

# Catalan, ignored on the official websites of the Spanish State

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Study of the situation of Catalan Language on the websites of the administration and the general public institutions of the Spanish State

July 2017

# **Catalan, ignored on the official websites of the Spanish State**

Study of the situation of the Catalan Language on the websites of the administration and the general public institutions of the Spanish State

**Tècnics del report:**

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# 1. Introduction

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In recent months, the use of language by the General Administration of the Spanish State on its official websites has generated controversy. After the Spanish Foreign Minister expressed his regret about the removal of the Spanish version from the White House website, several opinions were expressed about how the presence of Catalan and the other non-Spanish official languages on State websites could be improved. The Spanish government claims that major improvements have been introduced, despite the economic difficulties and that citizens can now conduct many formalities in the “co-official” languages through its different websites. This study by the Plataforma per la Llengua shows how, contrary to claims by the Spanish government, the presence of Catalan on the websites of the General Administration of the Spanish State is very scant, and that users who attempt to use this language to access public information and to carry out their formalities encounter major difficulties. Apart from the fact that most of the sites studied (a large sample of all the pages managed by the Central Administration) are not available in Catalan, many other sites present very partial and defective versions in this language, with numerous errors, language mixes, mistakes and redirections to the main Spanish version. The truth is that the Spanish Administration’s management of its websites reveals the lack of enthusiasm and disrespect with which the Spanish state treats its constituent multilingualism and is also illustrative of its deep-rooted Spanish nationalism intent on prevailing, and which has never disappeared, despite all claims to the contrary.

This report is divided into three parts: The first part explains the supremacist Spanish linguistic attitude prevailing in the General Administration of the Spanish State and the reasons underpinning its existence. The second part details the linguistic obligations taken on by the Spanish government with regard to offering services in Catalan through its ratification of the European Charter of Regional or Minority Languages, and the state of linguistic development which the Spanish government attributes to its websites. The third part reveals how, in actual fact, the Spanish government is not fulfilling the commitments taken on pursuant to the aforementioned Charter, describes the status of Catalan on 254 websites of the General State Administration, and endorses the assertions made in this introduction and in the other two sections. Moreover, at the end of the report, the reader will find a list of the most frequent electronic formalities that cannot be conducted in Catalan and the full list of the websites of the Spanish State analysed in this report.

## 2. The linguistic attitude of the Spanish State

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The Spanish State is deeply linked to specific interests. One might say that Spain is a heritage-based state, the private property of ruling classes whose origin lies in the Castilian land-owning nobility who, following the union of the crowns and the conquest of America, clung onto the shared monarchy to protect their own interests and profit from the Empire. In this context, and even after the monarch lost a great deal of his power, the Castilian oligarchies have always perceived the existence of different peoples in the monarchy as a threat. In this great scheme of things, Spanish language has always been a political weapon for the denaturalisation of other nations and of submission to the dominant class of Castile. This much was perceived by the great grammarian of the Spanish language, Antonio de Nebrija, who asserted that the encoding of this language had to ensure that “the barbarian peoples and nations of wayward languages” should be brought “under your Majesty’s yoke” so that they could “receive the laws imposed by the conquerors on the conquered”. This was also implicitly asserted by the Prime Minister of Philip IV of Castile (III of Portugal, Aragon, Valencia and Barcelona), the Count-Duke of Olivares, when he thus advised the monarch: “Your Royal Highness, know that your most important business is to become King of Spain; I mean, Your Majesty, that you should not content yourself with being King of Portugal, Aragon, Valencia and Count of Barcelona, but rather that you should think and work, aided by secret and silent counsel, to submit these kingdoms that Spain is comprised of to the style and to the laws of Castile, making no exceptions, since should Your Majesty prevail you will be the most world’s most powerful Prince”.

Following the Nova Planta Decrees, essentially the *coup de grace* for the existence of the states which historiography refers to as the Catalan-Aragonese Crown, language took on even greater relevance, since it became one of the remaining distinguishing traits of the conquered peoples. Therefore, the fact that the new Bourbon administration and the interests it represented did their utmost to introduce Castilian into the Catalan-speaking territories and to remove the autochthonous language was no coincidence. During the 19th Century, with the advent of nationalism as a doctrine and clearly articulated political movements, the old Christian aristocracy did not take long to unite the great masses of its nation, as well as its corps of state officials, in an official state nationalism that directly pursued the assimilation of the non-Castilian peoples, and particularly with regard to the use

of Castilian language and its related imagery.

This identification of the majority of the population of the State and virtually all of the state officials with a supremacist linguistic ideology has persisted, to differing degrees, to the present day, and still underpins the treatment meted out to the different languages by the State Administration, extending into the 21st Century and to the linguistic management of institutional websites and their contents and electronic formalities.

Only by understanding the linguistic supremacy that imbues the Spanish Administration can one understand the patent difficulty in attributing the same value to the different historic and territorialised languages of the State (Castilian, Catalan, Galician, Basque, Asturian, Aragonese and Occitan) and in treating the speakers of these languages with the same dignity. Thus, any language other than Spanish is repeatedly stifled and treated more as an annoyance or as the whim of troublemakers, rather than as a right of its speakers. The belief is that the citizens of the State speak Spanish, “the common language”, and that certain other peculiar individuals also speak other languages and dialects. Such an attitude clashes head on with a modern understanding of the rights of the speakers of minority languages. This is why, through the lobbying of minority linguistic communities, the Spanish State signed and ratified the European Charter of Regional or Minority Languages (ECRML), an international treaty sponsored by the Council of Europe that seeks to protect the rights of the speakers of these languages.

It should be mentioned that when Spain signed and ratified the ECRML, the decentralised model that had emerged from the end of Franco’s dictatorship was conducive to the fulfilment of many of the rights protected by the Charter, simply because they are managed directly by the autonomous governments, which are more inclined to promote the use of minority languages. One of the rights theoretically included by the Spanish government is to be able to deal with the General State Administration in one’s own language, a right also protected by two precepts of article 10.1 of the Charter, which calls upon states: (1) “to ensure that the administrative authorities use the regional or minority languages”; and (2) “to make available widely used administrative texts and forms for the population in the regional or minority languages or in bilingual versions”. In the 21st Century, this means that state-managed websites must be fully available in Catalan, since once again they are used increasingly more as the main source of information for citizens and companies about institutional activity, as well as the place where key formalities are conducted. In this regard, attention should be drawn to the fact that there is no alternative to the electronic channel for many formalities.

### 3. The European Charter of Regional or Minority Languages and non-fulfilment thereof by the Spanish State

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The Spanish State signed and ratified the European Charter of Regional or Minority Languages in 2001. This international treaty, promoted by the Council of Europe, an international organisation that seeks to safeguard human rights on the continent, lays down a set of obligations regarding minority languages that the signatory states can take on. Among other things, the Charter establishes that state authorities operating in territories with regional languages must ensure that citizens can use these languages in their formalities, applications and dealings or interaction with the Administration. Since many of these formalities are currently conducted electronically, the obligations derived from the Charter assume that states must have versions of their websites in the different regional or minority languages that they have undertaken to protect.

In order to ensure fulfilment of the obligations taken on, article 15 of the European Charter establishes that signatory states must submit periodic reports on their linguistic management, one of which will be one year following the effective date of the treaty, followed by another one every three years thereafter. These reports will be assessed by an Expert Committee that will also be tasked with issuing recommendations to the states. With regard to the website issue, the latest report by the Spanish government on the application of the Charter – the fourth one, corresponding to the period between 2010 and 2013 – claimed that a major effort had been made and great progress accomplished. More specifically, this “great progress” was supposed to have taken place on the websites of the different ministries, heralding a “considerable increase in the presence of the co-official languages”.

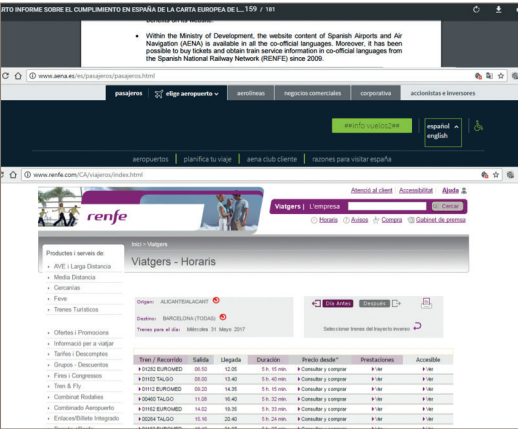
The document claimed that the websites of all the ministries and of many of their associated or reporting organisations offered numerous services and formalities in the official languages other than Spanish. It should not be forgotten that the presence of languages such as Catalan on state websites had been recommended to the Spanish government by the Expert Committee in the paragraph titled “we recommend the presence of all the regional or minority languages in the state public services”.

According to the document submitted by the Spanish government, this “great progress” lies in a request dating from 2010 by the “Consejo de las Lenguas Oficiales en la Administración General del Estado” [Official Language Council in the General State Administration], a state organ created by Zapatero’s government in 2007. The “Council”, whose official name exists only in Spanish, reportedly requested, on July 6, 2010, the completion of the provision of contents and services in the “co-official” languages on the websites and the online formalities of the General Administration. This was supposed to encourage all the echelons of the Central Administration to “maintain and often increase” the number of documents in “co-official” languages posted on the network, “despite the economic crisis” (apparently, the rights of Catalan-speakers hinge on the economic situation). Some noteworthy examples of the availability of documentation in the “co-official” languages would be found on the sites of the Ministry of Employment and Social Security, the National Institute of the Social Security, the Social Institute of the Navy and the General Treasury of the Social Security. In the case of the General Treasury of the Social Security, 72% of the contents of the Treasury’s website had reportedly been translated in 2010 and 96% in 2013. Furthermore, the state employment service was supposed to have translated all its procurement templates at the beginning of 2013, also having posted translations of “most of the static information pertaining to unemployment benefit” on the website.

The report also claimed that the Ministry of the Treasury and Public Administrations “generally” provided bilingual forms on its websites for territories with official languages other than Spanish, and that 99% of the contents of the website of the State Department of Budgets and Expenditure had been translated into the “co-official” languages, as had the website of the State Department of Public Administrations, with more than 200 pages translated. Moreover, the websites of the Home Office would contain “a considerable proportion” of electoral information and material in the “co-official languages” and the website of the Civil Guard would have all “menus and sub-menus translated” down to the fourth level. The General Directorate of the Spanish Police Force was supposed to be working on a computing application to receive and process reports of crimes and offences in the “co-official languages”. Finally, the report submitted by the Spanish government also happily announced that the information on the AENA website would be available in all the “official” languages and that tickets could be purchased and transport information could be obtained on the RENFE website in these languages. Apparently, the explanations given by the Spanish government were convincing enough for the Expert Committee to find, in its fourth report about the application of the Charter in Spain, that the implementation of the treaty had “improved considerably” with regard to the rights of speakers of the official autonomous (regional) languages. Nevertheless, the Committee did note that many official websites only carried first-level translations of the non-Spanish languages and that sufficient attention had not been paid to the Committee’s recommendation that the Spanish government “ensure the presence of all regional or minority languages in the state public services”.

## 4. Catalan on the websites of the state Administration

The progress that the Spanish government claims to have made in its fourth report on the application of the European Charter is, in 2017, largely non-existent. It is not true that most of the information on the website of the Ministry of Employment is available in Catalan: documents related to highly common matters or issues such as Garantía Juvenil [Young People’s Guarantee], the electronic signature or the Employment Guide are only available in Spanish. In actual fact, only the static menus and first-level browsing information are available in Catalan, and the resources or links posted on this level normally redirect the user to Spanish versions of the same contents. Moreover, the pages or websites of the organisations that report to the Ministry are usually only partially available in Catalan and switch to Spanish when the user tries to conduct any formality. With regard to the Ministry of the Treasury, and while it is one of the few sites that have been totally translated into Catalan (the Tax Authority’s site), it is impossible to conduct most of the available formalities in this language. As far as the Home Office websites are concerned, the presence of Catalan is purely testimonial, it is non-existent on the state police site, and Catalan is



Contrary to the claims of the Spanish government, the AENA website and the RENFE ticketing site are not available in Catalan. Moreover, the Catalan version of the RENFE site contains numerous errors and words in Spanish.

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only available for navigation on the first few levels of the Civil Guard site. Finally, the claims made by the Spanish government that the AENA website and the possibility of purchasing RENFE train tickets are available in all the “co-official” languages are, in 2017, simply a lie: the AENA website can only be accessed in Spanish and English, and tickets on the RENFE website can only be bought in Spanish.

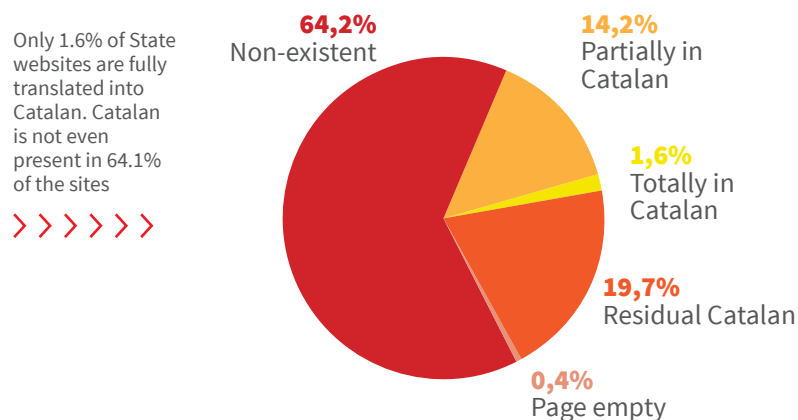
Irrespective of the fact that the claims made by the Spanish government in its report are highly inaccurate, the woeful state of the Catalan language provided on its websites overall must be emphasised. 64.2% of the websites analysed by the Plataforma per la Llengua had no Catalan version and the presence of Catalan was totally residual on 19.7% of the websites. In many cases, the Catalan version is purely token: the tabs of the main website and some of the lower-level pages are displayed in this language (albeit not always worded properly), but all the contents are in Spanish. 14.2% of the sites are provided partially in Catalan: part (or – rarely – all) of the static contents are in Catalan, although documentation, news items and dynamic contents are only available in Spanish. Thus, only 1.6% of the sites studied (4 out of 254) are provided in their entirety in Catalan, a very bleak figure.

It should also be emphasised that the pages that are provided fully in Catalan (Casa Àsia, the Institut Europeu de la Mediterrània, the Consejo Jacobeo and the CEI diplomatic school) enjoy Catalan participation (the Government of Catalonia in

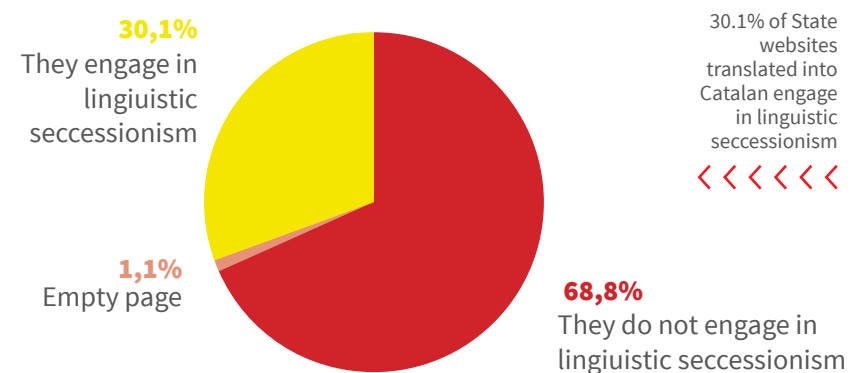
the first three and the University of Barcelona in the CEI), which ultimately means that the sum total of sites managed in their entirety by the State with a full Catalan version is 0.0%.

Moreover, besides the negligible number of State websites that are totally accessible in Catalan, the ones that actually have a version translated into Catalan (to one degree or another) often present major problems. The two most frequent ones are linguistic secessionism and the constant presence of spelling mistakes, errors and major omissions. These two elements, linguistic secessionism and mistakes and omissions, evince the aforementioned subconscious Spanish supremacism. With regard to secessionism, it should be inconceivable that a estrangement-promoting political doctrine rejected by the entire scientific community was often regarded as natural by the State. Indeed, the fact that Catalan has been sliced up in a way that would be unthinkable for Spanish, which has a greater variety of dialects, proves that the Spanish State does not see the language, Catalan, which is part of it and which it should protect and promote, as something of its own. Thus, it should be mentioned that 30.1% of the official websites studied by the Plataforma per la Llengua with a Catalan version (it should be remembered that there are only 35%), distinguished between “Catalan” and “Valencian”. In most cases, the absurdity was such that two identical versions of the same website or page were being presented.

### The situation of Catalan on the state's websites



### Do they engage in linguistic secessionism?



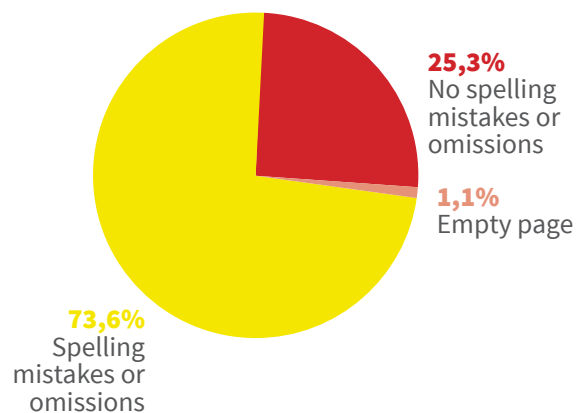
## Catalan, ignored on the official websites of the Spanish State

The carelessness, idleness and disrespect with which the State Administration treats Catalan become even more patent when it transpires that almost 75% of the websites translated into Catalan contain spelling mistakes, omissions and constant language mixes, a situation that would be unthinkable for the Spanish version. As has already been said, the State treats Catalan more as a nuisance to which not too much attention should be paid rather than as a right or an element of its heritage. All this would be unthinkable in any state that treats the citizens of its different linguistic communities fairly.

### Does the Catalan contain serious mistakes or omissions?

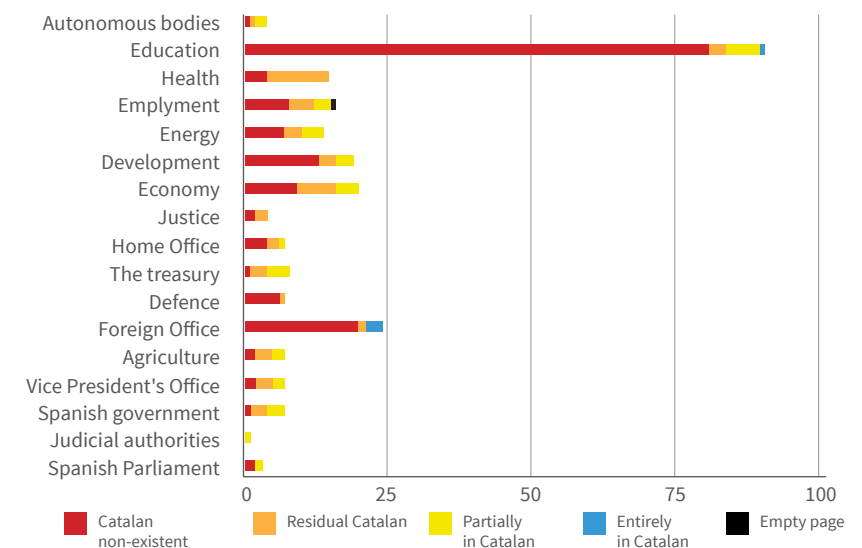
73.6% of the State websites translated into Catalan contain serious errors and omissions

>>>>>>



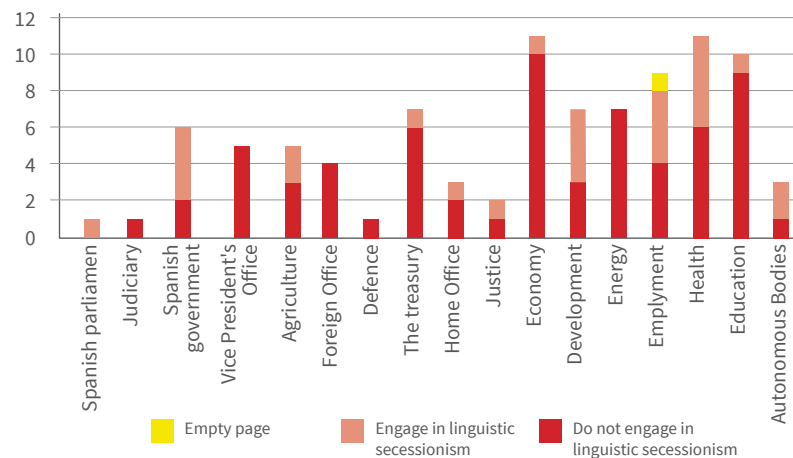
Finally, it should be mentioned that all these attitudes (the absence of Catalan, partial translations, linguistic secessionism, constant mistakes and omissions) are all-pervading and are to be found in all branches of the central Administration: in the legislative power, the judiciary and the executive and, within the latter, in each one of the ministries. This proves, yet again, that such attitudes are neither fortuitous nor a coincidence, but rather stem from a very specific vision of the world and of the State in which Spanish is superior and Catalan is inferior.

### The presence of Catalan is very low in all branches of the Central Administration





### Linguistic secessionism is present in virtually all the ministries



This situation of non-presence, invisibility, fragmentation and residual presence of Catalan obliges many Catalan speakers and other regular Catalan users to use the Spanish version of the official websites (the main and only reliable version), which tautologically and circularly fuels discourses and attitudes that play down the importance of treating the different speakers equally: “If they are already using the Spanish version why make the effort to offer them the service in Catalan?” One of the most damaging consequences of this perverted logic for the interests of Catalans speakers is that often the most important formalities can only be conducted in Spanish, even when some websites do have a Catalan version. Thus, there are numerous sites that contain general information translated into Catalan but do not allow Catalan speakers to conduct the formalities contained on them. Others are in Catalan until you try to conduct a formality or complete a form, at which point Catalan disappears. Other sites have the initial navigation levels in Catalan but switch automatically to the main Spanish page when the user drills down a level, particularly on attempting to initiate a formality. One clear example of this practice is the application process for the Informe de Vida Laboral [Employment Record], located on the Social Security site, which has two versions in Catalan (under the titles of “Catalan” and “Valencian”), although when the user attempts to make an

application the page switches to Spanish without notice. Besides this example, in the first annex the reader will find ten examples of very frequent formalities that Spanish citizens do on the Internet but have to conduct in Spanish. In any event, we can close this report by confirming what was stated at the beginning: the way that the Central Administration treats the different constituent languages shows that the Spanish State is partial, that it actively sides with the language of one of its linguistic communities and that it does not treat all its citizens with equal dignity. The operation of including autochthonous languages other than Spanish in the official websites was not therefore due to a real desire to render the service in each language, but rather was addressed as a mere cosmetic operation to convey an image of a multilingual service that does not exist. Thanks to this operation, the Spanish government has received good ratings from the Council of Ministers of the Council of Europe, but the Plataforma per la Llengua regards it as essential that the low proportion of websites that can work fully in Catalan should be known, as well as the fact that in practice the main utilities provided by the electronic administration are still not available in Catalan.

## Annex I. Some of the most important formalities cannot be conducted electronically in Catalan

1. Consult the land registry, which is required for submitting your income tax return.
2. Enquire about the main subsidies awarded by the State.
3. Pay VAT, an obligatory formality for most companies.
4. Apply for the Employment Record from the Social Security, which is indispensable for substantiating employment experience in public employment processes and for some private processes.

**Pròxims passos**

- Si hi accediu **sense certificat digital**, i una vegada emplenat el formulari, obtindreu un número de referència que servirà per consultar l'estat de la petició.
- La informació de l'estat de la petició cursada es rebirà a través d'un correu electrònic.
- Transcorregudes 24 hores des de la recepció del correu informatiu, es podrà accedir al servei Consulta d'estat de sol·licitud d'informes.

Per accedir a aquest servei, comproveu els **requisits tècnics** necessaris.

**Accés al servei**

Certificat digital   Usuari + Contrasenya   Cl@ve   **Sense certificat**   Via SMS

**Documentació adjunta**

nom del document	Data de publicació
Notes explicatives a l'informe de vida laboral (PDF, 107 Kb)	29/12/2015

The electronic office of the Social Security is apparently provided in Catalan...

El envío de los informes de situación, solicitados a través de este servicio se realizará al domicilio del solicitante existente en las bases de datos de la Tesorería General de la Seguridad Social.

Los campos marcados con (\*) son obligatorios

**Datos Personales**

(\*) Nombre:  (\*) Primer Apellido:  Segundo Apellido:

(\*) E-Mail:

(\*) Confirmar E-Mail:

(\*) Tipo de Documento:  DNI (\*) Número:

(\*) Número Seguridad Social:



(\*) Domicilio

(\*) Tipo de vía:  Otras vías:  (\*) Nombre de la vía:  (\*) Número:

Escalera: ☐ Piso: ☐ Puerta: ☐ Bis: ☐ Bloque: ☐

(\*) Código Postal:  (\*) Localidad:  Cargar localidades

... Nevertheless, the formality for applying for the Employment Record is only available in Spanish...

 GOBIERNO DE ESPAÑA   MINISTERIO DE EMPLEO Y SEGURIDAD SOCIAL    TESORERÍA GENERAL DE LA SEGURIDAD SOCIAL

**INFORME DE VIDA LABORAL - NOTAS ACLARATORIAS**

Los informes de vida laboral contienen información respecto de las situaciones de alta o baja de una persona en el conjunto de los distintos regímenes del sistema de la Seguridad Social. Las situaciones que se incluyen en los informes son computables para el acceso, al menos, de una de las prestaciones contributivas del sistema de la Seguridad Social. Por lo tanto, no todas las situaciones que se incluyen en el informe de vida laboral tienen que ser necesariamente computables para todas las prestaciones económicas contributivas del sistema, aspecto éste que deberá ser determinado por la Entidad Gestora competente sobre la resolución de la solicitud de la correspondiente prestación.

A continuación se aclaran algunos conceptos y denominaciones usados en el informe de vida laboral que puedan ayudarle a comprender el contenido del mismo. No todos los conceptos que se detallan tienen que aparecer necesariamente en su informe de vida laboral dado que alguna de las denominaciones son específicas de determinados Regímenes o situaciones concretas.

**RÉGIMEN**

Identifica al Régimen en el cual se encuadra el correspondiente período. Puede ser alguno de los siguientes: Régimen GENERAL, Régimen Especial de Trabajadores por Cuenta Propia o AUTÓNOMOS, Régimen Especial de los trabajadores del MAR, Régimen Especial de la minería del CARBÓN.

**EMPRESA**

Se consigna el código de cuenta de cotización o número de inscripción del empresario utilizado para la individualización de éste en el respectivo Régimen del Sistema de la Seguridad Social, así como la denominación de la empresa u organismo a cuyo nombre figura el código de cuenta de cotización.





... and neither does the relevant information exist in Catalan. This is the real linguistic situation of many State websites: the versions in Catalan are pure façade.

5. Apply for an appointment at the DGT [General Board of Traffic] for all kinds of driving -related formalities.
6. Check the number of points on your driving licence.
7. Apply for or renew the European health card, without which health coverage in the European Union is not available.
8. Make an appointment to renew your identity/document or passport, necessary for travelling abroad.
9. Obtain visas and for enquiring about how to obtain Spanish citizenship.
10. Access a comprehensive, updated and legally valid version of the State legislation.

## Annex II. List of the websites of the General State Administration observed

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Legends of the data in the table of the following pages.

-  **Completely in Catalan.**  
The entire site is available in our language
-  **Partially in Catalan.**  
Only some parts of the site are in Catalan
-  **Residual Catalan.**  
Only the site's static menus are in Catalan
-  **Non-existent.**  
No part of the site is in Catalan

**Linguistic secessionism.**  
We state whether the website makes a distinction between Catalan and Valencian

**Spelling mistakes and omissions.**  
We check for constant mistakes and omissions even though the site is in Catalan

## Catalan, ignored on the official websites of the Spanish State

ORGANISATION	PRESENCE OF CATALAN	LINGUISTIC SECESSIONISM?	SPELLING MISTAKES AND OMISSIONS?
Parliament	Non-existent	--	--
House of Representatives	Non-existent	--	--
Senate	Partially in Catalan	Yes	Yes
Judiciary	Partially in Catalan	No	No
Constitutional Court	Partially in Catalan	No	No
Central Bank	Residual Catalan	Yes	Yes
Royal Household	Partially in Catalan	Yes	Yes
National Commission on Financial Markets and Competition	Non-existent	--	--
Central Government	Residual Catalan	Yes	Yes
Administración.gob.es	Partially in Catalan	No	Yes
060 Electronic Notifications Service	Partially in Catalan	No	Yes
General Electronic Invoice Entry Point	Residual Catalan	Yes	Yes
Cl@ve	Partially in Catalan	Yes	Yes
Spanish Television	Non-existent	--	--
The Spain Brand	Residual Catalan	Yes	Yes

ORGANISATION	PRESENCE OF CATALAN	LINGUISTIC SECESSIONISM?	SPELLING MISTAKES AND OMISSIONS?
Vice-Presidency of the Central Government and Ministry of the Presidency for the Territorial Administrations	Residual Catalan	No	Yes
CNI	Partially in Catalan	No	No
Official State Gazette	Residual Catalan	No	Yes
General State Administration Publications Catalogue	Non-existent	--	--
Centre of Political and Constitutional Studies	Residual Catalan	No	Yes
Centre for Sociological Research	Partially in Catalan	No	Yes
National Heritage	Non-existent	--	--
Ministry of Defence	Non-existent	--	--
Armed Forces	Nonexistent	--	--
Army	Residual Catalan	Yes	Yes
Air Force	Non-existent	--	--
Navy	Non-existent	--	--

## Catalan, ignored on the official websites of the Spanish State

ORGANISATION	PRESENCE OF CATALAN	LINGUISTIC SECESSIONISM?	SPELLING MISTAKES AND OMISSIONS?
Royal Guard	Non-existent	--	--
Emergency Military Unit	Non-existent	--	--
Home Office	Residual Catalan	Yes	Yes
State Police Force	Non-existent	--	--
Electronic Identity Card	Non-existent	--	--
Civil Guard	Partially in Catalan	No	Yes
Penitentiary Institutions	Residual Catalan	No	Yes
General Board of Traffic	Non-existent	--	--
Civil Protection	Non-existent	--	--
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation	Residual Catalan	No	Yes
Royal Academy of Spain in Rome	Non-existent	--	--
Spanish Cultural Action	Non-existent	--	--
Spanish Cooperation	Non-existent	--	--
Africa House	Non-existent	--	--
America House	Non-existent	--	--
Arab House	Non-existent	--	--
Asia House	Completely in Catalan	No	No
Mediterranean House	Non-existent	--	--

ORGANISATION	PRESENCE OF CATALAN	LINGUISTIC SECESSIONISM?	SPELLING MISTAKES AND OMISSIONS?
Sepharad Israel Centre	Non-existent	--	--
CEI International Affairs	Completely in Catalan	No	No
Carolina Foundation	Non-existent	--	--
Spain-Australia Council Foundation	Non-existent	--	--
Brazil-Spain Council Foundation	Non-existent	--	--
Spain-Colombia Council Foundation	Non-existent	--	--
Spain-China Council Foundation	Non-existent	--	--
Spain-United States Council Foundation	Non-existent	--	--
Spain-Russia Council Foundation	Non-existent	--	--
Spain-India Council Foundation	Non-existent	--	--
Spain-Japan Council Foundation	Non-existent	--	--
Euro-Arab Foundation	Non-existent	--	--

## Catalan, ignored on the official websites of the Spanish State

ORGANISATION	PRESENCE OF CATALAN	LINGUISTIC SECESSIONISM?	SPELLING MISTAKES AND OMISSIONS?
International and Para-Latin American Foundation of Public Administration and Policies	Non-existent	--	--
Cervantes Institute	Non-existent	--	--
European Mediterranean Institute	Completely in Catalan	No	No
Ministry of Justice	Residual Catalan	Yes	Yes
General Judicial Mutual Association	Non-existent	--	--
Centre for Legal Studies	Non-existent	--	--
National Institute of Toxicology and Forensic Sciences	Residual Catalan	No	Yes
Ministry of the Treasury and Public Function	Partially in Catalan	No	Yes
Tax Authorities	Partially in Catalan	Yes	Yes
Land Registry Directorate General	Residual Catalan	No	No
Electronic Office of the Land Registry	Partially in Catalan	No	Yes

ORGANISATION	PRESENCE OF CATALAN	LINGUISTIC SECESSIONISM?	SPELLING MISTAKES AND OMISSIONS?
Agency of Evaluation and Quality	Residual Catalan	No	Yes
Institute of Tax Studies	Partially in Catalan	No	Yes
National Institute of Public Administration	Residual Catalan	No	No
Electronic Journal of the General Mutual Association of Public Servants	Non-existent	--	--
Ministry of Development	Non-existent	--	--
ADIF	Residual Catalan	Yes	No
AESF	Non-existent	--	--
CEDEX	Non-existent	--	--
RENFE	Partially in Catalan	Yes	Yes
INECO	Non-existent	--	--
SEITT	Non-existent	--	--
AENA	Non-existent	--	--
ENAIRE	Non-existent	--	--
AESA	Non-existent	Yes	--
SENASA	Non-existent	--	--
AECFA	Non-existent	--	--

## Catalan, ignored on the official websites of the Spanish State

ORGANISATION	PRESENCE OF CATALAN	LINGUISTIC SECESSIONISM?	SPELLING MISTAKES AND OMISSIONS?
Ports of the State	Partially in Catalan	Yes	Yes
Maritime Rescue	Non-existent	--	--
SEPES	Non-existent	--	--
IMERSO	Residual Catalan	No	No
National Geographic Institute	Residual Catalan	No	No
National Parks of Spain	Non-existent	--	--
Post Office	Partially in Catalan	No	Yes
Ministry of Education, Culture and Sport	Residual Catalan	No	Yes
National Library of Spain	Partially in Catalan	No	Yes
Institute of Film-making and Audiovisual Arts	Residual Catalan	No	Yes
Infrastructures and Equipment Management	Non-existent	--	--
Prado Museum	Non-existent	--	--

ORGANISATION	PRESENCE OF CATALAN	LINGUISTIC SECESSIONISM?	SPELLING MISTAKES AND OMISSIONS?
Reina Sofia Museum	Partially in Catalan	No	No
Spanish Service for the Internationalisation of Education	Non-existent	--	--
Menéndez Pelayo International University	Non-existent	--	--
Transparency Portal	Residual Catalan	Yes	Yes
Higher Sports Council	Partially in Catalan	No	Yes
Spanish Federation of Underwater Activities	Non-existent	--	--
Spanish Royal Aeronautical Federation	Non-existent	--	--
Spanish Chess Federation	Non-existent	--	--
Spanish Royal Athletics Federation	Non-existent	--	--
Spanish Royal Motor-Racing Federation	Non-existent	--	--
Spanish Badminton Federation	Non-existent	--	--
Spanish Sports Dancing Federation	Non-existent	--	--

## Catalan, ignored on the official websites of the Spanish State

ORGANISATION	PRESENCE OF CATALAN	LINGUISTIC SECESSIONISM?	SPELLING MISTAKES AND OMISSIONS?
Spanish Basketball Federation	Non-existent	--	--
Spanish Royal Handball Federation	Non-existent	--	--
Spanish Royal Baseball and Softball Federation	Non-existent	--	--
Spanish Royal Billiards Federation	Non-existent	--	--
Spanish Boxing Federation	Non-existent	--	--
Spanish Royal Hunting Federation	Non-existent	--	--
Spanish Royal Cycling Federation	Non-existent	--	--
Spanish Royal Pigeon-Keeping Federation	Non-existent	--	--
Spanish Royal Racing Pigeon Federation	Non-existent	--	--
Spanish Federation of Sports for the Physically Disabled	Non-existent	--	--
Spanish Federation of Sports for the Mentally Disabled	Non-existent	--	--

ORGANISATION	PRESENCE OF CATALAN	LINGUISTIC SECESSIONISM?	SPELLING MISTAKES AND OMISSIONS?
Spanish Federation of Sports for the Blind	Non-existent	--	--
Spanish Federation of Sports for the Deaf	Non-existent	--	--
Spanish Federation of Sports for Persons with Cerebral Palsy and Acquired Brain Injury	Non-existent	--	--
Spanish Federation of Ice Sports	Non-existent	--	--
Spanish Royal Federation of Winter Sports	Non-existent	--	--
Spanish Royal Fencing Federation	Non-existent	--	--
Spanish Royal Water-Skiing Federation	Non-existent	--	--
Spanish Royal Football Federation	Non-existent	--	--
Spanish Royal American Football Federation	Non-existent	--	--



## Catalan, ignored on the official websites of the Spanish State

ORGANISATION	PRESENCE OF CATALAN	LINGUISTIC SECESSIONISM?	SPELLING MISTAKES AND OMISSIONS?
Spanish Greyhound Federation	Non-existent	--	--
Spanish Royal Gymnastics Federation	Non-existent	--	--
Spanish Royal Golf Federation	Non-existent	--	--
Spanish Weight-lifting Federation	Non-existent	--	--
Spanish Royal Horse-riding Federation	Non-existent	--	--
Spanish Royal Hockey Federation	Non-existent	--	--
Spanish Royal Federation of Judo and Related Sports	Non-existent	--	--
Spanish Royal Federation of Karate and Related Disciplines	Non-existent	--	--
Spanish Kick-boxing Federation	Non-existent	--	--
Spanish Federation of Olympic Combat Sports and Associated Disciplines	Non-existent	--	--

ORGANISATION	PRESENCE OF CATALAN	LINGUISTIC SECESSIONISM?	SPELLING MISTAKES AND OMISSIONS?
Spanish Federation of Mountain Sports and Climbing	Non-existent	--	--
Spanish Royal Motorcycling Federation	Non-existent	--	--
Spanish Royal Ski-jet Federation	Non-existent	--	--
Spanish Royal Swimming Federation	Non-existent	--	--
Spanish Orienteering Federation	Partially in Catalan	No	No
Spanish Paddle Tennis Federation	Non-existent	--	--
Spanish Royal Skating Federation	Non-existent	--	--
Spanish Pelota Federation	Non-existent	--	--
Spanish Modern Pentathlon Federation	Non-existent	--	--
Spanish Angling and Casting Federation	Non-existent	--	--
Spanish Pétanque Federation	Non-existent	--	--

## Catalan, ignored on the official websites of the Spanish State

ORGANISATION	PRESENCE OF CATALAN	LINGUISTIC SECESSIONISM?	SPELLING MISTAKES AND OMISSIONS?
Spanish Royal Canoeing Federation	Non-existent	--	--
Spanish Royal Polo Federation	Non-existent	--	--
Spanish Rowing Federation	Non-existent	--	--
Spanish Rugby Federation	Non-existent	--	--
Spanish Royal Life-saving Federation	Non-existent	--	--
Spanish Royal Squash Federation	Non-existent	--	--
Spanish Surfing Federation	Non-existent	--	--
Spanish Royal Taekwondo Federation	Non-existent	--	--
Spanish Royal Tennis Federation	Non-existent	--	--
Spanish Royal Table Tennis Federation	Non-existent	--	--
Spanish Royal Wing Shooting Federation	Non-existent	--	--
Spanish Royal Archery Federation	Non-existent	--	--

ORGANISATION	PRESENCE OF CATALAN	LINGUISTIC SECESSIONISM?	SPELLING MISTAKES AND OMISSIONS?
Spanish Royal Olympic Shooting Federation	Partially in Catalan	No	No
Spanish Triathlon Federation	Non-existent	--	--
Spanish Royal Sailing Federation	Non-existent	--	--
Spanish Royal Volleyball Federation	Non-existent	--	--
Consejo Jacobeo	Completely in Catalan	No	Yes
Spanish Agency for the Protection of Health in Sports	Non-existent	--	--
Spanish Distance Learning University	Non-existent	--	--
National Quality Evaluation and Accreditation Agency	Non-existent	--	--
Spanish Royal Academy	Non-existent	--	--
Royal Academy of History	Non-existent	--	--
Royal Academy of Fine Arts of San Fernando	Non-existent	--	--

## Catalan, ignored on the official websites of the Spanish State

ORGANISATION	PRESENCE OF CATALAN	LINGUISTIC SECESSIONISM?	SPELLING MISTAKES AND OMISSIONS?
Royal Academy of Sciences	Non-existent	--	--
Royal Academy of Moral and Political Sciences	Non-existent	--	--
National Royal Academy of Medicine	Non-existent	--	--
National Royal Academy of Pharmacy	Non-existent	--	--
Royal Academy of Economic and Financial Sciences	Partially in Catalan	No	Yes
Royal Academy of Engineering	Non-existent	--	--
Royal Academy of Doctors of Spain	Non-existent	--	--
Royal Academy of Gastronomy	Non-existent	--	--
Academy of Psychology of Spain	Non-existent	--	--
School of Spain in Paris	Non-existent	--	--

ORGANISATION	PRESENCE OF CATALAN	LINGUISTIC SECESSIONISM?	SPELLING MISTAKES AND OMISSIONS?
Ministry of Employment and Social Security	Residual Catalan	No	Yes
Employment Portal	Non-existent	Yes	--
Self-Employed Portal	Partially in Catalan	Yes	Yes
Young People's Guarantee	Residual Catalan	No	Yes
State Public Employment Service	Partially in Catalan	No	Yes
National Institute of Safety and Hygiene in the Workplace	Empty page	Empty page	Empty page
Wage Guarantee Fund	Non-existent	--	--
European Social Fund Administration Unit	Residual Catalan	No	Yes
Social Security - Electronic Office	Partially in Catalan	Yes	No
Social Security - Activa	Non-existent	--	--
Social Security - Your Social Security	Non-existent	--	--
Immigration Portal	Non-existent	--	--
Portal for Spanish Citizens Abroad	Non-existent	--	--

## Catalan, ignored on the official websites of the Spanish State

ORGANISATION	PRESENCE OF CATALAN	LINGUISTIC SECESSIONISM?	SPELLING MISTAKES AND OMISSIONS?
Spanish Observatory against Racism and Xenophobia	Non-existent	--	--
Forum for the Social Integration of Immigrants	Non-existent	--	--
Employment and Social Security Inspectorate	Residual Catalan	Yes	Yes
Ministry of Energy, Tourism and the Digital Agenda	Residual Catalan	No	Yes
Electronic Office of the Ministry of Energy, Tourism and the Digital Agenda	Partially in Catalan	No	Yes
Spanish Metrology Centre	Non-existent	--	--
Institute for the Restructuring of Coal Mining and the Alternative Development of Mining Counties	Partially in Catalan	No	No
Turespaña	Residual Catalan	No	No

ORGANISATION	PRESENCE OF CATALAN	LINGUISTIC SECESSIONISM?	SPELLING MISTAKES AND OMISSIONS?
Spanish Office of Patents and Trade Marks	Partially in Catalan	No	Yes
Institute for Diversification and Energy-Saving	Residual Catalan	No	Yes
ENRESA	Non-existent	--	--
Red.es	Non-existent	--	--
ENISA	Non-existent	--	--
CERSA	Non-existent	--	--
CORES	Non-existent	--	--
Industrial Organisation School	Non-existent	--	--
Spanish Data Protection Agency	Partially in Catalan	No	Yes
Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Food and the Environment	Residual Catalan	Yes	No
Food Information and Control Agency	Residual Catalan	No	No
State Meteorology Agency	Residual Catalan	Yes	Yes
Hydrographic Confederation of the River Ebro	Non-existent	--	--

## Catalan, ignored on the official websites of the Spanish State

ORGANISATION	PRESENCE OF CATALAN	LINGUISTIC SECESSIONISM?	SPELLING MISTAKES AND OMISSIONS?
Hydrographic Confederation of the River Júcar	Non-existent	--	--
Hydrographic Confederation of the River Segura	Partially in Catalan	No	Yes
Spanish Agrarian Guarantee Fund	Partially in Catalan	No	Yes
Ministry of the Economy, Industry and Competitiveness	Partially in Catalan	No	Yes
Securities Market Commission	Residual Catalan	No	No
Comisión de los Mercados y la Competencia	Non-existent	--	--
National Statistics Institute	Non-existent	--	--
Insurance Compensation Consortium	Partially in Catalan	No	No
CESCE	Non-existent	--	--
ICEX	Non-existent	--	--
Centre for Industrial Technological Development	Residual Catalan	No	No

ORGANISATION	PRESENCE OF CATALAN	LINGUISTIC SECESSIONISM?	SPELLING MISTAKES AND OMISSIONS?
Carlos III Health Institute	Residual Catalan	No	Yes
National Cancer Research Centre	Non-existent	--	--
National Cardiovascular Research Centre	Non-existent	--	--
Foundation-Centre for Neurological Disease Research	Non-existent	--	--
Higher Council of Scientific Research	Residual Catalan	No	Yes
Center for Energy, Environmental and Technological Research	Non-existent	--	--
National Institute for Agrarian and Food Technology Research	Non-existent	--	--
National Oceanography Institute	Residual Catalan	No	Yes
Geological and Mining Institute of Spain	Non-existent	--	--

## Catalan, ignored on the official websites of the Spanish State

ORGANISATION	PRESENCE OF CATALAN	LINGUISTIC SECESSIONISM?	SPELLING MISTAKES AND OMISSIONS?
FROB - Executive Resolution Authority	Residual Catalan	Yes	Yes
Institute of Accounting and Auditing	Partially in Catalan	No	Yes
One-stop window	Partially in Catalan	No	Yes
Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality	Residual Catalan	Yes	Yes
For a gender violence-free society	Residual Catalan	Yes	Yes
Woman's and Equal Opportunities Institute	Residual Catalan	No	Yes
Space for the Elderly	Non-existent	--	--
Institute for the Elderly and Social Services	Residual Catalan	No	Yes
Consejo de la Juventud	Non-existent	--	--
Young People's Institute	Residual Catalan	No	Yes

ORGANISATION	PRESENCE OF CATALAN	LINGUISTIC SECESSIONISM?	SPELLING MISTAKES AND OMISSIONS?
National Drug Plan	Residual Catalan	No	No
Royal Trust for Disability	Non-existent	--	--
Help Service for the Disabled	Residual Catalan	Yes	Yes
System for Independence and Care for Dependent Persons	Residual Catalan	No	Yes
Spanish Agency of Medicines and Medical Devices	Residual Catalan	Yes	Yes
Spanish Agency of Consumption, Food Safety and Nutrition	Residual Catalan	Yes	Yes
National Transplant Organisation	Non-existent	--	--
National Health Management Institute	Residual Catalan	No	Yes

PLATA  
FORMA  
PER LA  
LLENGUA

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**del català**

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