives 	=				
7.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • take into consideration the needs and wishes expressed by the group which uses Basque • establish a body for the purpose of advising the authorities on all matters pertaining to Basque 	=				
Part III of the Charter						
<i>(Additional undertakings chosen by the state for specific languages)</i>						
Art. 8 – Education						
8.1.ai	make available pre-school education in Basque	=				
8.1.bi	make available primary education in Basque	=				
8.1.ci	make available secondary education in Basque	=				
8.1.di	make available technical and vocational education in Basque		✓			
8.1.eiii	encourage and/or allow the provision of university or other forms of higher education in Basque or of facilities for the study of Basque as a university or higher education subject	=				
8.1.fi	provision of adult and continuing education courses taught mainly or wholly in Basque	=				
8.1.g	ensure the teaching of the history and the culture which is reflected by Basque	=				
8.1.h	provide the basic and further training of the teachers teaching (in) Basque	=				

⁵⁰⁸ In order to facilitate readability, the provisions of the Charter appear here in a shortened and simplified form. The complete version of each provision can be consulted on the website of the Treaty Office: [http://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/\(treaty No. 148\)](http://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/(treaty%20No.%20148)).

The Committee of Experts considers the undertaking*:						
Article	Undertakings of Spain concerning Basque in the Foral Community of Navarre⁵⁰⁸	fulfilled	partly fulfilled	formally fulfilled	not fulfilled	no conclusion
8.1.i	set up a supervisory body responsible for monitoring the progress achieved in the teaching of Basque and for drawing up public periodic reports of its findings	=				
8.2	in territories other than those in which Basque is traditionally used, allow, encourage or provide teaching in or of Basque at all the appropriate stages of education	=				
Art. 9 – Judicial authorities						
9.1.ai	provide that the courts, at the request of one of the parties, shall conduct the criminal proceedings in Basque, if necessary by the use of interpreters and translations involving no extra expense for the persons concerned				✓	
9.1.aii	guarantee the accused the right to use Basque in criminal proceedings, if necessary by the use of interpreters and translations involving no extra expense for the persons concerned			✓		
9.1.aiii	provide that requests and evidence, whether written or oral, shall not be considered inadmissible in criminal proceedings solely because they are formulated in Basque, if necessary by the use of interpreters and translations involving no extra expense for the persons concerned	=				
9.1.aiv	produce, on request, documents connected with criminal legal proceedings in Basque, if necessary by the use of interpreters and translations involving no extra expense for the persons concerned	=				
9.1.bi	provide that the courts, at the request of one of the parties, shall conduct the civil proceedings in Basque, if necessary by the use of interpreters and translations				✓	
9.1.bii	allow, whenever a litigant has to appear in person before a court, that he or she may use Basque in civil proceedings without thereby incurring additional expense, if necessary by the use of interpreters and translations			✓		
9.1.biii	allow documents and evidence to be produced in Basque in civil proceedings, if necessary by the use of interpreters and translations	=				
9.1.ci	provide that the courts, at the request of one of the parties, shall conduct the proceedings concerning administrative matters in Basque, if necessary by the use of interpreters and translations				✓	
9.1.cii	allow, whenever a litigant has to appear in person before a court, that he or she may use Basque in proceedings concerning administrative matters without thereby incurring additional expense, if necessary by the use of interpreters and translations	=		✓		
9.1.ciii	allow documents and evidence to be produced in Basque in proceedings concerning administrative matters, if necessary by the use of interpreters and translations	=				
9.1.d	with regard to the conduct of civil and/or administrative proceedings in Basque and the related use of documents and evidence in Basque, ensure that the use of interpreters and translations does not involve extra expense for the persons concerned	=				
9.2.a	not to deny the validity of legal documents solely because they are drafted in Basque	=				
9.3	make available in Basque the most important national statutory texts and those relating particularly to users of Basque		✓			
Art. 10 – Administrative authorities and public services						
10.1.ai	ensure that local branches of the national authorities use Basque				✓	
10.1.b	make available widely used national administrative texts and forms in Basque or in bilingual versions		=			
10.1.c	allow the national authorities to draft documents in Basque	=				
10.2.a	use of Basque within the framework of the regional or local authority	= ⁵⁰⁹		✓ ⁵¹⁰		
10.2.b	possibility for users of Basque to submit oral or written applications in Basque to the regional or local authority	= ⁵¹¹		✓ ⁵¹²		

⁵⁰⁹ As far as the local authorities in the “Basque-speaking zone” are concerned.

⁵¹⁰ As far as the Navarre administration is concerned.

⁵¹¹ As the local authorities located in the “Basque-speaking zone” are concerned.

⁵¹² As far as the Navarre administration is concerned.

The Committee of Experts considers the undertaking*:						
Article	Undertakings of Spain concerning Basque in the Foral Community of Navarre ⁵⁰⁸	fulfilled	partly fulfilled	formally fulfilled	not fulfilled	no conclusion
10.2.c	publication by regional authorities of their official documents also in Basque	=				
10.2.d	publication by local authorities of their official documents also in Basque	=				
10.2.e	use by regional authorities of Basque in debates in their assemblies	=				
10.2.f	use by local authorities of Basque in debates in their assemblies	=				
10.2.g	use or adoption, if necessary in conjunction with the name in the official language, of place names in Basque	=				
10.3.a	ensure that Basque is used in the provision of public services		=			
10.3.b	allow users of Basque to submit a request to and receive a reply from public service providers in Basque ⁵¹³					
10.4.a	translation or interpretation	=				
10.4.b	recruitment and training of officials and public service employees speaking Basque		= ⁵¹⁴		✓ 515	
10.4.c	compliance with requests from public service employees having a knowledge of Basque to be appointed in the territory in which that language is used					
10.5	allow the use or adoption of family names in Basque	=				
Art. 11 – Media						
11.1.ai	ensure the creation of at least one public radio station and one public television channel in Basque	=				
11.1.bi	encourage and/or facilitate the creation of at least one private radio station in Basque	=				
11.1.ci	encourage and/or facilitate the creation of at least one private television channel in Basque	↗				
11.1.d	encourage and/or facilitate the production and distribution of audio and audiovisual works in Basque	=				
11.1.ei	encourage and/or facilitate the creation and/or maintenance of at least one weekly or daily newspaper in Basque	↗				
11.1.fii	apply existing measures for financial assistance also to audiovisual productions in Basque	=				
11.1.g	support the training of journalists and other staff for media using Basque	=				
11.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • guarantee freedom of direct reception of radio and television broadcasts from neighbouring countries in Basque • do not oppose the retransmission of radio and television broadcasts from neighbouring countries in Basque • ensure the freedom of expression and free circulation of information in the written press in Basque 	=				
11.3	ensure that the interests of the users of Basque are represented or taken into account within bodies guaranteeing the freedom and pluralism of the media				=	
Art. 12 – Cultural activities and facilities						
12.1.a	encourage production, reproduction and dissemination of cultural works in Basque	=				
12.1.b	foster access in other languages to works produced in Basque by aiding and developing translation, dubbing, post-synchronisation and subtitling	↗				
12.1.c	foster access in Basque to works produced in other languages by aiding and developing translation, dubbing, post-synchronisation and subtitling	↗				
12.1.d	ensure that the bodies organising or supporting cultural activities incorporate the knowledge and use of the Basque language and culture in the undertakings which they initiate or for which they provide backing	=				
12.1.e	ensure that the bodies organising or supporting cultural activities have at their disposal staff who have a full command of Basque	=				
12.1.f	encourage direct participation by representatives of the users of Basque in providing facilities and planning cultural activities	=				
12.1.g	encourage and/or facilitate the creation of a body responsible for collecting, keeping a copy of and presenting or publishing works produced in Basque	=				

⁵¹³ Undertaking 10.3.a covers 10.3.b, which constitutes an alternative option. Therefore, the Committee of Experts will not monitor the implementation of the redundant undertakings 10.3.b.

⁵¹⁴ As far as local and regional authorities are concerned.

⁵¹⁵ As far as state authorities are concerned.

The Committee of Experts considers the undertaking*:						
Article	Undertakings of Spain concerning Basque in the Foral Community of Navarre ⁵⁰⁸	fulfilled	partly fulfilled	formally fulfilled	not fulfilled	no conclusion
12.1.h	create and/or promote and finance translation and terminological research services, particularly with a view to maintaining and developing administrative, commercial, economic, social, technical or legal terminology in Basque	=				
12.2	In territories other than those in which Basque is traditionally used, allow, encourage and/or provide cultural activities and facilities using Basque	=				
12.3	make provision, in cultural policy abroad, for Basque and the culture it reflects	=				
Art. 13 – Economic and social life						
13.1.a	eliminate from the legislation any provision prohibiting or limiting without justifiable reasons the use of Basque in documents relating to economic or social life, particularly contracts of employment, and in technical documents such as instructions for the use of products or installations	=				
13.1.b	prohibit the insertion in internal regulations of companies and private documents of any clauses excluding or restricting the use of Basque	=				
13.1.c	oppose practices designed to discourage the use of Basque in connection with economic or social activities	=				
13.1.d	facilitate and/or encourage the use of Basque in economic and social life	=				
13.2.a	include in financial and banking regulations provisions which allow the use of Basque in drawing up payment orders or other financial documents				✓	
13.2.b	in the public sector, organise activities to promote the use of Basque in economic and social life	=				
13.2.c	ensure that social care facilities such as hospitals, retirement homes and hostels offer the use of Basque				✓	
13.2.d	ensure that safety instructions are also drawn up in Basque				✓	
13.2.e	arrange for information provided by the authorities concerning the rights of consumers to be made available in Basque				✓	
Art. 14 – Transfrontier exchanges						
14.a	apply bilateral and multilateral agreements with the states in which Basque is used in identical or similar form, or conclude such agreements, to foster contacts between the users of Basque in the states concerned in the fields of culture, education, information, vocational training and permanent education					✓
14.b	for the benefit of Basque, facilitate and/or promote co-operation across borders, in particular between regional or local authorities in whose territory Basque is used in identical or similar form	=				

* The Committee of Experts of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages evaluates the compliance of states parties with their undertakings under the Charter as follows:

Fulfilled: Policies, legislation and practice are in conformity with the Charter.

Partly fulfilled: Policies and legislation are wholly or partly in conformity with the Charter, but the undertaking is only partly implemented in practice.

Formally fulfilled: Policies and legislation are in conformity with the Charter, but there is no implementation in practice.

Not fulfilled: No action in policies, legislation and practice has been taken to implement the undertaking.

No conclusion: The Committee of Experts is not in a position to conclude on the fulfilment of the undertaking as no or insufficient information has been provided by the authorities.

Changes in the evaluation compared to the previous monitoring cycle

245. **Article 7.1.b** is not fulfilled, as the existing administrative division into three linguistic zones constitutes an obstacle to the promotion of Basque in the Foral Community of Navarre. **Article 7.1.d** is fulfilled, as the use of Basque is generally facilitated and encouraged in public and private life.

246. The offer of technical and vocational education in Basque (model D) remains limited compared to the number of pupils enrolled in primary and secondary education. Therefore, **Article 8.1.di** is only partly fulfilled.

247. Existing policies do not guarantee that courts may conduct proceedings (criminal, civil or concerning administrative matters) in Basque at the request of one of the parties. Therefore, **Articles 9.1.ai, 9.1.bi** and **9.1.ci** are not fulfilled. While it is formally possible to use Basque for a person accused in criminal

proceedings, or for a litigant in civil or administrative proceedings, the Committee of Experts notes the absence of implementation of such rights in practice. **Articles 9.1.iii, 9.1.ii and 9.1.i** are therefore only formally fulfilled. While the legislation of the Foral Community of Navarre is published in the two official languages, the Official Gazette of the state stopped being published in Basque in 2021. Therefore, **Article 9.3** is partly fulfilled.

248. **Article 10.1.a** is not fulfilled, as local branches of the state authorities do not use Basque in practice. **Articles 10.2.a** and **10.2.b** are fulfilled as far as the local authorities located in the Basque-speaking zone are concerned but only formally fulfilled as far as the Navarre administration is concerned, considering that in practice, only a very limited number of civil servants working for the administration of Navarre have competences in Basque and that most texts and forms (including online) are available in Castilian only. **Article 10.4.b** is not fulfilled as far as state administrative bodies are concerned, as only 1% of civil servants working for the state administration have a working knowledge of Basque, with only one translator employed. Concerning **Article 10.4.c**, the Committee is not in a position to conclude whether public service employees having a knowledge of Basque can request to be appointed in the territory in which this language is used.

249. One private television channel broadcasts programmes in Basque. Agreements have also been concluded with international streaming platforms for the dubbing of films in Basque. **Article 11.1.c** is therefore fulfilled. **Article 11.1.e** is fulfilled, as the newspaper *Berrria* is available in Navarre and has pages dedicated to the situation in the region.

250. **Articles 12.1.b** and **12.1.c** are fulfilled, as different subsidies are allocated for developing translation, dubbing and subtitling in and from Basque.

251. **Article 13.2.a** is not fulfilled, as there is no information indicating that there are provisions allowing the use of Basque in financial and banking regulations, nor any examples that this is possible for drawing up payment orders or other financial documents in Basque. In social care facilities, the use of Basque is practically non-existent, given the limited number of health personnel able to provide care in Basque. Therefore, **Article 13.2.c** is not fulfilled. **Articles 13.2.d** and **13.2.e** are not fulfilled, as safety instructions are not drawn up in Basque and no information provided by the authorities, at the state or regional levels, concerning the rights of consumers, is made available in Basque.

252. Concerning **Article 14.a**, the Committee is not in a position to conclude whether bilateral and multilateral agreements concluded to foster contacts between the users of Basque in the states concerned.

2.6.2 Recommendations by the Committee of Experts on how to improve the protection and promotion of Basque in the Foral Community of Navarre

The Committee of Experts recommends that the authorities of Spain comply with all undertakings under the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages which are not considered “fulfilled” (see under 2.6.1 above), as well as continue to comply with those that are fulfilled. In doing so, the authorities should take particular account of the recommendations set out below. The recommendations by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on the application of the Charter in Spain⁵¹⁶ remain valid in their own right. Recommendations made in the monitoring procedure of the Charter aim to support the authorities in the implementation process.

I. Recommendations for immediate action

- a. Remove obstacles to the use of Basque stemming from the administrative division into three zones, in order to improve the level of protection of Basque in the Foral Community of Navarre.**
- b. Take measures to ensure the use of Basque in social and health care facilities.**
- c. Ensure through appropriate measures that speakers of Basque can interact in Basque with local branches of the state administration.**
- d. Ensure that legislation guarantees that courts conduct criminal, civil and administrative proceedings in Basque at the request of one of the parties, and take actions to ensure that this is met in practice.**

⁵¹⁶ [CM/RecChL\(2019\)7](#); [CM/RecChL\(2016\)1](#); [CM/RecChL\(2012\)6](#); [CM/RecChL\(2008\)5](#); [RecChL\(2005\)3](#).

II. Further recommendations

- e. Make available disaggregated data on the number of criminal, civil and administrative proceedings carried out in Basque or where Basque was used.
- f. Develop a software providing for the possibility to use forms, models or documents in Basque to effectively assist in the judicial process, enabling advanced judicial analysis, as well as providing citizens with channels of communications with the justice administration in Basque.
- g. Re-establish a Basque version of the Official Gazette of the state.
- h. Guarantee the possibility for Basque to be used in the provision of public services, including those provided by private enterprises acting on behalf of the authorities.
- i. Take measures to ensure the possibility to access programmes broadcast by *ETB3*, at least in the Basque-speaking zone.
- j. Develop financial and banking regulations to allow for the use of Basque in drawing up payment orders or other financial documents.

2.7 Catalan in the Autonomous Community of Aragon

2.7.1 Compliance of Spain with its undertakings under the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages concerning the protection and promotion of Catalan in the Autonomous Community of Aragon

Symbols used to mark changes in the evaluation compared to the previous monitoring cycle: ↗ improvement ↘ deterioration = no change

The Committee of Experts considers the undertaking*:						
Article	Undertakings of Spain concerning Catalan in the Autonomous Community of Aragon ⁵¹⁷	fulfilled	partly fulfilled	formally fulfilled	not fulfilled	no conclusion
Part II of the Charter						
(Undertakings which the state must apply to all regional or minority languages within its territory)						
Art. 7 – Objectives and principles						
7.1.a	recognition of Catalan as an expression of cultural wealth	=				
7.1.b	ensure that existing or new administrative divisions do not constitute an obstacle to the promotion of Catalan	=				
7.1.c	resolute action to promote Catalan				✓	
7.1.d	facilitation and/or encouragement of the use of Catalan, in speech and writing, in public life (education, judicial authorities, administrative authorities and public services, media, cultural activities and facilities, economic and social life, transborder exchanges) and private life				✓	
7.1.e	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • maintenance and development of links, in the fields covered by this Charter, between groups in the State using Catalan • establishment of cultural relations with other linguistic groups 	=				
7.1.f	provision of forms and means for the teaching and study of Catalan at all appropriate stages	=				
7.1.g	provision of facilities enabling (also adult) non-speakers of Catalan to learn it	=				
7.1.h	promotion of study and research on Catalan at universities or equivalent institutions	=				
7.1.i	promotion of transnational exchanges, in the fields covered by this Charter, for the benefit of Catalan				✓	
7.2	eliminate any unjustified distinction, exclusion, restriction, or preference relating to the use of Catalan	=				
7.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promote mutual understanding between all the linguistic groups of the country • promote the inclusion of respect, understanding and tolerance in relation to Catalan among the objectives of education and training • encourage the mass media to include respect, understanding and tolerance in relation to Catalan among their objectives 		✓			
7.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • take into consideration the needs and wishes expressed by the group which uses Catalan • establish a body for the purpose of advising the authorities on all matters pertaining to Catalan 				✓	

* The Committee of Experts of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages evaluates the compliance of states parties with their undertakings under the Charter as follows:

Fulfilled: Policies, legislation and practice are in conformity with the Charter.

Partly fulfilled: Policies and legislation are wholly or partly in conformity with the Charter, but the undertaking is only partly implemented in practice.

Formally fulfilled: Policies and legislation are in conformity with the Charter, but there is no implementation in practice.

Not fulfilled: No action in policies, legislation and practice has been taken to implement the undertaking.

No conclusion: The Committee of Experts is not in a position to conclude on the fulfilment of the undertaking as no or insufficient information has been provided by the authorities.

⁵¹⁷ In order to facilitate readability, the provisions of the Charter appear here in a shortened and simplified form. The complete version of each provision can be consulted on the website of the Treaty Office: <http://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/> (treaty No. 148).

Changes in the evaluation compared to the previous monitoring cycle

253. **Articles 7.1.c and 7.1.d** are not fulfilled, as all funding to all organisations working for the promotion and protection of Catalan has been drastically reduced, programmes initiated for preserving and promoting the use of the language at the regional level halted, and there are no transborder initiatives. Furthermore, the recent change of the Government structure and the re-distribution of the competences of the former Directorate General of Linguistic Policy is not facilitating the use of Catalan in public life. **Article 7.1.i** is not fulfilled, as the regional authorities are not participating to transborder activities involving Catalan. **Article 7.3** is partly fulfilled, as recent changes in the legislation and public comments are not compatible with promoting the inclusion of respect, understanding and tolerance in relation to Catalan. **Article 7.4** is not fulfilled, as the needs and wishes of Catalan speakers are no longer taken into consideration. In addition, earmarked funding allocated to the Aragonese Academy of Language has been drastically reduced.

2.7.2 Recommendations by the Committee of Experts on how to improve the protection and promotion of Catalan in the Autonomous Community of Aragon

The Committee of Experts recommends that the authorities of Spain comply with all undertakings under the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages which are not considered “fulfilled” (see under 2.7.1 above), as well as continue to comply with those that are fulfilled. In doing so, the authorities should take particular account of the recommendations set out below. The recommendations by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on the application of the Charter in Spain⁵¹⁸ remain valid in their own right. Recommendations made in the monitoring procedure of the Charter aim to support the authorities in the implementation process.

I. Recommendations for immediate action

- a. Take immediate and resolute action, in co-operation with the speakers, to protect and safeguard Catalan and its culture in the Autonomous Community of Aragon.**
- b. Include the name of Catalan in the Statute of Autonomy of the Autonomous Community of Aragon.**

II. Further recommendations

- c. Draw up, in co-operation with the speakers, an action plan for the protection, use, and promotion of Catalan.
- d. Ensure proper co-ordination of language policy in relation to Catalan.
- e. Provide earmarked funding for organisations supporting the protection and promotion of Catalan in the Autonomous Community of Aragon.
- f. Support the use and presence of Catalan in television and radio programmes, in printed and in online media in the Autonomous Community of Aragon.
- g. Reinforce the role of the Aragonese academy of language as the institution responsible for advising the authorities on all matters pertaining to Catalan.

⁵¹⁸ [CM/RecChL\(2019\)7](#); [CM/RecChL\(2016\)1](#); [CM/RecChL\(2012\)6](#); [CM/RecChL\(2008\)5](#); [RecChL\(2005\)3](#).

2.8 Catalan in the Autonomous Community of the Balearic Islands

2.8.1 Compliance of Spain with its undertakings under the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages concerning the protection and promotion of Catalan in the Autonomous Community of the Balearic Islands

Symbols used to mark changes in the evaluation compared to the previous monitoring cycle: ↗ improvement ↘ deterioration = no change

The Committee of Experts considers the undertaking*:						
Article	Undertakings of Spain concerning Catalan in the Autonomous Community of the Balearic Islands ⁵¹⁹	fulfilled	partly fulfilled	formally fulfilled	not fulfilled	no conclusion
Part II of the Charter						
<i>(Undertakings which the state must apply to all regional or minority languages within its territory)</i>						
Art. 7 – Objectives and principles						
7.1.a	recognition of Catalan as an expression of cultural wealth	=				
7.1.b	ensure that existing or new administrative divisions do not constitute an obstacle to the promotion of Catalan	=				
7.1.c	resolute action to promote Catalan	=				
7.1.d	facilitation and/or encouragement of the use of Catalan, in speech and writing, in public life (education, judicial authorities, administrative authorities and public services, media, cultural activities and facilities, economic and social life, transfrontier exchanges) and private life	↗				
7.1.e	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • maintenance and development of links, in the fields covered by this Charter, between groups in the state using Catalan • establishment of cultural relations with other linguistic groups 	=				
7.1.f	provision of forms and means for the teaching and study of Catalan at all appropriate stages	=				
7.1.g	provision of facilities enabling (also adult) non-speakers of Catalan to learn it	=				
7.1.h	promotion of study and research on Catalan at universities or equivalent institutions	=				
7.1.i	promotion of transnational exchanges, in the fields covered by this Charter, for the benefit of Catalan	=				
7.2	eliminate any unjustified distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference relating to the use of Catalan	=				
7.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promote mutual understanding between all the linguistic groups of the country • promote the inclusion of respect, understanding and tolerance in relation to Catalan among the objectives of education and training • encourage the mass media to include respect, understanding and tolerance in relation to Catalan among their objectives 	=				
7.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • take into consideration the needs and wishes expressed by the group which uses Catalan • establish a body for the purpose of advising the authorities on all matters pertaining to Catalan 	=				
Part III of the Charter						
<i>(Additional undertakings chosen by the state for specific languages)</i>						
Art. 8 – Education						
8.1.ai	make available pre-school education in Catalan		✓			
8.1.bi	make available primary education in Catalan		✓			
8.1.ci	make available secondary education in Catalan		✓			
8.1.di	make available technical and vocational education in Catalan					✓
8.1.eiii	encourage and/or allow the provision of university or other forms of higher education in Catalan or of facilities for the study of Catalan as a university or higher education subject	=				
8.1.fi	provision of adult and continuing education courses taught mainly or wholly in Catalan	=				
8.1.g	ensure the teaching of the history and the culture which is reflected by Catalan	=				
8.1.h	provide the basic and further training of the teachers teaching (in) Catalan	=				
8.1.i	set up a supervisory body responsible for monitoring the progress achieved in the teaching of Catalan and for drawing up public periodic reports of its findings				✓	
8.2	in territories other than those in which Catalan is traditionally used, allow, encourage or provide teaching in or of Catalan at all the appropriate stages of education	=				

⁵¹⁹ In order to facilitate readability, the provisions of the Charter appear here in a shortened and simplified form. The complete version of each provision can be consulted on the website of the Treaty Office: [http://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/ \(treaty No. 148\)](http://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/(treaty%20No.%20148)).

The Committee of Experts considers the undertaking*:						
Article	Undertakings of Spain concerning Catalan in the Autonomous Community of the Balearic Islands⁵¹⁹	fulfilled	partly fulfilled	formally fulfilled	not fulfilled	no conclusion
Art. 9 – Judicial authorities						
9.1.ai	provide that the courts, at the request of one of the parties, shall conduct the criminal proceedings in Catalan, if necessary by the use of interpreters and translations involving no extra expense for the persons concerned				✓	
9.1.aii	guarantee the accused the right to use Catalan in criminal proceedings, if necessary by the use of interpreters and translations involving no extra expense for the persons concerned			✓		
9.1.iii	provide that requests and evidence, whether written or oral, shall not be considered inadmissible in criminal proceedings solely because they are formulated in Catalan, if necessary by the use of interpreters and translations involving no extra expense for the persons concerned	=				
9.1.aiv	produce, on request, documents connected with criminal legal proceedings in Catalan, if necessary by the use of interpreters and translations involving no extra expense for the persons concerned	=				
9.1.bi	provide that the courts, at the request of one of the parties, shall conduct the civil proceedings in Catalan, if necessary by the use of interpreters and translations				✓	
9.1.bii	allow, whenever a litigant has to appear in person before a court, that he or she may use Catalan in civil proceedings without thereby incurring additional expense, if necessary by the use of interpreters and translations			✓		
9.1.biii	allow documents and evidence to be produced in Catalan in civil proceedings, if necessary by the use of interpreters and translations	=				
9.1.ci	provide that the courts, at the request of one of the parties, shall conduct the proceedings concerning administrative matters in Catalan, if necessary by the use of interpreters and translations				✓	
9.1.cii	allow, whenever a litigant has to appear in person before a court, that he or she may use Catalan in proceedings concerning administrative matters without thereby incurring additional expense, if necessary by the use of interpreters and translations			✓		
9.1.ciii	allow documents and evidence to be produced in Catalan in proceedings concerning administrative matters, if necessary by the use of interpreters and translations	=				
9.1.d	with regard to the conduct of civil and/or administrative proceedings in Catalan and the related use of documents and evidence in Catalan, ensure that the use of interpreters and translations does not involve extra expense for the persons concerned	=				
9.2.a	not to deny the validity of legal documents solely because they are drafted in Catalan	=				
9.3	make available in Catalan the most important national statutory texts and those relating particularly to users of Catalan		✓			
Art. 10 – Administrative authorities and public services						
10.1.ai	ensure that local branches of the national authorities use Catalan		=			
10.1.b	make available widely used national administrative texts and forms in Catalan or in bilingual versions		=			
10.1.c	allow the national authorities to draft documents in Catalan	=				
10.2.a	use of Catalan within the framework of the regional or local authority	=				
10.2.b	possibility for users of Catalan to submit oral or written applications in Catalan to the regional or local authority	=				
10.2.c	publication by regional authorities of their official documents also in Catalan	=				
10.2.d	publication by local authorities of their official documents also in Catalan	=				
10.2.e	use by regional authorities of Catalan in debates in their assemblies	=				
10.2.f	use by local authorities of Catalan in debates in their assemblies	=				
10.2.g	use or adoption, if necessary in conjunction with the name in the official language, of place names in Catalan	=				
10.3.a	ensure that Catalan is used in the provision of public services		=			
10.3.b	allow users of Catalan to submit a request to and receive a reply from public service providers in Catalan ⁵²⁰					
10.4.a	translation or interpretation		=			
10.4.b	recruitment and training of officials and public service employees speaking Catalan		=		✓	
			521		522	

⁵²⁰ Undertaking 10.3.a covers 10.3.b, which constitutes an alternative option. Therefore, the Committee of Experts will not monitor the implementation of the redundant undertakings 10.3.b.

⁵²¹ As far as local and regional authorities are concerned.

⁵²² As far as state authorities are concerned.

The Committee of Experts considers the undertaking*:						
Article	Undertakings of Spain concerning Catalan in the Autonomous Community of the Balearic Islands⁵¹⁹	fulfilled	partly fulfilled	formally fulfilled	not fulfilled	no conclusion
10.4.c	compliance with requests from public service employees having a knowledge of Catalan to be appointed in the territory in which that language is used					✓
10.5	allow the use or adoption of family names in Catalan	=				
Art. 11 – Media						
11.1.ai	ensure the creation of at least one public radio station and one public television channel in Catalan	=				
11.1.bi	encourage and/or facilitate the creation of at least one private radio station in Catalan	=				
11.1.ci	encourage and/or facilitate the creation of at least one private television channel in Catalan	=				
11.1.d	encourage and/or facilitate the production and distribution of audio and audiovisual works in Catalan	=				
11.1.ei	encourage and/or facilitate the creation and/or maintenance of at least one weekly or daily newspaper in Catalan	=				
11.1.fii	apply existing measures for financial assistance also to audiovisual productions in Catalan	=				
11.1.g	support the training of journalists and other staff for media using Catalan	=				
11.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • guarantee freedom of direct reception of radio and television broadcasts from neighbouring countries in Catalan • do not oppose the retransmission of radio and television broadcasts from neighbouring countries in Catalan • ensure the freedom of expression and free circulation of information in the written press in Catalan 		✓			
11.3	ensure that the interests of the users of Catalan are represented or taken into account within bodies guaranteeing the freedom and pluralism of the media	↗				
Art. 12 – Cultural activities and facilities						
12.1.a	encourage production, reproduction and dissemination of cultural works in Catalan	=				
12.1.b	foster access in other languages to works produced in Catalan by aiding and developing translation, dubbing, post-synchronisation and subtitling	=				
12.1.c	foster access in Catalan to works produced in other languages by aiding and developing translation, dubbing, post-synchronisation and subtitling	=				
12.1.d	ensure that the bodies organising or supporting cultural activities incorporate the knowledge and use of the Catalan language and culture in the undertakings which they initiate or for which they provide backing	=				
12.1.e	ensure that the bodies organising or supporting cultural activities have at their disposal staff who have a full command of Catalan	=				
12.1.f	encourage direct participation by representatives of the users of Catalan in providing facilities and planning cultural activities	=				
12.1.g	encourage and/or facilitate the creation of a body responsible for collecting, keeping a copy of and presenting or publishing works produced in Catalan	=				
12.1.h	create and/or promote and finance translation and terminological research services, particularly with a view to maintaining and developing administrative, commercial, economic, social, technical or legal terminology in Catalan	=				
12.2	In territories other than those in which Catalan is traditionally used, allow, encourage and/or provide cultural activities and facilities using Catalan	=				
12.3	make provision, in cultural policy abroad, for Catalan and the culture it reflects	=				
Art. 13 – Economic and social life						
13.1.a	eliminate from the legislation any provision prohibiting or limiting without justifiable reasons the use of Catalan in documents relating to economic or social life, particularly contracts of employment, and in technical documents such as instructions for the use of products or installations	=				
13.1.b	prohibit the insertion in internal regulations of companies and private documents of any clauses excluding or restricting the use of Catalan	=				
13.1.c	oppose practices designed to discourage the use of Catalan in connection with economic or social activities	=				
13.1.d	facilitate and/or encourage the use of Catalan in economic and social life	=				
13.2.a	include in financial and banking regulations provisions which allow the use of Catalan in drawing up payment orders or other financial documents	=				
13.2.b	in the public sector, organise activities to promote the use of Catalan in economic and social life	=				
13.2.c	ensure that social care facilities such as hospitals, retirement homes and hostels offer the use of Catalan		=			

The Committee of Experts considers the undertaking*:						
Article	Undertakings of Spain concerning Catalan in the Autonomous Community of the Balearic Islands ⁵¹⁹	fulfilled	partly fulfilled	formally fulfilled	not fulfilled	no conclusion
13.2.d	ensure that safety instructions are also drawn up in Catalan	= 523			✓ 524	
13.2.e	arrange for information provided by the authorities concerning the rights of consumers to be made available in Catalan	= 525			✓ 526	
Art. 14 – Transfrontier exchanges						
14.a	apply bilateral and multilateral agreements with the states in which Catalan is used in identical or similar form, or conclude such agreements, to foster contacts between the users of Catalan in the states concerned in the fields of culture, education, information, vocational training and permanent education					✓
14.b	for the benefit of Catalan, facilitate and/or promote co-operation across borders, in particular between regional or local authorities in whose territory Catalan is used in identical or similar form	=				

* The Committee of Experts of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages evaluates the compliance of states parties with their undertakings under the Charter as follows:

Fulfilled: Policies, legislation and practice are in conformity with the Charter.

Partly fulfilled: Policies and legislation are wholly or partly in conformity with the Charter, but the undertaking is only partly implemented in practice.

Formally fulfilled: Policies and legislation are in conformity with the Charter, but there is no implementation in practice.

Not fulfilled: No action in policies, legislation and practice has been taken to implement the undertaking.

No conclusion: The Committee of Experts is not in a position to conclude on the fulfilment of the undertaking as no or insufficient information has been provided by the authorities.

Changes in the evaluation compared to the previous monitoring cycle

254. **Article 7.1.d** is fulfilled during the present monitoring cycle, as the use of Catalan was generally facilitated and encouraged in public and private life.

255. **Articles 8.1.ai, 8.1.bi and 8.1.ci** are partly fulfilled, as education in Catalan is not provided in accordance with the demand of the speakers across the Balearic Islands, nor according to the undertakings. This applies in particular in private schools receiving public funding. The Committee of Experts is not in a position to conclude on **Article 8.1.di**, as it lacks data on the use of Catalan in technical and vocational education. **Article 8.1.i** is not fulfilled, as existing bodies responsible for monitoring the progress achieved in the teaching of Catalan do not produce in practice regular periodic reports on the situation of Catalan.

256. Existing legislation does not guarantee that courts may conduct proceedings (criminal, civil or concerning administrative matters) in Catalan at the request of one of the parties. Therefore, **Articles 9.1.ai, 9.1.bi and 9.1.ci** are not fulfilled. While it is formally possible to use Catalan for a person accused in criminal proceedings, or for a litigant in civil or administrative proceedings, the Committee of Experts notes the absence of implementation of such rights in practice. **Articles 9.1.ii, 9.1.bii and 9.1.cii** are therefore only formally fulfilled. While the Balearic Islands legislation is always published in the two official languages, the Official Gazette of the state stopped being published in Catalan in 2021. Therefore, **Article 9.3** is partly fulfilled.

257. **Article 10.4.b** is not fulfilled as far as state administrative bodies are concerned, as civil servants working for the state administration do not have a working knowledge of Catalan. Concerning **Article 10.4.c**, the Committee is not in a position to conclude whether public service employees having a knowledge of Catalan can request to be appointed in the territory in which this language is used.

258. **Article 11.2** is partly fulfilled only, as it is not possible to directly receive radio and television broadcasts from the Principality of Andorra and France, nor from the Autonomous Community of Valencia. **Article 11.3** is

⁵²³ As far as local and regional authorities are concerned.

⁵²⁴ As far as state authorities are concerned.

⁵²⁵ As far as local and regional authorities are concerned.

⁵²⁶ As far as state authorities are concerned.

fulfilled, as the Audiovisual Council of the Balearic Islands is the body ensuring the linguistic and cultural plurality throughout the audiovisual system in the Balearic Islands.

259. **Article 13.2.d** is not fulfilled as far as the state authorities are concerned, as safety instructions which fall under their competence, are not available in Catalan. **Article 13.2.e** is not fulfilled as far as the state authorities are concerned, as information concerning the rights of consumers which fall under their competence are not made available in Catalan.

260. Concerning **Article 14.a**, the Committee is not in a position to conclude whether bilateral and multilateral agreements concluded foster contacts between the users of Catalan the states concerned.

2.8.2 Recommendations by the Committee of Experts on how to improve the protection and promotion of Catalan in the Autonomous Community of the Balearic Islands.

The Committee of Experts recommends that the authorities of Spain comply with all undertakings under the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages which are not considered “fulfilled” (see under 2.8.1 above), as well as continue to comply with those that are fulfilled. In doing so, the authorities should take particular account of the recommendations set out below. The recommendations by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on the application of the Charter in Spain⁵²⁷ remain valid in their own right. Recommendations made in the monitoring procedure of the Charter aim to support the authorities in the implementation process.

I. Recommendations for immediate action

- a. Ensure that education in Catalan is available at all appropriate levels, in accordance with the ratification instrument.**
- b. Take measures to ensure the use of Catalan in social and health care facilities.**
- c. Ensure through appropriate measures that speakers of Catalan can interact in Catalan with local branches of the state administration.**
- d. Ensure that legislation guarantees that courts conduct criminal, civil and administrative proceedings in Catalan at the request of one of the parties, and take actions to ensure that this is met in practice.**

II. Further recommendations

- e. Make available disaggregated data on the number of criminal, civil and administrative proceedings carried out in Catalan or where Catalan was used.
- f. Take measures to establish one version of the Official Gazette of the state in Catalan (called Valencian in the Valencian Community).
- g. Guarantee the possibility for Catalan to be used in the provision of public services.

⁵²⁷ [CM/RecChL\(2019\)7](#); [CM/RecChL\(2016\)1](#); [CM/RecChL\(2012\)6](#); [CM/RecChL\(2008\)5](#); [RecChL\(2005\)3](#).

2.9 Catalan in the Autonomous Community of Catalonia

2.9.1 Compliance of Spain with its undertakings under the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages concerning the protection and promotion of Catalan in the Autonomous Community of Catalonia

Symbols used to mark changes in the evaluation compared to the previous monitoring cycle: ↗ improvement ↘ deterioration = no change

The Committee of Experts considers the undertaking*:						
Article	Undertakings of Spain concerning Catalan in the Autonomous Community of Catalonia ⁵²⁸	fulfilled	partly fulfilled	formally fulfilled	not fulfilled	no conclusion
Part II of the Charter						
(Undertakings which the state must apply to all regional or minority languages within its territory)						
Art. 7 – Objectives and principles						
7.1.a	recognition of Catalan as an expression of cultural wealth	=				
7.1.b	ensure that existing or new administrative divisions do not constitute an obstacle to the promotion of Catalan	=				
7.1.c	resolute action to promote Catalan	=				
7.1.d	facilitation and/or encouragement of the use of Catalan, in speech and writing, in public life (education, judicial authorities, administrative authorities and public services, media, cultural activities and facilities, economic and social life, transfrontier exchanges) and private life	↗				
7.1.e	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • maintenance and development of links, in the fields covered by this Charter, between groups in the state using Catalan • establishment of cultural relations with other linguistic groups 	=				
7.1.f	provision of forms and means for the teaching and study of Catalan at all appropriate stages	=				
7.1.g	provision of facilities enabling (also adult) non-speakers of Catalan to learn it	=				
7.1.h	promotion of study and research on Catalan at universities or equivalent institutions	=				
7.1.i	promotion of transnational exchanges, in the fields covered by this Charter, for the benefit of Catalan	=				
7.2	eliminate any unjustified distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference relating to the use of Catalan	=				
7.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promote mutual understanding between all the linguistic groups of the country • promote the inclusion of respect, understanding and tolerance in relation to Catalan among the objectives of education and training • encourage the mass media to include respect, understanding and tolerance in relation to Catalan among their objectives 	=				
7.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • take into consideration the needs and wishes expressed by the group which uses Catalan • establish a body for the purpose of advising the authorities on all matters pertaining to Catalan 	=				
Part III of the Charter						
(Additional undertakings chosen by the state for specific languages)						
Art. 8 – Education						
8.1.ai	make available pre-school education in Catalan	=				
8.1.bi	make available primary education in Catalan	=				
8.1.ci	make available secondary education in Catalan		↘			
8.1.di	make available technical and vocational education in Catalan					↘
8.1.eiii	encourage and/or allow the provision of university or other forms of higher education in Catalan or of facilities for the study of Catalan as a university or higher education subject	=				
8.1.fi	provision of adult and continuing education courses taught mainly or wholly in Catalan	=				
8.1.g	ensure the teaching of the history and the culture which is reflected by Catalan	=				
8.1.h	provide the basic and further training of the teachers teaching (in) Catalan	=				
8.1.i	set up a supervisory body responsible for monitoring the progress achieved in the teaching of Catalan and for drawing up public periodic reports of its findings	=				
8.2	in territories other than those in which Catalan is traditionally used, allow, encourage or provide teaching in or of Catalan at all the appropriate stages of education	=				

⁵²⁸ In order to facilitate readability, the provisions of the Charter appear here in a shortened and simplified form. The complete version of each provision can be consulted on the website of the Treaty Office: <http://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/> (treaty No. 148).

The Committee of Experts considers the undertaking*:						
Article	Undertakings of Spain concerning Catalan in the Autonomous Community of Catalonia ⁵²⁸	fulfilled	partly fulfilled	formally fulfilled	not fulfilled	no conclusion
Art. 9 – Judicial authorities						
9.1.ai	provide that the courts, at the request of one of the parties, shall conduct the criminal proceedings in Catalan, if necessary by the use of interpreters and translations involving no extra expense for the persons concerned				✓	
9.1.aii	guarantee the accused the right to use Catalan in criminal proceedings, if necessary by the use of interpreters and translations involving no extra expense for the persons concerned			✓		
9.1.iii	provide that requests and evidence, whether written or oral, shall not be considered inadmissible in criminal proceedings solely because they are formulated in Catalan, if necessary by the use of interpreters and translations involving no extra expense for the persons concerned	=				
9.1.aiv	produce, on request, documents connected with criminal legal proceedings in Catalan, if necessary by the use of interpreters and translations involving no extra expense for the persons concerned	=				
9.1.bi	provide that the courts, at the request of one of the parties, shall conduct the civil proceedings in Catalan, if necessary by the use of interpreters and translations				✓	
9.1.bii	allow, whenever a litigant has to appear in person before a court, that he or she may use Catalan in civil proceedings without thereby incurring additional expense, if necessary by the use of interpreters and translations			✓		
9.1.biii	allow documents and evidence to be produced in Catalan in civil proceedings, if necessary by the use of interpreters and translations	=				
9.1.ci	provide that the courts, at the request of one of the parties, shall conduct the proceedings concerning administrative matters in Catalan, if necessary by the use of interpreters and translations				✓	
9.1.cii	allow, whenever a litigant has to appear in person before a court, that he or she may use Catalan in proceedings concerning administrative matters without thereby incurring additional expense, if necessary by the use of interpreters and translations			✓		
9.1.ciii	allow documents and evidence to be produced in Catalan in proceedings concerning administrative matters, if necessary by the use of interpreters and translations	=				
9.1.d	with regard to the conduct of civil and/or administrative proceedings in Catalan and the related use of documents and evidence in Catalan, ensure that the use of interpreters and translations does not involve extra expense for the persons concerned	=				
9.2.a	not to deny the validity of legal documents solely because they are drafted in Catalan	=				
9.3	make available in Catalan the most important national statutory texts and those relating particularly to users of Catalan		✓			
Art. 10 – Administrative authorities and public services						
10.1.ai	ensure that local branches of the national authorities use Catalan		=			
10.1.b	make available widely used national administrative texts and forms in Catalan or in bilingual versions		=			
10.1.c	allow the national authorities to draft documents in Catalan	↗				
10.2.a	use of Catalan within the framework of the regional or local authority	=				
10.2.b	possibility for users of Catalan to submit oral or written applications in Catalan to the regional or local authority	=				
10.2.c	publication by regional authorities of their official documents also in Catalan	=				
10.2.d	publication by local authorities of their official documents also in Catalan	=				
10.2.e	use by regional authorities of Catalan in debates in their assemblies	=				
10.2.f	use by local authorities of Catalan in debates in their assemblies	=				
10.2.g	use or adoption, if necessary in conjunction with the name in the official language, of place names in Catalan	=				
10.3.a	ensure that Catalan is used in the provision of public services		=			
10.3.b	allow users of Catalan to submit a request to and receive a reply from public service providers in Catalan ⁵²⁹					
10.4.a	translation or interpretation	=				
10.4.b	recruitment and training of officials and public service employees speaking Catalan	↗ 530			✓ 531	

⁵²⁹ Undertaking 10.3.a covers 10.3.b, which constitutes an alternative option. Therefore, the Committee of Experts will not monitor the implementation of the redundant undertakings 10.3.b.

⁵³⁰ As far as local and regional authorities are concerned.

⁵³¹ As far as state authorities are concerned.

The Committee of Experts considers the undertaking*:						
Article	Undertakings of Spain concerning Catalan in the Autonomous Community of Catalonia⁵²⁸	fulfilled	partly fulfilled	formally fulfilled	not fulfilled	no conclusion
10.4.c	compliance with requests from public service employees having a knowledge of Catalan to be appointed in the territory in which that language is used					✓
10.5	allow the use or adoption of family names in Catalan	=				
Art. 11 – Media						
11.1.ai	ensure the creation of at least one public radio station and one public television channel in Catalan	=				
11.1.bi	encourage and/or facilitate the creation of at least one private radio station in Catalan	=				
11.1.ci	encourage and/or facilitate the creation of at least one private television channel in Catalan	=				
11.1.d	encourage and/or facilitate the production and distribution of audio and audiovisual works in Catalan	=				
11.1.ei	encourage and/or facilitate the creation and/or maintenance of at least one weekly or daily newspaper in Catalan	=				
11.1.fii	apply existing measures for financial assistance also to audiovisual productions in Catalan	=				
11.1.g	support the training of journalists and other staff for media using Catalan	=				
11.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • guarantee freedom of direct reception of radio and television broadcasts from neighbouring countries in Catalan • do not oppose the retransmission of radio and television broadcasts from neighbouring countries in Catalan • ensure the freedom of expression and free circulation of information in the written press in Catalan 		✓			
11.3	ensure that the interests of the users of Catalan are represented or taken into account within bodies guaranteeing the freedom and pluralism of the media	=				
Art. 12 – Cultural activities and facilities						
12.1.a	encourage production, reproduction and dissemination of cultural works in Catalan	=				
12.1.b	foster access in other languages to works produced in Catalan by aiding and developing translation, dubbing, post-synchronisation and subtitling	=				
12.1.c	foster access in Catalan to works produced in other languages by aiding and developing translation, dubbing, post-synchronisation and subtitling	=				
12.1.d	ensure that the bodies organising or supporting cultural activities incorporate the knowledge and use of the Catalan language and culture in the undertakings which they initiate or for which they provide backing	=				
12.1.e	ensure that the bodies organising or supporting cultural activities have at their disposal staff who have a full command of Catalan	=				
12.1.f	encourage direct participation by representatives of the users of Catalan in providing facilities and planning cultural activities	=				
12.1.g	encourage and/or facilitate the creation of a body responsible for collecting, keeping a copy of and presenting or publishing works produced in Catalan	=				
12.1.h	create and/or promote and finance translation and terminological research services, particularly with a view to maintaining and developing administrative, commercial, economic, social, technical or legal terminology in Catalan	=				
12.2	In territories other than those in which Catalan is traditionally used, allow, encourage and/or provide cultural activities and facilities using Catalan	=				
12.3	make provision, in cultural policy abroad, for Catalan and the culture it reflects	=				
Art. 13 – Economic and social life						
13.1.a	eliminate from the legislation any provision prohibiting or limiting without justifiable reasons the use of Catalan in documents relating to economic or social life, particularly contracts of employment, and in technical documents such as instructions for the use of products or installations	=				
13.1.b	prohibit the insertion in internal regulations of companies and private documents of any clauses excluding or restricting the use of Catalan	=				
13.1.c	oppose practices designed to discourage the use of Catalan in connection with economic or social activities	=				
13.1.d	facilitate and/or encourage the use of Catalan in economic and social life	=				
13.2.a	include in financial and banking regulations provisions which allow the use of Catalan in drawing up payment orders or other financial documents	=				
13.2.b	in the public sector, organise activities to promote the use of Catalan in economic and social life	=				
13.2.c	ensure that social care facilities such as hospitals, retirement homes and hostels offer the use of Catalan		=			

The Committee of Experts considers the undertaking*:						
Article	Undertakings of Spain concerning Catalan in the Autonomous Community of Catalonia ⁵²⁸	fulfilled	partly fulfilled	formally fulfilled	not fulfilled	no conclusion
13.2.d	ensure that safety instructions are also drawn up in Catalan	↗ 532			✓ 533	
13.2.e	arrange for information provided by the authorities concerning the rights of consumers to be made available in Catalan	= 534			✓ 535	
Art. 14 – Transfrontier exchanges						
14.a	apply bilateral and multilateral agreements with the states in which Catalan is used in identical or similar form, or conclude such agreements, to foster contacts between the users of Catalan in the states concerned in the fields of culture, education, information, vocational training and permanent education					✓
14.b	for the benefit of Catalan, facilitate and/or promote co-operation across borders, in particular between regional or local authorities in whose territory Catalan is used in identical or similar form	=				

* The Committee of Experts of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages evaluates the compliance of states parties with their undertakings under the Charter as follows:

Fulfilled: Policies, legislation and practice are in conformity with the Charter.

Partly fulfilled: Policies and legislation are wholly or partly in conformity with the Charter, but the undertaking is only partly implemented in practice.

Formally fulfilled: Policies and legislation are in conformity with the Charter, but there is no implementation in practice.

Not fulfilled: No action in policies, legislation and practice has been taken to implement the undertaking.

No conclusion: The Committee of Experts is not in a position to conclude on the fulfilment of the undertaking as no or insufficient information has been provided by the authorities.

Changes in the evaluation compared to the previous monitoring cycle

261. **Article 7.1.d** is fulfilled, as the use of Catalan is generally facilitated and encouraged in public and private life.

262. Although Catalan remains in principle the medium of instruction for all levels of education, data provided by both the authorities and the representatives of speakers show that secondary education is not always delivered in Catalan. Therefore, **Article 8.1.ci** is partly fulfilled. The Committee of Experts is not in a position to conclude on **Article 8.1.di**, as it lacks data on the use of Catalan in technical and vocational education.

263. Existing legislation does not guarantee that courts may conduct proceedings (criminal, civil or concerning administrative matters) in Catalan at the request of one of the parties. Therefore, **Articles 9.1.ai, 9.1.bi** and **9.1.ci** are not fulfilled. While it is formally possible to use Catalan for a person accused in criminal proceedings, or for a litigant in civil or administrative proceedings, the Committee of Experts notes the absence of implementation of such rights in practice. **Articles 9.1.ii, 9.1.bii** and **9.1.cii** are therefore only formally fulfilled. While Catalan legislation is always published in the two official languages, the Official Gazette of the state stopped being published in Catalan in 2021. Therefore, **Article 9.3** is partly fulfilled.

264. **Article 10.1.c** is fulfilled, as it is allowed for the state authorities to draft documents in Catalan. **Article 10.4.b** is fulfilled as far as local and regional authorities are concerned, as knowledge of Catalan is a requirement to access public positions and training sessions for civil servants are regularly organised. However, this provision is not fulfilled as far as state administrative bodies are concerned, as the majority of civil servants working for local branches of the state administration (more than 60%) do not have a working knowledge of Catalan. Concerning **Article 10.4.c**, the Committee is not in a position to conclude whether public service employees having a knowledge of Catalan can request to be appointed in the territory in which this language is used.

⁵³² As far as local and regional authorities are concerned.

⁵³³ As far as state authorities are concerned.

⁵³⁴ As far as local and regional authorities are concerned.

⁵³⁵ As far as state authorities are concerned.

265. **Article 11.2** is partly fulfilled only, as it is not possible to directly receive radio and television broadcasts from the Principality of Andorra and France, nor from the Autonomous Community of Valencia.

266. **Article 13.2.d** is fulfilled as far as local and regional authorities are concerned, as safety instructions issued by the Catalan administration are in Catalan. However, this provision is not fulfilled as far as the state authorities are concerned, as safety instructions, which fall under their competence, are not available in Catalan. Similarly, **Article 13.2.e** is fulfilled as far as local and regional authorities are concerned. The Catalan Consumer Agency oversees the rights of consumers, including linguistic rights. According to representatives of the speakers, only 10.6% of the products sold in Catalonia were labelled with instructions in Catalan. This provision is not fulfilled as far as the state authorities are concerned, as information concerning the rights of consumers which fall under their competence are not made available in Catalan.

267. Concerning **Article 14.a**, the Committee is not in a position to conclude whether bilateral and multilateral agreements concluded foster contacts between the users of Catalan in the states concerned.

2.9.2 Recommendations by the Committee of Experts on how to improve the protection and promotion of Catalan in the Autonomous Community of Catalonia

The Committee of Experts recommends that the authorities of Spain comply with all undertakings under the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages which are not considered “fulfilled” (see under 2.9.1 above), as well as continue to comply with those that are fulfilled. In doing so, the authorities should take particular account of the recommendations set out below. The recommendations by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on the application of the Charter in Spain⁵³⁶ remain valid in their own right. Recommendations made in the monitoring procedure of the Charter aim to support the authorities in the implementation process.

I. Recommendations for immediate action

- a. Ensure that education in Catalan is available at all appropriate levels, in accordance with the ratification instrument.**
- b. Take measures to ensure the use of Catalan in social and health care facilities.**
- c. Ensure through appropriate measures that speakers of Catalan can interact in Catalan with local branches of the state administration.**
- d. Ensure that legislation guarantees that courts conduct criminal, civil and administrative proceedings in Catalan at the request of one of the parties, and take actions to ensure that this is met in practice.**

II. Further recommendations

- e. Make available disaggregated data on the number of criminal, civil and administrative proceedings carried out in Catalan or where Catalan was used.
- f. Take measures to establish one version of the Official Gazette of the state in Catalan (called Valencian in the Valencian Community).
- g. Guarantee the possibility for Catalan to be used in the provision of public services.

⁵³⁶ [CM/RecChL\(2019\)7](#); [CM/RecChL\(2016\)1](#); [CM/RecChL\(2012\)6](#); [CM/RecChL\(2008\)5](#); [RecChL\(2005\)3](#).

2.10 Catalan (called Valencian) in the Autonomous Community of Murcia

2.10.1 Compliance of Spain with its undertakings under the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages concerning the protection and promotion of Catalan (called Valencian) in the Autonomous Community of Murcia

Symbols used to mark changes in the evaluation compared to the previous monitoring cycle: ↗ improvement ↘ deterioration = no change

The Committee of Experts considers the undertaking*:						
Article	Undertakings of Spain concerning Catalan (called Valencian) in the Autonomous Community of Murcia ⁵³⁷	fulfilled	partly fulfilled	formally fulfilled	not fulfilled	no conclusion
Part II of the Charter						
(Undertakings which the state must apply to all regional or minority languages within its territory)						
Art. 7 – Objectives and principles						
7.1.a	recognition of Valencian as an expression of cultural wealth				=	
7.1.b	ensure that existing or new administrative divisions do not constitute an obstacle to the promotion of Valencian	↗				
7.1.c	resolute action to promote Valencian				=	
7.1.d	facilitation and/or encouragement of the use of Valencian, in speech and writing, in public life (education, judicial authorities, administrative authorities and public services, media, cultural activities and facilities, economic and social life, transborder exchanges) and private life				=	
7.1.e	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • maintenance and development of links, in the fields covered by this Charter, between groups in the state using Valencian • establishment of cultural relations with other linguistic groups 				↘	
7.1.f	provision of forms and means for the teaching and study of Valencian at all appropriate stages				=	
7.1.g	provision of facilities enabling (also adult) non-speakers of Valencian to learn it				↘	
7.1.h	promotion of study and research on Valencian at universities or equivalent institutions		↗			
7.1.i	promotion of transnational exchanges, in the fields covered by this Charter, for the benefit of Valencian				↘	
7.2	eliminate any unjustified distinction, exclusion, restriction, or preference relating to the use of Valencian	↗				
7.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promote mutual understanding between all the linguistic groups of the country • promote the inclusion of respect, understanding and tolerance in relation to Valencian among the objectives of education and training • encourage the mass media to include respect, understanding and tolerance in relation to Valencian among their objectives 				↘	
7.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • take into consideration the needs and wishes expressed by the group which uses Valencian • establish a body for the purpose of advising the authorities on all matters pertaining to Valencian 				=	

* The Committee of Experts of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages evaluates the compliance of states parties with their undertakings under the Charter as follows:

Fulfilled: Policies, legislation and practice are in conformity with the Charter.

Partly fulfilled: Policies and legislation are wholly or partly in conformity with the Charter, but the undertaking is only partly implemented in practice.

Formally fulfilled: Policies and legislation are in conformity with the Charter, but there is no implementation in practice.

Not fulfilled: No action in policies, legislation and practice has been taken to implement the undertaking.

No conclusion: The Committee of Experts is not in a position to conclude on the fulfilment of the undertaking as no or insufficient information has been provided by the authorities.

⁵³⁷ In order to facilitate readability, the provisions of the Charter appear here in a shortened and simplified form. The complete version of each provision can be consulted on the website of the Treaty Office: [http://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/ \(treaty No. 148\)](http://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/(treaty%20No.%20148)).

Changes in the evaluation compared to the previous monitoring cycle

268. **Article 7.1.b** is fulfilled, as the existing administrative division does not constitute an obstacle to the promotion of Valencian in the Autonomous Community of Murcia. **Article 7.1.e** is not fulfilled, as no formal agreements have been concluded at the state level or between Autonomous Communities to maintain and develop links between groups in the state using Valencian. **Article 7.1.g** is not fulfilled, as no Valencian classes are imparted in regions where it is traditionally spoken. **Article 7.1.h** is partly fulfilled, as study and research in Valencian are offered in the Valencian Community. **Article 7.1.i** is not fulfilled, as no evidence has ever been provided on the existence of transnational exchanges for the benefit of Valencian. **Article 7.2** is fulfilled, as there is no unjustified distinction, exclusion, restriction, or preference relating to the use of Valencian in the Autonomous Community of Murcia. For the third consecutive time, the Spanish authorities have not provided information on **Article 7.3**, which is therefore considered not fulfilled.

2.10.2 Recommendations by the Committee of Experts on how to improve the protection and promotion of Catalan (called Valencian) in the Autonomous Community of Murcia

The Committee of Experts recommends that the authorities of Spain comply with all undertakings under the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages which are not considered “fulfilled” (see under 2.10.1 above), as well as continue to comply with those that are fulfilled. In doing so, the authorities should take particular account of the recommendations set out below. The recommendations by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on the application of the Charter in Spain⁵³⁸ remain valid in their own right. Recommendations made in the monitoring procedure of the Charter aim to support the authorities in the implementation process.

I. Recommendations for immediate action

- a. **Take immediate and resolute action, in co-operation with the speakers, to protect and safeguard Valencian and its culture in the Autonomous Community of Murcia.**
- b. **Establish co-operation with the Valencian Community for the benefit of the language.**

II. Further recommendations

- c. Provide forms and means for the teaching and study of Valencian in mainstream education in the El Carche area.
- d. Provide earmarked funding for organisations supporting the protection and promotion of Valencian in the Autonomous Community of Murcia.
- e. Establish a mechanism for the purpose of advising the authorities on all matters pertaining to Valencian.

⁵³⁸ [CM/RecChL\(2019\)7](#); [CM/RecChL\(2016\)1](#); [CM/RecChL\(2012\)6](#); [CM/RecChL\(2008\)5](#); [RecChL\(2005\)3](#).

2.11 Catalan (called Valencian) in the Valencian Community

2.11.1 Compliance of Spain with its undertakings under the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages concerning the protection and promotion of Catalan (called Valencian) in the Valencian Community

Symbols used to mark changes in the evaluation compared to the previous monitoring cycle: ↗ improvement ↘ deterioration = no change

The Committee of Experts considers the undertaking*:						
Article	Undertakings of Spain concerning Catalan (called Valencian) in the Valencian Community ⁵³⁹	fulfilled	partly fulfilled	formally fulfilled	not fulfilled	no conclusion
Part II of the Charter						
(Undertakings which the state must apply to all regional or minority languages within its territory)						
Art. 7 – Objectives and principles						
7.1.a	recognition of Valencian as an expression of cultural wealth	=				
7.1.b	ensure that existing or new administrative divisions do not constitute an obstacle to the promotion of Valencian	=				
7.1.c	resolute action to promote Valencian	=				
7.1.d	facilitation and/or encouragement of the use of Valencian, in speech and writing, in public life (education, judicial authorities, administrative authorities and public services, media, cultural activities and facilities, economic and social life, transfrontier exchanges) and private life	↗				
7.1.e	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • maintenance and development of links, in the fields covered by this Charter, between groups in the state using Valencian • establishment of cultural relations with other linguistic groups 	=				
7.1.f	provision of forms and means for the teaching and study of Valencian at all appropriate stages	=				
7.1.g	provision of facilities enabling (also adult) non-speakers of Valencian to learn it	=				
7.1.h	promotion of study and research on Valencian at universities or equivalent institutions	=				
7.1.i	promotion of transnational exchanges, in the fields covered by this Charter, for the benefit of Valencian	=				
7.2	eliminate any unjustified distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference relating to the use of Valencian	=				
7.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promote mutual understanding between all the linguistic groups of the country • promote the inclusion of respect, understanding and tolerance in relation to Valencian among the objectives of education and training • encourage the mass media to include respect, understanding and tolerance in relation to Valencian among their objectives 	=				
7.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • take into consideration the needs and wishes expressed by the group which uses Valencian • establish a body for the purpose of advising the authorities on all matters pertaining to Valencian 	=				
Part III of the Charter						
(Additional undertakings chosen by the state for specific languages)						
Art. 8 – Education						
8.1.ai	make available pre-school education in Valencian				=	
8.1.bi	make available primary education in Valencian				=	
8.1.ci	make available secondary education in Valencian				=	
8.1.di	make available technical and vocational education in Valencian				=	
8.1.eiii	encourage and/or allow the provision of university or other forms of higher education in Valencian or of facilities for the study of Valencian as a university or higher education subject	=				
8.1.fi	provision of adult and continuing education courses taught mainly or wholly in Valencian	=				
8.1.g	ensure the teaching of the history and the culture which is reflected by Valencian	=				
8.1.h	provide the basic and further training of the teachers teaching (in) Valencian	=				
8.1.i	set up a supervisory body responsible for monitoring the progress achieved in the teaching of Valencian and for drawing up public periodic reports of its findings				↘	
8.2	in territories other than those in which Valencian is traditionally used, allow, encourage or provide teaching in or of Valencian at all the appropriate stages of education	=				

⁵³⁹ In order to facilitate readability, the provisions of the Charter appear here in a shortened and simplified form. The complete version of each provision can be consulted on the website of the Treaty Office: [http://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/\(treaty No. 148\)](http://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/(treaty%20No.%20148)).

The Committee of Experts considers the undertaking*:						
Article	Undertakings of Spain concerning Catalan (called Valencian) in the Valencian Community ⁵³⁹	fulfilled	partly fulfilled	formally fulfilled	not fulfilled	no conclusion
Art. 9 – Judicial authorities						
9.1.ai	provide that the courts, at the request of one of the parties, shall conduct the criminal proceedings in Valencian, if necessary by the use of interpreters and translations involving no extra expense for the persons concerned				✓	
9.1.aii	guarantee the accused the right to use Valencian in criminal proceedings, if necessary by the use of interpreters and translations involving no extra expense for the persons concerned			✓		
9.1.iii	provide that requests and evidence, whether written or oral, shall not be considered inadmissible in criminal proceedings solely because they are formulated in Valencian, if necessary by the use of interpreters and translations involving no extra expense for the persons concerned	=				
9.1.aiv	produce, on request, documents connected with criminal legal proceedings in Valencian, if necessary by the use of interpreters and translations involving no extra expense for the persons concerned	=				
9.1.bi	provide that the courts, at the request of one of the parties, shall conduct the civil proceedings in Valencian, if necessary by the use of interpreters and translations				✓	
9.1.bii	allow, whenever a litigant has to appear in person before a court, that he or she may use Valencian in civil proceedings without thereby incurring additional expense, if necessary by the use of interpreters and translations			✓		
9.1.biii	allow documents and evidence to be produced in Valencian in civil proceedings, if necessary by the use of interpreters and translations	=				
9.1.ci	provide that the courts, at the request of one of the parties, shall conduct the proceedings concerning administrative matters in Valencian, if necessary by the use of interpreters and translations				✓	
9.1.cii	allow, whenever a litigant has to appear in person before a court, that he or she may use Valencian in proceedings concerning administrative matters without thereby incurring additional expense, if necessary by the use of interpreters and translations			✓		
9.1.ciii	allow documents and evidence to be produced in Valencian in proceedings concerning administrative matters, if necessary by the use of interpreters and translations	=				
9.1.d	with regard to the conduct of civil and/or administrative proceedings in Valencian and the related use of documents and evidence in Valencian, ensure that the use of interpreters and translations does not involve extra expense for the persons concerned	=				
9.2.a	not to deny the validity of legal documents solely because they are drafted in Valencian	=				
9.3	make available in Valencian the most important national statutory texts and those relating particularly to users of Valencian		✓			
Art. 10 – Administrative authorities and public services						
10.1.ai	ensure that local branches of the national authorities use Valencian		=			
10.1.b	make available widely used national administrative texts and forms in Valencian or in bilingual versions		=			
10.1.c	allow the national authorities to draft documents in Valencian	↗				
10.2.a	use of Valencian within the framework of the regional or local authority		✓			
10.2.b	possibility for users of Valencian to submit oral or written applications in Valencian to the regional or local authority	=				
10.2.c	publication by regional authorities of their official documents also in Valencian	=				
10.2.d	publication by local authorities of their official documents also in Valencian	=				
10.2.e	use by regional authorities of Valencian in debates in their assemblies	=				
10.2.f	use by local authorities of Valencian in debates in their assemblies	=				
10.2.g	use or adoption, if necessary in conjunction with the name in the official language, of place names in Valencian	=				
10.3.a	ensure that Valencian is used in the provision of public services		=			
10.3.b	allow users of Valencian to submit a request to and receive a reply from public service providers in Valencian ⁵⁴⁰					
10.4.a	translation or interpretation		=			
10.4.b	recruitment and training of officials and public service employees speaking Valencian		=		✓	
			541		542	

⁵⁴⁰ Undertaking 10.3.a covers 10.3.b, which constitutes an alternative option. Therefore, the Committee of Experts will not monitor the implementation of the redundant undertakings 10.3.b.

⁵⁴¹ As far as local and regional authorities are concerned.

⁵⁴² As far as state authorities are concerned.

The Committee of Experts considers the undertaking*:						
Article	Undertakings of Spain concerning Catalan (called Valencian) in the Valencian Community ⁵³⁹	fulfilled	partly fulfilled	formally fulfilled	not fulfilled	no conclusion
10.4.c	compliance with requests from public service employees having a knowledge of Valencian to be appointed in the territory in which that language is used					✓
10.5	allow the use or adoption of family names in Valencian	=				
Art. 11 – Media						
11.1.ai	ensure the creation of at least one public radio station and one public television channel in Valencian	=				
11.1.bi	encourage and/or facilitate the creation of at least one private radio station in Valencian				✓	
11.1.ci	encourage and/or facilitate the creation of at least one private television channel in Valencian				✓	
11.1.d	encourage and/or facilitate the production and distribution of audio and audiovisual works in Valencian	=				
11.1.ei	encourage and/or facilitate the creation and/or maintenance of at least one weekly or daily newspaper in Valencian	=				
11.1.fii	apply existing measures for financial assistance also to audiovisual productions in Valencian	=				
11.1.g	support the training of journalists and other staff for media using Valencian	=				
11.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • guarantee freedom of direct reception of radio and television broadcasts from neighbouring countries in Valencian • do not oppose the retransmission of radio and television broadcasts from neighbouring countries in Valencian • ensure the freedom of expression and free circulation of information in the written press in Valencian 		✓			
11.3	ensure that the interests of the users of Valencian are represented or taken into account within bodies guaranteeing the freedom and pluralism of the media	↗				
Art. 12 – Cultural activities and facilities						
12.1.a	encourage production, reproduction and dissemination of cultural works in Valencian	=				
12.1.b	foster access in other languages to works produced in Valencian by aiding and developing translation, dubbing, post-synchronisation and subtitling	=				
12.1.c	foster access in Valencian to works produced in other languages by aiding and developing translation, dubbing, post-synchronisation and subtitling	=				
12.1.d	ensure that the bodies organising or supporting cultural activities incorporate the knowledge and use of the Valencian language and culture in the undertakings which they initiate or for which they provide backing	=				
12.1.e	ensure that the bodies organising or supporting cultural activities have at their disposal staff who have a full command of Valencian	=				
12.1.f	encourage direct participation by representatives of the users of Valencian in providing facilities and planning cultural activities	=				
12.1.g	encourage and/or facilitate the creation of a body responsible for collecting, keeping a copy of and presenting or publishing works produced in Valencian	=				
12.1.h	create and/or promote and finance translation and terminological research services, particularly with a view to maintaining and developing administrative, commercial, economic, social, technical or legal terminology in Valencian	=				
12.2	In territories other than those in which Valencian is traditionally used, allow, encourage and/or provide cultural activities and facilities using Valencian	=				
12.3	make provision, in cultural policy abroad, for Valencian and the culture it reflects	=				
Art. 13 – Economic and social life						
13.1.a	eliminate from the legislation any provision prohibiting or limiting without justifiable reasons the use of Valencian in documents relating to economic or social life, particularly contracts of employment, and in technical documents such as instructions for the use of products or installations	=				
13.1.b	prohibit the insertion in internal regulations of companies and private documents of any clauses excluding or restricting the use of Valencian	=				
13.1.c	oppose practices designed to discourage the use of Valencian in connection with economic or social activities	=				
13.1.d	facilitate and/or encourage the use of Valencian in economic and social life	=				
13.2.a	include in financial and banking regulations provisions which allow the use of Valencian in drawing up payment orders or other financial documents				=	
13.2.b	in the public sector, organise activities to promote the use of Valencian in economic and social life	=				
13.2.c	ensure that social care facilities such as hospitals, retirement homes and hostels offer the use of Valencian				=	

The Committee of Experts considers the undertaking*:						
Article	Undertakings of Spain concerning Catalan (called Valencian) in the Valencian Community ⁵³⁹	fulfilled	partly fulfilled	formally fulfilled	not fulfilled	no conclusion
13.2.d	ensure that safety instructions are also drawn up in Valencian				✓	
13.2.e	arrange for information provided by the authorities concerning the rights of consumers to be made available in Valencian				✓	
Art. 14 – Transfrontier exchanges						
14.a	apply bilateral and multilateral agreements with the states in which Valencian is used in identical or similar form, or conclude such agreements, to foster contacts between the users of Valencian in the states concerned in the fields of culture, education, information, vocational training and permanent education					✓
14.b	for the benefit of Valencian, facilitate and/or promote co-operation across borders, in particular between regional or local authorities in whose territory Valencian is used in identical or similar form	=				

* The Committee of Experts of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages evaluates the compliance of states parties with their undertakings under the Charter as follows:

Fulfilled: Policies, legislation and practice are in conformity with the Charter.

Partly fulfilled: Policies and legislation are wholly or partly in conformity with the Charter, but the undertaking is only partly implemented in practice.

Formally fulfilled: Policies and legislation are in conformity with the Charter, but there is no implementation in practice.

Not fulfilled: No action in policies, legislation and practice has been taken to implement the undertaking.

No conclusion: The Committee of Experts is not in a position to conclude on the fulfilment of the undertaking as no or insufficient information has been provided by the authorities.

Changes in the evaluation compared to the previous monitoring cycle

269. **Article 7.1.d** is fulfilled, as the use of Valencian is generally facilitated and encouraged in public and private life.

270. **Article 8.1.i** is not fulfilled, as existing bodies responsible for monitoring the progress achieved in the teaching of Valencian do not produce regular periodic reports of their findings.

271. Existing legislation does not guarantee that courts may conduct proceedings (criminal, civil or concerning administrative matters) in Valencian at the request of one of the parties. Therefore, **Articles 9.1.ai, 9.1.bi** and **9.1.ci** are not fulfilled. While it is formally possible to use Valencian for a person accused in criminal proceedings, or for a litigant in civil or administrative proceedings, the Committee of Experts notes the absence of implementation of such rights in practice. **Articles 9.1.ii, 9.1.bii** and **9.1.cii** are therefore only formally fulfilled. While the Valencian Community legislation is always published in the two official languages, the Official Gazette of the state stopped being published in Valencian in 2021. Therefore, **Article 9.3** is partly fulfilled.

272. **Article 10.1.c** is fulfilled, as it is allowed for the national authorities to draft documents in Valencian. Despite an important increase in the use of Valencian at the regional and local levels during the present monitoring cycle, the Committee of Experts has been made aware of several shortcomings in the implementation of linguistic rights of citizens since 2023. Therefore, **Article 10.2.a** is partly fulfilled. **Article 10.4.b** is not fulfilled as far as state administrative bodies are concerned, as the majority of civil servants working for local branches of the state administration (more than 60%) do not have a working knowledge of Valencian. Concerning **Article 10.4.c**, the Committee is not in a position to conclude whether public service employees having a knowledge of Valencian can request to be appointed in the territory in which this language is used.

273. **Articles 11.1.bi** and **11.1.ci** are not fulfilled, as there are no private radio stations and television channels broadcasting in Valencian. **Article 11.2** is partly fulfilled only, as it is not possible to directly receive radio and television broadcasts from the Principality of Andorra and France, nor from neighbouring regions of Spain where Catalan is also spoken. **Article 11.3** is fulfilled as the Audiovisual Council of the Valencian Community, which is the body ensuring the linguistic and cultural plurality throughout the audiovisual system in the Valencian Community, ensure that the interests of the users of Valencian are represented or taken into account.

274. **Articles 13.2.d** and **13.2.e** are not fulfilled, as safety instructions are not drawn up in Valencian and no information provided by the authorities concerning the rights of consumers is made available in Valencian.

275. Concerning **Article 14.a**, the Committee is not in a position to conclude whether bilateral and multilateral agreements concluded foster contacts between the users of Valencian in the states concerned.

2.11.2 Recommendations by the Committee of Experts on how to improve the protection and promotion of Catalan (called Valencian) in the Valencian Community

The Committee of Experts recommends that the authorities of Spain comply with all undertakings under the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages which are not considered “fulfilled” (see under 2.11.1 above), as well as continue to comply with those that are fulfilled. In doing so, the authorities should take particular account of the recommendations set out below. The recommendations by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on the application of the Charter in Spain⁵⁴³ remain valid in their own right. Recommendations made in the monitoring procedure of the Charter aim to support the authorities in the implementation process.

I. Recommendations for immediate action

- a. Ensure that education in Valencian is available at all appropriate levels in the whole Valencian Community, in accordance with the ratification instrument.**
- b. Take measures to ensure the use of Valencian in social and health care facilities.**
- c. Ensure through appropriate measures that speakers of Valencian can interact in Valencian with local branches of the state administration.**
- d. Ensure that legislation guarantees that courts conduct criminal, civil and administrative proceedings in Valencian at the request of one of the parties, and take actions to ensure that this is met in practice.**

II. Further recommendations

- e. Make available disaggregated data on the number of criminal, civil and administrative proceedings carried out in Valencian or where Valencian was used.
- f. Take measures to establish one version of the Official Gazette of the state in Catalan (called Valencian in the Valencian Community).
- g. Guarantee the possibility for Valencian to be used in the provision of public services.
- h. Ensure the use of Valencian in economy, especially in the financial and banking system.

⁵⁴³ [CM/RecChL\(2019\)7](#); [CM/RecChL\(2016\)1](#); [CM/RecChL\(2012\)6](#); [CM/RecChL\(2008\)5](#); [RecChL\(2005\)3](#).

2.12 Darija in the Autonomous City of Ceuta

2.12.1 Compliance of Spain with its undertakings under the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages concerning the protection and promotion of Darija in the Autonomous City of Ceuta

Symbols used to mark changes in the evaluation compared to the previous monitoring cycle: ↗ improvement ↘ deterioration = no change x first evaluation

The Committee of Experts considers the undertaking*:						
Article	Undertakings of Spain concerning Darija in the Autonomous City of Ceuta ⁵⁴⁴	fulfilled	partly fulfilled	formally fulfilled	not fulfilled	no conclusion
Part II of the Charter <i>(Undertakings which the state must apply to all regional or minority languages within its territory)</i>						
Art. 7 – Objectives and principles						
7.1.a	recognition of Darija as an expression of cultural wealth				x	
7.1.b	ensure that existing or new administrative divisions do not constitute an obstacle to the promotion of Darija	x				
7.1.c	resolute action to promote Darija				x	
7.1.d	facilitation and/or encouragement of the use of Darija, in speech and writing, in public life (education, judicial authorities, administrative authorities and public services, media, cultural activities and facilities, economic and social life, transborder exchanges) and private life				x	
7.1.e	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • maintenance and development of links, in the fields covered by this Charter, between groups in the state using Darija • establishment of cultural relations with other linguistic groups 				x	
7.1.f	provision of forms and means for the teaching and study of Darija at all appropriate stages				x	
7.1.g	provision of facilities enabling (also adult) non-speakers of Darija to learn it				x	
7.1.h	promotion of study and research on Darija at universities or equivalent institutions	x				
7.1.i	promotion of transnational exchanges, in the fields covered by this Charter, for the benefit of Darija				x	
7.2	eliminate any unjustified distinction, exclusion, restriction, or preference relating to the use of Darija	x				
7.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promote mutual understanding between all the linguistic groups of the country • promote the inclusion of respect, understanding and tolerance in relation to Darija among the objectives of education and training • encourage the mass media to include respect, understanding and tolerance in relation to Darija among their objectives 				x	
7.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • take into consideration the needs and wishes expressed by the group which uses Darija • establish a body for the purpose of advising the authorities on all matters pertaining to Darija 				x	

* The Committee of Experts of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages evaluates the compliance of states parties with their undertakings under the Charter as follows:

Fulfilled: Policies, legislation and practice are in conformity with the Charter.

Partly fulfilled: Policies and legislation are wholly or partly in conformity with the Charter, but the undertaking is only partly implemented in practice.

Formally fulfilled: Policies and legislation are in conformity with the Charter, but there is no implementation in practice.

Not fulfilled: No action in policies, legislation and practice has been taken to implement the undertaking.

No conclusion: The Committee of Experts is not in a position to conclude on the fulfilment of the undertaking as no or insufficient information has been provided by the authorities.

⁵⁴⁴ In order to facilitate readability, the provisions of the Charter appear here in a shortened and simplified form. The complete version of each provision can be consulted on the website of the Treaty Office: [http://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/\(treaty No. 148\)](http://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/(treaty%20No.%20148)).

Changes in the evaluation compared to the previous monitoring cycle (first evaluation)

276. **Article 7.1.a** is not fulfilled, as information provided during the on-the-spot visit shows that no action has been undertaken by the state and regional authorities on the protection and promotion of Darija. **Article 7.1.b** is fulfilled, as there is a consistency between the territories where (Ceuti) Darija is spoken and the administrative border of Ceuta. **Article 7.1.c** is not fulfilled, as no resolute actions have been undertaken by the state and regional authorities to promote Darija. **Article 7.1.d** is not fulfilled as Darija enjoys no official presence in public life, and no measures are taken to facilitate its use in private life. **Article 7.1.e** is not fulfilled, as there are no measures aiming at promoting links between speakers of Darija, nor between other linguistic groups. **Article 7.1.f** is not fulfilled, as Darija is not taught in mainstream education, not even as an optional extracurricular subject, and no particular support is provided for its teaching in other contexts (such as weekend schools). **Article 7.1.g** is not fulfilled, as there are no learning facilities enabling non-speakers to learn Darija. **Article 7.1.h** is fulfilled as the Institute of Ceuti Studies promotes research on Darija and has published books about Darija and its place in Ceuta. **Article 7.1.i** is not fulfilled, as there are no transnational exchanges taking place for the benefit of Darija. **Article 7.2** is fulfilled, as there is no unjustified distinction, exclusion, restriction, or preference relating to the use of Darija in the Autonomous City of Ceuta. **Article 7.3** is not fulfilled, as there is a notable lack of awareness regarding Darija, with very few measures aiming at promoting mutual understanding and tolerance in education and in the media. **Article 7.4** is not fulfilled, as the needs and wishes of Darija speakers have not been addressed and no body has been created for advising the relevant authorities on all matters pertaining to Darija.

2.12.2 Recommendations by the Committee of Experts on how to improve the protection and promotion of Darija in the Autonomous City of Ceuta

The Committee of Experts recommends that the authorities of Spain comply with all undertakings under the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages which are not considered “fulfilled” (see under 2.12.1 above), as well as continue to comply with those that are fulfilled. In doing so, the authorities should take particular account of the recommendations set out below. The recommendations by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on the application of the Charter in Spain⁵⁴⁵ remain valid in their own right. Recommendations made in the monitoring procedure of the Charter aim to support the authorities in the implementation process.

I. Recommendations for immediate action

- a. **Take immediate and resolute action, in co-operation with speakers, to protect and safeguard Darija and its culture in the Autonomous City of Ceuta.**
- b. **Take immediate action to ensure that the teaching and study of Darija is provided at all appropriate levels in the Autonomous City of Ceuta.**

II. Further recommendations

- c. Draw up, in co-operation with the speakers, an action plan for the protection, use, and promotion of Darija.
- d. Support the use and presence of Darija in television and radio programmes, in printed and in online media in the Autonomous City of Ceuta.
- e. Provide earmarked funding for organisations supporting the protection and promotion of Darija in the Autonomous City of Ceuta.
- f. Establish a mechanism for the purpose of advising the authorities on all matters pertaining to Darija.

⁵⁴⁵ [CM/RecChL\(2019\)7](#); [CM/RecChL\(2016\)1](#); [CM/RecChL\(2012\)6](#); [CM/RecChL\(2008\)5](#); [RecChL\(2005\)3](#).

2.13 Extremaduran in the Autonomous Community of Extremadura

2.13.1 Compliance of Spain with its undertakings under the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages concerning the protection and promotion of Extremaduran in the Autonomous Community of Extremadura

Symbols used to mark changes in the evaluation compared to the previous monitoring cycle: ↗ improvement ↘ deterioration = no change x first evaluation

The Committee of Experts considers the undertaking*:						
Article	Undertakings of Spain concerning Extremaduran in the Autonomous Community of Extremadura ⁵⁴⁶	fulfilled	partly fulfilled	formally fulfilled	not fulfilled	no conclusion
Part II of the Charter						
<i>(Undertakings which the state must apply to all regional or minority languages within its territory)</i>						
Art. 7 – Objectives and principles						
7.1.a	recognition of Extremaduran as an expression of cultural wealth		x			
7.1.b	ensure that existing or new administrative divisions do not constitute an obstacle to the promotion of Extremaduran	x				
7.1.c	resolute action to promote Extremaduran				x	
7.1.d	facilitation and/or encouragement of the use of Extremaduran, in speech and writing, in public life (education, judicial authorities, administrative authorities and public services, media, cultural activities and facilities, economic and social life, transfrontier exchanges) and private life				x	
7.1.e	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • maintenance and development of links, in the fields covered by this Charter, between groups in the state using Extremaduran • establishment of cultural relations with other linguistic groups 				x	
7.1.f	provision of forms and means for the teaching and study of Extremaduran at all appropriate stages				x	
7.1.g	provision of facilities enabling (also adult) non-speakers of Extremaduran to learn it		x			
7.1.h	promotion of study and research on Extremaduran at universities or equivalent institutions				x	
7.1.i	promotion of transnational exchanges, in the fields covered by this Charter, for the benefit of Extremaduran					x
7.2	eliminate any unjustified distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference relating to the use of Extremaduran	x				
7.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promote mutual understanding between all the linguistic groups of the country • promote the inclusion of respect, understanding and tolerance in relation to Extremaduran among the objectives of education and training • encourage the mass media to include respect, understanding and tolerance in relation to Extremaduran among their objectives 		x			
7.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • take into consideration the needs and wishes expressed by the group which uses Extremaduran • establish a body for the purpose of advising the authorities on all matters pertaining to Extremaduran 				x	

* The Committee of Experts of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages evaluates the compliance of states parties with their undertakings under the Charter as follows:

Fulfilled: Policies, legislation and practice are in conformity with the Charter.

Partly fulfilled: Policies and legislation are wholly or partly in conformity with the Charter, but the undertaking is only partly implemented in practice.

Formally fulfilled: Policies and legislation are in conformity with the Charter, but there is no implementation in practice.

Not fulfilled: No action in policies, legislation and practice has been taken to implement the undertaking.

No conclusion: The Committee of Experts is not in a position to conclude on the fulfilment of the undertaking as no or insufficient information has been provided by the authorities.

⁵⁴⁶ In order to facilitate readability, the provisions of the Charter appear here in a shortened and simplified form. The complete version of each provision can be consulted on the website of the Treaty Office: [http://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/\(treaty No. 148\)](http://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/(treaty%20No.%20148)).

Changes in the evaluation compared to the previous monitoring cycle (first evaluation)

277. **Article 7.1.a** is partly fulfilled, as Extremaduran has been recognised and legitimised by the Youth Council of Extremadura, which is a public body. The Committee considers that it is a first step towards a larger recognition by the Spanish authorities and by the authorities from Extremadura as an asset of cultural interest. **Article 7.1.b** is fulfilled, as existing administrative divisions do not constitute an obstacle to the promotion of Extremaduran. **Article 7.1.c** is not fulfilled, as no resolute actions have been undertaken by the state and regional authorities to promote Extremaduran. However, more support and actions are expected from the national and regional authorities to facilitate the use of Extremaduran. **Article 7.1.d** is not fulfilled despite the fact that the use of Extremaduran is increasing in several aspects of public life. More support and actions are expected from the national and regional authorities for its development in the fields of education, relation with the administrative authorities, in media and cultural activities. **Article 7.1.e** is not fulfilled considering the lack of public action on this matter. **Article 7.1.f** is not fulfilled, as Extremaduran is not taught or studied. **Article 7.1.g** is partly fulfilled, as a collaboration agreement has started with the Youth Council of Extremadura, providing for the possibility to follow a 120-hour training course and to receive an official certificate of competence in Extremaduran. However, Extremaduran continues not to be taught in official schools for languages. **Article 7.1.h** is not fulfilled, as Extremaduran is not studied and no research on Extremaduran has been published yet at university level. The Committee of Experts is not in a position to conclude on the provisions of **Article 7.1.i**. **Article 7.2** is fulfilled as there is no unjustified distinction, exclusion, restriction, or preference relating to the use of Extremaduran in the Autonomous Community of Extremadura. **Article 7.3** is only partly fulfilled, as there is no promotion of Extremaduran among the objectives of education and training. However, there are programmes in the media raising some awareness of the language. **Article 7.4** is not fulfilled, as the needs and wishes of the speakers are not taken into consideration and there is no body advising the authorities on Extremaduran.

2.13.2 Recommendations by the Committee of Experts on how to improve the protection and promotion of Extremaduran in the Autonomous Community of Extremadura

The Committee of Experts recommends that the authorities of Spain comply with all undertakings under the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages which are not considered “fulfilled” (see under 2.13.1 above), as well as continue to comply with those that are fulfilled. In doing so, the authorities should take particular account of the recommendations set out below. The recommendations by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on the application of the Charter in Spain⁵⁴⁷ remain valid in their own right. Recommendations made in the monitoring procedure of the Charter aim to support the authorities in the implementation process.

I. Recommendation for immediate action

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

II. Further recommendations

- b. Provide forms and means for the teaching and study of Extremaduran in mainstream education.
- c. Support the use and presence of Extremaduran in television and radio programmes, in printed and in online media in Extremadura.
- d. Provide earmarked funding for organisations supporting the protection and promotion of Extremaduran in Extremadura.
- e. Provide for the possibility to study and to carry out research on Extremaduran at university level.
- f. Establish a mechanism for the purpose of advising the authorities on all matters pertaining to Extremaduran.

⁵⁴⁷ [CM/RecChL\(2019\)7](#); [CM/RecChL\(2016\)1](#); [CM/RecChL\(2012\)6](#); [CM/RecChL\(2008\)5](#); [RecChL\(2005\)3](#).

2.14 Fala in the Autonomous Community of Extremadura

2.14.1 Compliance of Spain with its undertakings under the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages concerning the protection and promotion of Fala in the Autonomous Community of Extremadura

Symbols used to mark changes in the evaluation compared to the previous monitoring cycle: ↗ improvement ↘ deterioration = no change

The Committee of Experts considers the undertaking*:						
Article	Undertakings of Spain concerning Fala in the Autonomous Community of Extremadura ⁵⁴⁸	fulfilled	partly fulfilled	formally fulfilled	not fulfilled	no conclusion
Part II of the Charter						
(Undertakings which the state must apply to all regional or minority languages within its territory)						
Art. 7 – Objectives and principles						
7.1.a	recognition of Fala as an expression of cultural wealth	=				
7.1.b	ensure that existing or new administrative divisions do not constitute an obstacle to the promotion of Fala	↗				
7.1.c	resolute action to promote Fala		↗			
7.1.d	facilitation and/or encouragement of the use of Fala, in speech and writing, in public life (education, judicial authorities, administrative authorities and public services, media, cultural activities and facilities, economic and social life, transfrontier exchanges) and private life				=	
7.1.e	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • maintenance and development of links, in the fields covered by this Charter, between groups in the state using Fala • establishment of cultural relations with other linguistic groups 	↗				
7.1.f	provision of forms and means for the teaching and study of Fala at all appropriate stages				=	
7.1.g	provision of facilities enabling (also adult) non-speakers of Fala to learn it		↗			
7.1.h	promotion of study and research on Fala at universities or equivalent institutions	↗				
7.1.i	promotion of transnational exchanges, in the fields covered by this Charter, for the benefit of Fala					↘
7.2	eliminate any unjustified distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference relating to the use of Fala	=				
7.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promote mutual understanding between all the linguistic groups of the country • promote the inclusion of respect, understanding and tolerance in relation to Fala among the objectives of education and training • encourage the mass media to include respect, understanding and tolerance in relation to Fala among their objectives 	↗				
7.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • take into consideration the needs and wishes expressed by the group which uses Fala • establish a body for the purpose of advising the authorities on all matters pertaining to Fala 				↘	

* The Committee of Experts of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages evaluates the compliance of states parties with their undertakings under the Charter as follows:

Fulfilled: Policies, legislation and practice are in conformity with the Charter.

Partly fulfilled: Policies and legislation are wholly or partly in conformity with the Charter, but the undertaking is only partly implemented in practice.

Formally fulfilled: Policies and legislation are in conformity with the Charter, but there is no implementation in practice.

Not fulfilled: No action in policies, legislation and practice has been taken to implement the undertaking.

No conclusion: The Committee of Experts is not in a position to conclude on the fulfilment of the undertaking as no or insufficient information has been provided by the authorities.

⁵⁴⁸ In order to facilitate readability, the provisions of the Charter appear here in a shortened and simplified form. The complete version of each provision can be consulted on the website of the Treaty Office: [http://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/\(treaty No. 148\)](http://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/(treaty%20No.%20148)).

Changes in the evaluation compared to the previous monitoring cycle

278. Information provided during this monitoring cycle confirm that **Article 7.1.b** is fulfilled as there is a consistency between the territories where Fala is spoken and the administrative divisions in Extremadura. **Article 7.1.c** is partly fulfilled as resolute actions are taken at the local level to preserve and promote Fala. However, more support and actions are expected from the national and regional authorities to facilitate the use of Fala, particularly in education. **Article 7.1.e** is fulfilled as there are strong links between speakers of Fala, who organise regularly activities in the fields covered by this Charter. Furthermore, there are several cultural relations with other linguistic groups, in particular with Portuguese and Galician speakers. **Article 7.1.g** is partly fulfilled as the official school for languages of Caceres and the teacher training centre of Hoyos have started to organise courses for adults. This practice should be further developed. **Article 7.1.h** is fulfilled as there is research on Fala carried out at the University of Vigo. Furthermore, a commission of the University of Extremadura is currently working on the elaboration of a common orthography of the language and its varieties. However, Fala is not studied at the University of Extremadura. The Committee of Experts is not in a position to conclude on the provisions of **Article 7.1.i**. **Article 7.3** is fulfilled as there is a general positive understanding and respect for Fala speakers among the population, which is promoted by the mass media in their articles. Furthermore, the recent introduction of Fala as an ethnographic subject in school is contributing to the promotion of the history and culture of Fala speakers. **Article 7.4** is not fulfilled as the needs and wishes of Fala speakers, expressed in particular in the framework of the action plan for the “Sierra de Gata cultural park” have not been implemented. There is currently no body advising the national and regional authorities on all matters pertaining to Fala.

2.14.2 Recommendations by the Committee of Experts on how to improve the protection and promotion of Fala in the Autonomous Community of Extremadura

The Committee of Experts recommends that the authorities of Spain comply with all undertakings under the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages which are not considered “fulfilled” (see under 2.14.1 above), as well as continue to comply with those that are fulfilled. In doing so, the authorities should take particular account of the recommendations set out below. The recommendations by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on the application of the Charter in Spain⁵⁴⁹ remain valid in their own right. Recommendations made in the monitoring procedure of the Charter aim to support the authorities in the implementation process.

I. Recommendation for immediate action

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

II. Further recommendations

- b. Develop the use and presence of Fala in television and radio programmes, in printed and in online media in Extremadura.
- c. Provide earmarked funding for organisations supporting the protection and promotion of Fala in Extremadura.
- d. Support the work initiated for the elaboration of a common orthography of Fala and establish a mechanism for the purpose of advising the authorities on all matters pertaining to Fala.

⁵⁴⁹ [CM/RecChL\(2019\)7](#); [CM/RecChL\(2016\)1](#); [CM/RecChL\(2012\)6](#); [CM/RecChL\(2008\)5](#); [RecChL\(2005\)3](#).

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

2.15.1 Compliance of Spain with its undertakings under the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages concerning the protection and promotion of Galician (called Galician-Asturian) in the Principality of Asturias

Symbols used to mark changes in the evaluation compared to the previous monitoring cycle: ↗ improvement ↘ deterioration = no change

The Committee of Experts considers the undertaking*:						
Article	Undertakings of Spain concerning Galician (called Galician-Asturian) in the Principality of Asturias ⁵⁵⁰	fulfilled	partly fulfilled	formally fulfilled	not fulfilled	no conclusion
Part II of the Charter						
(Undertakings which the state must apply to all regional or minority languages within its territory)						
Art. 7 – Objectives and principles						
7.1.a	recognition of Galician-Asturian as an expression of cultural wealth	=				
7.1.b	ensure that existing or new administrative divisions do not constitute an obstacle to the promotion of Galician-Asturian	=				
7.1.c	resolute action to promote Galician-Asturian		=			
7.1.d	facilitation and/or encouragement of the use of Galician-Asturian, in speech and writing, in public life (education, judicial authorities, administrative authorities and public services, media, cultural activities and facilities, economic and social life, transfrontier exchanges) and private life		=			
7.1.e	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • maintenance and development of links, in the fields covered by this Charter, between groups in the state using Galician-Asturian • establishment of cultural relations with other linguistic groups 				✓	
7.1.f	provision of forms and means for the teaching and study of Galician-Asturian at all appropriate stages	↗				
7.1.g	provision of facilities enabling (also adult) non-speakers of Galician-Asturian to learn it				✓	
7.1.h	promotion of study and research on Galician-Asturian at universities or equivalent institutions	↗				
7.1.i	promotion of transnational exchanges, in the fields covered by this Charter, for the benefit of Galician-Asturian				✓	
7.2	eliminate any unjustified distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference relating to the use of Galician-Asturian	=				
7.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promote mutual understanding between all the linguistic groups of the country • promote the inclusion of respect, understanding and tolerance in relation to Galician-Asturian among the objectives of education and training • encourage the mass media to include respect, understanding and tolerance in relation to Galician-Asturian among their objectives 		✓			
7.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • take into consideration the needs and wishes expressed by the group which uses Galician-Asturian • establish a body for the purpose of advising the authorities on all matters pertaining to Galician-Asturian 	=				

* The Committee of Experts of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages evaluates the compliance of states parties with their undertakings under the Charter as follows:

Fulfilled: Policies, legislation and practice are in conformity with the Charter.

Partly fulfilled: Policies and legislation are wholly or partly in conformity with the Charter, but the undertaking is only partly implemented in practice.

Formally fulfilled: Policies and legislation are in conformity with the Charter, but there is no implementation in practice.

Not fulfilled: No action in policies, legislation and practice has been taken to implement the undertaking.

No conclusion: The Committee of Experts is not in a position to conclude on the fulfilment of the undertaking as no or insufficient information has been provided by the authorities.

⁵⁵⁰ In order to facilitate readability, the provisions of the Charter appear here in a shortened and simplified form. The complete version of each provision can be consulted on the website of the Treaty Office: [http://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/ \(treaty No. 148\)](http://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/(treaty%20No.%20148)).

Changes in the evaluation compared to the previous monitoring cycle

279. **Article 7.1.e** is not fulfilled, as there are no official links between speakers of Galician-Asturian in Asturias and speakers of Galician in Galicia or in Castile and Leon. Efforts to promote institutional agreements among Autonomous Communities have never received support by the relevant authorities and bodies of Asturias. Galician-Asturian language and literature is an optional subject taught as an integral part of the curriculum at the primary, lower secondary and upper secondary school levels. **Article 7.1.f** is therefore fulfilled, although further measures could be taken to develop its use at the pre-school level and strengthen its teaching at the secondary school level. **Article 7.1.g** is not fulfilled, as there are no facilities enabling non-speakers to learn Galician-Asturian at this stage. **Article 7.1.h** is fulfilled, as there is research on Galician-Asturian at University level. **Article 7.1.i** is not fulfilled, as Galician-Asturian is not promoted in transnational exchanges, nor with other Autonomous Communities. **Article 7.3** is partly fulfilled, as Galician-Asturian is rarely promoted and used in public and private media (television, radio, printed and online media) or in cultural activities. While financial support can be granted to reach this aim, only a very limited number of organisations benefit in practice of such funding.

2.15.2 Recommendations by the Committee of Experts on how to improve the protection and promotion of Galician (called Galician-Asturian) in the Principality of Asturias.

The Committee of Experts recommends that the authorities of Spain comply with all undertakings under the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages which are not considered “fulfilled” (see under 2.15.1 above), as well as continue to comply with those that are fulfilled. In doing so, the authorities should take particular account of the recommendations set out below. The recommendations by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on the application of the Charter in Spain⁵⁵¹ remain valid in their own right. Recommendations made in the monitoring procedure of the Charter aim to support the authorities in the implementation process.

I. Recommendations for immediate action

- a. **Take steps to recognise Galician-Asturian as an official language in the Statute of Autonomy of the Principality of Asturias.**
- b. **Establish co-operation with neighbouring Autonomous Communities where Galician is used.**

II. Further recommendations

- c. Take steps to develop the use of Galician-Asturian in pre-school education and to increase the offer of Galician-Asturian in secondary education.
- d. Increase the presence of Galician-Asturian in the media.

⁵⁵¹ [CM/RecChL\(2019\)7](#); [CM/RecChL\(2016\)1](#); [CM/RecChL\(2012\)6](#); [CM/RecChL\(2008\)5](#); [RecChL\(2005\)3](#).

2.16 Galician in the Autonomous Community of Castile and Leon

2.16.1 Compliance of Spain with its undertakings under the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages concerning the protection and promotion of Galician in the Autonomous Community of Castile and Leon

Symbols used to mark changes in the evaluation compared to the previous monitoring cycle: ↗ improvement ↘ deterioration = no change

The Committee of Experts considers the undertaking*:						
Article	Undertakings of Spain concerning Galician in the Autonomous Community of Castile and Leon ⁵⁵²	fulfilled	partly fulfilled	formally fulfilled	not fulfilled	no conclusion
Part II of the Charter						
<i>(Undertakings which the state must apply to all regional or minority languages within its territory)</i>						
Art. 7 – Objectives and principles						
7.1.a	recognition of Galician as an expression of cultural wealth	=				
7.1.b	ensure that existing or new administrative divisions do not constitute an obstacle to the promotion of Galician	=				
7.1.c	resolute action to promote Galician		↗			
7.1.d	facilitation and/or encouragement of the use of Galician, in speech and writing, in public life (education, judicial authorities, administrative authorities and public services, media, cultural activities and facilities, economic and social life, transfrontier exchanges) and private life		↗			
7.1.e	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • maintenance and development of links, in the fields covered by this Charter, between groups in the state using Galician • establishment of cultural relations with other linguistic groups 		=			
7.1.f	provision of forms and means for the teaching and study of Galician at all appropriate stages	↗				
7.1.g	provision of facilities enabling (also adult) non-speakers of Galician to learn it	↗				
7.1.h	promotion of study and research on Galician at universities or equivalent institutions		↗			
7.1.i	promotion of transnational exchanges, in the fields covered by this Charter, for the benefit of Galician		=			
7.2	eliminate any unjustified distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference relating to the use of Galician	=				
7.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promote mutual understanding between all the linguistic groups of the country • promote the inclusion of respect, understanding and tolerance in relation to Galician among the objectives of education and training • encourage the mass media to include respect, understanding and tolerance in relation to Galician among their objectives 		↗			
7.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • take into consideration the needs and wishes expressed by the group which uses Galician • establish a body for the purpose of advising the authorities on all matters pertaining to Galician 				↘	

* The Committee of Experts of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages evaluates the compliance of states parties with their undertakings under the Charter as follows:

Fulfilled: Policies, legislation and practice are in conformity with the Charter.

Partly fulfilled: Policies and legislation are wholly or partly in conformity with the Charter, but the undertaking is only partly implemented in practice.

Formally fulfilled: Policies and legislation are in conformity with the Charter, but there is no implementation in practice.

Not fulfilled: No action in policies, legislation and practice has been taken to implement the undertaking.

No conclusion: The Committee of Experts is not in a position to conclude on the fulfilment of the undertaking as no or insufficient information has been provided by the authorities.

⁵⁵² In order to facilitate readability, the provisions of the Charter appear here in a shortened and simplified form. The complete version of each provision can be consulted on the website of the Treaty Office: [http://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/\(treaty No. 148\)](http://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/(treaty%20No.%20148)).

Changes in the evaluation compared to the previous monitoring cycle

280. **Article 7.1.c** is partly fulfilled as resolute actions are taken at the local level to preserve and promote Galician, in collaboration with the Autonomous Community of Galicia. However, more support and actions are expected from the national and regional authorities from Castille and Leon to facilitate the use of Galician. **Article 7.1.d** is partly fulfilled as the Government of Castile and Leon, through its General Collaboration Protocol of 2006 with the Xunta, facilitate the use of Galician in education. However, the use of Galician remains scarce in other aspects of public life, in particular in the media sector, in relation with administrative authorities and in cultural activities. **Article 7.1.f** is fulfilled, considering that Galician Language and Culture is taught in El Bierzo and in Sanabria in mainstream education in the area where it is traditionally spoken at all appropriate stages, with a number of pupils constantly increasing, despite the general decrease of the population in the area. **Article 7.1.g** is fulfilled as Galician is offered in the network of language academies in Ponferrada. **Article 7.1.h** is fulfilled as study and research on Galician takes place in the neighbouring Autonomous Community of Galicia. **Article 7.3** is partly fulfilled as Galician is occasionally promoted and used in public and private media (television, radio, printed and online media) or in cultural activities. While financial support can be granted to reach this aim, a limited number of organisations representing Galician speakers benefit in practice of such fundings from the Government of Castile and Leon. **Article 7.4** is not fulfilled as there is no mechanism for the purpose of advising the authorities on all matters pertaining to Galician.

2.16.2 Recommendations by the Committee of Experts on how to improve the protection and promotion of Galician in the Autonomous Community of Castile and Leon

The Committee of Experts recommends that the authorities of Spain comply with all undertakings under the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages which are not considered “fulfilled” (see under 2.16.1 above), as well as continue to comply with those that are fulfilled. In doing so, the authorities should take particular account of the recommendations set out below. The recommendations by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on the application of the Charter in Spain⁵⁵³ remain valid in their own right. Recommendations made in the monitoring procedure of the Charter aim to support the authorities in the implementation process.

I. Recommendation for immediate action

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

II. Further recommendations

- b. Provide earmarked funding for organisations supporting the protection and promotion of Galician in Castille and Leon.
- c. Develop the use and presence of Galician in television and radio programmes, in printed and in online media in Castile and Leon.

⁵⁵³ [CM/RecChL\(2019\)7](#); [CM/RecChL\(2016\)1](#); [CM/RecChL\(2012\)6](#); [CM/RecChL\(2008\)5](#); [RecChL\(2005\)3](#).

2.17 Galician in the Autonomous Community of Galicia

2.17.1 Compliance of Spain with its undertakings under the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages concerning the protection and promotion of Galician in the Autonomous Community of Galicia

Symbols used to mark changes in the evaluation compared to the previous monitoring cycle: ↗ improvement ↘ deterioration = no change

The Committee of Experts considers the undertaking*:						
Article	Undertakings of Spain concerning Galician in the Autonomous Community of Galicia 554	fulfilled	partly fulfilled	formally fulfilled	not fulfilled	no conclusion
Part II of the Charter						
(Undertakings which the state must apply to all regional or minority languages within its territory)						
Art. 7 – Objectives and principles						
7.1.a	recognition of Galician as an expression of cultural wealth	=				
7.1.b	ensure that existing or new administrative divisions do not constitute an obstacle to the promotion of Galician	=				
7.1.c	resolute action to promote Galician	=				
7.1.d	facilitation and/or encouragement of the use of Galician, in speech and writing, in public life (education, judicial authorities, administrative authorities and public services, media, cultural activities and facilities, economic and social life, transfrontier exchanges) and private life	↗				
7.1.e	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • maintenance and development of links, in the fields covered by this Charter, between groups in the state using Galician • establishment of cultural relations with other linguistic groups 	=				
7.1.f	provision of forms and means for the teaching and study of Galician at all appropriate stages	=				
7.1.g	provision of facilities enabling (also adult) non-speakers of Galician to learn it	=				
7.1.h	promotion of study and research on Galician at universities or equivalent institutions	=				
7.1.i	promotion of transnational exchanges, in the fields covered by this Charter, for the benefit of Galician	=				
7.2	eliminate any unjustified distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference relating to the use of Galician	=				
7.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promote mutual understanding between all the linguistic groups of the country • promote the inclusion of respect, understanding and tolerance in relation to Galician among the objectives of education and training • encourage the mass media to include respect, understanding and tolerance in relation to Galician among their objectives 	=				
7.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • take into consideration the needs and wishes expressed by the group which uses Galician • establish a body for the purpose of advising the authorities on all matters pertaining to Galician 	=				
Part III of the Charter						
(Additional undertakings chosen by the state for specific languages)						
Art. 8 – Education						
8.1.ai	make available pre-school education in Galician				=	
8.1.bi	make available primary education in Galician				=	
8.1.ci	make available secondary education in Galician				=	
8.1.di	make available technical and vocational education in Galician				=	
8.1.eiii	encourage and/or allow the provision of university or other forms of higher education in Galician or of facilities for the study of Galician as a university or higher education subject	=				
8.1.fi	provision of adult and continuing education courses taught mainly or wholly in Galician	=				
8.1.g	ensure the teaching of the history and the culture which is reflected by Galician	=				
8.1.h	provide the basic and further training of the teachers teaching (in) Galician	=				
8.1.i	set up a supervisory body responsible for monitoring the progress achieved in the teaching of Galician and for drawing up public periodic reports of its findings		↗			
8.2	in territories other than those in which Galician is traditionally used, allow, encourage or provide teaching in or of Galician at all the appropriate stages of education	=				

⁵⁵⁴ In order to facilitate readability, the provisions of the Charter appear here in a shortened and simplified form. The complete version of each provision can be consulted on the website of the Treaty Office: [http://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/ \(treaty No. 148\)](http://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/(treaty%20No.%20148)).

The Committee of Experts considers the undertaking*:						
Article	Undertakings of Spain concerning Galician in the Autonomous Community of Galicia 554	fulfilled	partly fulfilled	formally fulfilled	not fulfilled	no conclusion
Art. 9 – Judicial authorities						
9.1.ai	provide that the courts, at the request of one of the parties, shall conduct the criminal proceedings in Galician, if necessary by the use of interpreters and translations involving no extra expense for the persons concerned				✓	
9.1.aii	guarantee the accused the right to use Galician in criminal proceedings, if necessary by the use of interpreters and translations involving no extra expense for the persons concerned			✓		
9.1.iii	provide that requests and evidence, whether written or oral, shall not be considered inadmissible in criminal proceedings solely because they are formulated in Galician, if necessary by the use of interpreters and translations involving no extra expense for the persons concerned	=				
9.1.aiv	produce, on request, documents connected with criminal legal proceedings in Galician, if necessary by the use of interpreters and translations involving no extra expense for the persons concerned	=				
9.1.bi	provide that the courts, at the request of one of the parties, shall conduct the civil proceedings in Galician, if necessary by the use of interpreters and translations				✓	
9.1.bii	allow, whenever a litigant has to appear in person before a court, that he or she may use Galician in civil proceedings without thereby incurring additional expense, if necessary by the use of interpreters and translations			✓		
9.1.biii	allow documents and evidence to be produced in Galician in civil proceedings, if necessary by the use of interpreters and translations	=				
9.1.ci	provide that the courts, at the request of one of the parties, shall conduct the proceedings concerning administrative matters in Galician, if necessary by the use of interpreters and translations				✓	
9.1.cii	allow, whenever a litigant has to appear in person before a court, that he or she may use Galician in proceedings concerning administrative matters without thereby incurring additional expense, if necessary by the use of interpreters and translations			✓		
9.1.ciii	allow documents and evidence to be produced in Galician in proceedings concerning administrative matters, if necessary by the use of interpreters and translations	=				
9.1.d	with regard to the conduct of civil and/or administrative proceedings in Galician and the related use of documents and evidence in Galician, ensure that the use of interpreters and translations does not involve extra expense for the persons concerned	=				
9.2.a	not to deny the validity of legal documents solely because they are drafted in Galician	=				
9.3	make available in Galician the most important national statutory texts and those relating particularly to users of Galician		✓			
Art. 10 – Administrative authorities and public services						
10.1.ai	ensure that local branches of the national authorities use Galician		=			
10.1.b	make available widely used national administrative texts and forms in Galician or in bilingual versions		=			
10.1.c	allow the national authorities to draft documents in Galician	=				
10.2.a	use of Galician within the framework of the regional or local authority	=				
10.2.b	possibility for users of Galician to submit oral or written applications in Galician to the regional or local authority	=				
10.2.c	publication by regional authorities of their official documents also in Galician	=				
10.2.d	publication by local authorities of their official documents also in Galician	=				
10.2.e	use by regional authorities of Galician in debates in their assemblies	=				
10.2.f	use by local authorities of Galician in debates in their assemblies	=				
10.2.g	use or adoption, if necessary in conjunction with the name in the official language, of place names in Galician	=				
10.3.a	ensure that Galician is used in the provision of public services		=			
10.3.b	allow users of Galician to submit a request to and receive a reply from public service providers in Galician ⁵⁵⁵					
10.4.a	translation or interpretation	=				
10.4.b	recruitment and training of officials and public service employees speaking Galician		=		✓	
			556		557	

⁵⁵⁵ Undertaking 10.3.a covers 10.3.b, which constitutes an alternative option. Therefore, the Committee of Experts will not monitor the implementation of the redundant undertakings 10.3.b.

⁵⁵⁶ As far as local and regional authorities are concerned.

⁵⁵⁷ As far as state authorities are concerned.

The Committee of Experts considers the undertaking*:						
Article	Undertakings of Spain concerning Galician in the Autonomous Community of Galicia 554	fulfilled	partly fulfilled	formally fulfilled	not fulfilled	no conclusion
10.4.c	compliance with requests from public service employees having a knowledge of Galician to be appointed in the territory in which that language is used					✓
10.5	allow the use or adoption of family names in Galician	=				
Art. 11 – Media						
11.1.ai	ensure the creation of at least one public radio station and one public television channel in Galician	=				
11.1.bi	encourage and/or facilitate the creation of at least one private radio station in Galician	↗				
11.1.ci	encourage and/or facilitate the creation of at least one private television channel in Galician	↗				
11.1.d	encourage and/or facilitate the production and distribution of audio and audiovisual works in Galician	=				
11.1.ei	encourage and/or facilitate the creation and/or maintenance of at least one weekly or daily newspaper in Galician	=				
11.1.fii	apply existing measures for financial assistance also to audiovisual productions in Galician	=				
11.1.g	support the training of journalists and other staff for media using Galician	=				
11.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • guarantee freedom of direct reception of radio and television broadcasts from neighbouring countries in Galician • do not oppose the retransmission of radio and television broadcasts from neighbouring countries in Galician • ensure the freedom of expression and free circulation of information in the written press in Galician 					=
11.3	ensure that the interests of the users of Galician are represented or taken into account within bodies guaranteeing the freedom and pluralism of the media					✓
Art. 12 – Cultural activities and facilities						
12.1.a	encourage production, reproduction and dissemination of cultural works in Galician	=				
12.1.b	foster access in other languages to works produced in Galician by aiding and developing translation, dubbing, post-synchronisation and subtitling	=				
12.1.c	foster access in Galician to works produced in other languages by aiding and developing translation, dubbing, post-synchronisation and subtitling	=				
12.1.d	ensure that the bodies organising or supporting cultural activities incorporate the knowledge and use of the Galician language and culture in the undertakings which they initiate or for which they provide backing	=				
12.1.e	ensure that the bodies organising or supporting cultural activities have at their disposal staff who have a full command of Galician	=				
12.1.f	encourage direct participation by representatives of the users of Galician in providing facilities and planning cultural activities	=				
12.1.g	encourage and/or facilitate the creation of a body responsible for collecting, keeping a copy of and presenting or publishing works produced in Galician	=				
12.1.h	create and/or promote and finance translation and terminological research services, particularly with a view to maintaining and developing administrative, commercial, economic, social, technical or legal terminology in Galician	=				
12.2	In territories other than those in which Galician is traditionally used, allow, encourage and/or provide cultural activities and facilities using Galician	=				
12.3	make provision, in cultural policy abroad, for Galician and the culture it reflects	=				
Art. 13 – Economic and social life						
13.1.a	eliminate from the legislation any provision prohibiting or limiting without justifiable reasons the use of Galician in documents relating to economic or social life, particularly contracts of employment, and in technical documents such as instructions for the use of products or installations	=				
13.1.b	prohibit the insertion in internal regulations of companies and private documents of any clauses excluding or restricting the use of Galician	=				
13.1.c	oppose practices designed to discourage the use of Galician in connection with economic or social activities	=				
13.1.d	facilitate and/or encourage the use of Galician in economic and social life	=				
13.2.a	include in financial and banking regulations provisions which allow the use of Galician in drawing up payment orders or other financial documents		=			
13.2.b	in the public sector, organise activities to promote the use of Galician in economic and social life	=				
13.2.c	ensure that social care facilities such as hospitals, retirement homes and hostels offer the use of Galician				✓	

The Committee of Experts considers the undertaking*:						
Article	Undertakings of Spain concerning Galician in the Autonomous Community of Galicia 554	fulfilled	partly fulfilled	formally fulfilled	not fulfilled	no conclusion
13.2.d	ensure that safety instructions are also drawn up in Galician				=	
13.2.e	arrange for information provided by the authorities concerning the rights of consumers to be made available in Galician				✓ 558	✓ 559
Art. 14 – Transfrontier exchanges						
14.a	apply bilateral and multilateral agreements with the states in which Galician is used in identical or similar form, or conclude such agreements, to foster contacts between the users of Galician in the states concerned in the fields of culture, education, information, vocational training and permanent education					✓
14.b	for the benefit of Galician, facilitate and/or promote co-operation across borders, in particular between regional or local authorities in whose territory Galician is used in identical or similar form	=				

* The Committee of Experts of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages evaluates the compliance of states parties with their undertakings under the Charter as follows:

Fulfilled: Policies, legislation and practice are in conformity with the Charter.

Partly fulfilled: Policies and legislation are wholly or partly in conformity with the Charter, but the undertaking is only partly implemented in practice.

Formally fulfilled: Policies and legislation are in conformity with the Charter, but there is no implementation in practice.

Not fulfilled: No action in policies, legislation and practice has been taken to implement the undertaking.

No conclusion: The Committee of Experts is not in a position to conclude on the fulfilment of the undertaking as no or insufficient information has been provided by the authorities.

Changes in the evaluation compared to the previous monitoring cycle

281. **Article 7.1.d** is fulfilled, as the use of Galician is generally facilitated and encouraged in public and private life.

282. **Article 8.1.i** is partly fulfilled, as the Inspectorate for Education is in charge of monitoring the application of the legislation concerning the use of the Galician language. However, its periodic reports do not seem to be published.

283. Existing legislation does not guarantee that courts may conduct proceedings (criminal, civil or concerning administrative matters) in Galician at the request of one of the parties. Therefore, **Articles 9.1.ai, 9.1.bi** and **9.1.ci** are not fulfilled. While it is formally possible to use Galician for a person accused in criminal proceedings, or for a litigant in civil or administrative proceedings, the Committee of Experts notes the absence of implementation of such rights in practice. **Articles 9.1.ii, 9.1.iii** and **9.1.iii** are therefore only formally fulfilled. While Galician legislation is always published in the two official languages, the Official Gazette of the state stopped being published in Galician in 2021. Therefore, **Article 9.3** is partly fulfilled.

284. **Article 10.4.b** is not fulfilled as far as state administrative bodies are concerned as there are local branches of the state administration that continue to refuse to process documents and files or accept complaints in Galician. Concerning **Article 10.4.c**, the Committee is not in a position to conclude whether public service employees having a knowledge of Galician can request to be appointed in the territory in which this language is used.

285. There are currently several private media outlets (radio and television channels) broadcasting in Galician. Agreements have also been concluded with international streaming platforms for the dubbing of films in Galician. **Articles 11.1.bi** and **11.1.ci** are therefore fulfilled. The Committee of Experts is not in the position to conclude on **Article 11.3**, as the Audiovisual Consortium of Galician, which was considered the main body in charge of guaranteeing the freedom and pluralism of the media does not exist anymore and has not been replaced.

⁵⁵⁸ As far as state authorities are concerned.

⁵⁵⁹ As far as local and regional authorities are concerned.

286. In social care facilities, the use of Galician is only formally used in signage and documentation. However, health personnel are not trained to provide care in Galician. Therefore, **Article 13.2.c** is not fulfilled. **Article 13.2.e** is not fulfilled as far as the state authorities are concerned, as information concerning the rights of consumers which fall under their competence are not made available in Galician. As far as local and regional authorities are concerned, the Committee of Experts is not in the position to conclude as no information has been provided on the availability of the rights of consumers in Galician.

287. Concerning **Article 14.a**, the Committee is not in a position to conclude whether bilateral and multilateral agreements concluded foster contacts between the users of Galician in the states concerned.

2.17.2 Recommendations by the Committee of Experts on how to improve the protection and promotion of Galician in the Autonomous Community of Galicia

The Committee of Experts recommends that the authorities of Spain comply with all undertakings under the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages which are not considered “fulfilled” (see under 2.17.1 above), as well as continue to comply with those that are fulfilled. In doing so, the authorities should take particular account of the recommendations set out below. The recommendations by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on the application of the Charter in Spain⁵⁶⁰ remain valid in their own right. Recommendations made in the monitoring procedure of the Charter aim to support the authorities in the implementation process.

I. Recommendations for immediate action

- a. Remove the limitations preventing Galician to be used as a medium of instruction for science subjects.**
- b. Take measures to ensure the use of Galician in social and health care facilities.**
- c. Ensure through appropriate measures that speakers of Galician can interact in Galician with local branches of the state administration.**
- d. Ensure that legislation guarantees that courts conduct criminal, civil and administrative proceedings in Galician at the request of one of the parties, and take actions to ensure that this is met in practice.**

II. Further recommendations

- e. Ensure that education in Galician is available at all appropriate levels, in accordance with the ratification instrument.
- f. Take measures to ensure a proportionate presence of Galician at the pre-school level in important urban centres.
- g. Develop teaching materials in Galician for technical and vocational education, including distance learning.
- h. Make available disaggregated data on the number of criminal, civil and administrative proceedings carried out in Galician or where Galician was used.
- i. Develop a software providing for the possibility to use forms, models or documents in Galician to effectively assist in the judicial process, enabling advanced judicial analysis, as well as providing citizens with channels of communications with the justice administration in Galician.
- j. Make available widely used state administrative texts and forms in Galician.
- k. Re-establish a Galician version of the Official Gazette of the state.
- l. Provide information on the availability of the rights of consumers in Galician.

⁵⁶⁰ [CM/RecChL\(2019\)7](#); [CM/RecChL\(2016\)1](#); [CM/RecChL\(2012\)6](#); [CM/RecChL\(2008\)5](#); [RecChL\(2005\)3](#).

2.18 Leonese in the Autonomous Community of Castile and Leon

2.18.1 Compliance of Spain with its undertakings under the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages concerning the protection and promotion of Leonese in the Autonomous Community of Castile and Leon

Symbols used to mark changes in the evaluation compared to the previous monitoring cycle: ↗ improvement ↘ deterioration = no change

The Committee of Experts considers the undertaking*:						
Article	Undertakings of Spain concerning Leonese in the Autonomous Community of Castile and Leon ⁵⁶¹	fulfilled	partly fulfilled	formally fulfilled	not fulfilled	no conclusion
Part II of the Charter						
<i>(Undertakings which the state must apply to all regional or minority languages within its territory)</i>						
Art. 7 – Objectives and principles						
7.1.a	recognition of Leonese as an expression of cultural wealth	=				
7.1.b	ensure that existing or new administrative divisions do not constitute an obstacle to the promotion of Leonese	=				
7.1.c	resolute action to promote Leonese				=	
7.1.d	facilitation and/or encouragement of the use of Leonese, in speech and writing, in public life (education, judicial authorities, administrative authorities and public services, media, cultural activities and facilities, economic and social life, transfrontier exchanges) and private life				=	
7.1.e	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • maintenance and development of links, in the fields covered by this Charter, between groups in the state using Leonese • establishment of cultural relations with other linguistic groups 				↘	
7.1.f	provision of forms and means for the teaching and study of Leonese at all appropriate stages				=	
7.1.g	provision of facilities enabling (also adult) non-speakers of Leonese to learn it				=	
7.1.h	promotion of study and research on Leonese at universities or equivalent institutions	↗				
7.1.i	promotion of transnational exchanges, in the fields covered by this Charter, for the benefit of Leonese				=	
7.2	eliminate any unjustified distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference relating to the use of Leonese	↗				
7.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promote mutual understanding between all the linguistic groups of the country • promote the inclusion of respect, understanding and tolerance in relation to Leonese among the objectives of education and training • encourage the mass media to include respect, understanding and tolerance in relation to Leonese among their objectives 		↗			
7.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • take into consideration the needs and wishes expressed by the group which uses Leonese • establish a body for the purpose of advising the authorities on all matters pertaining to Leonese 				↘	

* The Committee of Experts of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages evaluates the compliance of states parties with their undertakings under the Charter as follows:

Fulfilled: Policies, legislation and practice are in conformity with the Charter.

Partly fulfilled: Policies and legislation are wholly or partly in conformity with the Charter, but the undertaking is only partly implemented in practice.

Formally fulfilled: Policies and legislation are in conformity with the Charter, but there is no implementation in practice.

Not fulfilled: No action in policies, legislation and practice has been taken to implement the undertaking.

No conclusion: The Committee of Experts is not in a position to conclude on the fulfilment of the undertaking as no or insufficient information has been provided by the authorities.

⁵⁶¹ In order to facilitate readability, the provisions of the Charter appear here in a shortened and simplified form. The complete version of each provision can be consulted on the website of the Treaty Office: <http://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/> (treaty No. 148).

Changes in the evaluation compared to the previous monitoring cycle

288. **Article 7.1.e** is not fulfilled, as the authorities do not undertake any action to maintain and develop links between groups in the State employing Leonese in identical or similar form, nor vis-à-vis other linguistic groups, in particular Castilian and Galician speakers in Castile and Leon. **Article 7.1.h** is fulfilled as a Chair of Leonese Studies was created at the University of Leon which provides for the study and research of specific aspects of the Leonese culture, including on Leonese language and literature. **Article 7.2** is fulfilled as there is no unjustified distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference relating to the use of Leonese. **Article 7.3** is partly fulfilled as actions for the promotion of Leonese and its culture have recently been carried out in schools and in some cultural activities by the Leonese Institute of Culture. However, Leonese continues not to be used in public and private media. **Article 7.4** is not fulfilled as the regional authorities do not consider requests from private organisations for the promotion and protection of Leonese. There is no mechanism for the purpose of advising the authorities on all matters pertaining to Leonese.

2.18.2 Recommendations by the Committee of Experts on how to improve the protection and promotion of Leonese in the Autonomous Community of Castile and Leon

The Committee of Experts recommends that the authorities of Spain comply with all undertakings under the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages which are not considered “fulfilled” (see under 2.18.1 above), as well as continue to comply with those that are fulfilled. In doing so, the authorities should take particular account of the recommendations set out below. The recommendations by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on the application of the Charter in Spain⁵⁶² remain valid in their own right. Recommendations made in the monitoring procedure of the Charter aim to support the authorities in the implementation process.

I. Recommendations for immediate action

- a. **Take immediate and resolute action, in co-operation with speakers, to protect and safeguard Leonese and its culture in the Autonomous Community of Castile and Leon.**
- b. **Provide forms and means for the teaching and study of Leonese in mainstream education.**
- c. **Establish a mechanism for the purpose of advising the authorities on all matters pertaining to Leonese.**

II. Further recommendations

- d. Draw up, in co-operation with the speakers, an action plan for the protection, use, and promotion of Leonese.
- e. Carry out a promotional campaign to encourage a sufficient number of pupils to enrol in classes teaching Leonese as a subject.
- f. Develop the use and presence of Leonese in television and radio programmes, in printed and in online media in Castile and Leon.
- g. Provide earmarked funding for organisations supporting the protection and promotion of Leonese in Castile and Leon.
- h. Develop a co-operation agreement with the principality of Asturias to enable speakers of Leonese to engage in cultural exchanges.

⁵⁶² [CM/RecChL\(2019\)7](#); [CM/RecChL\(2016\)1](#); [CM/RecChL\(2012\)6](#); [CM/RecChL\(2008\)5](#); [RecChL\(2005\)3](#).

2.19 Occitan (called Aranese) in the Autonomous Community of Catalonia

2.19.1 Compliance of Spain with its undertakings under the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages concerning the protection and promotion of Occitan (called Aranese) in the Autonomous Community of Catalonia

Symbols used to mark changes in the evaluation compared to the previous monitoring cycle: ↗ improvement ↘ deterioration = no change

The Committee of Experts considers the undertaking*:						
Article	Undertakings of Spain concerning Occitan (called Aranese) in the Autonomous Community of Catalonia ⁵⁶³	fulfilled	partly fulfilled	formally fulfilled	not fulfilled	no conclusion
Part II of the Charter						
(Undertakings which the state must apply to all regional or minority languages within its territory)						
Art. 7 – Objectives and principles						
7.1.a	recognition of Aranese as an expression of cultural wealth	=				
7.1.b	ensure that existing or new administrative divisions do not constitute an obstacle to the promotion of Aranese	=				
7.1.c	resolute action to promote Aranese	=				
7.1.d	facilitation and/or encouragement of the use of Aranese, in speech and writing, in public life (education, judicial authorities, administrative authorities and public services, media, cultural activities and facilities, economic and social life, transfrontier exchanges) and private life	↗				
7.1.e	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • maintenance and development of links, in the fields covered by this Charter, between groups in the state using Aranese • establishment of cultural relations with other linguistic groups 	=				
7.1.f	provision of forms and means for the teaching and study of Aranese at all appropriate stages	↗				
7.1.g	provision of facilities enabling (also adult) non-speakers of Aranese to learn it	=				
7.1.h	promotion of study and research on Aranese at universities or equivalent institutions	=				
7.1.i	promotion of transnational exchanges, in the fields covered by this Charter, for the benefit of Aranese	=				
7.2	eliminate any unjustified distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference relating to the use of Aranese	=				
7.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promote mutual understanding between all the linguistic groups of the country • promote the inclusion of respect, understanding and tolerance in relation to Aranese among the objectives of education and training • encourage the mass media to include respect, understanding and tolerance in relation to Aranese among their objectives 	=				
7.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • take into consideration the needs and wishes expressed by the group which uses Aranese • establish a body for the purpose of advising the authorities on all matters pertaining to Aranese 	=				
Part III of the Charter						
(Additional undertakings chosen by the state for specific languages)						
Art. 8 – Education						
8.1.ai	make available pre-school education in Aranese	↗				
8.1.bi	make available primary education in Aranese				✓	
8.1.ci	make available secondary education in Aranese				=	
8.1.di	make available technical and vocational education in Aranese				=	
8.1.eiii	encourage and/or allow the provision of university or other forms of higher education in Aranese or of facilities for the study of Aranese as a university or higher education subject	=				
8.1.fi	provision of adult and continuing education courses taught mainly or wholly in Aranese	=				
8.1.g	ensure the teaching of the history and the culture which is reflected by Aranese	=				
8.1.h	provide the basic and further training of the teachers teaching (in) Aranese	↗				
8.1.i	set up a supervisory body responsible for monitoring the progress achieved in the teaching of Aranese and for drawing up public periodic reports of its findings	=				
8.2	in territories other than those in which Aranese is traditionally used, allow, encourage or provide teaching in or of Aranese at all the appropriate stages of education				✓	

⁵⁶³ In order to facilitate readability, the provisions of the Charter appear here in a shortened and simplified form. The complete version of each provision can be consulted on the website of the Treaty Office: [http://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/ \(treaty No. 148\)](http://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/(treaty%20No.%20148)).

The Committee of Experts considers the undertaking*:						
Article	Undertakings of Spain concerning Occitan (called Aranese) in the Autonomous Community of Catalonia⁵⁶³	fulfilled	partly fulfilled	formally fulfilled	not fulfilled	no conclusion
Art. 9 – Judicial authorities						
9.1.ai	provide that the courts, at the request of one of the parties, shall conduct the criminal proceedings in Aranese, if necessary by the use of interpreters and translations involving no extra expense for the persons concerned				✓	
9.1.a.ii	guarantee the accused the right to use Aranese in criminal proceedings, if necessary by the use of interpreters and translations involving no extra expense for the persons concerned			↗		
9.1.a.iii	provide that requests and evidence, whether written or oral, shall not be considered inadmissible in criminal proceedings solely because they are formulated in Aranese, if necessary by the use of interpreters and translations involving no extra expense for the persons concerned	↗				
9.1.a.iv	produce, on request, documents connected with criminal legal proceedings in Aranese, if necessary by the use of interpreters and translations involving no extra expense for the persons concerned			↗		
9.1.bi	provide that the courts, at the request of one of the parties, shall conduct the civil proceedings in Aranese, if necessary by the use of interpreters and translations				✓	
9.1.b.ii	allow, whenever a litigant has to appear in person before a court, that he or she may use Aranese in civil proceedings without thereby incurring additional expense, if necessary by the use of interpreters and translations			↗		
9.1.b.iii	allow documents and evidence to be produced in Aranese in civil proceedings, if necessary by the use of interpreters and translations	=				
9.1.ci	provide that the courts, at the request of one of the parties, shall conduct the proceedings concerning administrative matters in Aranese, if necessary by the use of interpreters and translations				✓	
9.1.cii	allow, whenever a litigant has to appear in person before a court, that he or she may use Aranese in proceedings concerning administrative matters without thereby incurring additional expense, if necessary by the use of interpreters and translations			↗		
9.1.ciii	allow documents and evidence to be produced in Aranese in proceedings concerning administrative matters, if necessary by the use of interpreters and translations	↗				
9.1.d	with regard to the conduct of civil and/or administrative proceedings in Aranese and the related use of documents and evidence in Aranese, ensure that the use of interpreters and translations does not involve extra expense for the persons concerned			↗		
9.2.a	not to deny the validity of legal documents solely because they are drafted in Aranese	=				
9.3	make available in Aranese the most important national statutory texts and those relating particularly to users of Aranese		=			
Art. 10 – Administrative authorities and public services						
10.1.ai	ensure that local branches of the national authorities use Aranese				✓	
10.1.b	make available widely used national administrative texts and forms in Aranese or in bilingual versions				✓	
10.1.c	allow the national authorities to draft documents in Aranese				✓	
10.2.a	use of Aranese within the framework of the regional or local authority		✓			
10.2.b	possibility for users of Aranese to submit oral or written applications in Aranese to the regional or local authority	=				
10.2.c	publication by regional authorities of their official documents also in Aranese		✓			
10.2.d	publication by local authorities of their official documents also in Aranese	=				
10.2.e	use by regional authorities of Aranese in debates in their assemblies	=				
10.2.f	use by local authorities of Aranese in debates in their assemblies	=				
10.2.g	use or adoption, if necessary in conjunction with the name in the official language, of place names in Aranese	=				
10.3.a	ensure that Aranese is used in the provision of public services		↗			
10.3.b	allow users of Aranese to submit a request to and receive a reply from public service providers in Aranese ⁵⁶⁴					
10.4.a	translation or interpretation		=			
10.4.b	recruitment and training of officials and public service employees speaking Aranese		= 565		✓ 566	

⁵⁶⁴ Undertaking 10.3.a covers 10.3.b, which constitutes an alternative option. Therefore, the Committee of Experts will not monitor the implementation of the redundant undertakings 10.3.b.

⁵⁶⁵ As far as local authorities are concerned.

⁵⁶⁶ As far as regional and state authorities are concerned.

The Committee of Experts considers the undertaking*:						
Article	Undertakings of Spain concerning Occitan (called Aranese) in the Autonomous Community of Catalonia⁵⁶³	fulfilled	partly fulfilled	formally fulfilled	not fulfilled	no conclusion
10.4.c	compliance with requests from public service employees having a knowledge of Aranese to be appointed in the territory in which that language is used					✓
10.5	allow the use or adoption of family names in Aranese	=				
Art. 11 – Media						
11.1.ai	ensure the creation of at least one public radio station and one public television channel in Aranese				✓	
11.1.bi	encourage and/or facilitate the creation of at least one private radio station in Aranese				✓	
11.1.ci	encourage and/or facilitate the creation of at least one private television channel in Aranese				✓	
11.1.d	encourage and/or facilitate the production and distribution of audio and audiovisual works in Aranese		✓			
11.1.ei	encourage and/or facilitate the creation and/or maintenance of at least one weekly or daily newspaper in Aranese	=				
11.1.fii	apply existing measures for financial assistance also to audiovisual productions in Aranese			✓		
11.1.g	support the training of journalists and other staff for media using Aranese				=	
11.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • guarantee freedom of direct reception of radio and television broadcasts from neighbouring countries in Aranese • do not oppose the retransmission of radio and television broadcasts from neighbouring countries in Aranese • ensure the freedom of expression and free circulation of information in the written press in Aranese 					=
11.3	ensure that the interests of the users of Aranese are represented or taken into account within bodies guaranteeing the freedom and pluralism of the media				✓	
Art. 12 – Cultural activities and facilities						
12.1.a	encourage production, reproduction and dissemination of cultural works in Aranese		✓			
12.1.b	foster access in other languages to works produced in Aranese by aiding and developing translation, dubbing, post-synchronisation and subtitling		✓			
12.1.c	foster access in Aranese to works produced in other languages by aiding and developing translation, dubbing, post-synchronisation and subtitling		=			
12.1.d	ensure that the bodies organising or supporting cultural activities incorporate the knowledge and use of the Aranese language and culture in the undertakings which they initiate or for which they provide backing		=			
12.1.e	ensure that the bodies organising or supporting cultural activities have at their disposal staff who have a full command of Aranese	↗				
12.1.f	encourage direct participation by representatives of the users of Aranese in providing facilities and planning cultural activities	↗				
12.1.g	encourage and/or facilitate the creation of a body responsible for collecting, keeping a copy of and presenting or publishing works produced in Aranese	=				
12.1.h	create and/or promote and finance translation and terminological research services, particularly with a view to maintaining and developing administrative, commercial, economic, social, technical or legal terminology in Aranese	=				
12.2	In territories other than those in which Aranese is traditionally used, allow, encourage and/or provide cultural activities and facilities using Aranese	=				
12.3	make provision, in cultural policy abroad, for Aranese and the culture it reflects		✓			
Art. 13 – Economic and social life						
13.1.a	eliminate from the legislation any provision prohibiting or limiting without justifiable reasons the use of Aranese in documents relating to economic or social life, particularly contracts of employment, and in technical documents such as instructions for the use of products or installations	=				
13.1.b	prohibit the insertion in internal regulations of companies and private documents of any clauses excluding or restricting the use of Aranese	=				
13.1.c	oppose practices designed to discourage the use of Aranese in connection with economic or social activities	=				
13.1.d	facilitate and/or encourage the use of Aranese in economic and social life			=		
13.2.a	include in financial and banking regulations provisions which allow the use of Aranese in drawing up payment orders or other financial documents				✓	
13.2.b	in the public sector, organise activities to promote the use of Aranese in economic and social life				✓	
13.2.c	ensure that social care facilities such as hospitals, retirement homes and hostels offer the use of Aranese				✓	

The Committee of Experts considers the undertaking*:						
Article	Undertakings of Spain concerning Occitan (called Aranese) in the Autonomous Community of Catalonia ⁵⁶³	fulfilled	partly fulfilled	formally fulfilled	not fulfilled	no conclusion
13.2.d	ensure that safety instructions are also drawn up in Aranese				✓ 567	✓ 568
13.2.e	arrange for information provided by the authorities concerning the rights of consumers to be made available in Aranese				✓ 569	✓ 570
Art. 14 – Transfrontier exchanges						
14.a	apply bilateral and multilateral agreements with the states in which Aranese is used in identical or similar form, or conclude such agreements, to foster contacts between the users of Aranese in the states concerned in the fields of culture, education, information, vocational training and permanent education					=
14.b	for the benefit of Aranese, facilitate and/or promote co-operation across borders, in particular between regional or local authorities in whose territory Aranese is used in identical or similar form	=				

* The Committee of Experts of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages evaluates the compliance of states parties with their undertakings under the Charter as follows:

Fulfilled: Policies, legislation and practice are in conformity with the Charter.

Partly fulfilled: Policies and legislation are wholly or partly in conformity with the Charter, but the undertaking is only partly implemented in practice.

Formally fulfilled: Policies and legislation are in conformity with the Charter, but there is no implementation in practice.

Not fulfilled: No action in policies, legislation and practice has been taken to implement the undertaking.

No conclusion: The Committee of Experts is not in a position to conclude on the fulfilment of the undertaking as no or insufficient information has been provided by the authorities.

Changes in the evaluation compared to the previous monitoring cycle

289. **Article 7.1.d** is fulfilled, as the use of Aranese is generally facilitated and encouraged in public and private life. **Article 7.1.f** is fulfilled, as the teaching and study of Aranese is provided at all educational levels in the Aran Valley, with an increasing number of teaching materials available.

290. **Article 8.1.ai** is fulfilled because pre-schools, which are all in practice public schools, use Aranese as the language of instruction. **Article 8.1.bi** is not fulfilled as there is no school offering primary education in Aranese. Existing pedagogical models (by subjects or by cross-disciplinary projects) offer trilingual education in Catalan, Castilian and Aranese, but there is no offer of education exclusively in Aranese. **Article 8.1.h** is fulfilled as the University of Lérida/Lleida offers degrees for the basic training of teachers and the General Council of Aran offers further training for teachers and lecturers working in the Aran Valley. **Article 8.2** is not fulfilled as no courses of Aranese are organised at all stages of education outside the Arran Valley. Furthermore, while classes for adults are offered, they are frequently cancelled due to a relatively high number of students required to attend.

291. Existing legislation does not guarantee that courts may conduct proceedings (criminal, civil or concerning administrative matters) in Aranese at the request of one of the parties. Therefore, **Articles 9.1.ai, 9.1.bi** and **9.1.ci** are not fulfilled. While it is formally possible to use Aranese for a person accused in criminal proceedings, or for a litigant in civil or administrative proceedings, the Committee of Experts notes the absence of implementation of such rights in practice. **Articles 9.1.ii, 9.1.bii** and **9.1.cii** are therefore only formally fulfilled. **Articles 9.1.iii, 9.1.aiv** and **9.1.ciii** are fulfilled as requests, documents and evidence are not considered inadmissible solely because they are formulated in Aranese. **Article 9.1.d** is formally fulfilled only as the use of interpreters and translations does not involve extra expense for the persons concerned but this provision is not used in practice.

292. Although the use of Aranese in relation with local branches of the state authorities in the Aran Valley is formally possible, **Articles 10.1.ai, 10.1.b** and **10.1.c** are not fulfilled in the absence of any practice and of measures to comply with the existing legislation (such as the availability of texts and forms). **Article 10.2.a**

⁵⁶⁷ As far as local authorities are concerned.

⁵⁶⁸ As far as regional and state authorities are concerned.

⁵⁶⁹ As far as local authorities are concerned.

⁵⁷⁰ As far as regional and state authorities are concerned.

and **10.2.c** are partly fulfilled as Aranese is not used on a regular basis within the framework of the regional authorities and official documents of the regional authorities are not always published in Aranese. While public services provided at the local level seems to be available in Aranese, state and regional public services provided for citizens of the Aran Valley continue to be provided with great difficulty in Aranese, in particular for the provision of health services. Therefore, **Article 10.3.a** is partly fulfilled. **Article 10.4.b** is not fulfilled as far as state and regional authorities are concerned as civil servants working for the state administration and the Autonomous Community of Catalonia do not have a working knowledge of Aranese. Concerning **Article 10.4.c**, the Committee is not in a position to conclude whether public service employees having a knowledge of Aranese can request to be appointed in the territory in which this language is used.

293. There are no public or private radio stations and television channels broadcasting in Aranese, the presence of the language being guaranteed in some programmes only. Therefore, **Articles 11.1.ai, 11.1.bi** and **11.1.ci** are not fulfilled. **Articles 11.1.d** and **11.1.fii** are only partly fulfilled, as the production and distribution of audio and audiovisual content in Aranese, which is formally and financially supported by the authorities, is very limited in practice. Although the Audiovisual Council of Catalonia has approved a series of norms and regulations on the presence of Aranese and its culture, the interests of Aranese speakers are not duly taken into account and did not materialise in practice. Therefore, **Article 11.3** is not fulfilled.

294. The Committee of Experts notes a general reduction of direct support provided to cultural activities in Aranese. Several activities previously supported by the authorities do not take place any longer. Therefore, **Article 12.1.a** is partly fulfilled. While noting the efforts undertaken for the translation of literary work to Aranese by the Institute of Aranese Studies, additional support should be provided for the dubbing and subtitling of audiovisual work from and to Aranese. Therefore, **Articles 12.1.b** and **12.1.c** are partly fulfilled. **Article 12.1.e** is fulfilled as existing bodies or institutions organising or supporting cultural activities in the Aran valley have at their disposal staff who have a full command of Aranese. Several grants, earmarked fundings, tax exemptions are offered to encourage the direct participation of Aranese speakers to cultural activities. Therefore, **Article 12.1.f** is fulfilled. **Article 12.3** is partly fulfilled considering the absence of support from the state authorities and the rather limited support offered by the regional authorities to promote Aranese abroad.

295. For the third consecutive time, the Spanish authorities have not provided information on the legal possibility to use Aranese in drawing up payment orders or other financial documents. Therefore, **Article 13.2.a** is considered not fulfilled. A similar conclusion shall be made concerning the organisation of activities in the public sector to promote the use of Aranese in economic and social life. **Article 13.2.b** is considered not fulfilled. **Article 13.2.c** is not fulfilled, as the use of Aranese in social care facilities is not ensured, as staff members do not have sufficient oral and written knowledge to attend patients. As far as local authorities are concerned, the Committee of Experts, is not in a position to conclude on **Articles 13.2.d** and **13.2.e**. However, these undertakings are not fulfilled when regional and state authorities are concerned, as safety instructions are not available in Aranese.

2.19.2 Recommendations by the Committee of Experts on how to improve the protection and promotion of Occitan (called Aranese) in the Autonomous Community of Catalonia

The Committee of Experts recommends that the authorities of Spain comply with all undertakings under the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages which are not considered “fulfilled” (see under 2.19.1 above), as well as continue to comply with those that are fulfilled. In doing so, the authorities should take particular account of the recommendations set out below. The recommendations by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on the application of the Charter in Spain⁵⁷¹ remain valid in their own right. Recommendations made in the monitoring procedure of the Charter aim to support the authorities in the implementation process.

⁵⁷¹ [CM/RecChL\(2019\)7](#); [CM/RecChL\(2016\)1](#); [CM/RecChL\(2012\)6](#); [CM/RecChL\(2008\)5](#); [RecChL\(2005\)3](#).

I. Recommendations for immediate action

- a. Ensure that education in Aranese is available at all appropriate levels, in accordance with the ratification instrument.**
- b. Take measures to ensure the use of Aranese in social and health care facilities.**
- c. Ensure through appropriate measures that speakers of Aranese can interact in Aranese with local branches of the state administration.**
- d. Ensure that legislation guarantees that courts conduct criminal, civil and administrative proceedings in Aranese at the request of one of the parties, and take actions to ensure that this is met in practice.**

II. Further recommendations

- e. Take steps to increase the availability of technical and vocational education in Aranese.
- f. Make available disaggregated data on the number of criminal, civil and administrative proceedings carried out in Aranese or where Aranese was used.
- g. Take measures to establish an Aranese version of the Official Gazette of the state.
- h. Guarantee the possibility for Aranese to be used in the provision of public services.
- i. Take measures to increase the presence of Aranese in media outlets.
- j. Increase state and regional financial support for the promotion of Aranese in cultural activities, in collaboration with representatives of the speakers.

2.20 Portuguese in the Autonomous Community of Extremadura

2.20.1 Compliance of Spain with its undertakings under the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages concerning the protection and promotion of Portuguese in the Autonomous Community of Extremadura

Symbols used to mark changes in the evaluation compared to the previous monitoring cycle: ↗ improvement ↘ deterioration = no change

The Committee of Experts considers the undertaking*:						
Article	Undertakings of Spain concerning Portuguese in the Autonomous Community of Extremadura ⁵⁷²	fulfilled	partly fulfilled	formally fulfilled	not fulfilled	no conclusion
Part II of the Charter						
<i>(Undertakings which the state must apply to all regional or minority languages within its territory)</i>						
Art. 7 – Objectives and principles						
7.1.a	recognition of Portuguese as an expression of cultural wealth	=				
7.1.b	ensure that existing or new administrative divisions do not constitute an obstacle to the promotion of Portuguese	↗				
7.1.c	resolute action to promote Portuguese		↗			
7.1.d	facilitation and/or encouragement of the use of Portuguese, in speech and writing, in public life (education, judicial authorities, administrative authorities and public services, media, cultural activities and facilities, economic and social life, transfrontier exchanges) and private life		↗			
7.1.e	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • maintenance and development of links, in the fields covered by this Charter, between groups in the state using Portuguese • establishment of cultural relations with other linguistic groups 	↗				
7.1.f	provision of forms and means for the teaching and study of Portuguese at all appropriate stages	↗				
7.1.g	provision of facilities enabling (also adult) non-speakers of Portuguese to learn it	↗				
7.1.h	promotion of study and research on Portuguese at universities or equivalent institutions	=				
7.1.i	promotion of transnational exchanges, in the fields covered by this Charter, for the benefit of Portuguese	↗				
7.2	eliminate any unjustified distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference relating to the use of Portuguese	=				
7.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promote mutual understanding between all the linguistic groups of the country • promote the inclusion of respect, understanding and tolerance in relation to Portuguese among the objectives of education and training • encourage the mass media to include respect, understanding and tolerance in relation to Portuguese among their objectives 	↗				
7.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • take into consideration the needs and wishes expressed by the group which uses Portuguese • establish a body for the purpose of advising the authorities on all matters pertaining to Portuguese 				↘	

* The Committee of Experts of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages evaluates the compliance of states parties with their undertakings under the Charter as follows:

Fulfilled: Policies, legislation and practice are in conformity with the Charter.

Partly fulfilled: Policies and legislation are wholly or partly in conformity with the Charter, but the undertaking is only partly implemented in practice.

Formally fulfilled: Policies and legislation are in conformity with the Charter, but there is no implementation in practice.

Not fulfilled: No action in policies, legislation and practice has been taken to implement the undertaking.

No conclusion: The Committee of Experts is not in a position to conclude on the fulfilment of the undertaking as no or insufficient information has been provided by the authorities.

⁵⁷² In order to facilitate readability, the provisions of the Charter appear here in a shortened and simplified form. The complete version of each provision can be consulted on the website of the Treaty Office: [http://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/\(treaty No. 148\)](http://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/(treaty%20No.%20148)).

Changes in the evaluation compared to the previous monitoring cycle

296. **Article 7.1.b** is fulfilled, as the Committee of Experts was informed that neither existing nor new administrative divisions constitute an obstacle to the promotion of Portuguese. **Article 7.1.c** is partly fulfilled as resolute actions are taken at the local level to preserve and promote Portuguese. However, more support and actions are expected from the national and regional authorities to facilitate the use of varieties of Portuguese spoken in Extremadura, particularly in education. **Article 7.1.d** is partly fulfilled as the use of Portuguese is increasing in several aspects of public life, although more support and actions are expected from the national and regional authorities for its development in the fields of education, relation with the administrative authorities, in media and cultural activities. **Article 7.1.e** is fulfilled as there are strong links between speakers of Portuguese, who organise regularly activities in the fields covered by this Charter. Furthermore, there are several cultural relations with other linguistic groups. **Article 7.1.f** is fulfilled as Portuguese is taught at all education levels to more than 25 000 pupils in Extremadura. The language is also taught in three bilingual Portuguese sections. However, the Committee of Experts considers that more efforts could be done to provide for the teaching of Oliventine Portuguese, its history and culture in Olivenza. **Article 7.1.g** is fulfilled as courses for adults are also offered in Portuguese at the official schools for languages and at the Popular University of Olivenza. **Article 7.1.i** is fulfilled as Portuguese benefits from several Memoranda of Understanding concluded between Spain and Portugal and collaboration agreements signed by the Government of Extremadura, which provide for transnational exchanges, in particular in the field of education. **Article 7.3** is fulfilled as there is a general positive understanding and respect for Portuguese speakers among the population, which is promoted by the mass media in their articles. **Article 7.4** is not fulfilled as the needs and wishes expressed by the group using Portuguese, in particular the recognition of Oliventine Portuguese as an asset of cultural interest, are not being taken into account by the regional authorities. Furthermore, there is no body currently advising the national and regional authorities on all matters pertaining to Portuguese.

2.20.2 Recommendations by the Committee of Experts on how to improve the protection and promotion of Portuguese in the Autonomous Community of Extremadura

The Committee of Experts recommends that the authorities of Spain comply with all undertakings under the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages which are not considered “fulfilled” (see under 2.20.1 above), as well as continue to comply with those that are fulfilled. In doing so, the authorities should take particular account of the recommendations set out below. The recommendations by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on the application of the Charter in Spain⁵⁷³ remain valid in their own right. Recommendations made in the monitoring procedure of the Charter aim to support the authorities in the implementation process.

I. Recommendation for immediate action

- | |
|---|
| <p>a. Recognise Oliventine Portuguese as an asset of cultural interest in the Autonomous Community of Extremadura.</p> |
|---|

II. Further recommendations

- b. Support the use and presence of Portuguese in television and radio programmes, in printed and in online media in Extremadura.
- c. Provide earmarked funding for organisations supporting the protection and promotion of Portuguese in Extremadura.
- d. Provide for the possibility to study and to research on Oliventine Portuguese at university level.
- e. Establish a mechanism for the purpose of advising the authorities on all matters pertaining to Portuguese.

⁵⁷³ [CM/RecChL\(2019\)7](#); [CM/RecChL\(2016\)1](#); [CM/RecChL\(2012\)6](#); [CM/RecChL\(2008\)5](#); [RecChL\(2005\)3](#).

Chapter 3 [Proposals for] Recommendations of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe

The Committee of Experts, while acknowledging the efforts the Spanish authorities have undertaken to protect the regional or minority languages spoken in their country, has in its evaluation chosen to concentrate on some of the most important deficiencies in the implementation of the Charter. The recommendations forwarded by the Committee of Experts to the Committee of Ministers should not, however, be interpreted as diminishing the relevance of the other, more detailed observations contained in the report, which remain valid in their own right. The recommendations proposed by the Committee of Experts are drafted accordingly.

The Committee of Experts of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages, in accordance with Article 16 (4) of the Charter, proposes on the basis of the information contained in this report, that the Committee of Ministers makes the following recommendations to Spain.

The Committee of Ministers,

In accordance with Article 16 of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages;

Bearing in mind the instrument of ratification deposited by Spain on 09 April 2001;

Having taken note of the evaluation made by the Committee of Experts of the Charter with respect to the application of the Charter by Spain;

Bearing in mind that this evaluation is based on information submitted by Spain in its sixth periodic report, supplementary information given by the Spanish authorities, information submitted by bodies and associations legally established in Spain and on the information obtained by the Committee of Experts during its on-the-spot visit;

Having taken note of the comments made by the Spanish authorities on the contents of the report of the Committee of Experts;

Recommends that the Spanish authorities take account of all the observations and recommendations of the Committee of Experts and, as a matter of priority:

1. Take immediate and resolute action to protect and safeguard Amazigh, Aragonese, Catalan (called Valencian in the Autonomous Community of Murcia), Darija, Leonese and their respective cultures in the Autonomous Communities of Aragon, Castille and Leon, Murcia and the Autonomous cities of Melilla and Ceuta.
2. Take immediate action to ensure that teaching and study of Amazigh, Leonese and Fala, and Darija are provided at all appropriate levels, respectively in the Autonomous Communities of Castille and Leon, Extremadura and in the Autonomous cities of Melilla and Ceuta.
3. Take measures to ensure the use of Aranese, Basque, Catalan (called Valencian in the Valencian Community) and Galician in social and health care facilities, respectively in the Autonomous Communities of Catalonia, Basque Country, Navarre, Balearic Islands, Valencian Community and Galicia.
4. Ensure that education in Aranese, Catalan (called Valencian in the Valencian Community) and Galician are available at all appropriate levels, respectively in the Autonomous Communities of Catalonia, the Balearic Islands, the Valencian Community and Galicia, in accordance with the ratification instrument.
5. Ensure that legislation guarantees that courts conduct criminal, civil and administrative proceedings in Aranese, Basque, Catalan (called Valencian in the Valencian Community) and Galician at the request of one of the parties and take actions to ensure that this is met in practice, respectively in the Autonomous Communities of Catalonia, the Basque Country, in the Foral Community of Navarre, the Balearic Islands, in the Valencian Community and Galicia.
6. Ensure through appropriate measures that speakers of Aranese, Basque, Catalan (called Valencian in the Valencian Community) and Galician can interact in these languages with local branches of the state administration, respectively in the Autonomous Communities of Catalonia, the Basque Country, in the Foral Community of Navarre, the Balearic Islands, in the Valencian Community and Galicia.

The Committee of Ministers invites the Spanish authorities to submit their next periodic report by 1 August 2028.⁵⁷⁴

⁵⁷⁴ See Committee of Ministers' Decisions [CM/Del/Dec\(2018\)1330/10.4e - CM-Public](#), and "Outlines for the periodical reports on the implementation of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages to be presented by the States Parties", [CM\(2019\)69 final](#).

Appendix I: Instrument of ratification



Spain

Declarations contained in the instrument of ratification deposited on 9 April 2001 - Or. Spa.

Spain declares that, for the purposes of the mentioned articles, are considered as regional or minority languages, the languages recognised as official languages in the Statutes of Autonomy of the Autonomous Communities of the Basque Country, Catalonia, Balearic Islands, Galicia, Valencia and Navarra.

For the same purposes, Spain also declares that the languages protected by the Statutes of Autonomy in the territories where they are traditionally spoken are also considered as regional or minority languages.

The following provisions of the Part III of the Charter will apply to the languages mentioned in the first paragraph:

Article 8:

- paragraph 1 sub-paragraphs a(i), b(i), c(i), d(i), e(iii), f(i), g, h, i.
- paragraph 2.

Article 9:

- paragraph 1, sub-paragraphs a(i), a(ii), a(iii), a(iv), b(i), b(ii), b(iii), c(i), c(ii), c(iii), d.
- paragraph 2, sub-paragraph a.
- paragraph 3.

Article 10:

- paragraph 1, sub-paragraphs a(i), b, c.
- paragraph 2, sub-paragraphs a, b, c, d, e, f, g.
- paragraph 3, sub-paragraphs a, b.
- paragraph 4, sub-paragraphs a, b, c.
- paragraph 5.

Article 11:

- paragraph 1, sub-paragraphs a(i), b(i), c(i), d, e(i), f(ii), g.
- paragraph 2.
- paragraph 3.

Article 12:

- paragraph 1, sub-paragraphs a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h.
- paragraph 2.
- paragraph 3.

Article 13:

- paragraph 1, sub-paragraphs a, b, c, d.
- paragraph 2, sub-paragraphs a, b, c, d, e.

Article 14:

- sub-paragraph a.
- sub-paragraph b.

All the provisions of Part III of the Charter, which can reasonably apply according to the objectives and principles laid down in Article 7, will apply to the languages mentioned in the second paragraph.

Period covered: 01/08/2001 -

Articles concerned : 2, 3, 7

Appendix II: Comments from the authorities of Spain

Once examined the Report from the Committee of Experts of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages related to the Sixth periodical Report from Spain on the implementation of the Charter, and according to article 16 thereof, the Government of Spain proceeds to present the following comments.

In the elaboration of this Report there has been requested the participation of all the Autonomous Communities that have at least one regional or minority language, as well as the Cities of Ceuta and Melilla, and all the Ministries and public bodies with special relevance in this matter.

As mentioned in previous reports, the Government of Spain will continue to make efforts to improve language policy in a manner which is favourable to the enforcement of the points of the Charter.

The document is structured into two sections. Part I comprises the comments from the State General Administration, whereas Part II includes the observations received from Autonomous Communities concerning their respective regional and minority languages. It specifies which branch of the state or regional administration provides the comments.

PART I. COMMENTS FROM THE STATE GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

I.I. Regarding Recommendation No. 5 on conducting criminal, civil and administrative proceedings in co-official languages at the request of one of the parties

Comments provided by the Ministry of the Presidency, Justice and Relations with the Courts (Ministerio de la Presidencia, Justicia y Relaciones con las Cortes).

A draft Organic Law on the Right of Defence is currently under parliamentary consideration. This law aims to inform individuals and legal entities of the guarantees that correspond to them as holders of the right of defence. Regarding the use of official languages, Article 10 explicitly recognises the right of citizens to use the official languages within their Autonomous Community, in accordance with Article 231 LOPJ, the Statutes of Autonomy, and the legal framework.

Before state jurisdiction bodies, individuals are recognised as having the right to use any of the official languages of the Autonomous Community where they reside or have initiated judicial proceedings. They also have the right to receive communications in these languages.

And Article 11 of the Law recognises the right to an interpreter and/or translator, providing the necessary interpretation and/or translation mechanisms to ensure the right of defence.

In summary, progress is being made towards ensuring that defendants are fully aware of the guarantees provided by the right of defence, including the use of official languages.

Royal Decree-Law 6/2023, of 19 December, guarantees the use of the official regional languages alongside the digital transformation of justice. It recognises, among other rights, that applications or systems for telematic interaction with the administration of justice must be available in all the official languages of the State (Article 5.2 I). Furthermore, the electronic judicial headquarters, serving as a communication channel between citizens and the justice administrations, will ensure the implementation of the prevailing system of co-official languages in its territory (Article 10.4).

The Government and the Autonomous Communities, through the Sectorial Conference of the Administration of Justice, continue to work towards unifying the criteria for the application of Royal Decree-Law 6/2023. On 20 June 2024, they convened in a plenary session to advance the implementation of digitalisation initiatives within sector, which will undoubtedly support and promote the use of the official languages of the Autonomous Regions.

Among other measures designed to implement the recommendations of the Committee of Experts, efforts are ongoing to develop AI services associated related to document handling. These services aim to enhance document processing by providing functionalities for translating documents between the various co-official languages of the State.

The PLATA automatic translation platform is available on the Ministry's websites to facilitate the translation from Spanish into the co-official languages.

Work is underway with the Special Commissioner for the Alliance for the New Language Economy and associations from all territories on a project focused on 'accessibility to justice in co-official languages'. This initiative has two main components: a service for converting judicial documents into plain and accessible language in any co-official language, and a service for real-time automatic transcription into co-official languages.

The feasibility of implementing a pilot artificial intelligence tool for the automatic translation and transcription of videos and video calls into other languages is being explored.

I.II. On the use of co-official languages in local branches of the state administration

Comments provided by the Ministry of Digital Transformation and Civil Service (Ministerio para la Transformación Digital y de la Función Pública) and National Institute of Public Administration (Instituto Nacional de Administración Pública).

Recommendation No. 6. The report repeatedly emphasises the insufficient proficiency in co-official languages among State Administration staff across various territories. In response, it should be noted that since the submission of information for the Sixth Report in April 2023, INAP has made progress in managing its language training offerings. It is expected that by the end of the public tender process in 2025, the institute will offer co-official language training (Catalan, Basque, Valencian and Galician) to up to 2,000 civil servants annually across Spain, with priority given to those working in Autonomous Communities where these languages are spoken.

On the other hand, it should be noted that within the Ministry of Territorial Policy and Democratic Memory, the General Directorate of the National Government in the Territory has two specific programmes in its strategic plan 2024-2027. These programmes aim to promote the use of co-official languages in electronic administrative procedures and to provide training for public employees in these languages, to better assist citizens who request or wish to use them.

Paragraph 30. In relation to the territorial mobility of public employees from the General State Administration who possess knowledge of regional or minority languages, it should be noted that [the revised text of the Law on the Basic Statute of Public Employees](#), approved by Royal Legislative Decree 5/2015 of 30 October, includes the possibility of voluntary mobility between public administrations in Article 84. In this regard, among the communities that have signed the *Framework Agreement to promote the mobility of public employees between public administrations*, there are several with a co-official language in their territory (the Balearic Islands, Galicia, and the Valencian Community). Each Framework Agreement contains a clause stating that the level of knowledge of the co-official language must be accredited in accordance with the regulations of the respective Autonomous Community. Consequently, assessments of compliance with Article 10.4.c of the Charter in the various official languages should be nuanced.

Paragraph 30, Footnote 25. With regard to the use of Aranese, the presence of the state administration in its area of influence is very limited. However, its recognition as an official language in Catalonia means that citizens have the right to communicate with state institutions operating in the region in Aranese and to receive responses in the same language.

Paragraph 154. The Sixth Monitoring Report indicates that around 60% of public employees in the Government Delegation of Valencia are capable of performing their duties in the official language of the territory.

I.III. The publication of the Official State Gazette in co-official languages

Comments provided by the State Agency for the Official State Gazette (Agencia Estatal del Boletín Oficial del Estado).

The publication of the Official State Gazette (*Boletín Oficial del Estado – BOE*) in the co-official languages is conducted in accordance with the framework established by Royal Decree 489/1997, of 14 April, concerning the publication of laws in the co-official languages of the Autonomous Communities. Under this regulation, publication must be carried out through a cooperation agreement between the State and the Autonomous Community, encompassing the tasks of translation and editing.

The publication of the Official State Gazette supplements in co-official languages ceased in 2021 due to the introduction of a new general regulation concerning the automatic termination of all types of agreements. This regulation also impacted the agreements previously established for the publication of the Official State Gazette.

The Spanish government has reactivated the procedure for signing new agreements, fully in line with the recommendations of the report. In this context, a new agreement with the Autonomous Community of Catalonia was signed on 24 July 2024 and [published](#) on 2 September 2024.

It should be added that, in relation to the publication of the BOE in Valencian, paragraph 271 of the report contains an error. The report states that the BOE supplement in Valencian ceased to be published in 2021; however, this supplement has not been published since 2015. This is because the Valencian Region ceased sending the necessary translations for the publication of the supplement from that time onwards.

Paragraph 28 also mentions an agreement for automatic translation that was intended to commence in 2023 ('despite an agreement being reached for its translation through artificial intelligence that was to begin in 2023'). This statement requires clarification. The State Agency BOE has been working on a pilot project for machine translation, which has not yet achieved the expected quality results and therefore has not been implemented. It should be noted that this has been a pilot initiative undertaken by the agency, and no formal agreement regarding this matter has been established, contrary to what is indicated in the report.

Finally, paragraphs 75 and 96 refer to an agreement between the governments of the Basque Country and Navarre concerning language matters, which would also include translations of State and European legislation. According to the report, this agreement is said to lack support from the State authorities ('[the] Basque and Navarre Governments concluded a specific collaboration agreement on language matters which includes Basque-Castilian and Castilian-Basque translations of Spanish and EU legal provision. However, this initiative is not supported by the State Authorities'). It should be noted that the State Agency BOE has reported that it is unaware of this agreement and its scope.

I.IV. The presence of regional languages in the EU institutions

Comments provided by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, European Union and Cooperation (Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores, Unión Europea y Cooperación).

Paragraph 16. To complete the information provided in the aforementioned paragraph, it should be noted that on 3 September 2023, Spain submitted a proposal to reform Regulation 1/1958, which governs the language regime of the European Union. The proposal seeks to incorporate Catalan, Basque, and Galician into Regulation 1/1958 as official languages of the European Union. Spain believes that linguistic diversity is an integral part of the cultural wealth of the European continent and is a value protected both under the EU Treaty and in the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union. Recognising these co-official languages as official EU languages aligns with the principle of respecting the national identity of Member States, which is embedded in their fundamental political and constitutional structures, as enshrined in the EU Treaty.

Furthermore, it should be recalled that, at the request of the Spanish Government, the General Affairs Council on 13 June 2005 adopted Conclusions on the 'official use of other languages in the Council and, where appropriate, in other institutions and bodies of the European Union'. These Conclusions have led to administrative Agreements with the Council, the Commission, the Court of Justice, the Committee of the Regions, the European Economic and Social Committee, and the European Ombudsman, allowing, under certain circumstances, the official use of all languages other than Spanish in these institutions. A similar agreement is also under negotiation with the European Parliament. These agreements permit the official use of these languages in two general scenarios:

- Citizens may address the respective EU institutions in any of the co-official languages of Spain and receive a reply in the same language.
- Representatives of Spain may, when appropriate, use any of the languages other than Spanish recognised in the Spanish Constitution during Council meetings or in plenary sessions of the Committee of the Regions, provided that a prior request has been made in good time.

I.V. The official name of 'Valencian' in the Valencian Community

Comments provided by the Ministry of Territorial Policy and Democratic Memory (Ministerio de Política Territorial y Memoria Democrática).

The report contains numerous references to the own language of the Comunitat Valenciana as ‘Catalan’. From a strictly legal standpoint, the official languages, in accordance with Article 3 of the Constitution, are those determined for their respective territories by an Autonomous Community in accordance to its Statute of Autonomy. Article 6 of the Statute of the Valencian Community states:

‘The language of the Valencian Community is Valencian; Valencian is the official language of the Valencian Community, alongside Castilian, which is the official language of the State. Everyone has the right to know and use them and to be taught, and in, Valencian.’

This article must be considered by the Committee of Experts’ report, which should not use a denomination that is inconsistent with the Statute of that Autonomous Community, as the Statute provides the official name of the language.

I.VI. Comments on actions in the field of culture (paragraph 41)

Comments provided by the Ministry of Culture (Ministerio de Cultura).

Paragraph 41 states that ‘many Autonomous Communities enjoy an exclusive competence over culture in their territory’. This statement is also present in the executive summary (page 7). From the perspective of competence, Article 149.2 of the Spanish Constitution (CE) stipulates that, without prejudice to the competences that may be assumed by the Autonomous Communities, the State shall regard the provision of culture as a duty and an essential attribute, and shall facilitate cultural communication between the Autonomous Communities in agreement with them. In accordance with established jurisprudence dating back to Constitutional Court ruling STC 49/1984 of 5 April, ‘culture is a matter of both State and Autonomous Communities’ proper and institutional competence, and even of other communities, since wherever a community lives, there is a cultural manifestation for which the representative public structures may have competence’. Furthermore, this is ‘the rationale behind Article 149.2 of the CE, which, while recognising autonomous competence, affirms a State competence, emphasising the provision of culture as an essential duty and attribution. In essence, there exists both State and autonomous competence, whereby rather than a vertical distribution of competences, there is a concurrence of competences aimed at preserving and promoting the cultural values of the social body from the respective public bodies’. Consequently, the configuration of culture as a concurrent competence between the State and the Autonomous Communities, rather than being considered an exclusive competence of the Autonomous Communities as indicated in the aforementioned paragraph.

In the same paragraph 41, mention is made of the Cinema Act. In this context, it should be noted that a new Law on Cinema and Audiovisual Culture is currently undergoing the parliamentary process. This new legislation notably extends the promotion of film and audiovisual works in official languages other than Spanish. Moreover, regarding the recognition of Spanish nationality for films, it now includes not only the official languages but, for the first time, these languages as well as the legally recognised Spanish sign languages.

On the other hand, the Ministry of Culture (through the ICAA) operates a grant fund for the promotion of production, distribution, exhibition and promotion of the film and audiovisual industry in official languages other than Spanish. This fund amounts to €10 million and is fully transferred to the competent authorities of the Autonomous Communities of Galicia, Navarre, the Basque Country, Catalonia, the Balearic Islands, and the Valencian Community, which will manage it according to their competences. For the year 2024, the fund has been increased to €11,846,870, following an additional allocation of €1,846,870 to the initial €10 million, due to some platforms failing to meet the minimum requirements for financing audiovisual projects in official languages other than Spanish.

In paragraph 41, it is suggested that the effort made by the State Administration should be strengthened by transferring the volume of aid provided by the Ministry of Culture to entities dedicated to the promotion of co-official languages or languages other than Spanish:

- In 2022, €1,600,000 were distributed in subsidies for the promotion and dissemination of the languages protected by the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages to the Autonomous Communities of Galicia, Asturias, Euskadi, Navarre, Aragon, Catalonia, Valencia, and the Balearic Islands.
- In 2023, €500,000 was allocated in subsidies for the promotion of co-official languages to the Ramón Llull Institute, Etxepare Institute, Galician Language Institute, and Obra Cultural Balear.

- In 2024, subsidies for a total amount of €600,000 are being processed for the same entities mentioned in the previous point.

Finally, it should be noted that all official languages are represented in the National Literary Prizes. The juries for these prizes include representatives appointed by the Galician, Basque, and Valencian Language Academies, as well as by the Institute of Catalan Studies. Additionally, works written in languages other than Spanish that are eligible for the national prizes and are not translated into Spanish are translated, specifically for the National Literary Prizes, by the Ministry of Culture itself to ensure their equitable consideration.

PART II. COMMENTS FROM THE AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITIES

II.I. Comments from the regional authorities of the Basque Country

Comments provided by the Office of The Deputy Adviser on Linguistic Policy of the Government of the Basque Country (Viceconsejería de Política Lingüística del Gobierno Vasco).

Paragraph 25. “It recommends a stronger co-ordination between state and regional authorities and an intensification of training programmes offered to learn these languages”.

The Basque Government, through the Department of Justice and Human Rights and in collaboration with the Institute for Adult Literacy and Reeskaldunisation (HABE), manages a significant training programme offering Basque language courses for personnel in the judicial bodies and scales listed below, within the territorial scope of the Autonomous Community of the Basque Country:

- Procedural and Administrative Management.
- Procedural and Administrative Procedures.
- Judicial Auxiliary.
- Forensic Medical Corps.
- Additionally, for members and applicants of the Judicial Career, including Judges of temporary provision, Substitute Magistrates, Substitutes, Justices of the Peace, members of the Public Prosecutor's Career, and members of the body of Lawyers of the Administration of Justice and substitutes.

The budget allocated for the financing of this programme in the period 2024-2028 amounts to €430,000 (Official Gazette of the Basque Country - BOPV No. 79, 22 April 2024).

Parragraph 74: “Efforts are made to better promote the use of Basque on a daily basis with the Epainet software used by the judicial authorities. It offers forms, models and documents in Basque.”

The EPAINET software is no longer in use. Work is underway to adapt the new programs (AVANTIUS) to incorporate those functionalities.

Paragraph 77: “During the present monitoring cycle, the authorities of the Basque Country have adopted Decree 179/2019 on the normalisation of the institutional and administrative use of the official languages in the local institutions of the Basque Country”

During this period, in addition to Decree 179/2019, other regulations have been approved that directly impact the process of normalising the use of Basque:

- Decree 19/2024, of 22 February, on the Standardisation of the Use of Basque in the Basque Public Sector.
- Law 15/2023, of 21 December, on Employment.
- Law 3/2022, of 12 May, on the Basque Public Sector.

During this monitoring period, Osakidetza has approved, in accordance with Decree 179/2019, the third Plan for the Standardisation of the Use of Basque in Osakidetza, which will be in effect for six years (2022-2028). This new Plan includes the registration of each patient's preferred language for oral communications with Osakidetza. Within two years of implementing the language registration, more than 81% of the total patient population has indicated their preferred language, with over 350,000 choosing Basque for communication with

Osakidetza. We are managing this by providing care services in Basque in primary care settings, ensuring that care teams in all Primary Care Units are capable to deliver services in Basque.

Paragraph 78: “However, Hamaika Telebista is the only remaining private television channel broadcasting programmes exclusively in Basque”

The following private local television channels currently broadcast their programmes entirely in Basque:

- Hamaika Bilbo Telebista (Bilbo Handia Ikusentzunezkoak SA)
- Oizmendi Telebista (Busturialdeko irati telebista SL)
- Hamaika Donostia Telebista (Donostialdea Ikusentzunezkoak SA)
- Goiena Telebista (Goiena Komunikazio Taldea, Koop. Elkartea)
- Goierri Telebista (Goiherriko Ikuskari SL)
- 28 Kanala (Tolosako Komunikabideak SL)
- Erlo Telebista (Urolako Komunikazio Taldea SKoop Elkartea)

Paragraph 80: “The new legislation on the Statute of consumers and users does not guarantee the protection of linguistic rights as did the former Law 6/2003 on the rights of users and consumers and Article 10 of Decree 123/2008.”

The Basque Government requests that this reference be amended. It is indeed stated in Article 10 of Decree 123/2008 that there are ‘linguistic obligations in documents of financial and credit institutions’. While not entirely aligning with previous regulations, Chapter VIII of Law 4/2023 of 27 April on the Statute of Consumers and Users also addresses ‘linguistic rights’ in both the public and private spheres. Therefore, although the regulation is somewhat general, it is understood that it also applies to financial and credit institutions.

Paragraph 80: “There are still obstacles to receiving health services in Basque. Most of the health personnel (of the Basque health service and in the private sector) are not trained to provide care in Basque, and knowledge of Basque is not valued in most health service positions available (currently, only 37% of positions are bilingual in the Basque Country). A similar observation can be made in retirement homes, where Castilian is used in most service provisions. The situation improves slowly and the third Normalisation Plan on the Use of Basque in the Basque health service, launched in 2022, aims at filling the existing gap regarding the possibility to use Basque in social and health care facilities. The Basque consumer institute and the Basque occupational safety and health institute provide all information to citizens in Basque.”

Currently, the total proportion of bilingual posts in the Basque Country's public health services for this Plan evaluation period has increased to 58.86%, with 56.57% of the staff already possessing some of the linguistic profiles accredited.

II.II. Comments from the regional authorities of Catalonia

Comments provided by the Secretariat on Linguistic Policy of the Government of Catalonia (Secretaría de Política Lingüística de la Generalitat de Catalunya).

We are aware that the report assesses the period 2017-2021, but as we saw that some of the Committee's comments referred to later years, we have included some references to this period in some of the comments as well. These references should be understood as a supplement to the period 2017-2021 information, to help visualize the trends that emerged from this period.

Paragraph 2. The possibility of using official regional or minority languages before both Houses of the Parliament is only applicable so far to Aranese, Catalan, Euskera and Galician. Source: [Reglamento del Congreso de los Diputados](#).

Paragraphs 25 & 30. Knowledge of the regional official language is not a requirement, but a merit, not in recruitment, but in the choice of destination and/or promotions once civil servants have been recruited. In the case of admission to the judicial career, knowledge of the Autonomous Community's own language is valued for choosing a destination once the destination Autonomous Community has already been chosen beforehand. It is not taken into account when choosing the Autonomous Community to which the candidate wants to go. The point is that the assessment of the regional official language as a merit is done at a time when it does not

help solve the lack of linguistically competent professionals, nor as a "filter" for the personnel who choose a territory to know the regional language, because it is assessed when they are already there. This system is anomalous in that it considers the right of monolingual Castilian speakers to get a job and a destination to be superior to the right of citizens to use the official languages different from Castilian, discourages the learning of these languages (which are always of low value for State civil servants), and makes it impossible for State administration to cope with the need to offer multilingual services. This is, in fact, the basic reason why the State administration has not been capable to incorporate the other official languages in 40 years of official multilingualism.

Paragraph 30. Continuous trainings of state administration staff are not offered on a regular basis, but on a weak/irregular basis.

Paragraph 31. Regional authorities (Generalitat de Catalunya) publishes in Aranese the laws of the Parliament, as well as the provisions, resolutions and agreements of the institutions and bodies that make up the Generalitat and its institutional system if they specifically affect Aran, according to art. 7 [Llei 35/2010,d'1 d'octubre, de l'occità, aranès a l'Aran](#). Since the approval of this law (2010), Parliament has translated 137 laws into Aranese and has 10 more in the process of publication or translation.

Paragraph 34. The sum devoted by PERTE to Catalan was 3 M € ([BOE, 16-11-2022](#)). The "impact on all official languages" evoked by the central authorities has never substantiated in any effective result. In practical terms, Castilian is heavily subsidized with the common Spanish budget and Catalan has to be subsidized by Catalan citizens alone.

Paragraph 115. In the [economic memory of the Cercle Català de Madrid](#) doesn't appear the Balearic Islands government funding (P.16, table 14). Their [website](#) also doesn't reflect this financial support.

Paragraph 128. The application of the Decree 91/2024 has been provisionally suspended by the courts (5-7-2024).

Paragraph 132. The Consortium for Linguistic Normalization (CPNL), integrated by the Autonomous Government and 137 local public entities, offers adult education free of charge in Catalan in its centres. The aim of these courses is the achievement of a competence in the use of the language ranging from A1 to C2 levels in 143 different service point throughout Catalonia. Furthermore, adults can also officially study Catalan at official schools for languages.

Paragraph 135. It is hard to see how the fact that 80% of judges and almost 90% of prosecutors do not have a command of Catalan can be regarded as "satisfactory", even if these figures are higher than those recorded in other territories. The minimal use of Catalan in the sector, and the failure to conduct in Catalan even the majority of cases where the citizens have explicitly asked to be conducted in Catalan derive from these totally unsatisfactory level of competence among judges, prosecutors and other judicial actors.

Paragraph 139. The position of Catalan on the digital platforms remains limited, but it has improved up to c. 3,000 audios and 4,000 subtitles in 2024, thanks to the agreements between the Generalitat and major international streaming platforms, the increase in public subsidies for dubbing and subtitling, and the linguistic provisions included in the Spanish Audiovisual Communication Act (Ley 13/2022, de 7 de julio). The *Generalitat* has contributed to the funding of the *FilminCAT* platform.

Paragraph 143. Generalitat supports cultural activities in the Catalan language outside the linguistic domain, even private activities.

Paragraph 144. The report points out that "universities (in particular from Catalonia) do not generate a sufficient number of professionals with knowledge of Catalan to meet the needs of health centres in the region". It is, to a large extent, because a large percentage of students in Catalan universities come from outside Catalonia (40% of medicine students in public universities). Competence in Catalan is not required or valued to attend courses in Catalonia, nor are students required to become proficient in Catalan during their study in Catalonia. Many of these students leave Catalonia after their studies. There is a "Plan to guarantee the knowledge and use of Catalan in the public health system of Catalonia 2024-2026": [Pla per garantir el coneixement i l'ús del català en el sistema públic de salut de Catalunya 2024-2026](#).

Paragraph 158. Access to Catalan and Balearic TV channels was not possible in free access TV and limited in pay TV broadcasters.

Paragraphs 217 & 224 & 290. The official toponym and the official name of the university is monolingual in Catalan: University of Lleida (not “Lérida”). This comment applies to the entire document and to all toponyms (except for Val d’Aran, where official toponyms are only in Occitan).

Paragraph 217. Research on Aranese sociolinguistic is carried out at the University of Lleida, and the university language services host courses for adults, depending on demand in agreement with the General Council of Aran [here, note about discontinuation, which does not affect courses at the University of Barcelona]. Courses in Aranese are also offered in Barcelona, with financial support of the Generalitat. These courses, that now reach A1 and A2 levels, are organized by the University of Barcelona, and titles are recognized by the Council of Aran (they are quite successful in terms of students).

Paragraph 218. The Generalitat subsidizes language teaching initiatives such as the standard Occitan courses at the *Cercle d’Agermanament Occitano-Català* in Barcelona, and the *Eth Club Aranès* portal, and develops digital resources for self-learning such as the *Dictades en Linha* portal.

Paragraph 223. For instance, introductory courses to Aranese have been organized for MP’s in Barcelona (which were quite a success: <https://www.ccma.cat/324/25-diputats-sapunten-al-primer-curs-daranes-al-parlament/noticia/3163876/>) and also for the regional police (Mossos d’Esquadra).

Paragraph 225. In the Aran Valley, the General Council of Aran exercises *full* competences (not *exclusive*, as it is said in the report) in the fields of culture and language. The Institute of Aranese Studies is an independent academic institution financially supported by the Generalitat.

Paragraph 226. The sentence “There is a general reduction of direct support provided by the regional authorities of Catalonia to cultural activities and cultural associations promoting Aranese” is not empirically correct. To start with, given that the Council of Aran has full competences in language and culture, since 2019, economic support for cultural activities in Aran is included in the Unconditioned Funding Fund (Fons de finançament incondicionat: <https://govern.cat/salaprensa/notes-premsa/337662/govern-dona-llum-verda-bases-un-nou-model-financament-del-conselh-generau-aran>). This fund, which includes a sum that is devoted to basic language policy initiatives decided by the Council of Aran, is periodically negotiated by the Catalan and Aranese authorities and has been increasing since its inception. Besides, the Fund includes a specific budget of 100.000 € for normalization of Aranese that amounted to 100.000 € until 2022. In 2023, the Generalitat increased this specific budget by 200.000 €, i.e., it tripled the specific fund and increased the general funding for language policy by c. 70%, a move that was saluted by the Síndica of Aran (president of the Council) as “a historical step beyond” and “a new age” for the promotion of Aranese (<https://llengua.gencat.cat/ca/detalls/noticia/Sobre-una-nova-etapa-en-la-politica-linguistica-de-lAran-amb-la-reunio-de-la-Comissio-Bilateral-entre-la-Generalitat-i-el-Conselh-Generau-dAran>). Besides this very significant increase in the direct transfers to the Council of Aran, the General Directorate, later Secretary for Language Policy, has increased significantly its subsidies for activities promoting Occitan during this period. 2019: 65.000 €; 2020: 70.000 €; 2021: 70.000 €; 2022: 80.000 €; 2023: 92.000 €. 2024: 92.000 € (prolonged budget).

Paragraph 226. The Catalan Institute for Cultural Companies (ICEC) is an institution devoted to cultural firms. Generally speaking, its lines of subsidy are explicitly open to initiatives oriented to Occitan (in fact, the term Occitan is used so that companies from the whole of Occitania can apply). However, the fact is that Occitan cultural activities are basically in hands of non-profit, non-professional organizations which rarely establish themselves as companies, and therefore do not apply for ICEC’s subsidies. Instead, these organizations apply to the line of subsidies offered by the Secretariat for Language Policy, which have substantially grown in the last years and currently cover most of the applications received.

Paragraph 226. The report points out that “Generally speaking, bodies in charge of organising or supporting cultural activities at the regional level do not seem to have at their disposal staff with a full command of Aranese”. This is an ambiguous sentence: does “regional” apply to the Aran Valley, i.e., where the bulk of cultural activities in Occitan should take place? Does it refer to the staff of the Council of Aran, which has full competence of Aranese culture? Or is it supposed to apply to the rest of Catalonia? In the second case, the Secretariat for Language Policy does have staff with full command of Aranese.

Section “Catalan in the Autonomous Community of Aragon”. We suggest that “partially fulfilled” would be more realistic for articles 7.1.a, 7.1.b, 7.1.e., 7.1.f, 7.1.g and 7.2. We suggest that “concern” would be more realistic for article 7.1.b. We suggest that “declining” would be more realistic for article 7.1.f. We are missing some recommendation on access to education in the Catalan language, currently offered in an extracurricular subject.

Section “Catalan in the Autonomous Community of Catalonia”. We think “make available primary education in Catalan” should be labeling it as “partially fulfilled” and “declining” because judicial rulings prior to the ruling of the Superior Court of Justice of Catalonia already prevented the students of some schools from receiving primary education entirely in Catalan and imposed percentages of subjects being taught in Spanish. Not only secondary education, but also primary education, are not always delivered in Catalan.

Section “Catalan (called Valencian) in the Autonomous Community of Murcia”. We suggest that “partially fulfilled” and “declining” would be more realistic for articles 7.1.b and 7.2. There are several impediments to considering 7.1.b fulfilled: you cannot watch the television channels of the other Catalan-speaking territories, the web pages are duplicated in the two varieties of the same language (one for Catalan, other for Valencian), etc. The fact that on many occasions Valencian is interpreted as a different language from Catalan constitutes an obstacle.

Section “Occitan (called Aranese) in the Autonomous Community of Catalonia”. We have no evidence that the General Administration of the State has published state regulations in Aranese. Talking about “recruitment and training of officials and public service employees speaking Aranese”, there are Aranese courses for the regional Police, Mossos d’Esquadra. Footnote 565 should be “as far as local and regional authorities are concerned”. Footnote 566 should be “as far as state authorities [not regional and state] are concerned”. There is no evidence to say that articles 10.2.a, 10.2.c, 11.1.fii, 12.1.a, 12.1.b, 12.3, 13.2.a, 13.2.b and 13.2.c are in decline. Regarding article 8.2, the [Institut Obert de Catalunya](#) (IOC) offers online courses for secondary education. Regarding paragraph 294, the funding provided to cultural activities in Aranese has not only been maintained, but increased. The additional support for the dubbing and subtitling of audiovisual work from and to Aranese has been done in 2024. The increase of state and financial support for the promotion of Aranese in cultural activities, in collaboration with representatives of the speakers, was done in 2022, 2023 and 2024.

II.III. Comments from the regional authorities of Galicia

Comments provided by the General Secretariat for Language of the Government of Galicia (Secretaría General de Lengua de la Xunta de Galicia).

Education

Paragraph 192.

- a) The general criterion for pre-primary education is that teachers should use the predominant mother tongue in the classroom. However, they are expected to gradually introduce the other co-official language to ensure that, by the end of this stage, children have a similar proficiency in both languages. In July 2013, the education administration issued instructions to all schools providing pre-primary education for 3-6 year-olds, outlining the procedure for determining the language that will predominate in the classroom at the start of the second cycle of pre-primary education. This instruction, which remains in effect, stipulates that the decision is to be made by the school, considering data provided by families and sociolinguistic studies of the school environment. Simultaneously, the instruction emphasised that the other official language must be present in classes to achieve the goal of ensuring that pupils attain balanced proficiency in both Galician and Spanish by the end of the pre-primary stage. Additionally, it should be noted that schools at all levels of non-university education, including pre-school, have a Galician language promotion team that ensures school and cultural activities (such as complementary activities, celebrations, library use, etc.) are conducted in Galician, irrespective of the predominant language of the pupils.
- b) In the bilingual education model implemented in Galicia, known academically as the 'language combination' model, Galician is designated as the primary vehicular language of education. This model also includes the distribution of subject teaching between Galician and Spanish. According to the principles of this model, an equal distribution methodology was established, ensuring a balanced allocation of subjects and hours between both languages.
- c) In the Galician language, science subjects are taught in Compulsory Secondary Education and in the Baccalaureate, specifically including Natural Sciences and Biology and Geology.

Paragraph 193.

- a) To assess the achievement of objectives in primary education, compulsory secondary education, and the Baccalaureate, the administrative management application for education (XADE) is utilised. This system enables the education administration to check, monitor, and ensure compliance with the intended balance of the co-official languages in each school and classroom, as well as to evaluate academic performance based on the marks awarded to students by the teaching staff. The data encompasses both public and private schools using XADE (including subsidised and non-subsidised institutions). The following presents

the results for the subject of Galician Language and Literature by educational stage, and compares these results with those for other core language subjects: Spanish Language and Literature, and Foreign Language: English (Source: XADE).

Primary Education	Galician Language and Literature	Spanish Language and Literature	Foreign language: English
Mean	7,20	7,31	7,41
Standard deviation	1,70	1,71	1,78

Compulsory Secondary Education	Galician Language and Literature	Spanish Language and Literature	Foreign language: English
Mean	6,00	5,93	6,09
Standard deviation	1,95	2,07	2,22

Baccalaureate	Galician Language and Literature	Spanish Language and Literature	Foreign language: English
Mean	6,19	6,07	6,39
Standard deviation	2,13	2,18	2,24

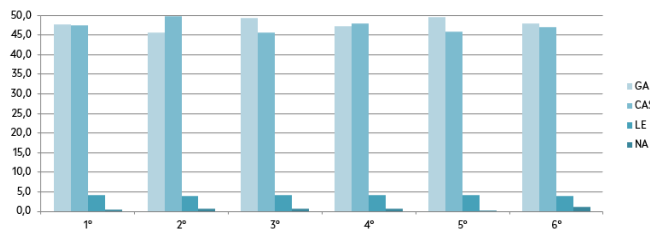
- b) The '2018 Structural Household Survey' conducted by the Galician Institute of Statistics, which includes a specific module on the knowledge and use of the Galician language, reveals that in the educational field, the use of both languages—Galician and Castilian—is fairly balanced: 59.57% of students in Galicia receive an equal proportion of classes in Galician and Castilian. However, when differentiating by age and consequently by educational level, this percentage changes significantly: it rises to 72.72% for the population aged 5 to 16, covering those in primary and compulsory secondary education.⁵⁷⁵
- c) The balance in language use is governed by Decree 79/2020 on multilingualism in all types of education. This decree stipulates that subjects taught in Galician and Castilian should each account for an equal percentage of weekly instructional hours. Additionally, if subjects are taught in another foreign language, primarily English, one third of the weekly timetable should be allocated to each of the languages. The following two tables present statistical data on language use, both for Galicia as a whole and broken down by the size of municipal authority, for Primary Education and the Baccalaureate.

Distribución do emprego da lingua en Educación Primaria.

* Datos de XADE. Xaneiro 2024

* No apartado LE non se contabilizan as horas das materias propias de idioma estranxeiro (XADE non recolle o dato do idioma nestes casos), senón unicamente horas de materias CLIL.

Curso 2023/2024



	1º EP				2º EP				3º EP				4º EP				5º EP				6º EP				Porcentaxe de asignación				Relación do uso Galego/Castelán	
	GAL	CAS	LE	NA	GAL	CAS	LE	NA	GAL	CAS	LE	NA	GAL	CAS	LE	NA	GAL	CAS	LE	NA	GAL	CAS	LE	NA	% Galego	% Castelán	% LE	% asignación	% Galego	% Castelán
CONCELLOS < 5000 HAB	2304	2216	102	6	2196	2334	102	12	2206	1944	93	6	2004	1944	89	26	2217	1979	98	3	2149	2050	105	10	50,0	47,6	2,3	99,8	51,2	48,8
5000 - 20000 HAB	5136	5110	245	8	2973	5242	235	7	2910	2738	223	2	2676	2725	212	6	2964	2736	228	7	2845	2850	211	28	48,2	47,9	3,7	99,8	50,1	49,9
20000 - 50000 HAB	1430	1423	131	27	1380	1485	108	46	1386	1261	118	42	1271	1263	101	21	1366	1262	110	22	1343	1311	99	47	47,9	46,9	3,9	98,8	50,5	49,5
CONCELLOS > 50000 HAB	2809	2863	367	74	2683	3046	343	76	2797	2675	342	94	2538	2681	328	68	2820	2684	353	26	2783	2766	342	115	46,1	46,9	5,8	98,7	49,6	50,4
GLOBAL GALICIA	9679	9612	845	115	9232	##	788	141	9299	8618	776	144	8489	8613	730	121	9357	8661	789	58	9120	8967	757	200	47,9	47,4	4,1	99,3	50,3	49,7

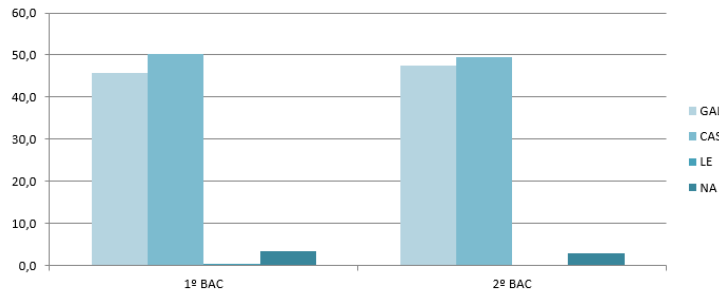
⁵⁷⁵ [http://www.ige.eu/igebdt/esqv.jsp?ruta=verTabla.jsp?OP=1&B=1&M=&COD=9584&R=1\[0:1:2:3:4\]&C=2\[0\];0\[0\]&F=&S=3:2018;998:12&SCF=](http://www.ige.eu/igebdt/esqv.jsp?ruta=verTabla.jsp?OP=1&B=1&M=&COD=9584&R=1[0:1:2:3:4]&C=2[0];0[0]&F=&S=3:2018;998:12&SCF=)

Distribución do emprego da lingua en Bacharelato.

Curso 2023/2024

* Datos de XADE. Xaneiro 2024

* No apartado LE non se contabilizan as horas das materias propias de idioma estranxeiro (XADE non recolle o dato do idioma nestes casos), senón unicamente horas de materias CLIL



	1º BAC				2º BAC				Porcentaxe de asignación				Relación do uso Galego/Castelán	
	GAL	CAS	LE	NA	GAL	CAS	LE	NA	% Galego	% Castelán	% LE	% asignación	% Galego	% Castelán
CONCELLOS < 5000 HAB	693	695	7	20	742	726	3	16	49,4	49,0	0,3	98,8	50,2	49,8
	49	49,1	0,49	1,41	49,9	48,8	0,2	1,08						
5000 - 20000 HAB	2904	2933	22	98	3097	3004	8	105	49,3	48,8	0,2	98,3	50,3	49,7
	48,7	49,2	0,37	1,65	49,8	48,3	0,13	1,69						
20000 - 50000 HAB	1503	1588	16	79	1533	1551	0	95	47,7	49,3	0,3	97,3	49,2	50,8
	47,2	49,8	0,5	2,5	48,2	48,8	0,0	3,0						
CONCELLOS > 50000 HAB	3270	3993	44	425	3534	4003	20	335	43,5	51,2	0,4	95,1	46,0	54,0
	42,3	51,6	0,57	5,5	44,8	50,7	0,25	4,24						
GLOBAL GALICIA	8370	9209	89	622	8906	9284	31	551	46,6	49,9	0,3	96,8	48,3	51,7
	45,8	50,3	0,49	3,4	47,4	49,5	0,17	2,94						

Final Remark: Based on this data, it must be concluded, contrary to the opinion expressed by the Committee of Experts in the table on page 112, that the commitments made at all levels of compulsory education are being fully met.

Paragraph 194. To be eligible for financial aid, schools must comply with linguistic regulations as set out in the *Normas Ortográficas e Morfolóxicas do Idioma Galego*, approved by the Real Academia Galega in 2012. The Escolas de Ensino Galego Semente Compostela do not adhere to these regulations.

Paragraph 197. The range of language training programmes targeting various social sectors has expanded significantly during the period under review. Notably, new programmes and resources have been introduced, including free and open access to online training, which can be accessed via the O Portal da Lingua Galega website.⁵⁷⁶

Paragraph 198. Article 20 of Decree 79/2010, of 20 May, concerning multilingualism in non-university education in Galicia, stipulates that the educational inspection services are responsible for ensuring that the balance between Galician and Castilian as vehicular languages in the Galician education system is maintained across all educational establishments. The data provided in paragraphs 192 and 193 is sourced from the respective Education Inspectorate report, extracted from the XADE education administrative management application.

Administration of Justice

Paragraph 200.

- a) The Minerva NOX procedural management system has been in the process of being replaced by a new system called Omnibus. The Galician language will be gradually incorporated into this new system through the implementation of various programmes. Recently, the new LexNET platform for the submission and management of legal documents has been launched, and it now includes both the operational option and document templates in Galician.
- b) Article 7.1 of Law 3/1983 of 15 June 1983 on Linguistic Normalisation stipulates that within the territorial scope of Galicia, citizens may use either of the two official languages in their interactions with the Administration of Justice. However, Article 231 of the Organic Law 6/1985 of 1 July 1985 on the Judiciary (LOPJ), while establishing guarantees and rights, also imposes certain requirements that may impede certain stages of the proceedings. Nonetheless, the right to use either of the two official languages in the

⁵⁷⁶ <https://www.lingua.gal/o-galego/aprendelo>.

Autonomous Community of Galicia is upheld through the means provided by the Xunta de Galicia to ensure that parties can understand each other when one party does not know the language of Galicia, as outlined in Article 231 of the LOPJ. In oral proceedings, the judge or court may authorise any person proficient in the language used to act as an interpreter, following their prior oath or promise. It is important to note that it is the responsibility of the judicial body to arrange for translation, and this burden cannot be placed on the party concerned. In the rare instances where complaints have been made regarding the refusal to accept documentation written in Galician in procedural proceedings, and considering the provisions of the aforementioned Article 231 of the LOPJ or Article 142.2 of the Civil Procedure Act, the Directorate General for Justice has contacted the relevant provincial coordinating secretary to ensure that such occurrences are not repeated.

Paragraph 201.

- a) We must strongly disagree with the statement ‘also to avoid being seen as troublemakers’. This assertion, aside from lacking any rigorous academic foundation, constitutes a clear undermining of the independence of judges, implying that they apply a linguistic bias in the exercise of their judicial functions.
- b) The Irmandade Xurídica Galega association receives financial support from the regional government.

Administration and public services

Paragraph 202. During the reference period (2017-2021), we are not aware of any complaints or reports concerning delays in the processing of notarial procedures due to requests for the use of the Galician language.

Paragraph 203. Companies operating on behalf of the Autonomous Administration also provide their services in Galician, particularly in cases involving direct and personal contact with individuals. It is noteworthy that, in a very high percentage of cases, these companies do offer services in Galician, as they are required to comply with various regulatory texts that recognise the use of Galician in public services as a right for users.

Media

Paragraph 204.

- a) Readership is one of the fundamental criteria established for granting aid to written media. In Galicia, however, general media (newspapers, magazines, etc.) include texts (articles, reports, notes, etc.) in Galician, alternating with Spanish. The most widely distributed media, in their digital editions, employ efficient translation tools that enable full access to content in Galician.
- b) We must strongly disagree with the statement: ‘Ensure that the interests of the users of Galician are represented or taken into account within bodies guaranteeing the freedom and pluralism of the media also to avoid being seen as troublemakers’ (p. 114). This assertion, aside from lacking any rigorous academic foundation, clearly undermines the independence of the media, which is being unjustly attributed with a lack of pluralism, contrary to the norms of any well-established democratic system such as that of Spain.

Economic and social life

Paragraph 206.

- a) The banks with the largest presence in Galicia use the Galician language in their interactions with customers, including through ATMs, counters, and advertising.
- b) During the reference period (2017-2021), there are no records of any complaints or reports of delays or obstacles in the processing of notarial procedures due to requests for the use of Galician, including those related to mortgage formalisation.
- c) Efforts are being made to address the issue of the shortage of medical professionals while ensuring their ability to use Galician in their work. To mitigate this shortage, foreign medical staff who do not speak Galician are being recruited, as meeting this need is considered a priority. However, this measure is only implemented when vacancies cannot be filled by native staff, and all such posts are filled on an interim basis.
- d) The University of Santiago de Compostela is solely responsible for the training of doctors.

II.IV. Comments from the regional authorities of Valencian Community

Comments provided by the General Directorate of Educational Planning and Language Policy (Direcció General de Ordenació Educativa y Política Lingüística de la Generalitat Valenciana).

Name of the Valencian language included in the table of contents and at the beginning of Chapter 1.

The purpose of this section is to clarify the designation of the Valencian language as used in various reports by the Committee of Experts of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages. This Charter was adopted on 25 June 1992, signed by the Spanish Government that same year, and deposited with the Council of Europe in 2001, the year it came into force.

The Charter aims to protect the historical regional or minority languages of Europe. The ratification instrument, published in the Official State Gazette (BOE) No. 222 on 15 September 2001, specifies that regional or minority languages are those recognised as official in the statutes of autonomy of the Autonomous Communities of the Basque Country, Catalonia, the Balearic Islands, Galicia, the Valencian Community, and Navarra.

Regarding the designation of Valencian as a historical regional language, we must adhere to the following legislation:

Article 3, paragraphs 2 and 3, of the Spanish Constitution provides:

'2. The other Spanish languages shall also be official in the respective Autonomous Communities in accordance with their Statutes.

3. The wealth of the different linguistic modalities of Spain is a cultural heritage which shall be the object of special respect and protection.'

With respect to the Statute of Autonomy of the Comunitat Valenciana, approved by Organic Law 5/1982, of 1 July 1982, and subsequently amended by Organic Law 1/2006, of 10 April 2006, includes the co-officiality of Valencian, with this exclusive denomination, in the following terms contained in Article 6:

'1. The language of the Comunitat Valenciana shall be Valencian.

2. Valencian is the official language of the Comunitat Valenciana, in the same way as Castilian, which is the official language of the State. Everyone has the right to know and use them and to be taught, and in, the Valencian language.

3. The Generalitat shall guarantee the normal and official use of the two languages, and shall adopt the necessary measures to ensure their knowledge.

4. No one may be discriminated against on the basis of their language.

5. Special protection and respect shall be accorded to the recovery of Valencian.

6. The law shall establish the criteria for the application of the local language in administration and education.

7. The territories in which the use of one language or the other predominates, as well as those which may be exempted from the teaching and use of the Comunitat Valenciana's own language, shall be defined by law.

8. The Acadèmia Valenciana de la Llengua is the regulatory institution for the Valencian language'. Thus, the official status of languages other than Castilian in Spain must be in accordance with the provisions of in the respective Statute of Autonomy. In the case of the Comunitat Valenciana, this denomination is solely and exclusively 'Valencian).'

At the same time, the competences of the Acadèmia Valenciana de la Llengua are circumscribed exclusively to linguistic regulation, specifically concerning the Valencian language. This is specified in Article 41 of the Statute of Autonomy of the Comunitat Valenciana, which regulates this normative institution of the Generalitat: *'The function of L'Acadèmia Valenciana de la Llengua, a public institution of the Generalitat de Catalunya, is to determine and draw up, where appropriate, the linguistic regulations for the Valencian language. The linguistic regulations of L'Acadèmia Valenciana de la Llengua will be compulsory in all the public administrations of the Valencian Community. [...]*'.

Therefore, the exclusive denomination of the language as 'Valencian' is determined by the Statute of Autonomy, so that the signing of collaboration agreements between the Acadèmia Valenciana de la Llengua and the regulatory institutions of the official languages in other Autonomous Communities (**Paragraph 1, Footnote 2**) can in no case imply a variation of this official denomination. These agreements fall within the framework of the provisions of Article 8 of Law 7/1998, of 16 September 1998, on the Creation of the Valencian Academy of Language:

'[...]2. The Valencian Academy of the Language may also have horizontal relations with the various standard-setting bodies of the other languages of the State.

3. Likewise, it may also have collaboration agreements with other academic, scientific and cultural bodies.'

It is also the function of the Valencian Academy to defend this denomination and entity, as specified in article 7.d of Law 7/1998, of 16 September, on the Creation of the Valencian Academy of Language:

'The AVL shall have the following competences: [...].

d) To watch over the normal use of Valencian and to defend its denomination and entity. [...].'

This is also recognised by the Consell Jurídic Consultiu de la Comunitat Valenciana, the supreme advisory body of the Consell in legal matters, as specified in Article 43 of the Statute of Autonomy of the Comunitat Valenciana, in its opinion no. 2014/0057, which concludes the areas of regulatory activity of the Acadèmia Valenciana de la Llengua:

'1º.-That the Acadèmia Valenciana de la Llengua, as a public institution, is subject to the provisions of the Constitution, the Statute of Autonomy of the Valencian Community and, in particular, its Law of Creation, within the regulatory framework of which it must exercise the functions entrusted to it by law.

2º- That among the functions entrusted to it by its Law of Creation, the Acadèmia Valenciana de la Llengua must 'watch over the normal use of Valencian and defend its denomination and entity' (article 7.d).

3º- That the Statute of Autonomy prescribes that the Valencian language is the language of the Valencian Community, a proclamation which must serve as a normative and defining parameter of the word 'Valencian'.

4º- That, in accordance with the prescribed legal parameters, Valencian is what the Acadèmia Valenciana de la Llengua says it is, in the exercise of its function to determine the official rules of Valencian in its grammatical, syntactic, phonetic, orthographic, lexical and any other aspects necessary for the correct use of the language (article 7.a).

5º- That the definition of 'valencià' contained in the Diccionari Normatiu Valencià elaborated by the Acadèmia Valenciana de la Llengua is not considered to be in accordance with the provisions of Article 6.1 of the Statute of Autonomy of the Valencian Community and with Law 7/1998 on the Creation of the said Institution'.

It should also be noted that the Plenary Session of the Acadèmia Valenciana de la Llengua on 19 December 2003 adopted an 'Institutional Declaration' in which it is stated that *'The name Valencian is traditional, historical, legal, statutory and, therefore, the most appropriate for the institutional framework'* and that *'the name of the language and its nature must not be the object of useless polemics or of any kind of cultural, social or political instrumentalisation, as this only contributes to fostering disunity among speakers, to hindering the promotion of its use and to hindering full normality'.*

Article 10.2 of the Spanish Constitution, in turn, provides that *'the norms relating to the fundamental rights and freedoms recognised by the Constitution shall be interpreted in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the international treaties and agreements on the same subjects ratified by Spain'.*

In relation to the above, the Instrument of ratification of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages, made in Strasbourg on 5 November 1992, contains the following wording, which once again reiterates the link between linguistic officiality and recognition in the respective Statutes of Autonomy:

'[...] Spain declares that, for the purposes set out in the aforementioned articles, regional or minority languages are understood to be the languages recognised as official in the Statutes of Autonomy of the Autonomous Communities of the Basque Country, Catalonia, the Balearic Islands, Galicia, Valencia and Navarre.

Likewise, Spain declares, for the same purposes, that regional or minority languages are also understood to be those which the Statutes of Autonomy protect and safeguard in the territories where they are traditionally spoken'.

Therefore, there is statutory and legal recognition of Valencian as a specific language of the Comunitat Valenciana, and distinct, from a legal point of view, from the other languages of the State.

Moreover, in the Valencian Community, since the enactment of Law 4/1983 on the use and teaching of Valencian, the denomination has been and continues to be exclusively 'Valencian'. In this regard, it should be noted that, in addition to being the official name established in the Statute of Autonomy, it is the name of the subject taught in all educational centres under the title 'Valencian: Language and Teaching of Valencian', as provided for in the decrees of the Consell which regulate the curriculum of the various educational stages.

It is also the name generally used in all media and is commonly accepted by the majority of the population, both Valencian and Spanish speakers. However, any other denomination is rejected by a large majority of the population of the Comunitat Valenciana and the citizens generally do not identify their own language with a name other than 'Valencian'.

Finally, in relation to footnotes 2 and 3 on page 8, it should be pointed out that in the previous reports of CELROM, both from the Committee of Experts and the Spanish Government prior to the CELROM's previous reports, the statutory denomination of the Valencian language has been respected, establishing a structure by Autonomous Community and by the denomination of the official language in each of them.

In this regard, it should be recalled that Article 9.3 of the Spanish Constitution establishes that *'[t]he Constitution guarantees the principle of legality, the hierarchy of norms, the publicity of rules, the non-retroactivity of penalising provisions that are not favourable or restrictive of individual rights, legal certainty, responsibility, and the prohibition of arbitrariness of the public authorities'*. Consequently, the public authorities cannot adopt changes of criterion without any justification whatsoever, as this would amount to arbitrary action, which is prohibited in our legal system.

For all the above reasons, it is considered that the Committee of Experts should continue to respect the legal criterion of maintaining the exclusive denomination 'Valencian', and not make use of denominations outside the law such as 'Valencian/Catalan' or 'Catalan (called Valencian in the Comunitat Valenciana)'.

On the Committee of Experts' assessment of certain indicators in the field of education (p. 87).

It has been observed that the assessment of indicators 8.1.a, 8.1.b, 8.1.c and 8.1.d, relating to the availability of education in Valencian at pre-school, primary, secondary, and vocational training levels, respectively, has been rated as 'not achieved' during the period since the last report issued in 2021, as was the case in the previous period.

This evaluation appears to be based on the premise that education at the aforementioned stages is available exclusively in Valencian as the sole language of instruction. However, current educational legislation does not envisage such a possibility, as it establishes a system of linguistic conjunction in which the official languages of the Autonomous Communities serve both as languages of instruction and as vehicular languages. This is outlined in Additional Provision 38 of Organic Law 2/2006, of 3 May, on Education, which holds the status of a basic regulation and is therefore compulsory throughout Spain:

'1. The Education Administrations shall guarantee the right of pupils to be taught in Castilian and in the other co-official languages in their respective territories, in accordance with the Spanish Constitution, the Statutes of Autonomy, and the applicable regulations. [...]

4. Both the subject 'Castilian Language and Literature' and the 'Co-official Language and Literature' shall be taught in the corresponding languages. [...]

II.V. Comments from the regional authorities of Navarre

Comments provided by the Department of Memory and Coexistence, External Action and Euskera of the Government of Navarre (Departamento de Memoria y Convivencia, Acción Exterior y Euskera del Gobierno de Navarra).

Paragraph 98. This paragraph refers to the Foral Decree 103/2017, of 15 November, which regulates the use of Basque in the Public Administrations of Navarre, its public bodies, and dependent public law entities. Approved by the Government of Navarre, this decree represents a significant advance in the implementation of the Foral Law 18/1986, of 15 December, on the Basque language, and in the enhancement of bilingual assistance to the citizens of Navarre by the public services.

However, as mentioned in footnote 161, the trade unions Unión General de Trabajadores de Navarra, Sindicato del Personal Administrativo, Afapna, Sindicato Médico de Navarra, and Sindicato de Enfermería Satse filed three contentious-administrative appeals, which the High Court of Justice of Navarre partially upheld, as evidenced by the rulings published in the Official Gazette of Navarre:

- Sentence number 216/2019: <https://bon.navarra.es/es/anuncio/-/texto/2019/237/23>
- Sentence number 217/2019: <https://bon.navarra.es/es/anuncio/-/texto/2019/237/22>
- Sentence number 218/2019: <https://bon.navarra.es/es/anuncio/-/texto/2019/237/24>

As a result of these rulings (which do not reference the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages and base their partial acceptance mainly on the linguistic zonification of Navarre), Foral Decree 103/2017 remains in force but with modifications that impede a coherent application of the regulation and need to be rectified to avoid legal loopholes. Of the 41 articles of the Decree, 3 were annulled in their entirety and 2 partially. The annulled articles or points pertain, on the one hand, to the valuation of Basque as a merit in the context of public employment in the mixed zone, the non-Basque-speaking zone, and in the central services

of the Foral Administration, and on the other hand, to bilingual communications and signage. The repealed articles or points are: points 1 and 2 of Article 20; points 2, 3 and 4 of Article 21; Article 31; Article 35; and Article 39. The consolidated text of the Foral Decree can be consulted at the following link: <http://www.lexnavarra.navarra.es/detalle.asp?r=39526>

Paragraph 105. This paragraph omits the fact that in 2017, an institutional collaboration agreement for the promotion of the Basque language, known as the [Hiruko Ituna](#), was formalised with the Basque Government and Euskararen Erakunde Publikoa (Office Public de la Langue Basque). This agreement was renewed in 2021.

The main objective of the agreement, which is realised annually through successive joint plans and does not entail any financial obligation for any of the three administrations, is to reaffirm the commitment to develop cross-border collaboration in this area, as well as to establish permanent institutional relations. The collaboration between the three entities is intended to prevent duplication and unnecessary expenses, while achieving maximum efficiency in management. Therefore, Article 14.b is considered to be complied with (Section 2.6.1, page 70).

II.VI. Comments from the regional authorities of Balearic Islands

Comments provided by the Institut for Balearic Studies of the Government of Balearic Islands (Institut de Estudios Baleàrics del Govern de les Illes Balears).

Paragraph 5. The Autonomous Community of the Balearic Islands has not implemented measures that impede compliance with the European Charter for Regional and Minority Languages. In the health sector, urgent measures have been necessary to ensure the availability of healthcare personnel in the Balearic Islands. The removal of the requirement for knowledge of Catalan in this sector was driven by the need to guarantee healthcare services, given the shortage of personnel exacerbated by the complex economic situation in the Balearic Islands. The primary issues are the high cost of living in the community and a nationwide shortage of healthcare professionals, but the requirement could also act as a deterrent for potential professionals. It should be noted, however, that knowledge of Catalan remains a merit, meaning that individuals who know the language will receive a higher score in staff exchanges or selection processes. In fact, the current situation is not markedly different from the previous one, as knowledge of Catalan was previously exempted in cases of need to fill essential positions.

Regarding education, the Pilot Plan for Free Choice of Language in the Balearic Islands is currently under review. The plan's guidelines and its continuation will be assessed according to the directives established for the 2024-2025 school year. Furthermore, it is a voluntary scheme. This means that it only applies to those schools whose teaching staff meetings have democratically chosen to adopt it. Additionally, these schools will be provided with the necessary personnel to facilitate the required language divisions. In these schools, the use of at least 50% Catalan as the medium of instruction will be ensured, in compliance with current legislation.

Paragraph 6. With regard to the issue of the judicial system, it must be noted that the Government of the Balearic Islands, through the Institute of Balearic Studies, the body responsible for linguistic policy, is working in the field of justice without support from the State. Consequently, it is challenging to ensure the use of the language, as effective implementation requires the loyal and active collaboration of the State. Additionally, we have offered to provide language training to members of the National Police and Civil Guard stationed in the Balearic Islands on several occasions. However, we have not received any response to our proposal from the Government Delegation in the Balearic Islands.

Paragraph 13. It should be noted that the Committee of Experts acknowledges the use of official languages other than Spanish in Congress. However, it is significant that, as of 2021, the Official State Gazette ceased to be published in any of the State's official languages other than Spanish (Catalan, Basque, and Galician). In our view, the Gazette should continue to be published in these official languages. This is because the written legal texts in the BOE are consulted by many citizens and have a longer-lasting impact than parliamentary debates.

Paragraphs 22 to 28. Regarding justice, it should be noted that the Government of the Balearic Islands does not have jurisdiction over this area, as it is the only Autonomous Community with an official language recognised by its Statute of Autonomy that has not had competences in justice transferred. During the first year of the 2023-2027 legislature, the Government of the Balearic Islands has undertaken various actions, including: the campaign 'Justice, also in Catalan', supported by the University of the Balearic Islands; a language promotion plan; a language advisory service; the 'Què noms? [What's your name?]' campaign; and an agreement with the Faculty of Law to introduce a legal Catalan subject into the Law curriculum. However, no

political representative from the Government Delegation in the Balearic Islands is directly involved in this campaign, nor is there any direct collaboration with the Ministry, which reduces the impact of these initiatives.

Paragraphs 36 to 40. In February 2024, the regional governments that signed the Protocol of Collaboration on Language Policy, including the Government of the Balearic Islands, once again sent a letter to RTVE and Clan TV, reiterating the urgency of complying with the provisions of the fifth additional provision of the Audiovisual Law. We also requested increased collaboration between the governments and RTVE and urged that audiovisual content be made available in the official languages as soon as possible. No response was received from the state broadcaster.

Paragraph 47. The Government of the Balearic Islands is working with the University of the Balearic Islands to increase the presence of Catalan at university. In this regard, the Faculty of Law will offer a legal-administrative Catalan course for the first time, and the Faculties of Nursing, Medicine, and Physiotherapy will provide an introductory Catalan course due to the presence of many students from other Autonomous Communities.

Paragraph 54. In the field of healthcare, the Government of the Balearic Islands has implemented training programs and produced specific materials on Catalan for healthcare staff to ensure effective communication with patients. Courses have been organized in all hospitals across the Balearic Islands at times requested by the Health Service. During the 2024-2025 academic year, initial level courses and conversation workshops will be conducted in all hospitals, and plans are in place to offer B1 level courses, with specific materials and tailored to the work schedules of Health Service staff.

Paragraphs 123 & 124. In the field of cultural sector support, the Institute of Balearic Studies, the ICIB (Institute of Cultural Industries of the Balearic Islands), and the Directorate General of Culture, along with the Island Councils, assess whether cultural activities are conducted in Catalan. Additionally, some grant application calls require that dissemination be carried out at least in Catalan.

Paragraph 125. The Island Councils of Mallorca and Menorca offer grants for signage in Catalan aimed at businesses and self-employed individuals to promote the use of Catalan in the economic and social sectors.

Section 2.8.1, article 2.8.1eiii. The Government of the Balearic Islands is collaborating with the University of the Balearic Islands to increase the presence of Catalan at the university by offering specific Catalan courses or subjects in the Faculties of Law, Nursing, Medicine, and Physiotherapy. This effort has not been taken into account.

Section 2.8, subsection “Changes in the evaluation compared to the previous monitoring cycle”. In terms of education, public and publicly funded schools must comply with the Decree of Minimum Standards and therefore must teach at least 50% of their classes in Catalan. The Department of Educational Inspection is responsible for overseeing and ensuring compliance with this Minimum Decree in educational centres throughout the Balearic Islands. As mentioned, efforts have been made in collaboration with the University of the Balearic Islands to promote the use of Catalan in the university environment.

II.VII. Comments from the regional authorities of the Principality of Asturias

Comments provided by the Department of Culture, Linguistic Policy and Sports of the Government of Asturias (Consejería de Cultura, Política Lingüística y Deporte del Gobierno del Principado de Asturias).

Comments on Asturian Language

From 2021 to 2024, outside the reference period of the 6th Report, progress has been made in different aspects:

In 2022 the Asturian Government created the *Rede de Normalización Lingüística*, which coordinates collaboration between the Asturian and local administrations on linguistic normalisation through the *Servicios de Normalización Lingüística*.

In the second half of 2022, the Asturian Government launched the “Falamos Project” for non-formal adult education, in collaboration with the Asturian Federation of Councils (FACC). This project provides Asturian language courses throughout the community (and Eonavian in its territory as well as in Oviedo/Uviéu). In 2022, introductory courses were held and continued in 2023, and an intermediate level (in addition to the initial one) planned for 2024, all showing successful participation.

On 19 April 2024, the Governing Council approved the Instructions on the linguistic criteria to be used in the sphere of the Administration of the Principality of Asturias and in its public sector. These guidelines establish general principles for the use of the languages of Asturias in toponymy, communication, corporate and institutional image, oral and audiovisual messages, publications, advertising, public events, digital environment, social networks, mobile applications, statistical projects, and subsidies. They determine, in each case, which language or languages and with what prevalence they should be used, with the aim of:

- Guarantee the linguistic rights of Asturian citizens, regardless of the language they use, taking a step towards linguistic standardisation in the public sector through positive actions of use and promotion.
- Encourage the use of Asturian (and Galician-Asturian or Eonavian when appropriate) in the Asturian Administration, so that it can voluntarily become a language of use.
- To contribute to enriching the cultural landscape of Asturias, making the linguistic plurality of this Autonomous Community visible.

The Regional Ministry of Education announced in 2024, among other measures (such as extraordinary prizes for the Asturian language and the Eonavian language), the introduction of Asturian in the Official Language Schools of Asturias starting from the academic year 2025-26.

Comments on Eonavian

The competent authorities of the Principality of Asturias emphasize the importance of using the term Eonavian and not the term used by the Experts: 'Galician (called Galician-Asturian)'. The use of the term 'Galician-Asturian' by the Principality of Asturias to denominate the language of the westernmost councils of Asturias is determined by Law 1/98 on the Use and Promotion of Bable/Asturian, where in its Article 2 and the Additional Provision, it is called 'Galician-Asturian'. However, in social and cultural contexts, in administrative relations with some municipalities in western Asturias, and in regional parliamentary debates, there has been a growing use of the term 'Eonavian' in recent years. To establish a clear criterion, the Asturian Government requested a report or opinion from the Academia de la Llingua Asturiana, a consultative and advisory body in accordance with Law 1/98. According to the considerations document prepared by the Navia-Eo Linguistic Secretariat of the institution, which was unanimously approved at the ordinary session of the Asturian Language Academy on 26 May, the academic proposal advocates maintaining the name 'fala eonaviega' and strengthening the use of 'llingua eonaviega' or 'eonaviégio', which it considers to be 'terms for a long-standing social agreement' on the name of the language.

In the period 2022-24, the Falamos Project for non-regulated adult education is in progress, offering basic and intermediate level face-to-face Eonavian courses in the councils that request them, as well as in Oviedo/Uviéu and online.

Since 2021, the Government of Asturias has sponsored the Asturias Creative Residency Grant, a collaboration with the *Asociación Escrita Creativa 1863* in A Coruña, which allows an author writing in Asturian or Eonavian to spend a month in residency in A Coruña. The first recipient of this grant was an author writing in Eonavian.

On the other hand, the winning work of the first edition of the *Ría del Eo* Poetry Prize in Eonavian, organised by the Vegadeo/A Veiga Town Council with the collaboration of the Asturian Government, was published in a bilingual Eonavian-English edition to aid in its international dissemination. There have been four editions of this prize, with the Academia de la Llingua Asturiana publishing the winning works from the second and third editions.

Similarly, both in the *Xuntoiro*, an annual festival of Eonavian culture organized by the Asturian Government since 2022, and in the *Reguerada Fest* (an annual festival of business and culture in Asturian), as well as in other events that it sponsors (such as the *QED, Ciclo de Poesía*), it is common to see the participation of authors from neighbouring Galicia, including Yolanda Castaño, Olga Novo, Chus Pato, and Eduard Velasco.

II.VIII. Comments from the regional authorities of Aragón about Aragonese:

Comments provided by the Department of Education, Culture and Sports of the Government of Aragón (Departamento de Educación, Cultura y Deporte del Gobierno de Aragón).

Recommendations for immediate action a): Take immediate and resolute action, in co-operation with the speakers, to protect and safeguard Aragonese and its culture in the Autonomous Community of Aragon.

Further recommendations h): Reinforce the role of the Aragonese academy of language as the institution responsible for advising the authorities on all matters pertaining to Aragonese.

Of particular relevance is the publication of Normative Agreement 2/2023 of 3 April, by the **Aragonese Academy of Language**, concerning the official spelling of Aragonese (BOA 20 April), which was approved by the Plenary of the Aragonese Academy of Language. This Agreement was issued in response to the mandate set out in Law 3/2013 of 9 May, which, in its Article 7, entrusts the Academy, as the official scientific institution in this field, with the responsibility to establish the rules referring to the correct use of these languages and linguistic modalities. The approval of these orthographic regulations, long awaited by the linguistic community, represented a historic milestone in the work of protecting and preserving languages.

Throughout 2024, the obstacles to the effective application of the aforementioned orthographic rule were addressed, as the Resolution of 17 July 2023 (BOA of 28 July) established an indefinite transitional period for the adaptation to the Academy Agreement, depending on the funds allocated to cover the economic costs necessary for the progressive implementation of the rules of correct usage. This effectively delayed the establishment of the rules on the correct use of these languages and linguistic modalities. In July 2024, the Resolution of July 2023 was rescinded by the Directorate General for Cultural Heritage, allowing the Academy Agreement to be fully implemented.

On the other hand, the Government Council of Aragon, by Decree 78/2024 of 8 May, appointed Mr. Juan Pablo Martínez Cortés as Director of the Institute of Aragonese (BOA of 15 May), following the death of the previous Director, Mr. Ánchel Conte Cazcarro. The official inauguration ceremony took place on 30 May, in the Paraninfo of the University of Zaragoza, and was attended by the Councillor of the Government of Aragon responsible for cultural heritage, Ms. Tomasa Hernández Martín.

In 2024, the Johan Fernández d'Heredia Chair at the University of Zaragoza was concluded, in accordance with the terms of the agreement signed with this institution, and no new initiative has been introduced.

In the **economic-budgetary field**, the Government of Aragon utilises the budget lines of action for intangible cultural heritage assets to finance interventions in the field of Aragon's own languages and linguistic modalities, both independently and in coordination with the Departments responsible for these matters. This is done in accordance with the provisions contained in the various sections of Law 3/2013, of 9 May, on the use, protection, and promotion of the languages and linguistic modalities of Aragon, in the exercise of its powers. Specifically, by considering Aragon's own languages as an integral part of intangible cultural heritage, part of the budget lines from Chapter 2 is allocated to the financing of the Programme of Actions in Intangible Cultural Heritage of the Directorate General for Cultural Heritage.

In relation to the compliance with the provisions included in the current Law 3/2013, of 9 May, on the use, protection, and promotion of the languages and linguistic modalities of Aragon:

- In the future budget for the year 2025, a specific nominative subsidy line is added to enable the Aragonese Academy of Language to carry out its tasks.
- A budgetary allocation is available for the implementation of the educational programmes Luzía Dueso and Jesús Moncada, which directly affect the legal requirement related to teaching and indirectly affect the provisions concerning the promotion and dissemination of our own languages.
- Similarly, both internal funds and funds from the European Union are available, due to participation in the European POCTEFA LINGUATEC IA programme. The Directorate General for Cultural Heritage's involvement in this programme, which aims to develop knowledge in artificial intelligence for new generative language models applicable to low-resource languages and their use to advance the digitisation of Aragonese, Catalan, Basque, and Occitan, and to build a cross-border linguistic and intelligent infrastructure to facilitate communication between speakers of different languages and multilingual access to information, seeks to cover the remaining requirements included in Law 3/2013, highlighting primarily: the preservation of linguistic heritage, cooperation between the Administration and other entities, and the cultural promotion of local languages.

The **teaching of Aragonese languages and linguistic modalities** is regulated within the curricula of the different educational stages.

Early childhood education

The Infant Education curriculum is organised into three areas of knowledge based on psycho-pedagogical, sociological, epistemological, and socio-cultural criteria. Through these areas, students are able to achieve the educational objectives of the stage in an integrated manner and begin to develop the key competences.

The educational content of Pre-school Education is organised into areas of knowledge that correspond to children's experience and development. This content is addressed through integrated learning proposals that are both interesting and meaningful to children.

In particular, the curriculum expressly includes the possibility of developing linguistic projects in Aragonese languages and linguistic modalities (ORDER ECD/853/2022, of 13 June, which approves the curriculum and the characteristics of the assessment of Early Childhood Education and authorises its application in the educational centres of the Autonomous Community of Aragon).

The following are the schools that offered the subject 'Aragonese' and the number of students participating in the 2023-2024 academic year: 13 schools and 407 students.

- CPI Ramón y Cajal de Ayerbe. 8 students
- CRA de Alto Ara de Broto. 31 students
- CEIP Joaquín Costa de Graus. 93 students
- CEIP Juan XXIII de Huesca. 4 students
- CEIP Sancho Ramírez de Huesca. 15 students
- CEIP San Juan de la Peña de Jaca. 13 students
- CRA Cinca-Cinqueta de Bielsa. 21 students
- CEIP Aragón de Monzón. 1 students
- CRA Baja Ribagorza de Capella. 19 students
- CRA La Candeleta de Fonz. 37 students
- CRA Alto Gállego de Biescas. 82 students
- CRA Río Aragón de Santa Cilia. 22 students
- CRA Alta Ribagorza de Benasque. 61 students

Primary education

In Primary Education, the right of schools authorised by the Department responsible for non-university education to teach languages and linguistic modalities specific to the Autonomous Community of Aragon is expressly recognised (by Order ECD/1112/2022, of 18 July, which approves the curriculum and the characteristics of the assessment of Primary Education and authorises its application in the teaching centres of the Autonomous Community of Aragon).

The Order also provides that these centres may develop language projects to facilitate the functional learning of these languages and linguistic modalities through their use as a vehicular language for the teaching of other subjects.

Within the curriculum, provision is made for the teaching of Aragonese languages, associated with the autonomy of the school and in accordance with its reference regulations, for up to 90 hours per week, in each of the six years of Primary Education (Annex III of the Order).

Below are the schools that have taught the subject of 'Aragonese' and the students participating in the 2023-2024 academic year: 10 schools and 221 students.

- CPI Ramón y Cajal de Ayerbe. 10 students
- CEIP Sancho Ramírez de Huesca. 24 students
- CEIP San Juan de la Peña de Jaca. 12 students
- CRA Cinca-Cinqueta de Bielsa. 49 students
- CEIP Montecorona de Sabiñánigo. 4 students
- CEIP Monte Oroel de Jaca. 4 students
- CRA La Candeleta de Fonz. 24 students
- CRA Alto Gállego de Biescas. 25 students

- CRA Río Aragón de Santa Cilia. 20 students
- CRA Alta Ribagorza de Benasque. 201 students

Compulsory secondary education

In Secondary Education, the teaching of languages and linguistic modalities specific to Aragon is also recognised (by Order ECD/1172/2022, of 2 August, which approves the curriculum and the characteristics of the assessment of Compulsory Secondary Education and authorises its application in the educational centres of the Autonomous Community of Aragon).

In particular, Article 61 provides that schools may be authorised by the department responsible for non-university education to teach languages and linguistic modalities specific to the Autonomous Community of Aragon, in which case they may offer the subject, in accordance with the provisions of Article 12 of Law 3/2013, of 9 May, on the use, protection and promotion of the languages and linguistic modalities specific to the Autonomous Community of Aragon.

As in Primary Education, the Order for the Secondary curriculum provides that these schools may develop linguistic projects that facilitate the functional learning of these languages and linguistic modalities through their use as a vehicular language for the teaching of other subjects or areas.

The teaching of the languages and linguistic modalities of the Autonomous Community of Aragon in Secondary Education shall be provided with a dedication of two to three teaching periods per week. However, to ensure the right to study them, the authorised centres may extend their teaching timetable.

The following are the schools that have offered the subject 'Aragonese' and the students participating in the 2023-2024 academic year: 5 schools and 29 students.

- IES Ramón y Cajal de Huesca. 4 students
- IES Biello Aragón de Sabiñánigo. 3 students
- CRA Río Aragón de Santa Cilia. 5 students
- IES De Castejón de Sos de Castejón de Sos. 6 students
- Colegio Concertado Valle de Benasque. 11 students

Baccalaureate

In Baccalaureate, the right of centres authorised by the Department responsible for non-university education to teach the languages and linguistic modalities of the Autonomous Community of Aragon is explicitly recognised (by ORDER ECD/1173/2022, of 3 August, which approves the curriculum and the characteristics of the assessment of the Baccalaureate and authorises its application in the teaching centres of the Autonomous Community of Aragon), in accordance with the provisions of Article 12 of Law 3/2013, of 9 May, on the use, protection and promotion of the languages and linguistic modalities of Aragon.

As with the previous educational levels, the aforementioned centres may develop language projects that facilitate the functional learning of these languages and linguistic modalities through their use as a vehicular language for the teaching of other subjects.

The teaching of the languages and linguistic modalities of the Autonomous Community of Aragon shall be provided with a dedication of two to three teaching periods per week, although centres may extend their teaching timetable in order to guarantee the right to study the subject.

The following are the schools that have offered the subject of 'Aragonese' and the students participating in the 2023-2024 academic year: 2 schools and 3 students.

- IES Ramón y Cajal de Huesca. 2 students
- IES Biello Aragón de Sabiñánigo. 1 students

University of Zaragoza

The University of Zaragoza is an autonomous academic institution dedicated to the public service of higher education, situated within the territory of the current Autonomous Community of Aragon for over 400 years. The University of Zaragoza has campuses across all three Aragonese provinces and receives its primary funding from the Government of Aragon.

Among its educational offerings, the University of Zaragoza provides a Diploma of Specialisation in Aragonese Philology, comprising 37 ECTS credits distributed across 12 compulsory subjects.

The Diploma is delivered at the Faculty of Human Sciences and Education in Huesca (University of Zaragoza), with its main aim being the specialised training of Aragonese language teachers for non-university educational centres in Aragon.

The syllabus includes twelve compulsory subjects, amounting to a total of 37 ECTS credits.

Subjects	Credits
<u>Morphology and syntax of Aragonese</u>	5
<u>Origins and development of Aragonese</u>	5
<u>Phonetics and phonology of Aragonese</u>	1,5
<u>Written communication skills</u>	4
<u>Methodology and strategies for teaching Aragonese</u>	1,5
<u>Aspects of sociolinguistics and standardisation of Aragonese</u>	2
<u>Approach to literature in Aragonese</u>	4
<u>Oral communication skills</u>	2
<u>Aragonese lexicography</u>	2
<u>Aragonese dialectology</u>	4
<u>Research on learning processes in Aragonese</u>	1
<u>Prácticum*</u>	5

The Committee of Experts of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages is an independent body that evaluates the compliance of the States Parties with their undertakings and, where appropriate, encourages them to gradually reach a higher level of commitment.

The European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages, adopted by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on 25 June 1992 and entered into force on 1 March 1998, is the European convention for the protection and promotion of regional and minority languages. It is designed to enable speakers to use them both in private and public life and obliges the States Parties to actively promote the use of these languages in education, courts, administration, media, culture, economic and social life, and cross- border co-operation.

Regional or minority languages are part of Europe's cultural heritage and their protection and promotion contribute to the building of a Europe based on democracy and cultural diversity.

The text of the Charter is available in over 50 languages.

www.coe.int/minlang

www.coe.int

The Council of Europe is the continent's leading human rights organisation. It comprises 46 member states, including all members of the European Union. All Council of Europe member states have signed up to the European Convention on Human Rights, a treaty designed to protect human rights, democracy and the rule of law. The European Court of Human Rights oversees the