

# Language Policy Report

2012



Generalitat de Catalunya  
**Departament de Cultura**



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# The language situation

## “ Knowledge

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84.3 % of the adult population can speak Catalan, and 70.1 % can write it

The number of people using Catalan as their predominant language is on the increase, rising by 500,000 since 2007

## “ Employment

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Since 2007 the use of Catalan at work has increased by more than 800,000 people

## “ Justice

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The percentage of rulings in Catalan has fallen from 20.1 % in the year 2005 to 12.7 % in 2012

## “ Communication

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49 % of web users have made use of the Catalan language over the past 30 days, with such use rising continuously since 2007

In Catalonia the TV audience in Catalan has risen by 1,200,000 since 2007

## “ Cultural consumption

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Consumption of performances in Catalan has increased by almost 10 percentage points since 2007, standing at 56.6 %

More than 260,000 new readers of books in Catalan have been added since 2007

# Government action

## “ Education

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Community education plans have been followed by **338,652 students** in formal education

Almost **one and a half million adults** have registered for Catalan courses since 1991

The Consortium for Language Normalisation has staged **3,995 courses**, with **98,444 enrolments**

**671,116 visits** in 2012 to **Parla.cat**, from 143 countries

The Consortium collaborates with employment policies through **119 courses** organised jointly with the **Catalan Employment Service**

**1,034 people** have registered for one of the **75 courses** organised by the Consortium in the **business sector**

**1,250 legal professionals** have attended Catalan courses

**21,342 people** have obtained a certificate of their knowledge of Catalan

**233 adults** have followed **Aranese Occitan** courses

## “ Fostering use

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The census of organisations fostering the use of Catalan **has increased by 30 %**, from 66 to **86 registered bodies**

**10,129 language pairs** have been formed in 2012

There is a slow increase in the number of **cinemagoers** who have seen their last film in Catalan: **8.3 %**

In 2012 **513,935 people** have seen **films dubbed or subtitled in Catalan**, a higher figure than in 2011

With an overall audience of **71,188**, the **CINC Children's Films in Catalan season** has doubled its attendance since 2011

The Consortium for Language Normalisation has signed **1,328 agreements** with companies and organisations

**31 projects to strengthen** the presence of Catalan in the **business world** have been supported

The **Justice Administration** continues to **lag behind** as a sector, despite the action being taken by the Government

## “ Tools

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The **Optimot** language query search engine has handled a total of **11,298,206 searches**, almost 1.5 million more than the previous year

The **Cercaterm** terminology search engine has added **1,185 new users**

**Online dictionaries** and **Cercaterm** allow as many as **304,267 terminological entries** to be consulted

## “ Profile abroad

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In 2012 **agreements have been signed with 6 international Catalan study associations**: the Anglo-Catalan Society, the Association Française des Catalanistes, the Associazione Italiana di Studi Catalani, the Deutscher Katalinistenverband EV, the North American Catalan Society, the Associació Internacional de Llengua i Literatura Catalanes, the Associació de Catalanistes de l'Amèrica Llatina and the Federació Internacional d'Associacions de Catalanística

More than **160 universities** worldwide teach **Catalan studies**

## “ Legislation

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The **elimination of the preferential use of Catalan** in certain regulations is an **obstacle** to normative initiatives to promote Catalan use

## The language situation

In order to devise language policy one must have access to current data on the language situation within Catalan society. Various sources of statistics are available to provide information about the linguistic knowledge of the population, and also language use by the general population in various spheres (at home, at work, at school, etc.).

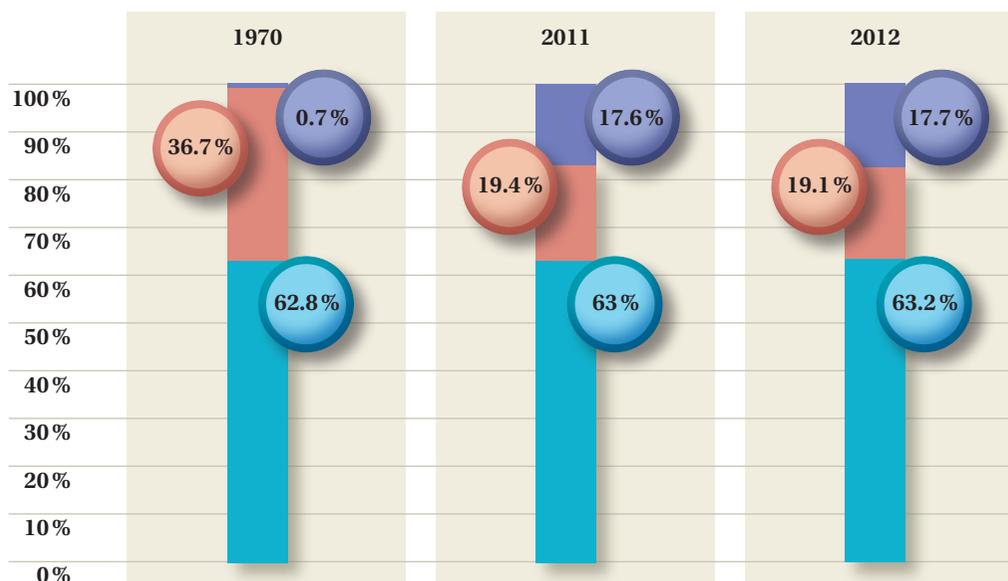
The report collates language data from the 2012 Communication and Culture Barometer, cultural consumption (books, film, theatre, etc.) and media consumption (radio, television, press, etc.). It also collates demographic data from the 2012 Municipal Census and data from other official sources. It should be borne in mind that the main source of statistics, the Survey of Language Use among the Public at Large (EULP), is conducted every five years, and will not be repeated until 2013. The results will be available in 2014. Appropriate handling of the different sources of information serves to reveal the situation of the Catalan language at present.

### The linguistic knowledge of the population

#### The population of Catalonia

The population of Catalonia, according to the 2012 population register data, is 7,565,603, of whom 63.1% (4,782,115 people) were born in Catalonia, 19.1% (1,443,451 people) were born elsewhere in the Spanish State, and 17.7% (1,340,037 people) were born abroad. Of those born abroad, 88.6% have foreign citizenship (1,186,779 people).

#### Place of birth of the population (%)



Source: Idescat

#### Foreign population\* by country, 2012

	Population of the country	% of total foreign population
Morocco	239,206	20.2
Romania	106,023	8.9
Ecuador	59,452	5.0
Bolivia	50,188	4.2
China	49,357	4.2
Italy	49,111	4.1
Pakistan	47,490	4.0
Colombia	41,958	3.5
France	33,875	2.9
Peru	30,873	2.6
Argentina	26,294	2.2
Dominican Republic	22,931	1.9
Germany	22,680	1.9
Brazil	21,556	1.8
United Kingdom	20,850	1.8
Senegal	20,806	1.8
India	19,709	1.7
Honduras	18,332	1.5
Ukraine	17,571	1.5
Russia	17,565	1.5
Gambia	16,848	1.4
Paraguay	15,484	1.3
Portugal	15,281	1.3
Other	223,339	18.8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,186,779</b>	<b>100</b>

\* Population with foreign citizenship

Source: Idescat

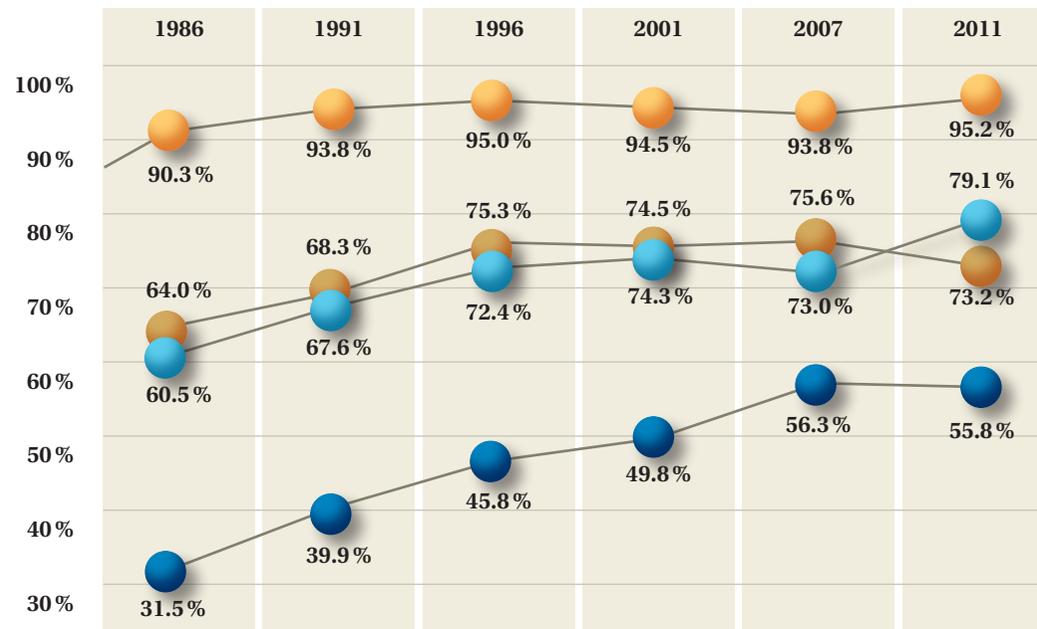
## Knowledge of Catalan

In 2012, 97.1 % of the adult population understands Catalan, 84.3 % can speak it, and 70.1 % write it. The percentage of people able to speak Catalan continues to increase: by more than 9 percentage points since 1986. The percentage of people who know how to write Catalan has increased by more than 24 percentage points since 1986.

In absolute figures, there are more than 6 million people who understand Catalan, more than 5 million who can speak the language, and more than 4 million who can write it. Since 2007 there has been an increase in the number of people understanding the language: up by almost 500,000.

“ 84.3 %  
of the adult population  
can speak Catalan,  
and 70.1 % can write it ”

### Knowledge of Catalan 1986-2011. Population aged 2 and over



Source: Idescat (1986 to 2011).

● Understands   
 ● Can speak   
 ● Can read   
 ● Can write

### Knowledge of Catalan. 2012. Population aged 14 and over



Communication and Culture Barometer (2012)

## Knowledge of other languages

100% of the adult population understands Spanish, and 99.8% can speak it. 99.3% can write Spanish. These percentages have been maintained, despite the wave of immigration over the past 10 years.

There is a continued increase in the percentage of the population with knowledge of English and French.

26.5% (1,700,000 people) can hold a conversation in English, and 23.2% can write the language. The percentage of people with knowledge of English has increased by 16 percentage points since 2007.

As for French, 15.1% speak the language (around 1 million people), while 11.6% can write it. The ability to speak French has risen by more than 7 percentage points since 2007: more than 480,000 people can speak French.

### Knowledge of English and French. Population aged 14 and over



“ 26.5%  
of the population can  
speak English, and  
15.1%  
French ”

Source: Communication and Culture Barometer

## The languages of the population

### Initial language

The percentage population (36.9%) with Catalan as their initial language (the first language spoken in early childhood) has remained stable above 35% (more than 2,370,000 people) with Spanish likewise stable at around 54% (more than 3,470,000 people).

In absolute terms, there has been an increase since 2007 in the number of people with Catalan as their initial language: 160,000 people more compared with 2007.

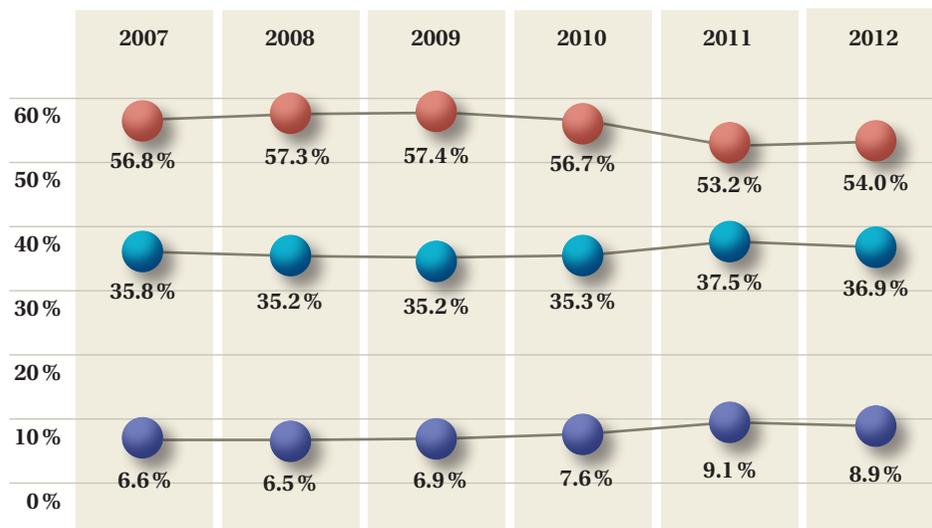
### Identification language

The percentage population for whom Catalan is their language of self-identification is 43.2%, a figure which has remained stable over the last 6 years, with an upward trend over the last 3 years. The initial language figure maintains an average of 36%.

The attraction capacity of a language is the difference between the percentage of people who have it as their identification language, less those who have it as their initial language. This attraction capacity of Catalan remains relatively stable, despite the migratory flows over the past decade.

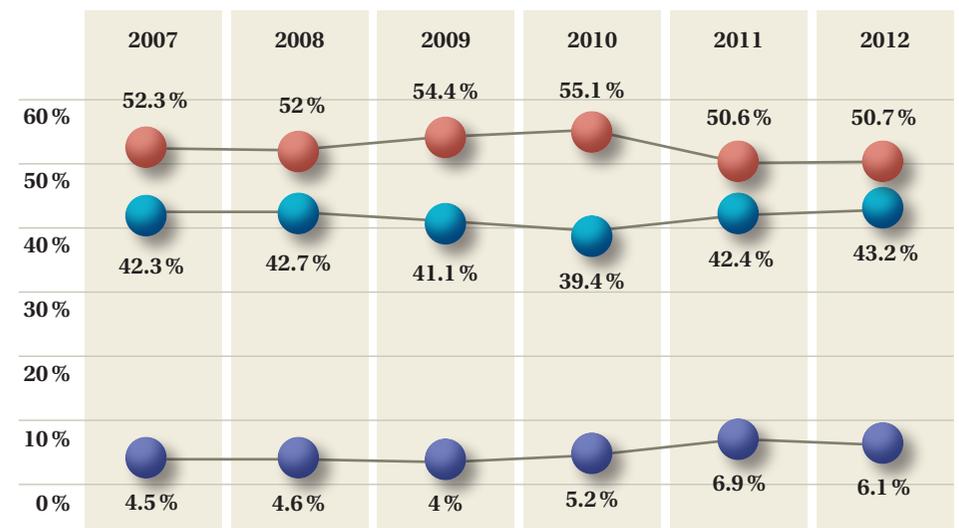
In 2012 there is a 6.3 percentage point difference between the proportion of the population identifying Catalan as “their language” and the percentage who have it their “initial language”.

Initial language. Population aged 14 and over



Source: Communication and Culture Barometer

Identification language. Population aged 14 and over



Source: Communication and Culture Barometer

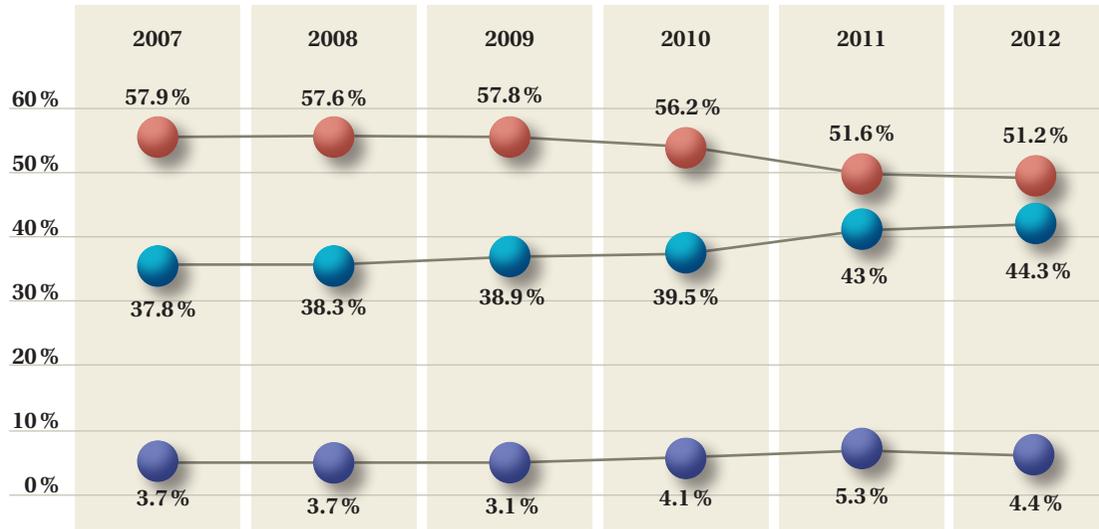
● Catalan ● Spanish ● Other

### Habitual language

Since 2007 the number of people with Catalan as their habitual language, in other words those who use it more often than others, has risen by 500,000 people.

The percentage of Catalan as habitual language has risen to 44.3% (up 6.5 percentage points) since 2007. Spanish has fallen to 51.2% (down 6.7%, around 280,000 people). The percentage of other languages in habitual use has risen by 0.7 percentage points, climbing to a level of 4.4% since 2007. Catalan has increased slightly since 2011, while Spanish and other languages remain stable.

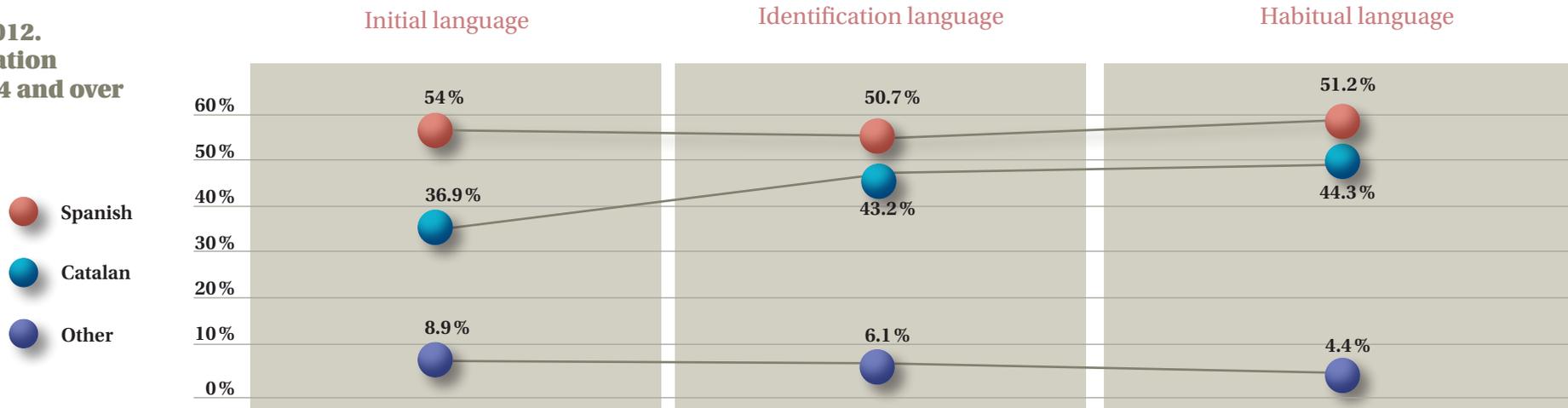
### Habitual language. Population aged 14 and over



Source: Communication and Culture Barometer

“ The number of people with Catalan as their habitual language continues to rise, increasing **500,000** since 2007 by ”

### Year 2012. Population aged 14 and over

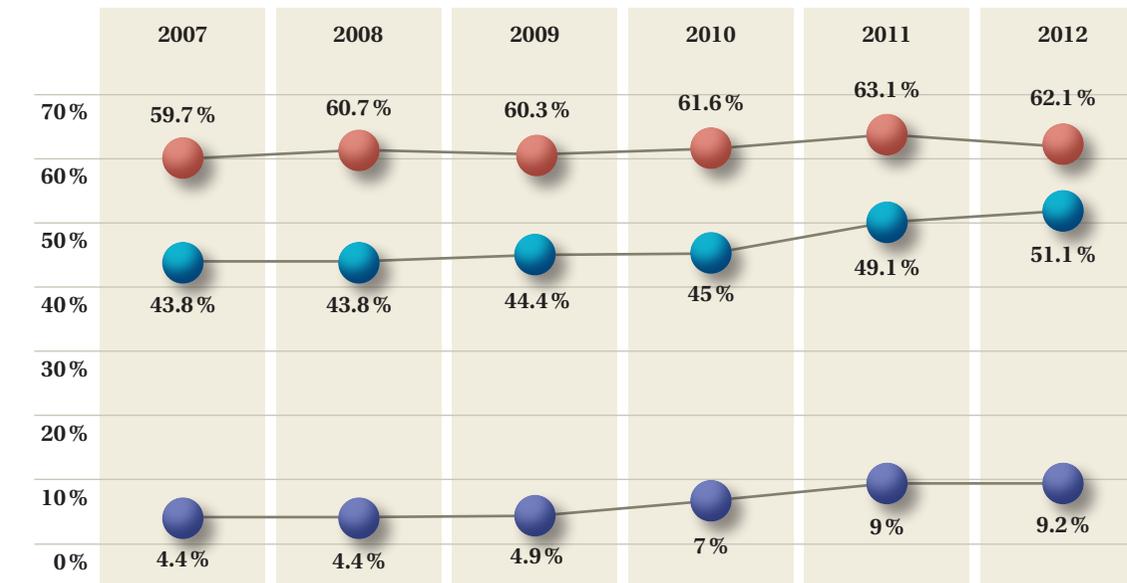


## Language at home

There has been an increase in the use of Catalan at home in absolute and relative terms. The use of other languages has also increased, but to a lesser extent. The use of Spanish remains stable. In general, Catalan homes are increasingly multilingual.

The percentage of people using Catalan at home has risen to 51.1% (up by 7.3 percentage points compared with 2007, and more than 580,000 people), while the use of Spanish has risen to 62.1% (300,000 people). The use of other languages at home has also risen to 9.2% (up by 4.8 percentage points, or 320,000 people).

### Language used at home. Population aged 14 and over Multiple option question



Source: Communication and Culture Barometer

● Catalan ● Spanish ● Other

“ Since 2007 there has been an increase of 7.3 percentage points in the population using Catalan at home, up to **51.1%** ”

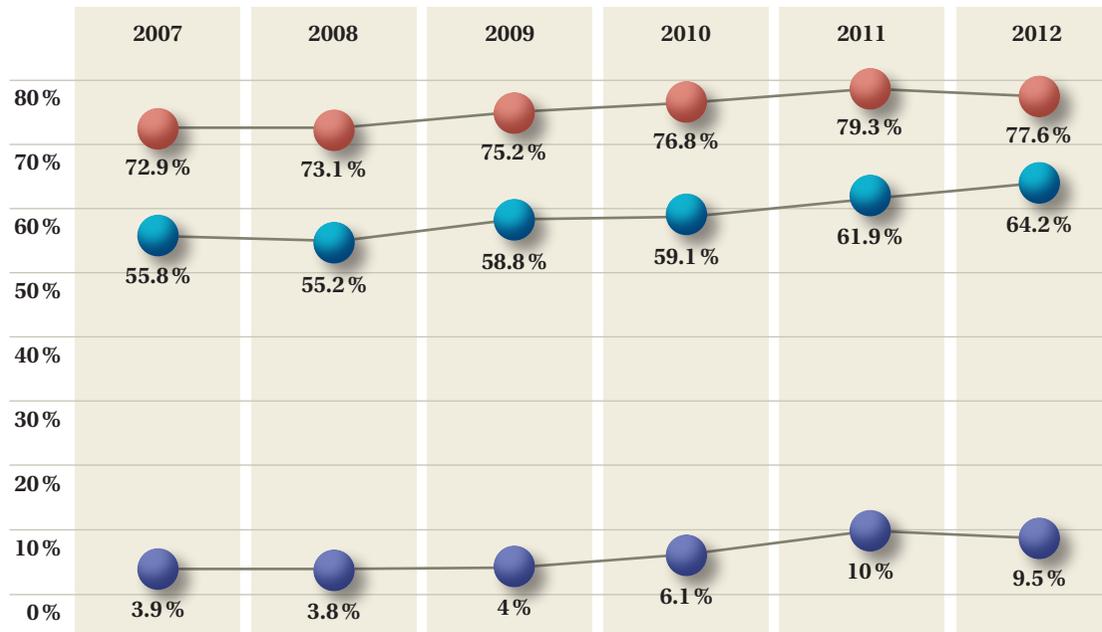
## Language with friends

There has been an increase in the use of Catalan, Spanish and other languages with friends since 2007. Although the use of Catalan has continued to increase since 2011, the use of Spanish and other languages has been maintained. Multilingualism is increasingly common among friends.

The percentage of people using Catalan with friends has risen to 64.2% (up more than 8 percentage points and more than 650,000 people compared with 2007).

There has also been an increase since 2007 in the use of Spanish with friends to a figure of 77.6% (up by 4.5 percentage points and almost 500,000 people). The use of other languages with friends has increased by 5.7 percentage points, reaching 9.5%, more than 350,000 people.

Language used with friends. Population aged 14 and over  
Multiple option question



Source: Communication and Culture Barometer

 Spanish    Catalan    Other

“ 650,000  
more people use  
Catalan with friends  
than in 2007 ”

## Language at work

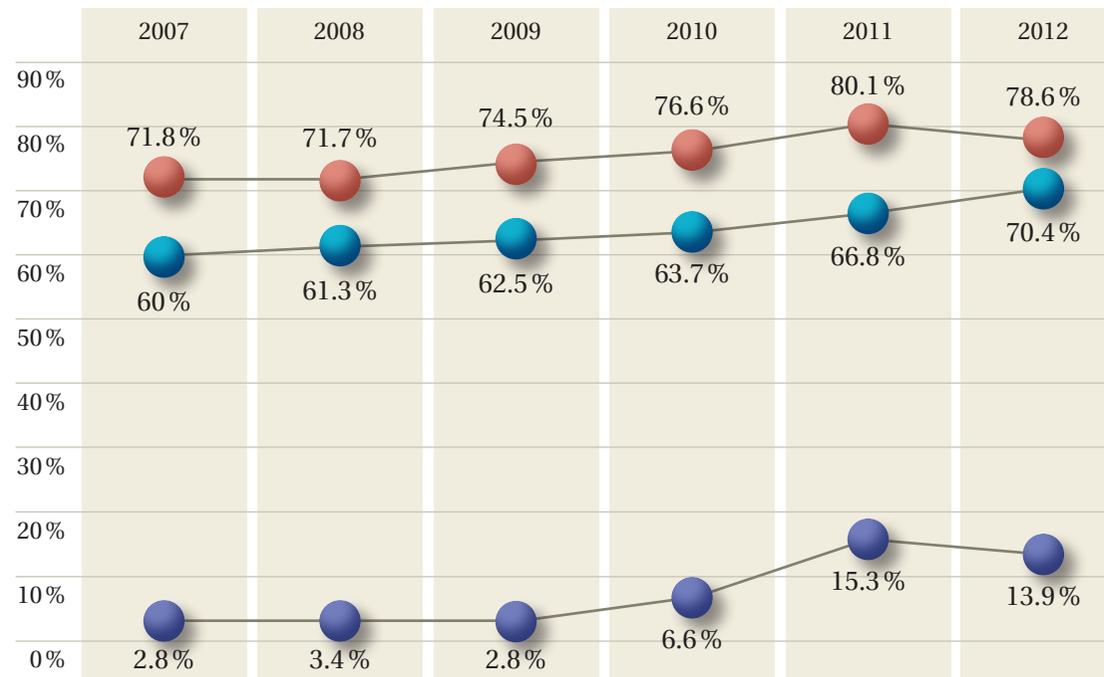
Changes in language use at work since 2007 have been characterised by an increase in the use of all languages: Catalan, Spanish and, above all, other languages. Over the past year the use of Catalan has continued to rise, while the use of Spanish and other languages has remained stable.

The percentage using Catalan at work has risen to 70.4% (more than 10 percentage points up on 2007), while the percentage use of Spanish has risen to 78.6%. Particular mention should be made of the increase in the percentage of other languages used at work, amounting to 13.9% (more than 11 percentage points higher than in 2007).

Since 2007, the use of Catalan at work has increased by more than 800,000 people. The use of Spanish by more than 600,000, and other languages, by over 700,000 people.

### Language used at work. Population aged 14 and over

#### Multiple option question



Source: Communication and Culture Barometer

● Catalan ● Spanish ● Other

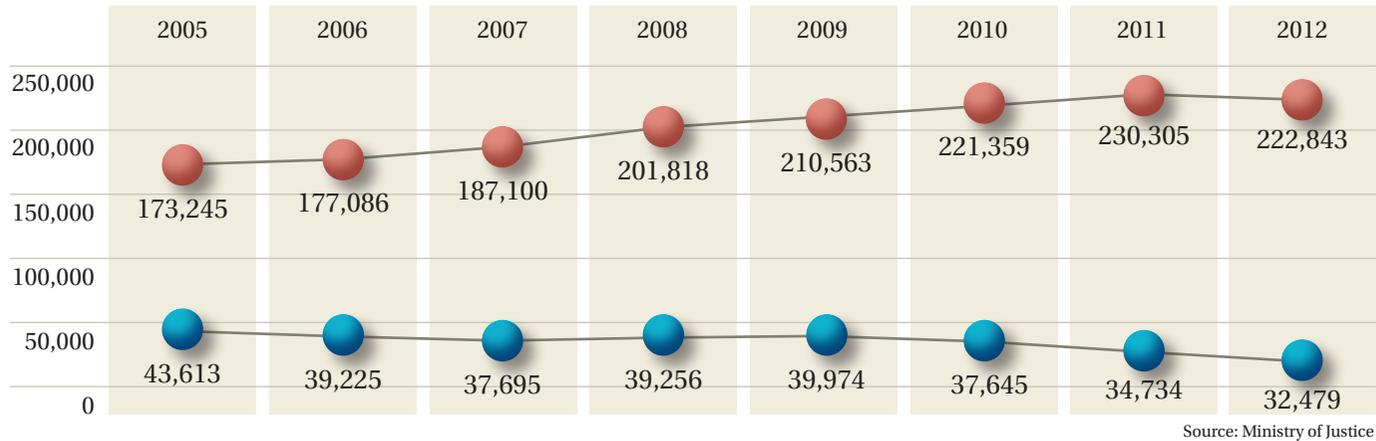
“ Since 2007 the use of Catalan at work has increased by more than **800,000** people ”

## The Justice Administration

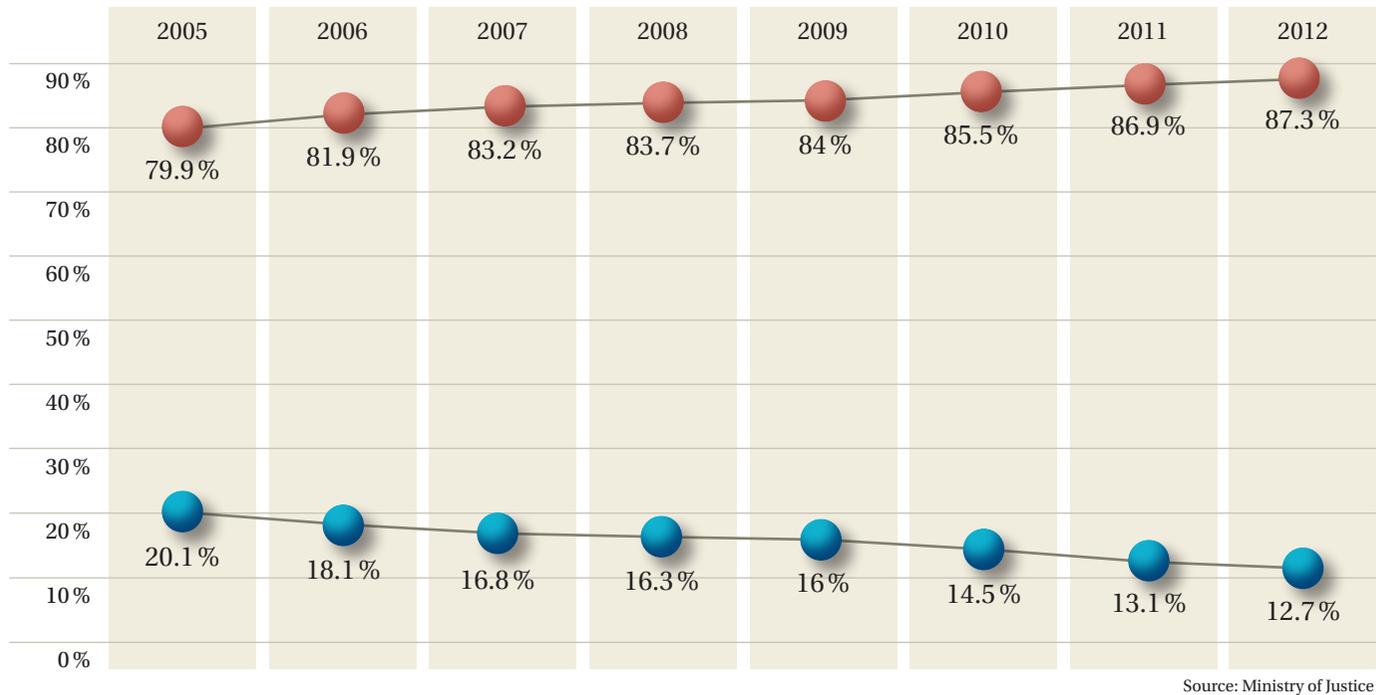
The use of Catalan in court rulings has decreased in both absolute and percentage terms since the year 2005.

“ The proportion of rulings in Catalan stood at **12.7%** in 2012 ”

### Court rulings by language. Absolute figures



### Court rulings by language. Percentage



- Spanish
- Catalan

## Language use at public universities

Over the 2011-2012 academic year, the number of students registered at the seven public universities in Catalonia has amounted to 173,146.

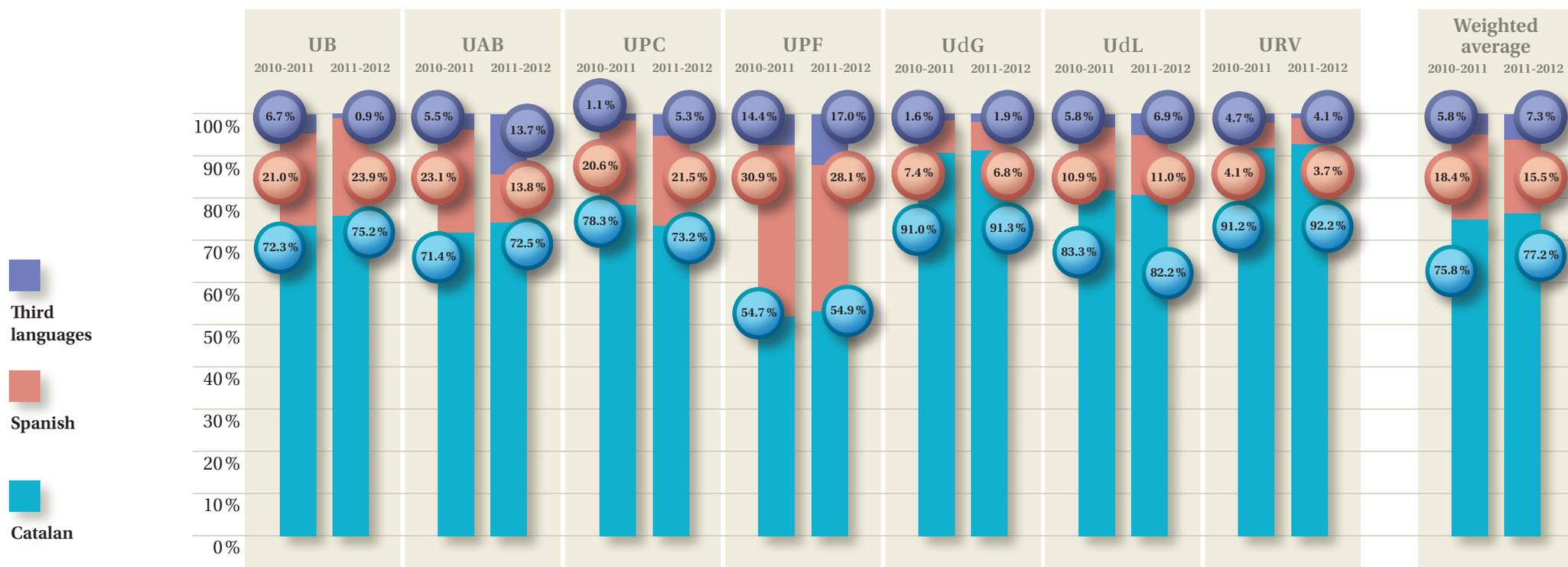
Figures on language use have been obtained by extrapolation from those subjects for which the teaching language is known, in other words 89% of the total for the 2011-2012 academic year, and 90% for 2010-2011.

### Undergraduate teaching

The average figure for undergraduate classes taught in Catalan across the seven public universities in Catalonia is 77.2%. The figure ranges from 54.9% (Pompeu Fabra University, UPF) to 92.2% (Rovira i Virgili University, URV).

As for undergraduate classes at Pompeu Fabra University the use of Spanish (28.1%) and third languages (17.0%) is higher than the other universities. With regard to the use of the Spanish language, the University of Barcelona (UB) comes next, at 23.9%, followed by the Technical University of Catalonia (UPC), which uses Spanish for 21.5% of classes.

Compared with the 2010-2011 academic year, the use of Catalan during the 2011-2012 year has risen by 1.4 percentage points on average, while in general there has also been an increase in the use of third languages.



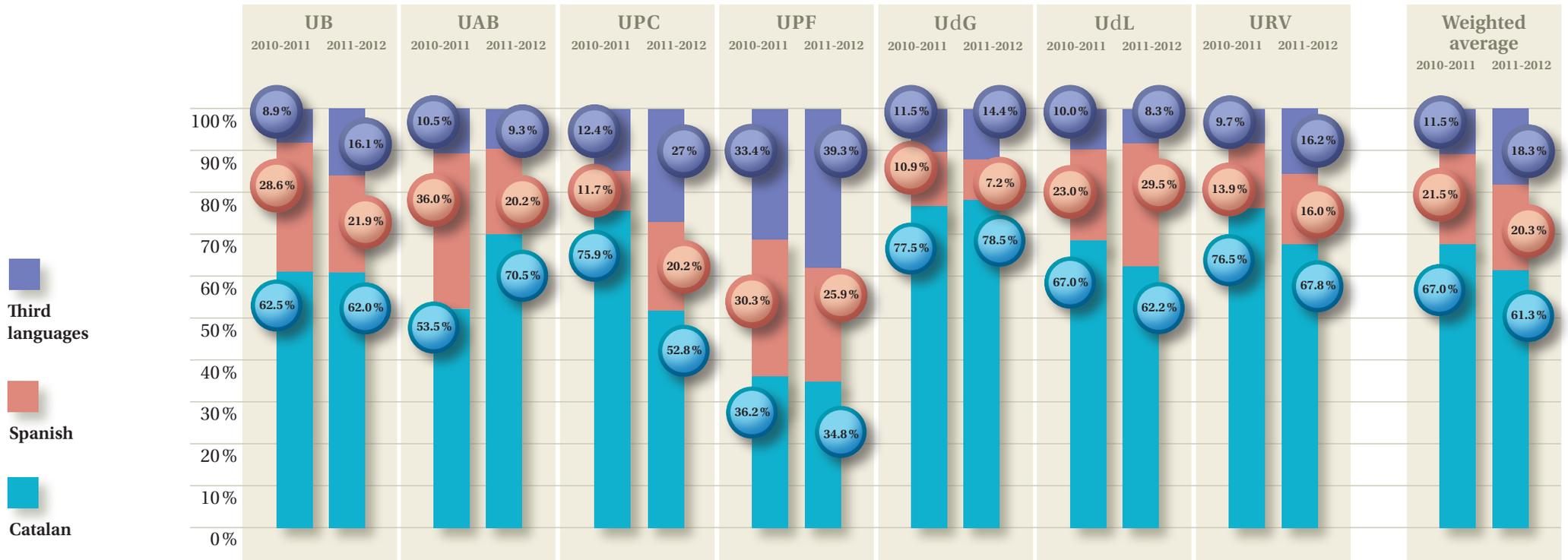
Source: Secretariat for Universities and Research

### Master's course teaching

The average number of Master's courses delivered in Catalan across the seven public universities in Catalonia is 61.3%, with an increase in the use of third languages (up from 11.5% to 18.3%) compared with the previous academic year. The average number of classes in Catalan on Master's courses is thus lower than in the case of degree studies. Teaching in Catalan varies from 34.8% (Pompeu Fabra University, UPF) to 78.5% (University of Girona, UdG).

The lower use of Catalan on Master's rather than degree courses is above all because of an increase in the use of third languages. Particularly noteworthy is the case of Pompeu Fabra University, where the use of third languages accounts for 39.3%, a higher percentage than the use of Catalan (34.8%) or Spanish (25.9%).

Compared with the 2010-2011 academic year, the use of Catalan on Master's courses has fallen by more than 5 percentage points.



Source: Secretariat for Universities and Research

## Media

### Press

40.2% of the population of Catalonia reads a newspaper every day (2,587,000 readers). Of them, 42.2% read the paper in Catalan, 72.8% in Spanish. It should be borne in mind that one single reader may read the press in Catalan and in Spanish (multiple option question).

There is a continuing upward trend in the number of Catalan readers which began in 2008 (more than 360,000 new readers in Catalan). The appearance of the Catalan version of *La Vanguardia* (May 2011) and the newspaper *Ara* (November 2010) have undoubtedly contributed to this substantial increase in the number of readers in Catalan.

### Radio

The Catalan language radio audience continues to increase (58.7%), to a level practically equal to the number listening to the radio in Spanish (59.6%). It should be borne in mind that one single listener may listen to the radio in Catalan and also in Spanish (multiple option question).

Since 2007 there has been an increase of more than 840,000 new Catalan language radio listeners. The percentage listening to the radio in Spanish remains stable, increasing in absolute terms by 250,000 between 2007 and 2012.

“ The percentage reading the press in Catalan continues to rise: **42.2%** ”

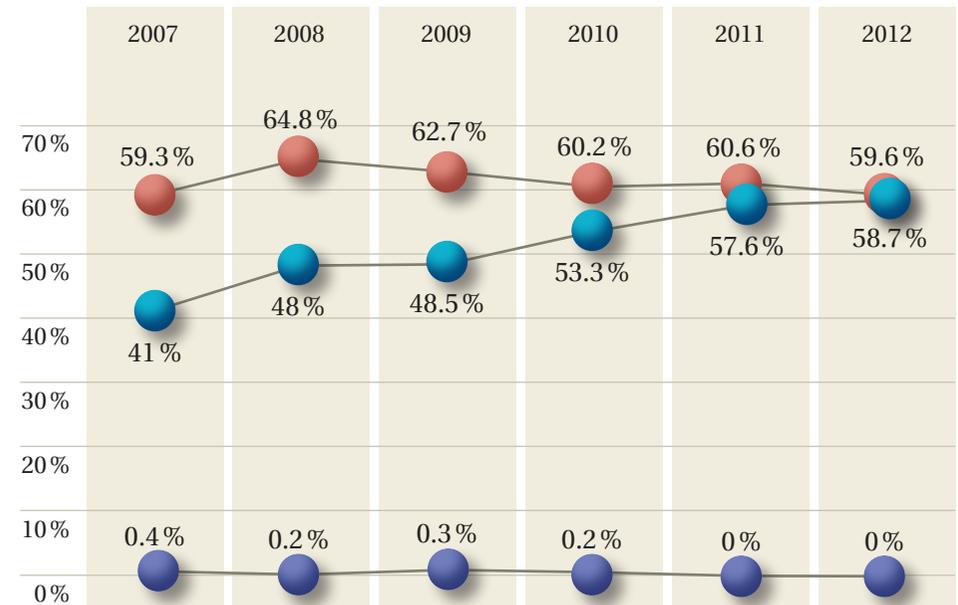
**Language of the newspaper read yesterday. Population aged 14 and over**  
Multiple option question



Source: Communication and Culture Barometer

● Catalan ● Spanish

**Language of the radio station listened to yesterday.**  
Population aged 14 and over - Multiple option question



Source: Communication and Culture Barometer

● Catalan ● Spanish ● Other

## Television

In Catalonia the percentage TV audience watching programmes daily in Catalan continues to increase (63%), while the number of people watching programmes in Spanish remains stable (86.4%). It should be borne in mind that one single viewer may watch programmes in Catalan and in Spanish (multiple option question).

In absolute terms there is also an increase in the number of Catalan and Spanish audience numbers: since 2007 there has been a rise of more than 1,200,000 new television viewers in Catalan. Spanish-language TV audiences have also increased by more than 1,300,000 between 2007 and 2012.

## Magazines

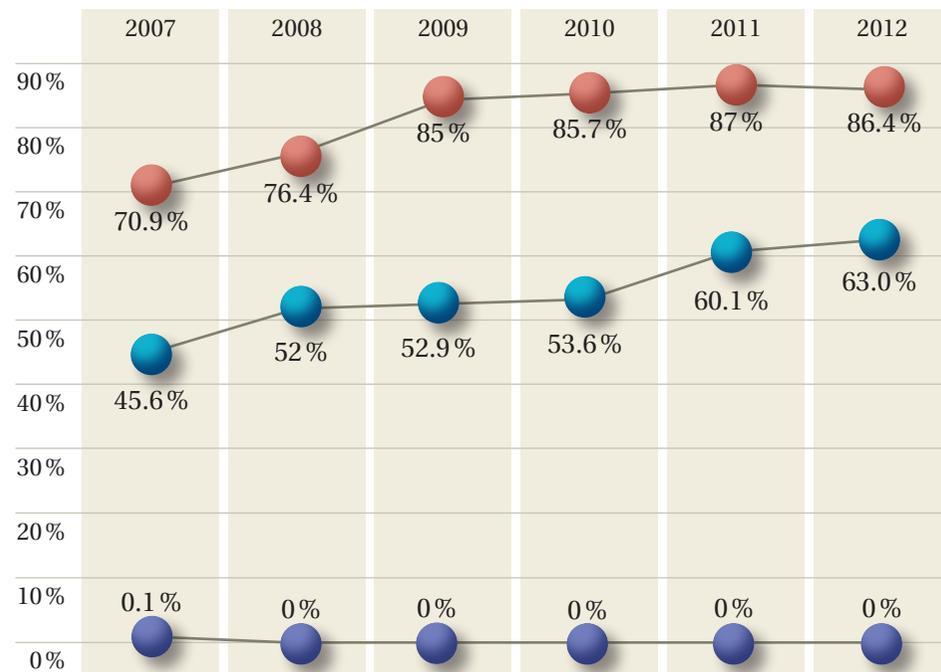
The number of readers of magazines in either language remains stable, with a slight downward trend compared with 2011. Nonetheless, the percentage reading magazines in Catalan has risen since 2007 (from 34.8% to 48.6%) as have the readers of mixed language (Catalan and Spanish) magazines, and those in other languages (15%). Meanwhile, there has been a slight downward trend in the number of people reading magazines in Spanish since 2007 (76.4%). It should be borne in mind that one reader may read any of the three types of magazine (multiple option question).

Since 2007 the number of Catalan language magazine readers has risen by 730,000.

“ Since 2007  
the TV audience  
in Catalonia has risen by  
**1,200,000** ”

### Language of TV viewed yesterday. Population aged 14 and over

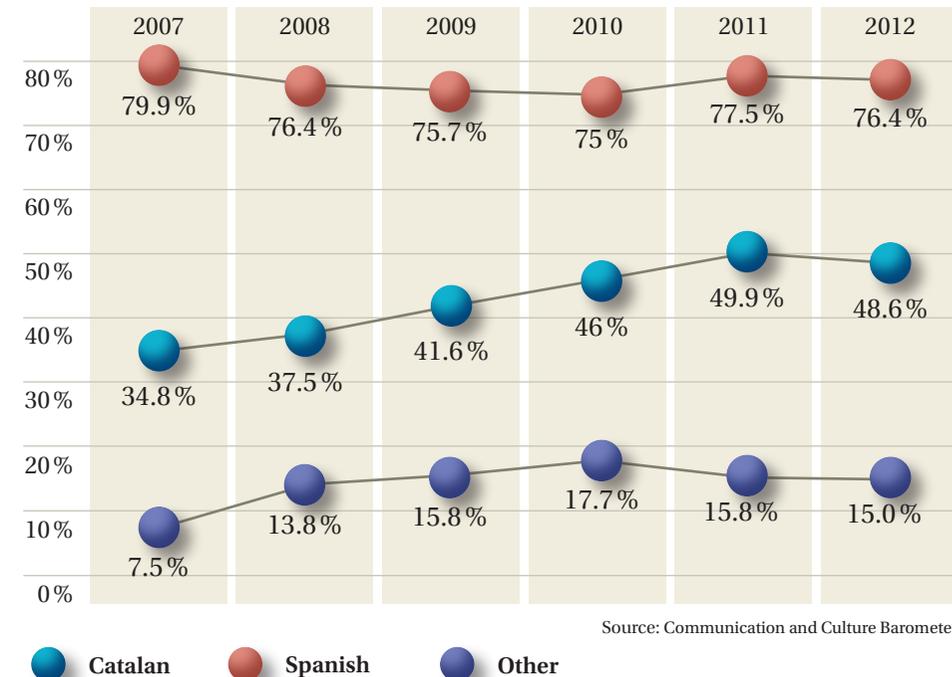
Multiple option question



Source: Communication and Culture Barometer

### Language of magazine read. Population aged 14 and over

Multiple option question



Source: Communication and Culture Barometer

## Cultural industries

### Cinema

In 2012, 8.3 % of cinemagoers has seen their last film in Catalan, 86.4 % in Spanish, and 5.3 % in other versions.

As for the trend, the proportions remain stable compared with 2011. In absolute terms, the number of cinemagoers watching films in Catalan has risen since 2007 by more than 100,000.

### Music

9.8 % of consumers have listened to songs in Catalan during the past three months, 47.1 % in Spanish and 43.1 % in other languages.

As for the trend, although there are more people listening to music in Catalan than in 2007, the number in 2012 has declined in comparison with 2011. In absolute terms, the number of consumers of music in Catalan has risen since 2007 by more than 160,000. As for other languages, the proportion of those listening to music in Spanish continues to decline, while the proportion listening to music in other languages remains stable.

“ The number of cinemagoers who have seen their last film in Catalan continues to rise: **8.3%** ”

#### Language of last film seen.

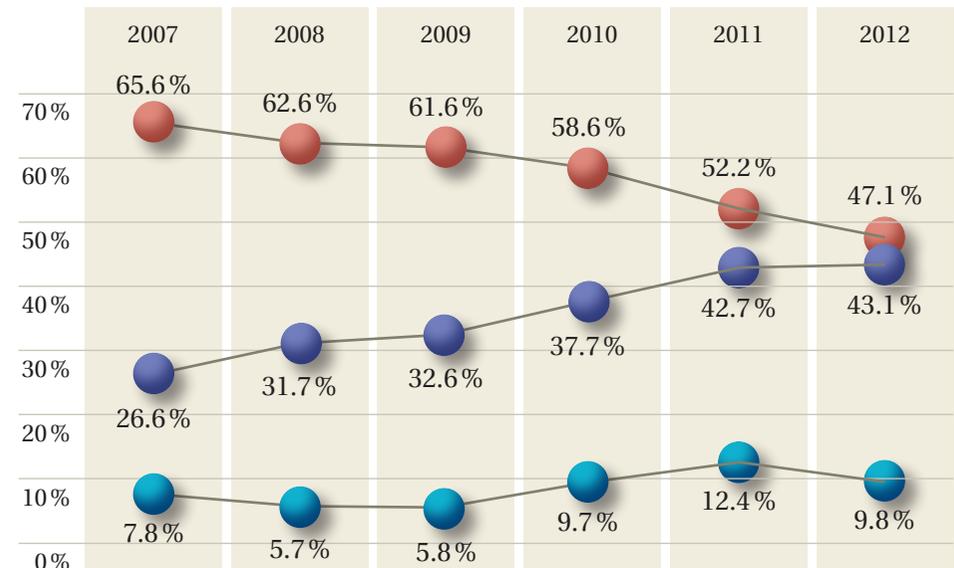
Population going to the cinema over the past 3 months.  
Population aged 14 and over



Source: Communication and Culture Barometer

#### Language of last song listened to.

Population listening to music over the past 3 months.  
Population aged 14 and over



Source: Communication and Culture Barometer

● Catalan ● Spanish ● Other

## Videogames

Over the course of 2012, 82.2 % of videogame consumers have played a videogame in Spanish during the last three months, while the number having played a videogame in Catalan is less than 2%. 16.1 % has played in other languages.

The limited offering of videogames in Catalan makes consumption in the language highly problematic. Meanwhile, the percentage of videogame consumption in Catalan remains below 2%, and the consumption of videogames in Spanish above 82%.

## Theatre

In 2012, 56.6 % of theatre and performing arts audiences have seen their most recent performance in Catalan, 34.9 % in Spanish and 8.4 % in other languages.

The upward trend in terms of theatre performances seen in Spanish since 2010 continues (up almost 10 percentage points), with audiences more than 380,000 up for works in Catalan, with a decline in the consumption of performances in Spanish.

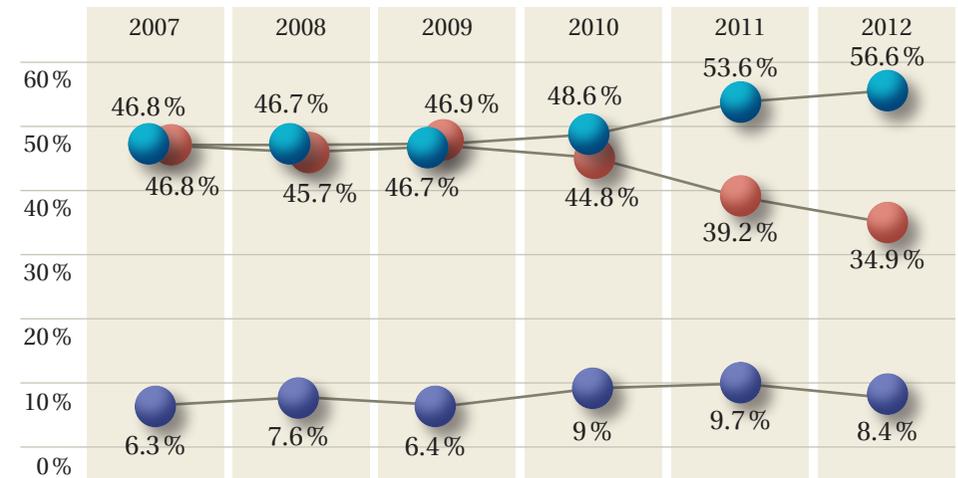
“ Consumption of performances in Catalan has risen by practically 10 percentage points since 2007, and now stands at **56.6%** ”

Language of last videogame played.  
Population aged 14 and over



Source: Communication and Culture Barometer

Language of last performance scene.  
Population aged 14 and over



Source: Communication and Culture Barometer

● Catalan ● Spanish ● Other

## Books

Over the course of 2012, 27.8% of readers have read their last book in Catalan, 66.6% in Spanish and 5.6% in other languages.

The upward trend in the Catalan language readership continues: there are more than 260,000 new readers of books in Catalan since 2007.

### Language of most recent book read. Population reading a book over the past 12 months. Population aged 14 and over



Source: Communication and Culture Barometer

 Catalan    Spanish    Other

“ There are more than  
**260,000**  
new readers of books in  
Catalan since 2007 ”

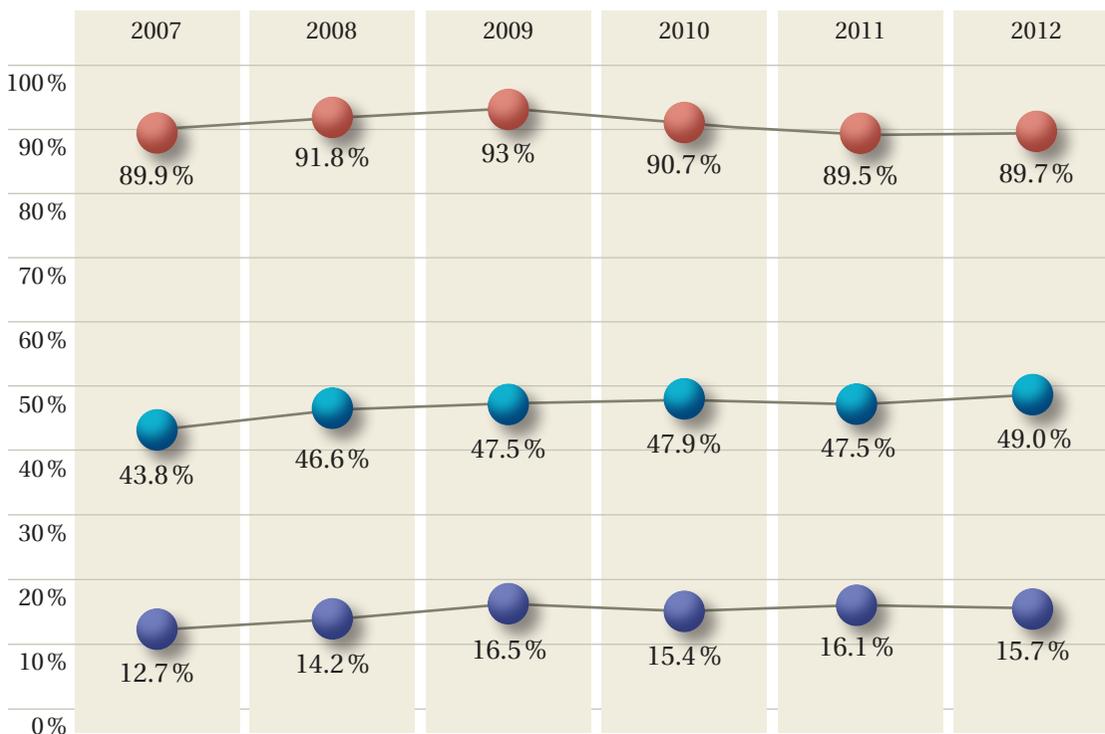
**Internet**

During 2012, 49% of web users have made use of the Catalan language on the Internet during the previous 30 days, 89.7% have used Spanish and 15.7% other languages. This includes all types of use and online applications. It should be remembered that a web user may make use of one or more languages on the Internet (multiple option response).

The rise in the number of web users in general (from 49.5% in 2007 to 73% in 2012) leads to an upturn in the number of consumers for all languages. In this regard, there has been an increase since 2007 of more than 960,000 new web users in Catalan, more than 1,460,000 in Spanish, and over 340,000 in other languages.

Despite the rise in consumers in all languages since 2007, it should be emphasised that the upward trend among Catalan web users has registered a continuous upturn since 2011, whereas consumption in Spanish and other languages has remained stable over the last 2 years.

**Language of use of the Internet over the last 30 days.  
Population aged 14 and over  
Multiple option question**



Source: Communication and Culture Barometer

● Catalan    ● Spanish    ● Other

**“ 49% of web users have made use of Catalan over the past 30 days, a consumption level which has risen continuously since 2007 ”**

## Key linguistic indicators

The first column indicates with one green up arrow a moderate upward trend, and with two arrows a considerable or very considerable rise. The second column indicates the percentage of Catalan for each indicator. The habitual language percentage (44.3 %) is taken as the reference point establishing a positive or negative direction. An indicator may therefore have a positive or negative trend although the previous value does not coincide. Of the 23 indicators, there are 8 below this level.

### Linguistic trends: 2012 or available last year

	2007-2012 Trend	% Catalan last year
Population understanding Catalan	▲	97.1
Population speaking Catalan	▲	84.3
Population writing Catalan	▲▲	70.1
Initial language (first language spoken)	=	36.9
Identification language (what is your language?)	=	43.2
Habitual language (what is your habitual language?)	▲▲	44.3
Language at home	▲▲	51.1
Language with friends	▲▲	64.2
Language at work	▲▲	70.4
Primary education (overall language skills)	▲	77.2
University field (average language for degree courses)	▲*	77.2
Justice field (language of rulings)	▼	12.7
Radio (language listened to yesterday)	▲▲	58.7
Television (language of programmes watched yesterday)	▲▲	63.0
Daily press (language of newspaper read yesterday)	▲▲	42.2
Magazines (language of magazine read)	▲▲	48.6
Cinema (language of last film seen)	▲	8.3
Music (language of music listened to)	▲	9.8
Videogames (language of last videogame played)	=	1.8
Theatre (language of last performance)	▲▲	56.6
Books (language of last book)	▲	27.8
Internet (language of use of any online application)	▲▲	49.0
Social networks (language of 10 applications most used)	▲	60.0
* Trend since 2011		

Highly positive trend ▲▲  
 Positive trend ▲  
 Stable =  
 Negative trend ▼

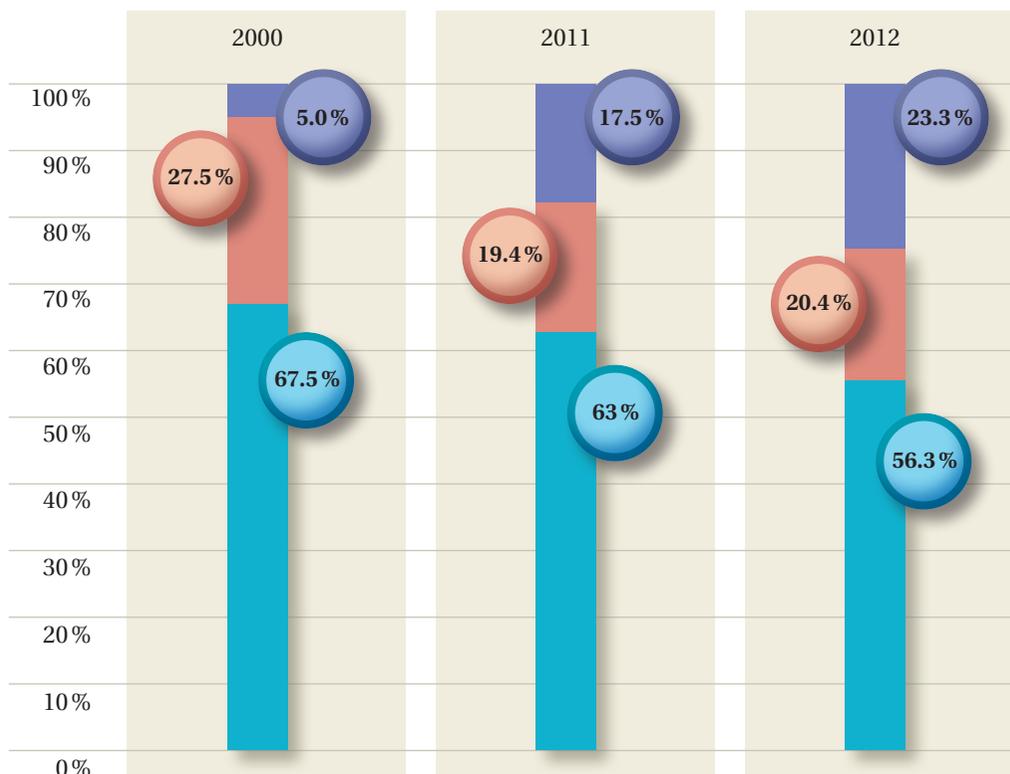
## Aranese Occitan

With regard to linguistic data on Aranese, the report collates demographic data from the 2012 Municipal Census, but it also includes data from the EULP Survey into Language Use among the Public at Large, which is conducted every five years, and will not be repeated until 2013.

### The population of the Val d'Aran

The population of the Val d'Aran, according to the population registered in 2012, is 10,056, of whom 56.3% (5,661 people) were born in Catalonia, 20.4% (2,051 people) were born elsewhere in the Spanish State, and 23.3% (2,344 people) were born abroad. Over the past 12 years the foreign population has risen by almost 2,000 people.

#### Place of birth of the population of the Val d'Aran (%)



#### Foreign population\* by country: Val d'Aran 2012

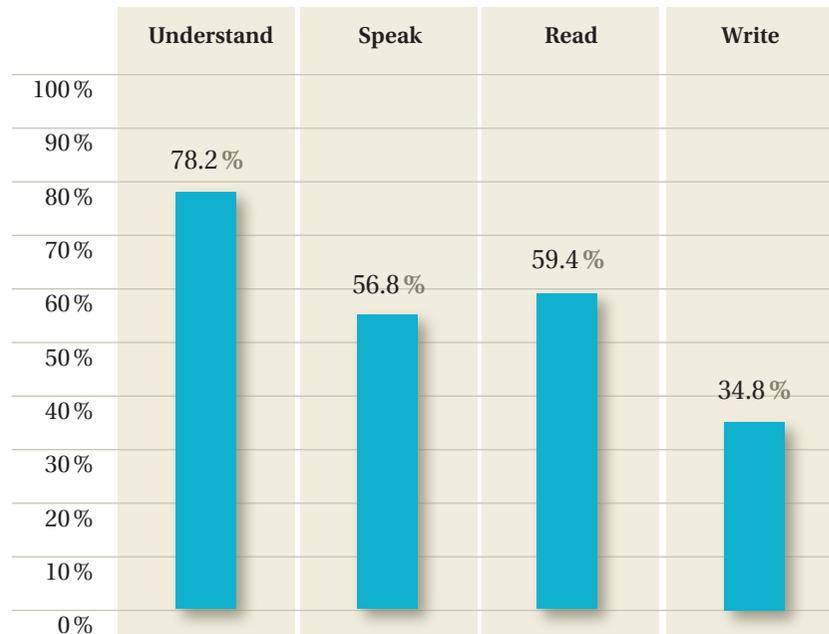
	Population by country	% of total foreign
Romania	674	33.50%
Morocco	195	9.70%
Algeria	171	8.50%
Bolivia	134	6.70%
France	107	5.30%
Colombia	101	5.00%
Portugal	93	4.60%
Argentina	74	3.70%
Dominican Republic	64	3.20%
Ecuador	55	2.70%
Italy	45	2.20%
Venezuela	26	1.30%
Other countries	272	13.50%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,011</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

\* Population with foreign citizenship. Source: Idescat

### Knowledge of Aranese

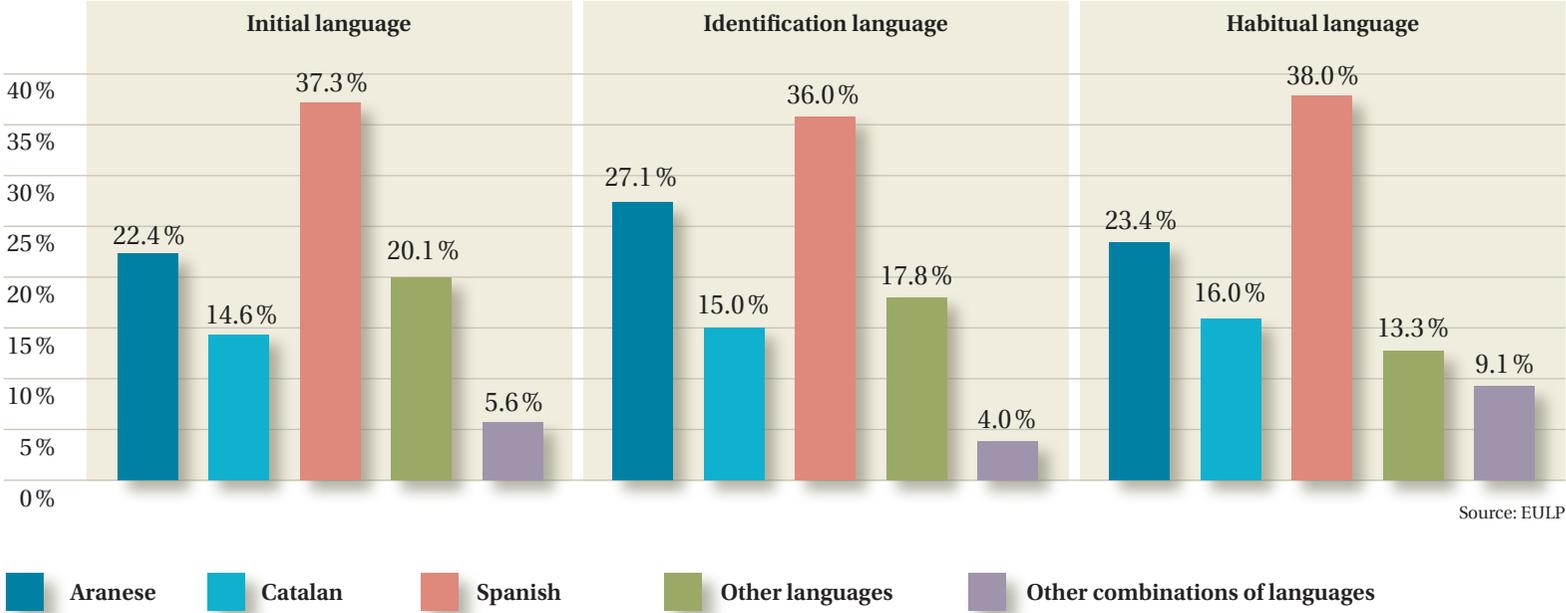
78.2% of the population of the Val d'Aran understands Aranese Occitan, 56.8% can speak the language, 59.4% can read it and 34.8% can write it. Of those born in Catalonia, 98% understand the language, 87% can speak it, 85% can read it and, lastly, 51% can write it. In terms of knowledge of its status as an official language in Catalonia, 84% of the population is aware of this.

**Knowledge of  
Aranese among the  
population (%), 2008**



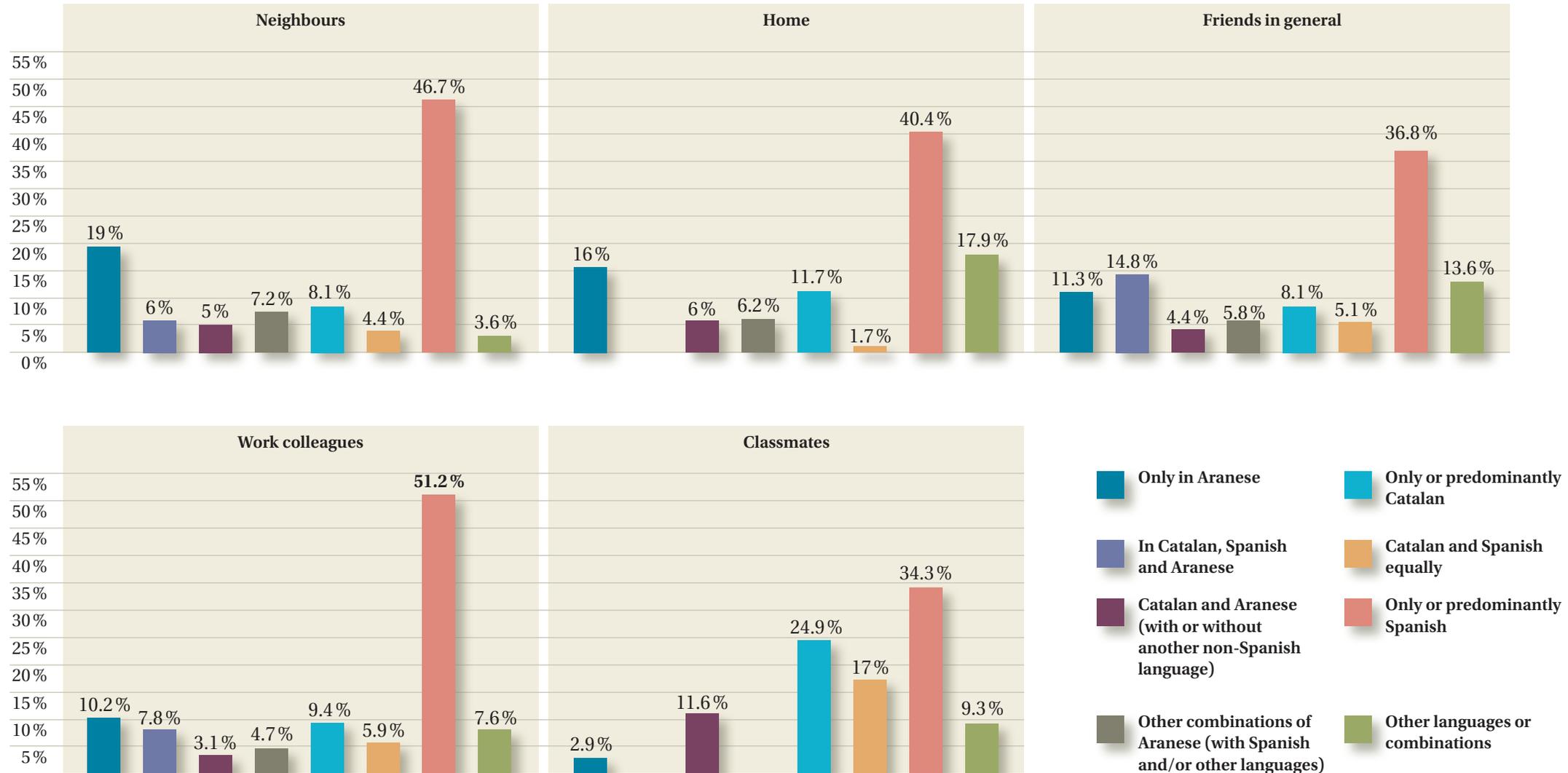
In the Val d'Aran 9% of the population combines various languages on a regular basis. With regard to initial language, Spanish holds this position for 37.3% of the population, Aranese Occitan for 22% of inhabitants, while the figure for Catalan is 14%. 20.1% also state that they had another language as their initial language. Spanish is the most habitual language (38%), followed by Aranese Occitan (20%), Catalan (16%) and other languages (13%). The identification language for 36% of the population is Spanish, 27% Aranese Occitan, and 15% Catalan.

**Population by initial language, identification language or habitual language.  
Val d'Aran. 2008**



In terms of interpersonal spheres, the use of Spanish predominates with work colleagues (51.2%) and also occupies first position in other spheres. Aranese is in second place with neighbours (19%) and work colleagues (10.2%). Catalan is in second place for classmates (24.9%), while Spanish combined with Aranese and Catalan occupies second position with friends (14.8%). Lastly, the group of other languages occupies second position for the language spoken at home (17.9%).

### Language use in interpersonal spheres. Val d'Aran



Font: EULP

## Government action

The second part of the report focuses on Government action to promote knowledge of Catalan, to facilitate use and to extend the language across all society.

### Promotion of knowledge of Catalan

In order to guarantee knowledge of Catalan, the Government has three key instruments: formal education, adult training and certification of knowledge. Within the field of adult training, the report includes both the efforts of the Consortium for Language Normalisation in teaching Catalan to adults, and also the teaching of Occitan and of Catalan sign language across the region.

#### Formal education

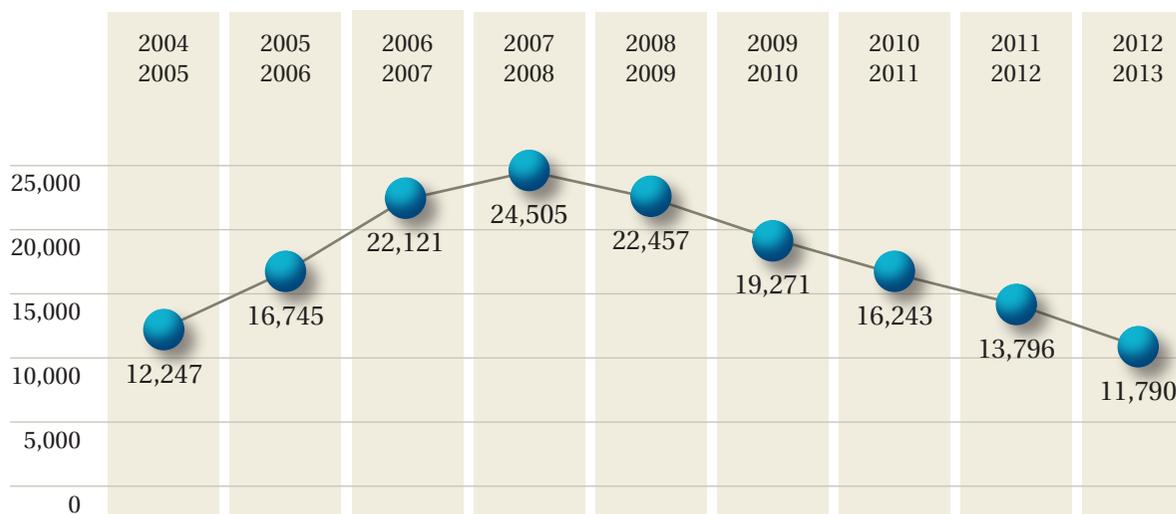
During the 2011-2012 academic year, the school population at formal educational institutions at the various levels has amounted to 1,274,729 students.

The language model for formal education in Catalonia is established on the basis of the language conjunction system, which has won international recognition and guarantees that students are fully conversant with Catalan and Spanish when they complete their studies. The reduction in the migratory inflow has shaped the functioning of this system over the course of 2012, as had been anticipated in previous years.

The consequences of this trend have been as follows:

- The number of students in reception classrooms has fallen from 13,796 in the 2011-2012 year to 11,790 in the 2012-2013 year.

### Evolution of the number of students in reception classrooms



“ Community educational plans have involved **338,652** students ”

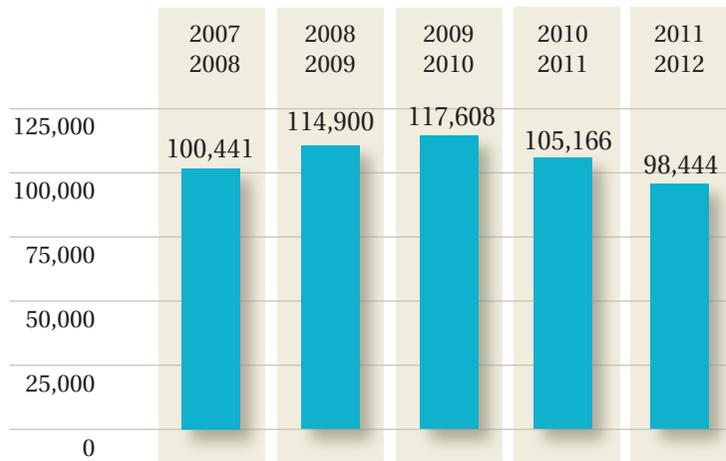
- The number of community education plans administered during the 2011-2012 academic year has been 95, distributed across 80 municipalities and 915 educational institutions, with a total of 338,652 students (195,366 at primary level, and 143,293 secondary). The community education plans are intended to achieve student success rates and contribute to cohesion by combining Government action with initiatives by local authorities and organisations working more closely with citizens, such as sports associations.
- Assisted study workshops have been held at 585 institutions, providing 14,426 students from underprivileged sociocultural backgrounds with appropriate conditions of study outside school times, in order to foster equal opportunities.

### Teaching of Catalan to adults

The Consortium for Language Normalisation (or CPNL), a public body made up of the Generalitat de Catalunya (Government of Catalonia), and 135 local bodies, has maintained its offering of Catalan language training intended for the adult population, characterised by the following trends:

- The 105,166 enrolments in 2011 have fallen to a figure of 98,444 in 2012. 75% of enrolments correspond to courses which play a fundamental role in immigrant reception, in other words, elementary and basic levels. 66% of those registering were born abroad.
- The Consortium for Language Normalisation has staged 3,995 Catalan courses, 8% fewer than in 2011 (4,304).

### Enrolment on CPNL courses



“ Close on  
**One and a half million**  
adults have registered  
on Catalan courses  
since 1991 ”

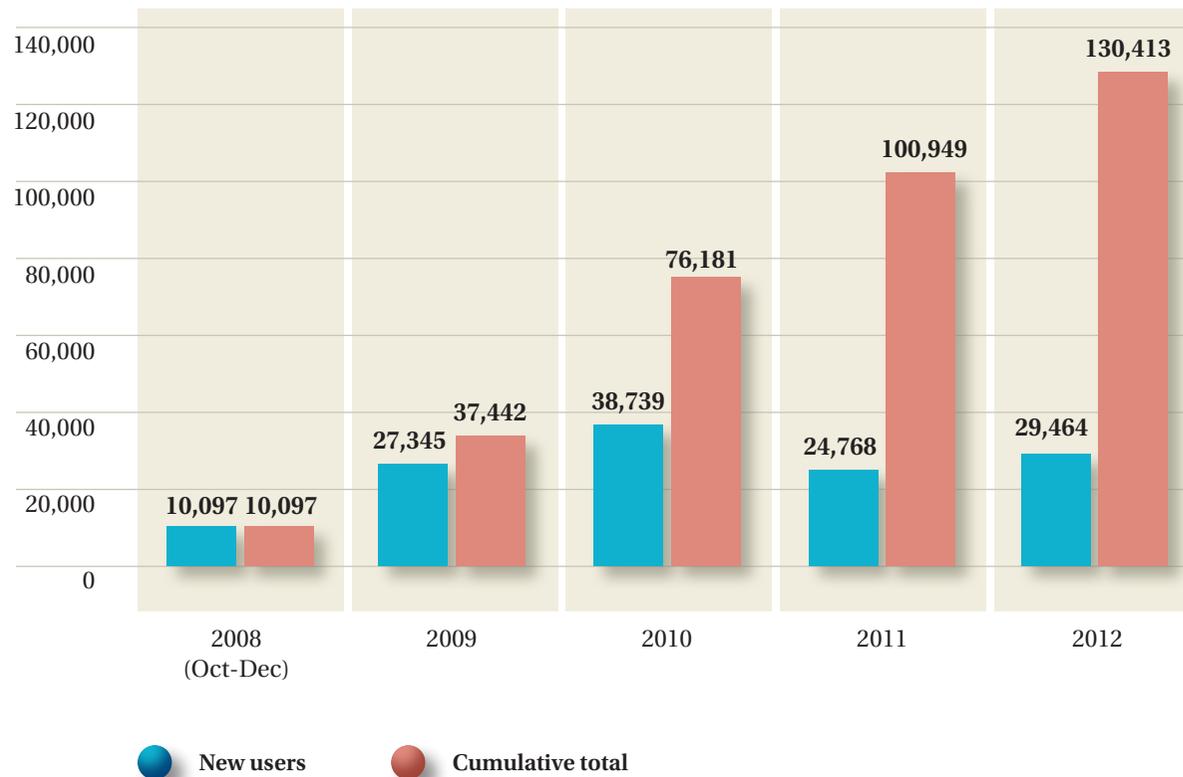
“ The Consortium for  
Language Normalisation  
has staged 3,995 courses, with  
**98,444**  
enrolments ”

## Parla.cat

- There has been an increase in the number of users of Parla.cat, a virtual site providing educational materials and courses for all wishing to learn the Catalan language. The figure of 100,949 in 2011 has risen to 130,413 in 2012. These data include both students following the self-access training and those opting for the tutored mode, chosen by 2,352 students. The latter mainly come from the Consortium for Language Normalisation, the Ramon Llull Institute and Catalan universities.
- In order to supplement the learning of Catalan, students and also teachers have access to a language learning resources search engine featuring online dictations, dictionaries, games, etc. A total of 138,618 queries have been registered in 2012.
- An agreement has been signed in 2012 with Perpignan City Council to train its staff using this platform.

“671,116  
visits to Parla.cat  
during 2012, from  
143 countries”

### Registered users of Parla.cat



### Occupational and business training

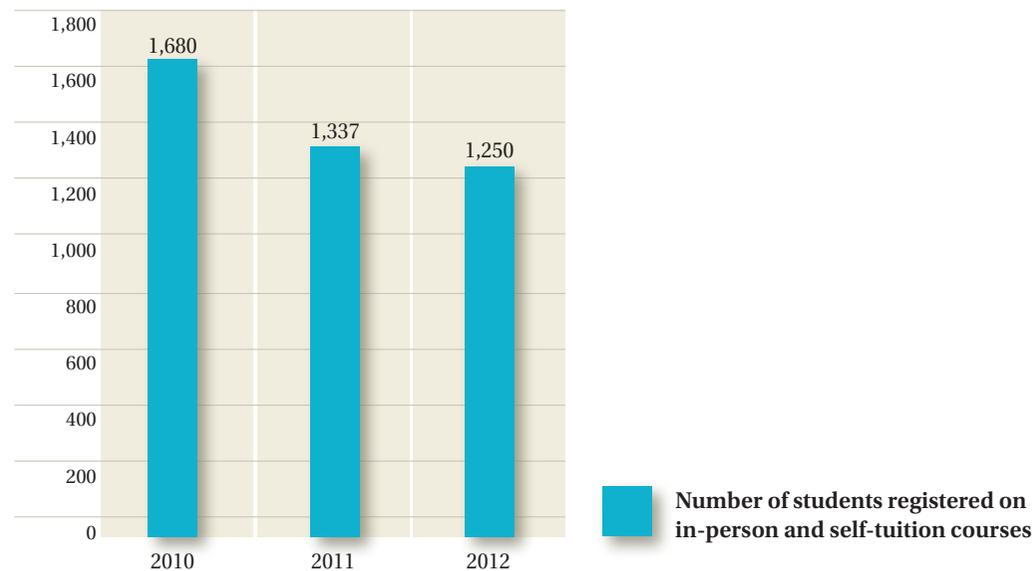
The initiatives of the Consortium for Language Normalisation also include the Government's employment and labour policies. The following actions have been taken in this regard:

- As a continuation of the pilot scheme implemented in 2011, the CPNL, in partnership with the Catalan Employment Service (or SOC) has delivered 119 courses, with a total of 2,163 enrolments.
- The Consortium for Language Normalisation, in partnership with the General Directorate for Language Policy, has offered Catalan language training to State governmental personnel and independent agencies. A course has also been organised for the medical emergency service, in partnership with the Ministry of Health. A total of 20 courses have been organised, with 220 individuals enrolled.
- The Consortium for Language Normalisation has organised 55 Catalan courses in the business sector, with 814 people registered.

### Training in the field of justice

In 2012 a total of 1,250 people have enrolled for Catalan language and legal terminology courses. These individuals belong to the various bodies within the Justice Administration: judges, public prosecutors, clerks and administrative staff, but also professionals working in the legal field, thanks to agreements signed by the Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of Justice with the professional associations representing them: lawyers, notaries, court agents in Catalonia and also real state, commercial and personal property registrars in Catalonia.

Number of students enrolled on courses, 2010-2012



“ **The Consortium collaborates in employment policies with 119 courses organised jointly with the SOC** ”

“ **1,034 people have enrolled for one of the courses organised by the Consortium in the business sector** ”

“ **1,250 legal professionals have taken Catalan courses** ”

### Training of new arrivals

- In 2012 a total of 51,994 foreign students have registered on initial and basic courses offered by the Consortium for Language Normalisation.
- Since 2005, the General Directorate for Immigration has commissioned the Consortium for Language Normalisation to organise Catalan courses for associations of immigrants. 251 courses have been organised in 2012, with a total of 5,863 students.
- The Ministry of Social Welfare and Family has organised Catalan literacy courses for adults of foreign origin with the aim of allowing them to achieve the minimum level in order to continue the initial Catalan courses provided by the Consortium for Language Normalisation. 433 people have enrolled in 2012.

**“ 251 courses  
have been  
organised at immigrant  
associations, with  
5,863  
students ”**

### Promotion of knowledge of Aranese

#### Learning of Aranese Occitan

Aranese Occitan is the language used to deliver teaching in the Val d’Aran and also a subject studied in formal education, guaranteeing that it is learned by children living in the region,

The teaching of Aranese to adults in the Val d’Aran is the responsibility of the Conselh Generau d’Aran, which performs this function with economic support from the Ministry of Culture. Outside the Aran region, courses are also organised with the support of the Ministry of Culture.

- The Conselh Generau d’Aran has organised 4 courses in Vielha, 1 in Esterrri d’Aneu, 4 in Barcelona and 4 in Lleida, with a total of 233 enrolments. The General Directorate for Language Policy has also scheduled introductory courses in Occitan language and culture within the context of the Catalan Summer University (UCE) in 2012.
- The Occitan-Catalan Brotherhood Centre, with the support of the Ministry of Culture, has organised 5 Occitan courses in the city of Barcelona, with 63 people enrolled. 1 has also been organised in Lleida in partnership with the city university’s Language Department.
- As an awareness-raising activity, the Occitan-Catalan Brotherhood Centre has organised the Occitan Dictation in Barcelona, with 65 people taking part.
- University of Lleida offers a Degree in Catalan and Occitan Studies. In 2012, 30 students have been taught the Occitan Language and Literature option.

**“ 233  
adults have taken  
Aranese Occitan  
courses ”**

### Promotion of knowledge of LSC

#### Teaching of Catalan sign language

The teaching of Catalan sign language during 2012 is reflected in the following figures:

- Over the year 2011-2012, a total of 1,834 hearing-impaired children have been taught. Of these, 118 were registered at bilingual educational centres for all educational stages (3 to 18 years), in other words those using Catalan Sign Language (LSC) as the teaching language, accounting for 6.43 % of the total.
- Over the 2012-2013 academic year total of 1,740 hearing-impaired children have been taught. The number of enrolments at bilingual educational centres has been 131, in other words 7.53 % of the total, representing an increase of 1.1 % compared with the previous year.

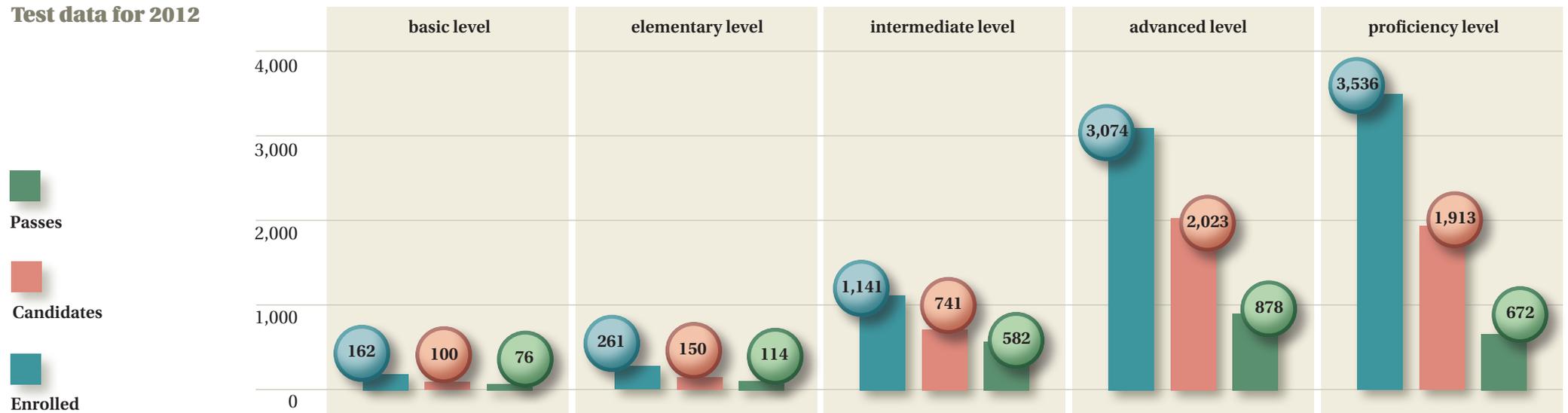
## Certification of Catalan knowledge

The General Directorate for Language Policy of the Ministry of Culture, the Consortium for Language Normalisation and the Ramon Llull Institute issue Catalan knowledge certificates for the adult population, in accordance with the Common European Framework of Reference.

- In 2012, 8,174 people have registered for the tests organised by the General Directorate for Language Policy, with 2,322 receiving certificates. Those levels seeing the greatest number of enrolments have been proficiency, advanced and intermediate. There has been a change in trend here: in 2012 the level with the greatest number of enrolments has been proficiency.

“ **21,342** people have obtained certificates in Catalan ”

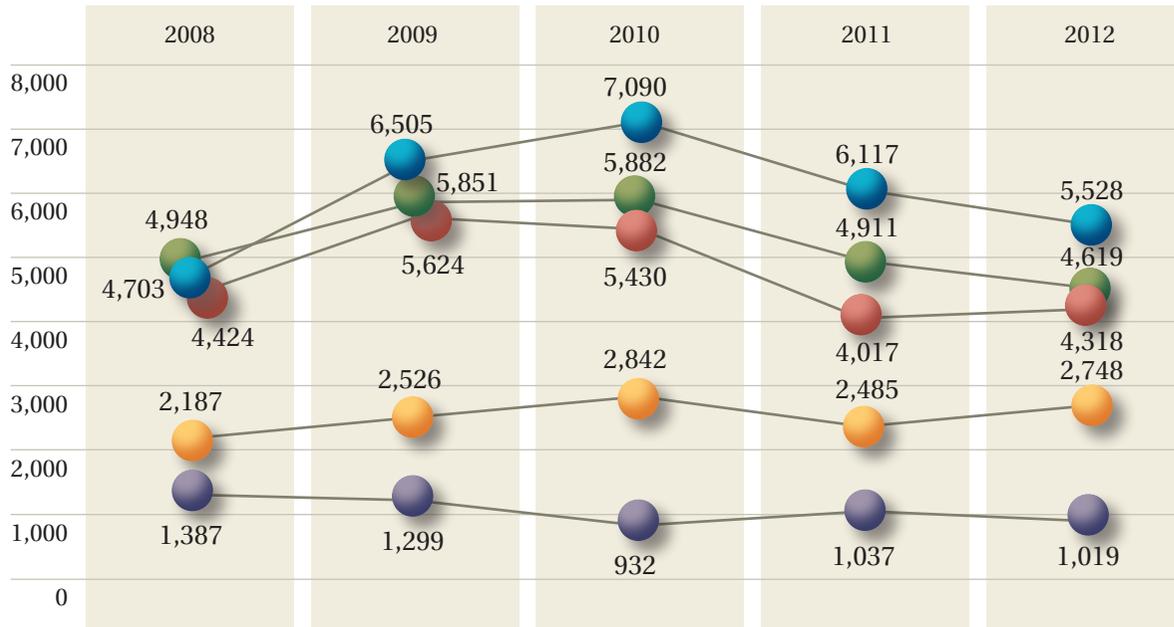
### Test data for 2012



- A total of 18,232 people have obtained the certificates issued by the Consortium for Language Normalisation. The levels with the highest enrolment numbers have been basic, advanced and intermediate.

### Approved certificates issued by the CPNL

- Basic (B3)
- Elementary (E3)
- Intermediary (I3)
- Advanced (S3)
- Proficiency



- The Ramon Llull Institute has staged tests to obtain Catalan language knowledge certificates for the 10th time. The tests have been held in 76 towns in 30 countries around the world. A total of 1,028 people have registered to take the Ramon Llull Institute tests, of whom 788 (76.65 %) have obtained the certificate. The levels with the highest enrolment numbers have been basic, elementary and intermediate.

### Sworn translation and interpreting

In 2012 a total of 71 people have been included on the Register of Sworn Translators and Interpreters of the Generalitat, with a total of 100 qualifications. Of these, 93 have been obtained by means of accreditation of a university degree and the specific credits required, while 7 have corresponded to qualifications following successful completion of the tests in Chinese and Italian in the 2011 examination round, the results of which have been published in January 2012. As a result, by the end of the year the Register has included 1,338 professionals with a total of 2,256 qualifications recorded. The working languages of these professionals are: Catalan, Spanish, English, German, French, Chinese and Italian.

“ The Ramon Llull Institute has held Catalan tests in **76** towns in 30 countries ”

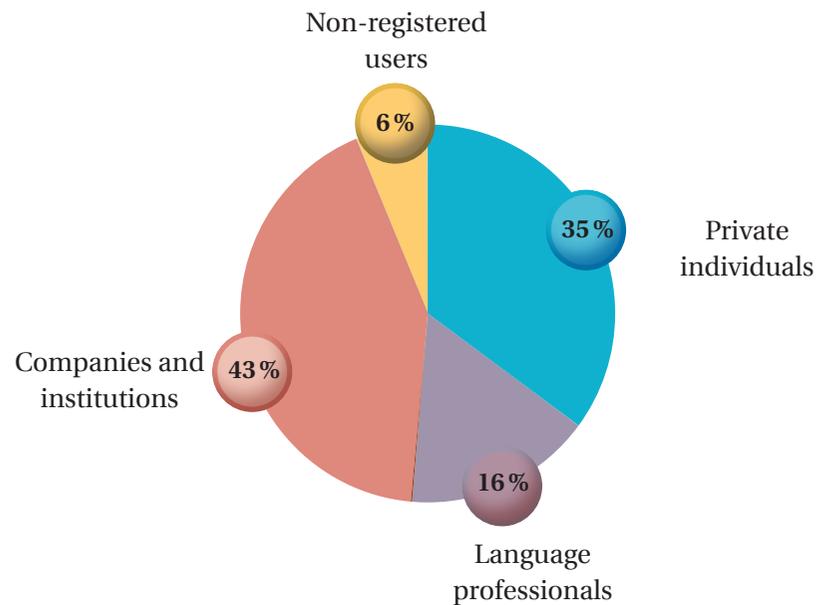
## Tools and services for language quality

The General Directorate for Language Policy has continuously developed its online language services available to the general public and companies in order to facilitate the use of Catalan.

- The language reference service Optimot has handled 11,298,206 queries during 2012 via the search engine, and a further 6,202 queries handled by means of a personal response.
- The General Directorate for Language Policy collaborated with the Official Gazette and Publication Agency on the *Criteris d'elaboració dels documents per al DOGC* (Criteria for the Preparation of DOGC Documents), and also published the *Citació bibliogràfica* (Bibliographical Citation) document, among others.
- The Catalan-Occitan machine translation service has translated 11,195,027 words, and registered 271,259 service requests over the period.
- The internal machine translation service of the Generalitat administration has translated 48,038,651 words and received 244,691 translation requests. The main direction of translation is Catalan -> Spanish.

“ **The Optimot language query search engine registered 11,298,206 searches, almost 1.5 million more than the previous year** ”

### Optimot: queries by user profile



## TERMCAT

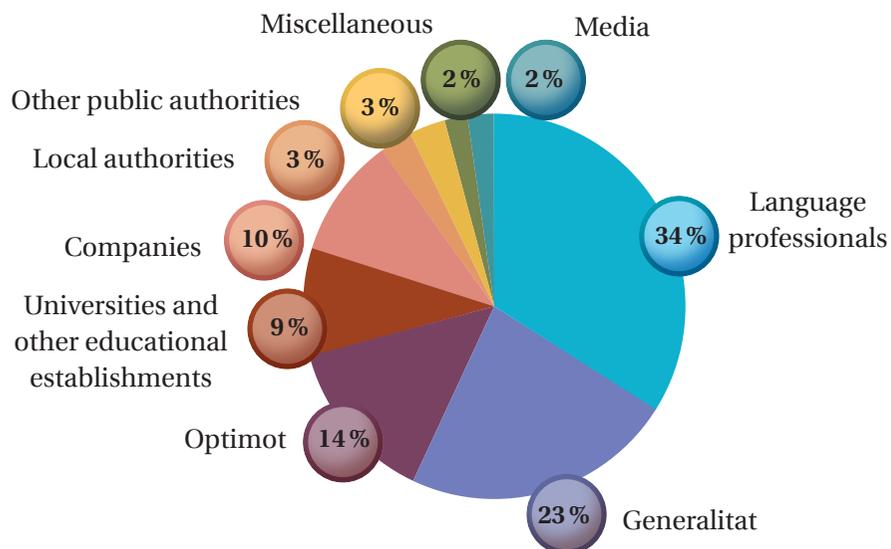
- The TERMCAT terminology centre has been engaged in 40 terminology-related projects, 17 of which have been published. Among the works published, we would in particular mention the *Diccionari terminològic de sistemes d'informació geogràfica* (Geographical Information Systems Terminology Dictionary), the *Diccionari terminològic de teledetecció* (Remote Detection Terminology Dictionary), the *Terminologia bàsica de les xarxes socials* (Basic Social Network Terminology), the *Diccionari de neurociència* (Neuroscience Dictionary), the *Lèxic d'additius alimentaris* (Food Additives Lexicon) and the *Diccionari dels esports aquàtics* (Watersports Dictionary). The publication of these works brings to more than 10,000 the number of new articles on terminology available to users.
- The TERMCAT query service has handled and resolved 2,319 terminology queries in all specialist, scientific, technical and humanistic fields presented by users from various spheres via Cercaterm or Optimot.
- The Cercaterm terminology search engine has registered 1,185 new users, an increase of 27.64 %, along with more than 3 million page views.

“ **TERMCAT has published  
10,000  
new articles  
on terminology** ”

“ **The online and  
Cercaterm dictionaries  
provide access to  
304,267  
terminological  
entries** ”

“ **Cercaterm, Neoloteca  
and the online dictionaries have  
generated more than  
4,317,000  
page views** ”

### Cercaterm: queries by user profile



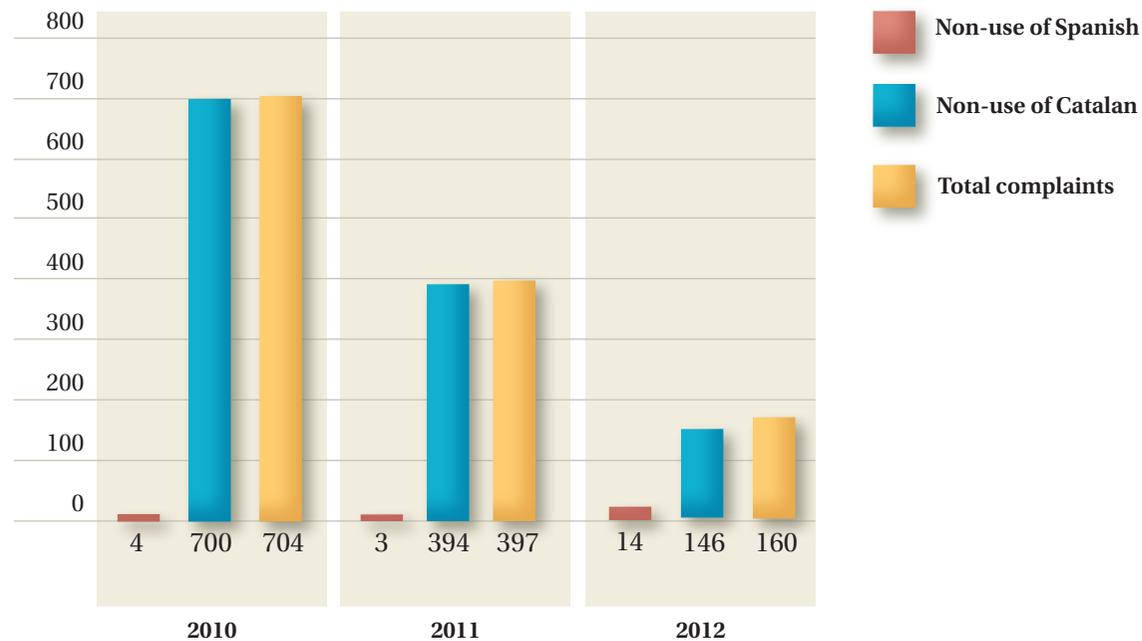
## Language rights

Through the consultation response service, the General Directorate for Language Policy also handles complaints by the public in connection with language rights and the use of language. The Language Guarantees Office at the Ministry of Culture is the flagship institution dealing with issues raised by the public, handling 2,537 queries, of which 160 referred to language rights.

Meanwhile, the Catalan Consumer Agency has processed 101 penalty proceedings in connection with the language rights of consumers, issuing fines totalling 102,750 euros.

The Ministry of Health has also handled linguistic complaints within the field of healthcare.

## Language-related complaints received



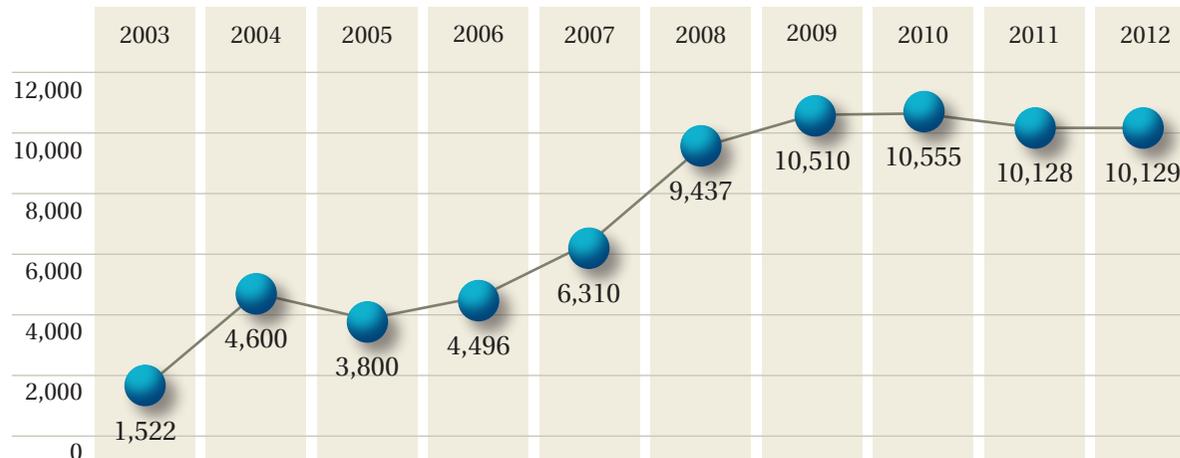
## Fostering use

Awareness-raising initiatives to foster the use of Catalan and to enhance the standing of the language have been given priority by the Government during 2012. Such initiatives include in particular the Voluntariat per la llengua (Language Volunteering) programme, given its impact on the territory and the positive response and support from the organisations and associations undertaking initiatives to increase the social use of language.

### Voluntariat per la llengua

Voluntariat per la llengua aims to assist all those with a basic knowledge of Catalan wishing to develop their spoken ability by practising it in a real and relaxed context. The scheme, which began in 2003, promotes language volunteering by means of which people who habitually speak Catalan dedicate time to conversing with people wishing to acquire fluency, overcome their embarrassment and speak the language in a natural manner.

### Evolution of the number of language pairs



Voluntariat per la llengua has remained particularly active during 2012. The key aspects seen during the year have been as follows:

- 10,129 language pairs have been established during 2012, practically the same figure as the previous year.
- 1,287 initiatives have been undertaken to give the programme greater dynamism, in partnership with 692 organisations and 2,281 commercial establishments.
- The programme has been reinforced by means of materials such as the publication *Parlem tu i jo. Ens entaulem?* (Let's sit down and talk, you and I, shall we?), of which 15,000 copies have been printed and distributed.
- Awareness-raising workshops. Continuation of the two initiatives focused on young people which began in the year 2011 to help increase their awareness of the social values associated with the use of the Catalan language: "Tria el teu rol, no juguis sol" (Choose your role, don't play alone) and "Doblem en català?" (Shall we dub in Catalan?).

**“ 10,129  
language pairs  
have been formed  
in 2012 ”**

**“ 2,979  
organisations  
and commercial  
establishments have  
collaborated with the  
programme ”**

## Cinema

The Government has made efforts to improve the supply of cinema in Catalan and to encourage demand. In order to increase supply, the following actions have been taken:

- Support for dubbing and subtitling of films and continuation of cultural policies to promote the production of films in Catalan.
- Support for subtitling in Catalan at all festivals of the Coordinator of Festivals and Film and Video of Catalonia and the Llanterna Digital Occitan Film Festival.
- Continuation of the CINC Children's Films in Catalan season, with an increasingly large territorial scope.

In order to encourage demand, the following PR initiatives have been undertaken:

- Institutional advertising of dubbed films and new releases in Catalan on the radio, TV and Internet.
- Specialist page on Facebook, including listings of new releases and screenings and a specific website on the Catalan Language site.
- Communication initiatives promoted by the Consortium for Language Normalisation, in particular focusing on the CINC season.

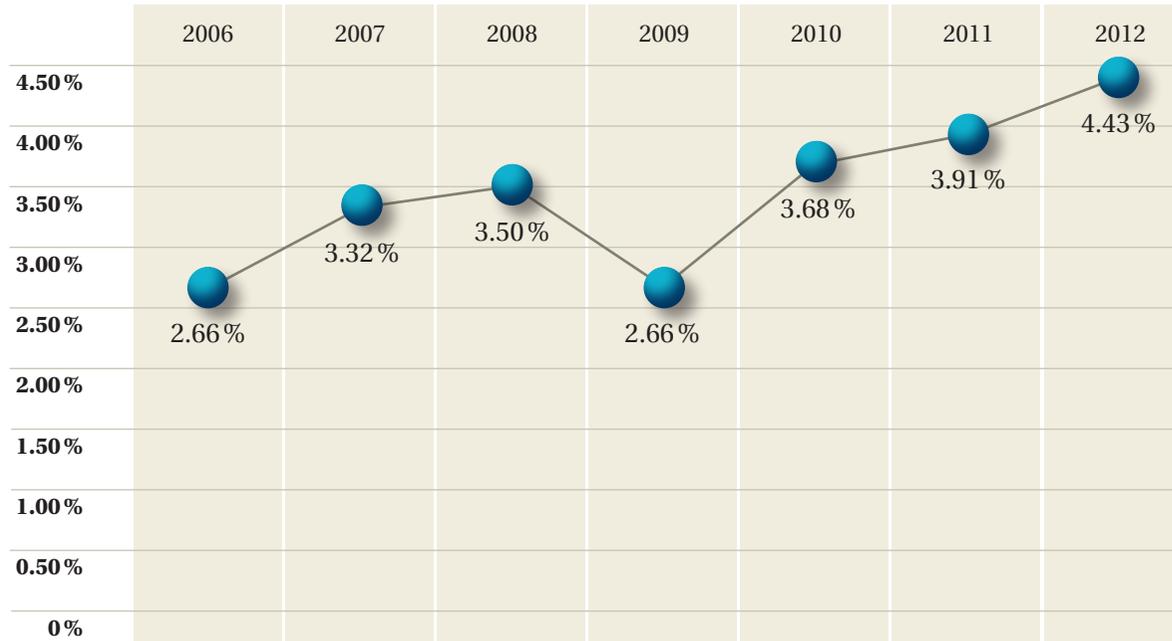
The outcome of these initiatives has been as follows:

- 31 films dubbed or subtitled into Catalan have been released.
- The audience figures for films in Catalan (original, dubbed and subtitled) amounted to 846,253, of whom 513,935 are viewers of dubbed and subtitled films. This figure represents an increase on the audience numbers for dubbed versions the previous year.

**“ Cinema in  
Catalan has attracted  
an audience of  
846,253 ”**

**“ 513,935  
people have seen films  
dubbed or subtitled  
into Catalan in 2012, a  
higher figure than the  
previous year ”**

**Percentage watching Catalan versions out of total audience**



“ With an audience of **71,188**, the CINC Children’s Films in Catalan season has registered twice the attendance of 2011 ”

- The audience figures for the CINC Children’s Films in Catalan season have registered a substantial increase, with 71,188 cinemagoers, almost twice the figure for the previous year. CINC has been staged in 36 towns, 6 more than in 2011.
- A total of 300,000 have seen works subtitled in Catalan scheduled within the context of festivals and exhibitions around Catalonia.
- The Documentary of the Month series subtitles programmes in Catalan with the support of the Ministry of Culture, and is shown in 22 cinemas around Catalonia. The total audience has been 13,741.
- The percentage audience share for Catalan versions of films has climbed from 3.91 % to 4.43 %.

## Economic sphere

The Government has promoted the use of Catalan in the economic sphere by providing information about the linguistic provisions included in the Consumer Code, the resources and services available to enhance the quality of communications in Catalan and business and commercial relationships.

The following actions have also been taken in order to foster use in this sphere:

- Support plan for companies to guarantee the language rights of consumers. The plan involves agreements with 16 business organisations representing 1,700 companies.
- Català i empresa, ja estàs al dia? (Catalan and business: are you up to date?) programme, with printed materials and online presence in order to publicise the linguistic provisions of the Consumer Code at companies.
- Presentation and dissemination of the Consumer Code by the Catalan Consumer Agency.

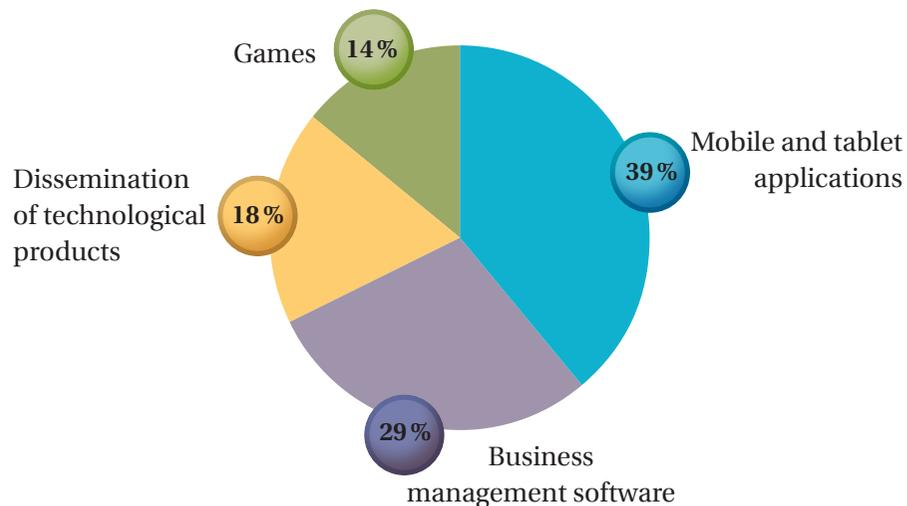
In order to support the use of Catalan at companies, the following initiatives have been taken:

- Support for 12 business organisations through subsidies for the development of projects to increase the presence of Catalan in their sphere.
- Maintenance of the Oberts al català (Open to Catalan) programme promoted by the Ministry of Business and Labour, the General Directorate for Language Policy and the General Directorate for Immigration, alongside the Barcelona Provincial Authority, to promote the use of Catalan in the retail world.
- Collaboration on awareness-raising campaigns and other promotional initiatives involving different business associations.

“ **The Consortium  
for Language  
Normalisation signed**

**1,328**  
**agreements with  
companies and  
organisations** ”

## Types of digital project



- Signature of a total of 1,328 partnership arrangements and collaboration agreements between the Consortium for Language Normalisation and companies and organisations.

During 2012 the Company Care Point administered by the General Directorate for Language Policy has handled 45 queries from companies connected with language.

A bid for funding has also been announced for the business world in order to strengthen the presence of Catalan in the digital world. 28 digital projects and three projects to encourage oral use of the Catalan language at companies have been funded.

### Sport and leisure

Sport involves three different target groups sensitive to language policy: young people, clubs and the companies which manage premises and facilities. The Government has continued to promote the Mou-te en català (Get moving in Catalan) plan, involving the following actions:

- Monitoring of the plan with the General Sports Secretariat and the Union of Sports Federations of Catalonia (UFEC).
- Information sessions for sports clubs. Republication of 8,000 leaflets for distribution at sporting facilities and 22,000 pamphlets for athletes.
- Extension of the Voluntariat per la llengua scheme to the field of sport.

Meanwhile, the Government supports the most significant leisure organisations in the country in order to assist initiatives to extend the use of Catalan. These organisations include the Fundació Catalana de l'Esplai (Catalan Youth Club Foundation), Fundació Pere Tarrés (Pere Tarrés Foundation), Esplais Catalans (youth clubs), Acció Escolta (Scouting), Casals de Joves (youth camps) and UFEC.

### Health

In the field of health care, which is of particular significance given the number of professionals employed and the particular social impact of health care centres and establishments, the key features have been as follows:

- Support for a number of language training initiatives, with five partnership agreements signed between the Ministry of Health and the TERM-CAT Terminology Centre Consortium to produce the following terminological works:
  - *Terminologia de la cronicitat* (Terminology of Chronic Conditions) (project commencement).
  - *Diccionari d'anatomia* (Dictionary of Anatomy).
  - *Explotació del lèxic d'additius alimentaris* (Use of the Food Additive Lexicon).
  - Work to update the database of the *Diccionari enciclopèdic de la medicina* (Encyclopaedic Medical Dictionary).
  - Update to the *Glossari de fisioteràpia* (Physiotherapy Glossary).
- Particular mention should be made of the fact that the Sant Jaume Hospital in Olot has

**“ 31 projects strengthening the presence of Catalan in the business field have been subsidised ”**

received the Pompeu Fabra Award in the “Language Volunteering” category. Over the course of 2012, 18 professionals from the hospital acting as volunteers have played a key role in making Catalan the main functional language at the establishment.

- Language consultancy initiatives have been undertaken, above all the Pacient Expert (Expert Patient) Programme, along with training programmes at the Catalan Oncology Institute, the Catalan Health Institute and a number of hospitals. More than 350 people have enrolled for Catalan courses in the health care field.

### Justice

The sphere of justice lags behind in terms of the use of Catalan, as reflected by the number of rulings issued in the language: 32,479, as opposed to 222,849 in Spanish. In 2011 Catalan represented 13.1% of the total, and in 2012, 12.72%. The same occurs with court documents: in 2011, 13.53% were written in Catalan, a figure which has dropped to 12.70% in 2012.

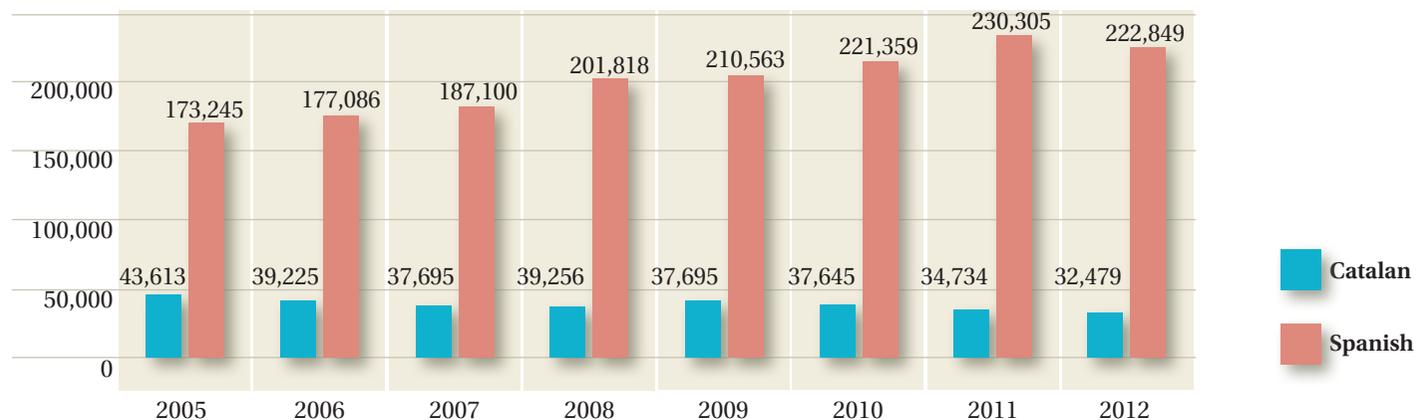
In order to foster knowledge and use of Catalan in the legal world, the Government has supported a number of initiatives:

- 14 general language and 3 legal terminology courses have been delivered.
- Self-tuition courses with tutorials.
- The Manual de bones pràctiques a la justícia (Manual of Good Practice in Justice) has been published, and also, in partnership with the Catalan Justice Observatory, the study La llengua catalana a la justícia (The Catalan Language in Justice).

As for the presence of Catalan sign language in Justice, 143 court proceedings involving criminal

“Justice continues to lag behind, despite the initiatives launched by the Government”

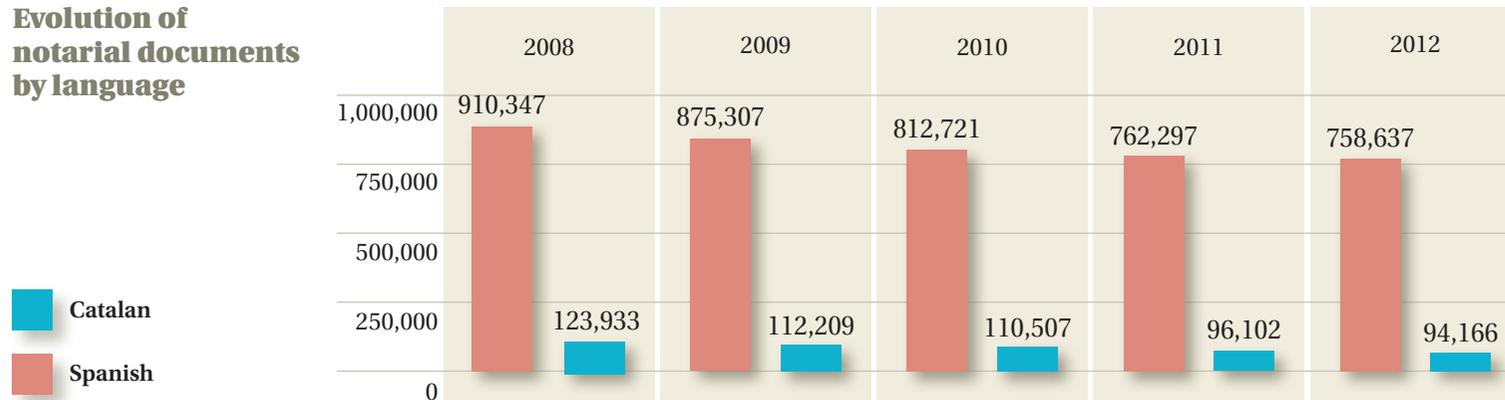
### Evolution of court rulings by language



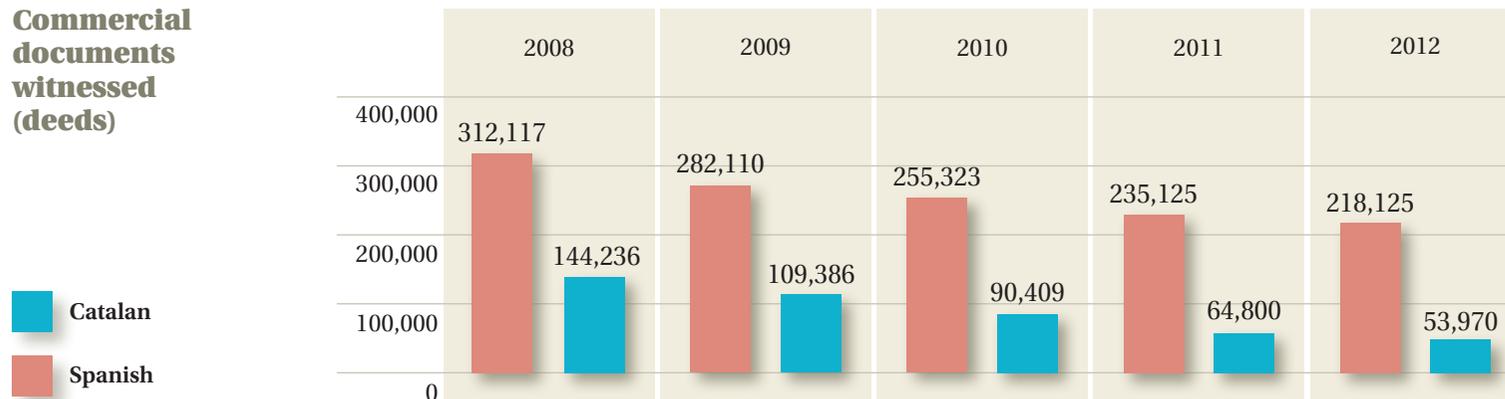
cases or free legal aid have required the presence of an interpreter.

Another indicator of the use of the Catalan language is provided by notarial documents and commercial documents witnessed by a notary. Over the last 5 years, the percentage of notarial documents written in Catalan has remained steady at around 12%, while the number of commercial documents witnessed has declined by more than 10 percentage points.

### Evolution of notarial documents by language



### Commercial documents witnessed (deeds)

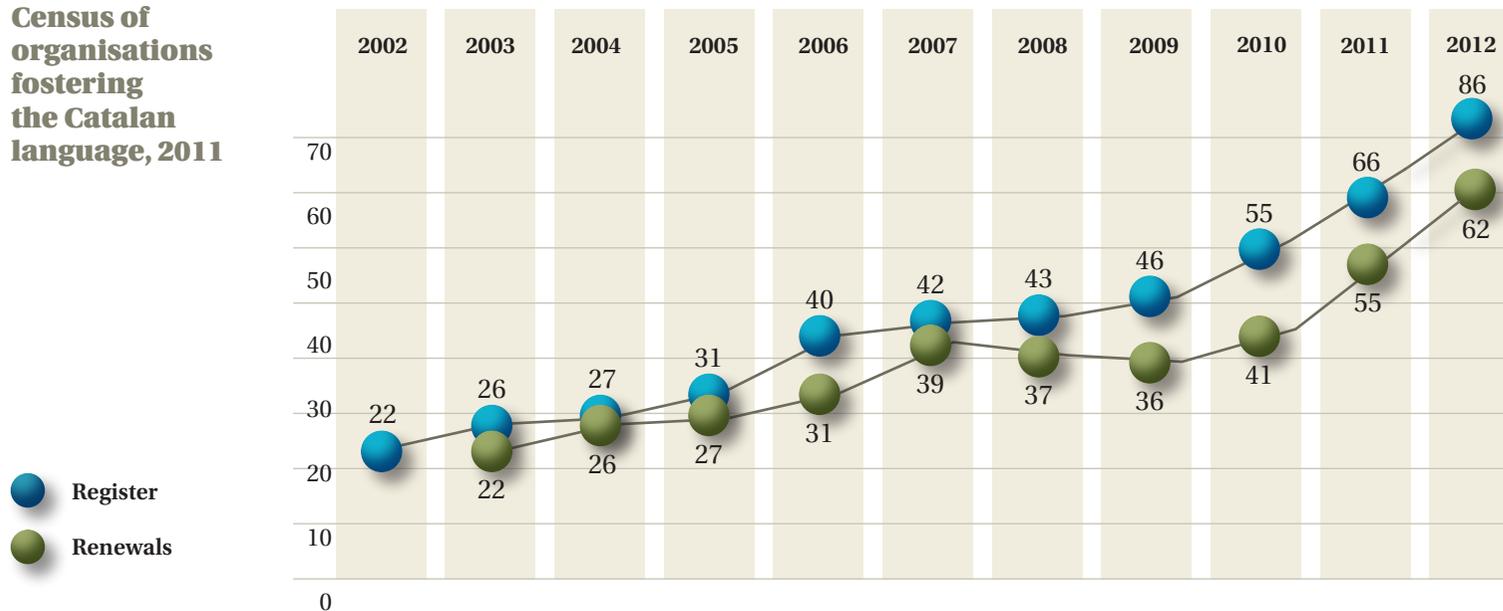


## Organisations

Organisations promoting the use of Catalan on their own initiative represent a sign of social vitality and are a vital ally in the Generalitat's language policy. The Government therefore stimulates such efforts through two initiatives:

- Support for projects involving the use of Catalan organised by such bodies. Over the course of 2012, subsidies have been granted to 97 projects.
- Maintenance of a census of organisations fostering use of the Catalan language. This census includes foundations and associations engaged in initiatives to promote the Catalan language within their sphere of operations. During 2012 the number of registered bodies has risen from 66 to 86, an increase of 30%.

Census of organisations fostering the Catalan language, 2011

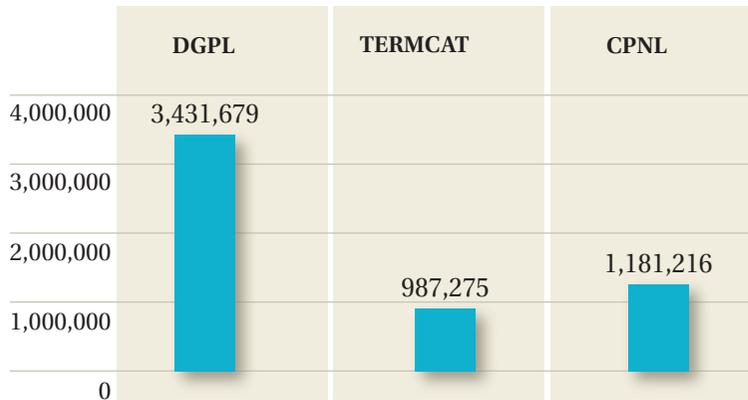


“ The census of organisations fostering the use of Catalan has grown by **30%**, from 66 to 86 registered bodies ”

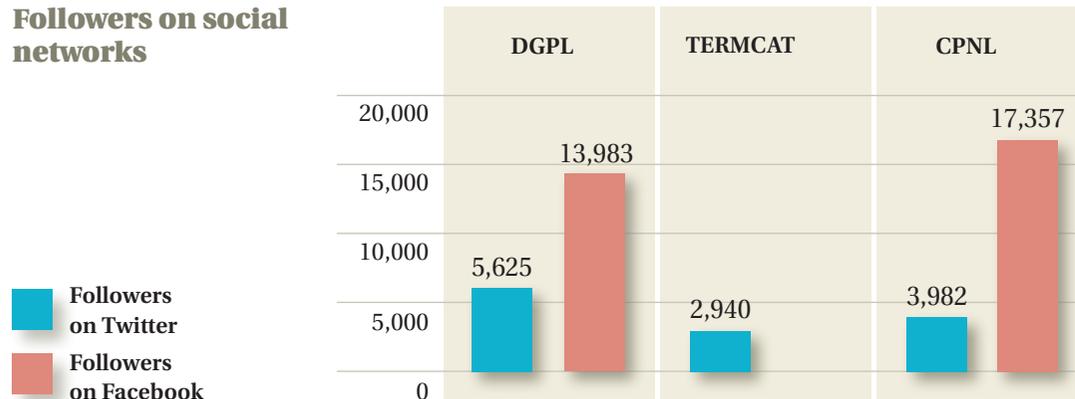
## Internet and social network presence

The presence of the Generalitat's language policy on the Internet and social networks is fully established. The websites of the Consortium for Language Normalisation, the Catalan Terminology Centre and the General Directorate for Language Policy (DGPL) attracted a total of 5,600,170 visits, while their profiles on the corresponding social networks have a total of 43,887 followers.

### Website visits



### Followers on social networks



Note 1: The Facebook followers of the DGPL include 7,027 following the "Llengua catalana" (Catalan Language) page, and 6,956 for the "Cinema en català" (Films in Catalan) page.

Note 2: The Facebook followers of the CPNL include the specific pages which many centres have in place.

“ More than  
**43,887**  
people follow  
the Government  
profiles connected  
with Catalan on social  
networks ”

“ The websites  
of the General Directorate  
for Language Policy, the CPNL  
and TERMCAT attracted  
a total of  
**5,600,170**  
visits ”

## Awards

The Generalitat, together with a number of bodies, in particular in the economic and leisure spheres, use awards to honour those individuals and organisations stimulating the quality and social standing of the language. In 2012 the General Directorate for Language Policy has been involved in the following awards connected with the Catalan language:

- Pompeu Fabra Awards, issued by the Ministry of Culture to individuals, companies, bodies and organisations contributing to the social profile of the language, in various categories.
- Robèrt Lafont Award, issued by the Ministry of Culture for Occitan language initiatives.
- National Catalan Language Social Profile Award, issued within the context of the National Culture Awards of the Generalitat to individuals or organisations for leading contributions or initiatives in the field of the social profile of the Catalan language.
- 'Llanterna Digital' Awards, issued by the Language Service Coordination Body in Lleida for short films in Catalan and Occitan.
- Joan Coromines Awards, issued by the Language Association Coordination Body to individuals or groups in recognition of their commitment.
- CCC Award for the Best Language Initiative in the Commercial Sector, issued by the Catalan Chamber of Commerce.
- SME Language Quality Award, issued by the SME confederation 'PIMEC' to enterprises.
- Language Quality in Business Recognition, issued to companies by the Independent Association of Young Businesspeople of Catalonia (AIJEC).

## Profile abroad

Below are set out the main initiatives with regard to recognition and profile of the language abroad, beyond the territorial and linguistic domain of Catalan.

### Language teaching abroad

Catalan language and literature studies are taught at 162 universities worldwide, of which 114 belong to the Xarxa d'Estudis Catalans a l'Exterior (Network of Catalan Studies Abroad).

- Maintenance of the Xarxa d'Estudis Catalans a l'Exterior, with 114 universities in 30 countries worldwide, 87 in Europe, 24 in the Americas and 3 in Asia. The reduction in the number of universities is the result of the general redefinition of the network in accordance with new strategic guidelines.
- During the 2011-2012 academic year the institutions joining the network have been the University of Lisbon (Portugal) and the National University of Ireland-Maynooth, while Catalan courses have come to an end at the universities of Bielefeld and Würzburg (Germany), Yaoundé (Cameroon), Vigo (Spanish State), Teheran and Allameh Tabatabaui (Iran), Pisa, Rome III and Trieste (Italy), Lisbon New University (Portugal) and Wolverhampton (United Kingdom).
- New partnership agreements have been signed for the 2012-2013 academic year with the University of Granada (Spanish State), the London School of Economics (United Kingdom), the University of Amiens (France), the University of Turin (Italy) and the University of Cambridge, the last three through an agreement with the Acadèmia Valenciana de la Llengua (Valencian Academy of the Language) and Valencian universities, while contributions to the maintenance of Catalan studies at another 7 universities have come to an end.
- A total of 6,889 students followed courses in Catalan language, literature and culture during the 2011-2012 academic year at universities abroad financed by the Ramon Llull Institute.
- Advanced studies and research have been supported through funding of Catalan studies centres at the University of the Sorbonne in Paris and Queen Mary University in London, along with four visiting professorships of Catalan studies at the University of Chicago, Stanford University and the Graduate Centre at the City University of New York (CUNY).
- Organisation of two programmes allowing foreign students to study for a period in Catalonia.
- 5,000 euro bursary for postgraduate and doctorate courses connected with Catalan language and culture.
- 36 bursaries granted, amounting to a sum total of 35,450 euros, allowing students abroad to attend Catalan language courses.

“ More than **160** universities worldwide teach Catalan courses ”

Countries	Universities
Argentina	4
Australia	1
Austria	2
Belgium	1
Brazil	1
Canada	4
Chile	2
Croatia	1
Cuba	1
Czech Republic	3
Estonia	1
Finland	1
France	23
Germany	26
Hungary	2
India	1
Ireland	2
Israel	1
Italy	13
Japan	3
Lithuania	1
Mexico	2
Netherlands	1
Poland	2
Portugal	1
South Korea	1
Spain	10
Romania	1
Russia	2
Serbia	1
Sweden	1
Switzerland	2
United Kingdom	21
United States	22
Uruguay	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>162</b>

“ 6,889 students have followed Catalan language, literature and culture courses during the 2011-2012 academic year ”

- Introduction of the Qualificació complementària en llengua i cultura catalanes (Supplementary Qualification in Catalan Language and Culture) programme for degree and master's studies at German universities, in order to engage the scientific and teaching community in the field of Catalan studies in Germany.
- Support for international Catalan study associations, through the signature of annual partnership agreements. Agreement have been signed in 2012 with 6 associations: the Anglo-Catalan Society, the Association Française des Catalanistes, the Associazione Italiana di Studi Catalani, the Deutscher Katalinistenverband EV, the North American Catalan Society, the Associació Internacional de Llengua i Literatura Catalanes, the Associació de Catalanistes de l'Amèrica Llatina and the Federació Internacional d'Associacions de Catalanística.

### Evolution of universities in the Xarxa d'Estudis Catalans a l'Exterior



Meanwhile, language communities abroad have maintained their activities with regard to Catalan. Such communities are established by Catalans and Catalanophiles worldwide, and are officially recognised by the Generalitat. Over the course of the year, with Government support, 145 Catalan language courses have been held at 53 *casals* (social centres) in 25 countries.

## Involvement in European bodies

The Government has maintained its presence within the European Network to Promote Linguistic Diversity (NPLD) and the Association of Language Testers in Europe (ALTE). Both networks are the European flagships in their respective fields.

During 2012, the General Directorate for Language Policy has been involved in the NPLD general assembly, staged in Corsica from 3 to 5 October.

With regard to the Association of Language Testers in Europe, work has continued to ensure that the certificates issued by the General Directorate for Language Policy comply with the organisation's standards. Progress has been made on the development of a new proficiency level certificate exam to correspond to level C2 of the Common European Framework of Reference. Delegates have also attended at the two annual meetings of members staged in Lisbon and Munich, along with work to organise the 44th ALTE Meeting and Congress to be staged in Barcelona in 2013.

Involvement in the Linguanet Europa project also continues. This is a virtual, multilingual resource centre to assist in language teaching, providing web links and information on a wide range of materials, selected on the basis of criteria of quality and usefulness for language teaching. During 2012 the members have worked on a proposal to set up a new, more interactive and also more sustainable website making use of pre-existing resources and incorporating new materials. The new platform, the development of which will receive European funding within the context of the European Commission's Lifelong Learning programme, will be entitled Lingu@ Network, and will be available by late 2014. The language learning resources provided via this new instrument will be accessible in 10 languages, one of which is Catalan.

TERMCAT is involved in the European Terminology Association, an organisation the purpose of which is to promote multilingualism through terminology, and to develop and professionalise the field of terminology.

## Activities in other Catalan-speaking territories

The main activities supported by the Catalan Government in Catalan-speaking territories outside the Principality are as follows:

- Organisation of cultural activities and Catalan courses at the Generalitat's base in Perpignan. Implementation of the Descoberta de Catalunya Sud (South Catalonia Discovery) and Lectura en català (Reading in Catalan) programmes at immersion and bilingual schools in Perpignan.
- Signature of the Partnership Agreement between the Municipality of Alghero and the Generalitat, including, among other measures, the strengthening of school and academic exchanges to disseminate and consolidate the social use of the Catalan language.
- Initial phase of the "En alguerès té més gust" (It tastes better in Algherese) campaign to raise awareness, showcase and promote the use of Catalan in specific fields.
- Support for the Catalan Summer University (UCE) and direct collaboration by the General Directorate for Language Policy with two sessions dealing with new idioms and the management of online information, Catalan language beginners' courses and Occitan language and culture.

## Activities in the Spanish State

Government initiatives elsewhere in the Spanish State focus on training and cultural dissemination activities, including the following:

- Organisation of 16 Catalan courses by the Government Delegation in Madrid, on which 300 students have enrolled.
- Organisation of the first Training Day for Catalan teachers from across Spain and Portugal, held on 23 March, in partnership with the Ramon Llull Institute and the General Directorate for Language Policy. This was attended by a total of 29 teachers, translators and interpreters from Granada, Madrid, the Basque Country, Santiago de Compostela, Zaragoza, Seville and Lisbon.
- Staging of the Catalan Culture Week at the Blanquerna Cultural Centre.
- Educational consultancy for 10 Spanish universities with Catalan language and literature courses.
- Exchange of information and programmes with the governments of the Basque Country and Galicia, within the context of the Partnership Protocol signed in 2007.

**“300 students have studied Catalan at the Generalitat Government Delegation in Madrid”**





## The legal framework

Over the course of 2012 there have been major regulatory developments directly or indirectly affecting Catalan. They are set out below, together with issues pending resolution, development or application.

### Own legislation during 2012

#### **Restructuring of the Ministry of Culture: Decree 59/2012, of 29 May 2012**

In terms of regulations governing the use of public authorities and associated agencies, the Government passed Decree 59/2012, of 29 May 2012, modifying Decree 304/2011, of 29 March 2011, restructuring the Ministry of Culture. With regard to the General Directorate for Language Policy, the Decree updates its functions, with a particular focus on the Occitan language, Aranese in Aran, and Catalan Sign Language.

#### **Social Council of Catalan Sign Language: Decree 142/2012, of 30 October 2012**

The Government passed Decree 142/2012, of 30 October 2012, on the Social Council of Catalan Sign Language and the attribution of functions with regard to language policy concerning Catalan sign language. The creation of this Council, as an advisory, consultation and social participation body for the Government's language policy with regard to sign language, is provided for in Article 11 of Catalan Sign Language Act 17/2010, of 3 June 2010.

#### **Census of Organisations: Order CLT/59/2012, of 22 February 2012**

With regard to promotion of the Catalan language, Order CLT/59/2012, of 22 February 2012, on the Census of Organisations for the promotion of the Catalan language, has replaced the equivalent Order CLT/82/2002, of 15 March 2002.

The new Order extends the possibility of application for inclusion in the Census on the part of bodies which, although their bylaws do not expressly state the purpose of promoting the Catalan language, do meanwhile undertake activities of this type within the scope of their purpose. This thus facilitates the process of including new bodies within the Census. Donations to bodies included within the census are deductible for income tax purposes.

## Jurisdictional activity

### Europe

#### European Commission: Cinema Act 20/2010, of 7 July 2010

The European Commission, in a reasoned opinion issued in June, ruled that Article 18 constitutes an unjustified restriction on the principle of the free movement of services, guaranteed by Article 56 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union.

#### Council of Europe: European Charter of Regional or Minority Languages

The Committee of Experts of the Council of Europe issued on 24 October 2012 its report on compliance by the Spanish State with the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages, and published its Recommendation on compliance with the aforementioned Charter by Spain.

The Recommendation essentially addresses the need to modify the legal framework and to adopt other complementary measures within the context of State Administration and Judicial Administration. These measures and the other complementary measures are to serve to ensure that legal and administrative proceedings are undertaken in the official language demanded by the parties. In this regard, it recommends a review of the processes for the selection of court and State administrative personnel, in order to ensure that they are fully conversant with the official languages of the territory to which they are appointed.

### State

#### RULINGS

During 2012, 8 rulings affecting the regulatory corpus in the legal sphere of the Catalan language have been handed down, dealing with the following issues:

#### Regulation of the use of the Catalan language by Barcelona City Council

##### a) Interim suspension

#### **Ruling of the Supreme Court of 13 March 2012. Administrative Litigation Chamber. Section 4**

Barcelona City Council lodges a higher court appeal against two rulings issued by the Litigation Chamber of the High Court of Justice of Catalonia (or TSJC) on 25 October 2010 and 9 February 2011, ruling the interim suspension of various articles of Barcelona City Council's Regulation on the Use of the Catalan Language, which was passed by the Municipal Council Plenary on 5 February 2010. With a considerable delay, the approval of this regulation by the City Council served to fulfil the mandate imposed by Article 9.3 of Language Policy Act 1/1998, of 7 January 1998. The Municipal Group of the *Partit Popular* subsequently challenged the municipal regulation before the TSJC. The Ruling of the Supreme Court confirms the interim suspension ruled by the TSJC.

“ **The revocation of the preferential use of Catalan Language in some regulations is an obstacle for the normative action to promote the use of Catalan language** ”

**b) Abolition of the preferential use of Catalan****Ruling of the High Court of Justice of Catalonia of 23 May 2012. Administrative Litigation Chamber. Section 5**

The ruling partially upholds the substance of the appeal against the Regulation on the Use of the Catalan Language of Barcelona City Council. It asserts the legality of many of the principles initially suspended, while in turn declaring null and void, in whole or in part, the principles of the challenged Regulation (Articles 2, 5.2, 5.3, 6, 7, 13 and 15 of the Regulation). Said articles refer to the preferential use of Catalan, to the requirement that citizens explain their language option by means of an express and formal request, the publication of general provisions in Catalan, and the obligation for holders of Municipal Authority posts to express themselves normally in Catalan.

**Regulation of second-cycle primary education****Ruling of the Supreme Court of 12 June 2012. Section 4**

The ruling upholds the higher court appeal lodged against the ruling rejecting the administrative litigation appeal lodged against Decree 181/2008, of the Ministry of Education of the Government of the Generalitat, which established the regulations for second-cycle primary education.

It consequently declares null and void Articles 4.1, 4.3, 4.4 (first subsection), 5, 10.1 and 14.3 of the aforementioned decree. Said articles refer essentially to Catalan as the language of instruction and reception for this stage of education.

**Knowledge of official languages within the Justice Administration****Ruling of the Constitutional Court 163/2012, of 20 September 2012**

This rejects the appeal lodged by the Parliament of Catalonia against a number of principles of the Organic Judicial Authority Act, in the terms established by Organic Act 19/2003, of 23 December 2003. The articles challenged with references to language are 521.3 (B) and 530(2), governing the knowledge of official languages to be established in the list of positions of employment and announcements of civil service posts at the Justice Administration. The Parliament held that the regulation of these matters would be the responsibility of the Generalitat.

**Knowledge of Catalan and access to legal careers****Ruling of the Constitutional Court 224/2012, of 29 November 2012**

This ruling regards the appeal lodged by the Generalitat of Catalonia against a number of principles of the same Organic Judicial Authority Act referred to above. It rejects the challenge brought against all articles challenged on matters of language, including Article 313.2, on access to legal careers on the part of lawyers of established competence, which requires no knowledge of the native language.

### Knowledge of Catalan in selective examinations for local civil servants

#### **Ruling of the Supreme Court of 26 September 2012. Section 7**

The ruling upholds the higher court appeal lodged by the General Council of Official Associations of Secretaries, Comptrollers and Treasurers of Local Authorities against another ruling handed down by the High Court of Justice of Catalonia on 16 November 2011.

As a consequence, it declares null and void the regulations for announcements regarding knowledge of Catalan as set out in Order GAP/152/2009, of 19 March 2009, of the Ministry of Governance and Public Authorities, announcing selective examinations to access a local civil service scale with State authorisation.

### Cancellation of a penalty imposed on Acció Cultural (Cultural Action) for the broadcasting of TV3

#### **Ruling of the Supreme Court of 5 December 2012**

This upholds the higher court appeal lodged by Acció Cultural for the Region of Valencia against the Ruling of the Higher Court of Justice of the Region of Valencia of 15 December 2008, ruling the lawfulness of the penalty imposed by the Generalitat of Valencia of 300,000 euros against the aforementioned association for broadcasting TV3 within the territory of Valencia. It therefore served to overturn the aforementioned penalty, holding that the Generalitat of Valencia had no competence in this matter.

### Cancellation of two rulings regarding the broadcasting of TV3 in the Region of Valencia

#### **Ruling of the High Court of Justice of the Region of Valencia of 28 December 2012**

In the same regard as the above ruling, this declares null and void two rulings by the Generalitat of Valencia demanding that Acció Cultural for the Region of Valencia cease broadcasting TV3, while also imposing a financial penalty on it for the broadcasting of the programmes of said television station, respectively.

### PENDING LITIGATION - UNCONSTITUTIONALITY APPEALS

During 2012 a number of anti-constitutionality appeals lodged against Catalan laws governing major linguistic prerogatives continued to be subject to litigation.

#### **Occitan, Aranese in Aran, Act**

Act 35/2010, of 1 October, on Occitan, Aranese in Aran, challenged before the Constitutional Court in 2012, remains pending ruling.

One of the key features regarding language included in the 2006 Statute of Autonomy is a reference to Occitan, in its Aranese variety, with the declaration of this as an official language throughout Catalonia. The Statute refers for future legislation the scope and content of this official status, aspects which were established with the issuance of Act 35/2010.

This year, following a Constitutional Court interlocutory, it has been decided to maintain the suspension of Articles 2.3, 5.4, 5.7 and 6.5 with regard to the preferential use of Occitan, Aranese in Aran.

#### Education Act

Education Act 12/2009, of 10 July 2009, develops the linguistic system derived from the Statute, Article 143.1 of which establishes that the Generalitat enjoys exclusive competence in the field of the Catalonia's own language.

An unconstitutionality appeal against the Act itself was launched before the Constitutional Court in the same year, supported by more than fifty members of the *Partit Popular* Parliamentary Group at the Congress of Deputies. The articles challenged governing the linguistic system in education are essentially those which establish the definition of the curriculum for the teaching of languages (Article 9.2), personalised reception in Catalan for newly arriving students (Article 10.2), the linguistic system for educational institutions in Aran (Article 17), teacher training (Article 109) and knowledge of Catalan in order to be awarded a civil service teaching post (Article 119). No ruling has yet been handed down in the aforementioned appeal in 2012.

#### Catalan Consumer Code Act

Act 22/2010, of 20 July 2010, on the Consumer Code of Catalonia, dedicates Articles 121.2 and 128.1 to the language rights of consumers, Article 211.5 addresses the language requirements for consumer relations, while Article 331.6 refers to infringements of language rights. Said legal text increases the capacity of the Generalitat Administration to implement its supervisory role, and hence the penalty and disciplinary powers over the market. Two unconstitutionality appeals were lodged against this Act, on which no ruling has been handed down in 2012:

- Unconstitutionality appeal 7611/2010, lodged by the *Partit Popular* before the Constitutional Court and admitted for processing on 3 November 2010. The articles challenged refer to the language in which consumers are to be addressed verbally and in writing, and the language of documentation information required for appropriate consumption and use of goods and services intended for consumers.
- Unconstitutionality appeal 7418/2010, lodged by the Ombudsman, against Article 128.1 of the Act, regarding the language rights of consumer individuals. This was admitted for processing on 3 November 2010.

#### Film Act

Cinema Act 20/2010, of 7 July 2010, establishes the regulatory framework governing the cinematographic and audiovisual industry with regard, among other aspects, to the production, distribution, marketing and presentation of cinematic and audiovisual works; aspects regarding

the promotion, preservation and dissemination of cinematographic heritage, and support for the supply of cinematographic content, original, dubbed or subtitled, in Catalan.

In order effectively to guarantee the right of the choice of language on the part of the citizens of Catalonia in this field, the Act establishes in general that when a feature film is premiered in Catalonia, whether dubbed or subtitled, the distributor companies must distribute 50 % of all copies in a Catalan language version, and must respect this linguistic balance in the advertising thereof.

Unconstitutionality appeal 7454/2010 was lodged during 2010 against the Act, supported by the *Partit Popular* Parliamentary Group and admitted for processing by the Constitutional Court on 3 November 2010. The articles challenged refer to the obligation on distribution and screening companies to distribute and screen, respectively, 50 % of analogue copies of films in a Catalan version, in addition to the obligation to include linguistic access in Catalan to digital copies. Those articles governing the penalty system are likewise challenged.

No ruling has yet been handed down in 2012 regarding said appeal.

#### **Act on the reception of immigrants and those returning to Catalonia**

Act 10/2010, of 7 May, reflects the idea of viewing reception not as the full process of integration, but simply the initial stage of a process which lasts several years. The aim is not, then, in this regard to list all rights in every sphere (education, health, language teaching, work, etc), but rather to regulate the inherent sectoral right, the right to receive a reception service, including language training. Sub-sections 2, 4 and 5 of Article 9, which contain language provisions, were challenged in 2010 by the Ombudsman before the Constitutional Court. Said subsections of Article 9 essentially refer to Catalan as the common and functional language of reception, in accordance with its status as the native language.

No ruling regarding this appeal has been handed down in 2012.

## **Pending regulations**

### **State**

#### **Language rights and duties and principles governing public policy in the field of language with regard to public authorities and associated national agencies**

With regard to Constitutional and jurisdictional bodies at the national level, Article 33.5 of the Statute of Autonomy of Catalonia includes a generic right to the use of Catalan before constitutional and jurisdictional bodies with competence throughout the State. However, the effective enforcement of this principle depends on the application of the required changes to State regulations, essentially in:

- The Organic Acts governing the Constitutional Court and Judicial Authority.
- The Civil and Criminal Proceedings Acts.
- The Organic Statute of the Ministry of Public Prosecution Act.
- The Regulation of Congress.

There have been no new legislative developments in this regard during 2012.

## Catalonia

### Regulations on local use at public authorities and associated agencies

Article 9.3 of Language Policy Act 1/1998, of 7 January 1998, establishes that local authorities and universities must regulate the use of Catalan within the sphere of their competences through the approval of regulations which comply with the instructions and principles of this Act. Some local authorities have in this regard not yet produced their regulations. It should be emphasised that a ruling has been handed down regarding the Regulation of Barcelona City Council, which had been challenged. During 2012, meanwhile, no appeals have been lodged against any other use regulations issued by the provincial authorities for Girona and Lleida, with the specific feature that the Lleida regulation also governs Aranese Occitan. Information regarding the ruling on the Barcelona Regulation, and also another previous ruling, is included in the legal section regarding said regulation.

## Europe

### Profile abroad. Limited official use of languages

Following a process of negotiation among the twenty-five member states, on 13 June 2005 the Council of Ministers of the European Union agreed a set of conclusions covering the possibility of limited official use, at EU institutions and bodies, of languages which are not official and working languages of the European institutions.

In accordance with the conclusions of the Council, the Spanish government, along with any other member states, may request the establishment of administrative agreements with the various institutions and bodies of the Union.

During 2012 the difficulties in fulfilment of the administrative accords signed to date by the Spanish Government with the various bodies remain in place. They should, in general, allow for the publication in Catalan of all Acts passed by means of a joint decision by the European Parliament and the Council, verbal contributions at Council meetings and, where applicable, those of other institutions or bodies of the Union, and lastly written relations between those Spanish citizens so wishing and the bodies and institutions of the Union.

These agreements are:

- Administrative agreement between the Kingdom of Spain and the Council of the European Union, signed on 7 November 2005.
- Administrative agreement between the Kingdom of Spain and the Committee of the Regions, signed on 16 November 2005.
- Administrative agreement between the Kingdom of Spain and the European Commission, signed on 21 December 2005.

- Administrative agreement between the Kingdom of Spain and the European Economic and Social Committee, signed on 7 June 2006.
- Administrative agreement between the Kingdom of Spain and the European Ombudsman, signed on 30 November 2006.
- Administrative agreement between the Kingdom of Spain and the Court of Justice of the European Communities, signed on 27 April 2009.

### Other Catalan-speaking regions: regulatory changes

#### Region of Valencia

##### a) Trilingual education

Council Decree 127/2012, of 3 August 2012, has been published, governing multilingualism in non-university education in the Autonomous Region of Valencia. This regulation provides for the substitution of the previous dual educational line (in Valencian or in Spanish) with “multilingual programmes” introducing education in English, while also optionally considering the adoption of measures to support linguistic immersion in Valencian. This new regulation weakens the continuity of linguistic immersion in Valencian at those schools which had been authorised to apply this system and were equipped with the corresponding resources.

##### b) Place names

During 2012, three municipalities officially have adopted their names in Valencian. They are: El Puig de Santa Maria, Benigànim and Rafelbunyol.

#### Balearic Islands

##### a) Modification of the Civil Service Act

Act 9/2012, of 19 July 2012, has been passed, amending Act 3/2007, of 27 March 2007, on the civil service in the autonomous region of the Balearic Islands. Said modification to the Act likewise affects Act 3/1986, of 19 April 1986, on Language Normalisation in the Balearic Islands and Act 3/2003, of 26 March 2003, on the legal system of the administration of the autonomous region of the Balearic Islands. The amendments in all cases have marked a regression with regard to the Catalan language:

- Elimination of the Catalan knowledge requirement, which is now considered simply a merit, in the civil service, both for selection and the allocation of posts. In general, teaching staff and public-facing posts are excepted.
- Elimination of the sole official status of Balearic place names in the Catalan language, with the result that as an option “they may have as their official form the Catalan name or the Spanish and Catalan names jointly”.

### b) Catalan certificate

With regard to Catalan certificates, Decree 6/2012, of 3 February 2012 has been published, on the evaluation and certification of knowledge of the Catalan language, and Decree 87/2012, of 16 November 2012, on the evaluation and certification of knowledge of the Catalan language. The former makes no modifications to the classes of certificate, but does alter the testing structure. It allows for the possibility that Catalan language knowledge tests may be scheduled and administered by one of the instrumental public sector agencies of the public authority, while also altering the composition of the *Comissió Tècnica d'Avaluació de Coneixements de Català* (Technical Catalan Knowledge Evaluation Committee), including representatives of the four island councils. The latter governs the administration and scheduling of tests, entrusting these to the Balearic Studies Institute Consortium, the new name given to the Consortium for the Promotion of the Catalan Language and the Exterior Profile of the Culture of the Balearic Islands.

### Aragon

In 2012 the process of consideration of a draft bill on the use, protection and promotion of the native languages and linguistic modes of Aragon has begun, in order to modify the Languages Act passed in 2009. In the White Paper, Catalan and Aragonese are not referred to by their scientific and historical names, while the possibility is established that each municipality may establish its name. Provision is furthermore made for the elimination of the academies for these languages, to be replaced with one single academy for the languages of Aragon.

## The Generalitat language policy budget

This chapter includes the expenditure dedicated by the Government of the Generalitat during the year 2012 to language policy initiatives within each field.

The budget approved by the Generalitat in 2012 for the General Directorate for Language Policy to support the use of Catalan, without including expenditure under Chapter 1 (allocated to personnel) was 28,398,064.16 euros. The difference between the budget approved and the budget implemented is essentially the result of the budgetary containment measures applied by the Government.

The table below sets out the evolution of the budget approved and implemented by the General Directorate for Language Policy, without the first chapter or additional contributions over the past ten years.

### Evolution of the budget of the General Directorate for Language Policy

Financial year	Approved budget	Increase compared with the previous year	Cumulative increase since the year 2000	Budget implemented
2001	€12,698,972	0.95 %	0.95 %	€12,774,121
2002	€13,462,250	6.01 %	7.02 %	€14,266,752
2003	€14,660,391	8.90 %	16.54 %	€15,117,974
2004	€17,517,149	19.48 %	39.25 %	€17,941,518
2005	€21,715,035	23.96 %	72.63 %	€22,979,929
2006	€27,030,240	24.47 %	114.88 %	€31,402,520
2007	€27,841,147	2.99 %	121.33 %	€29,925,870
2008	€28,397,970	2.00 %	125.76 %	€30,995,183
2009	€27,731,698	-2.34 %	120.46 %	€28,808,672
2010	€30,711,446	10.74 %	144.15 %	€31,760,162
2011	€28,262,310	-7.97 %	124.68 %	€27,943,889
2012	€28,398,064	0.48 %	126.16 %	€23,033,630

Meanwhile, the budget of the Generalitat ministries allocated to initiatives to foster the use of the Catalan language, in their respective spheres, has amounted to 65,130,210.58 euros.

As a result, the sum total allocated by the Generalitat of Catalonia to language policy initiatives during 2012 has been 88,164,541.03 euros.

The table below presents a breakdown by the Generalitat budget corresponding to 2012 serving to increase the social use of the Catalan language.

Departament	Budget
Culture (including the DGPL)	€42,651,014.20
Presidential Department	€10,154,204.17
Economy and Knowledge	€3,449,692.30
Social Welfare and Family	€2,074,199.36
Education	€27,768,483.00
Business and Labour	€446,800.00
Health	€110,149.71
Governance and Institutional Relations	€200,635.03
Justice	€1,309,363.26
TOTAL	€88,164,541.03

**“ The overall Generalitat investment in promoting the use of Catalan during 2012 has amounted to 88,164,541.03 ”**

## Ministry of Culture. General Directorate for Language Policy

The key elements of the budget of the General Directorate for Language Policy correspond to the funding for the Consortium for Language Normalisation and the TERMCAT Consortium.

The table below sets out the contributions to the various associated bodies and institutions.

Contribution to the Consortium for Language Normalisation to cover functional expenses (training, consultancy and development)	€14,947,660.51
Contribution to the TERMCAT Terminology Centre Consortium to assist in the funding of functional expenses	€1,024,615.39
Contribution to the Ramon Llull Institute to cover the expenses corresponding to the Expolangues International Language and Culture Fair and to assist in the funding of functional expenses	€236,836.00
Contribution to the Institut d'Estudis Catalans (Institute of Catalan Studies) for the funding of its functional expenses	€726,672.21
Contribution to the Consorci Casa de les Llengües (House of Languages Consortium) to assist in the funding of the expenses involved in the closure of the Consortium	€147,053.20
Contribution to the Conselh Generau d'Aran to fulfil the Collaboration Accord between the Generalitat of Catalonia and the Conselh Generau d'Aran for implementation of Occitan, Aranese in Aran, Act 35/2010, of 1 October 2010	€60,000.00

As for subsidies and grants to foster the knowledge and use of the Catalan language, the table below sets out the main initiatives and projects. It should be borne in mind that from the year 2012 onwards all subsidies, whether awarded by public processes or as a result of a collaboration agreement, were processed via the Oficina de Suport a la Iniciativa Cultural, OSIC (Office for the Support of Cultural Initiative).

2012 bid for funding round for subsidies for initiatives intended to promote the use of the Catalan language in Catalonia. Non-profit organisations	€500,000.00
2012 bid for funding round for subsidies for enterprise initiatives intended to promote uses of the Catalan language in Catalonia	€200,000.00

2012 bid for funding round for subsidies for initiatives intended to increase commercial premieres of feature films dubbed or subtitled in the Catalan language	€2,074,905.05	
2011 bid for funding round for subsidies for initiatives intended to increase commercial premieres of feature films dubbed or subtitled in the Catalan language (evidential payments for the first quarter of 2012)	€318,849.44	
2012 Agreement with the Plataforma per la Llengua - Col·lectiu l'Esbarzer (Language Platform-Esbarzer Collective) to undertake activities connected with the expansion of the social use of the Catalan language in all fields and throughout the Catalan-speaking territories. Agreement funded by means of contributions from other departments:		
PRESIDENTIAL DEPARTMENT	€99,000.00	
MINISTRY OF GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL RELATIONS	€94,500.00	
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION	€21,250.00	
MINISTRY OF CULTURE	€108,000.00	€504,550.00
MINISTRY OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND FAMILY	€72,250.00	
MINISTRY OF BUSINESS AND LABOUR	€96,800.00	
MINISTRY OF JUSTICE	€12,750.00	
2012 collaboration agreement with the Coordinator of Festivals and Film and Video of Catalonia to increase the presence of Catalan and disseminate and support subtitling in Catalan at cinema and video festivals in Catalonia	€120,000.00	
2011 collaboration agreement with the Coordinator of Festivals and Film and Video of Catalonia to increase the presence of Catalan and disseminate and support subtitling in Catalan at cinema and video festivals in Catalonia (second 2012 payment)	€24,000.00	
Subsidy for Fausto Producciones, SL, for expenses derived from the filming of a part of the film <i>El bosc</i> (The wood)	€50,000.00	

Subsidy for Warner Bros Entertainment España SL for the inclusion of the Catalan dubbed version of the DVD/BR of the film <i>The Hobbit: An Unexpected Journey</i>	€38,200.00
Subsidy for the Consell dels Il·lustres Col·legis d'Advocats de Catalunya, CICAC (Council of Legal Associations of Catalonia), in fulfilment of Addendum 4 to the Framework Collaboration Agreement between the Ministry of Justice, the CICAC, the Vice-Presidential Department to support a range of actions to foster the use of Catalan in the field of legal practice	€32,000.00
Subsidy for the Occitan-Catalan Brotherhood Centre for the project covering activities to foster the use of the Occitan language in Catalonia	€21,000.00
Subsidy for the Institut d'Estudis Catalans (Institute of Catalan Studies) to fund expenditure derived from the translation and proofreading of the book <i>Foundations of Economics</i> , by P.R. Krugman, R. Wells and M. L. Olney, as part of the Scriptorium project to publish university textbooks in Catalan	€16,427.55
Subsidy for the Autonomous University of Barcelona (UAB) to fund expenditure derived from delivery of the Master's Course in Teaching Catalan for Language Integration	€1,500.00
University of Girona Foundation: innovation and training to fund expenses derived from the delivery of the Postgraduate Diploma in Catalan Language: Correction of Oral and Written Texts	€3,000.00
2010-2011 Òmnium Cultural agreements to contribute to the funding of expenses under the Quedem? (Shall we meet?) programme, with the aim of fostering social cohesion in Catalonia by promoting contextual knowledge, interrelations among people and support for the social use of Catalan (evidence presented in the first quarter of 2012)	€15,200.00

The General Directorate for Language Policy has also made contributions to project processed by other ministries of the Generalitat.

Contribution to the Secretariat for Universities and Research for the funding round for normalisation for Catalan self-study rooms	€60,000.00
Contribution to the Secretariat for Universities and Research for the activities of the Comissió Interuniversitària de Formació en Llengua Catalana, CIFOLC (Inter-University Catalan Language Training Commission), through a partnership agreement	€18,157.68
Contribution to the General Directorate for Immigration for Òmnium Cultural activities for the development of the “Som cohesió” (We Are Cohesion) programme	€15,000.00

### Ministry of Culture: other units

The budget of the Ministry of Culture includes promotional activities by the Institució de les Lletres Catalanes (Institution of Catalan Letters), the various subsidies granted by means of the Institut Català de les Empreses Culturals, ICEC (Catalan Institute for the Cultural Companies) to foster artistic and cultural activities.

Of the initiatives directly handled by the Ministry, mention should also be made of the system of grants organised by means of the library acquisition initiative, with the aim of supporting editorial output in Catalan and in Occitan, by encouraging readership and a greater presence in the form of new editorial releases in Catalonia’s public libraries, with a budget of 1,100,000.00 euros.

With regard to the Institució de les Lletres Catalanes, it should be emphasised that, given the difficulty in separating out expenditure corresponding to support for language from that corresponding to support for literature, the figure included is the total for the grants awarded for literary output and translation into Catalan of works in other languages, along with the cost of the “Al vostre gust” (As you like it) and “Itineraris de lectura” (Reading Routes) campaigns, intended to promote and disseminate Catalan literature. The budget allotted to these initiatives has been 376,004.00 euros.

Likewise included is the sum which the Ramon Llull Institute has allocated to programmes to promote the Catalan language abroad, mainly the expenditure corresponding to language teaching at those universities belonging to the overseas Catalan studies network. Said agency’s budget has amounted to 2,301,074.36 euros.

Lastly, with regard to the ICEC budget to support cultural dissemination, promotion and output, mention should above all be made of the subsidies granted to the audiovisual sector, the visual arts, music, the performing arts and publishing. The subsidies for projects fostering the use of Catalan are included, whether the fact that the initiative is performed in Catalan is a requirement or simply a criterion given positive merit in granting the subsidy. The sum total has been 15,840,305.39 euros.

## Presidential Department

The budget of the Presidential Department includes activities in the four major spheres of competence of the Department: The Secretariat of Communication, the Secretariat of Foreign Affairs, the General Secretariat of Sport, and, jointly, the Secretariat of Governance and the General Secretariat.

With regard to the budget of the Secretariat of Communication, mention should be made of the subsidies for projects and initiatives connected with support for the media in Catalan or Aranese, and development and consolidation of the Catalan communication space, with a total budget of 9,085,626.93 euros.

As for the Secretariat of Foreign Affairs, one key initiative is that derived from the relationship maintained with Catalan communities abroad and the economic support they have been offered. Thanks to such grants 145 Catalan language courses of different types and levels were staged at 53 *casals* (Catalan associations) in 25 different countries. The sum generated through this initiative has been 135,245.00 euros.

With regard to the budget of the General Secretariat of Sport, mention is made of the subsidy of 735,000.00 euros corresponding to the collaboration agreement between the Consell Català de l'Esport (Catalan Sport Council) and the UFEC (Union of Sports Federations of Catalonia) to promote language normalisation of the inherent practices at Catalan sporting organisations and in the sporting pursuits of their members.

Lastly, the fourth block includes activities undertaken by the units of the Secretariat of Governance: the Generalitat House in Perpignan, the representation of the Generalitat in Alghero and the Government Delegation in Madrid. The sum total has amounted to 99,332.24 euros.

## Ministry of Economy and Knowledge

The main features of the budget of the Ministry of Economy and Knowledge include a number of initiatives by the Secretariat for Universities and Research, such as the contribution of 1,780,942.88 euros to the Ramon Llull Institute to maintain the network of Catalan lectureships at universities worldwide and the organisation of INTERLINGUA, with the aim of awarding grants to Catalan universities for initiatives to encourage and employ languages at the university level. The aim is thereby to guarantee the presence and use of the Catalan language at universities, while also encouraging the presence and use of third languages likewise used by the university community

as a result of the internationalisation derived from the European Higher Education Area. The sum allocated to projects and initiatives in the sphere of the Catalan language under this year's INTERLINGUA programme has been 376,428.00 euros, with transfers to Catalan public universities within the context of objective-based funding currently in force amounting to 1,108,080.00 euros.

### **Ministry of Social Welfare and Family**

The main elements at the Ministry of Social Welfare and Family include the expenditure allocated to the funding of extraordinary Catalan courses for newly arrived citizens and the Òmnia programme for social inclusion using information and communication technologies, delivering a range of activities to promote the use of Catalan as an instrument of social integration. Those activities which have in particular fostered the use of Catalan have accounted for 64 % of all initiatives undertaken. The sum corresponding to Catalan promotion activities under the Òmnia programme has amounted to 1,489,727.36 euros.

### **Ministry of Education**

The budget of the Ministry of Education includes expenditure which covers the contributions allocated to reception classes for newly arrived students. It also includes the funding round for private establishments to support reception and teaching in the Catalan language for newly arrived students, amounting to 1,092,000.00 euros.

### **Ministry of Health**

The budget of the Ministry of Health includes in particular the expenditure derived from the Translation Service for the Medical Emergencies Service, amounting to 48,852.00 euros, collaboration agreements with the TERMCAT Technology Centre Consortium to produce or update a number of glossaries, amounting to 23,807.71 euros, and the subsidy of 27,250.00 euros for the Catalan language interpreting service within the health field of the Federació de Persones Sordes de Catalunya, FESOCA (Catalan Federation for the Deaf).

### **Ministry of Governance and Institutional Relations**

The budget of the Ministry of Governance and Institutional Relations includes expenditure allocated to initiatives to foster the knowledge of Catalan: seminars, Catalan courses, workshops, publications, etc., amounting to 106,135.03 euros. This sum includes a contribution of 14,263.58 euros to TERMCAT as a result of the agreement signed in 2012 for the creation of an online electronic administration and processes dictionary.

## Ministry of Justice

The budget which the Ministry of Justice allocates to encouraging the use of Catalan includes in particular remuneration for personnel allocated to the promotion of language in court offices: linguistic advice and support for court bodies and other actions to include Catalan within the ordinary workings of the justice administration and the staging of language training for legal personnel. The sum implemented has amounted to 1,309,363.26 euros.

## Ministry of Business and Labour

The budget of the Ministry of Business and Labour includes the expenditure allocated to the APREN.CAT programme which the Catalan Employment Service launched in collaboration with the Consortium for Language Normalisation in the year 2011. These are Catalan courses intended for unemployed people with the aim of facilitating their social and professional integration. The sum allocated to this programme has been 35,000.00 euros.

## Institutional structure in support of language policy

The ministries of the Generalitat and the bodies and enterprises dependent on them, by means of their various units, implement the sectoral application of the Government's language policy, and ensure the organisation and involvement of social and operational sectors lying within their sphere of competence.

The General Directorate for Language Policy directs and coordinates the language policy of the Generalitat of Catalonia.

### Bodies

#### General Directorate for Language Policy

The General Directorate for Language Policy is the body responsible for the analysis, management, planning, coordination and implementation of the language policy of the Generalitat, being ascribed the following functions:

- a) To analyse, plan, direct, co-ordinate and implement the language policy of the Generalitat, in accordance with the regulations in force.
- b) To oversee application of the language policy established by the Government and co-ordinate the actions and measures of the various departments.
- c) To establish criteria for institutional language use with regard to the official languages in Catalonia.
- d) To generate legislative and regulatory proposals connected with language policy and support for the Catalan language, and report on general regulatory projects connected with them and promoted by the departments of the Administration of the Generalitat.
- e) To promote teaching in the Catalan language for the adult population, and organise and administer tests for the issuance of Catalan knowledge certificates in Catalonia and tests for professional authorisation to act as sworn translators and interpreters between other languages and Catalan, along with the corresponding certificates or qualifications.
- f) To develop policies intended to foster use of the Catalan language in all spheres of society and the availability of products and services in Catalan. Institutional structure in support of Language Policy.
- g) To promote, through official statistics and studies, the generation of Catalonia's sociolinguistic map and promote the analysis of the linguistic variable in social studies of other spheres.
- h) To promote and coordinate initiatives connected with language policy and support for the Catalan language undertaken by local bodies in Catalonia, where applicable, through the Consortium for Language Normalisation.

- i) To promote dialogue, co-operation and co-ordination with other competent institutions in the field of language policy, in particular within the territorial context of the Catalan language community.
- j) To disseminate the language policies promoted in Catalonia on the international stage as a successful case study in the protection and development of non-hegemonic languages and the management of linguistic diversity.
- k) To promote social dialogue in the field of language policy, in collaboration, where applicable, with the Social Council for the Catalan Language, and achieve a consensus in favour of the expansion of the uses of Catalan in all spheres of Catalan society.
- l) To support the work of the Comissió Tècnica de Política Lingüística (Technical Language Policy Committee) and coordinate the Xarxa Tècnica de Política Lingüística (Technical Language Policy Network) in order to guarantee transversal and inter-departmental action in the Government's language policy.
- m) To promote and co-ordinate, through the TERMCAT Terminology Centre, terminological activities connected with the Catalan language, and oversee the dissemination and application of the terminology generated by this centre.
- n) To co-ordinate with the Institut d'Estudis Catalans to facilitate and promote the application of language regulations.
- o) To co-operate with the Ramon Llull Institute in its task of promotion and dissemination of the Catalan language beyond its linguistic domain.
- p) To promote the use, dissemination and knowledge of the Occitan language, known as Aranese in Aran, in accordance with the terms of Article 21 and the Second Additional Provision of Occitan, Aranese in Aran, Act 35/2010, of 1 October 2010, and promote external relations with regions within the Occitan linguistic domain in the field of language and cultural output expressed in the language, in collaboration with the Conselh Generau d'Aran.
- q) To direct, plan and implement interdepartmental coordination and enact language policy in connection with the dissemination and development of Catalan sign language, in order to guarantee social participation in the design thereof through the Social Council of Catalan Sign Language, and promote, through the Institut d'Estudis Catalans the regularisation thereof, notwithstanding, with regard to the use of the language as a platform for communication, any accessibility regulations established by the competent department.

### **Technical Language Policy Committee**

On 21 July 2011, the *Diari Oficial de la Generalitat de Catalunya*, DOGC (Official Gazette of the Catalan Government) published Decree 371/2011, of 19 July 2011, on the transversal organisation of language policy.

According to this Decree, the Technical Language Policy Committee is the collegiate body responsible for guaranteeing, through the Technical Language Policy Network, uniform application by all departments of the Generalitat Administration of language regulations and any agreements established by the Government in this field, and also for agreeing mechanisms for co-operation in the implementation of interdepartmental language policy. The Committee may make proposals to the Government with regard to any language policy measures it may deem appropriate.

### **Xarxa Tècnica de Política Lingüística**

The Xarxa Tècnica de Política Lingüística, XTPL (Technical Language Policy Network) is intended to offer technical support to the General Directorate for Language Policy and the Technical Language Policy Committee within each of the departments of the Generalitat Administration.

The Technical Network is attached to the General Directorate for Language Policy.

The Technical Language Policy Network comprises personnel of the Generalitat Administration allocated to different departments, autonomous agencies and other bodies dependent on the Generalitat Administration, in the numbers required in order to fulfil its functions, with a minimum of two individuals per Ministry.

### **Toponymy Commission of Catalonia**

The Toponymy Commission of Catalonia was formally established by means of Decree 59/2011, of 23 January 2011, as the advisory, consultation and proposal body in the field of the official establishment of place names in Catalonia.

The original Nomenclature included 39,661 entries. The new Nomenclature contains 52,700 place names.

During 2012, the Toponymy Commission of Catalonia worked on the drafting of the proceedings of the 24th International Council of Onomastic Sciences (ICOS), staged in Barcelona in September 2011.

### **Consortium for Language Normalisation**

The CPNL (Consortium for Language Normalisation) has the purpose of fostering the knowledge and use of the Catalan language in all spheres. With this aim in mind it organises Catalan courses for adults and offers a range of services and resources for companies, organisations, local agencies and private individuals to facilitate their use of Catalan.

The CPNL is a public agency with its own legal status, created in 1989 by the Generalitat and 19 local councils. Many other local agencies and district councils within Catalonia have since joined the Consortium. It currently comprises the Generalitat, 95 local councils, 37 district councils and the Girona Provincial Authority. The provincial authorities of Lleida and Tarragona collaborate by means of subsidies for Catalan services at the district level in their territories, or collaboration agreements for specific linguistic reception and other programmes.

The governing bodies of the CPNL are independent of its constituent institutions.

The CPNL provides its services in a decentralised manner through a territorial network comprising 22 Language Normalisation Centres (or CNLs), distributed in accordance with the sociolinguistic requirements of the territory, as provided in Article 38 of the Language Policy Act. The CNLs enjoy functional autonomy and are governed by centre boards chaired by an individual representing the local bodies belonging to the consortium, which always have a majority to establish a decision at a territorial level. The centres may cover one single municipality, more than one, one district or several districts, and have a structure based on district Catalan services, local Catalan services and Catalan offices. There are a total of 142 public service offices across the territory.

### TERMCAT

The TERMCAT Terminology Centre has the function of co-ordinating terminological activities regarding the Catalan language, promoting and generating terminological resources and guaranteeing their availability, and collaborating in the promotion and development of language engineering products with a particular focus on terminology, with the aim of contributing to the dissemination and implementation of scientific and technical terminology in the various specialist language fields.

The TERMCAT is a consortium made up of the Generalitat of Catalonia, the Institut d'Estudis Catalans and the Consortium for Language Normalisation.

### Ramon Llull Institute

The Ramon Llull Institute is a consortium comprising the Generalitat and the Government of the Balearic Islands, with the aim of promoting Catalan language and culture abroad, expressed in all forms, subjects and means of expression. The Ramon Llull Institute belongs to the Ramon Llull Foundation, established by the Government of Andorra, the Ramon Llull Institute, the General Council of the Eastern Pyrenees, Alghero and the Network of Valencian Cities, based in Andorra.

The Ramon Llull Institute has the purpose of promoting Catalan language and culture abroad, expressed in all forms, subjects and means of expression, along with dissemination and education beyond the domain of the language, taking into consideration all modes and variants.

In order to achieve this purpose it performs the following functions:

- a) To promote education in Catalan and culture expressed in the language at universities and other higher education establishments, and foster study and research.
- b) To promote the teaching of Catalan outside the university sphere, above all in areas outside the linguistic domain where the existence of groups of individuals from the autonomous regions belonging to the consortium or historical, cultural or commercial relationships make this desirable.
- c) To promote the dissemination abroad of knowledge of literature expressed in the Catalan language, through encouragement and support for translations into other languages and the relevant overseas promotional actions.
- d) To promote the dissemination of thought, essays and research abroad through encouragement and support for translations into other languages, staging of gatherings,

seminars and exchanges, and other overseas promotional activities within academic, intellectual and scientific fields internationally.

- e) To promote and support Catalan study societies abroad and their initiatives, projects and actions.
- f) To promote the overseas profile of the cultural output of the autonomous regions belonging to the consortium in all modes, genres and expressions through appropriate overseas promotional strategies and actions, support for the internationalisation of artistic expressions of excellence, support for overseas travel by artists and works and dissemination of familiarity with the inherent artistic heritage of the autonomous regions belonging to the consortium.
- g) To promote relations, projects and joint initiatives with institutions and bodies which showcase culture within and beyond the linguistic domain.

The Ramon Llull Institute undertakes its activities through the Language and Universities, Creation and Literature, and Thought departments.

### **Consell Social de la Llengua**

The Consell Social de la Llengua Catalana (Catalan Social Language Council), established in 1991, is the advisory, consultation and social participation body for language policy developed or promoted by the Government of the Generalitat of Catalonia. The decree creating the body was modified in the year 2000 in order to adapt it to the regulatory framework established by Act 1/1998, and was further reformed in 2005 by means of Decree 116/2005, of 14 June 2005, of the Social Catalan Language Council, governing the functions, composition, bodies and functionality currently in place.

According to Decree 116/2005, the Catalan Social Language Council has the following functions attributed to it:

- a) To evaluate the objectives and outcomes of the language policy of the Government of the Generalitat and, in particular, the annual report established in Article 39.3 of the Language Policy Act. To this end, the Council each year draws up an opinion on the actions undertaken or promoted the previous year by the Government of the Generalitat.
- b) To study and analyse, at the behest of the Government, matters connected with information of the Catalan language within all spheres of society.
- c) To issue opinions on projects for general language planning instruments to be approved by the Government.
- d) To propose to the Government the generation of studies and opinions and the adoption of measures in line with the general aims of the Language Policy Act.
- e) Any other function attributed to it by the laws or regulations.

### **Institut d'Estudis Catalans**

The Institut d'Estudis Catalans, IEC, is an academic, scientific and cultural body with the aim of high-level scientific research, essentially covering all elements of Catalan culture. The Institute has its headquarters in Barcelona and has delegations within its geographical operational scope (Perpignan, Castelló de la Plana, Alacant, Lleida, Palma and Valencia).

Royal Decree 3118/1976, of 26 November 1976, granted the Institut d'Estudis Catalans official recognition as an academic, scientific and cultural body with an operational scope extending to regions of Catalan language and culture. By means of the Ruling of 17 May 2001 the Official Gazette of the Catalan Government implemented the overall modification of the Statutes of the Institut d'Estudis Catalans. Meanwhile, in accordance with Act 17/2010, of 3 June 2010, on Catalan Sign Language, the IEC is also the academic institution establishing the linguistic standards for Catalan Sign Language.

In order to perform its functions, the Institut d'Estudis Catalans is divided into sections, with the Philology Section fulfilling the function of an academy of the Catalan language as entrusted to the Institute. This function involves the scientific study of the language, the establishment of linguistic regulations and monitoring of the process by means of which these regulations are applied in the sphere attributed to it: those regions of Catalan language and culture.

The Philology Section is internally divided into six committees: the Lexicography Commission, the Onomastics Commission, the Grammar Commission, the Standard Catalan Commission, the Transcription and Transliteration of Proper Names Commission, and the Publications Commission.

The Philology Section has four subsidiary societies: the Catalan Language and Literature Society, the Catalan Classical Studies Society, the Catalan Sociolinguistics Society and the Catalan Terminology Society.

### **Other institutions**

#### **Conselh Generau d'Aran**

The Conselh Generau d'Aran (Aran General Council) is the main government institution for the Val d'Aran. It is made up of the Syndic, the Plenary Council and the Accounts Auditors Committee. It comprises the Val d'Aran own administrative structure established by Act 16/1990, of 13 July 1990, on the special schedule for the Val d'Aran.

The Conselh Generau d'Aran has competence for those matters covered by the Act regulating the special schedule and all other laws passed by the Parliament and the powers attributed to it in law.

The Occitan language, known as Aranese in the Val d'Aran, is the native language of the region and is an official language in Catalonia, as established in the Statute of Autonomy of 2006 and in Act 35/2010, of 1 October 2010, on Occitan, Aranese in Aran.

The Conselh Generau (General Council) enjoys full competence in all aspects regarding the promotion and teaching of Aranese and the corresponding culture, in accordance with general standards valid throughout Catalonia in the field of language and educational policy.

### **Institut d'Estudis Aranesi**

The Institut d'Estudis Aranesi (Institute of Aranese Studies) is the technical and scientific consultancy institution for the Val d'Aran and the Conselh Generau d'Aran.

The Institut d'Estudis Aranesi includes different sections with the role of generating projects and research connected with the issue handled by each section, proposing studies and rulings regarding their operational spheres.

The sections are: Linguistics Section, Legal Studies Section and History Section.

The function of the Linguistics Section is to draw up projects and perform research into Aranese, the Occitan language in Aran, and the Occitan language in general. With regard to its organisational structure, it is as follows: President, Vice-President, Secretary, Board of Honorary Members and Plenary Council.

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