

(English version)

**Question for written answer E-000704/26
to the Commission
Emmanouil Fragkos (ECR)
(18 February 2026)**

Subject: Protecting the Greek language

The acceleration of globalisation, the digital transition and the dominance of online platforms are amplifying the constant use of English terms in everyday communication, especially among younger generations, users of social networks and digital and business communities. In Greece, this phenomenon manifests itself through the widespread use of English terms online, at work, in advertising, in entertainment and in the public space, as well as through linguistic practices such as Greeklish.

This raises legitimate concerns about the long-term protection and development of the Greek language as a fundamental element of European and international cultural and linguistic diversity. In accordance with Article 167 TFEU, the EU must respect and promote Europe's cultural and linguistic heritage by supporting and supplementing Member State action.

With this in mind, can the Commission say:

1. What support actions could it take in 2026 to protect and strengthen the Greek language in the face of the challenges arising from the growing influence of English in digital and wider contexts?
2. Does it intend to develop new, innovative policies or funding tools to strengthen European languages in the media, in the digital sphere and in the creative industries, e.g. by supporting media and artists that exclusively use the national language?
3. Is it considering the possibility of creating a European body or mechanism tasked with systematically defending the EU's linguistic diversity against the homogenising powers of globalisation?

Submitted: 18.2.2026

**Answer given by Executive Vice-President Mînzatu on behalf of the European Commission
(20 April 2026)**

The Commission promotes Europe's linguistic diversity and multilingualism in general, rather than prioritising individual languages.

The Erasmus+ programme ⁽¹⁾ (2021-2027) supports a wide range of cooperation partnerships and mobility actions which involve Greek organisations and produce multilingual outputs, such as learning materials, digital tools and training resources, including in Greek.

For instance, 77 projects focusing on language learning included organisations from Greece. Projects are designed bottom-up by educational institutions, civil society and cultural actors, so they reflect the needs of language communities.

In cultural and media sectors, programmes such as Creative Europe ⁽²⁾ promote linguistic diversity by strengthening the presence of European languages in the media, digital sphere and creative industries.

The Commission supports the circulation and visibility of works in European languages including through translation, subtitling, dubbing and encouraging media stakeholders to adopt multilingual approaches.

The proposed AgoraEU programme ⁽³⁾, when adopted, will continue promoting linguistic diversity, as set out in the 2025 Culture Compass.

The Commission, at the request of the Member States, has created The Alliance for Language Technologies ⁽⁴⁾ to preserve EU linguistic diversity and promote excellence in AI-based language technologies.

The Commission is not considering establishing a new dedicated European body for the protection of linguistic diversity. It already cooperates extensively in this area with the European Centre for Modern Languages of the Council of Europe, since both organisations pursue similar objectives in promoting multilingualism and linguistic diversity.

⁽¹⁾ <https://erasmus-plus.ec.europa.eu/about-erasmus>.

⁽²⁾ <https://culture.ec.europa.eu/creative-europe>.

⁽³⁾ https://commission.europa.eu/publications/agoraeu_en.

⁽⁴⁾ <https://www.alt-edict.eu/>.