



SIOPLE

Strengthening the Identity
of Minority People Leads to Equality

ACTION PLAN FOR THE ADRIATIC PERMANENT OBSERVATORY ON MINORITY COMMUNITIES

Partner Coordinator:

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INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL SOCIOLOGY GORIZIA



Region of Istria



Region of Abruzzo



Ministry of Human and Minority
Rights of Montenegro



Municipality of Durres



Progetti Sociali s.r.l.
Impresa Sociale



Italian Union
of Capodistria



Italian Union
of Fiume



Institute of
International Sociology
Gorizia



Cooperation and Development
Institute

This document is edited by ISIG with the contribution of the SIMPLE Project Consortium. If you are interested in receiving more information about the project SIMPLE and/or in receiving the electronic version of this document, please visit the project website www.simpleproject.eu or send an email to ISIG (isig@isig.it).

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BLUEPRINT FOR THE ADRIATIC OBSERVATORY ON MINORITIES' COMMUNITIES

The Istria Region and the whole SIMPLE project's Consortium have been working for three years as part of the experimental Adriatic Observatory on Minority Communities, based on the following principles:

- Exclusion and participation of minority communities are complex phenomena. Related problems have their origin in individual and collective framework conditions of a political, cultural, social and economic nature. A wide holistic approach covering all these aspects is a necessary challenge for strengthening the minorities in terms of human rights, effective equality and social dignity;
- The improvement of national, regional and local actions for minorities passes also through the opportunity of mutual exchanging and learning among public and private Actors of different Adriatic Countries;
- The minorities' rights are not a matter of few people. The minorities' rights must be a political and social priority for national politicians, local authorities, minorities associations, third sector organizations, media and citizens;
- Well-written laws are not sufficient alone for ensuring the full and effective equality of persons belonging to minorities, without a wide understanding that the society can be enriched by ethnic diversities and cultural differences;
- Working for social and cultural changes requires to start from an accurate knowledge of the actual conditions. The minorities' issues shall be brought to the attention of politicians and citizens starting from an honest and actual representation of reality. Only in this way people can be convinced that we are not talking about theoretical matters, but of issues of daily life that affect the society as a whole. Therefore, monitoring the state and the evolution of minorities rights effectiveness is basic for effective communication at all level.

With the above statements, the SIMPLE Consortium's members

AGREE

to be promoters of further actions and projects in accordance with the Adriatic Action Plan for the Adriatic Observatory on Minority Communities and the common principles and approaches experimented within the SIMPLE Adriatic Observatory on minorities' community, in order to enhance the social cohesion between majority and minority people and to combat any form of discrimination based on ethnic, racial and cultural reasons.

Rovigno – Rovinj, 31st January 2014

The SIMPLE Consortium:

Region of Istria
Region of Abruzzo
Ministry of Human and Minority Rights of Montenegro
Municipality of Durres
Progetti Sociali srl Impresa Sociale

Italian Union Koper - Capodistria
Italian Union Rijeka - Fiume
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Region of Istria



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ACTION PLAN for the ADRIATIC PERMANENT OBSERVATORY ON MINORITY COMMUNITIES

WP 3 Adriatic cross-border laboratory for ethnic minority promotion

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ITALY: Abruzzo Region, Progetti Sociali srl Impresa Sociale

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1. Action Plan

Ethnic minorities represent a crucial asset for the integrated socio-economic development of the Adriatic. The activities of the Project SIMPLE (WP3 in specific) provide the necessary tools for the elaboration of the Adriatic Action Plan for promoting and enhancing minority groups and the establishment of the Adriatic Permanent Observatory on minority communities.

The Action Plan takes into account 1) the internal and external variables for assessing the conditions of the minority communities in the Adriatic area, illustrated in the SWOT analysis; and 2) the Indicators developed by the Institute of International Sociology in Gorizia. The main aim of the Action Plan is to assist the Permanent Observatory, composed by Beneficiaries and open to all stakeholders.

Axes on which the Action Plan is based on:

1. CLASSIFYING KEY ISSUES TO BE MONITORED BY THE ADRIATIC OBSERVATORY
2. IDENTIFYING SET OF INDICATORS
3. PRODUCING SET OF RECOMMENDATION FOR THE WORK OF THE ADRIATIC OBSERVATORY

1.1 Key issues

Following the results of the sociological survey and the results of the SWOT analysis conducted by ISIG, key issues, which have been evaluated as weaknesses and negative trends to be addressed and monitored by the Adriatic Observatory, have been identified in the following:

1. Compliance of national legal instruments with International and European legal framework;
2. Implementation of the adopted laws for minorities protection and promotion;
3. Differentiated legal treatment of minority groups;
4. Legal and policy gaps in specific sectors (such as education, financial funds for cultural activities, electoral rights, financial support focussed on printing and publishing activities);
5. Use of minority language in public services and offices;
6. Minorities' representation (in public administration, health services, and in the education system at high school level);
7. Education in minority language in (elementary, middle and high school).
8. Inclusion of minorities in the labour market and economy

In order to address and monitor the above listed issues and other issues relevant to protection and promotion of minorities and migrants rights, ISIG is proposing a set of indicators to be followed by the Adriatic Observatory (See Annex 7). The main indicators of the Adriatic Permanent Observatory on minority communities are divided into two main areas:

- I. INDICATORS IN REFERENCE TO AUTOCHTHONOUS (LINGUISTIC, ETHNIC, NATIONAL) MINORITY GROUPS**
- II. INDICATORS IN REFERENCE TO IMMIGRANTS ('NEW' MINORITY GROUPS)**
- III. INDICATORS IN REFERENCE TO BOTH MINORITIES AND IMMIGRANTS**

Furthermore according to specific sectors, the set of indicators have been divided into:

- 1. STATE ENTRY REGULATIONS**
- 2. LINGUISTIC RIGHTS**
- 3. EDUCATION**
- 4. POLITICAL PARTICIPATION AND REPRESENTATION**
- 5. CULTURE / INFORMATION / MUTUAL KNOWLEDGE**
- 6. FUNDING**

7. ANTI-DISCRIMINATION POLICIES**8. LABOUR/JOB MARKET****1.2 Indicators****I. INDICATORS IN REFERENCE TO AUTOCHTHONOUS (LINGUISTIC, ETHNIC, NATIONAL) MINORITY GROUPS****1. LINGUISTIC RIGHTS**

LINGUISTIC RIGHTS IN PUBLIC SERVICES / FACILITIES	
Proportion of public servants (in different places / posts/ services) able to understand/ to speak / to read / to write using the "minority" language / languages	
Proportion of public servants (in different places / posts/ services) who attended specific courses / holding qualifications in the "minority" language / languages	
N. of linguistic / cultural mediators (in different places / posts/ services)	
Proportion of linguistic / cultural mediators (in different places / posts/ services) who attended specific courses / holding professional qualifications	

2. CULTURAL/INFORMATION/MUTUAL KNOWLEDGE

ACTIVITIES AIMED AT CULTURE / INFORMATION / MUTUAL KNOWLEDGE	
N. of events at the local/municipal level, arranged by	<i>autochthonous minority/ies group/groups</i>
	<i>migrants group/groups</i>
	<i>"non ethnic" organizations</i>
	<i>public / official institutions</i>
N. of events at the local/municipal level, arranged by	<i>autochthonous minority/ies group/groups</i>
	<i>migrants group/groups</i>
	<i>"non ethnic" organizations</i>
	<i>public / official institutions</i>
N. of events at the provincial level, arranged by	<i>Autochthonous minority/ies group/groups</i>
	<i>migrants group/groups</i>
	<i>"non ethnic" organizations</i>
	<i>public / official institutions</i>
N. of events at the national level, arranged by	<i>autochthonous minority/ies group/groups</i>
	<i>migrants group/groups</i>
	<i>"non ethnic" organizations</i>
	<i>public / official institutions</i>

II. INDICATORS IN REFERENCE TO IMMIGRANTS ('NEW' MINORITY GROUPS)**1. STATE ENTRY REGULATIONS**

ACCESS TO THE COUNTRY		
Proportion of underage "immigrants" born in the Country	<i>with reference to the amount of minors</i>	<i>with reference to the amount of "immigrant" minors</i>
Proportion of underage immigrants benefitting from family reunion	<i>with reference to the amount of "immigrant" minors</i>	
Proportion of immigrant spouses benefitting from family reunion	<i>with reference to the amount of immigrant spouses</i>	
Proportion of immigrant adult people (different from spouses) benefitting from family reunion	<i>with reference to the amount of immigrant adult people (different from spouses)</i>	
Proportion of immigrant elderly people (different from spouses) benefitting from family reunion	<i>with reference to the amount of immigrant elderly people (different from spouses)</i>	
Proportion of (male/female) immigrants attending language courses	<i>with reference to the amount of (male/female) immigrants</i>	

III. SET OF INDICATORS IN REFERENCE TO BOTH MINORITIES AND IMMIGRANTS

1. EDUCATION

EDUCATION		
Proportion of "group members" under 6 years of age attending "minority" pre-primary school	<i>with reference to the amount of children under 6 years</i>	<i>with reference to the amount of "group members" under 6 years</i>
Proportion of "group members" under 6 years of age attending pre-primary schools where the "minority language" is taught	<i>with reference to the amount of children under 6 years</i>	<i>with reference to the amount of "group members" under 6 years</i>
Proportion of immigrants under 6 years of age attending pre-primary school "in the language of the country"	<i>with reference to the amount of children under 6 years</i>	<i>with reference to the amount of immigrants under 6 years</i>
Proportion of immigrants under 6 years of age attending pre-primary school where their mother tongue is taught	<i>with reference to the amount of children under 6 years</i>	<i>with reference to the amount of immigrants under 6 years</i>
Proportion of immigrants under 6 years of age attending pre-primary school benefitting from educational support in language(s) of instruction	<i>with reference to the amount of children under 6 years</i>	<i>with reference to the amount of immigrants under 6 years</i>
Proportion of 6-10 years old "group members" attending "minority" primary school	<i>with reference to the amount of 6 – 10 years old children</i>	<i>with reference to the amount of 6 – 10 years old "group members"</i>
Proportion of 6-10 years old "group members" attending primary schools where the "minority language" is taught	<i>with reference to the amount of 6 – 10 years old children</i>	<i>with reference to the amount of 6 – 10 years old "group members"</i>
Proportion of 6 – 10 years old immigrants attending primary school "in the language of the country"	<i>with reference to the amount of 6 – 10 years old children</i>	<i>with reference to the amount of 6 – 10 years old immigrants</i>
Proportion of 6 – 10 years old immigrants attending primary school where their mother tongue is taught	<i>with reference to the amount of 6 – 10 years old children</i>	<i>with reference to the amount of 6 – 10 years old immigrants</i>
Proportion of 6 – 10 years old immigrants attending primary school benefitting from educational support in language(s) of instruction	<i>with reference to the amount of 6 – 10 years old children</i>	<i>with reference to the amount of 6 – 10 years old immigrants</i>
Proportion of 11 – 13 years old "group members" attending "minority" junior high (secondary, middle) school	<i>with reference to the amount of 11 – 13 years old children</i>	<i>with reference to the amount of 11 – 13 years old "group members"</i>
Proportion of 11 – 13 years old "group members" attending junior high (secondary, middle) school where the "minority language" is taught	<i>with reference to the amount of 11 – 13 years old children</i>	<i>with reference to the amount of 11 – 13 years old "group members"</i>
Proportion of 11 - 13 years old immigrants attending junior high (secondary, middle) school "in the language of the country"	<i>with reference to the amount of 11 - 13 years old children</i>	<i>with reference to the amount of 11 - 13 years old immigrants</i>
Proportion of 11 - 13 years old immigrants attending junior high (secondary, middle) school where their mother tongue is taught	<i>with reference to the amount of 11 - 13 years old children</i>	<i>with reference to the amount of 11 - 13 years old immigrants</i>
Proportion of 11 - 13 years old	<i>with reference to the amount of 11 -</i>	<i>with reference to the amount of 11 -</i>

immigrants attending junior high (secondary, middle) school benefitting from educational support in language(s) of instruction	<i>13years old children</i>	<i>13years old immigrants</i>
Proportion of "group members" older than 14 years of age attending "minority" VET courses	<i>with reference to the amount of pupils older than 14 years of age</i>	<i>with reference to the amount of "group members" older than 14 years of age</i>
Proportion of "group members" older than 14 years of age attending VET courses where the "minority language" is taught	<i>with reference to the amount of pupils older than 14 years of age</i>	<i>with reference to the amount of "group members" older than 14 years of age</i>
Proportion of immigrants older than 14 years of age attending VET courses "in the language of the country"	<i>with reference to the amount of pupils older than 14 years of age</i>	<i>with reference to the amount of immigrants older than 14 years of age</i>
Proportion of immigrants older than 14 years of age attending VET courses where their mother tongue is taught	<i>with reference to the amount of pupils older than 14 years of age</i>	<i>with reference to the amount of immigrants older than 14 years of age</i>
Proportion of immigrants older than 14 years of age attending VET courses benefitting from educational support in language(s) of instruction	<i>with reference to the amount of pupils older than 14 years of age</i>	<i>with reference to the amount of immigrants older than 14 years of age</i>
Proportion of "group members" older than 14 years of age attending "minority" high school	<i>with reference to the amount of pupils older than 14 years of age</i>	<i>with reference to the amount of "group members" older than 14 years of age</i>
Proportion of "group members" older than 14 years of age attending high school where the "minority language" is taught	<i>with reference to the amount of pupils older than 14 years of age</i>	<i>with reference to the amount of "group members" older than 14 years of age</i>
Proportion of immigrants older than 14 years of age attending high school "in the language of the country"	<i>with reference to the amount of pupils older than 14 years of age</i>	<i>with reference to the amount of immigrants older than 14 years of age</i>
Proportion immigrants older than 14 years of age attending high school where their mother tongue is taught	<i>with reference to the amount of pupils older than 14 years of age</i>	<i>with reference to the amount of immigrants older than 14 years of age</i>
Proportion immigrants older than 14 years of age attending high school benefitting from educational support in language(s) of instruction	<i>with reference to the amount of pupils older than 14 years of age</i>	<i>with reference to the amount of immigrants older than 14 years of age</i>
Proportion of classes where information/knowledge about "autochthone" languages and cultures are taught		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> in pre-primary schools in primary schools in junior high schools in high schools in VET courses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>with reference to the amount of pre-primary classes</i> <i>with reference to the amount of primary classes</i> <i>with reference to the amount of junior high classes</i> <i>with reference to the amount of high school classes</i> <i>with reference to the amount of VET classes</i> 	
Proportion of classes where information/knowledge about immigrants' languages and cultures are taught in		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> pre-primary schools in primary schools in junior high schools in high schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>with reference to the amount of pre-primary classes</i> <i>with reference to the amount of primary classes</i> <i>with reference to the amount of junior high classes</i> <i>with reference to the amount of high school classes</i> 	

in VET courses	<i>with reference to the amount of VET classes</i>	
Proportion of teachers who attended specific courses / holding qualifications for teaching in "minority" schools		
in pre-primary schools	<i>with reference to the amount of teachers in pre-primary schools</i>	<i>with reference to the amount of teachers in "minority" pre-primary schools</i>
in primary schools	<i>with reference to the amount of teachers in primary schools</i>	<i>with reference to the amount of teachers in "minority" primary schools</i>
in junior high schools	<i>with reference to the amount of teachers in junior high schools</i>	<i>with reference to the amount of teachers in "minority" junior high schools</i>
in high schools	<i>with reference to the amount of teachers in high schools</i>	<i>with reference to the amount of teachers in VET courses</i>
	<i>with reference to the amount of teachers in "minority" high schools in VET courses</i>	<i>with reference to the amount of teachers in "minority" VET courses</i>
Proportion of teachers who attended specific courses / holding qualifications for teaching to immigrant pupils		
in pre-primary schools	<i>with reference to the amount of teachers in pre-primary schools</i>	
in primary schools	<i>with reference to the amount of teachers in primary schools</i>	
in junior high schools	<i>with reference to the amount of teachers in junior high schools</i>	
in high schools	<i>with reference to the amount of teachers in high schools</i>	
in VET courses	<i>with reference to the amount of teachers in VET courses</i>	
Proportion of "group members" parents into the schools governance councils /bodies		
in pre-primary schools	<i>with reference to the amount of councils / bodies members</i>	<i>with reference to the amount of parents of "group members" pupils</i>
in primary schools	<i>with reference to the amount of councils / bodies members</i>	<i>with reference to the amount of parents of "group members" pupils</i>
in junior high schools	<i>with reference to the amount of councils / bodies members</i>	<i>with reference to the amount of parents of "group members" pupils</i>
in high schools	<i>with reference to the amount of councils / bodies members</i>	<i>with reference to the amount of parents of "group members" pupils</i>
in VET courses	<i>with reference to the amount of councils / bodies members</i>	<i>with reference to the amount of parents of "group members" pupils</i>
Proportion of immigrant parents into the schools governance councils /bodies		
in pre-primary schools	<i>with reference to the amount of councils / bodies members</i>	<i>with reference to the amount of parents of "group members" pupils</i>
in primary schools	<i>with reference to the amount of councils / bodies members</i>	<i>with reference to the amount of parents of "group members" pupils</i>
in junior high schools	<i>with reference to the amount of councils / bodies members</i>	<i>with reference to the amount of parents of "group members" pupils</i>
in high schools	<i>with reference to the amount of councils / bodies members</i>	<i>with reference to the amount of parents of "group members" pupils</i>
in VET courses	<i>with reference to the amount of councils / bodies members</i>	<i>with reference to the amount of parents of "group members" pupils</i>

2. POLITICAL PARTICIPATION AND REPRESENTATION

POLITICAL PARTICIPATION		
Proportion of "group members" into the elective councils / bodies		
neighbourhood level	<i>with reference to the amount of elected persons</i>	
municipality level	<i>with reference to the amount of elected persons</i>	
province level	<i>with reference to the amount of elected persons</i>	
region level	<i>with reference to the amount of elected persons</i>	
national level	<i>with reference to the amount of elected persons</i>	
Proportion of "group members" representatives into the elective councils / bodies		
neighbourhood level	<i>with reference to the amount of elected persons</i>	
municipality level	<i>with reference to the amount of elected persons</i>	
province level	<i>with reference to the amount of elected persons</i>	
region level	<i>with reference to the amount of elected persons</i>	
national level	<i>with reference to the amount of elected persons</i>	
Proportion of immigrants having voting rights		
neighbourhood level	<i>with reference to the amount of immigrants</i>	<i>with reference to the amount of constituency</i>
municipality level	<i>with reference to the amount of immigrants</i>	<i>with reference to the amount of constituency</i>
province level	<i>with reference to the amount of immigrants</i>	<i>with reference to the amount of constituency</i>
region level	<i>with reference to the amount of immigrants</i>	<i>with reference to the amount of constituency</i>
national level	<i>with reference to the amount of immigrants</i>	<i>with reference to the amount of constituency</i>
Proportion of immigrants having rights to be elected		
neighbourhood level	<i>with reference to the amount of immigrants</i>	<i>with reference to the amount of constituency</i>
municipality level	<i>with reference to the amount of immigrants</i>	<i>with reference to the amount of constituency</i>
province level	<i>with reference to the amount of immigrants</i>	<i>with reference to the amount of constituency</i>
region level	<i>with reference to the amount of immigrants</i>	<i>with reference to the amount of constituency</i>
national level	<i>with reference to the amount of immigrants</i>	<i>with reference to the amount of constituency</i>
Proportion of naturalized immigrants	<i>with reference to the amount of immigrants</i>	
Proportion of "group members" in the books of "non ethnic" political parties / organizations	<i>with reference to the amount of card-carrying members</i>	<i>with reference to the amount of "group members"</i>
Proportion of immigrants in the books of political parties/ organizations	<i>with reference to the amount of card-carrying members</i>	<i>with reference to the amount of immigrants</i>
Proportion of "group members" in the books of "ethnic" political parties / organizations	<i>with reference to the amount of "group members"</i>	
Proportion of "group members" in the books of "non ethnic" associations	<i>with reference to the amount of registered people</i>	<i>with reference to the amount of "group members"</i>
Proportion of immigrants in the books of associations	<i>with reference to the amount of registered people</i>	<i>with reference to the amount of immigrants</i>
Proportion of "group members" in the books of "ethnic" associations	<i>with reference to the amount of "group members"</i>	
Proportion of immigrants in the books of "migrant" associations	<i>with reference to the amount of immigrants</i>	

3. FUNDING

FUNDING FROM PUBLIC ADMINISTRATIONS	
To	<i>"ethnic" political parties "ethnic" associations "migrants" associations (events aimed at the mutual knowledge)</i>

4. ANTI-DISCRIMINATION POLICIES

ANTI-DISCRIMINATION	
Proportion of appeals against	<i>decisions by public bodies / institutions</i>
Proportion of appeals against	<i>decisions by private bodies / organisations</i>
N. of (individual – collective)	<i>complaints / charges civil / criminal cases civil / criminal cases with positive outcome</i>
Support / protection toward	<i>the victims</i>

5. LABOUR/JOB MARKET

POSITION INTO THE LABOUR / JOB MARKET		
Proportion of "group members" having a regular dependent employment	<i>with reference to the amount of the dependent workforce</i>	<i>with reference to the amount of the group membership</i>
Proportion of immigrants having a regular dependent employment	<i>with reference to the amount of the dependent workforce</i>	<i>with reference to the amount of immigrants</i>
Proportion of "group members" regularly self-employed	<i>with reference to the amount of self-employed</i>	<i>with reference to the amount of the group membership</i>
Proportion of immigrants regularly self-employed	<i>with reference to the amount of self-employed</i>	<i>with reference to the amount of immigrants</i>
Proportion of "group members" working as public servants	<i>with reference to the amount of the dependent workforce</i>	<i>with reference to the amount of the group membership</i>
Proportion of immigrants working as public servants	<i>with reference to the amount of the dependent workforce</i>	<i>with reference to the amount of immigrants</i>
ACCESS TO THE LABOUR MARKET		
Proportion of "group members" registered into public employment services	<i>with reference to the amount of registered jobseekers</i>	<i>with reference to the amount of the group membership</i>
Proportion of immigrants registered into public employment services	<i>with reference to the amount of registered jobseekers</i>	<i>with reference to the amount of immigrants</i>
Proportion of "group members" attending vocational courses	<i>with reference to the amount of attendees</i>	<i>with reference to the amount of the group membership</i>
Proportion of immigrants attending vocational courses	<i>with reference to the amount of attendees</i>	<i>with reference to the amount of immigrants</i>
Proportion of "group members" holding VET qualifications from "minority" schools	<i>with reference to the amount of VET qualifications holders</i>	<i>with reference to the amount of "group members" holding VET qualifications</i>
Proportion of immigrants holding VET qualifications from abroad, officially recognized	<i>with reference to the amount of immigrants holding VET qualifications from abroad</i>	
WORKERS RIGHTS		
Proportion of "group members" registered into trade unions	<i>with reference to the amount of registered people</i>	<i>with reference to the amount of working group members</i>
Proportion of immigrants registered into trade unions	<i>with reference to the amount of registered people</i>	<i>with reference to the amount of working immigrants</i>
Proportion of "group members"	<i>with reference to the amount of recipients</i>	<i>with reference to the amount of</i>

enjoying safety valves		<i>working group members</i>
Proportion of immigrants enjoying safety valves	<i>with reference to the amount of recipients</i>	<i>with reference to the amount of working immigrants</i>

1.3 Recommendations

The Adriatic Observatory on Minority Communities is intended to be an open sustainability tool to support politics and public managers for developing minority policies and services (ratification of international treaties, respect of national/regional/local laws for minorities, etc.) and establish a long-term policy for inclusive education, labour markets and social protections systems.

In order to fulfil its aims the Adriatic Observatory calls for constant monitoring activities in the identified areas: protection and promotion of linguistic rights; protection and promotion of representation rights; protection and promotion of the right to education; protection and promotion of cultural rights; protection and promotion of information and media rights; access to labour market.

In doing so, the Observatory will need to:

- 1) *Make publicly available the data collection tools (i.e. questionnaire) applied in the Sociological survey*

By making the implemented questionnaire available to the public, by means of interactive web based tools, the Adriatic Observatory will continue monitoring the situation of minority communities in the specific countries and present, on regular basis, the monitoring results in the specific areas addressed by the questionnaire.

- 2) *Regularly monitor the situation of minority communities*

The regular monitoring activities of the Observatory should be based on the explicit use of the defined Indicators (See Annex 7). Moreover, with the inputs and information obtained by the online questionnaire and the Indicators, a clearer and structured monitoring of the minority communities and their conditions and rights will be possible.

- 3) *Revise the list of minority associations in all the countries of the Adriatic area*

The already identified list of minority associations needs constant revision in order to have close contacts with the minority communities and the acting representative in specific sectors. In this way, the Observatory will be able to obtain also more information which are needed for its monitoring and evaluation activities.

- 4) *Establish an antenna of the Adriatic Observatory in all the countries*

An establishment of antennas throughout the countries is deemed necessary for the sustainability of the work of the Observatory. The antennas are indispensable for the closer monitoring activities of the Observatory. Their primary activity will be to assist the Observatory and efficiently update the SWOT analysis. Additionally, their establishment in the specific country, is essential for the direct contact of the Observatory with the minority communities and a bridge for communication between the Observatory and the minority associations. Through the work of the antennas the Observatory will have the possibility to develop the cooperation between state authorities and minority communities.

2. List of Annexes

ANNEX 1: REPORT - SUMMARY OF RESEARCH RESULTS (WP3)

Introduction

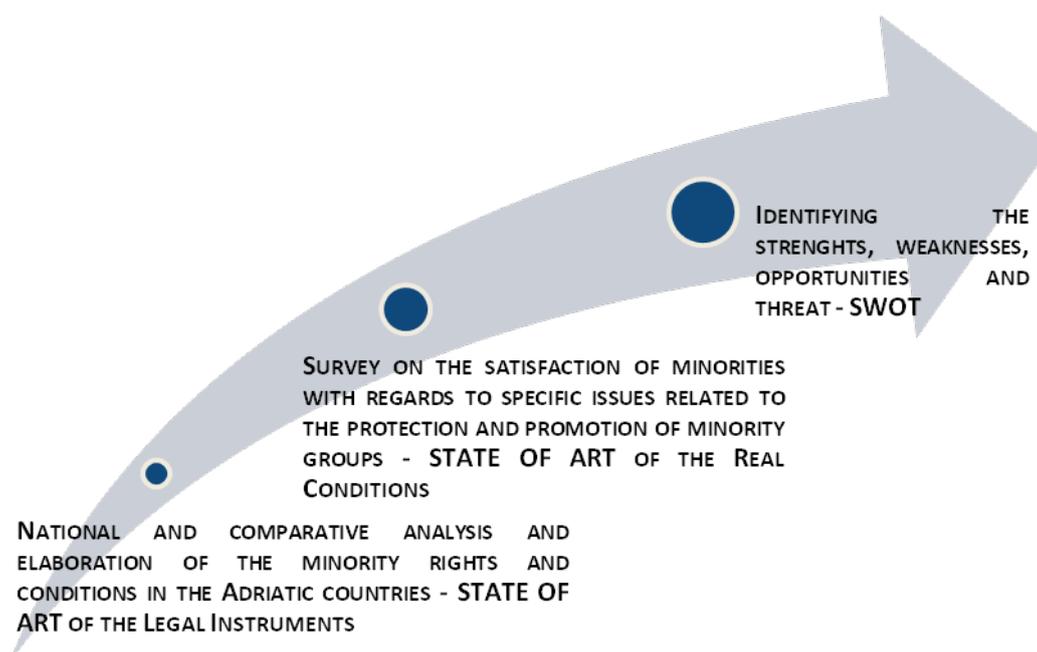
The present research report includes the analysis carried out by the Institute of International Sociology of Gorizia (ISIG), within the project SIMPLE – Strengthening the Identity of Minority People Leads to Equality. Within this project, the research activities undertaken by the ISIG as project partner represent an part of the Work Package (WP) 3. The WP 3 promotes cross-border, cross-sectoral research activities to: 1) describing the state of the art on the existing legislative framework on ethnic minority protection/promotion/rights in the Adriatic area and their effective application; 2) analysing the ethnic groups in terms of self-representation and majority-minority relations; 3) identifying the role of ethnic minorities in shaping inter-state relation in the Adriatic area. The WP, thus, aims at developing a three-tiers research structure ultimately aiming at providing the necessary tools for the elaboration of the Adriatic Action Plan for promoting and enhancing minority groups and the establishment of the Adriatic Permanent Observatory on Minority Communities in Istria.

For a more structured organization of the activities, therefore the following report includes the summary of the analysis results divided into three sections. The first action aimed at improving data and information on the present state of art of ethnic minority protection/promotion and legal rights. The undertaken research was conducted with a secondary data analysis on legislative provisions in Adriatic States about the ethnic minority groups in the following issues: Language; Education; Information and Media; and Self-representation. The cross-border and cross-sectoral analysis were crossed against the EU and international agencies frameworks. The analysis produced mapping of: i) national minorities people abroad accorded by State; and ii) key ethnic minority associations in each Country. Within this action, ISIG was the scientific responsible of the research: it organized the local researches teams, elaborated an evaluation grid for the cross-border, cross-sectoral and international comparative analysis. The evaluation grid was elaborated by prepared questionnaire in the first reported activity period (July – September 2011) and send to all project partners. In this way all project beneficiaries (public and private) contributed to the collection of the relevant local, regional and national laws and acts and to the mapping of minority groups and associations in each Adriatic Country. Project partners gathered the data requested in the first Questionnaire in the period from September to December 2011. In this period, ISIG as well conducted the first interviews in order to complete the questionnaire, with minority associations from Italy. On request by the project partners, ISIG elaborated another version of the questionnaire in a more simplified form during the months of January and February 2012. After the completion of the phase of collecting data from the desk-research and the questionnaire, ISIG presented the first research results in Pescara in April 2012 and the final draft of the research results from this first action by August 2012..

The second action was composed of sociological survey in the Adriatic countries, foreseeing interviews/questionnaires to qualified respondents (minority associations), in respect of the equal representation to all minority groups in all countries. To ensure the horizontal understanding and a positive feedback-system from relevant stakeholders to researchers, a Focus Group with Adriatic public operators, minority associations and social organizations was organized in Pescara, during the seminars of WP8. The Focus Group was organized by ISIG, with the logistic assistance of Progetti Sociali and Region of Abruzzo. Within this second action, ISIG carried out interviews (by questionnaires) to majority/minority representatives in each Countries. The developed questionnaire was delivered to project partners in July 2012. Each Beneficiary promoted the participation in the sociological survey and in the cross-border Focus Group of relevant stakeholders. Data from the second questionnaire (sociological survey) was collected in the period from September till November, upon which ISIG elaborated the results and drafted the first report in the month of January 2013. The final results were delivered to project partners in May 2013 and presented in general in Rovinj, Croatia 2013.

The third action within the WP3 aimed at establishing the Adriatic Permanent Observatory on Minority Communities as the open laboratory for joint fairness strategies for minority groups in Adriatic area. In order to contribute to the establishment of the Permanent Observatory, the context internal and external variables were assessed for the production of feasible operative strategies for each Country (SWOT analysis). ISIG, in the period from June till September, carried out a SWOT analysis using the research results from the previous actions, in order to map more clearly the situation of the minorities' guaranteed rights and minorities' perception of the real situation and conditions in their respective countries.

Figure 1 – WP3 Research Framework



1. Overview of the research results – WP3

1.1 Mapping legislative instruments and policies for minorities' promotion and protection

As first research action, within the project SIMPLE, ISIG research team carried out a secondary analysis on the legislative framework aimed at protecting minorities' rights and furthermore explored also the state policies in regards to minorities' promotion. In order to depict the current legal framework in the field of minorities' protection, an analysis of the main international and European legal instruments was carried out.

1.1.1 Legal instruments at international and European level

The standard setting in the field of minority rights as part of the international protection of human rights is effected by various actors and by different means. States within their domestic legal framework and by ratifying bilateral and multilateral treaties, significantly contribute to the identification of international standards and instruments for minority rights protection. Furthermore, there are the international organizations or international governmental organizations founded by states to pursue and implement international protection of human rights in general and minority rights in particular. By constituting a forum for drafting international legal documents aimed at international protection of human rights

including rights of minorities, these international governmental organizations create the international legal framework and thus form international recognized standards. The identification of these international standards in the relevant treaties and their applicability is conditioned by the provided monitoring mechanisms for controlling and ensuring respect for the legal obligation incurred by state parties to implement and apply (within their domestic jurisdiction) the provisions of those treaties.

Within the United Nations system, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) (adopted by the UN General Assembly on 16 December 1966) gives human rights binding legal character under international law. ICCPR and its two Optional Protocols, together with the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)¹ constitute the core of the legally binding human rights protection at the universal level. The ICCPR is the only human rights treaty that has universal coverage both geographically and in respect of its personal scope, and that includes a specific provision on the rights of minorities, or to be more exact, on the rights of members of minorities stated in its Article 27. When assessing Article 27, the supervisory practice of the Human Rights Committee (HRC) and the interpretations and clarifications in relation to the article should be taken into account. The two main monitoring functions are a mandatory reporting procedure and an optional procedure for individual complaints. As of April 2006, 156 states are subject to the periodic reporting procedure and 105 states to the international right of individual complaint. Although there are no treaty provisions on the legal effect of findings by the HRC under the reporting procedure or in the consideration of individual complaints, such findings represent authoritative interpretations, as the HRC is the only international body established to monitor compliance with the ICCPR. The ICCPR Article 27 primarily addresses the negative obligation of states not to deny members of minorities the right to enjoy their culture, to profess and practice their religion or to use their own language.² Expressed in negative terms, it is recognized the existence of a 'right' and it is required that it shall not be denied. Thus, a state is under an obligation to ensure that the existence and the exercise of this right are protected against their denial or violation. Positive measures of protection are required not only against the acts of the state itself, whether through its legislative, judicial or administrative authorities, but also against the acts of other persons within the state.³ It is conferred the right on persons belonging to minorities which 'exist' in a state, thus it is not relevant to determine the degree of permanence that the term 'exist' indicates, given the scope of the rights envisaged under this article; the minorities need not be nationals or citizens, or even permanent residents. Therefore, migrant workers or even visitors constituting such minorities are entitled not to be denied the exercise of the rights (to enjoy their own culture, practice their religion and speak their language in community with members of their group) proclaimed in the article. The existence of an ethnic, religious or linguistic minority in a state does not depend upon a decision by that state, but requires to be established by objective criteria.⁴ Article 27 has served as a source of inspiration for the 1992 UN Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious or Linguistic Minorities.

¹ *Covenant on Civil and Political Rights*, ga. res. 2200A (XXI), 21 un gaor Supp. (no. 16) at 52, un Doc. A /6316 (1966), entered into force 23 March 1976.

² Article 27 - In those States in which ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities exist, persons belonging to such minorities shall not be denied the right, in community with the other members of their group, to enjoy their own culture, to profess and practice their own religion, or to use their own language.

³ CCPR/C/21/Rev.1/Add.5 26 April 1994, para 6.1 at <http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/0/fb7fb12c2fb8bb21c12563ed004df111?Opendocument>.

⁴ *Ibid* para 5.2. This view is different to that expressed in the Commission on Human Rights when ICCPR 27 was being drafted. There it was generally agreed that this article should cover only separate or distinct groups, well-defined and long-established on the territory of a state. It was then considered necessary not to encourage the creation of new minorities or obstruct the process of assimilation. It was felt that such tendencies could be dangerous for the unity of the state. In the Third Committee, many delegations representing countries of immigration expressed their anxiety that persons of similar background, who entered their territories voluntarily, through a gradual process of immigration, might be regarded as minorities, thus endangering the national integrity of the receiving states. While the newcomers could use their own language and follow their own religion, they ought to become part of the national fabric. It was emphasized that the provisions of this article should not be invoked to justify attempts which might undermine the national unity of any state. See UN documents A/2929, chap.VI, ss. 184, 186; A/5000, s.120.

The UN General Assembly adopted a Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities (UNDM)⁵ in 1992, expanding further the scope of the UN protection of minority rights. The Declaration is a reinforcement of the provisions in Article 27 ICCPR, on one hand not giving a definition of minorities, but on the other hand listing a number of basic principles. It is still dominant the individual emphasis, but it is required by states to protect the identity of minorities as well as their existence in Article 1.⁶ A vast range of subjects are covered in the nine articles: 1) Education, which should promote awareness of the minorities traditions and culture; 2) Participation in cultural, religious, social, economic and public life as well as the right to participate in decisions concerning the minority at a national and, where appropriate, regional level; and 3) The right to associate and maintain contact with other members of the minority group.⁷ In contrast to Article 27 of ICCPR, here there is a clear positive obligation imposed to state.⁸ The purposes of the Declaration is to promote more effective implementation of the human rights of persons belonging to minorities and more generally to contribute to the realization of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of the human rights instruments adopted at the universal or regional level. Inspired by Article 27, the Declaration builds on and adds to the rights contained in the International Bill of Human Rights and other human rights instruments by strengthening and clarifying those rights which make it possible for persons belonging to minorities to preserve and develop their group identity.

As UN legal documents concerned with minority rights are distinguished also the following ones: 1) International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD) 2) International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR); 3) Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (ICPRCG); 4) Convention on the Rights of the Child (ICRC); 5) ILO Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111); 6) The 1998 ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work; 7) The 2003 UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage; 8) The 2005 UNESCO Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions.

The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) as primarily a security organization has broad areas of interest, divided into three 'areas' concerning: 1) security questions (military matters); 2) economic and environmental concerns; and 3) 'human contacts, information and human rights' (later to become as 'the human dimension', including humanitarian concerns). In 1992, OSCE (at that time CSCE) established the position of High Commissioner on National Minorities (HCNM) to be "an instrument of conflict prevention at the earliest possible stage". With a view to achieving an appropriate and coherent application of relevant minority rights in the OSCE area, the HCNM requested the Foundation on Inter-Ethnic Relations – a nongovernmental organization established in 1993 to carry out specialized activities in support of the HCNM – to bring together two groups of internationally recognized independent experts to elaborate sets of recommendations. A more substantial influence on the elaboration of international standards on the protection of the rights of national minorities is seen in these sets of recommendations or guidelines which have been developed by the expert groups. In principle, such recommendations should be bold, but remain within realistic terms. The very first set of such recommendations is known as the Hague Recommendations Regarding the Education Rights of National Minorities, which were officially approved in October 1996. Since then, four more sets of such recommendations have been developed: the Oslo Recommendations on Linguistic Rights (1998); the Lund Recommendations on Participation Rights (1999); the Guidelines on the Use of Minority Languages in the Broadcast Media (2003); and, in February 2006, Recommendations on Policing in Multi- Ethnic

⁵ *Declaration on the Protection of All Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious, or Linguistic Minorities*, GA RES. 47/135, 18 December 1992.

⁶ Article 1(1) – *States shall protect the existence and the national or ethnic, cultural, religious and linguistic identity of minorities within their respective territories, and shall encourage conditions for the promotion of that identity.*

⁷ Articles 4(4), 2(2), 2(3) and 2(5).

⁸ ...necessary measures to create favorable conditions to enable persons belonging to minorities to express their characteristics and to develop their culture, language, religion, traditions and customs, except where specific practices are in violation of national law and contrary to international standards. Article 4(2)

Societies (2006) and the Bolzano/Bozen Recommendations on National Minorities in Inter-State Relations (2008). The central message of the Recommendations is that good policing in multi-ethnic societies is dependent on the establishment of a relationship of trust and confidence, built on regular communication and practical co-operation, between the police and the minorities (OSCE, 2006). For States seeking to integrate minorities, and at the same time develop professional service-oriented community policing, the Recommendations provide a practical way forward.

The Council of Europe (CoE) instruments and mechanisms for identifying general standards for minority issues are to be seen through the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities (FCNM) and the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages (ECRML). FCNM Article 1 clearly establishes that the protection of minorities and their members constitutes a fundamental element in international human rights law. It is apparent from the Explanatory Report that this does not constitute recognition of collective rights, with the general emphasis on 'persons belonging to minorities' as in the ICCPR. Any notion of minority rights is situated squarely within the human rights paradigm. Nevertheless, the Convention does contain rights which, although couched in individual terms, clearly apply to collectivise per se and could only be enforced by such collectives. The Convention expands some of the individual rights, such as freedom of expression and association. It also develops specific minority – centered rights such as rights to practice religion and language and advocates improvement in representation in a variety of contexts – including media, politics and education. Several of the articles include the clause 'within the framework of their legal systems' which undermines the importance of the right to which it is attached. The ECRML aims to protect and promote the historical regional or minority languages of Europe, to maintain and to develop the Europe's cultural traditions and heritage, and to respect an inalienable and commonly recognised right to use a regional or minority language in private and public life. The Charter sets out a number of specific measures to promote the use of regional or minority languages in public life: education, justice, administrative authorities and public services, media, cultural activities and facilities, economic and social activities and transfrontier exchanges.

The European Union is based on a consensus politics. Minority issues, within the EU, according to Weller, have had to be tackled in a fractionated way, almost by 'stealth' (Weller, et al., 2008). The EU addresses discrimination and social inclusion, cultural diversity, Roma issues, and other issues relevant to minorities; however the commitment to initiatives on minorities as such is unsuccessful. In the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, membership to a national minority is mentioned only as a ground for prohibited discrimination: "Any discrimination based on any ground such as sex, race, colour, ethnic or social origin, genetic features, language, religion or belief, political or any other opinion, membership of a national minority, property, birth, disability, age or sexual orientation shall be prohibited".⁹ The minority protection can be viewed as an outcome of anti-discrimination policies. In this regard, a legal frame of reference has been created also with the extension of the anti-discrimination provisions in the Treaty on the European Union (TEU) and the adoption of the Council Directive on implementing the principle of equal treatment between persons irrespective of racial or ethnic origin (the Race Directive) laying down 'a framework for combating discrimination on the grounds of racial or ethnic origin, with a view to putting into effect in the Member States the principle of equal treatment'. The Directive provides a comprehensive legal base from which to address negative discrimination, and facilitates positive discrimination: "With a view to ensuring full equality in practice, the principle of equal treatment shall not prevent any Member State from maintaining or adopting specific measures to prevent or compensate for disadvantages linked to racial or ethnic origin". (Art. 6) It does not, however, go into detail on the ways to adopt specific measures: "Member States may introduce or maintain provisions which are more favourable to the protection of the principle of equal treatment than those laid down in the Directive". For the European Union, the protection of minorities is essentially a political criteria. The formulation dates back to the European Summit in Copenhagen in 1993 setting out the criteria to be met by the states of Central and Eastern Europe in order to be admitted to the EU. The EU has referred to legal standards on minority protection established by the CoE (FCNM and ECRML), and it also referred to norms (recommendations) made by OSCE and FCNM.

⁹ Article 21(1)

1.1.2 Legal instruments at state level: the state of art of the minorities' protection legal instruments in the Adriatic countries

The information presented in this section are result of an analysis of the state of art of the legislative framework on minorities' protection in Italy, Slovenia, Croatia, Montenegro and Albania, using the following sources: 1) Information retrieved from the Questionnaire on minority groups (received by the Project Partner from the respective countries); 2) Desk research (analysis of the National/Regional legislation).

The legislative corpus protecting minorities in Italy comprises at first place the international legal instruments directly applicable in the national legislation following ratification. The following table summarizes the main European instruments signed / ratified / implemented by the single countries.

Table 1 – List of signed/ratified/implemented European legal instruments for minorities protection – per country

COUNTRY	LEGAL INSTRUMENTS
ITALY	Framework Convention for Protection of National Minorities (ratified)
	European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages (signed)
	Directive 2000/43/CE of the Council of European Union from 29 June 2000 implementing the principle of equal treatment between persons irrespective of racial or ethnic origin
	Directive 2000/78/CE establishing a general framework for equal treatment in employment and occupation.
SLOVENIA	Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities (ratified)
	European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages (ratified)
	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ratified)
	Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (ratified)
	Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (ratified)
CROATIA	European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages (ratified)
	Framework Convention for Protection of National Minorities (ratified)
MONTENEGRO	European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages (ratified)
	Framework Convention for Protection of National Minorities (ratified)
ALBANIA	European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages (not signed)
	Framework Convention for Protection of National Minorities (ratified)

For every single country an analysis has been carried out in terms of legal instruments and remedies for minorities' rights protection. For a comprehensive understanding, the analysis has been carried out in five areas: 1) protection of linguistic rights; 2) self-representation rights; 3) right to education; 4) cultural rights; and 5) information and media rights.

The analysis on the legal instruments have been limited, in the case of Italy, Slovenia and Croatia, to the territorial area included in the Adriatic IPA CBC Programme. Table 2 gives an overview of the territorial application of the analysis and the included minority groups.

Table 2 – Areas of interest and minority groups included in this report

	REGION/TERRITORIAL UNIT	RECOGNIZED MINORITY GROUP IN THE AREA OF INTEREST
ITALY	Autonomous Region Friuli Venezia Giulia	Slovenian, Friulian, German
	Veneto Region	Cimbri, Ladins, German
	Emilia Romagna Region	There are no linguistic minority group in this region according to the Law n.482/99
	Abruzzo Region	Albanian
	Molise Region	Albanian, Croatian
	Marche Region	There are no linguistic minority groups in this region according to the Law n.482/99
	Puglia Region	Greek, Albanian, Franco-proventials
SLOVENIA	Obalna-kraška	Italian National Community
CROATIA	County of Istria	Italians, Slovenes, Albanians Information on other members of minority groups is not included in the report because of their low consistency.
MONTENEGRO	Entire territory	It has been given a general legal framework referring to the protection of all minority groups in Montenegro. Information on special rights for some minority groups is included in this report. Specific legal measures for a specific minority group is not available, except from some data on the language rights of the Albanian minority group.
ALBANIA	Entire territory	A general legal framework referring to the protection of all minority groups in Albania. <i>Information on special rights for some minority groups is not included in this report because they are not obtainable.</i>

1.2 Sociological survey of the minorities' protection in the Adriatic area

Following the action 3.1 whereas a mapping of the minorities' rights protection has been carried out, ISIG under the Action 3.2 conducted a Sociological survey in the Adriatic countries Italy, Slovenia, Croatia, Montenegro and Albania with the aim to tackle the key areas of protection and promotion of rights under existing national legislation.

ISIG prepared questionnaire, distributed through the project partners to major minority associations in the countries and areas of research. The structured questionnaire, aimed at promoting a culture of equality and non-discrimination, was consisted of 66 questions, of which three were open-ended questions. The close-ended questions provided different set of responses depending on the area of interest. Some close-ended questions provided a set of 3 responses, some a set of 4 responses and others were formed as rating scale questions. The rating scale questions were of six types:

a scale from 1 – 10;

four scale system composed of: strongly agree; tend to agree; tend to disagreed; and strongly disagree

four scale system composed of: totally true; quite true; quite untrue; and totally untrue

four scale system composed of: very frequent, regular; frequent enough; sporadic, irregular; none

four scale system composed of: very satisfactory; fairly satisfactory; fairly unsatisfactory; absolutely unsatisfactory

three scale system composed of: very useful; quite useful; and little or no use.

The original language of the Questionnaire was English; however, in order to facilitate the collection of as much responses as possible, the Questionnaire was translated into Italian, Slovenian, Croatian, Montenegrin and Albanian language. The following table illustrates the minority groups which took part in the sociological survey.

Table 3 – Minority groups included in the sociological survey

AREA OF INTEREST (REGION)	MINORITY GROUP
Autonomous Region of Friuli Venezia Giulia (Italy)	Slovene
	Friulan
	German
Veneto Region (Italy)	Cimbri
	Ladins
	German
Abruzzo Region (Italy)	Albanian
Molise Region (Italy)	Albanian
	Croatian
Puglia Region (Italy)	Albanian
Obalna-kraška (Slovenia)	Italian
County of Dubrovačko-neretvanska / County of Istria / County of Ličko-senjska / County of Primorsko-goranska / County of Šibensko-kninska / County of Splitsko-dalmatinska/ County of Zadarska (Croatia)	Albanian
	Bosnian
	Macedonian
	Slovenian
	Italian
	Albanian
Montenegro	Albanian
	Bosnian
	Roma
Albania	Roma

ISIG has received in total 65 valid filled questionnaires as illustrated in Table 4:

Table 4 – No. of questionnaires received by minority group and country

		COUNTRY					Total
		Slovenia	Albania	Italy	Croatia	Montenegro	
MINORITY	Slovenian	0	0	4	1	0	5
	Albanian	0	0	0	1	2	3
	Macedonian	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Italian	14	0	0	26	0	40
	Croatian	0	0	1	0	2	3
	Rom	0	1	0	0	5	6
	Friulian	0	0	2	0	0	2
	Ladin	0	0	1	0	0	1
	Bosniac	0	0	0	0	2	2
	Cimbri	0	0	1	0	0	1
	German	0	0	1	0	0	1
Total		14	1	10	29	11	65

The survey has identified interesting aspects in regards to the overall legislative protection of the minority groups and its perception and agreement by the main minority groups associations. The questions addressed the following macro areas of minority rights protection:

Linguistic rights
Self-representation rights and political participation
Right to education
Cultural rights
Media rights
Access to economic life

2. SWOT Analysis

The SWOT analysis in this research project was observed as essential tool to depict the minorities' rights promotion and protection in the Adriatic basin area. This analytical tool has the aim not only to give an up-to-date scenario on the topic at hand, but also to offer an instrument to be used by the Adriatic Permanent Observatory in better understanding the current and possible developments in the area of minorities' protection and promotion.

In order to determine the internal and the external dimensions of the SWOT analysis, the previous research results have been used and therefore divided into five main areas: 1) overall legal framework; 2) protection and promotion of linguistic rights; 3) protection and promotion of self-representation rights; 4) protection and promotion of the right to education; 5) protection and promotion of cultural rights; and 6) protection and promotion of media rights. For each of the areas a separate identification of the internal and external elements has been identified.

On the basis of the results obtained from the sociological survey in each of the five main areas, ISIG identified the elements presented in the SWOT Analysis. Within the SWOT, the Internal dimensions – the *Strengths (S)* and *Weaknesses (W)* reflect the results from the Sociological survey i.e. the perception expressed by the interviewed minority associations on the minorities' protection legal framework in force at the moment. Then again, the External SWOT dimensions – the *Opportunities (O)* and *Threats (T)* reflect the actual legal framework in force in the five countries from the Adriatic region, obtained by the results of the research undertaken in the first phase (Action 3.1).

The SWOT maps more clearly, the situation of the minorities' guaranteed rights and minorities' perception of the real situation and conditions in their respective countries.

2.1 Overall legal framework

Within the analysis the internal and external characteristics of the overall legal framework for minority rights' protection have been identified (See Annex 2). As internal positive elements (strengths) are identified, at first, the ratifications and/or signatures by the respective state to the European conventions, and implementation of EU directives where appropriate. It is not possible to make a comparative analysis between the countries and their legal frameworks; however it is possible to underline the main elements of concern which are common to almost all countries included in this analysis. One of the weaknesses which deserves attention and it is present in all countries is the gap of the legal framework in specific sectors, such as education and financial funds for cultural activities. Another weakness which is present in almost all countries is the restriction of territorial area in which the protection law applies, which implies also differentiated treatment towards the minority groups. What presents a great concern in those states where several constitutionally recognized minorities are present is the threat of marginalization towards the small minority groups. Some specific rights are only guaranteed if the minority covers a certain percentage of the total population of the state/region. Many minority associations highlighted the lack of effective implementation of the laws, and thus this is certainly a great threat for their rights' protection.

2.2 Protection and Promotion of Linguistic rights

An analysis has been conducted also on the strength, weaknesses, opportunities and threats on what concerns the protection and promotion of linguistic minorities in the five countries (See Annex 2). The Internal dimensions present the perceptions expressed by the minority associations, identified already in the sociological survey. Consequently one of the common strengths indicated by the minority associations in all countries is the knowledge and understanding of the minority language by the members of the minority groups. This signifies that the linguistic identity is cherished and conserved in the state where the minorities reside. As external positive element is the fact that in most of the countries, there is the opportunity to have bilingual documents, however not all members of the minority groups use this opportunity. On contrary among the common internal negative elements it is to be highlighter the low satisfaction expressed by the minority association in what concerns the use of minority language in public services and offices as well as in legal and judicial processes.

2.3 Protection and Promotion of Self-representation rights

The main strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats in regards to the protection and promotion of self-representation rights are illustrated in Annex 2.2. The internal dimensions, i.e. the strengths and weaknesses reflect the perception expressed by the minority associations taking part in the sociological survey. In this regards, what is common for almost all countries included in the survey is the adequate political representation of minorities at local and national level. In Italy, Croatia, Montenegro and Albania the common positive internal element is the adequate representation in the education system, especially at elementary and middle school level. Among the opportunities we can see the guaranteed rights which minorities can enjoy and which are offered by the legal system, however, when we observe closer we note that there is a negative opinion among minority associations for the implementation of those rights in practice. The weaknesses prevail in respect to the self-representation rights especially in the field of representation in public administration, health services, and in some countries also in the education system at high school level. The interests of minority groups are neglected in almost all countries and are not adequately considered nor at local, regional or national level.

2.4 Protection and Promotion of the right to Education

As in the previous SWOT analysis, in this specific one, the internal positive and negative aspects reflect the perception of the minority associations on what concerns the right to education in minority language. From the analysis it results that the situation in Slovenia is mostly optimistic, where the Italian minority association expressed positive attitude on the overall situation. What can be said that it is a common characteristic in all countries are the expressed frequent contacts of the minority associations with institutions from their kin state and minority organizations of other minority groups. Many weaknesses which are present in all countries are around the question of the presence and instruction of the minority language in elementary, middle and high school. Annex 4 illustrated each dimension of the analysis in each country in specific. What concerns the opportunities illustrated in the table, it can be said that they present the general legal framework on the right to education in minority language and the main state policies in regards.

2.5 Protection and Promotion of Cultural rights

Annex 5 presents the SWOT analysis on the protection and promotion of cultural rights of minority groups in the countries included in the study. As Opportunities, are presented the basic rights and policies guaranteed within the legal and political systems of each country. Most of the countries in order to preserve minorities' national identity guaranty the right to establish organisations and develop economic, cultural, scientific and research activities in the minority language. In Montenegro, in specific, the situation is different. Minorities are treated equally when it comes to the promotion and support of their cultural activities, however they do not enjoy special treatment in regards, nor there are special legal norms defining it. The issue of protection of cultural rights goes around the question of financial support for the minorities' organizations and associations. In Italy, in specific, in the Region Friuli Venezia Giulia, it is established by law, the quota of financial funds for the cultural activities of recognised minority groups. What concerns the results from the sociological survey and the perception of the minorities' associations; it is noted in weakness the fact that most of the minority association express low level of satisfaction for the actual support of cultural activities and insufficient public funds.

2.6 Protection and Promotion of Media rights

In reference to the protection and promotion of media rights, Annex 2.6 illustrated the identified strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats. It has been acknowledged that minority language is not sufficiently present in the press or in the radio broadcast for the smaller minority groups in almost all countries. Weaknesses are also noted in the TV broadcasts and possibility to have programmes in minority language. As for the support of cultural rights, here we also note low level of satisfaction expressed by the minority associations for the public financial support focussed on printing and publishing activities. In regards to the opportunities, the table presents the legal aspects and regulations

in regards to media rights of minority groups. What has been noticed in the case of Albania, and not present implicitly in the other countries, is the opportunity offered to the journalists belonging to minority groups for professional training. This is seen as a strong aspect and example to be followed by other countries as well.

ANNEX 2: SWOT Analysis tables

Annex 2.1: SWOT on the overall legal framework

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<p style="text-align: center;">ITALY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> § Ratified the Framework Convention for Protection of National Minorities (1995) § Implemented the Directive 2000/43/CE implementing the principle of equal treatment between persons with Decree 215 of 9/07/2003 § Implemented the Directive 2000/73/CE establishing a general framework for equal treatment in employment and occupation with Legislative Decree 216 of 9/07/2003 § Signed the CoE European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages § Linguistic minorities recognized in the Constitution 	<p style="text-align: center;">ITALY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> § Differentiated treatment in the minorities' recognition and protection; depending on the status of the region within the overall political system of the country § Gaps in specific sectors, such as education and financial funds for cultural activities § The territorial area in which the protection law applies is too narrow
<p style="text-align: center;">SLOVENIA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> § Ratified the Framework Convention for Protection of National Minorities (1998) § Ratified the CoE European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages (2000) § Ratified the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (1994) § Special protection for the Italian minority historically established § The Italian and Hungarian minorities constitutionally recognized § General constitutional provisions for the protection of the Roma community, complemented with provisions in legislation and specific policies (e.g. regarding education, culture, local government, etc.); 	<p style="text-align: center;">SLOVENIA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> § Dispersion of the norms regarding the protection through too many laws. § Lack of implementation has been noticed also in terms of bilingualism in the administration, legislation and signs (toponyms, different official insignia) and lacking or poorly translated advertising posters. § The territorial area in which the protection law applies is too narrow
<p style="text-align: center;">CROATIA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> § Minorities recognized in the Constitution § Ratified the Framework Convention for Protection of National Minorities (1997) § Ratified the CoE European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages (1997) § Constitutional Law on the Protection of National Minorities (Const.Law) (adopted in 2002) § According to some minority associations the regulations and the laws are functioning well and with the help of the national organizations and councils the social, cultural, civil and political life of the minority groups are organized. 	<p style="text-align: center;">CROATIA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> § The territorial area in which the protection law applies is too narrow § Lack of implementation of the laws

MONTENEGRO	MONTENEGRO
§ Ratified the Framework Convention for Protection of National Minorities (2007)	§ The territorial area in which the protection law applies is too narrow
§ Ratified the CoE European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages (2006)	§ The legal framework for the protection of minorities is good in general, but regarding Roma minority groups there is a lack of adequate implementation
§ Constitutional Chapter dedicated to minority rights	§ Some minority associations noted inadequate legislation in the field of education, judiciary, prosecution, police and public service
§ Special law on minority rights and freedoms	
§ Minority groups recognized in the Constitution	
ALBANIA	ALBANIA
§ Ratified the Framework Convention for Protection of National Minorities (1999)	§ The CoE European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages has not been signed
§ Roma minority association noted positive development of the legal norms in the area of support of the Police and Justice Courts in the minorities' protection	§ No specific recognition of minorities and their rights in the Constitution
	§ No specific legal instruments for minorities' protection
	§ Gaps in electoral legislation
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
ITALY	ITALY
§ The increase of economic development could lead to possibilities for legal measures aimed at guaranteeing financial funds directed to activities organized by minorities or opportunities for minorities	§ Small minority groups risk of being marginalized
SLOVENIA	SLOVENIA
§	§ Lack of effective implementation presents a serious threat for the minorities' protection
CROATIA	CROATIA
§	§ Small minority groups risk of being marginalized
MONTENEGRO	MONTENEGRO
§	§ Lack of effective implementation presents a serious threat for the minorities' protection
ALBANIA	ALBANIA
§ Existing policy recommendations promoted by the state authorities could develop in proposals for draft regulations and laws	§ Lack of effective implementation presents a serious threat for the minorities' protection
§ Roma minority associations expressed the need for a completely new legislation for protection of minorities in Albania	

Annex 2.2: SWOT on protection and promotion of linguistic rights

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<p style="text-align: center;">ITALY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> § Friuli Venezia Giulia Region with the highest legal protection mechanisms (for the Friulian and Slovenian language) § Minority language spoken and understood by almost all interviewed minority groups § Bilingual documents § Use of minority language in public offices § Provided information in minority language on the public services websites § Possibility of translator/interpreter when no medical staff speaks the minority language 	<p style="text-align: center;">ITALY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> § Low level of satisfaction expressed by the minority associations on the use of the minority language in public services § Public authorities and offices do not offer official information nor official forms in the minority language (with small exceptions) § Low satisfaction on the possibility to have translator/interpreter in public administration offices § Medium to minimum level on the opportunity to use the minority language in legal and judicial processes
<p style="text-align: center;">SLOVENIA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> § The Ordinance on Quotients for the Basic Remuneration of Officials Appointed by the Republic of Slovenia and Other Employees in Slovene Government Services, Administrative Bodies and Administrative Units (Official Gazette no. 82/94) provides for an increase of the basic salary by 6% for those persons who have active knowledge of the language of the national community and an increase by 3% for those persons who have passive knowledge of the language of the national community. § Minority language (Italian) spoken and understood § Possibility to have bilingual personal documents § Use of minority language in public services § the bilingualism in the toponyms is well applied 	<p style="text-align: center;">SLOVENIA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> § Low level of satisfaction expressed by the minority associations on the use of the minority language in public services § Official information issued by the public authorities are not available in the minority language § Medium level of satisfaction on whether all administrative papers, modules and forms are available in the minority language § Medium level of satisfaction on the possibility to have translator/interpreter in public administration offices § Medium level of satisfaction on the provided information in minority language on the public services websites § Medium to low level of satisfaction on medical staff and paramedics speaking the minority language § Medium to low level of satisfaction on the opportunity to use the minority language in legal and judicial processes § Outside of the urban areas declared and recognized by the State as bilingual areas, the norms for protection are lacking, also in terms of finances for the implementation § Lack of implementation has been noticed also in terms of bilingualism in the administration, legislation and signs (toponyms, different official insignia) and lacking or poorly translated advertising posters
<p style="text-align: center;">CROATIA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> § Linguistic rights of minority group in Croatia are regulated by the Constitution § The Law on Use of Language and Script of National Minorities § Legally regulated the use their family and first names in the language they use; 2) to have the forms for their ID cards printed and completed in their language; 3) to use freely their language and script privately and in public; 4) to be educated in 	<p style="text-align: center;">CROATIA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> § Apart from the Italian minority, smaller minorities (Slovene and Albanian) do not enjoy full protection and are being marginalized. § The minority language of the small minority groups is almost not spoken and not understood by anyone. § No bilingual personal documents for the smaller minority groups § Smaller minority groups do not have the

<p>their mother language.</p> <p>§ By the Const. Law, national minorities are entitled to have forms for their identity cards printed and completed in the language and script of their use.</p> <p>§ In the Region of Istria, the Croatian and the Italian language are equally recognized as official languages</p>	<p>opportunity to use of their minority language in public offices</p> <p>§ Public information are not available in the minority languages (with some exceptions for the Italian minority)</p> <p>§ Administrative forms are not available in the minority language</p> <p>§ Scarce possibility to have translator/interpreter in public administration offices</p> <p>§ Scarce opportunity to use the minority language in legal and judicial processes</p> <p>§ Gaps have been identified in the daily implementation of actual bilingualism, in state administrations, including public services</p>
MONTENEGRO	MONTENEGRO
<p>§ The minority language of the Albanian, Bosnian, Croatian minority groups is spoken and understood by everyone</p> <p>§ The members of the Albanian, Croatian and Bosnian minority use the possibility to have bilingual personal documents</p> <p>§ The Croatian minority express high level of satisfaction on the use of minority language in public services</p> <p>§ The language of the Albanian and Bosnian minority group is used in public offices</p> <p>§ Administrative forms are available in the minority language for the Bosnian and Albanian minority</p>	<p>§ The Roma minority language is not understood and spoken by everyone, only by older residents</p> <p>§ The Roma minority members consider the possibility of bilingual documents of no use</p> <p>§ The Albanian, Bosnian and Roma minority express medium to low level on the use of their minority language in public services</p> <p>§ The language of the Croatian and Roma minority group is not used in public offices</p> <p>§ Public information are not available in the language of the minority groups (except in some cases for the Bosnian minority language)</p> <p>§ Administrative forms are not available in the minority language for the Croatian and Roma minority</p> <p>§ No possibility to have translators in public administration offices</p> <p>§ Medium to low Level of satisfaction on the opportunity to use the minority language in legal and judicial processes</p>
ALBANIA	ALBANIA
<p>§ The Roma minority language is spoken and understood</p> <p>§ Possibility to have bilingual documents for the Roma minority</p>	<p>§ Minimum level of satisfaction on the use of minority language in public services and offices</p> <p>§ Medium level of satisfaction on the opportunity to use the minority language in legal and judicial processes</p>
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
ITALY	ITALY
§ Linguistic rights constitutionally recognized	§
SLOVENIA	SLOVENIA
§	§
CROATIA	CROATIA
§	§ A threshold of 1/3 of the population in the territory of a local self-government unit is established (under Art. 12(1) of the Const. Law) for an official use of a minority language.
MONTENEGRO	MONTENEGRO
<p>§ Linguistic rights in Montenegro are guaranteed first of all by the Constitution</p> <p>§ The right to use minorities' own language and</p>	

<p>alphabet in private, public and official use are further regulated by law</p> <p>§ In the units of local self-government where the persons belonging to minorities are a majority or considerable part of the population, their language is in official use.</p> <p>§ Identity and travel documents printed in Montenegrin and in the minority language</p> <p>§ Use of the official language of Montenegro and the use of a minority language in the criminal proceedings where the majority or a significant portion of the population are members of national minorities.</p>	
<p>ALBANIA</p>	<p>ALBANIA</p>
<p>§ Linguistic minorities have the right to preserve and develop their mother tongue, to study and to be taught in it, as well as unite in organizations and societies for the protection of their interests and identity.</p>	<p>§ No specific legislation protecting linguistic rights of minority groups</p>

Annex 2.3: SWOT on protection and promotion of self-representation rights

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<p style="text-align: center;">ITALY</p> <p>§ Adequate representation among the employees in administrative services for the Ladin minority</p> <p>§ Adequate representation among teaching staff in elementary and middle schools for the Ladin and German minority</p> <p>§ Adequate minority political representation at local level for the Slovenian minority</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ITALY</p> <p>§ Not adequate representation among the employees in administrative services for the Slovenian, Friulian, Croatian, Cimbri and German minorities</p> <p>§ Not adequate representation among medical practitioners and paramedics</p> <p>§ Not adequate representation among teaching staff in elementary and middle schools for the Slovenian, Friulian, Croatian and Cimbri minority</p> <p>§ Not adequate representation among teaching staff in high schools</p> <p>§ Medium to low level of satisfaction on the opportunities for minorities' political participation</p> <p>§ Not adequate minority political representation at national level</p> <p>§ Not adequate consideration of minorities' interests at national level</p> <p>§ Not adequate minority political representation at local level (except for the Slovenian minority)</p> <p>§ Not adequate consideration of minorities' interests at local level</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">SLOVENIA</p> <p>§ High level of satisfaction on the opportunities for minorities' political participation</p> <p>§ Adequate minority representation at national and local level</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">SLOVENIA</p> <p>§ Not adequate representation among the employees in administrative services</p> <p>§ Not adequate representation among medical practitioners and paramedics</p> <p>§ Not adequate representation among teaching staff in elementary, middle and high schools</p> <p>§ Not adequate consideration of minorities' interests at national level</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">CROATIA</p> <p>§ Adequate representation among teaching staff in elementary, middle and high schools for the Italian and Macedonian minority</p> <p>§ High level of satisfaction on the opportunities for minorities' political participation</p> <p>§ Adequate minority representation at national level</p> <p>§ Adequate minority representation at local level</p> <p>§ Adequate consideration of minorities' interests at local level</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">CROATIA</p> <p>§ Not adequate representation among the employees in administrative services</p> <p>§ Not adequate representation among medical practitioners and paramedics</p> <p>§ Not adequate representation among teaching staff in elementary, middle and high school for the Slovenian and Albanian minority</p> <p>§ Not adequate consideration of minorities' interests at national level</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">MONTENEGRO</p> <p>§ Adequate representation among the employees in administrative services (except for the Roma minority)</p> <p>§ Adequate representation among teaching staff in elementary and middle schools for the Albanian minority</p> <p>§ High to medium level of satisfaction on the opportunities for minorities' political participation (except for the Roma minority)</p> <p>§ Adequate minority representation at local level for</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">MONTENEGRO</p> <p>§ Not adequate representation among the employees in administrative services for the Roma minority</p> <p>§ Not adequate representation among medical practitioners and paramedics</p> <p>§ Not adequate representation among teaching staff in elementary and middle schools for Roma and Bosnian minority</p> <p>§ Not adequate representation among teaching staff in high schools</p> <p>§ Low level of satisfaction on the opportunities for</p>

<p>the Albanian minority</p> <p>§ Adequate consideration of minorities' interests at local level for the Albanian and Croatian minority</p>	<p>minorities' political participation for the Roma minority</p> <p>§ Not adequate minority representation at national level</p> <p>§ Not adequate consideration of minorities' interests at national level</p> <p>§ Not adequate minority representation at local level (except for the Albanian minority)</p> <p>§ Not adequate consideration of minorities' interests at local level for the Bosnian and Roma minority</p>
ALBANIA	ALBANIA
<p>§ Adequate representation among teaching staff in elementary and middle schools</p>	<p>§ Low level of satisfaction on the opportunities for minorities' political participation</p> <p>§ Not adequate minority representation at national level</p>
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
ITALY	ITALY
<p>§ The minorities in Friuli Venezia Giulia enjoy guaranteed political rights according to the Italian Constitution. Moreover</p> <p>§ With the Regional Law n. 26 from November 16 2007 of Friuli Venezia Giulia, are identified organizations representing the Slovenian minority and language and according to the Law (Article 8) a Regional Consultative Commission for the Slovenian minority language is formed as an organ of general advice on all matters and issues related to Slovenian minority and language in the region</p>	<p>§ No specific protection of the linguistic minorities in the other regions included in the survey</p>
SLOVENIA	SLOVENIA
<p>§ Guaranteed right for the members of the minorities to establish their own self-governing communities in the geographic areas where they live</p> <p>§ Guaranteed by law one deputy seat in the National Assembly</p>	
CROATIA	CROATIA
<p>§ Minorities' representation in the Croatian Parliament is guaranteed according to Art. 19 and 20: maximum three seats in the Croatian Parliament for the minorities accounting for more than 1.5% of the total population, while those minorities accounting less than 1.5% have the right to vote for minimum four deputies within their own special constituencies.</p> <p>§ Members of national minorities, can elect at least five and maximum eight representatives in special electoral units, in accordance with the law governing the election of representatives in the Croatian Parliament.</p> <p>§ Right to representation in the representative bodies of local and regional self-government units (the number of members of a representative body is achieved following the proportional representation principle)</p> <p>§ For protection, advancement and preservation of minority rights, establishment of a national minority committee as a representative and executive body</p>	<p>§</p>

<p>is guaranteed</p> <p>§ National Minorities' Council in (Savjet za nacionalne manjine) for the interest of national minority participation in public life, and in particular for protection of minority rights and freedoms</p> <p>§ Representation of members of minorities in public administration and the courts is ensured according to special legislation and employment policies of such bodies taking into account their share in the total population.</p> <p>§ For employment in the public administration a Plan for admission to the civil service is established reflecting the actual state of occupancy of jobs, the required number of civil servants for an indefinite time period for which the plan is adopted etc</p>	
MONTENEGRO	MONTENEGRO
<p>§ Guaranteed the right of establishment of Minority Councils</p> <p>§ Right to create ethnic political parties</p> <p>§ 5 Members of the Parliament shall be elected at the polling stations defined by the special resolution passed by the Parliament of Montenegro</p>	§
ALBANIA	ALBANIA
<p>§ Right to create ethnic political parties</p> <p>§ Equal treatment in employment</p>	§ No specific regulation on the minorities representation

Annex 2.4: SWOT on protection and promotion of the right to education

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<p style="text-align: center;">ITALY</p> <p>§ Frequent contacts of the Slovenian minority with agencies, institutions and organizations of its kin-state</p> <p>§ Contacts, relations, exchanges with agencies, institutions, organizations of other minority groups by the interviewed minorities' associations</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ITALY</p> <p>§ Medium to low level of satisfaction on the school-education system which the minority groups can make use of</p> <p>§ No opportunity or unsatisfactory opportunity to choose a kindergarten, elementary, middle or high school in the minority language</p> <p>§ The minority language in elementary, middle and high school is not learned satisfactorily</p> <p>§ Primary and middle school regulations are deficient</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">SLOVENIA</p> <p>§ High level of satisfaction on the school-education system which the minority groups can make use of</p> <p>§ Satisfactorily opportunity to choose a kindergarten, elementary, middle and high school in the minority language</p> <p>§ the minority language in elementary, middle and high school is learned satisfactorily</p> <p>§ Frequent contacts of the Slovenian minority with agencies, institutions and organizations of the kin-state</p> <p>§ Frequent contacts, relations, exchanges with agencies, institutions, organizations of other minority groups</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">SLOVENIA</p> <p>§</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">CROATIA</p> <p>§ High level of satisfaction on the school-education system which the minority groups can make use of (except for the Macedonian minority)</p> <p>§ Satisfactorily opportunity to choose a kindergarten, elementary, middle and high school in the minority language for the members of the Italian minority</p> <p>§ According to the Italian and Albanian minority the minority language in elementary and middle school is learned satisfactorily</p> <p>§ The Italian minority language is learned satisfactorily in high school</p> <p>§ Minorities have frequent contacts with agencies, institutions and organizations of their kin-state</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">CROATIA</p> <p>§ Low level of satisfaction on the school-education system which the minority groups can make use of expressed by the Macedonian minority</p> <p>§ No opportunity to choose a kindergarten, elementary, middle and high school in the minority language (except for the Italian minority)</p> <p>§ According to the Macedonian and Slovenian minority the minority language in elementary and middle school is learned satisfactorily</p> <p>§ The minority languages of the Macedonian, Albanian and Slovenian minority are not learned satisfactorily</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">MONTENEGRO</p> <p>§ High level of satisfaction on the school-education system which the minority groups can make use of expressed by the Albanian minority</p> <p>§ Opportunity to choose a kindergarten, elementary and middle school in the minority language is satisfactorily for the Albanian and Bosnian minority</p> <p>§ The minority language in elementary and middle school is learned satisfactorily for the Albanian and Bosnian minority</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">MONTENEGRO</p> <p>§ Medium to low level of satisfaction on the school-education system which the minority groups can make use of expressed by all minorities except the Albanian minority</p> <p>§ Opportunity to choose a kindergarten, elementary and middle school in the minority language is not existent for the Roma minority and absolutely or fairly unsatisfactory for the Croatian minority</p> <p>§ Opportunity to choose a high school in the minority language is not satisfactorily and for some minorities it does not exist</p> <p>§ The minority language in elementary and middle school is not learned satisfactorily for the Croatian</p>

	and Roma minority § The minority language in high school is not learned satisfactorily
ALBANIA	ALBANIA
§ High level of satisfaction on the school-education system which the minority groups can make use of, expressed by the Roma minority	§ No opportunity to choose a kindergarten, elementary, middle and high school in the minority language expressed by the Roma minority § The Roma minority language in elementary, middle and high school is not learned satisfactorily
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
ITALY	ITALY
§ In the Region Friuli Venezia Giulia, regional funding to increase the services offered by the elementary, primary and secondary schools by implementing projects for the teaching of minorities' languages and cultures § In the Region Friuli Venezia Giulia, Law 482/99 provides for the use of the minorities' languages in primary and secondary education level as a language of instruction § In the Region Friuli Venezia Giulia, guaranteed use of the mother tongue of the children/pupils in kindergartens, primary and secondary school in areas of minorities' settlement § Guaranteed by law the use of Slovenian language in the communication with the school administration, in the acts and the official documents and in the public school signs § Obligatory timetable of teaching in Slovenian language, as well as history and cultural traditions § Guaranteed by law the Friulian language inserted inside a multilingual educational process next to the Italian language § Teaching of the Friulian language, upon parents' request, is guaranteed for at least one hour every week for the whole academic year § In Molise Region, funding of school programmes or other courses that include the teaching of the Croatian and Albanian minority languages in the municipalities where the Albanian and Croatian communities are settled	§ Decrease of public funding
SLOVENIA	SLOVENIA
§ Guaranteed the right to education in their language, in the nationally mixed area, from the pre-school to the secondary level § Outside the ethnically mixed areas it is possible for the members of national minorities to be taught their language as an optional subject, if a minimum of 5 students or apprentices decide to take part in such lectures, and is free of charge for them	§
CROATIA	CROATIA
§ Members of national minorities are guaranteed the right to education in their language and script as defined by the Constitution, Constitutional Law on the rights of national minorities and the Law on education in the language and script of national	§

<p>minorities</p> <p>§ Members of national minorities have the opportunity to education in their mother tongue at all levels of education, from pre-school to post secondary education</p> <p>§ Languages used in education are categorizes into two groups: 1) so-called territorial or minority languages and 2) non-territorial,</p> <p>§ Three basic models and specialized educational frameworks: 1) MODEL A – classes in the language and script of the national minority; 2) MODEL B – bilingual classes; 3) MODEL C – nurturing language and culture.</p> <p>§ The curriculum of the education in the language and script of national minority according to law should contain a general part containing topics closely related to national minorities (mother language, literature, history, geography and culture of national minorities</p> <p>§ Funds needed for regular operation of public schools, class section and educational group classes in the language and script of national minorities are provided by the state budget</p>	
MONTENEGRO	MONTENEGRO
<p>§ Minorities have the right to education in their language and on adequate representation of their language in general and vocational education, depending on the number of pupils and public finances</p> <p>§ Guaranteed by law the establishment of curricula which should contain topics in the field of history, arts, literature, tradition and culture of the minorities. The adoption of these curricula is subjected to prior consultation with the Council of the minority group which provides its opinion to a competent authority for adoption of curricula.</p> <p>§ Right to establish educational and pedagogic institutions</p>	<p>§</p>
ALBANIA	ALBANIA
<p>§ Teaching in the minority language is provided when requested by at least 35 parents</p>	<p>§</p>

Annex 2.5: SWOT on protection and promotion of cultural rights

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<p style="text-align: center;">ITALY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> § Minorities use their symbols and flags § Sufficient and well used public funding allocated to cultural activities and events for the German linguistic minority § Participation of minority members to their own cultural activities and events is very much felt § According to the interviewed minorities' associations the quality of cultural manifestations of the minority groups is high § The Slovenian and Croatian minority have regular contacts with cultural organizations from their kin state § All interviewed minority association stated regular contacts with cultural organizations of other minority group 	<p style="text-align: center;">ITALY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> § Medium to low level of satisfaction expressed by almost all minority groups (except for German) for the support of cultural activities of the minority groups § Insufficient public funds for financing cultural activities
<p style="text-align: center;">SLOVENIA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> § The Italian minority uses fully the right to use flags and symbols in almost all occasions § Medium to maximum level of satisfaction expressed for the support of cultural activities of the minority groups § Low interest of the minorities' cultural activities and events by the rest of the population § The quality of the cultural events is high § Frequent and regular contracts with organizations and association from the kin state § Frequent and regular contracts with organizations and association of other minority groups 	<p style="text-align: center;">SLOVENIA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> § Public funds for cultural events and activities are sometimes insufficient or sufficient but should be used better
<p style="text-align: center;">CROATIA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> § Minorities use their symbols and flags § Medium to maximum level of satisfaction expressed for the support of cultural activities of the minority groups § Sufficient and well used funds for cultural events for the Macedonian and Slovenian minority associations § The participation in cultural events by the minority members is very much felt § Interest for cultural activities by other minority groups § Quality of cultural events is high § Frequent and regular contracts with organizations and association from the kin state § Frequent and regular contracts with organizations and association of other minority groups 	<p style="text-align: center;">CROATIA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> § Insufficient funds for cultural activities for the Italian and Albanian associations § Irregular contracts with organizations and association of other minority groups by the Italian minority associations
<p style="text-align: center;">MONTENEGRO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> § Minorities use their symbols and flags § Frequent contacts with the cultural associations from the minorities' kin state § The Croatian minority associations have regular 	<p style="text-align: center;">MONTENEGRO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> § Low level of satisfaction expressed for the support of cultural activities of the minority groups § Insufficient funds for cultural activities § The participation in cultural events by the minority

contracts with other minority associations	<p>members is not much felt</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> § Interest by the rest of the population on the cultural events of the minorities group is rather low § The quality of cultural manifestations is rather low (according to the interviewed minority associations) § Irregular contracts with organizations and association of other minority groups by the Albanian, Bosnian and Roma minority associations
ALBANIA	ALBANIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> § Sufficient funds for cultural events and activities but should be used better according to the Roma minority associations § The participation in cultural events by the minority members is very much felt § Roma minority associations have frequent and regular contracts with organizations and association of other minority groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> § The Roma minority uses its symbols only on very few occasions § Low level of satisfaction expressed for the support of cultural activities of the minority groups § Legislation in the area of culture lack appropriate poor implementation.
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
ITALY	ITALY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> § The Friuli Venezia Giulia (FVG) Region provides support for the cultural, artistic, sporting, recreational, scientific, educational, informational and editorial activities promoted and carried out by the Slovenian minority institutions and associations. The State allocates its annual contributions, which come together in a special fund of the budget of the region § Liberty according to law to establishment of courses in language and culture of linguistic minorities (...), aimed at facilitating scientific research and cultural and educational activities. § FVG promotes, within its competence, the implementation of initiatives for the protection and enhancement of cultural heritage and history of the Slovenian linguistic minority § FVG facilitates the establishment of individual cultural associations, organizations and institutions, and recognizes a special feature of cultural service to institutions and associations performing activities at the regional level for the preservation, dissemination and use of Friulian language and culture, and supports their activities through specific grants, which amount is determined every year. § FVG supports specific (identified) organizations with certain funding on annual basis, according to regional legislative acts. § In Molise Region, funding of activities of research, promotion, valorisation of the minority language and traditions, through festivals, publications, cultural exchange programmes with other Arbereshe and Croatian communities in Italy (Regional law n. 15) § In Molise Region, Committee for cultural valorisation and programming of activities evaluating the proposals for funding of cultural 	

<p>activities of promotion of the minority languages and traditions</p> <p>§ In the Veneto Region, funding of activities especially designed and presented to the regional council by: 1) the federation among cultural units of the Ladins of the Dolomites; 2) the committee representing the regularly registered cultural associations of Cimbri; 3) the committee representing the Germanic community of Sappada; 4) the committee representing the Friulian cultural associations of the area of Portogruaro; 5) and other communities that represent linguistic/cultural minorities in the regional areas where they are settled.</p> <p>§ In the Puglia Region, by law guaranteed protection and renouncement of linguistic and folkloric traditions; funds are allocated to associations of local authorities, single municipalities, schools, cultural associations (in this hierarchical order).</p>	
SLOVENIA	SLOVENIA
<p>§ To the autochthonous Italian and Hungarian national communities and their members are guaranteed the right to use their national symbols freely and, in order to preserve their national identity, the right to establish organisations and develop economic, cultural, scientific and research activities</p>	
CROATIA	CROATIA
<p>§ Right of minorities to establish organisations, endowments and foundations, and institutions involved in the public dissemination of information, and cultural, publishing, museum, library or scholarly activities for the purpose of preservation, development, promotion and expression of their national and cultural identity</p>	
MONTENEGRO	MONTENEGRO
<p>§</p>	<p>§ There are no specific provisions relating to minority languages in use in Montenegro, which means that they have in the field of culture same treatment as the official language</p>
ALBANIA	ALBANIA
<p>§ Initiatives by the Government regard the development of culture, in particular: 1) the development of the legal framework for minorities and their approximation to European standards; 2) the protection of the essential features that include the languages and cultures of minorities living in the territory of Albania.</p>	<p>§ Cultural activities and events are mainly organized by the political parties, which influence greatly on their collaborative nature</p>

Annex 2.6: SWOT on protection and promotion of media rights

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<p style="text-align: center;">ITALY</p> <p>§ TV and Radio broadcasting services in Slovenian language; newspapers</p> <p>§ Radio broadcasts for the Friulian linguistic minority; TV programmes; newspapers in Friulian language</p> <p>§ Medium to high level of satisfaction on the availability of printed means of communication and information (newspapers, magazines, journals...) in the minority language expressed by the minority associations</p> <p>§ The press in minority language provides free information</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ITALY</p> <p>§ Insufficient public funding allocated to printing and publishing activities</p> <p>§ According to the minority association the minority language is not satisfactorily present in the press</p> <p>§ Low level of satisfaction on the availability of radio and TV broadcast in the minority language</p> <p>§ Not satisfactorily presence of radio broadcast in minority language for the German, Croatian and Cimbri minorities</p> <p>§ Generally minorities expressed low satisfaction on the presence of TV programmes in minority language</p> <p>§ The Friulian minority associations underlined the insufficient regulation in the mass media domain</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">SLOVENIA</p> <p>§ Tv and Radio broadcasts in the Italian language</p> <p>§ Medium to high level of satisfaction on the availability of printed means of communication and information (newspapers, magazines, journals...) in the language of your minority group</p> <p>§ Satisfactorily presence of the minority language in the press and radio and TV broadcast</p> <p>§ Expressed satisfaction on the availability of radio and TV broadcast in the minority language</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">SLOVENIA</p> <p>§ Printed media deal with local information and cultural issues, while technical and scientific journals are missing</p> <p>§ Insufficient public funding allocated to printing and publishing activities</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">CROATIA</p> <p>§ Minority associations/communities publish magazines in minority language</p> <p>§ National television broadcasts tv programmes dedicated to the life and activities of the minorities</p> <p>§ High level of satisfaction on the availability of printed means of communication and information (newspapers, magazines, journals...) and radio and tv broadcast in the language of the Italian minority</p> <p>§ The Italian minority satisfied with the presence of the minority language in the press</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">CROATIA</p> <p>§ Low level of satisfaction on the availability of printed means of communication and information (newspapers, magazines, journals...), and radio and TV broadcast, in the language of the Slovenian and Macedonian minority</p> <p>§ insufficient public funding allocated to printing and publishing activities</p> <p>§ Smaller minority groups are not satisfied with the presence of their minority language is the press</p> <p>§ Low satisfaction by the minority association on the presence of TV programmes in minority language</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">MONTENEGRO</p> <p>§ 24 radio programs "Emissions on Roma" by 30 minutes were broadcasted, devoted to the Roma population in Montenegro and their integration into the social life</p> <p>§ Local public broadcaster Radio Bar (Albanian language) broadcasts programme in the Albanian language - news and entertainment programme five times a week by 45 minutes. The local Public Broadcasting Service-Radio Ulcinj broadcasts in two languages: Albanian 70%, and 30% in Montenegrin.</p> <p>§</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">MONTENEGRO</p> <p>§ Low level of satisfaction on the availability of printed means of communication and information (newspapers, magazines, journals...) in the minority language</p> <p>§ Insufficient public funding allocated to printing and publishing activities</p> <p>§ Not satisfactorily presence of the minority language in the press according to the minority associations</p> <p>§ Low level satisfaction on the availability of radio and TV broadcast in the language of your minority group</p> <p>§ Not satisfactorily presence of radio broadcast in minority language expressed by the minority</p>

	associations § Low satisfaction by the minority association on the presence of TV programmes in minority language
ALBANIA	ALBANIA
§ Sufficient public funds allocated to printing and publishing activities, however should be used better, according to Roma association	§ Low level of satisfaction on the availability of printed means of communication and information (newspapers, magazines, journals...) in the minority language expressed by Roma association § No presence of the Roma minority language in the press § Low level of satisfaction on the availability of radio and TV broadcast in the minority language expressed by Roma association § No presence of radio broadcast and tv programmes in Roma minority language
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
ITALY	ITALY
§ With Law 482/99, the broadcasting plan submitted to the Authority must provide specific solutions for the regions of Valle d'Aosta, Friuli-Venezia Giulia and the autonomous provinces of Trento and Bolzano, respectively, in order to protect minority languages and to improve the cross-border cooperation § RAI in Friuli-Venezia Giulia transmits broadcasting programs in Slovenian language as well and for that purpose has a competent editorial staff. TV Koper, based in Slovenia, transmit public broadcast in Slovenian covering the cross-border Adriatic coast region. In the framework of minorities' protection on that territory, it receives funding from the Region FVG. § the FVG Regional Law n. 29/2007 (Art. 21) the region supports regular publications entirely or partly in Friulian language	§
SLOVENIA	SLOVENIA
§ The Radiotelevizija Slovenija Act (2005) provides for: radio and television programmes for the Italian national community; the Programme Committee for the national community programmes; the Assistant Director-General for Radio and Television Programmes for the Autochthonous Italian National Community, appointed with the consent of the Committee.	§
CROATIA	CROATIA
§ The Constitutional law on the rights of national minorities in Croatia in Art. 18 guarantees to the members of national minorities, broadcasting programmes on radio and tv stations at national, regional and local level § The Statute of the Region of Istria (in Art. 27), guarantees to the members of the Italian minority the right of free organization of informative and publishing activity	§
MONTENEGRO	MONTENEGRO
§ Law on Broadcasting Services of Radio Montenegro	§

<p>and Television of Montenegro foresees the possibility of establishment of regional radio and TV studios with a special obligation to produce and broadcast programs of regional and minority languages in this area</p> <p>§ Partial funds for co-financing of program content of Radio Montenegro in the Albanian language and other national and ethnic groups that are important for the development of science, culture and information of persons with impaired hearing and eyesight.</p>	
ALBANIA	ALBANIA
<p>§ Organization of professional training of journalists belonging to minorities</p>	<p>§</p>

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Strengthening the Identity
 of Minority People Leads to Equality



Region of Istria



Region of Abruzzo



Ministry of Human and Minority
 Rights of Montenegro



Municipality of Durres



Progetti Sociali s.r.l.
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Italian Union
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