



LANGUAGE POLICY

As part of its efforts to promote mobility and intercultural understanding, the European Union (EU) has designated language learning as an important priority, and funds numerous programmes and projects in this area. Multilingualism, in the EU's view, is an important element in Europe's competitiveness. One of the objectives of the EU's language policy is therefore that every European citizen should master two other languages in addition to their mother tongue.

LEGAL BASIS

In Europe, linguistic diversity is a fact of life. Languages are an integral part of European identity and the most direct expression of culture. In an EU founded on the motto 'United in diversity', the ability to communicate in several languages is an important asset for individuals, organisations and companies. Languages are also fundamental for respecting cultural and linguistic diversity in the EU.

Respect for linguistic diversity is a fundamental value of the EU, as are respect for the person and openness towards other cultures. This is incorporated into the preamble to the Treaty on European Union, which refers to 'drawing inspiration from the cultural, religious and humanist inheritance of Europe' and 'confirming [the] attachment to the principles of liberty, democracy and respect for human rights'. In Article 2 of the Treaty on European Union (TEU), great importance is given to respect for human rights and non-discrimination, while Article 3 states that the EU 'shall respect its rich cultural and linguistic diversity'. Article 165(2) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU) emphasises that 'Union action shall be aimed at developing the European dimension in education, particularly through the teaching and dissemination of the languages of the Member States', while fully respecting cultural and linguistic diversity (Article 165(1) TFEU).

The Charter of Fundamental Rights of the EU, adopted in 2000 and made legally binding by the Treaty of Lisbon, prohibits discrimination on grounds of language (Article 21) and places an obligation on the Union to respect linguistic diversity (Article 22).

The first regulation, dating from 1958, determining the languages to be used by the former European Economic Community^[1], has been amended following subsequent

[1]OJ L 17. 6.10.1958, p. 385.



accessions to the EU, and defines the Union's official languages^[2], together with Article 55(1) TEU. Every citizen of the EU has the right to write to any of the institutions or bodies of the EU in one of those languages and to receive an answer in the same language, pursuant to Article 24 TFEU.

OBJECTIVES

EU language policy is based on respect for linguistic diversity in all Member States and on the creation of an intercultural dialogue throughout the EU. In order to put mutual respect into practice, the EU promotes the teaching and learning of foreign languages and the mobility of every citizen through dedicated programmes for education and vocational training. Foreign language competence is regarded as one of the basic skills that all EU citizens need to acquire in order to improve their educational and employment opportunities. The EU also works with Member States to protect minorities, on the basis of the Council of Europe's European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages.

In its contribution to the Social Summit held on 17 November 2017 in Gothenburg, the Commission set out the idea of a 'European Education Area' where by 2025, 'in addition to one's mother tongue, speaking two other languages has become the norm' (COM(2017)0673). In the same spirit, on 22 May 2019, the Council adopted a recommendation on a comprehensive approach to the teaching and learning of languages (COM(2018)0272). In its recommendation, the Council invites the Member States to boost language learning by the end of compulsory education in order to ensure that more language teachers have the opportunity to learn abroad and to promote innovative teaching methods using tools such as the [School Education Gateway](#) and [eTwinning](#).

ACHIEVEMENTS

A. Policy developments and support for research on languages

1. Comparability of data on language competence

In 2005, the Commission published a communication to the European Parliament and the Council on the European Indicator of Language Competence ([COM\(2005\)0356](#)), an instrument to measure overall language competence in each Member State. The European Union also promotes the use of the Council of Europe's [Common European Framework of Reference for Languages: Learning, teaching, assessment \(CEFR\)](#). This tool was designed 'to provide a transparent, coherent and comprehensive basis for the elaboration of language syllabuses and curriculum guidelines, the design of teaching and learning materials, and the assessment of foreign language proficiency'^[3]. It is now widely used in Europe and in other continents.

[2]The 24 official languages of the EU are: Bulgarian, Croatian, Czech, Danish, Dutch, English, Estonian, Finnish, French, German, Greek, Hungarian, Irish, Italian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Maltese, Polish, Portuguese, Romanian, Slovak, Slovenian, Spanish and Swedish.

[3]<https://www.coe.int/en/web/common-european-framework-reference-languages>



2. ECML and Mercator

The EU works closely with two centres for research on languages, the [European Centre for Modern Languages of the Council of Europe \(ECML\)](#) and the [European Research Centre on Multilingualism and Language Learning \(Mercator\)](#). The ECML encourages excellence and innovation in language teaching and helps Europeans learn languages more efficiently. Its main aims are to help Member States implement effective language-teaching policies by focusing on the learning and teaching of languages, promoting dialogue and exchange of best practices, and supporting programme-related networks and research projects. Mercator works on ‘the acquisition and inventory, research and study, dissemination and application of knowledge in the field of language learning at school, at home and through cultural participation. Its work is mostly focused on the regional and minority languages in Europe’^[4].

3. European Master’s in Translation

The [European Master’s in Translation \(EMT\)](#) is a quality label for university translation programmes that meet agreed professional standards and market demands. The main goal of EMT is to improve the quality of translator training and to encourage highly skilled people to enter the profession in the EU. The EMT seeks to enhance the status of the translation profession in the EU.

B. Action programmes

1. Erasmus+ Programme

[Erasmus+](#) is the EU programme for education, training, youth and sport for 2014-2020. The promotion of language learning and linguistic diversity is one of the programme’s specific objectives. The [Erasmus+ Programme Guide 2019](#) states that ‘the opportunities put in place to offer linguistic support are aimed to make mobility more efficient and effective, to improve learning performance and therefore contribute to the specific objective of the Programme’ (p. 9). The [Erasmus+ Online Linguistic Support](#) is offered for participants in mobility actions to help them to learn the language of the host country. Erasmus+ encourages cooperation with a view to innovating and exchanging good practices through partnerships in the area of language teaching and learning. The Erasmus+ Programme also funds numerous projects every year to support the teaching and learning of sign languages, and to promote linguistic diversity awareness and the protection of minority languages.

On 28 March 2019, Parliament adopted a legislative resolution on the proposal for a successor programme (2021-2027)^[5]. In the wake of the summit held in Gothenburg in 2017, the proposal aims at enhancing the learning of languages, in particular through widened use of online tools. Under its Key Action 1, it will support ‘language-learning opportunities, including those supporting mobility activities’.

2. Creative Europe Programme

In the framework of the Creative Europe Programme, support is provided for the translation of books and manuscripts under the [Culture sub-programme](#).

[4]<https://www.mercator-research.eu/en/about/about-mercator-research-centre/>

[5][Texts adopted, P8_TA\(2019\)0323](#).



3. European Day of Languages

Encouraged by the huge success of the European Year of Languages in 2001, the EU and the Council of Europe decided to celebrate the [European Day of Languages](#) every year on 26 September, with all sorts of events to promote language learning throughout the EU. This action is designed to raise awareness among citizens of the many languages spoken in Europe and to encourage them to learn languages.

4. European Language Label

The [European Language Label](#) is an award by the Commission designed to encourage new initiatives in language teaching and learning, to reward new language teaching methods, and to raise awareness of regional and minority languages. The award is presented to projects from participating countries for the most innovative language-learning project, the person who has made the most progress in learning foreign languages, and the best language teacher.

5. Juvenes Translatores

Every year, the Commission awards the [Juvenes Translatores](#) prize to the best translation done by a 17-year-old student in each Member State. Students can choose to translate from and into any official language of the European Union.

ROLE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

A. Linguistic diversity

As a preliminary point, it has to be noted that the European Parliament has adopted a full multilingual language policy in its own communication strategy, meaning that all EU languages are equally important. All parliamentary documents are translated into all the official languages and every Member of the European Parliament has the right to speak in the EU language of his or her choice.

In its resolution of 24 March 2009 on ‘Multilingualism: an asset for Europe and a shared commitment’^[6], the European Parliament reiterated its support for EU policies in the field of multilingualism and called on the Commission to draw up measures aimed at promoting linguistic diversity.

On 11 September 2018, Parliament adopted a resolution on language equality in the digital age^[7], which is based on a [study](#) drawn up at the request of the Parliament’s Science and Technology Options Assessment Panel. In the resolution, Parliament called on the Commission to assess the most appropriate means to ensure language equality in the digital age, and to develop a strong and coordinated strategy for a multilingual digital single market.

Every year since 2007, the European Parliament has awarded the ‘[LUX Film Prize](#)’. The prize includes the subtitling of the finalist films in the 24 official languages of the European Union.

[6] [OJ C 117E, 6.5.2010, p. 59.](#)

[7] [Texts adopted, P8_TA\(2018\)0332.](#)



On 28 March 2019, Parliament adopted a legislative resolution on the proposal for the Creative Europe programme 2021-2027^[8]. In the article dedicated to the programme's objectives, it stressed that account had to be taken of 'the specificities of different countries, including countries or regions with a particular geographical or linguistic situation'. It also added a specific provision on supporting the subtitling, dubbing and audio description of European audiovisual content, in order to foster 'international sales and circulation of non-national European works on all platforms'.

B. Support for minority languages

On 23 November 2016, the European Parliament adopted a resolution on sign languages and professional sign language interpreters^[9]. The purpose was to stress that deaf, deaf-blind and hard-of-hearing citizens must have access to the same information and communication as their peers in the form of sign language interpretation, subtitling, speech-to-text and/or alternative forms of communication, including oral interpreters. The resolution also recognised that the EU institutions are already providing for the accessibility of public events and committee meetings.

In 2013, the European Parliament adopted a resolution on 'endangered European languages and linguistic diversity in the European Union'^[10], calling on the Member States to be more attentive to endangered European languages and to commit to the protection and promotion of the diversity of the Union's linguistic and cultural heritage.

On 7 February 2018, the European Parliament approved a resolution on protection and non-discrimination with regard to minorities in the EU Member States^[11]. This resolution encourages the Member States to ensure that the right to use a minority language is upheld and to protect linguistic diversity within the Union. It advocates respect of linguistic rights in communities where there is more than one official language, and calls on the Commission to strengthen the promotion of the teaching and use of regional and minority languages.

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[8][Texts adopted, P8_TA\(2019\)0323](#).

[9][OJ C 224, 27.6.2018, p. 68](#).

[10][OJ C 93, 9.3.2016, p. 52](#).

[11][OJ C 463, 21.12.2018, p. 21](#).

