

**Question for written answer E-004763/2021
to the Commission**

Rule 138

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Subject: Gendered language in the European Union

Many languages are spoken in the European Union. While some countries are introducing or coming to terms with changes in language rules regarding gender references, others would prefer to discard such rules altogether. In France, for example, gendered language is not officially allowed¹, and in Germany, gendered language is at odds with current language norms as well. In both French and German, the masculine grammatical form is used generically to refer to all genders combined.

1. What is the Commission's view of gendered language and which form should be used and why?
2. Does the Commission see discrimination problems in schools with regard to the use or absence of gendered language?
3. What actions or measures relating to gendered language has the Commission taken, is currently taking or is planning to take in the future?

¹ <https://www.sueddeutsche.de/politik/frankreich-gendern-sprache-1.5326493>