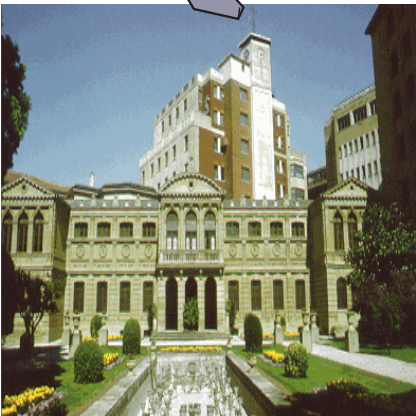


Euskara

Language policy



Pamplona



Català

Galego

Cymraeg

Elsässisch



O lite

Lingua navarrorum

Administrations

Main initiatives

Teaching

The future



Basque is alive

On the path to normalization?

The Directorate General

Main objectives

Aria, a town in
the valley of
Aézcoa

Administrations

Main initiatives

Teaching

The future





The Basque language has undergone a continuous decline until very recent times. This process has been particularly intense in certain periods: mid 19th century and after the Spanish Civil War. The Basque language lost its social status, it was spurned, rejected and considered a language unsuited to the modern world.

Today, however, this process has ended and surveys as well as census data indicate that the proportion of Basque-speaking population is growing. This recuperation, which many consider to be discreet, is due, undoubtedly, to the will and efforts of the Navarrese people. The opinions towards and acceptance of the Basque language by the Navarrese people has changed substantially in recent years and with the unification of the Basque language, it has been possible to demonstrate that it is a useful instrument of communication capable of taking on the challenges of modern life.

In order to regulate normal and official Basque usage, both in social and educational scopes, in 1986, the Basque Language Law was created, which since its beginnings, incited both favorable opinions and considerable opposition.

This law has several main objectives: to define the instruments required for citizens to know and learn Basque, to foster the recuperation and development of the Basque language and to guarantee its employment and teaching, all within the social-linguistic framework.



On the path to normalization?

Basque normalization is a process to be developed in all scopes of society. But, what does this mean? It means that the Basque language should be apt for communication in all social spheres and as well, should be used in the home, at work, in the city and in the country, at school and in the administration, in the world of art and culture, in the media, in leisure activities and in sports.

And to achieve all of this, it is necessary to take the following steps:

- To maintain the process of recuperation of the Basque language.
- To assure and foster the transmission of the language within the family.
- To continue increasing the number of Basque-speakers, the number of students in both obligatory and post-obligatory levels, among children and adults.
- To guarantee the language rights of all of the citizens by offering all services in Basque as well.

First, the Navarrese society must be in agreement with the basic commitments that are required, such as:

- The establishment of specific deadlines after which the citizen may receive services in Basque, both in the Administration of the Statutory Region and in the State Administration.
- To avail of Basque schooling in all of Navarre and to foster adult education.
- To legalize and offer financial aid to media sources.
- To implement linguistic normalization plans in the private sector: companies, banks, tourism, sports, etc.



Basque is alive

On the path to normalization?

Main objectives

In May 1988 and in order to coordinate the development and application of the Basque Language Law of 1986, the Directorate General of Linguistic Policy was created, although initially it was ranked as a Secretariat.

The Directorate General has two services: on one hand, Basque Promotion and Normalization and on the other, Programming and Research. The first service includes a translation Section and Internal Management, while the second is made up of a Programming Section and a Training Section.

With these guidelines set for the 1996-99 legislature, the following tasks have been set:

- The creation of initiatives for achieving accord and integration. Linguistic policy must not be converted into an element of social conflict.
- To make great efforts to achieve normalization within the Statutory Administration of Navarre, in compliance with the legislation that is in force.
- To implement and foster the Basque Language Council.
- To seek coordination among Local Entities and technical Basque services.
- The participation of social and cultural entities and continuous collaboration with them.
- Special collaboration with the media.



Basque is alive

On the path to normalization?

The Directorate General

Language policy

Lingua navarrorum

Main objectives

The objectives can be summarized into one main goal: to guarantee language rights to Basque-speakers. In order to guarantee language rights, it is necessary that the Basque-speaker have the opportunity to employ the language in all the scopes of contemporary society. The speakers of all languages have equal rights and just because in this case, the language is geographically limited and is a minority language, does not imply that it should be granted fewer rights.

The Directorate General of Linguistic Policy has the following general objectives:

- To advance the process of linguistic normalization within the Statutory Administration of Navarre, in compliance with legislation that is in force. As a consequence, it is necessary to implement job posts and bilingual circuits to make it possible for citizens to employ the Basque language in their dealings with the Administration and to enforce the bilingual format of all signs, and identifying elements.
- Similarly, to advance the process of linguistic normalization in the scopes of the local Administrations of Navarre and State Administration.
- To foster the presence of Basque in the social and cultural scopes, by improving the quantity and quality of subject matter, especially in the media.
- To elaborate a regulatory decree for the linguistic qualifications for access to job posts in the Public Administrations of Navarre,
- To set up the Basque Council of Navarre as the consulting agency for the Government of Navarre in matters of linguistic normalization.
- To yield continuity to established initiatives, by fostering and improving them, in particular, translations, toponym normalization and language training of civil servants.



**The normalization of the
Statutory Administration**

The normalización of Twon Halls

Employee training

Modes of collaboration

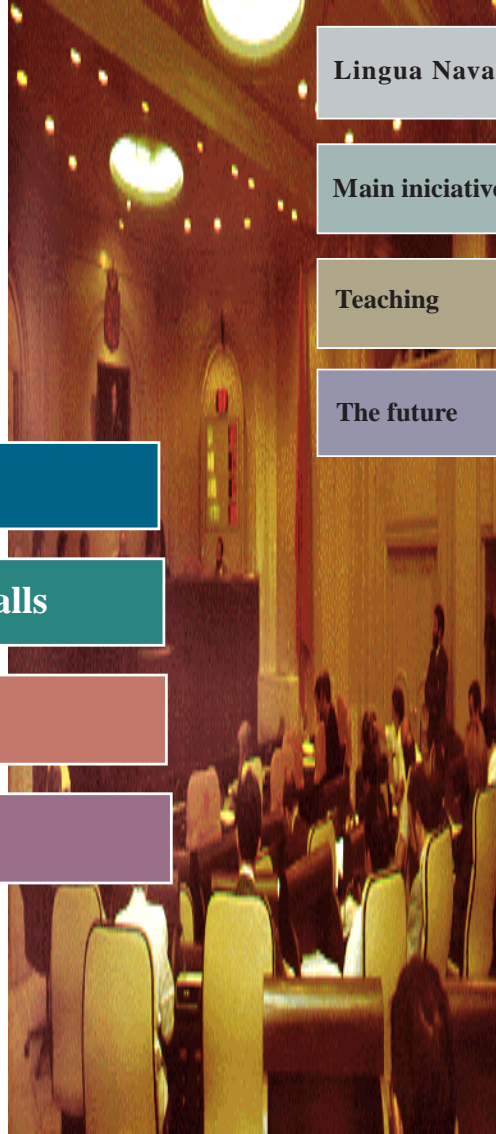
Parliament of
Navarre

Lingua Navarrorum

Main initiatives

Teaching

The future





The Statutory Basque Law 18/1986, December 15th, establishes in section 1 of article 2 that both Spanish and Basque are the natural languages of Navarre and that as a result, all citizens have the right to know and use them.

This law, in reference to language, establishes three zones within the province of Navarre. There is a Basque-speaking zone, in which Basque has co-official status along with Spanish, a mixed zone and a non-Basque-speaking zone. The right of citizens to employ Basque in their dealings with the Public Administrations is recognized in the three zones, under conditions established in the law itself, and the Administrations are to take the necessary measures in each of the zones to guarantee this right.

In this sense, mention must be made of the European Charter on Regional and Minority Languages, in particular the counsel it yields in article 10 concerning administrative permits and public services. This document was approved by the European Council of Ministers on June 25th, 1992 and was subscribed to by eleven member states, among them Spain, on November 5th of that same year.

The main objectives of the administration are as follows:

- a) In the Basque-speaking zone, to use both official languages indiscriminately, with Basque as the language in the workplace and in dealings with citizens.
- b) in the mixed zone, to offer Basque language teaching to employees to guarantee language rights to the citizens.
- c) To implement in the general services of the Administration of the Statutory Region of Navarre the necessary bilingual circuits that guarantee the rendering of services in Basque upon the requests of the citizen.

Language policy

Administrations

The Normalization of Town Halls



The normalization of the
Statutory Administration

Employee training

Modes of collaboration

Town Hall of Pamplona

Progress has been made in the process of normalization in all of the Town Halls of the Basque-speaking and mixed zones, as established in the Basque Language Law. There are eighteen Town Halls that have incorporated municipal Basque services. One of the main programs of the Directorate General of Linguistic Policy has been the implementation of these services. On March 15th, 1994, a Collaboration Agreement with the Government of Navarre, which is renewed annually, and concerns aspects related to operation, financing and common tasks. In this agreement, bases are set for the Basque language teaching to municipal employees, financing of Basque technicians and the promotion of cultural activities.

The Town halls have the following tasks:

- Basque fluency among Administration employees: Basque services are being offered to citizens, both orally and written. As well, all signs, notices, ads and identifying elements of the Town halls are in a bilingual format.
- Awareness and motivation campaigns: efforts are being made to stimulate positive attitudes towards the Basque language. As well, the citizen is informed of the services that are offered by the Town Hall in Basque and is reminded of the right to use Basque in their dealings with the Administration.
- Activities for the promotion of the Basque language: through this program, it is possible to organize cultural activities: theater, films, vernacular verses, workshops, etc. and therefore foster the use of Basque in all spheres of life.
- Basque normalization in municipal media sources: the media has a great effect on Basque usage and the municipal services have acted accordingly.

Language policy

Administrations

Employee training



The normalization of the
Statutory Administration

The normalization of Town Halls

Modes of collaboration

Parliament of Navarre

In 1990 a center was created for the Basque language teaching of employees of the Government of Navarre. Its main objective was to offer Basque language teaching to a sufficient amount of employees required to guarantee the language rights of the citizen.

In 1994, all of the Town Halls that signed the Collaboration Agreement were offered the means to train their employees.

In 1996, the Collaboration Agreement with the State Administration was subscribed to in order to offer Basque language classes to employees of the Statutory Administration of Navarre.

All levels of Basque language teaching are offered:

Extensive courses: 2 hours daily.

Intensive courses: 6 hours daily, one month duration.

Upgrading: six successive intensive courses, over the academic year.

Technical courses: 42 hour courses on specialized subjects including translation, drawing up of documents, in depth studies, public relations, etc.

Since the creation of this service, there have been between 500 and 550 employees who have participated, among them 70 from the Municipal Administration and another 60 from the State Administration.

This training yields the personnel required for the setting up of bilingual circuits. Until now, it has been conceived as a service offered by employees, although in drawing up plans, it is intended that it be a service offered by the Administration itself, in compliance with the mandate of the corresponding Laws, in order to offer services to the citizen that guarantee the language rights in effect.

Language policy

Administrations

Modes of collaboration



The normalization of the
Statutory Administration

The normalization of Town Halls

Employee training

Monastery of Iranzu

La Ley 18/1986, entre otras cosas, establece una serie de medidas para la recuperación y normalización
Law 18/1986, among others, establishes a series of measures for the recuperation, normalization and promotion of the Basque language in Navarre.

Nevertheless, in order to fulfil the goals of this process of linguistic normalization, it is necessary to obtain a high degree of coordination between the initiatives of the public authorities and the implication and participation of the persons and organisms that represent the social sectors that are necessary to achieve the social use of the Basque language.

In order to fulfil these aims, it is necessary to create a mixed organ, as a forum for meeting, participation and dialogue between the Administration and the society of Navarre.

In this context, within the Basque Council of Navarre, which was created in 1996, a group of persons and organisms that foster the Basque language are present in order to offer proposals, recommendations and initiatives in contribution to the complex process of linguistic normalization.

In June, 1997, the Basque Council of Navarre was constituted as a collective organ for counseling, participation and proposal for the Government of Navarre in matters of Linguistic Normalization. That same day, three sub-commissions were created:

- Normalization and Public administrations
- Social usage and communications
- Toponyms

Language policy

Main initiatives



**Subsidies for the promotion of
the Basque language**

Research, publications, exhibitions

Translations

Agreements

Lingua Navarrorum

Administrations

Teaching

The future



Language policy

Main initiatives

Subsidies for the promotion of the Basque language



Research, publications, exhibitions

Translations

Agreements

One of the tasks of the Directorate General of Linguistic Policy is to foster linguistic normalization in social life. Its priorities are to foster the use of the Basque language in the media, promote cultural activities and literary creation, as well as the translation of works into the Basque language.

- A) The convocation of financial aid for Basque usage in the media is on an annual basis; the subsidies are distributed among 26 media sources: 4 newspapers (one is 100% Basque) 17 magazines (9 exclusively in Basque), 4 radio stations (all 100% Basque) and one television broadcasting agency. This convocation has a double objective: on one hand to foster Basque media and on the other, to increase the presence of the Basque language in media sources that normally use Spanish.
- B) Program for the promotion of Basque cultural activities: this includes programs sponsored by Town Halls, as well as programs organized by private associations, such as cultural cycles, theater, music, seminars, etc.
- C) In Navarre, there are four Basque publishing houses that produce 30 books annually. The Directorate General of Linguistic Policy offers aid for both original Basque texts (for example, works by Bernardo Atxaga and Aingeru Epaltza) and translations of international works (Patricia Highsmith, Truman Capote, Céline, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, etc.).
- D) Campaigns: Campaigns for the promotion of activities that are favorable to the Basque language, campaigns for Basque language learning, labor sector campaigns, adult language learning campaigns, etc.

Language policy

Main initiatives

Research, publications, exhibitions

Research:

The Basque Law provides for the commissioning of periodic studies on the social-linguistic state of affairs. In this sense, and based on census data, 1986 and 1991 data has been published. 1991 data was used in the publication of a Social-linguistic Map of Navarre, which contemplated the following aspects: number of speakers, geographic distribution and foreseen trends.

In 1990 a study was made of the “Attitudes towards Basque in Navarre”. This was the first study made by the Directorate General of Linguistic Policy and it considered the results thereof in formulating their initial plan of action.

In 1992-93 a study was carried out concerning the linguistic zones specified in the Basque Language Law (Sociological research of the Basque language in Navarre. 1995), which included speaker information, attitudes toward Basque, promotional efforts, etc.

In the years 1991 and 1996 a social-linguistic analysis was made of the entire Basque region in collaboration with the Vice-Counselor of Linguistic Policy and the Institute of Basque Culture (reference is made to this work in the chapter dedicated to social-linguistic aspects).

Publications:

This includes dictionaries, old and contemporary texts written in Navarre dialects , research and the publication of the normalization of toponyms, etc.

Expositions:

There have been three exhibitions: “Euskara denona- Basque for everyone”, “Euskararen iraupena Nafarroako gaztelanian-The effect of Basque on Spanish in Navarre” and “Euskara betiko mintzoa- Basque: a language that is alive”. The expositions are mobile.



Subsidies for the promotion of Basque language

Translations

Agreements

Basque grammar. V. Huici

Language policy

Main initiatives

Translations



Subsidies for the promotion of Basque language

Research, publications, exhibitions

Agreements

Official Bulletin of Navarre

In Article 9 of the Statutory Basque Language Law 18/1986: “The Government of Navarre will establish in Pamplona an administrative unit for official Basque-Spanish translation.” In 1989 a translation unit was set up, which forms a part of the Directorate General of Linguistic Policy.

The Translation Section of the Normalization and Promotion Service has the following responsibilities:

- The official translation of general dispositions, administrative resolutions and other acts and documents to be published in the Official Bulletin of Navarre.
- The official direct and inverse Basque-Spanish translation of documents issued by the Public Administrations, as specified in the Basque Law.
- Consulting services for Local Entities and the rest of the Public Administrations in matters of official direct and inverse Basque-Spanish translation.

In addition to these responsibilities, translations are also made of documents, printouts, pamphlets, guides, etc. required by the various Departments and public organisms. For example, tourist guides, the Basque edition of publications by the Government of Navarre, Museum guide, etc.

At present, there are 17 translators in this division. Three of them are also interpreters responsible for the simultaneous interpretation of public acts and when required by the Administration.

Language policy

Main initiatives

Agreements



Subsidies for the promotion of Basque language

Research, publications, exhibitions

Translations

Estella

Euskaltzaindia (Royal Academy of the Basque Language)

Article. 3.3 of the Basque Language Law: “The official advisory institution in reference to the establishment of linguistic norms will be the Royal Academy of the Basque Language, from which the public authorities will request the reports and verdicts that are considered necessary...”

On October 7th, 1989, the Government of Navarre, the Basque Government and the Statutory Governments of the provinces of Alava, Guipuzcoa and Vizcaya signed an Agreement that regulated the conditions of cooperation of the Royal Academy of the Basque Language-. This Agreement was replaced by a Collaboration Agreement in 1995, in which it states that the Government of Navarre must contribute 10.3% of the Academy's budget. The Academy is to present an annual report on the state of affairs concerning budget and programs that are under development.

UZEI

This organism is essential for Basque normalization. It is in charge of the following: the systematic compilation of the current Basque language, terminological studies (Administrative Dictionary), the creation of lists to be examined by the committee in charge of the Unified Dictionary of the Academy, the extension and maintenance of the Euskalterm database, etc. All of this is very important for the normalization of Basque in the Administration. As a result, a Collaboration Agreement was signed in 1990, which included an annual subsidy in return for advisory services.

UEU (Basque Summer University)

There is a very limited offer of university courses in the Basque language. The UEU is an organism responsible for normalization at a university level. Given the significance of this initiative, an agreement was signed in 1990, after which subsidies are granted for said courses.



Basque language Service

Teaching of and in Basque

Growth in the different zones

Normalization in the university

Secondary Education
Institute "Iturrama".
Pamplona

Lingua Navarrorum

Administrations

Main initiatives

The future





Teaching of and in Basque

Growth in the different zones

Normalization in the university

This service, which is ascribed to the Directorate General of Education, was founded in 1988 and substitutes the previous service that had operated since 1983 and which carried on programs that had been under development since 1973. The Basque Language Service exercises the following functions:

- The programming and implementation of educational and cultural activities of linguistic support.
- The examination of specific academic content in reference to teaching in and of Basque, in coordination with the Services of the Department of Education.
- The elaboration and diffusion of complementary didactic material for the teaching of Basque in primary, secondary and adult educational levels.
- The coordination of pedagogical resources of the schools that include Basque teaching, according to the general planning strategies.
- The evaluation of linguistic models, in collaboration with the Technical Inspection Service.
- The management of diplomas of linguistic knowledge or aptitude for teaching in or of Basque, as well as the preparation of the corresponding examinations.
- The planning and organization of upgrading courses for Basque language teachers, in collaboration with the rest of the services of the Department.
- The coordination of adult courses teaching centers, at upgrade, basic learning and literacy levels.
- All other initiatives attributed in virtue of dispositions in effect or recommended in order to efficiently fulfil the objectives.



Basque Language Service

Growth in the different zones

Normalization in the university

The amount of Basque teaching has increased since initial stages with the creation in Pamplona of the Ikastola Uxueko Ama in 1964. Basque was included as a subject in public educational facilities in 1973 and since 1975, full Basque teaching has been available.

At present, there is a total of 84 centers with model D (teaching in Basque and a Spanish language subject), of which 4 are public ikastolas or Basque schools and 17 are private ikastolas. 87 centers offer model A curricula (teaching in Spanish and a Basque language subject), while there are 135 model G (teaching in Spanish) centers. More than one model is offered in many of the centers.

The student distribution in the levels established in the Teaching Reform during the 1996-97 school year (3-15 years of age) is as follows:

- Model D: 20.42 % (B+D: 22.1 %)
- Model A: 14.23 %
- Model G: 65.35 %

There has been an increase of 1 to 1.5 % in the number of model D students in the last four years. Model A has increased in a similar proportion, while with model G, numbers have decreased by 13 % in the same period.

Mention is made of new inscriptions for the 1997-98 school year:

- of a total of 4,596 students,
- 1,257 students (27.3 %) model D
- 1,206 students (26 %) model A
- 2,116 students (46 %) model G



Basque Language Service

Teaching of and in Basque

Normalization in the university

Basque teaching (model D)

- In the Basque-teaching zone, during the 1996-97 school year, 84.56 % of primary level students is in models D and B (only 3.5 % in model B). This figure has been constantly increasing in recent years:

1988/89: 69 %

1990/91: 73,8 %

1992/93: 75,7 %

1994/95: 81,9 %

1996/97: 84,5 %

- In the mixed zone and in the same school year, 26.27 % of Pre-school students (3-5 years old) are in model D. In this case, there has also been a constant increase.

1988/89: 19,9 %

1990/91: 20,8 %

1992/93: 22,8 %

1994/95: 24,45 %

1996/97: 26,46 %

- In the non-Basque-speaking zone, in the 1996-97 school year, 5.38 % of Primary level students are in model D; during the 1988-89 school year, the percentage was 3.6 %.

Basque teaching (model A)

In the Basque-speaking zone, during the 1988/89 school year, 46.17 % of primary level students were inscribed in model A and during the 1996/97 school year, 22.42 % of Primary level and 15.48 % of Pre-school level. In 10 years, this model has changed from being a majority to a minority curriculum.

In the mixed zone, there has been a significant increase: during the 88/89 school year, the percentage was 3.3 % and in 96/97, 17.26 %.

In the non-Basque-speaking zone, during the 88/89 school year, there were no instances of this model and in 96/97 it makes up 28.09 % of Primary level inscriptions.



Basque Language Service

Teaching of and in Basque

Growth in the different zones

Language policy

Teaching

Normalization in the university

The Public University of Navarre was founded in 1987. Although the majority of the study programs are in Spanish, the presence of Basque is growing. At present, there are two specialized courses in the Faculty of education which are offered in Basque- Pre-School and Primary Level Teaching. In addition, the General Plan for Linguistic Normalization contemplates growth in the offer of Basque study programs. As well as Education, there are other faculties that offer subjects in Basque: Economics, Business Administration, Commerce, Sociology and Technical Agricultural Engineering. The General Plan for Linguistic Normalization does not intend to duplicate Spanish and Basque degrees and instead prefers to pursue the possibility of offering the option of studying the main subjects of degrees in Basque. With respect to the university of Navarre, founded in 1952, the Department of Basque Language was created in 1963. In 1994, the degree in Basque Studies was made official and the first convocation was the following academic year. This degree program has had a positive acceptance by the students. In 1996-97, there were 43 students in the degree program. The total number of students enrolled in any of the subjects (Basque language, Linguistics, etc.) was 935. In 1993, a group of students created a collective called “Abarrots” dedicated to fostering a favorable awareness of Basque culture and to promote the linguistic normalization of Basque at the University of Navarre, as well as organizing cultural activities.



Main achievements

Challenges and shortcomings I

Challenges and shortcomings II

Challenges and shortcomings III

Puente la Reina.
...the path
of Europe merge

Lingua Navarrorum

Administrations

Main initiatives

Teaching



Language policy

The future

Main achievements



Challenges and shortcomings I

Challenges and shortcomings II

Challenges and shortcomings III

The achievements in recent years with respect to linguistic normalization are, undoubtedly, worth taking notice of, although, in the opinion of the collective that is implicated in the process of linguistic normalization, they are insufficient.

The most important effect is that the process of retrocession has been halted. This had been a continuous effect that had greatly reduced the number of Basque-speakers; the popular initiative and will has made it possible to invert this secular trend.

Within the scope of language in society, teaching seems to be the instrument that has yielded the greatest results. Along with transmission within the family unit, teaching is the main generator of Basque-speakers and represents the greatest hope for the future. In coming years, many young people that have received their education under Basque models will enter the labor force and this will have a positive affect, linguistically speaking.

Mention must be made of an explicit normative code for Basque usage in the Administration, which establishes a list of obligations and specific deadlines for guaranteeing Basque language rights. In Local Administrations, this has been taken one step further, with the creation of 18 Basque Services in the Town Halls of Basque-speaking and mixed zones, thus fostering the presence of Basque in said municipalities.

There are other achievements that must be indicated: subsidies for media sources, studies and research that yield a theoretical base and practical solutions, publications in and about the Basque language, the regulation of toponyms throughout Navarre, translations- two thirds of the Official Bulletin of Navarre is translated into Basque, as well as other information- and the training of the staff of the various Administrations.



First, the trend of the increasing number of Basque-speakers must be maintained, further increasing figures if possible: on one hand, transmission within the family unit must be stimulated and on the other hand, new speakers must be bred. Consequently, campaigns are required that have an effect on the entire population and that serve to guarantee both the cultural transmission and Basque learning, as well and just as importantly, the employment in general of the language.

In the educational scope, campaigns are necessary to promote inscriptions to the Basque educational model, although this should not be limited to the number of inscriptions. Starting at a Pre-school level and up to the university level, it is of utmost importance to assure the availability of models that make it possible to attain a 100% Basque education. Therefore, depending on the geographical location involved, the possibility of opening new centers should be analyzed, especially centers for Technical Training and Universities that offer curricula and/or degrees in Basque.

In the scope of education, even though in Navarre it is quite advanced in terms of linguistic normalization, there are a number of aspects that can be improved: pedagogical conditions, the teaching of Basque to teachers, upgrading, financial aid to Basque immersion schools, as well as administrative subsidies for attaining Basque literacy and fluency in adults.



Linguistic policy, a policy of the Administration, has in Law its starting base and limits. Therefore, it requires laws that are valid and operative instruments for achieving linguistic normalization, by adopting in different contexts official measures that make it possible for theoretical language rights to become true and practicable rights. In this sense, there are barriers to overcome with respect to the Basque Language Law of 1986; for example, the fact that it is impossible to implement the teaching of the Basque language in public schools located in the non-Basque-speaking zone. This can only be achieved by modifying said law with the consensus of the entire society and all political parties.

The availability of suitable legislation is of utmost importance, although often not enough, since laws are necessary for its implementation. This is precisely what is missing in the Statutory Decree 135/1994, which regulates Basque usage in the Public Administrations of Navarre. Therefore, one of the most urgent challenges is to implement bilingual circuits in the Central Services of the Statutory Administration, since these affect the entire population; that is, to establish a network of bilingual civil servants that are capable of guaranteeing that the right of the citizen to be dealt with in either of the official languages be fulfilled from the moment of contact until the conclusion of the Administrative procedure. As well as the Central Services, it is necessary to train employees of the Basque-speaking and mixed zone in order to guarantee the language rights of citizens and therefore, in determining the linguistic profile for the different job posts of the organic staff of each Department, training should be offered to all of the employees.



Main achievements

Challenges and shortcomings I

Challenges and shortcomings II

Language policy

The future

Challenges and shortcomings III

It is true that the Local Administrations have made greater advances than the Statutory Administration, although there is still much room for improvement; for example, the creation of a new Municipal Basque Service to cover the Valleys of Salazar and Roncal.

Another very relevant aspect is institutional image. Although it is clearly expressed in the Law and it is complied with in some locations, there are obvious gaps in the compliance of bilingual formats in exterior and interior signs, letterheads, stamps, institutional publicity and road signs.

In the context of culture and media, new challenges are found. There are Basque radio stations that are operating without official permits; in order to normalize and legalize their situation, it is necessary to obtain the necessary permits. Similarly, a broader offer is requested in public television. In general, subsidies should be increased for full and partial broadcasting in the Basque language in response to a growing demand. As well, it would be interesting to pursue a more balanced presence of Basque in all other cultural manifestations such as theater, film, publications, etc.

In view of achieving true linguistic normalization, it is necessary to intervene in many contexts, although always backed by the relation and coordination of the entities and associations that operate in this field and implementing a greater number of improved means (both human and material resources) and, in conclusion, it would be necessary to attract the maximum number of citizens, since efficient linguistic policy must count on the participation of everyone.