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EUROPEAN CHARTER FOR REGIONAL OR MINORITY LANGUAGES

**Fourth periodical report
presented to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe
in accordance with Article 15 of the Charter**

SLOVENIA

EUROPEAN CHARTER FOR REGIONAL OR MINORITY LANGUAGES

**THE FOURTH PERIODICAL REPORT
TO THE SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE
IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE 15 OF THE CHARTER**

THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA

JUNE 2013

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction	3
Part I	5
The area settled by the Italian and Hungarian-speaking community and the population census	5
Activities in the area of minority protection	6
Legislation on the implementation of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages and recent amendments to regulations	10
Clarifications of Recommendation of the Committee of Ministers on the application of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages (RecChL(2010)5 of 26 May 2010)	18
Part II	26
Clarifications of Recommendation of the Committee of Experts on the application of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages by Slovenia	26
Article 7 Objectives and principles	34
Part III	45
Article 8 Education	45
Article 10 Administrative authorities and public services	51
Article 11 Media	61
Article 13 Economic and social life	69
Article 14 Cross-border exchanges	73
Enclosures:	77
Enclosure 1: Co-financed cultural projects of the Serbian ethnic group in the Republic of Slovenia in the 2010-2012 period	77
Enclosure 2: Co-financed cultural projects of the Bosniak community in the Republic of Slovenia in the 2010-2012 period	87
Enclosure 3: Co-financed cultural projects of the Croatian community in the Republic of Slovenia in the 2010-2012 period	91
Enclosure 4: Co-financed cultural projects of the German-speaking ethnic group in the Republic of Slovenia in the 2010-2012 period	94
Enclosure 5: Co-financed cultural projects of the Roma community in Slovenia in the 2010-2012 period	98

Introduction

The Republic of Slovenia signed the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages (hereinafter: the Charter) on 3 July 1997 and ratified it on 19 July 2000. The Charter was published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia (Uradni list RS) on 4 August 2000. When depositing the instrument of ratification on 4 October 2000, Slovenia stated that the provisions of the Charter would apply in Slovenia as of 1 January 2001.

The purpose of the Charter is to protect and promote the use of regional and minority languages in Europe as integral parts of its cultural heritage. In this context, it protects languages which have traditionally been used by members of ethnic communities in certain parts of the country. The Charter does not include dialects of the official language of the State nor the languages of immigrants. When depositing the Charter, the Republic of Slovenia informed the Secretary General of the Council of Europe that in the sense of the Charter, the Italian and Hungarian languages were regional or minority languages on the territory of the Republic of Slovenia. In accordance with Article 2, paragraph 2 of the Charter, the Republic of Slovenia applies to these two languages the following paragraphs and subparagraphs referred to in Part III of the Charter:

– From Article 8:

for Italian: paragraph 1 a (i), b (i), c (i), d (i), e (iii), f (iii), g, h, i and paragraph 2

for Hungarian: paragraph 1 a (ii), b (ii), c (ii), d (ii), e (iii), f (iii), g, h, i and paragraph 2

– From Article 9:

for Italian and Hungarian: paragraph 1 a, b, c, d and paragraph 2 a.

– From Article 10:

for Italian and Hungarian: paragraph 1 a (i), b, c, paragraph 2, paragraph 3 a, paragraph 4 and paragraph 5.

– From Article 11:

for Italian and Hungarian: paragraph 1 a (i), e (i), paragraph 2 and paragraph 3.

– From Article 12:

for Italian and Hungarian: paragraph 1 a, d, e, f, paragraph 2 and paragraph 3.

– From Article 13:

for Italian and Hungarian: paragraph 1 and paragraph 2.

– From Article 14:

for Italian and Hungarian: paragraphs a and b.

In addition, Slovenia informed the Secretary General that the provisions of Article 7, Paragraphs 1 to 4, would apply *mutatis mutandis* to the Romani language.

The Republic of Slovenia submitted its Initial Periodical Report according to the Charter on 14 March 2002. It was followed by the Second Periodical Report on 13 June 2005 and the Third Periodical Report on 2 June 2009. The present Fourth Periodical Report of the Republic of Slovenia was prepared on the basis of contributions from the Surveying and Mapping Authority of the Republic of Slovenia, Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Economic Development and Technology, Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sport, Ministry of Agriculture and the Environment, Ministry of Culture, Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia, Market Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia and National Education Institute. The Ministry responsible for local self-government included local self-government bodies in the process of preparing contributions.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs responsible for coordinating the preparation of the report informed non-governmental organisations at a regular meeting on 12 February 2013. On this occasion, the non-governmental organisations were also informed that the draft report would be provided to all interested parties via website for examination and eventual amendments. On 20 February 2013, before the final process of inter-ministerial coordination, the draft report was published on the website of the Ministry

of Foreign Affairs¹ with an invitation to interested individuals or groups to submit their proposals. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs received no comments or proposed amendments.

In accordance with the new guidelines for presenting periodical reports (MIN-LANG (2009) 8 of 6 May 2009) the report focuses on the development and modifications made since the Third Periodical Report (MIN-LANG/PR (2009) 3 of 2 June 2009) and on the Recommendations of the Committee of Ministers (RecChl(2010) 5 of 26 May 2010), as well as questions posed by the Council of Europe (MIN-LANG (2011) 7 - Questions referred to the Government of the Republic of Slovenia with a request for information to be included in its Fourth Periodical Report of 25 May 2011). In areas in which no changes were made that would require reporting, relevant information can be found in the previous Third Periodical Report.

¹ http://www.mzz.gov.si/nc/si/medijsko_sredisce/novica/article/141/31729/

Part I

→ *The area settled by the Italian and Hungarian-speaking community and the population census*

The area settled by the Italian-speaking community comprises ethnically mixed areas of settlements (the settlements are defined in individual municipality statutes) in three coastal municipalities.

— **Koper/Capodistria (Article 7:** “Slovene and Italian are official languages in the ethnically mixed area of the Municipality where the members of the autochthonous Italian national community reside, which comprises the settlements of Ankaran/Ancarano, Barizoni/Barisoni, Bertoki/Bertocchi, Bošamarin/Bossamarino, Cerej/Cerei, Hrvatini/Crevatini, Kampel/Campel, Kolomban/Colombano, Koper/Capodistria, Prade, Premančan/Premanzano, a part of the settlement of Spodnje Škofije (Valmarin), Šalara/Salara and Škocjan/San Canziano.”²),

— **Izola/Isola (Article 4, paragraph 3:** “The Slovene and Italian languages have equal status in public and social life in the ethnically mixed area (bilingual area) which comprises the Town of Izola/Isola and the settlements Dobrava pri Izoli, Jagodje, Livada and Polje pri Izoli.”³

— **Piran/Pirano (Article 3:** “*The status of the Italian language is equal status to that of the Slovene language in public life in the ethnically mixed area of the Municipality where members of the Italian national community reside, which comprises the settlements of Piran/Pirano, Portorož/Portorose, Lucija/Lucia, Strunjan/Strugnano, Seča/Sezza, Sečovlje/Sicciolo, Parecag/Parezago and Dragonja (bilingual area).*”⁴).

The Hungarian-speaking community resides in five municipalities in Prekmurje, i.e. the eastern part of Slovenia along the Hungarian border:

— **Hodoš/Hodos (Article 1:** “**The Municipality of Hodoš – Hodos Község is a self-governing local community established by law on the territory of the following ethnically mixed settlements: Hodoš/Hodos, Krplivnik/Kapornak.**”⁵

— Šalovci (Article 2: “*A part of the area of the Municipality where members of the Hungarian national community reside is ethnically mixed. The ethnically mixed area of the Municipality comprises the settlement of Domanjševci/Domonkosfa.*”⁶),

— **Moravske Toplice (Article 1, paragraph 2:** “*Members of the Hungarian national community reside in the settlements of Čikečka vas/Csekefa, Motvarjevci/Szentlászló, Pordašinci/Kisfalu, Prosenjakovci/Pártosfalva and Središče/Szerdahely.*”⁷),

— **Dobrovnik/Dobrovnak (Article 2:** “*A part of the area of the Municipality where members of the Hungarian national community reside is ethnically mixed. The ethnically mixed area comprises the settlements of Dobrovnik/Dobronak and Žitkovci/Zsitkóc.*”⁸),

— **Lendava/Lendva (Article 1:** “*The Municipality of Lendava is a self-governing local community, established by law on the territory of the following settlements: Banuta/Bánuta, Benica, Čentiba/Csente, Dolga vas/Hosszúfalu, Dolgovaške gorice/Hosszúfaluhegy, Dolina pri Lendavi/Völgyifalu, Dolnji Lakoš/Alsólakos, Gaberje/Gyertyános, Genterovci/Göntérháza, Gornji Lakoš/Felsőlakos, Hotiza, Kamovci/Kámaháza, Kapca/Kapca, Kot/Kót, Lendava/Lendva, Lendavske gorice/Lendvahegy, Mostje/Hidvég, Petišovci/Petesháza, Pince/Pince, Pince Marof/Pince major, Radmožanci/Radamos, Trimlini/Hármasmalom and Brezovec - del. The ethnically mixed area of the Municipality where members of the Hungarian national community also live comprises the above-named settlements, except for the settlements of Benica, Hotiza and Brezovec- del.*”⁹).

² Statute of the Municipality of Koper (Uradne objave Nos. 40/2000, 30/2001 and 29/2003; Ur. l. RS Nos. 90/2005, 67/2006 and 39/2008).

³ The Statute of the Izola Municipality (Uradne objave, No. 15/1999).

⁴ Statute of the Municipality of Piran (Uradne objave Nos. 10/1999, 15/2004 and 46/2007)

⁵ Statute of the Hodoš Municipality (Uradni list RS, no. 84/2011).

⁶ Statute of the Hodoš Municipality (Uradni list RS, no. 38/2006).

⁷ Statute of the Moravske Toplice (Uradni list RS, no. 11/1999).

⁸ Statute of the Dobrovnik Municipality (Uradni list RS, no. 35/2007).

⁹ Statute of the Lendava Municipality (Uradni list RS, nos 26/1999, 119/2000, 69/2002, 55/2010 and 75/2010).

The Republic of Slovenia began to carry out a register census of population in 2011. The method of collecting data is in accordance with Article 4 of Regulation (EC) No. 763/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 July 2008 on population and housing censuses¹⁰. In Slovenia, data on national affiliation will no longer be collected through a register-based census. The collection of data on national affiliation is not a mandatory element of a census. An individual may provide data on nationality when registering or changing residence address, in accordance with Article 7 of the Residence Registration Act, only when he or she wishes to declare his or her national affiliation.

At its 14th session on 16 September 2010, the National Assembly's Commission for National Communities addressed the issue of members of the Italian and Hungarian national communities under the register-based population census of the Republic of Slovenia in 2011. According to the decision of the Commission that proposed to the Government of the Republic of Slovenia that it ask the responsible institutions (in particular the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia, Slovenian Government Office for National Minorities and Institute for Ethnic Studies) in cooperation with the autochthonous national communities to study the possibilities of conducting a research project to collect data on the ethnic and linguistic affiliation of members of autochthonous national communities in the Republic of Slovenia (a similar decision was adopted by the Commission on 20 June 2012), the Slovenian Government Office for National Minorities convened a meeting on 14 April 2011. At this meeting, it was agreed on the basis of talks and problems with collecting data on national and linguistic affiliation that a pilot project should be prepared which could be "considered" as preliminary assessment of the situation, which should be extended to the entire ethnically mixed area.

At the first session of the Government Commission for the National Communities on 28 September 2012, the Commission was informed of the problems of the ethnic and linguistic affiliation of members of the Italian and Hungarian national communities in the Republic of Slovenia (the second decision), and ordered the core group to draft a study by the end of November 2012 by stating the purpose, goals, methodology, research framework and financial framework (the third decision) and asked representatives of the Slovenian Government to demonstrate the possibilities of financing the project within programmes in the area of research activity or from European funds.

→ *Activities in the area of minority protection*

Further seminar on the European Charter for regional or minority languages

On 12 May 2011, the Council of Europe Committee of Experts for monitoring the implementation of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages (the Charter) in conjunction with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, at the premises of the Ministry, held a one-day seminar to prepare representatives of the responsible ministries and other national authorities for the fourth monitoring cycle on the implementation of the Charter. The seminar followed the structure of the Charter by topic: education, judicial and administrative authorities – public services, media, economic and social life, Roma. The day before the seminar, the Council of Europe delegation without the presence of representatives of the Slovenian Government, met representatives of various native speakers in Slovenia.

Seminar on the implementation of the Framework Convention of the Council of Europe for the Protection of the National Minorities

In cooperation with the Council of Europe and the Slovenian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Government Office for National Minorities held a seminar on the implementation of the Framework Convention for the Protection of the National Minorities on 21 October 2008. The seminar, which was attended by representatives of different minority communities, who took an active part in the discussion, provided an opportunity to exchange opinions on how minority rights are exercised in the Republic of Slovenia and on the shortcomings, outstanding issues and dilemmas that need to be

¹⁰ Official Gazette of the European Union L 218/14, 13 August 2008.

addressed by the relevant authorities. It also highlighted the broader meaning of consultations with representatives of various minority or ethnic groups, civil society and other relevant parties.

Round table on the position of minorities in Slovenia and Slovenes living outside the Republic of Slovenia

To review achievements in the area of minority protection and conduct a debate on new challenges that could give a greater emphasis or benefit value added on to minorities in the future, perhaps even affecting institutions (the reorganisation of national authorities responsible for minority protection), the Government Office for National Minorities in cooperation with the Office of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia for Slovenians Abroad, during the chairmanship of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, hosted a round table on the position of minorities in Slovenia and Slovenes living outside the Republic of Slovenia on 16 June 2009 at Brdo pri Kranju. Experts on the protection of minorities, representatives of the Government and representatives of the national communities and other interested groups discussed the position of minorities, the difficulties they face and the challenges in the further regulation of their position.

Agreement on Guaranteeing Special Rights to the Slovene Minority Living in the Republic of Hungary and the Hungarian National Community in the Republic of Slovenia

The Agreement on Guaranteeing Special Rights to the Slovene Minority Living in the Republic of Hungary and the Hungarian National Community in the Republic of Slovenia is a bilateral agreement which is important to both the Hungarian national community living in Slovenia and the Slovenian minority living in Hungary. On the basis of this Agreement, signed by the two states in 1992, the Mixed Slovenian-Hungarian Commission meets annually to assess its implementation and makes recommendations to the respective governments. The Mixed Slovenian-Hungarian Commission met in November 2009 in Lendava, in June 2011 in Budapest, and in September 2012 in Ljubljana.

The Working Table on Minority Issues active within the Mixed Commission of the Republic of Slovenia and the Autonomous Region of Friuli-Venezia Giulia

On the proposal of the Office of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia for Slovenians Abroad, a meeting on the Working Table on the Minority Issues active within the Mixed Commission of the Republic of Slovenia and the Autonomous Region of Friuli-Venezia Giulia to discuss common development issues took place on 29 September 2010. Representatives of the Italian national community were invited to the meeting to propose topics to be discussed at the Working Table.

The first meeting of the Working Table, the aim of which was to agree on topics and procedure, took place on 27 December 2010 in Koper. The topics that were considered most important for the next round table discussion on minorities are as follows: continuation of cross-border cooperation; the visibility and audibility of radio and television programmes; minority education.

The meeting was held in a positive and creative atmosphere; both parties agreed on the agenda of the ensuing meetings. The Working Table addressing minority issues attempts to overcome old historical divisions between the two nations; the first meeting has already shown that many common issues and challenges unite both countries.

The second meeting on 21 January 2011 in Trieste focused on implementing cross-border projects which improve the situation of the border area and its population. Italy and Slovenia participate in projects as equal partners that share responsibility for the timely implementation of programmes. Eventual complications and disagreements should not affect the drawing of funds.

It was further agreed at the meeting that both parties would support quality projects in culture, the environment, tourism and business that will also include minorities. Both minorities play an important role in promoting the cooperation.

Priority support was given to those European quality projects of the Cross-border Cooperation Programme in the 2007–2013 programme period which contribute to good human relations and present the advantages that result from living in the border area. Projects which emphasise the activities of minority groups make a special contribution. The *Media* project may be such an

improvement, provided that the administrative requirements are met, since by planning activities in the area of media reporting, it may contribute to promoting a common media environment in the border area and to eliminating obstacles to the successful integration of the area. At the meeting, the Jezik/Lingua project was highlighted as a successful high-quality project in the current financial perspective. The fact that both minorities are participating in the project and that it is aimed at developing and promoting the Slovenian and Italian languages in the future is of special value. Also of great importance are other strategic projects such as ICON– *Competitiveness of SMEs through Innovation and Collaborative Entrepreneurship*, the KRAS - CARSO project – *Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Territorial Cohesion*, and the SIGMA 2 project – *Cross-border network for sustainable management and biodiversity* that should result in the development of the border area, a better atmosphere or better human relations, and thus improve the position of both minorities. *Declaration of the Republic of Slovenia on the Status of National Communities of Members of Nations of the former Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia (SFRY) in the Republic of Slovenia*. On 1 February 2011, by a two-thirds majority, the National Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia approved the Declaration of the Republic of Slovenia on the Status of the National Communities of Members of Nations of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (SFRY) in the Republic of Slovenia. Paragraph 3 of the Declaration refers to Albanians, Bosniaks, Croats, Macedonians, Montenegrins and Serbs (in alphabetical order), and recognises their right to cultivate their respective languages, in addition to other cultural rights of community members.

Solemn celebration of the 30th anniversary of the establishment of the Department for the Hungarian Language and Literature at the Faculty of Arts, University of Maribor

On the occasion of the celebration of the 30th anniversary of the establishment of the Department for the Hungarian Language and Literature at the Faculty of Arts, University of Maribor, a solemn celebration was held on 26 January 2012, attended by the Ambassador of the Republic of Hungary to the Republic of Slovenia, the dean of the faculty, leading representatives of the Hungarian national community in Slovenia, former and current heads of the department, professors and students, who discussed the establishment of the department, the results achieved over thirty years, joint work, events and memories. In Slovenia, a course in Hungarian studies is available at the Faculty of Arts in Maribor. The course requires that graduates acquire a great breadth of knowledge which can be put to practical use after graduation and enable an adequate response to current linguistic and cultural challenges and success in the labour market. Graduates are qualified to foster a high level of linguistic culture in all areas of social and economic activity, including the media, tourism, editing and language counselling. Future teachers, teachers and expert staff who have already been working in bi-lingual educational institutions in the Prekmurje region are provided with language training and additional knowledge training, and deepening of skills and understanding of literature and language.

Signing the agreement on cooperation between the Hungarian national community living in Slovenia and the Slovenian minority living in Hungary

On the occasion of a visit by Dr Danilo Türk, then president of the Republic of Slovenia, the agreement on cooperation between the Hungarian national community living in Slovenia and the Slovenian minority living in Hungary was signed on 8 March 2012 in Hungary. This is a framework agreement of general importance, the purpose of which is close cooperation between the two communities. Based on the agreement, bilateral cooperation and agreements between the institutions of both nationalities should be carried out.

Reorganisation of public administration

Based on the Act Amending the Government of the Republic of Slovenia Act¹¹ and the Act Amending the Public Administration Act¹², the Ministry of the Interior took over the work of the Government

¹¹ Uradni list RS, no. 8/2012.

¹² Uradni list RS, no. 21/2012.

Office for National Minorities of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia and related monitoring and protection of the special rights of the Italian and Hungarian national communities and the Roma community in Slovenia. On 1 April 2012, the office started to work as the Service for National Communities of the Ministry of the Interior, to which all the tasks pursuant to the Decision of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia on the Organisation and Field of Work of the Office of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia for National Minorities¹³.were transferred. Under the Act Amending the Government of the Republic of Slovenia Act¹⁴, the competence of the Ministry of the Interior relating to nationalities was revoked, and pursuant to the transitional provision, these tasks were assumed by the Office of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Slovenia. The Government has subsequently assessed that for the purposes of carrying out special tasks to implement the constitutional and statutory provisions relating to the special rights of members of the Italian and Hungarian national communities and tasks to monitor and provide for the protection of the special rights of the Roma community living in the Republic of Slovenia, it is necessary to open an independent government office headed by a state secretary or director. At the time of writing this report, the process of establishing the independent Service for National Communities has not been completed.

Agreement on the cooperation of deputies of Italian and Hungarian National Communities with the Government of the Republic of Slovenia during the 2012-2015 term of office and drafting the Autochthonous Italian and Hungarian National Communities Act

On 26 January 2012, the deputies of the Italian and Hungarian National Communities, Robert Battelli and Dr László Göncz, signed an Agreement on the cooperation of the deputies of Italian and Hungarian National Communities with the Government of the Republic of Slovenia during the 2012-2015 term of office. The deputies of the Italian and Hungarian National Communities adopted the principles of the Contract for Slovenia 2012-2015 signed by the following political parties: the Slovenian Democratic Party, Civic List, Democratic Party of Pensioners of Slovenia, Slovenian People's Party and New Slovenia/Christian People's Party, which provides the basis for constructive cooperation and the above Agreement as its upgrading. The signatories to the Contract agree on the significance of maintaining the national and cultural identity of the Italian and Hungarian communities and the specific nature of the ethnically mixed area; therefore, they agree that: the level of special rights of the national communities is a starting point for their further development; measures to prevent assimilation in all fields of vital importance for the existence and development of both national communities, including the promotion of economic and infrastructural development of ethnically mixed areas, particularly emphasising the creation of new jobs and economic bases for the two national communities will be taken; special attention is devoted to strengthening the organisations and institutions, languages and cultures of the national communities and to the autonomy of autochthonous national communities; a favourable social atmosphere to implement policies relating to the Italian and Hungarian national communities has been created. For the purposes of providing an adequate social and political and economic position for the Italian and Hungarian national communities in Slovenia and maintaining protective measures of positive discrimination and upgrading them, the Government of the Republic of Slovenia will prepare an umbrella law designed to protect the Italian and Hungarian national communities.

Agreement on the cooperation of Positive Slovenia, the Social Democrats, Civic List and the Democratic Party of Pensioners of Slovenia in the Government of the Republic of Slovenia

In the Agreement on the cooperation of Positive Slovenia, the Social Democrats, Civic List and the Democratic Party of Pensioners of Slovenia in the Government of the Republic of Slovenia signed by the Coalition Partners on 14 March 2013, the Coalition Partners, in relation to the Italian and Hungarian national communities in Slovenia, undertake to consider the rights of the members of the Italian and Hungarian national communities provided by the Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia

¹³ Uradni list RS, no. 75/2002.

¹⁴ Uradni list RS, no. 47/13.

and international treaties and to upgrade the existing legislation in this area, focusing particularly on transparency and efficiency in exercising the rights granted or the maintenance and development of the identity of both autochthonous national communities.

→ Legislation on the implementation of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages and recent amendments to regulations

The Self-governing Ethnic Communities Act (ZSNS)¹⁵ Act Ratifying the Agreement on Guaranteeing Special Rights to the Slovene Minority Living in the Republic of Hungary and the Hungarian National Community in the Republic of Slovenia (BHUNS)¹⁶, the Mass Media Act (ZMed)¹⁷, the Radiotelevizija Slovenija Act (ZRTVS-1)¹⁸, the Statute of the Public Institution Radiotelevizija Slovenija¹⁹ Organisation and the Financing of Education Act (ZOFVI)²⁰, the Pre-school Institutions Act (ZVrt)²¹, the Primary School Act (ZOsn)²², the Gimnazije Act (ZGim)²³

Matura Examination Act (ZMat)²⁴

Vocational Education Act (ZPSI)²⁵

Act Guaranteeing Special Rights to Members of the Italian and Hungarian National Communities in the Field of Education (ZPIMVI)²⁶ University of Primorska Charter (OdUUP)²⁷

Exercising of the Public Interest in Culture Act (ZUJIK)²⁸

Public Fund for Cultural Activities of the Republic of Slovenia Act (ZJSKD)²⁹

¹⁵ Uradni list RS, no. 65/1994.

¹⁶ Uradni list RS –MP, No 6/1993 (RS, no 23/1993).

¹⁷ Uradni list RS Nos 35/2001, 54/2002 Constitutional Court Decision: U-I-177/02, 62/2003, 73/2003 Constitutional Court Decision: U-I-177/02-15, 113/2003 Constitutional Court Decision: U-I-181/01-12, 16/2004, Constitutional Court Decision: U-I-106/01-27, 123/2004 Constitutional Court Decision: U-I-207/01-20, 96/2005-ZRTVS-1, 60/2006, 69/2006-ZOIPub, 110/2006-UPB1, 36/2008-ZPOmK-1, 77/2010-ZSFCJA, 90/2010 Constitutional Court: U-I-95/09-14, Up-419/09-15, 87/2011-ZAvMS, 47/2012.

¹⁸ Uradni list RS, Nos 96/2005, 109/2005-ZDavP-1B, 105/2006 Constitutional Court Decision: U-I-307/05-18, 26/2009-ZIPRS0809-B (31/2009- amend.).

¹⁹ Uradni list RS, no. 106/2006 and 9/2012.

²⁰ Uradni list RS, no. 12/1996 (23/1996 amend.), 101/1999 Constitutional Court Decision: U-I-215/96, 22/2000-ZJS, 64/2001, 101/2001 Constitutional Court Decision: U-I-68/98-42, 108/2002, 14/2003-UPB1, 34/2003, 55/2003-UPB2, 79/2003, 115/2003-UPB3, 65/2005, 98/2005-UPB4, 117/2005 Constitutional Court Decision: U-I-240/04-11, 129/2006, 16/2007-UPB5, 101/2007 Odl.US, 36/2008, 22/2009 Constitutional Court Decision: U-I-205/07-10, 55/2009 Constitutional Court Decision: U-I-356/07-13, 58/2009 (64/2009 popr.), 65/2009 popr., 16/2010 Constitutional Court Decision: U-I-256/08-27, 47/2010 Constitutional Court Decision: U-I-312/08-31, 20/2011, 34/2011 Constitutional Court Decision: U-I-205/10-23, 40/2012-ZUJF, 57/2012-ZPCP-2D.

²¹ Uradni list RS, no. 12/1996 44/2000, 78/2003, 113/2003-UPB1, 72/2005, 100/2005-UPB2, 25/2008, 98/2009-ZIUZGK, 36/2010, 62/2010-ZUPJS, 94/2010-ZIU, 40/2012-ZUJF

²² Uradni list RS, no. 12/1996, 33/1997, 54/2000 Constitutional Court Decision: U-I-72/96, 59/2001, 71/2004, 23/2005-UPB1, 53/2005, 70/2005-UPB2, 60/2006 (63/2006 popr.), 81/2006-UPB3, 102/2007, 107/2010, 87/2011, 40/2012-ZUJF.

²³ Uradni list RS, no. 12/1996 59/2001, 115/2006, 1/2007- UPB1.

²⁴ Uradni list RS, št. 15/2003, 115/2006, 1/2007-UPB1.

²⁵ Uradni list RS, no. 12/1996, 44/2000, 86/2004-ZVSI, 79/2006-ZPSI-1.

²⁶ Uradni list RS, no. 35/2001, 102/2007-ZOsn-F.

²⁷ Uradni list RS, nos 13/2003, 79/2004, 36/2006, 137/2006, 67/2008, 85/2011. .

²⁸ Uradni list RS, nos 96/2002, 123/2006-ZFO-1, 7/2007 Constitutional Court Decision: U-I-35/04-11, 53/2007, 65/2007 Constitutional Court Decision: U-I-276/05-11, 77/2007-UPB1, 56/2008, 94/2009 Constitutional Court Decision: U-I-278/07-17, 4/2010, 20/2011, 100/2011 Constitutional Court Decision: U-I-210/10-10..

²⁹ Uradni list RS, no. 29/2010.

Cultural Heritage Protection Act (ZVKD-1)³⁰

Librarianship Act (ZKnj-1)³¹

State Prosecutor Act (ZDT-1)³²

Courts Act (ZS)³³

Court Rules³⁴

Criminal Procedure Act (ZKP)³⁵

Criminal Code (KZ-1)³⁶

State Administration Act (ZDU-1)³⁷

Police Organisation and Work Act (ZODPol)³⁸

Tasks and Powers of the Police Act (ZNPPol)³⁹

Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages Act (ZMatR)⁴⁰

³⁰ Uradni list RS, nos 16/2008, 123/2008, 8/2011, 30/2011 Constitutional Court Decision: U-I-297/08-19, 90/2012.

³¹ Uradni list RS, nos 87/2001 and 96/2002-ZUJIK.

³² Uradni list RS, nos 58/2011, 21/2012-ZDU-1F, 47/2012, 15/2013-ZODPol..

³³ Uradni list RS, nos 19/1994, 45/1995, 26/1999-ZPP, 38/1999, 45/1999 Constitutional Court Decision: U-I-144/95, 28/2000, 26/2001-PZ, 56/2002-ZJU, 16/2004-ZZZDR-C, 73/2004, 23/2005-UPB1, 72/2005, 100/2005-UPB2, 49/2006-ZVPSBNO, 127/2006, 27/2007-UPB3, 67/2007, 94/2007-UPB4, 101/2007 Constitutional Court Decision: Up-679/06-66, U-I-20/07, 31/2008 Skl.US: U-I-304/07-11, 45/2008, 47/2009 Constitutional Court Decision: U-I-54/06-32 (48/2009 popr.), 96/2009, 86/2010-ZJNepS, 33/2011, 75/2012-ZSPDSLS-A.

³⁴ Uradni list RS, nos 17/1995, 35/1998, 91/1998, 45/1999 Constitutional Court Decision: U-I-144/95, 22/2000, 113/2000, 62/2001, 88/2001, 102/2001, 22/2002, 3/2003 Constitutional Court Decision: U-I-204/99-22, 15/2003, 75/2004, 138/2004, 74/2005, 5/2007, 82/2007, 16/2008, 93/2008, 110/2008, 117/2008, 119/2008 Constitutional Court Decision: U-I-317/05-9, 22/2010, 48/201158/2011, 21/2012-ZDU-1F, 47/2012, 15/2013-ZODPol. .

³⁵ Uradni list RS, nos 63/1994 (70/1994 popr.), 25/1996 Constitutional Court Decision: U-I-18/93, 39/1996 Constitutional Court Decision: U-I-33/95-12, 5/1998 Odl.US: U-I-25/95, 49/1998-ZPol (66/1998 popr.), 72/1998, 6/1999, 42/2000 Constitutional Court Decision: U I 282/99, 66/2000, 111/2001, 32/2002 Constitutional Court Decision: U-I-92/96-27, 3/2003 Constitutional Court Decision: U-I-204/99-22, 21/2003 Constitutional Court Decision: U-I-190/00-11, 44/2003 Constitutional Court Decision: U-I-149/99-15, 56/2003, 92/2003 Constitutional Court Decision: U-I-319/00-21, 114/2003 Constitutional Court Decision: U-I-426/02, Up-546/01-21, 116/2003-UPB1, 43/2004, 68/2004 Constitutional Court Decision: U-I-296/02, 83/2004 Constitutional Court Decision: Up-729/03, U-I-187/04, 96/2004-UPB2, 101/2005, 8/2006-UPB3, 14/2007, 32/2007-UPB4, 102/2007-ZSKZDČEU, 21/2008 Constitutional Court Decision: U-I-96/06-13, 23/2008-ZBPP-B, 65/2008 Constitutional Court Decision: U-I-328/04-22, 68/2008, 89/2008 Constitutional Court Decision: U-I-25/07-43, 77/2009, 88/2009 Constitutional Court Decision: Up-3871/07-26, U-I-80/09-26, 109/2009 Constitutional Court Decision: U-I-46/08-20, 29/2010 Constitutional Court Decision: U-I-50/09-18, Up-260/09-17, 58/2011-ZDT-1, 91/2011, 105/2011 Constitutional Court Decision: U-I-90/09-33, Up-489/09-34, Up-510/09-27, 32/2012-UPB8, 36/2012 Constitutional Court Decision: U-I-275/10-10, Up-1507/10-20, 55/2012 Constitutional Court Decision: Up-402/12-16, U-I-86/12-1.

³⁶ Uradni list RS, nos 55/2008 (66/2008 corr.), 39/2009, 55/2009 Constitutional Court Decision: U-I-73/09-19, 56/2011 Constitutional Court Decision: U-I-262/10-18, 91/2011, 34/2012 Constitutional Court Decision: U-I-24/10-12, 50/2012-UPB2.

³⁷ Uradni list RS, nos 52/2002, 56/2003, 83/2003-UPB1, 45/2004-ZdZPKG, 61/2004, 97/2004-UPB2, 123/2004, 24/2005-UPB3, 93/2005, 113/2005-UPB4, 126/2007-ZUP-E, 48/2009, 8/2010-ZUP-G, 8/2012-ZVRS-F, 21/2012, 47/2013.

³⁸ Uradni list RS, no 15/13.

³⁹ Uradni list RS, no 15/13.

Notary Act (ZN)⁴¹

Personal Name Act (ZOI-1)⁴²

Identity Card Act (ZOIzk)⁴³

Travel Documents of the Citizens of the Republic of Slovenia Act (ZPLD-1)⁴⁴

The General Administrative Procedure Act (ZUP)⁴⁵

Decree on Keeping and Maintaining the Central Register of Population and on the Procedures of Data Flow from the Central Register of Population⁴⁶

Act Designating Areas and Naming and Marking Settlements, Streets and Buildings (ZDOIONUS)⁴⁷

Consumer Protection Act (ZVPot)⁴⁸

Institutes Act (ZZ)⁴⁹

Public Use of the Slovene Language Act (ZJRS)⁵⁰

Elections and Referendum Campaign Act (ZVRK)⁵¹

Slovenian News Agency Act (ZSTAgen)⁵²

Promotion of Balanced Regional Development Act (ZSRR-2)⁵³

Decree on the implementation of endogenous regional policy measures⁵⁴

Act on Development Support for the Pomurje Region in the Period 2010–2015⁵⁵

⁴⁰ Uradni list RS, nos 37/2003, 39/2006, 59/2006-UPB1, 106/2010, 11/2011-UPB2.

⁴¹ Uradni list RS, nos 13/1994, 48/1994, 82/1994, 41/1995 Odl.US: U-I-344/94-19, 1/1999 Odl.US: U-I-125/95, 83/2001-OZ, 73/2004, 23/2005-UPB1, 98/2005, 4/2006-UPB2, 17/2006-ZIZ-C, 115/2006, 2/2007-UPB3, 33/2007-ZSReg-B, 45/2008.

⁴² Uradni list RS, no. 20/2006.

⁴³ Uradni list RS, nos 75/1997, 60/2005, 100/2005-UPB1, 44/2008, 71/2008-UPB2 (11/2009 popr.), 35/2011-ZOIzk-1.

⁴⁴ Uradni list RS, št. 65/2000, št. 98/2005, 3/2006-UPB1, 44/2008, 41/2009, 62/2009-UPB3, 10/2011, 29/2011-UPB4.

⁴⁵ Uradni list RS, nos 80/1999, 70/2000, 52/2002, 73/2004, 22/2005-UPB1, 119/2005, 24/2006-UPB2, 105/2006-ZUS-1, 126/2007, 65/2008, 47/2009 Constitutional Court Decision: U-I-54/06-32 (48/2009 corr.), 8/2010.

⁴⁶ Uradni list RS, no. 70/2000, 28/2002.

⁴⁷ Uradni list RS, no. 25/2008.

⁴⁸ Uradni list RS, no. 20/1998 (25/1998 amend.), 23/1999, 110/2002, 14/2003-UPB1, 51/2004, 98/2004-UPB2, 46/2006 Constitutional Court Decision: U-I-218/04-31, 126/2007, 86/2009, 78/2011.

⁴⁹ Uradni list RS, no. 12/1991, 45I/1994 Constitutional Court Decision: U-I-104/92, 8/1996, 18/1998 Constitutional Court Decision: U-I-34/98, 36/2000-ZPDZC, 127/2006-ZJZP.

⁵⁰ Uradni list RS, nos 86/2004, 91/2008 Constitutional Court Decision: U-I-380/06-11, 8/2010.

⁵¹ Uradni list RS, nos 41/2007, 103/2007-ZPolS-D, 105/2008 Constitutional Court Decision: U-I-295/07-8, 11/2011, 28/2011 Constitutional Court Decision: U-I-67/09-27, Up-316/09-19.

⁵² Uradni list RS, no. 50/2011.

⁵³ Uradni list RS, nos 20/2011, 57/2012.

⁵⁴ Uradni list RS, no. 16/2013.

⁵⁵ Uradni list RS, no. 87/2009.

Interest in the Youth Sector Act (ZJIMS)⁵⁶

Recognition of Professional Qualifications for Physicians, Specialist Doctors, Doctors of Dental Medicine and Dental Medicine Specialists Act (ZPPKZ)⁵⁷

Local Self-government Act⁵⁸

Local Elections Act⁵⁹

Voting Rights Register Act (ZVEP-1)⁶⁰

Financing of Municipalities Act⁶¹

Decree on co-financing municipalities in the ethnically mixed area for 2013 and 2014⁶²

Roma Community Act (ZRomS-1)⁶³

On 22 May 2009, the Rules on the registration, allocation and call-up of members of the Civil Protection Service and other protection, rescue and relief forces⁶⁴ were adopted. As stipulated in Article 13 (Identity Card) of the Rules, members of the Italian or Hungarian national communities in bilingual areas shall be issued Civil Protection Service identity cards. Article 14 (general and mobilisation call-up) stipulates that members of the Civil Protection Service of the Italian or Hungarian national communities in the bilingual area shall be issued bilingual call or mobilisation bilingual call.

On 15 July 2009, the Act Amending the Societies Act⁶⁵ was passed. Article 1 stipulates that the second sentence in paragraph 1 of Article 10 of the Societies Act⁶⁶ shall be amended so as to read: “If the society has its head office in an area inhabited by ethnic communities, then the society's name shall be in both official languages”.

The second sentence of paragraph 2 shall be amended so as to read: “The name of the society must contain a designation indicating the activity of the society.” The last sentence shall be deleted.

A new paragraph 3 shall be inserted to read as follows:

“(3) The name of the society may have an additional element specifying the designation of the society. The additional element of the name shall not apply to the provision of paragraph 1 of this Article, which refers to the use of the language, if:

- it is in Slovene or in the language of an ethnic community;
- it refers to a name or part of a name of an international association of a coalition of associations of which the association is a member, or a foreign association which is the founder of the subsidiary of the foreign association in the Republic of Slovenia;
- it is a personal name of a person under paragraph 5 hereof;
- it refers to foreign words which indicate the activity of the association for which the Slovene language has no suitable expression;

⁵⁶ Uradni list RS, no. 42/2010.

⁵⁷ Uradni list RS, no. 107/2010.

⁵⁸ Uradni list RS, nos 94/07 – official consolidated text, 76/08, 79/09, 51/10 and 40/12–ZUJF);

⁵⁹ Uradni list RS, nos 94/07 – official consolidated text, 45/08 and 83/12.

⁶⁰ Uradni list RS, nos 52/2002, 11/2003 Constitutional Court Decision: U-I-417/02-7, 73/2003 Constitutional Court Decision: U-I-346/02 13, 118/2006, 1/2007-UPB1.

⁶¹ Uradni list RS, nos 123/06, 57/08, 94/10 - ZIU, 36/11 and 40/12–ZUJF).

⁶² Uradni list RS, no. 20/2013.

⁶³ Uradni list RS, nos 33/2007, 54/2010 Constitutional Court Decision: U-I-15/10-13.

⁶⁴ Uradni list RS, no. 40/2009.

⁶⁵ Uradni list RS, no. 58/2009.

⁶⁶ Uradni list RS, no. 61/2006.

- it refers to an imaginary name or
- it is in a dead language.”

The current paragraphs 3, 4, 5 and 6 shall become paragraphs 4, 5, 6 and 7.

On 31 August 2009, the Rules on the equipment of railway stations and bus stops⁶⁷ were adopted, stipulating in Article 6 (access to station buildings) that in an ethnically mixed area inhabited by the Italian or Hungarian national communities, all essential notices intended to inform passengers (unless using pictograms) must be in the language of the relevant national community. Notices must be correctly displayed in the letters of the same design and dimensions; they may also be designed differently if an equally large area is used for both languages or if the text in one of the languages is not in a subordinate position.

On 20 October 2009, the Act on Development Support to the Pomurje Region in the Period 2010–2015⁶⁸ was passed, stipulating in Article 3 (development support measure) that the implementation of development support measures must also take into account the specific needs of the ethnically mixed area in the region, primarily with the aim of creating an economic basis for the Hungarian national community.

On 11 March 2010, the Decree on publishing in the Uradni list Republike Slovenije⁶⁹ was adopted, stipulating in Article 2 (language) that the regulations adopted by self-governing local communities in municipalities inhabited by the Italian and Hungarian national communities must be published in the Slovene and Italian or Hungarian languages.

On 15 March 2010, the Rules on the official ID cards and badges of authorised personnel of the Post and Electronic Communications Agency of the Republic of Slovenia⁷⁰ were adopted, stipulating in Article 7 that the ID cards and badges of holders of ID cards and badges who have a supervisory function in the area of municipalities where Italian or Hungarian autochthonous national communities reside must be issued in Italian or Hungarian languages.

On 26 March 2010, the Fund for Cultural Activities of the Republic of Slovenia Act⁷¹, stipulates in Article 4 that the fund decides on the selection of programmes and projects of amateur cultural activities of individuals or organisations of different nationalities in the Republic of Slovenia that are financed from grants from the budget of the Republic of Slovenia, with the exception of the selection of programmes and projects of the autochthonous Italian and Hungarian national communities and the Roma community, which are to be directly decided upon by the ministry responsible for culture.

On 18 May 2010, the Interest in the Youth Sector Act⁷² was passed, stipulating in Article 6 (public interest holders) that the public interest holders in the youth sector are the state and self-governing local communities, and in the areas of autochthonous settlement of the Italian and Hungarian national communities, their self-governing national communities. Paragraph 2 of Article 12 (status of national youth organisation) stipulates that a youth organisation whose members are members of Italian or Hungarian national communities or the Roma community may be granted the status of a national youth organisation regardless of terms of the membership and territorial organisation referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

On 20 December 2010, the Recognition of Professional Qualifications for Physicians, Specialist Doctors, Doctors of Dental Medicine and Dental Medicine Specialists Act⁷³ was passed, stipulating in Article 29 (language) that a candidate or applicant who is issued a decision on the recognition of

⁶⁷ Uradni list RS, no. 72/2009.

⁶⁸ Uradni list RS, no. 87/2009.

⁶⁹ Uradni list RS, no. 20/2010.

⁷⁰ Uradni list RS, no. 26/2010.

⁷¹ Uradni list RS, no. 29/2010.

⁷² Uradni list RS, no. 42/2010.

⁷³ Uradni list RS, no. 107/2010.

professional qualifications for physicians, specialist doctors, dentists and dental medicine specialists must produce evidence of knowledge of the Slovenian language, and in the areas of municipalities in which the Italian and Hungarian national communities reside, also evidence of knowledge of Italian or Hungarian languages in compliance with the level of knowledge of the language determined by the healthcare service provider for individual posts prior to being employed by the health care service provider that offered the doctor a position.

On 2 March 2011, the Rules on the content, form and procedure for issuing a land survey licence⁷⁴ were adopted, stipulating in Article 5 (land survey licence in the Italian or Hungarian languages) that a land surveyor providing services in ethnically mixed areas populated by autochthonous Italian or Hungarian national communities must be, at his/her request, issued a land survey licence in Italian or Hungarian language.

On 7 March 2011, the Promotion of Balanced Regional Development Act⁷⁵ was adopted, stipulating in Article 2 (principles of partnership and sustainable development) that municipalities, associations of economic activities, self-governing national communities and non-governmental organisations integrate in pursuing their development interests and jointly take decisions in conformity with the principle of sustainable regional development. Article 11 (regional development council) provides that the national community in the region in which it resides must appoint one representative to the Council.

Article 14 (development of areas of the autochthonous national communities and settlements of the Roma community in the Republic of Slovenia) provides that, in preparing the regional development programmes and agreements on the development of regions and measures of regional policy, the specific needs for the development of areas where members of autochthonous national communities and the Roma community in the Republic of Slovenia live must be taken into consideration. The State may authorise the self-governing national communities to carry out certain tasks in this area within the competence of the State. The national budget and financial plan of the Fund shall define the financial incentives for the more rapid development of regions where the autochthonous national communities and Roma community live.

On 3 May 2011, the Identity Card Act⁷⁶ was passed, stipulating in Article 7 the following:

“(1) An identity card shall be printed in Slovene and English languages.

(2) Irrespective of the provisions of the preceding paragraph, a citizen with registered permanent residence in the area determined by law where autochthonous Italian or Hungarian national communities live, shall be issued an identity card printed in the Slovene, English and Italian languages or in the Slovene, English and Hungarian languages.

(3) A citizen with registered temporary residence in the area referred to in the preceding paragraph who has no registered permanent residence in the Republic of Slovenia or abroad and a citizen who has no residence if an application is lodged with an administrative unit in that area shall be issued an identity card referred to in the preceding paragraph.

(4) An administrative unit in that area determined by law and in which the autochthonous Italian or Hungarian national communities live shall issue an identity card referred to in the second and third paragraphs of this Article.

On 24 May 2011, the Rules on driving schools and keeping the register of driving schools⁷⁷ were adopted, stipulating in Article 23 (light signs for marking vehicles) that vehicles of driving schools registered in an area determined by law in which members of the autochthonous Italian or Hungarian national communities live together with Slovenians must have a ‘DRIVING SCHOOL’ sign in Italian (SCUOLA GUIDA) or Hungarian (AUTO' ISKOLA).

⁷⁴ Uradni list RS, no. 14/2011.

⁷⁵ Uradni list RS, no. 20/2011.

⁷⁶ Uradni list RS, no. 35/2011.

⁷⁷ Uradni list RS, no. 44/2011.

On 25 May 2011, the Rules on licences for driving instructors, traffic rules teachers and driving school managers⁷⁸ were adopted, stipulating in Article 5 that in an area in which members of the Italian or Hungarian national community live, licences shall be issued in the Slovene and Hungarian or in the Slovene and Italian languages.

On 15 June 2011, the Slovenian News Agency Act⁷⁹ was adopted, stipulating in Article 4 that the Slovenian Press Agency as a public service must provide content for the operation of autochthonous Italian and Hungarian national communities in the Republic of Slovenia, content for the operation of the Roma ethnic community in the Republic of Slovenia, content for members of other nations and ethnic communities in the Republic of Slovenia, content for the Slovene national minority living in neighbouring countries, for Slovenians abroad and within the daily English service, content for the foreign public in the Republic of Slovenia.

On 12 July 2011, the State Prosecutor Act⁸⁰ was passed, stipulating in Article 15 (language of business) that in territories inhabited by autochthonous Italian and Hungarian national communities, state prosecutor's offices shall also conduct their affairs in Italian or Hungarian in cases where a party who lives in that territory uses either of these two languages. The costs incurred by the use of language pertaining to members of the Italian and Hungarian communities in the operation of state prosecutor's offices shall be covered by funds earmarked for state prosecutor's offices.

Article 23 (conditions for appointment) stipulates that for a state prosecutor to be appointed to a position where a knowledge of Italian and/or Hungarian language(s) is/are required pursuant to the decree specifying the number of state prosecutor positions, an advanced knowledge of such language(s) shall be determined, in addition to the conditions defined in the first paragraph of this Article.

Article 136 (state prosecutor personnel) stipulates that an appropriate number of posts for state prosecutor personnel with an advanced knowledge of the Italian and/or Hungarian language(s) shall be specially provided at those state prosecutor's offices that also work in these languages.

Article 141 (number of posts) stipulates that the number of state prosecutor's posts and titles for performing the state prosecutorial service at particular state prosecutor's offices shall be determined by the Minister by decree upon the proposal of the State Prosecutor General in agreement with the Government and following a preliminary opinion of the State Prosecutor Council. At state prosecutor's offices operating also in the Italian and/or Hungarian language(s), the number of posts for state prosecutors and their titles at particular state prosecutor's offices for performing state prosecutorial service for which an advanced knowledge of such language is required shall be specifically determined in the decree.

Article 179 (state prosecutor gazette) stipulates that the websites of district state prosecutor's offices that also use the Italian and/or Hungarian language(s) shall be available also in the Italian and/or Hungarian language(s) to the extent required for the provision of information to the national communities on the functioning of these state prosecutor's offices.

Article 208 (conditions for appointment) stipulates, *inter alia*, that a candidate for mediation in criminal cases shall have an excellent command of spoken and written Slovenian; in areas populated by the autochthonous Italian or Hungarian national communities, he/she shall also have a higher level of knowledge of the language of a national community.

On 18 July 2012, the Act Amending the Promotion of Balanced Regional Development Act⁸¹ (ZSRR-2A) was passed, stipulating in Article 9 the following:

"A new second sentence shall be inserted in the second paragraph of Article 12 to read as follows: The number of votes of representatives of municipalities in the Council shall be considered double votes.

The third paragraph shall be amended to read as follows:

⁷⁸ Uradni list RS, no. 44/2011.

⁷⁹ Uradni list RS, no. 50/2011.

⁸⁰ Uradni list RS, no. 58/2011.

⁸¹ Uradni list RS, no. 57/2012.

“(3) The decision of the Council on the regional development programme and the agreement on the development of the region must subsequently be confirmed by the regional council, consisting of all mayors in the region and the president of the self-governing national community in regions where Italian and Hungarian national communities live. The work of the regional council shall be regulated by the rules of procedure adopted by the regional council with a two-thirds majority.”.

In paragraph 5, the phrase “the committees of the Council shall be managed by regional managers” shall be replaced by the phrase “the committees of the Council shall be managed by the RDA”.

On 7 February 2013, the Police Organisation and Work Act (ZODPol) and Tasks and Powers of the Police Act (ZNPPol)⁸² were passed. The Police Organisation and Work Act stipulates in Article 80 (bilingual operations of the police in areas of municipalities in which autochthonous national communities reside) that the operations of the police must be bilingual in areas of municipalities where the Italian or Hungarian national communities reside. In defining positions requiring a good command of the national community’s language and higher level of knowledge as a special condition, prior approval must be obtained from the national communities. For the positions referred to in the preceding paragraph, the police shall provide training to acquire the knowledge of a national community language. The Tasks and Powers of the Police Act stipulates in Article 19 (communication in performing police tasks) that, with regard to linguistic communication in performing police tasks, police officers shall observe the regulations on the Slovene language as the official language and on the use of Italian and Hungarian as official languages in areas of municipalities where the autochthonous Italian or Hungarian national communities reside.

On 21 February 2013, the Decree on the implementation of endogenous regional policy measures⁸³ was adopted, stipulating in Article 12 (assistance to municipalities in the development of settlements of the Roma community) as follows:

(1) The municipality shall be entitled to the financial incentives referred to in Article 14 of the Act for the more rapid development of settlements where the Roma community lives:

- in which, in accordance with the law regulating local self-government, representatives of the Roma community are to be elected to the municipal council or*
- in which, in accordance with the law regulating local self-government, a special working body to monitor the status of the Roma community the members of which are also representatives of the Roma community shall be established.*

(2) For the purpose of granting assistance, the Ministry shall publish a call for tenders in the amount of budget funds available.

The Ministry shall fix a time limit for the submission of applications for grants and the documents to be enclosed to the application.

(3) Assistance shall be granted to co-finance the following costs eligible for implementing projects in Roma settlements:

- construction, rehabilitation or modernisation of water supply systems,*
- construction, rehabilitation or modernisation of sewerage networks,*
- electrification of concentrated settlements;*
- new constructions or reconstructions of local roads and paths,*
- purchase of land to develop and consolidate settlements and*
- elaboration of project documents.*

(4) In the purchase of land, the public tender shall fix an upper limit on co-financing a square metre of purchased land, irrespective of the contract price.

(5) Contracts for grants of may be valid for several years.

(6) Projects for which assistance is granted may be co-financed up to the amount of 100 per cent of eligible costs.

(7) The budget funds of the Ministry shall be used, within the agreements on the development of regions, for providing their own participation in regional projects which fully resolve the issues of the Roma people and shall be financed from EU budget funds as direct approval of operations.

⁸² Uradni list RS, no. 15/2013.

⁸³ Uradni list RS, no. 16/2013.

Article 13 of the Decree (incentives from the national budget for developing areas of the autochthonous national communities) stipulates that, in agreements on regional development, the budget funds of the Ministry shall be used to provide national communities' own participation in regional projects which fully resolve the issues of the economic basis of national minorities and shall be financed from EU budget funds as direct approval of operations.

On 7 March 2013, the Decree on co-financing municipalities in ethnically mixed areas for 2013 and 2014⁸⁴ was adopted. The Decree lays down the purpose of use and the amount for co-financing the bilingual operation of municipal administrative authorities and bodies and the bilingual operation of municipal self-governing national communities for 2013 and 2014. Public funds are earmarked for the bilingual municipal administrative authorities and bodies of the municipalities of Koper, Izola, Piran, Lendava, Moravske Toplice, Dobrovnik, Šalovci and Hodoš and for the operations of municipal self-governing national communities in the aforementioned municipalities. The amount of funds to co-finance the bilingual operation of municipal administrative authorities and bodies and the operation of municipal self-governing national communities for 2013 and 2014 is to be determined in the budget of the Republic of Slovenia based on a proposal from the ministry responsible for the Italian and Hungarian national communities, taking into account proposals on the bilingual operation of municipal administrative authorities and bodies and the operation of self-governing national communities in the above municipalities. In determining the amount of funds earmarked to co-finance the bilingual operation of municipal administrative authorities and bodies and the operation of municipal self-governing national communities in individual municipalities, the proposals of the bilingual operation of municipal administrative authorities and bodies and the operation of municipal self-governing national communities in municipalities are to be taken into account, including: planned costs related to the bilingual operation of municipal administrative authorities and bodies, and planned costs related to the bilingual operation of municipal self-governing national communities.

In 2013 and 2014, funds up to EUR 1,647,131 for an individual year shall be provided to municipalities.

Municipality/year	2013	2014
Koper Municipality	301,680	301,680
Piran Municipality	300,803	300,803
Izola Municipality	296,808	296,808
Lendava Municipality	301,080	301,080
M. Toplice Municipality	152,940	152,940
Dobrovnik Municipality	156,360	156,360
Šalovci Municipality	68,940	68,940
Hodoš Municipality	68,520	68,520
TOTAL:	1,647,131	1,647,131

→ *Clarifications of the Recommendation of the Committee of Ministers (document RecChL(2010)5 of 26 May 2010) on the application of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages in Slovenia*

At the 1085th meeting of the Ministers' Deputies on 25 May 2010, the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe adopted the Recommendation RecChL(2010)5 of the Committee of Ministers on the application of the European Charter to Regional or Minority Languages in Slovenia. The document recommends to the Slovene authorities that the findings and recommendations of the Committee of Experts of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages be taken into account and defines five areas to which special attention should be paid are to be identified.

⁸⁴ Uradni list RS, no. 20/2013.

Recommendation 1: The Slovenian authorities should “define the areas where German and Croatian have been traditionally spoken in Slovenia and apply the provisions of Part II to German, Croatian and Serbian, in co-operation with the native speakers.

The Ministry of Culture commissioned a study entitled ‘Ethnic Vitality of Areas Inhabited by Small Minority Ethnic Communities and Autochthonous Peoples’ the purpose of which is to determine the cultural needs and their articulation in areas inhabited by the Kočevje German settlers (Gottscheers), Serbs in Bela Krajina and Croats near the Croatian border. It focuses on three historical ethnical or national minorities not recognised by the constitution and legislation, their organisation of associations and financing, methods of operating and implementing cultural needs in the area of language education, organising events, lectures and exhibitions, publishing activities, preserving cultural and natural heritage, tourism and cross-border cooperation. The research should respond to some current professional dilemmas and questions arising at work in the minority area and referring in particular to small autochthonous ethnic communities not recognised by the constitution or legislation (i.e. the problem of the uniform naming of the German-speaking community, the issue of representation for constitutionally unrecognised communities, the issue of accession to those autochthonous minority communities which officially do not articulate their cultural needs or requirements imposed on the state etc.).

The research included the following four areas: the geopolitical and historical context; the demographic situation; the regulatory framework for state institution activities in the field of culture for the three selected ethnic communities and autochthonous people; and the articulation of cultural needs of each of the selected ethnic or national communities.

With regard to the needs of the small autochthonous minority communities, the study established that they express a need to preserve their local identity; therefore, the new European Financing for 2014-2020 is aimed at strengthening public infrastructure in these areas to meet the need to protect and promote cultural diversity⁸⁵. A new National Programme for Culture is in preparation that devotes more attention to regional integration than hitherto, which means that on the basis of findings, the said research on small autochthonous communities should be improved with measures by the Ministry of Culture to support efforts to maintain specific identities in local environments where these communities live.

Recommendation 2: The Slovenian authorities should “clarify, in cooperation with the speakers, the issue of the traditional presence of the Bosnian language in Slovenia”

In 2001, the Government Office for National Minorities requested that the Institute for Ethnic Studies carry out a study entitled ‘The Situation and Status of Members of the Former Yugoslav Nations in the Republic of Slovenia’. The purpose of the study was to establish the situation and status of members of former Yugoslav nations in the Republic of Slovenia. In the context of this study, due to the political circumstances in the states of the former Yugoslavia, and before the census conducted in 2002, it was proposed to the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia, that nationality Bosniak should be added to nationality answers. After consulting the Institute for Ethnic Studies, the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia amended the category ‘Bosniak’ as ethnically declared and ‘Bosnian’ as ethnically undeclared. The category ‘Bosniak’ accords with the constitution of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina of 1995, which defines three constituent nations: Bosniaks, Croats and Serbs.

The census category of the Bosnian/Bosniak language as a mother tongue was first used in the 2002 census. Prior to this, census data on ethnic and linguistic affiliation (available since 1921) had not included this category. In the said censuses, the categorisation of languages which can be indicated as

⁸⁵ The recognition of German and Croatian as an expression of a cultural asset is dealt with in the clarification in Part II (Recommendation 4).

similar depended on the political climate⁸⁶ (only Serbian-Croatian in the 1921, 1953 and 1961 censuses); Croatian, Croatian-Serbian, Serbian, Serbian-Croatian in the 1971 and 1991 censuses; Croatian, Croatian-Serbian, Serbian, Serbian-Croatian together in one group in the 1981 census). The collapse of Yugoslavia resulted in the independence of national languages.⁸⁷ The data referred to in the 2002 census show that there are Serbian, Serbian-Croatian, Croatian, Croatian-Serbian, Bosnian, Bosniak and Montenegrin languages.

In the 2002 population census, 21,542 persons declared themselves Bosniaks, while 74% stated that the Bosniak language was their mother tongue. This linguistic community can be treated *mutatis mutandis* as economic immigrants from other republics of the former Yugoslavia in the period from the end of the 1960s to the second half of the 1980s (which is reflected in the population density in bigger industrial locations) while after the collapse of Yugoslavia, they constituted a substantial wave of political immigrants in the 1990s, because of the wars in some parts of the former Yugoslavia. Immigration data were not collected on the basis of linguistic affiliation; however, it may be noted that Bosnia and Herzegovina (source of speakers of the Bosnian, Croatian and Serbian languages), in the biggest wave of immigration to Slovenia in the period between 1975 and 1982, was by far the largest source of economic migrants of all the parts of the former Yugoslavia⁸⁸. In the context of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages, the presence of the Bosnian language in the Republic of Slovenia is considered a result of immigration processes.

With regard to the above, it should be emphasised that the constitutional provisions in Article 14 (equality before the law), Article 61 (expression of national affiliation) and Article 62 (right to use one's language and script,) of the Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia apply to all members of ethnic groups in Slovenia.

In February 2011, the National Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia adopted by a two-thirds majority the Declaration of the Republic of Slovenia on the Status of National Communities of Members of Nations of the former Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia in the Republic of Slovenia, which in connection with the above communities specifically highlights the right to self-identification and self-organisation on an ethnic basis which may enable them to enjoy and develop the culture of their nation, cultivate the language and script, maintain their history, organise their presence in the public domain, and in cooperation with members of the majority nation and other national communities, contribute to the multi-culture life of Slovenia. The Republic of Slovenia not only recognises, but also promotes such activity and at the same time will endeavour to enforce the legal frameworks to provide material and other ways to support their action.”

The Association of Cultural Societies of the Constitutive Nations and Nationalities of the Former Yugoslavia, established in 2006, in the process of adopting the Resolution on the National Programme for Language Policy 2014-2018 which is still underway, highlighted some comments on the draft text in the public discussion, which can be summarised under two points: more participation by representatives of the above linguistic communities in monitoring and forming the linguistic policy of the Republic of Slovenia and specific measures to develop the relevant mother tongues in the education system. In drafting the resolution, the proposals will be included *mutatis mutandis* either in the national programme or in the operational sub-programme for linguistic education proposed by the resolution. The final draft resolution outlines three general measures:

- linguistic training of public service employees for communication in minority languages;
- training translators and interpreters for potentially deficit languages (considering the need for interpreting of the community)

⁸⁶ Šircelj, Milivoja: Religious, linguistic and national composition of the population of Slovenia: 1921-2002 censuses, Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia, 2003, page 87.

⁸⁷ Štrubelj, Dejan: Comparison of Ethnic, Religious and Language Structure of Slovenia, Diploma Thesis: University in Ljubljana, Faculty of Arts, Department of Geography and Department of Sociology, 2006, page: 31

⁸⁸ Malačič, Janez. "Immigration and Labour Market in Slovenia." *Naše gospodarstvo*, Year 54. Number 1/2 (2008) page 46

– ensuring public media programmes in the languages of speakers whose mother tongue is not Slovene and who wish to be covered by public media, but are currently not presented through such programmes.

All non-governmental and non-profit organisations and individuals with the status of a self-employed professional in the culture of members of various minority ethnic communities may apply to calls for applications intended for co-financing cultural projects of various minority ethnic communities in the Republic of Slovenia carried out by the Public Funds of the Republic of Slovenia for Cultural Activities. The cultural projects submitted in response to the public call for tenders intended for co-financing cultural projects in the period 2010-2012 (and were co-financed) by non-governmental organisations and self-employed professionals, members of the Bosniak community in the Republic of Slovenia are described in Enclosure 2.

Within the framework of European Territorial Cooperation 2007-2013, Slovenia is implementing some projects with activities targeting the social inclusion of members of other minorities and the use of language of other nationalities. As a general rule, the projects are supported with up to 85% co-funding from European funds, while the smaller share (usually 10%) is co-financed from the national budget. The project *Korenine in Bosnia* and *Drevo in Slovenia* is 90% financed by the Swiss contribution, and carried out by the Bosnian Cultural Union of Slovenia. The aim of the project, carried out from April 2012 to June 2013, is to reinforce positive attitudes to minority cultures to improve the social inclusion of young people from immigrant backgrounds. The project offers classes in mother tongue and culture.

Recommendation 3: The Slovenian authorities should “develop the teaching of the Romani language and Roma culture at all appropriate stages”

Acts and implementing regulations governing the rights of Roma in education:

- Organisation and Financing of Education Act⁸⁹;
- Pre-school Institutions Act⁹⁰;
- Primary School Act⁹¹.

In the 2012/2013 school year, 2,109 Roma children were enrolled in primary schools.

Major attention and sources were allocated to developing the education of members of the Roma community. In this respect, the European Social Fund projects (ESS) should be highlighted: *Successful integration of Roma into education* (I and II) and *Enhancing social and cultural potentialities in environments with Roma communities*

Successful integration of Roma into education I (2008-2011)

http://www.zveza-romov.si/vzgoja_izobrazevanje.636.0.html

The aim of the project is to develop mechanisms that contribute to the more effective integration of Roma in pre-school institutions and primary schools and improve the knowledge of Roma culture, history and identity. The project supported the introduction of Roma assistants who help children overcome emotional and linguistic barriers and act as a bridge between the pre-school institution and school and the Roma community. For this purpose, school project teams comprised of both management and/or expert staff as well as Roma assistants were established. Training was organised for Roma assistants, who acquired national vocational qualifications at the end of the project. A quantity of materials on the Romani language, history and culture were developed and the training of Roma assistants (30) and Roma parents organised. A great deal of practical work has been successfully carried out in educational institutions. It has been observed that pupils (more than 1000 participated) are attending school more regularly and achieving greater academic success. The project

⁸⁹ Uradni list RS, nos 16/07 – UPB5, 36/08, 58/09 and 20/11.

⁹⁰ Uradni list RS, nos 100/05 – UPB2, 25/08 and 36/10.

⁹¹ Uradni list RS, nos 81/06 – UPB3, 102/07, 107/10 and 87/11.

gained wider repute in Europe; it received a special mention at the competition for *2010 RegioStars Awards* conferred by the European Commission. The project was coordinated by the Union of Roma of Slovenia; it began on 30 May 2008 and ended on 31 August 2011. The contract value was EUR 1,593,100.

The project Successful integration of Roma in education II (2011-2014) (<http://www.projekt-uvrvi2.si/>) started on 1 September 2011 and ends on 31 August 2014. The partnership is being carried out by the Ljudska univerza Kočevje (Kočevje People's University); the contract value of the project is EUR 1,675,680. This project helps improve the work carried out in the previous one. The aim is to attain higher standards of knowledge among Roma pupils in primary schools and the widest integration possible in secondary education. The most important measures are as follows: providing further education for Roma assistants, their planned inclusion in school life and work, and preparing teaching materials and teaching aids for children and pupils.

Under the European Social Fund project *Enhancing social and cultural potentialities in environments with Roma communities 2010-2013* (<http://www.khetanes.si/>), culturally and linguistically appropriate teaching aids have been developed for children, teachers and group leaders who come into contact with Roma children. The project is carried out by seven consortium partners under the auspices of the Institute for Ethnic Studies. The contract value is EUR 3,562,033.03. The project has the following objectives:

- to develop innovative and creative forms of educational work in the Roma community, with special emphasis on pre-school education;
- to organise learning assistance for Roma pupils and students in order to raise the quality of learning and academic performance, understanding, promote motivation and active independent learning;
- to develop and implement various forms of extra-curricular activity for Roma children, young people and parents in the Roma community;
- to educate and train teachers, social and other teaching professionals and professionals in non-governmental organisations for work with Roma children and young people;
- to conduct a spatial and demographic analysis and offer opportunities to develop the learning environment in areas with Roma communities;
- to encourage and promote transnational cooperation and partnership by analysing foreign examples of good practice and exchanging knowledge and experience at international level.

In this context, the following activities are underway: *Learning of a second language and bilingualism in pre-school institutions*. The objective of the training is to acquire knowledge of learning a second language and create an encouraging bilingual environment, one that encourages the linguistic development of children and affects the pre-reading and pre-writing skills of children whose mother tongue is not Slovene.

One of the innovative elements of the project is the establishment of so-called Romani education incubators, which can be defined as a comprehensive programme with various forms of work with Roma children, young people and their parents in their environment, i.e. Roma settlements.

At the end of 2011, the number of participating pre-school institutions and schools was 30; the number of Roma pre-school children, pupils and students participating in learning assistance, other forms of educational work and pre-school and extra-curricular activities was 697; the number of persons involved in learning assistance was 35; the number of pre-school, extra-curricular and other activities was 35; the number of various forms of professional training was 7; the number of professionals participating in the training programme was 153.

Twelve trilingual picture books (in Slovene and in the Prekmurje and Dolenjska dialects of Romani) and three handbooks were published. The noteworthy aspect of these materials is that they provide the possibility of writing in the dialect with which the children are most familiar (with regard to the diversity in the Roma community in Slovenia). The purpose of the picture books is to enable reading and story-telling for children in their mother tongue and to encourage those whose mother tongue is not

longer Romani, to learn and use the language. The picture books are accompanied with handbooks (for different age groups) with examples of activities that can be conducted after reading.

These books resulted in trilingual picture dictionaries (for children aged 2-3, 4-5 and 6-8) containing basic expressions for understanding the stories; however, they play an important role in everyday communication. These dictionaries are also available in Slovene, in the Prekmurje and Dolenjska dialects of Romani, and each page has an empty space that can be completed with words from other languages. The illustrations for the dictionaries were drawn at creative workshops based on fairytales that were held in Romani education incubators in Prekmurje and in Murska Sobota Kindergarten.

We organised training (August 2011) for the use of trilingual picture books: 51 professionals in pre-school institutions and preliminary schools and Roma assistants attended. The training was organised in two environments; the content covered topics related to the creation and development of Romani and the educational use of trilingual picture books. Trilingual picture books were distributed to all pre-school institutions and primary schools in which Romani- or foreign-language speaking children are enrolled.

A grammar of the Prekmurje dialect of the Romani language which includes chapters on phonology, morphology and syntax is in preparation and is scheduled to be published at the beginning of 2013.

Among the calls for applications for co-financing adult education, general informal adult education programmes are available for the development of key competences for vulnerable target groups. In this context, more than 20 different programmes are underway for the Roma; they are carried out by various adult education institutions which operate in different parts of the country and have acquired public funds for this purpose. The Roma population has participated in other joint programmes and activities in the field of adult education, such as study activities, information consultancy activity in adult education (mobile consultancy service for the Roma), independent learning, the activities of Lifelong Learning Centres, literacy programmes (Training for Life Success programmes) including information literacy.

Recommendation 4: The Slovenian authorities should take proactive measures to reduce the gap between the legislative framework and practical implementation regarding the use of Hungarian and Italian in the provision of public services, in economic and social activities, as well as in relations with local branches of State administration.

The drafting of the Autochthonous Italian and Hungarian National Communities Act is necessary especially because of the gap between the constitutional standards for the exercise of the rights of autochthonous national communities in the Republic of Slovenia and the implementation of these provisions. In addition to the aforementioned, the Act should: upgrade the current legal standards protecting autochthonous national communities, so that no change in constitutional provisions is needed; eliminate any legal gaps and inconsistencies and upgrade certain legal commitments to protect autochthonous national communities; and integrate, in one place, all the important legal commitments that currently protect autochthonous national communities.

Recommendation 5: The Slovenian authorities should “intensify measures to raise public awareness of regional or minority languages in mainstream education and in the mass media”.

Education for members of the Italian and Hungarian national communities is an integral part of the general education system in the Republic of Slovenia. Both models, which differ, enrich the national identity of individual children in pre-school institutions and pupils or students at school, and develop linguistic competence and activities in intercultural dialogue. The two regional units of the National Education Institute of the Republic of Slovenia in Koper and Murska Sobota, based on the annual work plan of the Institute, offer expert development and advisory assistance and various forms of training to education institutions in both regions where national communities live. Because of the specific features of both institute units and having knowledge of, and sensitivity to, the circumstances

as well as the linguistic competence of advisers who work in both units, they offer an opportunity for professional cooperation with schools and institutions on both sides of the Italian-Slovenian and Hungarian-Slovenian borders, and also offer professional assistance to the Slovenian education system in Italy and Hungary in accordance with international agreements on cooperation with the Ministry of Education, Science and Sport.

In the ethnically mixed area of the Slovenian part of Istria, two school models are being introduced in the primary and secondary schools: i.e. the *SI programme* (S-Slovene and I-Italian, adapted syllabus for schools providing instruction in Slovene schools in the ethnically mixed area) and the *IS programme* (I-Italian and S-Slovene, for schools providing instruction in Italian). Italian is the first language in the IS-programme and the second language in the SI-programme. Slovene is the first language in the SI-programme and the second language in the IS-programme. Teaching Italian and Slovene as first and second languages in the ethnically mixed area of the Slovenian part of Istria is compulsory in primary and school education. The first language is compulsory for national examinations for the completion of primary school, at vocational or the general matura examinations, while the second language may be chosen as an optional subject in general and vocational matura examinations.

Some parts of the Slovenian part of Istria are not ethnically mixed. In these areas, Italian is considered the second foreign language. In primary schools in the Slovenian part of Istria which are not bound by the SI-programme, since they are not in ethnically mixed areas, Italian is introduced as an optional extra-curricular activity and optional subject. Italian classes are slightly less demanding. Italian, as the second foreign language, has been introduced in all primary schools of the Koper regional unit which are close to the border with neighbouring Italy. Pupils from these areas who participate in further secondary education in the ethnically mixed areas of the Slovenian part of Istria continue to learn Italian; however, they may choose between advanced and beginners' courses.

Italian may be used in other regions of Slovenia as a second or third foreign language in primary and secondary schools.

All advisers connected with schools providing instruction in Italian and schools providing instruction in Slovene in their professional work in the Slovenian part of Istria raise the awareness of teachers and the general public of the regional or minority language in mainstream education.

The Koper/Capodistria Regional RTV centre monitors and reports regularly on activities carried out within pre-school institutions and schools in the ethnically mixed areas of the Slovenian part of Istria and is responsible for promoting intercultural events in this region.

Hungarian has been an element in the Slovenian education system in the form of various school subjects:

- in bilingual schools in the ethnically mixed area of the Prekmurje region, it is taught as a mother tongue and second language;
- in schools outside the ethnically mixed area of the Prekmurje region where Slovene is the language of instruction, it may be included as a second foreign language in the final part of the primary school syllabus;
- on the basis of the curriculum, Hungarian may be taught as an optional subject in the final years of primary schools outside the ethnically mixed area.

The Hungarian language as an optional subject in the third triad of primary school will be provided for the first time in the 2012/13 school year outside the ethnically mixed area,, at the Prežihov Voranc Primary School in Bistrica. The inclusion of Hungarian as an elective subject in primary schools that provide instruction in Slovene was also presented in the national media and on Hungarian television.

The Murska Sobota Regional Unit operates as adviser to the Hungarian participants in the substantive part of preparing and holding the Petőfi Award for Hungarian language proficiency for pupils in bilingual primary schools and students of secondary bilingual schools in Lendava.

The regional media, among which *Nepujsag* weekly and the regional Hungarian RTV Centre Lendava/Lendva play special roles, monitor and inform the public of activities in bilingual pre-school institutions, primary schools and bilingual secondary schools. At the same time, Murska Sobota Regional Unit responds to their invitations to cooperate.

The Republic of Slovenia provides for the dissemination of information about minority languages and mutual understanding between all linguistic groups in the country and additionally encourages the media to pursue the same objectives through public tenders.

In compliance with constitutional and legislative provisions, freedom of expression is guaranteed to everyone in the Republic of Slovenia, while media activity is based on the autonomy and independence of editors and editorial boards and journalists.

Article 7 of the Mass Media Act guarantees the freedom to disseminate and receive programmes from other countries within the territory of the Republic of Slovenia. In accordance with the fourth paragraph of Article 5 of the Mass Media Act, all media founded or registered in the Republic of Slovenia may broadcast programming in a foreign language on condition that a translation into Slovene is provided. However, the translation into Slovene is not necessary if the programming in a foreign language is primarily intended for readers, listeners or viewers of any other foreign language group.

As presented in detail in the response to question 7.1.d, the Republic of Slovenia contributes to media budget funds for satisfying the public interest in the field of mass media, with account being taken of minority media or media disseminating in minority languages.

A special mission in this area is undertaken (which, in accordance with the Mass Media Act, is in the public and cultural interest of the Republic of Slovenia) by public radio and television and so-called programmes of special importance. In accordance with the Mass Media Act and the Radiotelevizija Slovenija Act (ZRTVS-1), the broadcasting of radio and television programmes of the Italian and Hungarian national communities, radio and television broadcasts for the Roma ethnic community and for foreign audiences are defined as public service activities which Radiotelevizija Slovenija is obliged to carry out. In its programming, Radiotelevizija Slovenija must, *inter alia*, support the dissemination of knowledge of other cultures that are represented in Slovenia and their representatives.

With the adoption of the National Programme of Measures for Roma for the Period 2010–2015, activities aimed at raising public awareness of Roma culture and combating discrimination of the Roma became an essential part of the national programme, since one of its objectives is "raising public awareness of the existence, culture, customs and traditions of the Roma community members, and raising awareness of the minority population on their rights and duties as citizens of the Republic of Slovenia". More information on the programme is provided in Part II of the Report.

Part II

→ *Clarifications of the Recommendations of the Committee of Experts on the application of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages by Slovenia*

In the third monitoring cycle, the Committee of Experts adopted a report on the application of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages in Slovenia (document ECRML (2010) 5 of 26 May 2010) in which it highlighted several framework recommendations.

“The Committee of Experts strongly recommends to the Slovenian authorities that they define, in cooperation with the speakers, areas where German and Croatian have traditionally been spoken in Slovenia and apply the provisions of Part II to German and Croatian.”

The response is included in the clarification to Recommendation 4.

“The Committee of Experts supports the Slovenian authorities cooperation with Serbian speakers in implementing the provisions of Part II of the Charter to the Serbian language.”

The response is included in the clarification to Recommendation 4.

“The Committee of Experts calls on the Slovenian authorities to provide information, in cooperation with the speakers, on the traditional presence of the Bosnian language in Slovenia”

A comprehensive response is provided in the response to Recommendation 2 of the Committee of Ministers on the application of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages in Slovenia.

“The Committee of Experts supports the Slovenian authorities’ recognition in the domestic legal order of the German and Croatian languages as expressions of cultural wealth.”

In general, it should be pointed out that the constitutional provisions (Articles 14, 61 and 62) apply to the members of all ethnic groups in the Republic of Slovenia.

In connection with the above recommendations, the former Government Office for National Minorities requested that Institute for Ethnic Studies carry out a study entitled *National/ethnic vitality of members of the Serbian, Croatian and German national communities in the area of their historical settlement*, which has not been completed. Some additional site inspections are envisaged. Based on the working meeting with the representatives, it can be assumed that the majority of speakers of the Croatian and Serbian languages do not wish to have special minority status.

With a view to defining the current situation of the German speakers (dialect of Kočevje Germans) in the Kočevje region, the decision of their leadership to move, after the occupation of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia in 1941, from their traditional settlement area which lay within the Italian occupation area, was very important. Between May and October 1941 more than 95% of German speakers, or 12,147 people, agreed to move. The move took place from 14 November 1941 to 22 January 1942. Additionally, post-war Yugoslavia moved those speakers who had collaborated with the occupying forces during the war.⁹² Today, we can hardly speak of the presence of a traditional German national community, since, according to the population census, more than half of the speakers whose mother tongue is German were born outside Slovenia; only a very small number of speakers remained in the traditional settlement area.

⁹² Moric, Anja: The fate of the Kočevje Germans: Preservation of the identity of the Kočevje Germans, Diploma Thesis: University of Ljubljana, Faculty of Social Sciences, 2007. pages: 26, 27 and 35.

All non-governmental and non-profit organisations and individuals with the status of self-employed professionals in the field of culture of the members of the various minority ethnic communities may apply to public calls for tenders intended for co-financing the cultural projects of various minority ethnic communities in the Republic of Slovenia implemented by the Public Funds of the Republic of Slovenia for Cultural Activities. Information on individual minority ethnic communities:

- No association registered in the area of traditional settlement of the Serbian community has responded to a call for tenders; however, the community members are included in various associations that bring together the members of the Serbian community (mostly from Novo mesto) The cultural projects which were submitted in response to a public call for tenders intended for co-financing cultural projects in the period 2010-2012 (and were co-financed) by non-governmental organisations and self-employed professionals, members of the Serbian community in the Republic of Slovenia, are described in Enclosure 1;
- Cultural projects which were submitted in response to a public call for tenders intended for co-financing cultural projects in the period 2010-2012 (and were co-financed) by non-governmental organisations and self-employed professionals, members of the Croatian community in the Republic of Slovenia, are described in Enclosure 3;
- Non-governmental organisations and self-employed professionals who are members of the German-speaking group were able to respond to the call for tenders for co-financing cultural projects of minority ethnic communities in 1991; however, since 2008, they have responded, in addition to the aforementioned call, to the call for tenders intended for co-financing cultural projects of the programme intended for members of the German-speaking group in the Republic of Slovenia in accordance with the Agreement Between the Government of the Republic of Slovenia and the Government of the Republic of Austria; most co-financing is for language projects: publishing bulletins of these associations by means of which they inform the public of their activities; publishing bilingual works; organising various workshops for children and adults to improve their knowledge of German (and the dialect of Kočevje Germans (Gottscheerish)); giving choral recitals and holding literary evenings in their mother tongue etc; the co-financed cultural projects of the German-speaking ethnic group in the 2010-2012 period are shown in Enclosure 4.

“The Committee of Experts supports the Slovenian authorities taking resolute action to promote the German and Croatian languages in co-operation with the speakers.”

In 2011, with a view to promoting foreign language learning, the publishing house of the National Education Institute, which is obliged by law to perform activities required to provide education, published a folding leaflet *Foreign Languages* describing the options for primary school grades 7, 8 and 9 in English, German, French, Spanish, Russian, Croatian, Serbian, Macedonian and Latin.

In 2010, the National Education Institute of the Republic of Slovenia started the project *Enriched Foreign Language Learning*, which is co-financed by the European Union from the European Social Fund and the ministry responsible for education. The objectives of the project were to enrich foreign language learning by including a foreign teacher/native speaker in the learning process within and outside foreign language classes; to upgrade the quality of foreign language classes with innovative approaches made possible by including a foreign teacher in the school curricula or the participation of a foreign teacher or German programme teacher in the learning process.

In Slovenia, a German Language Diploma examination has been available on the basis of a bilateral agreement since 1998. Preparations for the examinations are carried out by native German teachers and Slovene teachers of German. In 2012/13, nine grammar schools (gimnazije) had the status of a ‘German Language Diploma’ school.

Additionally, regarding the prevention of family violence, leaflets were published in Italian, Hungarian, Croatian and German languages. Leaflets as assistance to coordinators working in this field were also translated into the Romani language and Braille. Translations of leaflets were published on the website

http://www.mdds.gov.si/si/delovna_podrocja/druzina/preprecevanje_nasilja_v_druzini

- Information for violent persons: Italian (.doc), Hungarian (.doc), Croatian (.doc), German (.doc)
- Information for victims of violence: Italian (.doc), Hungarian (.doc), Croatian (.doc), German (.doc)
- Restraining order prohibiting a person from approaching a particular place or person: Italian (.doc), Hungarian (.doc), Croatian (.doc), German (.doc)

“The Committee of Experts calls on the Slovenian authorities to take concrete measures, in cooperation with the speakers, to provide appropriate forms of teaching German as a minority language.”

German is taught as a first foreign or second foreign language in the school system. In the 2011/2012 school year, 5% of the overall school population were learning German as the first foreign language and 7% of primary school population and 32% of the secondary school population were taking German as a second foreign language.

Primary school: German is taught as the first or second foreign language – compulsory or optional; the number of pupils learning German is indicated:

	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Number of primary school pupils - German as optional subject (TJ2)	18602	19009	15651	13785	12033	11243
Number of primary school pupils - German as the first language (TJ1)	6469	5706	5006	4278	3950	3500
Total of primary school pupils learning German	25071	24715	20657	18063	15983	14743

German as a compulsory second foreign language has been introduced at 122 primary schools (out of 142 selected schools) since 2008. The status of the compulsory second foreign language in last three years of the primary school will be eliminated in 2013; only the status of the optional subject (with regard to the amendment to the Primary School Act⁹³) will remain.

Under the project *The introduction of a foreign language and language/intercultural awareness in the first education period of the primary school*, German was introduced in the first three years of primary school in 11 primary schools in the period 2008-2012.

Additional classes in German and culture for immigrant children: the Ministry of Education and Sport has been co-financing learning and teaching German as a mother tongue and culture for German-speaking immigrant children and young people for several years:

- 2010/11: 46 children,
- 2011/12: 46 children,
- 2012/13: 60 children.

Secondary School: German is taught as the first, second or third foreign language. In general, a reduction in the number of pupils learning German as the first foreign language (TJ1) is evident.

	2004/05	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/11
German as the first foreign language (with regard to the overall Slovenian)	16.5 %	10.4%	8.3 %	6.6 %	5.4%

⁹³ Uradni list RS, no. 87/2011.

school population)					
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	Number of students					
	2004/05	2006/07	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/11
First foreign language	16820	10461	9549	7255	6305	5372
Second foreign language	44118	38146	34150	30817	31794	30175
Third foreign language	395	329	516	534	661	527
Optional foreign language		20		3	152	125
TOTAL	61333	48956	44215	38609	38912	36199

An expert adviser on German from the Central Agency for Schools Abroad (Zentralstelle fuer das Auslandsschulwesen) has worked at the Slovenian National Education Institute for several years. His task is in particular to coordinate and carry out preparations and examinations for the German Language Diploma – Level II (DSD II). Eight grammar schools are participating in the programme; interest in it has increased (in 2011, 85 diplomas in 2012, 135 diplomas).

“The Committee of Experts calls on the Slovenian authorities to take concrete measures, in cooperation with the speakers, to provide appropriate forms of teaching Croatian as a minority language.”

Croatian has the status of a second foreign language in the school system and is taught in the 7th, 8th and 9th grades of primary school. In the 2012/2013 school year, Croatian was taught in 11 primary schools; it included 0.04 % of the primary school population.

Great emphasis has been placed on financing and providing conditions for implementing optional subjects. Regarding the Croatian language, problems exist concerning the appropriate qualifications of teachers (former teachers of the Serbo-Croatian language; currently, at the Faculty of Arts, the study programme under South Slavic Studies at the first level) or the lack of teachers qualified to teach individual languages (Croatian and Serbian).

The Croatian language is taught as an optional subject in the Slovenian school system in the third triad of primary school. In the 2010/2011 school year, 65 pupils at six primary schools took Croatian as an optional subject (the primary schools of France Prešeren in Črenšovci, Dušan Flis in Hoče, Center Novo mesto, Janko Glažer in Ruše, Šmartno pri Litiji).

In the 2011/2012 school year, 63 pupils at seven primary schools took Croatian as an optional subject:

School	Number of pupils
France Prešeren Primary School in Črenšovci	4
Duplek Primary School	16
Leskovec pri Krškem Primary School	4
Janko Ribič Primary school in Cezanjevci	16
Janko Glažer Primary School in Ruše	7

Šmarje pri Jelšah Primary School	8
Žalec I. Primary School	8
Total	63

In the 2012/13, 110 pupils at 11 schools took Croatian.

School	Number of pupils
France Prešeren Primary School in Črenšovci	6
Grad Primary school	7
Dušan Flis Primary School in Hoče	8
Majšperk Primary school	19
Center Novo mesto Primary School	8
Lucija Primary school	4
Marjan Nemeč Primary School in Radeče	28
Šmarje pri Jelšah Primary School	5
Tišina Primary School	6
Primož Trubar Primary School, Velike Lašče	6
Žalec I. Primary School	13
Total	110

Additional classes in Croatian and culture for Croatian-speaking immigrant children: in the 2011/2012 school year, the Croatia authorities provided a teacher for additional classes in the Croatian language and culture, which included 62 pupils and students in the following schools:

1. Lendava Bilingual Primary School
2. Lendava Bilingual Secondary School
3. Angela Besednjaka Primary School in Maribor
4. Maribor Grammar School II
5. Šalek Primary school

These classes will continue in the 2012/13 school year.

“The Committee of Experts calls on the Slovenian authorities to take measures

- to ensure the full implementation of the Strategy for the Education of Roma in the Republic of Slovenia of 2004;
- to promote awareness and acceptance of the Romani language and culture as an integral part of Slovenia's cultural wealth, to include this promotion among the objectives of national education, and to encourage the mass media to pursue the same objective.”

The Strategy for the Education of Roma in the Republic of Slovenia of 2004 was prepared in co-operation with the Roma Association of Slovenia and included many measures. The Strategy was very successful; in 2011, it was amended with proposals for solutions and actions which would enable the more successful participation of children of members of the Roma national community in the education system from pre-school institutions to university and post-graduate education; in addition to forms of formal education system, forms of informal education, the work of non-governmental organisations etc. are also promoted.

- The project *Successful integration of Roma in education I* (2008-2011) and *II* (2011-2014) develops mechanisms that contribute to the more effective integration of Roma in pre-school institutions and primary schools and improve the knowledge of Roma culture, history and identity. The project supported the introduction of Roma assistants; project teams (including Roma assistants) were established. Training was organised for Roma assistants, who acquired national vocational qualifications at the end of the project.
- The European Regional Development Fund resources help implement the training of professionals in pre-school institutions and schools, which also includes training within the activities of *Learning of*

a second language and bilingual pre-school institutions in the project *Enhancing social and cultural potential in environments with Roma communities 2010-2013* led by the Institute for Ethnic Studies. Although the project focuses on the Romani language as a mother tongue, it is possible to transfer the content of training to other situations where professionals meet children whose mother tongue is not Slovene. Training is intended for all professionals in pre-school institutions and schools that come into contact with children speaking foreign languages.

- The National Education Institute operates a network of teachers who teach Roma children, within which they exchange experience and examples of good practice.
- Numerous materials on the Romani language, history and culture were developed, and the training of Roma assistants and Roma parents organised within projects of the Roma Union of Slovenia.
- A project for developing methods (and materials) for teaching Slovene as a foreign language was financed.
- Several projects on intercultural dialogue have been carried out.
- Romani culture was developed as a subject, which pupils may opt for in the last three-year cycle of primary school.
- The education of adult Roma has been financed.
- Among young people, young Roma intellectuals promote the importance of general knowledge and Romani culture through the Roma academic club.
- In kindergarten units with Roma children have a more favourable children-staff ratio (in the first age group, four children per one adult; in the second age group, seven children per one adult).
- More favourable norms have been set in primary schools for establishing classes attended by at least three Roma children (21 pupils) than for ordinary classes.
- In the 1st grade of primary school, two teachers spend more time in classes attended by Roma children.
- A primary school may employ an additional teacher or school counsellor who is available to Roma pupils for educational or other assistance.
- A school attended by more than 45 Roma pupils can be provided with two additional teaching staff.
- Scholarships are granted to Roma pupils.
- The Roma Union of Slovenia and non-governmental organisations financed by the Ministry of Culture organised several symposiums promoting Roma culture and language.

The Ministry of Culture is preparing new programmes for the 2014-2020 development perspective to complement current programmes, whereby the staff capacity of non-governmental organisations in which members of the minorities operate was strengthened. The members of ethnic minorities have become more aware; therefore, they need attention and understanding from public institutions in order to work together in harmony and balance. The programmes are connected with the objectives of the National Programme of Culture, Slovenia's Development Strategy and with the possibility of drawing on European funds in the 2014-2020 period.

Roma non-governmental and non-profit organisations and individuals with the status of self-employed professionals in the field of culture may respond annually to the call for tenders for the selection of Roma community cultural projects to be carried out by the Ministry of Culture. These projects cover various areas: publishing (publishing of various Roma newspapers, bulletins, video and audio recordings, books, dictionaries), information (websites and radio broadcasts), events, projects for language preservation (seminars, camps, round tables), activities of various cultural groups, training (workshops) etc. These projects contribute to preserving and developing Roma culture, and their linguistic and cultural identity. The co-financed cultural projects of the Roma community in Slovenia in the 2010-2012 period are shown in Enclosure 5.

The Republic of Slovenia promotes and financially supports activities aimed at raising public awareness of the Romani culture and language, and at promoting the informational and publishing activities of the Roma community. Roma programming is still regularly broadcast by the national radio and television station (*Naše Poti – Amare Droma* on radio and *So Vakeres? – Kaj govoriš?* on television); the ROMIC Roma information centre has been assigned a radio frequency and is broadcasting successfully.

In 2011, 2012, and 2013, the activities of Roma associations were financed through public tenders of the Service for National Communities of the Ministry of the Interior (a former Office of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia for National Minorities) to support the functioning of Roma associations and local radio broadcasts in the following fields:

- promoting and strengthening the identity of community members;
- the integration and cooperation of different parts of the community;
- awareness-raising and combating intolerance and discrimination, and
- informative activities;

and local radio broadcasts, with a view to encouraging the preparation and broadcasting of Roma programmes focusing on:

- a balanced presentation of Romani themes from different aspects (from the point of view of the Roma, the majority population, national organisations, state, local community, international community, expert public);
- the preservation and consolidation of the ethnic identity of the Roma, their language and culture;
- the inclusion of the Roma in preparing and broadcasting programming;
- influencing the majority population to make them more tolerant of Roma and their values and encouraging the Roma to respect the values of the majority population.

Among the co-financing activities of the European Year for Combating Poverty and Social Exclusion, the Slovenian Ministry of Work, Family and Social Affairs supported the project of the *2010 Roma Information Centre – supported by Radio Študent in the setting up of the centre and its initial operation*. The purpose of the project, its orientations and bases focused on: raising awareness among the Roma community members and the broader public of the status of the Roma community in Slovenia in various fields; preparing and broadcasting 6 radio programmes and establishing an information-education-cultural-social centre in the urban environment of the Slovenian capital; supporting the start-up operation, and the establishment of some essential platforms for the centre's work, such as the website; media coverage of some issues concerning the Roma community; a presentation fold-out; assistance with establishing a relationship with public institutions; assistance with commencing the networking with potential partnership organisations; establishing guidelines for possible operations; increasing knowledge of Romani themes at Radio Študent in the current policy editorial office and services associated with the project.

The objectives of promoting activities to preserve the Romani language and Roma culture and encourage the organisation of cultural, information, publishing and other activities important for developing the Roma community are integral parts of the programme of the umbrella organisation of the Roma community, the Roma Community Council of the Republic of Slovenia.

A public awareness-raising campaign under a joint programme of the Council of Europe and the European Commission aimed at combating stereotypes and prejudices towards Roma, *Dosta! Osvobodimo se predsodkov, spoznajmo Rome! (Dosta! Go beyond prejudice; meet the Roma)* was most intensively conducted in late 2008 and in 2009 and 2010⁹⁴. The economic crisis and the amendment of the 2011 national budget resulted in a reduction in the number of awareness-raising

⁹⁴Since the campaign's official launch at the end of 2008, numerous activities have been organised, namely: the presence of the campaign in the media, providing information to the media about the campaign, the campaign held at particular important events (International Roma Day, Festival of Roma culture Romano Čhon / the Roma Month, Volunteer Day, Cultural Bazaar, Week of Cultures in Novo mesto), the filming of the documentary *Sanje črno bele mavrice* (Dreams of a Black-and-White Rainbow) and its premiere in the Slovenian Ethnographic Museum (22 April 2010); cooperation with the Society of Allies for Soft Landing from Krško on organising creative workshops for children and youth in Roma settlements in the municipality of Krško; a summer camp in Grosplje intended for Roma and non-Roma children to meet; a meeting of children from Bela Krajina and Prekmurje at Pušči in Murska Sobota – presentation of Romani culture and society; a summer camp in Metlika (presentation of the activities organised by the children's club *Veselo srce* (A Happy Heart) in cooperation with the Dosta campaign), etc.

activities; however, the distribution of campaign materials continued: leaflets, CDs (*Music Beyond Prejudice: Romani variations on the European Anthem*), a DVD of the film *Sanje črno bele mavrice (Dreams of a Black-and-White Rainbow)* etc.

With the adoption of the National Programme of Measures for Roma for the Period 2010–2015, the activities aimed at raising public awareness of Romani culture and the fight against discrimination of the Roma also became an essential part of the national programme, since one of its objectives is "raising public awareness of the existence, culture, customs and traditions of Roma community members, and raising awareness of the minority population of Roma about their rights and duties as citizens of the Republic of Slovenia". This involves three concrete measures: (1) activities aimed at preventing discrimination and eliminating prejudice and stereotypes concerning the Roma; (2) the training of Roma community representatives in self-managed local community councils (Roma councillors), associations and other organisations (Roma activists); (3) the training of public administration and judicial personnel whose work brings them into contact with members of the Roma community. The responsible authorities are the Service for National Communities of the Ministry of the Interior for measures (1) and (3), and Roma community organisations for measure (2).

Within the framework of European Territorial Cooperation 2007-2013, Slovenia is implementing some projects with activities that target the social inclusion of members of other minorities and the Roma community, promote tolerance, solidarity, and intercultural dialogue etc., while some projects also comprise activities that specifically include the aspect of using the language of other nationalities or the Roma community. The projects are usually supported with up to 85% co-funding from European funds, while the smaller share (usually 10%) is co-financed from the national budget.

The project entitled *Rokic DROM* was implemented from 2010 to 2012 and co-financed from the Slovenia-Croatia Operational Programme 2007–2013. It involved the cooperation of the following Slovenian project partners: 'Misija *S' – Association for the Sustainable Development of Pomurje, ROMANO PEJTAUŠAGO - the Romano pejtaušago Kamenci society, the municipality of Črešnovci and the University of Ljubljana. The project has the following targets:

- to establish a cross-border Romani cultural-tourist-information infrastructure (cultural-information centre in Kamenci) to develop and implement Romani social entrepreneurial and employment programmes in culture and tourism;
- to organise motivational workshops for the Roma on the theme: *The heritage of the past = the Romani capital for the future*;
- to provide computer courses for the Roma population;
- to train the Roma for the implementation of pilot software packages for tourists;
- to enrich the tourist cross-border offer with a new and innovative, integral Romani cultural and tourist product;
- to contribute to overcoming negative stereotypes and prejudice among most of the general majority population towards the Roma through the planned media promotion of positive events in the life and work of the Roma,.

The *Social Integration of the Roma* project was co-financed from the EEA Financial Mechanism and the Norwegian Financial Mechanism 2004–2009, and implemented by the Association for Developing Voluntary Work Novo Mesto. Its purpose was to improve the social inclusion of the Roma, their empowerment and the promotion of tolerance, solidarity and intercultural dialogue. To this end, a daily centre for Roma children was established. A significant part of the programme also focused on providing learning assistance and on learning the Slovenian language. The project was completed on 31 January 2012.

The *Skupaj – Skupa* project, 90% financed by the Swiss contribution, is a continuation of the *Social integration of the Roma* project. The project, which concluded in January 2012, was implemented by the Association for Developing Voluntary Work Novo Mesto. Its attained objectives comprise the establishment of a day centre at the Šmihel Roma settlement, a motion for a legislative solution to eliminate the social and cultural inequalities of Roma children when they join the school system, and the publication of fairytales in the Romani and Slovenian languages.

Article 7 **OBJECTIVES AND PRINCIPLES**

The Government of the Republic of Slovenia received a list of questions (document MIN-LANG (2011) 7 of 25 May 2011) with a request to incorporate the answers in the 4th periodical report on the implementation of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages. Information on individual questions according to Article 7 of the Charter is provided below.

"What measures have been taken by the Slovenian authorities to define, in cooperation and on the basis of transparent consultations with the speakers, areas where German and Croatian have been traditionally spoken in Slovenia and to apply the provisions of Part II to German and Croatian?"

The study *National/ethnic vitality of members of the Serbian, Croatian and German national communities in the area of their historical settlement' is ongoing*. Some additional site inspections are envisaged.

"What measures have been taken to cooperate with Serbian speakers in the implementation of the provisions of Part II of the Charter to the Serbian language?"

The Serbian language is taught as an optional subject in the Slovenian school system in the third triad of primary school. In the 2010/2011 school year, 27 pupils at two primary schools opted to learn Serbian: the primary schools of Gustav Šilih in Velenje and Anton Ukmar in Koper.

In 2009, the National Education Institute of the Republic of Slovenia conducted a survey on the interest of pupils in the Serbian language as an optional subject. All primary schools in Slovenia received a questionnaire on pupils' interest and the qualifications of teachers employed at the schools. The survey indicated that interest in the subject existed in 26 Slovenian primary schools; however, only in six primary schools was the interest was sufficiently great for the subject to be offered as an optional subject, and only three of these schools had a qualified teacher. In accordance with Slovenian legislation, the offer of options is the free decision of individual schools. Next, coordination was arranged between Slovenian and Serbian officials for the additional education of teachers and preparation of a relevant textbook.

In the 2012/13 school year, an additional class in Serbian language and culture is being offered for the first time for Serbian-speaking immigrant children at Livada Primary School in Ljubljana. The class is attended by 35 pupils and is co-financed by the Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sport of the Republic of Slovenia.

With a view to promoting foreign language learning, in 2011 the publishing house of the National Education Institute published a folding leaflet *Foreign Languages'* showing the options for primary school grades 7- 9, including the Serbian language.

"Please provide information on the traditional presence of the Bosnian language in Slovenia. What measures have been taken on the basis of the findings of two earlier studies dealing inter alia with the status of Bosnian in Slovenia (*The situation and status of members of the former Yugoslav nations in the Republic of Slovenia*' and '*Perception of the Slovene Integration Policy*)?"

In reference to this question, mention should again be made of the fact that the Republic of Slovenia has already reported that the Bosnian language in Slovenia is a language of immigrants. More detailed information on the Bosnian language is provided in the response to Recommendation 2 of the Committee of Ministers on the application of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages by Slovenia.

Both studies mentioned in the above question, in particular the study *Perception of the Slovene Integration Policy*, are critical of the situation in the area of integration, and draw attention to the weaknesses of integration measures, which, however, is not directly associated with the measures relating to the traditional presence and use of the Bosnian language in the Republic of Slovenia in light of the Charter. The integrated measures are intended for citizens of third countries, regardless of their ethnic origin, mother tongue or numbers, and are based on the fundamental principle that integration is a dynamic two-way process of mutual adjustment of immigrants and the nationals of the host State.

7.1.a

"What measures have been taken to recognise, in the domestic legal order, the German and Croatian languages?"

The Ministry of Culture is drafting the Resolution on the National Programme for Language Policy 2014-2018, which will take into account the full socio-linguistic picture of the Republic of Slovenia, as well as of Slovenian migrant workers/Slovenians living in neighbouring countries or abroad. In this context, general measures will be prepared that target minority language communities; furthermore, a detailed scheme of measures for individual languages listed in the above Recommendations will be adopted in the sub-programme for language learning which evolves from the Resolution. The drafting of the sub-programme is expected to start in 2015.

7.1.b

"Please report on whether the Slovenian authorities have started a dialogue with speakers of Italian and the local authorities of the three municipalities concerned on the issue of a progressive extension of the scope of the protection currently afforded to the Italian language in the "ethnically-mixed" area to other areas of these three municipalities where there is a stable presence of speakers of Italian."

In 2012, the Koper Administrative Unit was requested by the Commission of the National Assembly for the National Communities to complete a questionnaire on the implementation of the national community language.

The administrative units in Izola, Koper and Piran established that their efforts to comply with the prescribed obligations would be much more efficient and effective if public service employees improved, through education or training, their professional knowledge of administrative terminology in Italian. Public employees lack such knowledge and, therefore, are not sufficiently qualified to translate concrete administrative acts. Furthermore, implementing this obligation would require financial resources to be allocated under the item of material costs. As a solution, the administrative units proposed that a translator for a specific territorial area be employed to carry out these tasks for all state administration bodies.

In December 2012, on the initiative of the Community of Italians, the Coordinating Advisory Committee to the Head of the Koper Administrative Unit discussed the effective implementation of this obligation by individual bodies and arrived at conclusions similar to those of the administrative units. They expressed the common position that the prescribed forms of any applications in the Slovenian language which are published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia should also be published in the languages of both national communities.

7.1.c

"What resolute action has been taken by the Slovenian authorities to promote the German and Croatian languages (in particular by increasing financial support) in cooperation with the speakers?"

The answer is the same as that to the question under 7.1.a. The information on financing cultural projects of Croatian and German speaking ethnic communities in Slovenia, which was implemented on the basis of a public tender issued by the Republic of Slovenia Public Fund for Cultural Activities, is provided in Enclosures 3 and 4.

7.1.d

"What measures have been taken to facilitate and/or encourage the use of German and Croatian in public life, in particular in the broadcast media (for example, by broadcasting programmes in these languages on local radio and local television?"

In compliance with the constitutional and legislative provisions, freedom of expression of thought is guaranteed to everyone in the Republic of Slovenia, while media activity is based on the autonomy of editors or editorial boards and journalists. Article 7 of the Mass Media Act guarantees the freedom to disseminate and receive programmes broadcast from other countries in the territory of the Republic of Slovenia. In accordance with the fourth paragraph of Article 5 of the Mass Media Act, all media founded or registered in the Republic of Slovenia may disseminate programming in a foreign language on condition that a translation into the Slovenian language is provided. **However, a translation into Slovenian is not necessary if the programming in a foreign language is primarily intended for readers, listeners or viewers of any other foreign language group.**

In accordance with **Article 4 of the Mass Media Act**, the Republic of Slovenia, by providing funds from the state budget, supports the mass media in the creation and dissemination of programme content important for the exercising of the public interest in mass media. One element of public interest is the assurance of plurality and diversification, which includes cultural plurality relating to the equal and diverse presentation and expression (meaning active and passive approach) of various cultural and social groups (including national and ethnic groups). All the mass media in the Republic of Slovenia may apply for a call for the project tender relating to the co-financing of programme content, whereas no restrictions apply to the language in which the programme content is to be disseminated. On the contrary, the enabling of the exercise of the right to public information for minorities, or dissemination in the language of such minorities, is defined as a special criterion or criterion for assessing the projects in the case of co-financing the programming of radio and television programme services with the status of local, regional or student radio or television programme services or non-profit radio or television programme services (i.e. special programme services), which, in accordance with Article 82, in conjunction with Article 4, of the Mass Media Act, are allocated special funds from the state budget in an amount corresponding to three per cent of the RTV Slovenija licence fee on an annual basis. This implies that an individual radio or television programme service disseminating programme content in the language of a national community is more likely to win the tender.

Furthermore, since 1990, through the ministry responsible for culture, the Republic of Slovenia has been systematically implementing a wide range of measures focusing on national and ethnic minorities, including those not explicitly mentioned in the Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia. In accordance with Articles 14, 61 and 62 of the Constitution, the members of all national communities in the Republic of Slovenia are guaranteed individual rights for the protection of their national, language and cultural features. The ministry responsible for culture continuously pursues a policy to protect the cultural rights of all special social groups, which includes all ethnic minorities, including the national communities recognised under the Constitution, the Roma community, immigrants and various other minority communities not recognised under the Constitution, among which particular attention is paid to German-speaking settlers in Kočevje. The minority policy is implemented through the following programmes:

(1) a special programme for the protection of special cultural identities (currently implemented by the Public Fund of the Republic of Slovenia for Cultural Activities);

(2) an integration programme aimed at ensuring access to cultural goods and services and access to creativity for members of special social groups in a way that enables the principle of equal opportunities to be applied according to quality criteria.

The objectives of protecting the cultural rights of minorities and other social groups are attained not only through financial, but also through organisational (expert assistance and counselling to all providers operating in this field, the head of sector's open-door day for minority artists, etc.) and normative instruments (mediation proceedings, legal counselling services with awareness raising, etc.)

With respect to encouraging the use of German language, it is necessary to point out that the rights of the German-speaking community in Slovenia are appropriately regulated by the bilateral Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Slovenia and the Government of the Republic of Austria on Cooperation in Culture, Education and Science.

7.1.e

"What measures have been taken to maintain and develop links, in the fields covered by this Charter, within all the five linguistic groups concerned, as well as to establish cultural relations between them?"

In all public calls for tenders intended for co-financing the cultural projects of various minority ethnic communities, the cooperation of various minority ethnic groups is a project assessment criterion, which also promotes the cooperation of all communities in the area of culture.

7.1.f

"What concrete measures have been taken, in cooperation with the speakers, to provide appropriate forms of teaching German as a minority language (in particular in the municipalities of Apače, Maribor, Dolenjske Toplice and Semič and including bilingual pre-school education)?"

The answer to this question is provided in the response to Recommendation 6 of the Committee of Ministers on the application of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages by Slovenia.

"What concrete measures have been taken, in cooperation with the speakers, to provide appropriate forms of teaching Croatian as a minority language (in Bela Krajina and including pre-school education)?"

The answer to this question is provided in the response to Recommendation 7 of the Committee of Ministers on the application of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages by Slovenia.

7.1.h

"What measures have been taken to promote research on German and Croatian at universities or equivalent institutions?"

German is taught at two universities (in Ljubljana and Maribor), while Croatian is part of the study programme of South Slavic Studies in the Department of Slavistics at the Faculty of Arts at Ljubljana University. Universities are independent in the provision and development of programmes.

7.1.i

"What measures have been taken to promote appropriate types of transnational exchange in the fields covered by the Charter for the German and Croatian languages?"

In order to promote the use of German in Slovenia, the Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Slovenia and the Government of the Republic of Austria on cooperation in culture, education and science for the 2008-2012 period was signed.

The project entitled *BeRi* was implemented from 2010 to 2012 and co-financed as part of the Slovenia-Croatia Operational Programme 2007–2013. Miran Jarc Library in Novo Mesto was included in the project as a Slovenian project partner. The project has the following objectives:

- to organise language courses in Slovenian/Croatian in the cross-border area (SI-CRO): the courses were intended for citizens, business people, cultural and scientific workers, members of Slovenian and Croatian societies, and were adapted for the visually impaired; in Slovenia, the courses were held at the premises of Miran Jarc Library in Novo Mesto;
- to raise awareness among children about tolerance between cultures and language knowledge;
- to organise events as part of cross-border cultural cooperation through the exchange of cultural content;
- to reach an agreement on *Knjige brez potnega lista* (Books without Passports) and the organisation of a round table on cross-border book loans; this is an attempt to make inter-library loans easier for the residents of the two countries and to address the issue of cross-border lending of library collections of two libraries with the cooperation of national, regional and local institutions.

In general, through school, university and research projects many links have been established between Germany, Austria, Switzerland and Croatia (e.g. via mobile programmes under Cmeplus).

7.3.

"What measures have been taken to address the problem of negative attitudes towards the Italian-speakers?"

On Tuesday, 28 February 2012, the 1st session of the Commission of the National Assembly for the National Communities was held. Under item 2 of the agenda (AOB), the Commission took the following decision:

"The Commission for the National Communities is appalled to note an increasing number of hostile speeches in various online forums, which have recently exposed in particular the Hungarian and Italian national communities. The Commission therefore condemns any such form of communication that is discriminatory and leads to the encouragement of national inequality, and incites hatred or intolerance. Therefore, it calls upon all who publicly encourage and provoke intolerance of other nationalities to comply consistently with Article 63 of the Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia."

All forms of publicly expressed hatred and intolerance directed against the Italian and Hungarian national communities and the Roma community were also condemned by the former Government Office for National Minorities, which urged all parties to stand together and combat national hatred and intolerance (communication published on the website of the former Slovenian Government Office for National Minorities on 2 March 2012: http://www.arhiv.uvn.gov.si/si/medijsko_sredisce/novica/article/60/1314/9fab10b36a/index.html)

For further information, please see the response to the next question.

"What measures have been taken to address the problem of expressions of intolerance of speakers of German?"

In the criminal code, the response is in Articles 131 and 297 of the Criminal Code (KZ-1): Violation of Right to Equality (Article 131)

(1) Whoever, due to differences in respect of nationality, race, skin colour, religion, ethnic roots, gender, language, political or other beliefs, sexual orientation, financial situation, birth, genetic heritage, education, social position or any other circumstance, deprives or restrains another person of any human right or liberty recognised by the international community or laid down by the Constitution or statute, or grants another person a special privilege or advantage on the basis of such discrimination, shall be punished by a fine or sentenced to imprisonment for not more than one year.

(2) Whoever prosecutes an individual or an organisation due to his or its advocacy of the equality of people shall be punished under the provision of the preceding paragraph.

(3) In the event of the offence under paragraphs 1 or 2 of this Article being committed by an official through the abuse of office or official authority, such an official shall be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than three years.

Public Incitement to Hatred, Violence or Intolerance (Article 297)

(1) Whoever publicly provokes or arouses hatred, violence or intolerance in respect of nationality, race, religion, ethnicity, gender, skin colour, origin, financial situation, education, social position, political or other beliefs, disability, sexual orientation, or any other personal circumstance, and commits the offence in a manner that can jeopardise or disturb public law and order, or uses force or threat, verbal abuse or insult shall be sentenced to up to two years in prison.

(2) The same sentence shall be imposed on a person who, in the manner referred to in the preceding paragraph, publicly disseminates ideas on the supremacy of one race over another, or provides aid in any manner for racist activity or denies, diminishes the significance of, approves, justifies, ridicules, or advocates genocide, holocaust, crimes against humanity, war crime, aggression, or other criminal offences against humanity, as defined in the legal system of the Republic of Slovenia.

(3) If the offence referred to in the preceding paragraphs is committed by publication in the mass media or on a website, the editor or the person acting as editor shall receive the sentence referred to in paragraph 1 or 2 of this Article, unless this was a live broadcast that he could not prevent or a publication on a website that enables users to publish content in real time or without prior review.

(4) If the offence under paragraphs 1 or 2 of this Article is committed under coercion, maltreatment, threat to security, desecration of national, ethnic or religious symbols, damage to the movable property of another, desecration of monuments or memorial stones or graves, the perpetrator shall be punished by imprisonment of up to three years.

(5) If the acts under paragraphs 1 or 2 of this Article are committed by an official by abusing their official position or rights, he shall be punished by imprisonment of up to five years.

(6) Material and objects bearing messages as per paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article, and all devices intended for their manufacture, multiplication and distribution, shall be confiscated, or their use disabled in an appropriate manner.

"What measures have been taken to raise the awareness of the general public in mainstream education, notably in curricula, teaching materials and teacher training, regarding the traditional presence of the Hungarian, Italian, German, Croatian and Romani languages?"

A great deal of material has been developed for foreign language learning, but the Council of Experts for General Education has approved only textbooks. The catalogues of textbooks for primary and secondary schools are available at <https://soca1.mss.edus.si/Trubar/Javno/default.aspx>.

Teacher's education is provided through the Catalogue of Continuous Professional Training, projects (recently through ESF projects), the Education Institute (study groups) etc.

The measures that have been adopted with a view to raising public awareness in the area of general education about the presence of the Hungarian language and culture are included in:

- the curricula for the Slovenian language as a mother tongue (primary school, secondary general and technical education);

- the curricula for the Slovenian language as a second language (in bi-lingual primary schools in the ethnically mixed area of the Prekmurje region);
- the curricula for the Hungarian language as an optional subject in the final triad of primary school (in schools outside the ethnically mixed area of the Prekmurje region).

The National Education Institute of the Republic of Slovenia, Regional Unit Murska Sobota, provides support and assistance to professional staff in bi-lingual education institutions through the planning and implementation of the following activities:

- professional support provided to teachers in bi-lingual schools in the selection of didactic and teaching materials; support to teachers/authors in developing teaching materials for the Hungarian and Slovenian languages as the second language in primary schools;
- regional professional meetings of head-teachers of pre-school institutions, primary schools, primary schools with adapted programmes, student residence halls and secondary schools (topical subjects, development planning, international cooperation), 5 meetings per calendar year;
- professional meetings of head-teachers of bi-lingual institutions, with an emphasis on topical themes; in the 2010/11 school year, two in-class observations of teaching were carried out in bi-lingual primary schools, with an emphasis on the observation of the language of instruction and analysis of experience in the classroom; in cooperation with the Task Force for the Education of Ethnicities, professional meetings of head-teachers (in December every calendar year) are organised to prepare the proposal for teaching materials and provide translations of teaching materials for bi-lingual school needs (funds provided by the Ministry of Education, Science and Sport);
- class monitoring by primary school head-teachers in terms of introducing a flexible syllabus and contemporary 2009/10 teaching approaches, the cross-curricular integration of subjects (2010/11, 2011/12), developing and improving reading standards (2011/12, 2012/13);
- study groups, study groups of Hungarian 1 and Hungarian 2 in a primary school and a study group for Hungarian 1 and Hungarian 2 in a secondary school;
- providing counselling to professional staff, parents and other interested groups with a view to promoting and implementing intercultural dialogue;
- regional consultations for professional staff of primary and secondary schools in the Murska Sobota regional unit during preparations for the new school year; contents: Cross-curricular Integration of Topics, ICT in Classes; August 2010; Examination and Assessment of Knowledge, August 2011; Reading Literacy, August 2012. All events were attended by teachers of bilingual primary and secondary schools and professional staff from bilingual institutions, who participated through their presentation of examples of good practice;
- with a view to improving efficiency in teaching and introducing novelties in the education process, the professional staff of bi-lingual kindergartens, primary and secondary schools underwent the following training in 2011: (1) Introduction of updated curricula in general secondary schools, 8-hour seminar; (2) Drama in Education, 24-hour seminar; (3) Language training, 24-hour seminar;
- in the 2011/12 school year and with the support of the home country, the Republic of Hungary, the following events were organised in Hungary for professional staff at pre-school institutions, primary and secondary schools: (1) Summer seminar, 12-hour seminar; (2) Field work in Hungary, 12-hour seminar;
- cooperation with various minority and other institutions in Slovenia and Hungary in implementing activities to support and raise awareness of the presence of the Hungarian language and culture.

In the 2008/09 school year, bilingual primary schools carried out the project *Observation of teaching in bilingual primary schools in the ethnically mixed area of Prekmurje*. The purpose was to determine how different models for implementing bilingual education, as defined in the Instructions for the Implementation of the 9-Year Bilingual Primary School Programme, enable the acquisition of knowledge and development of communication skills of pupils in the Slovenian and Hungarian languages. The report on the bilingual teaching observation was presented to head-teachers of bilingual primary schools and at a press conference in June 2011. Based on the results of the observation, the head-teachers and teachers underwent training on 29 and 30 August 2011.

The Hungarian language/ESP project entitled *E-competences of teachers in bilingual schools* (administered by the Institute for Culture of the Hungarian National Community with its partners) aims at developing e-language competences in Hungarian, the development of e-content, the development and upgrading of the teaching of Hungarian through the use of information communication technologies (ICT), and forms of motivation to learn Hungarian and ICT culture. The project is administered by the Institute for Culture of the Hungarian National Community and 12 consortium partners (bilingual schools, faculties, the National Education Institute of the Republic of Slovenia). It commenced on 1 October 2011 and concludes on 31 August 2013; its value is to EUR 1,000,000. By the conclusion of the project, e-learning and teacher training materials will have been created.

The measures adopted with a view to raising public awareness in the area of general education on the presence of the Italian language and culture are included in:

- the curricula for the Slovenian language as the first and second languages (primary school, secondary general and technical education) also in the ethnically mixed area of the Slovenian part of Istra);
- the curricula for the Italian language as the first language (primary school, secondary general and technical education, with Italian as the language of instruction in the ethnically mixed area of the Slovenian part of Istra);
- the curricula for the Italian language as the second language (primary school, secondary general and technical education in the ethnically mixed area of the Slovenian part of Istra);
- the curricula for the Italian language as the second language (primary school, secondary general and technical education outside the ethnically mixed area);

The curricula, which were developed over several years (2008-2012), comply fully with the guidelines and recommendations of the Common European Framework language, the Lisbon Declaration, and other European documents. Special attention is paid to the development of intercultural ability, which is reflected in the intercultural content and new approaches to teaching and learning the languages in all their roles, with an emphasis on raising awareness of minority languages.

The activities to raise public awareness of the presence of the minority language carried out in the teaching practice by Regional Unit Koper under the Slovenian National Education Institute, comprise:

- the introduction of intercultural content and a new approach in newly approved textbooks for the Italian language, which raise awareness of the presence of a foreign culture in Slovenia and encourage a positive attitude to the culture concerned (e.g.: Textbook *Avventura*.is for the teaching of Italian as the second language in grades 7- 9 in 2010);
- the development of various common publications for language teachers which are aimed at developing and evaluating intercultural ability in projects implemented under the Slovenian National Education Institute (publication of teaching practice examples, reflexion);
- the introduction of *European Language Portfolios*, validated by the Commission of the Council of Europe, during the instruction of the Slovenian, Italian and other foreign languages in primary and secondary schools; providing assistance to teachers in raising their pupils' and students' awareness of the presence and co-existence of languages, and learning about their own identity in a multilingual country;
- providing support to head-teachers and teachers in developing intercultural communication and intercultural exchanges:
 - face-to-face, at regular meetings of head-teachers, study meetings and other trainings,
 - at a distance through social networks (portal *sio.si*, online classroom, etc.);
- cooperation with various minority and other institutions in Slovenia and Italy in implementing projects to raise awareness of the presence of the minority languages and culture (e.g. project *S.P.In*, *CROMO*, etc);
- the development and implementation of various forms of education and continuous professional training for teachers in schools with Italian as the language of instruction (summer seminar in the Republic of Italy, a seminar of the Italian language and culture in cooperation with the education adviser and the Consulate-General of the Republic of Italy in

Koper; seminars on the Italian language as part of the cooperation with the Italian Institute of Culture in Ljubljana);

- expert meetings of head-teachers of kindergartens, primary and secondary schools with Italian as the language of instruction in the ethnically mixed area of the Slovenian part of Istra on specific topics (the provision of textbooks and teaching aids imported from the Republic of Italy or the financing of translations/creation of textbooks through the Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sport).

Teaching materials for the Romani language were developed within the framework of many projects; more detailed information is provided in the response to Recommendation 3 of the Committee of Ministers and in the last report of the Committee of Experts on the application of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages by Slovenia. The optional subject 'Roma culture' is taught within 9-year primary social science education in grades 7-9, which enables pupils to learn about Roma history, Roma culture as a way of life and about Romani cultural creativity past and present, and the development of an ability and sensitivity to understand the ways of life of various national communities that co-exist in the same area. The curriculum for grade 8 focuses on learning the Romani language and covers various themes.

German is the language of instruction as a first or second foreign language in primary and secondary education programmes. For this purpose, appropriate curricula and textbooks have been approved. The National Education Institute performs training for teachers of German as a foreign language. The training is included among the scheduled seminars and study groups, and from 2008 to 2011, formed part of the introduction of the compulsory second foreign language in a primary school with teachers of German language being a large majority. German in the Slovenian education system is defined as the language of neighbours (the official language of the Republic of Austria) and a foreign language with major cultural, economic and historical importance in Slovenia and Europe.

The Croatian language is taught as an optional subject in the Slovenian school system in the third triad of primary school.

An intercultural model is being introduced for all other languages. It has been developed by a sectoral group of advisers for foreign and mother languages at the Slovenian National Education Institute.

"What measures have been taken to raise the awareness of the general public in the mass media (including mainstream journalist training) regarding the traditional presence of the Hungarian, Italian, German, Croatian and Romani languages?"

As already noted in the response to question 7.1.d, funds from the national budget are provided for individual programme content of the media which is in public interest, including, as already presented in detail, content that facilitates the exercise of the right to public information and to information for national communities, the Roma community and other minority communities.

In this regard, the most important role is played by public radio and television, which as public services provide (Article 3 of the Radio And Television Corporation Of Slovenia Act (hereinafter: the ZRTVS-1)):

- one radio and television channel each for the autochthonous Italian and Hungarian ethnic communities;
- radio and television broadcasts for the Roma ethnic community;
- radio and television channels for the foreign public.

In all of its programmes, not only those for minority communities, Radiotelevizija Slovenija also ensures (Article 4 of the ZRTVS-1):

- credible and impartial information broadcasts, whereby it provides comprehensive information on political events at home and in neighbouring countries, important events in other European countries,

especially Member States of the European Union, and important world topics, such that the content broadcast objectively provides information to Slovenian citizens, Slovenians around the world, members of the Slovenian ethnic minorities in Italy, Austria and Hungary, the autochthonous Italian and Hungarian ethnic communities in Slovenia and the Roma community in Slovenia;

- fulfilment of the constitutional rights of the Hungarian and Italian ethnic communities regarding public information via public radio and television, and promotes ties between the ethnic communities and their mother countries and the incorporation of cultural and other achievements of the Italian and Hungarian nations in ethnic community channels;
- in accordance with international treaties and in cooperation with the public radio and television broadcasting corporations of neighbouring and other countries, supports the creation and development of cross-border radio and television projects;
- supports the dissemination of knowledge about other cultures that are represented in Slovenia and about their representatives.

The Ministry of Culture is preparing new programmes for the 2014-2020 development perspective to complement the current programmes that we have implemented and through which we strengthened the staff capacity of the non-governmental organisations in which members of the minorities operate. The programmes are related to the objectives of the National Programme of Culture, Slovenia's Development Strategy, and with the possibility of drawing on European funds in the 2014-2020 period.

7.4.

"What consultation with the five linguistic groups concerned has been envisaged by the Slovenian authorities for the preparation of the next periodical report on the Charter?"

Since 1990, the ministry responsible for culture has been systematically implementing a wide range of measures focusing on minority communities, including those not explicitly mentioned in the Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia. In accordance with Articles 14, 61 and 62 of the Constitution, the members of all minority communities are guaranteed individual rights for the protection of their national, language and cultural features. The Ministry of Culture pursues a policy to protect the cultural rights of all special social groups, including all ethnic minorities, national communities recognised under the Constitution, the Roma community, immigrants and various other minority communities not recognised by the Constitution, among which particular attention is paid to German-speaking settlers in Kočevje, persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups. The ministry's policy is complemented by measures to combat multiple discrimination, with particular attention being paid to underage members of minorities, children with special needs, elderly members of minorities, women members of minorities, etc. The objectives of protecting the cultural rights of minorities and other social groups are attained not only through financial but also by organisational means (expert assistance and counselling to all providers operating in the minority area, the open-door day for minority artists of the head of the sector, etc) and normative instruments (mediation proceedings, legal counselling services with awareness raising etc.).

A working draft of the present report was published on the website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as the authority responsible for its preparation. Upon its publication, interested individuals and groups were invited to submit supplements.

"What measures have been taken to set up mechanisms with a view to consulting the relevant organisations representing the German and Croatian languages when establishing a structured policy to maintain and promote these languages?"

See the response to question under 7.1.a.

7.5.

"What measures have been taken to make the teaching of Romani more generally available and to develop a scheme for the training of teachers who would be able to teach Romani?"

A wide range of materials for teaching Romani is available, including books in Romani, Romani grammars, and professional staff have undergone substantial training. The National Education Institute operates a network of teachers teaching Roma children and exchanging experience and examples of good practice.

See the responses to Recommendation 3 of the Committee of Ministers and the last report of the Committee of Experts on the application of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages by Slovenia.

"What measures have been taken to pursue further the codification of the Romani dialects present in Slovenia?"

In accordance with the Strategy for the Education of the Roma in the Republic of Slovenia, the standardisation of the Romani language is being carried out to provide the basis for teaching this language. Romani grammar books and dictionaries have been written. Students can take Romani culture as an optional subject in the last three years of primary school.

"What measures have been taken to harmonise the level of protection of all Romani-speakers?"

In the Republic of Slovenia, the concept of differing levels of protection of the rights of various Romani speakers is not relevant, since their rights are protected equally. No law, regulation or any other measure distinguishes between levels of protection for the rights of the Romani-speaking community; on the contrary, all measures relating to protecting and preserving the Romani language, culture and identity of the Roma community apply equally to the entire Romani-speaking community. Furthermore, the Roma Community Act⁹⁵ stipulates in Article 4, paragraph 3, that "the Republic of Slovenia shall encourage the maintenance and development of the Romani language and culture, information and publishing activities of the Roma community"; however, it does not provide for distinctions between different Romani-speaking communities.

"What measures have been taken:

- to ensure full implementation of the 'Strategy for Education of Roma in the Republic of Slovenia' of 2004?
- to promote awareness and acceptance of the Romani language and culture as an integral part of Slovenia's cultural wealth, to include this promotion among the objectives of national education, and to encourage the mass media to pursue the same objective?"

See the answer in the response to the last Recommendation of the Committee of Experts on the application of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages by Slovenia.

⁹⁵ Uradni list RS, no. 33/07.

Part III

Article 8 EDUCATION

ITALIAN AND HUNGARIAN NATIONAL COMMUNITIES

As a result of historical and other circumstances, Slovenia developed two different models of education for members of the Italian and Hungarian national communities. In the ethnically mixed area of the Slovenian part of Istra, Italian is also the language of instruction in schools.⁹⁶ The Prekmurje region introduced a bilingual model of education.⁹⁷

The Italian and Hungarian national communities and their members in Slovenia have the right to education and schooling in their respective languages. The acts and implementing regulations governing the education and schooling rights of the Italian and Hungarian communities are as follows:

- Organisation and Financing of Education Act⁹⁸;
- Pre-school Institutions Act⁹⁹;
- Primary School Act¹⁰⁰;
- Gimnazije Act¹⁰¹;
- Vocational Education Act¹⁰²;
- Act Regulating the Exercise of the Special Rights of Members of the Italian and Hungarian Ethnic Communities in the Field of Education¹⁰³;
- Rules on norms and standards for the implementation of the elementary school programme in bilingual primary schools and primary schools with Italian as the language of instruction¹⁰⁴;
- Rules on criteria and standards for secondary schools with Italian as the language of instruction¹⁰⁵;
- Rules on criteria for the assessment of the material costs of secondary schools delivering instruction in Italian¹⁰⁶ ;
- Rules on criteria and standards for bi-lingual secondary schools¹⁰⁷;
- Rules on criteria for the assessment of the material costs of bi-lingual secondary schools¹⁰⁸;
- Rules defining the field of education of teachers in nine-year bilingual primary schools and nine-year primary schools with Italian as the language of instruction¹⁰⁹;
- Rules on testing the knowledge of the language of instruction in ethnically mixed areas¹¹⁰.

⁹⁶ In the ethnically mixed area of the Slovenian part of Istra, education in Italian developed as a result of the situation upon the signing of the London Memorandum in 1954, when schools with Italian as the language of instruction existed *de facto* and *de jure* in this area. The Treaty of Osimo, signed between Yugoslavia and Italy, summarised and consolidated all international obligations assumed by the two countries by that time. As a successor state to the former SFRY, Slovenia also succeeded to the Osimo Treaty and thus to all agreements on minority education relating to the Italian minority in Slovenia.

⁹⁷ After World War II, initially, there was a similar system of separate schools in Prekmurje, but the members of the Hungarian national community did not enrol their children in schools with Hungarian as the language of instruction in sufficient numbers. Therefore, an agreement was concluded with the Hungarian self-governing community to introduce a bilingual education model which also included all children of Slovenian nationality and in fact expanded the knowledge of Hungarian to the entire population of the bilingual area.

⁹⁸ Uradni list RS, nos 16/07 – UPB5, 36/08, 58/09 and 20/11.

⁹⁹ Uradni list RS, nos 100/05 – UPB2, 25/08 and 36/10.

¹⁰⁰ Uradni list RS, nos 81/06 – UPB3, 102/07, 107/10 and 87/11.

¹⁰¹ Uradni list RS, no. 1/07 – UPB1.

¹⁰² Uradni list RS, no. 79/06.

¹⁰³ Uradni list RS, nos 35/2001 and 102/07 - ZOsn-F.

¹⁰⁴ Uradni list RS, nos 75/05, 85/06, 68/07, 73/08 and 18/11.

¹⁰⁵ Uradni list RS, nos 85/03, 103/07, 67/08, 5/11 and 55/11.

¹⁰⁶ Uradni list RS, no. 78/04.

¹⁰⁷ Uradni list RS, nos 85/03, 100/07, 67/08, 21/11 and 55/11.

¹⁰⁸ Uradni list RS, no. 78/04.

¹⁰⁹ Uradni list RS, no. 35/06.

The numbers of children from the Italian national minority attending pre-school institutions in the 2011/12 school year were as follows:

Pre-school Institution	Number of classes	Number of children	Average number of children per class
Pre-school institution within the Dante Alighieri Elementary School, Izola	7	126	18.00
La Cocinella Lucija	7	128	17.57
Delfino Blu Koper	12	184	15.33
T o t a l:	26	438	16.84

The numbers of pupils from the Italian national minority attending primary schools in the 2011/12 school year were as follows:

Primary School	Number of classes	Number of pupils	Average number of pupils per class
Scuola Elementare Dante Alighieri Isola (Dante Alighieri Primary School, Izola)	9	80	8.88
Scuola Elementare Pier Paolo Vergerio il Vecchio Capodistria (Pier Paolo Vergerio il Vecchio Elementary School, Koper) (total)	18	178	9.88
- Main school	11	126	
- Affiliated school in Semedela	2	16	
- Affiliated school in Bertoki	2	16	
- Affiliated school in Hrvatini	3	20	
Scuola Elementare Vincenzo e Diego de Castro Pirano (Vincenzo e Diego de Castro Elementary School) (total)	12	111	9.25
- Main school	5	46	
- Affiliated school in Lucija	3	44	
- Affiliated school in Sečovlje	4	21	
T o t a l:	41	389	9.33

The numbers of children from the Hungarian national minority attending pre-school institutions in the 2011/12 school year were as follows:

Pre-school Institution	Number of classes	Number of children	Average number of children per class
Pre-school within bilingual Primary School Dobrovnik	3	41	13.66
Pre-school within bilingual Primary School Prosenjakovci	2	18	9.00
Lendava Pre-school Institution	14	220	15.71
Moravske Toplice Pre-school Institution	1	14	14.00

¹¹⁰ Uradni list RS, no. 100/06.

T o t a l:	20	293	14.65
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The numbers of pupils from the Hungarian national minority attending primary schools in the 2011/12 school year were as follows:

Primary School	Number of classes	Number of pupils	Average number of pupils per class
Bilingual Primary School Lendava I (total)			
- Main school	31	520	16.77
- Affiliated school in Gaberje	28	490	
- Affiliated school in Petišovci	3	30	
- Affiliated school in Čentiba	0	0	
	0	0	
Bilingual Primary School Lendava II (total) (Primary school with special programme)	6	34	5.66
Bilingual Primary School Genterovci	9	73	8.11
Bilingual Primary School Dobrovnik	9	80	8.88
Bilingual Primary School Prosenjakovci (total)	9	74	8.22
- Main school	7	66	
- Affiliated school in Domanjševci	1	4	
- Affiliated school in Hodoš	1	4	
T o t a l:	64	781	12.20

The numbers of students from the Italian and Hungarian national minorities attending secondary schools in the 2011/12 school year were as follows:

Secondary School	Number of classes	Number of students	Average number of students per class
Ginnasio Antonio Sema Pirano (Antonio Sema General Upper Secondary School, Piran)	4	40	10.00
Ginnasio Gian Rinaldo Carli Capodistria (Gian Rinaldo Carli General Upper Secondary School, Koper)	4	42	10.50
Scuola media Pietro Coppo Isola (Petro Coppo Secondary School, Izola)	9	60	6.67
Lendava Bilingual Secondary School	24	307	12.97
T o t a l:	41	449	10.95

Secondary vocational education is carried out by the Pietro Coppo Secondary School, where students may take courses to qualify for occupations such as economics clerk, mechanical engineering technician, gastronomy technician, salesperson, computer operator, gastronomist/hotel manager, administrative assistant, car repairer, and metal shaper-toolmaker. Lendava Bilingual Secondary School carries out the *gimnazija* (general upper secondary school) programme; in addition, students may also take other courses to qualify as economics clerk, mechanical engineering technician, shop assistant, gastronomist/hotel manager, mechanic, mechanical fitter, stove fitter/ceramic tiler, and industrial mechanic.

The Hungarian language is provided as an option for students in several schools: at Gimnazija Murska Sobota (general upper secondary school) and at the Bilingual Secondary School in Lendava, the Economic School in Murska Sobota, Secondary Vocational and Technical School, the Secondary

Medical School in Murska Sobota and at Gimnazija Franca Miklošiča Ljutomer.

Furthermore, in general, vocational and technical secondary education, 42 state-approved education programmes (28 announced and 14 expiring) with instruction in the language of the national community, or with bilingual instruction, were carried out in the ethnically mixed area in the 2011/12 school year.¹¹¹ Of these, 12 announced and 8 expiring programmes (a total of 20) were intended for instruction in Italian, while 16 announced and 6 expiring programmes (a total of 22) were intended for bilingual instruction:

- secondary vocational education: 6 programmes – and additionally 8 expiring programmes – (a total of 14) were intended for Italian language instruction, while 9 programmes – and additionally 6 expiring programmes – (a total of 15) were intended for bilingual instruction;
- secondary technical education: 1 to be carried out in Italian as the language of instruction, 2 offering bilingual instruction;
- vocational and technical education: 3 to be carried out in Italian as the language of instruction, 3 offering bilingual instruction;
- general secondary education: 1 to be carried out in Italian as the language of instruction, 1 offering bilingual instruction;
- *matura* course: 1 to be carried out in Italian as the language of instruction, 1 offering bilingual instruction;

Since the 2008/2009 school year, the free borrowing of textbooks from the textbook fund has been made possible for all primary school pupils (grades 1-9). In secondary schools, textbook funds are optional; students pay a borrowing fee which must not exceed one third of the price of the textbook paid by the school.

The Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sport provides funds for the preparation of, and subsidies for, textbooks for the education of the Italian and Hungarian national communities, in accordance with the Act Regulating the Exercise of the Special Rights of Members of the Italian and Hungarian Ethnic Communities in the Field of Education¹¹², the Rules on the Procedures for Implementing the Budget of the Republic of Slovenia¹¹³ and in accordance with the annual plan for textbooks or within budgetary constraints. Pursuant to Article 26 of the Act Regulating the Exercise of the Special Rights of Members of the Italian and Hungarian Ethnic Communities in the Field of Education, the said Ministry provides subsidies by ensuring funding from the state budget for the preparation of textbooks and by subsidising textbook prices to an amount that ensures that the average price of textbooks for individual grades is comparable to the price of textbooks in the Slovenian language for the same grade.

In agreement with the Ministry of Education, Science and Sport, the Task Force for the Education of Ethnicities within the National Education Institute prepares the selection of textbooks for each school year and, based on the offer of publishers, carries out coordination with teachers engaged in the education of ethnic groups, and decides on the final selection of textbooks, serving as a basis for the coordination and conclusion of contracts with the publishers.

The call for co-financing adult education includes a series of programmes for various adult groups, offering minority language education or training in different regions. Study club activities and a programme for learning Hungarian and Italian for adults still continue, as well as other programmes for the development of key competences or basic capabilities, such as state-approved special education

¹¹¹ In the 2011/12, there were 28 announced and 14 expiring (a total of 42) state-approved education programmes with instruction in the language of the national community, or with bilingual instruction, in the ethnically mixed area. The expiring programmes are listed as those in which enrolment in the first year of the 2011/2012 school year was no longer possible; enrolment was possible only in higher years (programmes were replaced by new ones).

¹¹² Uradni list RS, nos 35/2001 and 102/07 - ZOSn-F.

¹¹³ Uradni list RS, no. 50/2007.

programmes for adults (literacy programmes: reading and writing skills and computer literacy); the programmes are supported through tenders from ESF funds.

An advisory function is carried out by the units of the National Education Institute. The Institute, which is tasked with development and advisory activities, also provides education professionals from within the national communities for pre-school institutions and schools with Italian as the language of instruction and bilingual pre-school institutions and schools.

On the basis of bilateral agreements, both neighbouring countries concerned appoint an advisor for Italian and Hungarian, respectively. The advisor works within the National Education Institute, which provides adequate premises and technical assistance. The advisor is tasked with the following responsibilities:

- cooperation with expert institutions of the country concerned;
- advisory and expert assistance to teachers, with an emphasis on teaching students' mother tongue and its use in fostering their national culture;
- organisation of seminars and other in-service training activities for teachers;
- cooperation on planning and organising and on attracting lecturers for seminars on pre-school, primary school and secondary school education organised by the National Education Institute of the Republic of Slovenia;
- informing teachers of seminars held in their countries of origin and coordinating these seminars between the institutions with Italian as the language of instruction and bilingual institutions;
- cooperation and organisation of in-class observation for professionals working at institutions with Italian as the language of instruction and bilingual institutions in their countries of origin;
- acquainting teachers with new textbooks, teaching aids and literature from their countries of origin and providing them with suitable material;
- cooperation and the establishment of links between schools and the exchange of pupils and students from both sides of the border;
- cooperation on organising and guiding excursions and other activities intended for secondary school students and pupils of schools with Italian as the language of instruction or bilingual schools.

Further education and training of education professionals is carried out in accordance with the Rules on in-service training of education professionals (Uradni list RS, no. 64/04). A catalogue of programmes is published every year from which teachers and other professionals select a programme according to their own requirements and wishes.

In implementing the mission of the bilingual school, the continuous modernisation of training programmes is still necessary, in particular in terms of modernising the methods and contents of bilingual instruction. The ESP project *E-competences of teachers in bilingual schools* aims at developing language e-competences in Hungarian, developing e-contents, developing and upgrading the teaching of the Hungarian language through the use of information communication technologies (ICT), forms of motivation to learn Hungarian and ICT culture. The project is administered by the Institute for Culture of the Hungarian National Community with 12 consortium partners (bilingual schools, faculties, the National Education Institute of the Republic of Slovenia). It commenced on 1 October 2011 and concludes on 31 August 2013; its value is EUR 1,000,000.

In compliance with bilateral documents, members of national communities can study at secondary schools and universities in their countries of origin, where in-service training of teachers is also provided. Secondary school students, as well as university students and teaching staff, may apply for a scholarship during their studies or professional training. Furthermore, on the basis of bilateral documents, special care is devoted to the school population. With a view to promoting the languages of minorities and their culture, special expert field trips, open-air schools, various language schools are organised in the home country. The minority education provided by home countries receives special logistic support, such as the procurement of textbooks and teaching aids.

As regards the recruitment of teaching staff, the Act Regulating the Exercise of the Special Rights of Members of the Italian and Hungarian Ethnic Communities in the Field of Education stipulates that upbringing and education in pre-school institutions and schools with instruction in Italian is to be carried out by professionals with a good command of Italian as the language of instruction. In bilingual pre-school institutions and schools, upbringing and education is carried out by professionals with a good command of both languages of instruction.

In accordance with the said Act, a professional is deemed to have a good command of Italian as the language of instruction if he/she has completed primary and secondary school programmes with Italian as the language of instruction or if he/she acquired the prescribed education in Italian. A professional is deemed to have a good command of Hungarian as the language of instruction if he/she completed the programme of a bilingual secondary school, or the optional subject of the Hungarian language at secondary school or the optional subject of the Hungarian language at high-school or university level, and acquired the prescribed education in the Slovenian and Hungarian languages. An employee who does not meet these conditions may demonstrate a good command of the language of instruction by passing an examination of their command of the language concerned.

The Government of the Republic of Slovenia received a list of questions (document MIN-LANG (2011) 7 of 25 May 2011) with a request to incorporate the answers in the 4th periodical report on the implementation of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages. Information on individual questions according to Article 8 of the Charter is provided below.

8.1.h

"Which measures have been taken to find a solution to the problem of a temporary shortage of Hungarian teachers due to a significant number of retirements?"

In the case of a shortage of suitable staff, the Act Regulating the Exercise of the Special Rights of Members of the Italian and Hungarian Ethnic Communities in the Field of Education also envisages the possibility of employing foreign teachers. If no candidate fulfilling the conditions required for a qualified staff member applies for a vacancy, the pre-school institution or school may employ a visiting foreign teacher for a maximum period of two years, in compliance with the conditions laid down in the Organisation and Financing of Education Act. During this time, the employed staff member must learn the Slovenian language and his/her employment contract may be renewed for not more than two years.

"Please report on the progress of monitoring bilingual education in Hungarian."

The National Education Institution has launched a two-year test project entitled *Teaching literacy in the Slovenian and Hungarian languages in bilingual primary schools* for the period from 1 September 2012 to 3 October 2014. Since the test project was launched only recently, no report on its progress is available yet.

8.1.e (iii)

"What is the situation regarding the recognition of degrees in subjects such as pharmacy for Italian speakers?"

Professional qualifications or professional titles are recognised in accordance with the principle of non-discrimination, and in this context the same rules apply to Italian or other language speakers.

As a successor of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Slovenia adhered to the bilateral agreement between the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Italy on Mutual Recognition of Certificates and Degrees, signed by the two countries in 1983; in 1995, the two countries additionally signed the Memorandum of Understanding on Mutual Recognition of

Slovenian and Italian Degrees and Professional Titles. Professional titles in pharmacy are recognised by a competent university by a speedy procedure.

Article 10
ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITIES AND PUBLIC SERVICES

—
ITALIAN AND HUNGARIAN NATIONAL COMMUNITIES

The Basic Constitutional Charter on the Sovereignty and Independence of the Republic of Slovenia, in Chapter III, stipulates that: "The Italian and Hungarian national communities in the Republic of Slovenia and their members shall be guaranteed all the rights provided for in the Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia and international agreements." The rights of the national communities are defined in the Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia, in particular in Articles 5, 11 and 64. The rights to use additional official languages and other rights in the areas of municipalities where the autochthonous national communities live are regulated by individual acts, such as the Police Organisation and Work Act (Article 80, paragraph 1) and the Tasks and Powers of the Police Act (Article 19), the Criminal Procedure Act, the Criminal Code, the State Administration Act, the General Administrative Procedure Act, the Decree on administrative operations, the Civil Servants Act, and a number of others.

Where a party is a member of the national community, Article 62, paragraph 2, of the General Administrative Procedure Act stipulates that in the area of local communities where administrative authorities conduct business in the Slovenian language and also in the Italian or Hungarian languages as official languages, administrative procedures are conducted in both the Slovenian language and the language of the national community if a party files a request in this language, on the basis of which proceedings are initiated, or at the request of a party at any time during the proceedings. If the official does not speak the language of the member of the national community, the costs of an interpreter are borne by the authority.

The Slovenian language is the official language outside bilingual areas; a person who is a member of the Italian or Hungarian autochthonous national community and lives in a statutorily defined bilingual area may at any time exercise their right to follow the course of the proceeding in their own language (to file applications, perform all procedural acts in their own language, irrespective of their command of the Slovenian language), whereas the administrative body conducts the proceedings in the language officially used in the area of the body. In accordance with the comment of the General Administrative Procedure Act, the provision relating to incomplete applications does not apply to such applications from members of autochthonous national communities (Article 62, paragraph 6 of the said Act). Therefore, the costs of the translation of such applications must be borne by the administrative body.

Thus, in the territory of the municipalities populated by the Italian or Hungarian national communities, the police are bound to use additional official languages in all areas of policing. All forms and communication with members of the national communities have been in Italian or Hungarian. Cases of good practice can particularly be seen in the field of preventive action, such as various warnings, posters and leaflets, which are not only in Slovenian, but also in Italian and Hungarian, and in some places also in the Romani language. Mention should also be made of the cooperation of representatives of the police on various radio broadcasts (e.g. on the MMR radio, Pomurje-Hungarian radio operating within RTV Slovenia) in which representatives of the police offer prevention advice and present police work.

The Personal Name Act¹¹⁴, in Article 5, stipulates that the personal name of a member of the Italian or Hungarian national community is to be entered in the register of births, marriages and deaths in the

¹¹⁴ Uradni list RS, no. 20/2006.

Italian or Hungarian script and form, unless otherwise decided by a member of the national community.

The technical procedure for entering personal and geographical names in the said register (the range of necessary characters for this purpose) is regulated by the Rules on the implementation of the Register of Deaths, Births and Marriages Act¹¹⁵. Article 12 of the Rules stipulates that personal and foreign geographical names are to be entered in the register in their original form, taking into account the set of letters and characters available, thus ensuring a record of places and personal names in the Italian and Hungarian languages. The set of letters and characters is defined in a separate annex to the Rules and comprises letters of the Slovenian alphabet with particular diacritical marks, which also includes the alphabets of the Italian and Hungarian national minorities with a view to ensuring the entry of personal names of minority representatives.¹¹⁶ In addition to the letters of the Slovenian alphabet, the prescribed set of characters also comprises letters that often appear in Slovenian proper nouns and some other special characters¹¹⁷.

The Republic of Slovenia is aware of the importance of providing clear and accurate information on administrative services and the availability of appropriate applications via the Internet. To this end, the State Portal of the Republic of Slovenia E-government was set up in 2001 as the point of entry to access various types of information on the state and public administration. In addition to the provision of information on public administration, the principle aim of the portal is to make administration services more accessible to users via the Internet and, in addition to the standard communication channels by which citizens and business entities access public services, offer an additional electronic channel for the provision of services.

¹¹⁵ Uradni list RS, nos. 40/2005 and 69/2009.

¹¹⁶ A graphic character set is defined by the ISO 8859 international standard. The encoding of ISO 8859-2, referred to as Latin alphabet No. 2, contains graphic characters used in general administrative operations in the Slovenian and Hungarian languages, while the encoding for the Italian language is defined by ISO 8859-1 (Latin 1) – (taking into account national minorities). Both encodings were included in the set of Slovenian standards in 1995.

¹¹⁷ ENCLOSURE:

1) Characters of the Slovenian alphabet;

A, B, C, Č, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, R, S, Š, T, U, V, Z, Ž

2) Characters that often appear in Slovenian proper nouns, newspapers and books:

Q, W, X, Y, Ä, Ö, Ü, Ć, Đ

3) Set of characters with accents – accent marks, quality (width and narrowness) and quantity (length and shortness) of vowels (grave and acute accents marking vowels and a circumflex accent marking e and o letters):

Acute accent	´	a, e, i, o, u
Grave accent	̀	a, e, i, o, u
Roof	^	e, o
Double acute accent	¨	o, u

Two special portals for Italian and Hungarian national communities were also established as part of the E-government State Portal. Equivalent to the version in Slovenian, these portals contain descriptions of the procedures in which individuals and legal persons conduct business with public authorities. This section consists of two sub-portals (Public Administration Services for Individuals and Public Administration Services for Businesses), which comprise most of the contents of the E-government State Portal. For individuals (natural persons), the descriptions are organised into sets of 17 events which are important situations in a life of an individual, from birth, education and employment to retirement (Family and Children, Work and Employment, Health and Care, Environment and Facilities, State and Society, Death and Mourning etc.) For legal persons, four sets of events are presented (Sole Traders, Establishing a Company, Functioning of a Company, Societies and Institutions). Furthermore, the first pages of the sub-portals (Citizens, Legal Entities, Public Administration) as well as other fixed content on the E-government portal (About the Portal, For the Visually Impaired etc.) are translated and their content appropriately adjusted; the State Portal provides news in Slovenian and English.

The content of services and applications is provided by the competent ministries and other administrative authorities or public authority holders, while the technological platform is maintained by the Ministry of the Interior and Public Administration. In addition to publication of information on services, the portal also offers the possibility of publishing electronic forms that lie within the responsibility of ministries and other administrative bodies. The collection of published forms is regularly updated and gradually transposed into entirely electronic forms, where, through the use of digital certificates, certain data are automatically entered in the user's form. Since the body publishing the application is generally not the same as the one receiving it (e.g. in the case of administrative units), there is a delay in publishing applications on the E-government portal. We are aware of this issue also in the case of publishing electronic forms in Italian and Hungarian, for which translations are to be made.

In view of the fact that the E-government State Portal was launched in 2001, it needs to be modernised and renovated to offer users modern online access and provide a modern point of entry in the relationship between the user and the state. The process of modernisation will pay special attention to improving the users' experience, including the renovation of services and applications. Ministries and other administrative bodies that publish services and applications on the E-government state portal will be called upon to consistently publish applications or related forms for services, which also applies to the versions in the Italian and Hungarian languages. This approach will require concerted cooperation between administrative units and other administrative bodies that deal directly with customers and ministries and other administrative authorities that prepare and publish services on the portal.

Before the portal is renewed, an analysis will be made of the existing situation with a view to verifying with the competent authorities which forms have not been published on the Internet but are otherwise available in paper and electronic forms (e.g. word) from the competent authorities.

The information in electronic form is provided by the Government Portal for Children and Youth (<http://www.otroci.gov.si/>), which has been open since 2007 and is available in Italian and Hungarian. The portal is intended for the younger population and guides its users through presentations of how the state and institutions function in a simple and user-friendly way.

The Government of the Republic of Slovenia received a list of questions (document MIN-LANG (2011) of 25 May 2011) with a request to incorporate the answers in the 4th periodical report on the implementation of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages. The information on individual questions according to Article 10 of the Charter are provided below.

10.1.a (i)

"Please provide concrete information on the practical use of Hungarian in local branches of the state administration."

The Lendava Administrative Unit comprises an area of 7 municipalities with 41 settlements, of which 20 are ethnically mixed. In accordance with Article 4 of the Public Administration Act (Uradni list RS, nos 52/02, 110/02, 56/03, 61/04, 123/04, 93/05, 113/05 – upb4, 89/07, 126/07, 48/09 AND 21/12), the official language of the administration is Slovenian.

In its work and in operational activities with other authorities, the Lendava Administration Unit faces the following issues regarding the language of the Hungarian national community:

- Despite initiatives and reminders from the administrative unit, individual ministries (the Ministry of Agriculture and the Environment, the Ministry of Infrastructure and Spatial Planning) have still not published all application forms in the Hungarian language on the E-government state portal;
- At the local level (municipalities in the ethnically mixed area), all application forms should be prepared and published in the Hungarian language so as to be easily and timely accessible (e-commerce).

The Murska Sobota Administrative Unit maintains that, officially, matters are well regulated. However, the practice has certain drawbacks:

- 1.) The Murska Sobota Administrative Unit comprises 135 settlements, of which 8 (Hodoš, Krplivnik, Domanjševci, Središče, Prosenjakovci, Pordašinci, Motravjevci and Čikečka vas) are ethnically mixed. In the entire ethnically mixed area, only one local office (Prosenjakovci) has a bilingual signboard.
- 2.) The local offices in Prosenjakovci and Šalovci, covering three (3) ethnically mixed areas, employ two clerks with a high level of competence in the Hungarian language. For such jobs, an adequate command of the minority language is an employment requirement.
- 3.) In accordance with the applicable law, the Murska Sobota Administrative Unit enables the use of Hungarian also on the premises of this unit. The unit permanently employs an excellent translator for Hungarian. Some other public employees also speak Hungarian. All citizens may file a written or oral application in Hungarian, in which the procedure is conducted and a bilingual act published. For ethnically mixed areas, the Murska Sobota Administration Unit publishes bilingual documents (such as the decision on land consolidation). Accordingly, bilingual application forms are available in paper or electronic form.
- 4.) The Murska Sobota Administrative Unit points out that the provisions of the Register of Deaths, Births and Marriages Act are consistently observed. Currently, the administrative unit is dealing with the mass replacement of personal identity documents (ID cards, passports), whereby trilingual identity cards (Slovenian–Hungarian/English) and quadrilingual passports (Slovenian– Hungarian/English/French) are being issued to residents of ethnically mixed areas.

In the areas of those municipalities where the Hungarian national community resides, Hungarian is the official language of the administration. This means that with respect to clients who are members of the national community, the statutory right to use their language is consistently implemented in practice and daily work, namely:

- in bilingual operations, when a party to proceedings uses the language of the national community (bilingual forms, the conduct of administrative procedures and the issuing of administrative acts in the Hungarian language, bilingual e-commerce, the provision of information to the parties);
- the list of job descriptions (job classification) appropriately contains certain conditions and levels of competence in the national community language resulting directly from operational needs;
- when filling vacancies for public positions requiring direct contact with the public, the number of employees and qualified public employees with an adequate command of the community language is sufficient;

- public employees at the Lendava Administrative Unit are provided with a permanent option and funding for additional education and learning of the community language (on average, 3 employees per year);
- the majority of the public service employees receiving the bonus for bilingualism have a better command of Hungarian;
- the Lendava Administrative Unit employs one translator of Hungarian for translations of all official documents (invitations, minutes, decisions, endorsements) in cases of bilingual proceedings; the translator's presence is also compulsory in oral proceedings at locations in bilingual municipality areas (construction matters, expropriations);
- as appropriate, the translator provides assistance to public employees in bilingual operations and in the correct use of technical terms for issuing documents in the national community language;
- the unit also employs an administrator of Hungarian;
- at least one student who is a member of the national community is afforded the opportunity for professional practice annually; in 2011, a student from Hungary participated in international exchange practice;
- in the past three years, the Lendava Administrative Unit has received no comments from national community members and no breach in the proceedings and provision of public services has been recorded, nor has anyone been prevented from exercising the right to use or communicate in the language of the national community;
- the results of an annual survey on customer satisfaction prove the correctness and high level of trust in the provision of operations in the Hungarian language which the employees of the Lendava Administrative Unit enjoy among the public.

"What proactive measures have been taken to promote the use of Italian in local branches of the state administration?"

The Koper Administrative Unit has recorded no difficulties, comments or complaints from members of the Italian national community regarding the use of the Italian language. About a year ago, the Italian Consul drew attention to this unit's websites, which were not translated into Italian. The unit often uses the language of the Italian national community and conducts proceedings in Italian. Italian is most often used in abbreviated administrative procedures, but rarely in special declaratory procedures. The Koper Administrative Unit proposes that the evaluators be specific in their statements, since only in this way can action be taken. Administrative units make efforts to comply fully with constitutional and legal provisions, but if a deviation occurs, the Koper Administrative Unit points out, it is appropriate to address a specific situation and eliminate any illegality.

In 2011 and the current year, the Izola Administrative Unit has detected no problems arising from its operations or relating to bilingual operations or communication in the Italian language with members of the Italian national community. The unit has not received any complaints indicating a violation of rights to conduct business in the native language. On the contrary, it considers that it implements the rights of the Italian national community with due care in terms of officials' command of the language, as well as the provision of bilingual forms. At the same time, it has often noted that other public sector entities send various materials (notices, posters, forms) intended for the general public in Slovenian only, which leads to complications, since the administrative unit is expected to post them on the bulletin board.

The Piran Administrative Unit has reported that it operates bilingually and has encountered no major difficulties. In the past year, this unit received one complaint from a customer because an extract from the land register was not bilingual. Since the matter does not fall within its competence, the unit referred the complaint to the court in Piran responsible for the land register. The unit also informed us that notices received from individual ministries which are intended for posting on the bulletin board were not translated. Each administrative unit prepares its own translation, which can result in different translations of the same text.

"What measures have been taken to make available widely-used administrative texts and forms to the population in Italian or bilingual versions?"

In ethnically mixed areas where the Italian national community resides, bilingualism is implemented strictly in accordance with the Constitution and legislation and municipal regulations governing bilingual operations in the ethnically mixed area. We consider that the use of both official languages in this area has attained a level that makes violations of bilingualism rather exceptional, but even in such cases, the irregularities are negligible and mainly result from a lack of knowledge of the rules governing this issue.

The staff structure of the municipal administrative authorities of the municipalities of Koper, Izola and Piran is in place, in terms of ensuring the constitutional and statutory obligations to use the language of the autochthonous national community, Italian. The municipal administrative authorities have classified positions requiring a command of the national community language, either at elementary or a higher level. The posts have been filled accordingly. We have not encountered any difficulties in implementing legal obligations. In addition to the attention paid to implementing bilingualism in the operations of the municipal administrative authorities, the municipalities also focus on implementing bilingualism in public and in public operations.

Municipal administrative authorities conduct administrative proceedings bilingually upon the request of the party or when a request is filed in Italian. If there are two parties to the proceedings, with some requesting the use of Italian and others not, proceedings are conducted in both the Slovenian and Italian languages. Since it is a constitutional right of members of the Italian nationality, and officials employed at municipal administrative authorities have no right to inquire as to which nationality the client belongs, public service employees always grant the request whenever the client in any way (expressly or implicitly) requires the use of the Italian language.

10.2.a, b, d, f

"Please provide more detailed information regarding the practical implementation of these provisions with regard to Hungarian."

In the framework of the constitutional provisions on the rights of the Hungarian national community, public employees in municipal administrative authorities comply with the instructions of the competent national authorities. The criteria for determining the bilingualism bonus are regulated by the municipal administration authorities on the basis of the circular letter of the Ministry of Public Administration on 11 July 2008 no. 100-425/2008/5, while the bilingualism bonus for the director of the municipal administration is taken into account in accordance with the previously stated Rules determining the amount of the bilingualism bonus for directors engaged in the field of public administration. In accordance with Article 23, paragraph 1, indent five, and Article 28 of the Public Sector Salary System Act (Uradni list RS, nos. 108/09-UPB, 107/09-Constitutional Court Decision, 98/09-ZIUZGK, 13/10, 59/10, 85/10, 94/10-ZIU, 107/10), employees working in posts where a command of the Hungarian language is a condition for performing their work are entitled to a bilingualism bonus of between 3% and 6% of the basic salary; a director of a municipal administration engaged in the field of public administration is entitled to a bilingualism bonus of 4% of basic salary pursuant to the Rules on the amount of bonus for the bilingualism of directors engaged in the field of public administration (Uradni list RS, no. 22/06).

The municipal authorities or their bodies in the ethnically mixed area must operate bilingually, i.e. in the Slovenian and Hungarian languages. Bilingual operation in the municipalities is ensured through employment contract and contracts for works. The municipal administration provides additional control and ensures the coordination of bilingual operations. The municipalities also comply with these principles when recruiting.

"What measures have been taken to promote the use of Italian in the municipalities concerned?"

We believe that the Italian language, as an official language in the work of municipal administrations, is well established. The municipalities endeavour to find suitable solutions to all those open issues that require further action, with a view to ensuring the consistent implementation of all rights of the members of the Italian national community. To this end, they cooperate with the Italian Self-Governing Community and special consideration is also given to members of the municipal council, members of the Italian national community and the Commission for Issues of the Italian National Community of the Municipal Council.

Some deficiencies have been established in bilingualism in the operations of public companies. The websites of two public companies, Koper Public Utility Company and the water supply company Rižanski vodovod Koper, of which co-founder is also the Municipality of Koper, are available only in the Slovenian language. Notifications sent by the companies to users are bilingual, including invoices, which is not the case with money order forms, because their set-up is originally in Slovenian.

10.2.g

"What measures have been taken, in co-operation with the Italian-speakers, to clarify complaints regarding the adoption and use of place-names inside the "ethnically-mixed-area" where only Slovenian place-names had been used?"

In the Republic of Slovenia, procedures for designating areas and naming and marking settlements, streets, and buildings are laid down by the Act Designating Areas and Naming and Marking Settlements, Streets and Buildings¹¹⁸ (hereinafter: the ZDOIONUS Act). Determining or changing the names of settlements falls within the authority of local communities in cooperation with the professional body competent for the standardisation of geographical names appointed by the Government of the Republic of Slovenia – i.e. the Governmental Commission for the Standardisation of Geographical Names. When determining or changing the names of settlements in areas of municipalities where, in addition to the Slovenian language, Italian or Hungarian is used as the official language, local communities are to designate the names of settlements in the Slovenian and Italian or Hungarian languages. The ZDOIONUS Act provides for public participation in decision-making, which also applies to determining/changing the names of settlements, in a way that prevents the choice/change of the name of a settlement without prior consultation with "the persons involved" in the area who will be affected by such changes. The persons involved should have the opportunity to express their opinion on the 'new' name of the settlement in which they live.

The names of settlements are chosen by local communities and registered by the Surveying and Mapping Authority of the Republic of Slovenia in the Register of Spatial Units; the written record of the name of the settlement is identical to that in the regulation (ordinance) of the local community.

The task of determining/changing the names of settlements is thus the responsibility of the local government. The responsibility for the correct and lawful implementation of the procedures prescribed under the ZDOIONUS Act, including prior consultation, which is open to the participation of members and institutions of national communities, favours the local community conducting the procedures. The Surveying and Mapping Authority of the Republic of Slovenia has not been acquainted with any "*complaints regarding the adoption and use of place names inside the "ethnically mixed-area" where only Slovenian place names had been used*".

In the ethnically mixed area of the municipalities of Koper, Izola and Piran, place names are consistently used in both official languages, i.e. in Slovenian and Italian; consequently, no complaints in this regard have been recorded and no measures have been necessary.

10.3.a

¹¹⁸ Uradni list RS, no.25/2008.

"Please submit information on measures taken to ensure that Hungarian is used in the provision of public services."

The Lendava Administrative Unit operates bilingually; furthermore, the unit employs a translator and an administrator for the Hungarian language. When proceedings are conducted in both languages, all official actions (administrative acts, hearings) are professionally, and in appropriate chronological order, held in both languages. It is the common practice for the translator and administrator for the Hungarian language to assist other public employees, in particular in the case of less frequent technical terms used in administrative acts.

Due to adverse financial conditions and restrictions on staff plans, employment in recent years has come to a standstill, also in the case of retirements. As regards employment in the last three years, two trainees were recruited for traineeships: one received a scholarship from the ministry responsible for public administration and one was a volunteer. Every year, at least one trainee who is a member of the national community is afforded an opportunity to undergo a professional practice programme.

Lendava Geodetic Office is responsible for the bilingual area and also operates bilingually. The Surveying and Mapping Authority of the Republic of Slovenia ensures the implementation of public services for members of the Hungarian national minority (bilingual signs, the provision of information in the Hungarian language, and administrative procedures are conducted in Hungarian in accordance with the General Administrative Procedure Act). With a view to pursuing the policy of bilingualism in the area of Lendava, the systemisation of employment positions at the Slovenian Surveying and Mapping Authority has envisaged posts requiring a command of the Hungarian language. The number of employees with a command of Hungarian meets the current needs. In the case of additional needs, the translator of the Lendava Administrative Unit is to be engaged in agreement with the said unit.

The provision of local public services (e.g. water supply, waste collection and disposal, local passenger transport, etc.) is the responsibility of municipalities. The ministry responsible for public administration reminds municipalities in writing of their obligations and, in accordance with the law, provides technical assistance to them, and supervises the legality of the systemic regulations in the field of local self-government, while the supervision of the implementation of laws and regulations governing the provision of public services falls within the competence of the respective ministries. Furthermore, it should be noted that representatives of minorities not only establish their own organisation to represent them in relations with municipalities and the state, but also cooperate directly with municipal authorities which are competent for the implementation of minority rights. On the basis of a special voting right, they elect their own representatives to the municipal council which, as a rule, establishes a special working body. The municipal council, as the body responsible for establishing public institutions and enterprises providing public services, also performs a supervisory function of the implementation of public services. The self-governing national communities give approvals for municipal regulations relating to the implementation of the rights of both communities.

In Eko-park d.o.o. Lendava - Öko-park Kft. Lendava, a public company providing services of drinking water supply and waste transport, of which the Municipality of Lendava is a co-founder, business is conducted in both languages. The administration of the company communicates with clients in the minority language if the client so requests or speaks Hungarian. All notices and publications of the company are bilingual. Their website is available in the Slovenian language only. The meter readings entry form is bilingual while, forms for project conditions and for obtaining approval are available only in the Slovenian language. The invoices/money order forms are also issued in Slovenian only. Funeral and cemetery services are provided by two independent enterprises, while the maintenance of cemeteries is within the competence of individual local communities. The public company Center za ravnanje z odpadki Puconci d.o.o. (Waste Management Centre Puconci) provides waste transport and disposal services. The Municipality of Lendava is its stakeholder. The company operates only in the Slovenian language (invoices, money order forms, websites), since it is located in the Municipality of Puconci which is not a bilingual area.

"Please provide information regarding the use of Hungarian by public services (translation/interpretation, recruitment, compliance with requests from public service employees to be appointed in areas where Hungarian is used)."

Municipalities consistently apply the rules governing the public service system and wages in public administration. Therefore, both languages are used equally in the provision of public services and the operations of municipal authorities.

At the Regional Unit Murska Sobota under the Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia for Agriculture and the Environment operates in Hungarian, individual inspectors receive a bilingual bonus of 6%. In the past three years, one administrative case and two minor offence proceedings have been conducted in the Hungarian language. On an annual basis, inspectors speak Hungarian approximately 50% of their working time; in any case, Hungarian is used daily.

Police employees have the opportunity to learn foreign languages through language courses. The Police Academy organises courses in English, Italian, German, Romany, Albanian, and Hungarian.

In 2012, in the area of the Murska Sobota Police Directorate, the police re-classified 25 positions with a bilingual bonus provided for police officers who meet the requirement of a command of Hungarian and work in areas where a fluent command of this language is imposed as a condition.

Public employees at the Surveying and Mapping Authority of the Republic of Slovenia who work in the bilingual area communicate in Hungarian daily. No major problems have been reported concerning communication with the clients in the Hungarian language; should the need arise, the translator of the Lendava Administrative Unit is engaged. Their The Surveying and Mapping Authority's website is available in the Slovenian language only.

In recent times, the authority has had no employment opportunities.

In addition, the employer does not accept any employee requests to be transferred to a bilingual area.

"What measures have been taken to ensure, in practice, that Italian is used in the provision of public services in the area concerned and that Slovenia's legal framework in this field is consistently applied?"

With regard to the implementation of Article 10, paragraph 3a of the Charter, ensuring the use of regional or minority languages in the provision of the service, the Report of the Committee of Experts on the Charter (third monitoring cycle) established that no information had been provided on the actual implementation of this commitment. Regarding the exercise of this right in the area where the Italian national community resides, the third periodic report states that in ethnically mixed areas, bilingualism must also be implemented by holders of public authority as well as by public service providers. The report also states that bilingual municipalities already issue bilingual invoices and money order forms for local public services. On their visit to Slovenia, representatives of Italian-speakers submitted to the Committee of Experts data indicating that in the implementation of public services provided by administrative authorities, or other entities acting on their behalf, Italian is not used systematically. According to the data obtained during the visit, public service providers operate exclusively in Slovenian. Thus, there is a discrepancy between the legal framework and practical implementation.

The provision of local public services (e.g. water supply, waste collection and disposal, local passenger transport, etc.) is the responsibility of municipalities. The ministry responsible for public administration reminds municipalities in writing of their obligations and, in accordance with the law, provides technical assistance to them, and supervises the legality of the systemic regulations in the field of local self-government, while the supervision of the implementation of laws and regulations governing the provision of public services falls within the competence of the respective ministries. At the same time, it should be noted that representatives of minorities not only establish their own organisation to represent them in relations with municipalities and the state, but also cooperate directly

with the municipal authorities competent to implement minority rights. On the basis of a special voting right, they elect their own representatives to the municipal council which, as a rule, establishes a special working body (e.g. the Commission for Issues of the Italian National Community). The municipal council, as the body responsible for establishing public institutions and enterprises providing public services, also performs a supervisory function of the implementation of public services. The self-governing national communities give approvals for municipal regulations relating to the implementation of the rights of both communities. The municipalities already issue bilingual invoices and money order forms for local public services. In the Koper Municipality, a municipal decree imposes this obligation on all companies (not only public ones), for example, on banks. It would therefore be appreciated if members of both minorities would notify the municipal and state authorities of concrete cases of discrepancies between practice and the regulatory requirements.

10.4.a, b, c

"Please provide information regarding the use of Italian by public services (translation/interpretation, recruitment, compliance with requests from public service employees to be appointed in the territory in which Italian is used)."

All regulations adopted at the municipal level are published in the official gazettes of municipalities in both official languages; forms/applications are also available in both official languages. All the above are accessible to interested parties on municipal websites.

The provisions of the rules on bilingualism are respected in other public services; in particular, it should be noted that public sector employees daily use Italian not only in administrative procedures, but also face-to-face in oral communication or by telephone and in writing, via applications, letters, e-mail and in all duties of the municipal administration and other public services.

Police employees can learn foreign languages through language courses. The Police Academy organises courses in English, Italian, German, Romany, Albanian, and Hungarian. The study programme 'Senior Police Officer' provides a 72-hour course in expert terminology in the English, Italian and German languages. In the framework of the education programme 'Police Officer', a course on communication in Slovenian and foreign Languages (expert terminology) provided a 37-hour programme which was carried out in Italian in the period from 2009 to 2011 through three generations of police officers.

In 2012, in the area of the Koper Police Directorate, the police additionally re-classified 175 posts with a bilingual bonus provided for police officers who meet the requirement of a command of Italian and work in areas where a fluent command of this language is a condition.

Koper Geodetic Office is responsible for the bilingual area and also operates bilingually. The Surveying and Mapping Authority of the Republic of Slovenia ensures the implementation of public services for members of the Italian national minority (bilingual signs, the provision of information in the Italian language, administrative procedures conducted in Italian in accordance with the General Administrative Procedure Act). With a view to pursuing the policy of bilingualism in the area of the Italian national minority, the job systemisation of the Slovenian Surveying and Mapping Authority has envisaged posts requiring a command of the Italian language; these posts are filled by employees who, among other things, also meet the requirements for filling an employment vacancy. The competent authority is expected to provide its website in the Italian language.

The Regional Unit Koper under the Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia for Agriculture and the Environment operates in Italian, where individual inspectors receive a bilingual bonus of 6%. Fisheries inspectors lead in the use of Italian in their working time (i.e. 20%). In the past three years, three decisions, three payment orders with supporting documentation were issued in the Italian language. Other inspections under the Koper Regional Unit – with the exception of the wine inspection, which has not carried out in Italian in the last three years – use Italian in their work approach.

1% of their working time, mainly for communication with clients by phone or in the field; in the period concerned, no procedures were conducted.

Article 11 **MEDIA**

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ITALIAN AND HUNGARIAN NATIONAL COMMUNITIES

The Government of the Republic of Slovenia received a list of questions (document MIN-LANG (2011) 7 of 25 May 2011) with a request to incorporate the answers in the 4th periodical report on the implementation of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages. Information on individual questions according to Article 11 of the Charter is provided below.

11.3.

"On the last review, the representatives of Hungarian and Italian speakers complained that they did not have any influence on the decisions of the programme council established by the Radiotelevizija Slovenija Act. Therefore the committee of experts requested information about how the interests of Hungarian and Italian speakers were observed by the programme council."

The operation of Radiotelevizija Slovenija (RTVS) as a public institution of special cultural and national importance in the field of broadcasting is regulated by the Radiotelevizija Slovenija Act (ZRTVS-1). Its operation is organised so as to ensure autonomy of financing, organisation and editorial policy. The founder of RTVS is the Republic of Slovenia, whose principal activity is to ensure adequate funding for the performance of public service.

RTVS performs a public service in radio and television activities for the purpose of providing for the democratic, social and cultural needs of citizens and other residents of the Republic of Slovenia. Its basic tasks include provision for the democratic, social and cultural needs of the Italian and Hungarian communities in the Republic of Slovenia.

The composition and operation of the Programme Committees for the Italian and Hungarian committees is determined by ZRTVS-1 by ensuring the maximum influence of members of national minorities on programme planning. The committees consist of 9 members, two thirds of whom are appointed by the self-governing national communities themselves. Employees of editorial offices of radio and television programme for the Italian or Hungarian national community appoint one member from among their own ranks, which means that the representative of employees is usually also a member of national communities, the remaining two members are appointed by the Programme Council of RTVS. The current composition of the national programme councils (for the 2010-2014 period) thus reflects an almost homogenous national structure on both the Italian and the Hungarian programme councils.

Representatives of the Italian and Hungarian national community are represented in the Programme Council of RTVS, which is the supreme management authority. The tasks of the Programme Council include supervising the implementation of the programming plan and programme schemes of radio and television programmes of RTVS, which includes the radio and television programmes intended for the national communities. RTVS provides one radio and television channel each for the autochthonous Italian and Hungarian national communities.

The Annual Report of RTVS for 2011¹¹⁹ (report for 2012 is not yet available) shows that 18 hours and 15 minutes of radio programming were broadcast daily (*Radio programme for Hungarian national community – Pomurje Hungarian radio*) and 4 x 30 minutes of television programming were

¹¹⁹ http://www.rtv slo.si/files/letno_porocilo/letno_porocilo_2011.pdf

broadcast weekly for the Hungarian national community (*Television programme for Hungarian national community – TV studio Lendava*) in 2011.

The provision of media content for the Italian national community was especially successful in 2011, as the cooperation of RAI-Radiotelevisione Italiana and TV Slovenia increased in the framework of the joint project *Cross-border Television*. In 2011, the radio programme for the Italian community, Radio Capodistria, broadcast 394.200¹²⁰ minutes of radio programming, the basis of which is news, with an emphasis on current topics and daily reporting, music, phone-in and entertainment programmes.

In addition, the Koper/Capodistria Regional RTV centre organised several other events which particularly stressed the Open Doors Day on the 40th anniversary of TV Koper-Capodistria. The event was attended by many viewers and users of the public television service from Slovenia as well as from Italy and Croatia.

- HUNGARIAN NATIONAL COMMUNITY

11.1.a (i)

"What measures have been adopted to gradually increase the use of Hungarian in public television broadcasting?"

In the programming plan for 2012 and 2013¹²¹, RTVS has undertaken to maintain the range of programme content for the national communities while intending to increase the accessibility of its programmes by introducing new technologies such as radio and television websites and the official *Facebook* page, which adds a new, multimedia dimension to the news offer and improves interaction with service users.

Radio and television programmes for the Hungarian national community are produced by RTV Slovenia, at the Regional RTV Centre Maribor – Hungarian Programmes Studio Lendava. 18 hours and 15 minutes of radio programming are broadcast daily, including Saturdays and Sundays, while the television programmes comprise the TV series MOSTOVI-HIDAK (Bridges) broadcast by the national television (Programme I) and by the regional TV station Maribor. 30-minute episodes of the MOSTOVI-HIDAK series are broadcast by national television four times per week (with an additional repeat of each episode) through most of the year, and three times per week (plus repeats) in the summertime. The 30-minute episodes are also shown four times per week by the Regional Programme Maribor through most of the year, and three times per week in summer. To ensure the operation of this institution within the system of RTV Slovenia, a certain number of staff is permanently employed; some work on permanent contracts (a special fee is collected by the national TV for this purpose). In the studio for the Hungarian programme in Lendava, a total of 33 staff members are employed full-time at the radio and television stations. Another 10 people work on permanent contracts for both radio and television programmes, and 51 are on temporary contracts. 5 persons are employed through student employment services. The radio and television programming for the Hungarian national community in the Republic of Slovenia is therefore produced by a total of 99 people (situation as of 20 October 2011).

Programmes of the Hungarian national community are co-financed by the state pursuant to Article 30 of the Radiotelevizija Slovenija Act. The report on the eligible use of funds in 2011 on the basis of the

¹²⁰ Annual report of RTV Slovenia for 2011 (pp. 62 – 66).

¹²¹ <http://www.rtv slo.si/strani/letna-porocila-in-nacrti/789>

contract¹²² presents the implementation of the programme for "radio and television programmes of RTV Slovenia in Hungarian":

In 2011, the Studio for Hungarian programmes at Pomurje Hungarian Radio and TV Studio Lendava produced a variety of programmes intended to meet the expectations of a wide spectrum of listeners (from children and youth to adults and the elderly) while covering practically all fields of life and work in terms of content.

The objective of radio and television programmes in Hungarian was to raise awareness of history and roots, promote culture, foster the mother tongue and values, strengthen national awareness, stress the protection of national community interests and constitutional rights, and provide information, education and entertainment. In the spirit of intercultural dialogue, both media, especially television, also took up the noble and important role of intermediary between the Hungarian and Slovenian nations and cultures, between the national minority, majority nation and homeland, and attempted to contribute to tolerance and shape opinions in the multicultural and multilingual space.

The Pomurje Hungarian Radio produced about 50 programmes and programme segments of different types in 2011. First and foremost, there is a news programme *Terepjáró/Hometown News* which produces daily reports on events from the nationally mixed area and the broader region. The programme, which is about 30 minutes long, consists of interviews, reportages, news etc. The second pillar of news programming is news and chronicles. Eight daily news breaks were produced from Monday to Saturday (two on Sunday), and the midday and daily chronicles were broadcast at 12.00 and 18.00, respectively.

The weekly news programme *Aktuális/Aktualno* is broadcast on Wednesdays; it attempts to address the most topical events. Therefore, these programmes dealt with topical national minority issues, topics related to bilingual education, sport, economy, agriculture and health care.

The programme *Kisebbségben/Minority* broadcast on Thursdays provided detailed news on national minority policy. The programme *Helyzetké/Actual Situation* is broadcast on Fridays. It focuses on current events in the economy and agriculture. *Egészségügy műsor/Health Care Programme* which is broadcast twice a week is very popular.

Two other news programmes should be noted: *Sportélet/Sports* on Monday and *Téren/Field of Power*; the latter has been running for eight years.

The counselling programme *A kertész válaszol/Gardener's Answers* is very popular. Counselling programmes include *Az egészséges táplálkozás művészete/The Art of Healthy Nutrition* produced in cooperation with the Institute of Public Health Murska Sobota.

The cultural and arts programmes, entertainment, youth and religious programmes that should be noted include a weekly programme on culture entitled *Horizont/Horizon* and *Tulipános láda/Colourful Chest*, which focuses primarily on the ethnographic heritage of Hungarians in Prekmurje.

Other programmes that deserve a mention are *Értékőrök/Value Preservers*, *Spiritus*, *Örökségünk/Our Heritage*, *Mese-lesen/Fairytale Chase*.

Linguistic programmes attempt to regularly feature domestic linguists and experts familiar with the characteristics of the Hungarian dialect of Prekmurje.

The aim in the producing programmes for children and youth was to involve as many pupils from national minority schools as possible. For religious programming, 13 masses and other religious rituals were broadcast live in 2011.

In the first six months, a series of six programmes was prepared entitled *Iskoláról iskolára/From School to School*, which gave detailed presentations of schools in the bilingual area.

The Studio of Hungarian TV Programmes of RTV Slovenia broadcast the following programmes in 2011:

¹²² Contract concluded between the Office of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia for National Minorities and RTV Slovenia on co-financing radio and television programmes for the Italian and Hungarian national communities in the framework of RTV Slovenia in 2011.

Barangolások/Wanderings, mostly produced by Duna TV (Vannak Vidékek – Regions Existing). As a part of the programme, they broadcast their own production Pearls of Hungary and 30-minute programmes on Hungarian villages in Prekmurje.

Pitypang/Dandelion, a children's programme featuring the concept of time – the making of calendar and clock, birds, waste recycling, healthy food, introduction to the environment, medicinal herbs...

Kanapé/Sofa, a youth programme with interviews, contributions and a new section, Fashion Corner.

Súlypont/Centre of Gravity, a studio talk show (interview with the new president of the umbrella organisation; population census; dual citizenship; ...).

Vendégem/My Guest...: a portrait.

Nagyító alatt/Under the Magnifying Glass, a programme with topical or documentary contents (testimony of Erika Fürst about the horrors of the Holocaust; Easter holidays, historical churches of Prekmurje...).

Határtalan/No Borders, a cross-border co-production programme.

The oldest programme *Hidak/Bridges* included various segments: *Gazda(g)ság/Economy – Wealth*, *Magvető/Sower*, *Egészségünkre/Cheers*, *Iskolapad/Schooldesk*, *Hagyományörző/Our Heritage*, *Köztünk élnek/Living Among Us*, and a new segment entitled *Let Me Tell You Something!* The visual and graphic identity of all segments was updated.

RTV Slovenia adopted the amended criteria for determining the bilingualism bonus at RTV Slovenia and began to pay the bilingualism bonus also to persons employed in technology and programme production 1 September 2011.

The first step towards informing members of the Hungarian national community in their mother tongue was taken in 1956, when a supplement in the Hungarian language entitled *Népújság* was added to the local newspaper *Pomurski vestnik*. Since 1958, *Népújság* has been published as an independent weekly. It is published by the Institute for Information Services of the Hungarian National Community (hereinafter: ZIDMN), which was founded in 1993. The mission and task of ZIDMN and the *Népújság* newspaper is to provide information to members of the Hungarian national community in their mother tongue, to preserve and develop the language and culture of the national community and to strengthen and develop contacts with their nation of origin and members of Hungarian national communities in other countries, as well as with related international organisations. ZIDMN programmes are funded from the state budget. The report on the use of funds in 2011¹²³ by ZIDMN states that the year was completed successfully, as they implemented the planned activities and publications and enriched their offer with new content.

Népújság Weekly

In 2011, ZIDMN published 52 issues of *Népújság*, with a circulation of 1400 copies on 24 pages (16 in colour, 8 in black and white, format B4), and on 20 pages in summer (July and August). It also published a special literary supplement *Visszhang* (marking 50 years of Hungarian minority publishing), the Easter supplement (*Hímeslap*), the 20 August supplement (*2000 év*) and the Christmas supplement (*Ünnepi finomságok*).

Online issue: www.nepujzag.net

On the website the *Népújság Online* edition of the paper is available, which publishes daily news from the region as well as the regular weekly content from the printed edition. The online edition publishes additional content not available in the printed edition (news about Hungarian minority communities in the Carpathian Basin, presentation of minority media, a selection of the most interesting contributions) and a rich online photo gallery.

Other publications

¹²³ Contract concluded between the Office of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia for National Minorities and the Institute for Information Services of the Hungarian National Community about co-financing the activities of the Institute for Information Services of the Hungarian National Community - *Népújság* weekly in 2011.

In addition, ZIDMN published threetwo separate publications: *35 Years of Organising Autochthonous National Communities in Slovenia* (January 2011), and the first Hungarian magazine, *Kerek Perec*, published in Slovenia, in A4 format on 80 colour pages with a circulation of 3000 copies. The magazine brings benefits to its readers and promotes culture, values and heritage of the Hungarian nationality in Pomurje. Its rich supplement of photographs and summaries in English make it interesting reading both for the native population and for tourists. Together with the Hungarian Institute for Culture, ZIDMN published the annual almanac *Naptár*, which subscribers to *Népújság* receive free of charge.

Youth programme – Ifi monthly

In 2011, ZIDMN published 10 editions of the youth supplement *Ifi*. The supplement targets youth (higher grades of elementary school and secondary school students) with whom the content is created in close cooperation, precisely with bilingual schools in the nationally mixed area. Besides regular sections (*Visiting Class ...*, *Student on the Scene*, *Ifi's Postbox*, *Ifi's Etiquette*, *Bookshelf*, *Cinema*, *Enigmatics*), *Ifi* focuses on a certain topic in each issue. In 2011, it presented a series of countries, summer camps, Hungarian pop-rock, fantasy literature, the importance of speech, sport, friendship etc. Each issue contains a poster (musicians, athletes) published at the readers' request.

Promotional activity

All ZIDMN publications (*Népújság* weekly, *Ifi* youth supplement, online edition, the new magazine *Kerek Perec*, 3 separate publications and almanac), or their content, were promoted in partner minority and other media and separate presentations. For promotional purposes and to increase its visibility, ZIDMN acts as a media sponsor of national community cultural events and Hungarian theatre programme in Lendava.

As a part of its own promotion, ZIDMN opened an exhibition of drawings published on the *Népújság* children's site in 2010 and 2011 on 25 March 2011 in Lendava, in the foyer of the Theatre and Concert Hall, and on 3 October 2011 at Hodoš village centre. Both exhibitions were very well attended.

In March and April, in cooperation with the Television of the Republic of Hungary (MTV) and its programme for Hungarians abroad, *Kincskereső*, ZIDMN successfully organised a public contest for film, photographic and literary contributions focused on Pomurje.

In September, *Népújság* organised a traditional trip for its readers to the Hungarian towns of Keszthely and Hévíz, which was well attended.

In October 2011, *Népújság* introduced two new sections: counselling – *Living and Home*, and linguistics, where a linguist analyses the special features of Hungarian usage in Pomurje.

Since September 2011, ZIDMN publications have been available in Hungary, from the Litea bookshop at Budim Castle in Budapest.

ITALIAN NATIONAL COMMUNITY

11.1.a (i)

"What measures have been adopted to form a structured human resource policy on the broadcast media in Italian?"

Regional RTV Centre Koper-Capodistria has 137 employees working on radio and television programmes for the Italian national community in Slovenia (52 at the radio station, 84 at the television station, and 1 in management). A further 29 people are on permanent contracts (4 for the radio station and 25 for the television station) and 34 on temporary contracts (17 for the radio station and 17 for the television station), while 15 people are employed through student employment services (6 for the radio station and 9 for the television station). Radio and television programmes for the Italian national community in the Republic of Slovenia are therefore produced by a total of 215 people (situation as of 1 October 2011).

The radio station broadcasting in the Italian language was established in 1949, and the TV station in 1971. The TV station provides information for the Italian community in Slovenia and Croatia. Daily radio and television programmes are produced by the public RTV Slovenia, at the Regional RTV Centre Koper/Capodistria (national RTV channel). There are 18 hours of radio programming daily, which amounts to 126 hours weekly; television programmes are broadcast for 9 hours on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays, and for 7.5 hours on Mondays and Thursdays.

Programmes for the Italian national community are co-financed by the state pursuant to Article 30 of the Radiotelevizija Slovenija Act. The report on the eligible use of funds in 2011 on the basis of the contract¹²⁴ reveals that the radio programme for the Italian national community implemented the plan, scheme and programme guidelines.

The programme schedule of Radio Capodistria is based on news, with an emphasis on current topics and daily reporting. Particular stress is placed on events concerning the Italian national community, and international, national and regional politics, with live broadcasts from various locations.

Projects, events and new programmes that have been successfully implemented:

GLOCAL, two-hour news programme broadcast on Mondays that addresses tissues of local and cross-border importance;

PANDORA'S BOX, news programme that summarises the week and addresses international issues;

MINORITY, targeting the Italian minority in Slovenia and Croatia;

ECONOMY AND SURROUNDINGS; on the economy, addressing current economic issues;

FRIULIAN WINDOW, opening a window to the world of Friuli-Venezia Giulia region;

CULTURE AND SOCIETY, on minority and regional, national and international culture;

FULL STOP AND START, addressing linguistic topics in the light of current political trends;

SUNDAY LOOKOUT, Sunday programme addressing our area and the broader area of the Balkans, with a particular emphasis on the Croatian political scene, but including the national political scene;

GREEN ISTRIA, focusing on ecology and nature protection issues;

PILLARS OF CULTURE, addressing the activities of the Community of Italians;

HOLIDAY DREAMS, tourist programme;

IN WOMEN'S WORLD, weekly programme addressing women;

GOURMET MEMORIES, culinary programme;

ISTRIAN KALEIDOSCOPE, trilingual programme in Italian, Slovenian and Croatian;

SPORT SECTIONS;

THE LIBRARY OF BABEL, talk show about books, films and theatre;

ITALIAN CANZONA, history of Italian *canzona*;

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS IN SLOVENIA, PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS IN CROATIA;

ORIGINAL RADIO PLAYS;

CHILDREN'S SONG FESTIVAL.

Particular emphasis was placed on the organisation of concerts by Rade Šerbedžija and the Livio Morison band on the 62nd anniversary of the radio. The bilingual event broadcast by Radio Koper and Radio Capodistria was organised in cooperation with the Tomizza Forum and the Italian community of Koper. They also stressed the cycle of programmes about the 150th anniversary of the Italian state, *L'Italia e fatta*, and the programme on the 20th anniversary of Slovenia's independence. Another programme with particular emphasis is PANDORA'S BOX produced in Pula on the occasion of the meeting of Italian president Giorgio Napolitano and Croatian president Ivo Josipović with the Italian national community.

A new Radio Capodistria website was launched to add a multimedia dimension to the news offer (<http://www.radiocapodistria.net/>).

¹²⁴ Contract concluded between the Office of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia for National Minorities and RTV Slovenia on co-financing radio and television programmes for the Italian and Hungarian national communities in the framework of RTV Slovenia in 2011.

The TV output for the Italian national community largely implemented the programme production plan (reduced resources for programme costs); the key programmes were news, analytical, cultural, youth, selected entertainment, documentary and sport programmes. The emphasis was on upgrading contents and visual quality, on information and the educational character of content, not on commerciality with no substance. With the commitments and efforts of all editorial boards and journalists, they continued to introduce new content and programme or television genres that, in their estimation, contributed to refreshing, diversifying and promoting their offer. They also enhanced their cooperation with Rai in the framework of Cross-Border Television, and with TV Slovenia. Many programmes prepared exclusively by their channel were broadcast on the joint Cross-Border TV. Another important result was the final transition to the production and broadcasting of all own production in the 16:9 format.

Regular and extraordinary programmes and projects in 2011:

Regular programmes:

TUTTOGI I

The central daily news programme broadcast at 19.00; hosted several guests to analyse current events.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF TUTTOGGI I + WEATHER

Every day at about 17.55, a few minutes before the start of the programme in Slovenian, viewers were offered the summary of the principal news of the main daily news programme at 19.00, as well as the weather forecast.

TUTTOGGI II

A daily evening news programme that featured a review of the front pages of daily papers and a financial section.

TUTTOGGI SCUOLA

Weekly programme about education and schools that presented one of the schools of the Italian national community over a month. Special programmes or reports focused on educational trips to Italy by pupils of the highest grades of elementary schools of the Italian national community, and on summer camps.

MERIDIANI

A weekly live programme that offered viewers different views on topical issues of the Italian national community and issues of the border areas of Slovenia, Italy and Croatia.

TUTTOGGI MONDO

Weekly summary of own production about the most important events on the international political scene.

Extraordinary productions

40 YEARS OF TV KOPER-CAPODISTRIA

The fortieth anniversary of TV Koper-Capodistria was marked by eight segments in the main daily news programme.

20 YEARS OF ITALIAN UNION

On the 20th anniversary of the establishment of the Italian Union, a series of special segments devoted to this important anniversary was included in the main Sunday news programme at the end of June.

20 YEARS OF SLOVENIA'S INDEPENDENCE

Live broadcast on the 20th anniversary of Slovenia's independence.

Cross-Border TV

LYNX MAGAZINE

The enhanced cooperation in the framework of Cross-Border Television continued. Besides co-producing and broadcasting the monthly *Lynx Magazine*, the joint network broadcast documentary programmes and concerts produced by the channel.

SONS OF TWO NATIONS

From the development resources of RTV Slovenia earmarked for implementing cross-border television, a new series of bi-media documentaries in Italian and Slovenian was produced with the cooperation of all the radio and television departments of the Koper-Capodistria regional RTV centre.

The first set focused on "sons of two nations", while the second dealt with "places and customs" in ethnically mixed areas in Slovenia and Italy.

The editorial board of cultural, educational, documentary and entertainment programme:

Regular programmes:

ISTRIA ED INTORNI

A weekly programme containing contributions on culture, traditions, customs and events in Istria and a particularly popular culinary section.

ARTEVISIONE

A weekly programme about culture illuminating the most important cultural topics and events. Particular attention was devoted to cultural creativity in art and literature and cultural exchange on borders.

ZOOM

A series intended for the presentation of short feature films for youth and the creative participation of youth in film, video and theatre production.

ITINERARI

A weekly programme of reports and travel items featuring the most interesting cultural, historical, tourist and culinary trails in the border areas of Slovenia, Italy and Croatia as well as worldwide.

THEATRE

Viewers were offered theatre performances by amateur theatre groups of the Italian national community recorded in the studio.

'Q'

A weekly programme about trends and news from the world of fashion, film, music, internet and motorsport.

NAUTILUS

Series about the underwater world featuring videos made by recognised underwater camera operators.

K2

A series of programmes about mountains featuring high-quality amateur photos taken by mountain lovers.

SPECIALI CULTURA

Series of programme specials without fixed times about cultural and historical topics.

IN ITALIA

Contemporary course in Italian in the form of film broadcast in the context of cooperation with the Italo-phonetic community of radio and television programmes.

The programme in 2011 was enriched by a series of documentaries of national and international production:

SPECIALE NATALE

Special pre-Christmas programme

BIKER EXPLORER

Programme of foreign production for motorcycle lovers

RUBRICA CINEMA

Segment of foreign production on the news on the cinema

A TAMBUR BATTENTE

Entertainment of foreign production

PROJECTS:

VIDEO PAGES – INFO CHANNEL

In order to utilise the morning programming space on the satellite channel and create convergences with the radio programme for the Italian national community, a video pages/ info channel project was prepared.

Sport editorial board:

Regular programmes

TG SPORT

Daily sports news.

TG SPORTIVO DELLA DOMENICA

A fifteen-minute Sunday summary of sports at home and abroad.

ZONA SPORT

A Thursday sports magazine with contributions and reports on sport and related issues.

In 2011, some programme space was devoted to live broadcasts of important national and international sports events and competitions.

In addition to electronic media, the Italian national community also has print mass media at its disposal. The EDIT publishing house in Rijeka with the A.I.A. agency in Koper (the former is co-financed and the latter fully financed by Slovenia) is engaged in newspaper publishing and publishes the daily *La Voce del Popolo*.

Project planned by EDIT in 2011:

- publication of 302 issues of daily *La Voce del Popolo* with an average of 32 pages per issue and average daily circulation of 2,200 copies;
- publication of 24 issues of magazine *Panorama* with an average of 60 pages per issue and average circulation of 1,500 copies;
- publication of 10 issues of children's magazine *Arcobaleno* with an average of 60 pages per issue and average circulation of 2,060 copies;
- publication of 4 issues of literary magazine *La Battana* with an average of 128 pages per issue and average circulation of 1,560 copies;
- publication of 4 books by authors of the Italian national community in Croatia and Slovenia, 1,500 copies of each;

Excerpt from the report on the eligible use of funds by A.I.A. – Adriatic Information Agency in 2011 on the basis of the contract¹²⁵:

The Adriatic Information Agency A.I.A. acts for the purposes of the Italian national community newspaper *La Voce del Popolo*. The Koper editorial office organised its work so as to provide as much information as possible to members of the Italian national community in Slovenia by publishing contributions on events in the National Assembly, the work of the national community deputy and councillors of the municipalities of the Littoral. Important information included that on the work of the government, on adopted ordinances and projects concerning our region, contributions on the European Union and daily news that complete our reporting on Slovenia.

Article 13 **ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL LIFE**

ITALIAN AND HUNGARIAN NATIONAL COMMUNITIES

The Government of the Republic of Slovenia received a list of questions (document MIN-LANG (2011) of 25 May 2011) 7 with a request to incorporate the answers in the 4th periodical report on the implementation of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages. Information on individual questions according to Article 13 of the Charter is provided below.

13.1.b

"Please provide concrete information on how Slovenian legislation fulfils this commitment in respect of Hungarian and Italian."

¹²⁵ Contract concluded between the Office of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia for National Minorities and the A.I.A. – Adriatic Information Agency about co-financing the activities of the A.I.A. – Adriatic Information Agency in 2011.

In this respect, Paragraphs 4 to 7 of Article 11 of the Companies Act¹²⁶ provides the following:

(4) Management must ensure that communications with employees within the company in connection with the issuing of work instructions to employees, the conduct of procedures in which the rights of employees are decided and the participation of employees in the management of the company are conducted in Slovenian, and in areas inhabited by the Italian and Hungarian ethnic minorities communications may also be conducted in Italian or Hungarian, respectively.

(5) All acts of the company must be written and published in Slovenian:

- if they are stipulated by law or by the articles of association of the company as compulsory, or
- if they are intended for members of the company or if they are important for the exercise of their rights and duties, or
- if they are intended for people employed by the company, or
- if they are addressed to citizens of the Republic of Slovenia in connection with the company's affairs.

(6) In areas inhabited by the Italian and Hungarian ethnic minorities, Italian or Hungarian respectively may also be used in the acts referred to in the preceding paragraph.

(7) The provisions laid down in the fifth and sixth paragraphs of this article shall not prejudice the regulations on the language of official business in the Republic of Slovenia nor on the language of operations with consumers in the Republic of Slovenia.

The Personal Identity Card Act and the Rules on the Implementation of the Identity Card Act (which determine the issue and application of personal identity card) and the Travel Documents Act and the Rules on the Implementation of Travel Documents Act (which determine the issue and application of travel documents), contain no provisions that limit or exclude the use of the languages of members of the autochthonous Italian and Hungarian national communities. The languages of both minorities in the Republic of Slovenia are used both for documents (in the form of descriptions of data fields on forms) and in the personalisation of personal data of document holders when a document is issued (bilingual transcription of address and name of authority issuing the document) as per the provisions of the Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia on the use of Slovenian and minority languages.

The use of bilingualism on forms is explicitly provided by the legislation noted above. Forms for personal identity cards must be printed in Slovenian and English, and also in Italian or Hungarian in those areas determined by statute in which people of Italian or Hungarian ethnicity respectively live together indigenously with people of Slovenian ethnicity. A citizen with registered temporary residence in the bilingual area who has no registered permanent residence in the Republic of Slovenia or abroad and a citizen who has no residence is to be issued an identity card on the so-called bilingual form if an application is lodged with an administrative unit in the bilingual area.¹²⁷ Bilingual forms for personal identity cards are determined by the rules.

Similarly, travel document forms¹²⁸ must be printed in Slovenian, English and French, whereas, in areas specified by law, where members of Italian or Hungarian national communities live together with members of the Slovenian nation, said forms must also be printed in Italian and Hungarian.

13.1.c, d

"Please provide information about the implementation of the Consumer Protection Act with regard to Hungarian and Italian."

The underlying provision in the field of consumer protection, the Consumer Protection Act (hereinafter: ZVPot), states that a company must conduct business with consumers in the Slovenian language, whereas in regions in which the autochthonous Italian and Hungarian national minorities

¹²⁶ Uradni list RS, 65/09-UPB3, 33/2011, 32/2012, 57/2012.

¹²⁷ Article 7 of the Identity Card Act.

¹²⁸ As determined by the Rules on the Implementation of Travel Documents Act.

live, business is to be conducted in the languages of the respective minorities (Article 2). In advertising, no distinction is made between the rights of the autochthonous and non-autochthonous language communities, as Article 12 provides that advertising communications must be in a language easily understandable to consumers in the area of the Republic of Slovenia. Business processes in which companies in the areas of autochthonous settlement of the Italian or Hungarian national community must use the language of the respective national community in accordance with Article 2 of ZVPot are specified by the Rules on the use of national community languages by companies when doing business with consumers in areas inhabited by the Italian and Hungarian national communities (Ur.l.RS, no. 78/08). Compliance with the legislative acts and implementing regulations in the field of the use of language of national minorities is supervised by the Market Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia. The Inspectorate thus supervises respect for, and compliance with, legislative provisions in this field in areas with autochthonous Italian and Hungarian national minorities, and takes appropriate measures in the event of irregularities.

"What measures have been taken to facilitate and promote the use of Italian in accordance with Paragraph 1d of Article 13?"

The availability of social and health-care services in both minority languages is provided by Article 61 of the Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia. According to Article 61 of the Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia, everyone has the right to freely express affiliation with their nation or national community; this right is not exercised and manifested before administrative authorities in prescribed procedures, but in everyday life. Thus everyone has the right to use their own language and script in exercise of their rights and duties and the right to request the use of a national community language in procedures before state and other bodies performing a public function in the area of a national community.

In view of the above, the Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities encourages the use of minority languages in the field of family and social care in individual areas. In May 2012, the Ministry issued a circular that notifications of adjustments of maintenance should be issued in the language of the national community (the notification of adjustment of maintenance was translated into Italian and Hungarian); this was the result of requests from users, i.e. eligible persons or persons liable to an adjustment of maintenance at social work centres in bilingual areas. In issuing the notification of adjustment of maintenance, the provisions of the General Administrative Procedure Act (hereinafter: ZUP) apply *mutatis mutandis*, including the provisions on the right to use the national community language (Article 62 of ZUP). In such cases, a social work centre in an area of a municipality where the Italian and Hungarian national minorities live is obliged to issue the notification of an adjustment of maintenance also in Italian or Hungarian if requested by a user.

In addition, the Ministry issued leaflets on the prevention of family violence in both minority as well as other languages.¹²⁹

13.2.a

"What measures have the Slovenian authorities taken to include provisions in financial and banking regulations that enable the use of Hungarian in completing payment orders (cheques, bills of exchange etc.) or other financial documents?"

The legislation on payment services is linguistically neutral; therefore, it contains no provisions on the use of a particular language when providing these services. Nevertheless, Article 79 of the Payment Services and Systems Act (Uradni list RS, no. 58/09, with amendments), which determines the scope of information to be communicated by the payment service provider to the user prior to concluding a framework contract, prescribes the language in which the framework contract is to be concluded and communication during this contractual relationship undertaken.

¹²⁹ The information about these leaflets is provided in Part II of the Report.

"What measures have the Slovenian authorities taken to include provisions in financial and banking regulations that enable the use of Italian in completing payment orders (cheques, bills of exchange etc.) or other financial documents?"

See the answer above.

13.2.b

"Please provide information on the organisation of activities intended to promote the use of Hungarian and Italian in the public sector."

In the draft Resolution on the National Programme for Language Policy 2014-2018, currently under discussion in the National Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia, the Ministry of Culture as the initiator supported the inclusion of the amendment by the Commission of the National Assembly for the National Communities (confirmed by the Cultural Committee of the National Assembly) on including certain additional commitments concerning the Hungarian and Italian national communities, which was done in the form of an additional objective: the provision of conditions for the equal public use and development of Italian or Hungarian in areas of municipalities where the Italian and Hungarian national communities live. The following measures have been foreseen: more appropriate systemic upgrading of bilingual operation; drafting necessary legislation to implement minority policy on minority languages; the implementation of visible bilingualism in areas of municipalities where Italian or Hungarian national communities live; the implementation of consumer protection also in Italian and Hungarian in these areas; the introduction and implementation of appropriate supervision of compliance with the provisions of legislation; a programme of language policy and financing.

The established practice at the Lendava administrative unit is to offer its employees further training courses annually in Hungarian in cooperation with the People's University of Lendava. Employees who work directly with users attend refresher courses in Hungarian. Apprentices and other interested persons (university and secondary school students, journalists on press conferences) are offered detailed presentations of the manner and specificities of operation in the use of language.

In the field of education, regular and further training, the Police Academy organises numerous programmes, courses and other forms where police officers acquire knowledge of minority and other ethnic languages. More information can be found in the answers to the previous questions.

13.2.c

"What measures have been taken, in consultation with Italian speakers, to ensure that social institutions such as hospitals, homes for the elderly and social welfare institutes offer the opportunity to accept and treat Italian speaking persons in Italian?"

Social welfare institutions such as nursing homes and others enable the admission and treatment of speakers of minority and regional languages in their own languages. The articles of association and other internal acts, which will be further amended for nursing homes, already contain provisions that take into consideration minority languages (e.g. Hungarian and Italian). For regional social work centres (in the coastal and Prekmurje regions) bilingualism is required by the Rules on organisation and job structuring, where additional skills in minority languages are required. House rules are bilingual.

According to the Health Services Act, health care workers who work directly with patients in bilingual areas must have a command of national community languages. The knowledge of the language is certified by the relevant secondary school or educational institution. According to the Act Regulating the Pursuit of Health Professions in the Republic of Slovenia by Citizens of Other EU Member States; the same applies to health-care workers who are citizens of other EU Member States, who must have a command of Slovenian as well as national community languages when working in bilingual areas. The

provision is implemented by making linguistic ability a condition of employment in bilingual areas among employers or the provision of health care services on a different basis. The Ministry of Health has detected no problems in implementing the legislation.

13.2.d

"Please provide concrete information on measures taken to ensure that safety instructions are also drawn up in Hungarian."

The Rules on the use of national community languages by companies doing business with consumers in areas inhabited by the Italian and Hungarian national communities (adopted on the basis of Paragraph 2 of Article 2 of the Consumer Protection Act) determines this obligation by companies in the following business processes:

- the provision of basic information on products or services concerning their characteristics, intended use, composition, instructions for use and sales conditions;
- price lists if required by a special law;
- opening times.

"What measures have been taken to ensure that safety instructions are also drawn up in Italian?"

See the answer above.

13.2.e

"Please provide information on the practical implementation of this commitment with regard to Hungarian and Italian."

Compliance with the provisions of the Rules is supervised by the Market Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia. Therefore, in areas with autochthonous Italian and Hungarian national minorities, it checks that entities under inspection provide information on the characteristics of products, sales conditions, information on intended use and assembly and user instructions also in Italian or Hungarian and that these two National minority languages are taken into account in price lists (this provision is especially relevant to catering services or the provision of various services) and to opening times (the latter is also most commonly found in catering). If violations are detected, the Market Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia is competent to take statutory measures to ensure compliance with provisions on the use of the language of national minorities.

Article 14

CROSS-BORDER EXCHANGES

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ITALIAN AND HUNGARIAN NATIONAL COMMUNITIES

The Constitution guarantees the right of the autochthonous Italian and Hungarian national communities and their members 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, as well as activities in public media and publishing. In accordance with the relevant laws, these two national communities and their members have the right to education and schooling in their own languages and the right to establish and develop such education and schooling. The geographical areas where bilingual schools are compulsory are established by law. These national communities and their members are guaranteed the right to foster relations with their nations of origin and their respective countries. The state is obliged to provide material and moral support for the exercise of these rights.¹³⁰ This is further specified in sector-specific laws. The Self-Governing National Communities Act stipulates that the means for national communities to freely maintain

¹³⁰ The Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia (Uradni list, No. 33/1991 ... 68/2006).

relations at different levels must be provided from the funds of self-governing local communities (municipalities), from the budget of the Republic of Slovenia and from other sources (Article 18, Paragraph 2: “Means for the activities of organisations and public institutions fulfilling the needs of national communities and to finance activities arising from Article 16 shall be provided from the means of self-governing local communities, from the budget of the Republic of Slovenia and other sources, pursuant to the law.”)¹³¹.

- HUNGARIAN NATIONAL COMMUNITY

In its report on the implementation of the programme and the use of eligible funds for 2011 on the basis of the contract¹³², the Pomurje Hungarian Self-Governing National Community states that it held several meetings with the leading representatives of Porabje Slovenians, with whom they signed a cooperation agreement. Talks were held with the ‘Aranycsapat Alapítvány’ (Golden Generation) institute on the integration of members of the Hungarian national community who live in and outside the Republic of Hungary through sport. In addition, the community successfully participated in the project *The Nation's Bread (Nemzet kenyere)* which was the result of a civil initiative in Hungary.

The report on the implementation of the programme and the use of eligible funds of the Pomurje Hungarian Self-Governing National Community of Dobrovnik Municipality for 2011 on the basis of the contract¹³³ shows that the community promoted and organised cultural, research, information, publication and economic activities for the purpose of its development and strengthened contacts with the nation of origin and Hungarian minority communities. They also applied for the call *There is Future in the Past – Enlargement of György Dobronoki House* (Cross-border cooperation programme Slovenia-Hungary 2007-2013). The intention of the community is to boost the potential for local entrepreneurship. The investment is planned for Dobrovnik, a place with many natural and cultural sights. The three years of ethnographic and collection work, the aim of which was to lay the material foundations for the local ethnographic collection, involved local youth as well as staff and students of the Ethnography Department at the University of Szeged, professionals from the Móra Ferenc Museum in Szeged and the Kanizsai Dorottya Museum in Mohács.

The report on the implementation of the programme and the use of eligible funds of Hodoš Municipality for 2011 on the basis of the contract¹³⁴ shows that the municipality participated in organising the *Kelepelő* international camp for children from Slovenia, Hungary, Vojvodina and Slovakia. The municipality also reports that the ceremonial session held during the central event in Hodoš municipality hosted guests from Slovenia as well as mayors and other guests from various parts of Hungary with whom they closely cooperate, and a mayor and other representatives of Vydrany Hodoš in Slovakia. The report on the implementation of the programme and eligible use of funds of the Hungarian Self-Governing National Community of Hodoš Municipality includes the following: cycling and trekking in Őrség; discovering new towns and villages; cultural sights and the preservation of contacts with neighbouring villages on both sides of the border; an expert excursion to Hungary; meeting at the 180 Hodoš–Szalafő border marker.

¹³¹ Self-Governing National Communities Act (Ur. l. RS, No. 65/1994).

¹³² Contract concluded between the Office of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia for National Minorities and the Pomurje Hungarian Self-Governing National Community about co-financing the activities of the Pomurje Hungarian Self-Governing National Community in 2011.

¹³³ Contract concluded between the Office of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia for National Minorities and Dobrovnik Municipality about co-financing the activities of Dobrovnik Municipality – bilingualism and other constitutional rights – in 2011. Part of the funds received by the municipality are to be earmarked for the administration of the municipal self-governing national community of the Hungarian national community.

¹³⁴ Contract concluded between the Office of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia for National Minorities and Hodoš Municipality on co-financing of the activities of Hodoš Municipality – bilingualism and other constitutional rights – in 2011. Part of the funds received by the municipality are to be earmarked for the administration of the municipal self-governing national community of the Hungarian national community.

ITALIAN NATIONAL COMMUNITY

The report of the Coastal Italian Self-Governing National Community on the implementation of the 2011 programme on the basis of the contract¹³⁵ states that the community implemented activities for the protection of the special rights of the Italian national community guaranteed by the Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia and legislation. The community promoted the development of cultural, research, information, publication and economic activities with the aim of preserving the identity of the community and its members, and developed contacts with the nation of origin and members of national communities in other countries as well as with international organisations.

Excerpt from the report on the implementation of the Programme in 2011 on the basis of the contract¹³⁶ by the Italian Self-Governing National Community of Piran:

Contacts with the nation of origin are very important, as this is the way to present community's activities in Italy and attend cultural events in their mother tongue. Under this programme, the community also hosts cultural groups from Italy.

Many visitors attended the ninth traditional Gala Carnival Ball in Tartini theatre, which featured the Poreč band La Giostra, local dance schools and the band Best Company with DJ Adriano Roj.

Besides concerts (e.g. by Sicilian pianist Guendalina Consoli at Tartini House), they organised theatre performances *Odissea isolana* by a theatre group from Izola and *I Rusteghi* by a theatre group from Trieste.

Reports on some cross-border activities were also presented at the *Working Table on the Minority Issues active within the Mixed Commission of the Republic of Slovenia and the Autonomous Region of Friuli-Venezia Giulia*, including cross-border television under Article 11 (media).

Within the framework of European Territorial Cooperation 2007-2013, Slovenia is implementing some projects with activities that target the social inclusion of minorities, promote tolerance, solidarity, and intercultural dialogue etc., while some of projects also comprise activities that specifically include the use of minority language. The projects are usually supported with up to 85% co-funding from European funds, while the smaller share (usually 10%) is co-financed from the national budget.

A strategic project carried out under the acronym *JEZIKLINGUA* with the title *Multilingualism as wealth and value of the cross-border Slovenian and Italian area* is being implemented by Italian national communities under the Slovenia-Croatia Operational Programme 2007–2013. The project will run for 40 months and is valued at EUR 3,000,000. It continues the cooperation between the Italian minority in Slovenia and Slovenian minority in Italy established several years ago in the field of evaluating common cultural and historical heritage. The activities in Slovenia take place in Obalno-kraška, Goriška and Central Slovenia statistical regions. The objective of the project is to establish a multimedia centre for the promotion and expansion of the Slovenian language and culture in Italy, to prepare the institutional and structural foundations to open the first Italian bookshop in Slovenia and to organise various linguistic activities such as free Italian-Slovenian general language courses for all the population and specialised courses for different institutions and public organisations. The aim of the courses is to advance the practical knowledge of Italian and Slovenian as the majority or minority language in the area of the programme. Schools with different programmes and levels are participating in the target didactic activities in education intended to establish networks of continuous cooperation.

¹³⁵ Contract concluded between the Office of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia for National Minorities and the Coastal Italian Self-Governing National Community on co-financing the activities of the Coastal Italian Self-Governing National Community in 2011.

¹³⁶ Contract concluded between the Office of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia for National Minorities and Piran Municipality on co-financing the activities of Piran Municipality – bilingualism and other constitutional rights – in 2011. Part of the funds received by the municipality are to be earmarked for the administration of the municipal self-governing national community of the Italian national community.

Also foreseen are scientific studies as the basis for establishing an attractive communication strategy to promote the study of both languages. Another activity that will contribute to evaluating the common cultural heritage is the printing and reprinting books and evaluation of precious book funds.

Description of the most important activities:

1. Establishment and operation of a multimedia centre and 'Info-book'/Bookshop

A public space in the old town centre of Koper has been made available free of charge to the Italian Self-Governing National Community (INC) of Koper, an institution authorised to implement the rights of the Italian minority under the Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia. On 3 December 2010, INC Koper in cooperation with the Italian Union officially opened *Info-knjiga/Info-libro*, also called *Italian Book Corner/Il Salotto del libro italiano*, in this space at Župančičeva ulica 26 in Koper.

2. Linguistic services

Individual institutes and institutions in the Republic of Slovenia which are in contact with users daily (especially institutes/organisations providing public services, such as hospitals, public administration, courts etc.) have been offered certain free linguistic services (language courses – from professional genres and/or general) with the aim of promoting and operationalising the practical use of Italian as an official language in some parts of Slovenia (with a particular emphasis on areas where the autochthonous Italian minority is present) and the language of people in the neighbouring country. It is planned to produce promotional materials to promote bilingualism and to present the active institutions of the Italian minority; these will be widely distributed to residents of the area. By 27 June 2012, 22 out of 23 free 40-hour courses in Italian had been implemented for a total of 261 participants. On 29 November 2012, certificates were issued for the last completed Italian course, which was attended by 15 officers from the Piran police unit. The total number of participants was 276.

3. Evaluation of cultural heritage

An anthology of famous people or famous Istrian people is being prepared; the publication will target a wide public and is intended to serve as a supplementary textbook for secondary schools and universities. A summary in Slovenian of the main contents will be included (historical overview, bibliography and reviews of selected authors), which readers will receive with the Italian publication.

4. Didactic activities

Facilitating the exchange of know-how in education from kindergarten to secondary/tertiary school and promoting the development of cooperation between educational institutions or schools.

The project with the acronym *LEX* and title *Analysis, implementation and development of protection of national communities in Slovenia and Italy in the framework of the Slovenia-Croatia Operational Programme 2007–2013* is implemented by Italian national communities. Didactic workshops and meetings with final-year secondary school students at which they receive legal and historical information are organised in the context of the project, the total value of which is EUR 604,800. The workshops will produce bilingual publications containing a collection of laws on minority protection at the international, European, national, regional and local levels, the results of analyses and models prepared in the framework of the projects and communication and information activities.

**ANNEXES TO THE 4th REPORT OF SLOVENIA IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE 15
OF THE EUROPEAN CHARTER FOR REGIONAL OR MINORITY LANGUAGES**

ANNEX 1

Co-financed cultural projects of the Serbian ethnic community in Slovenia in the 2010-2012 period

2010

APPLICANT	PROJECT	GRANTED (EUR)
<i>Kolo</i> Academic Cultural and Artistic Society	Regional meeting of folklore groups of other nations and nationalities in Koper	1,000.00
<i>Kolo</i> Academic Cultural and Artistic Society	Publication: <i>Ajd na Rogalj, momče</i> (Go to the Rogalj, Boy)	1,000.00
<i>Kolo</i> Academic Cultural and Artistic Society	Expert training of young folklore artists and mentors	1,000.00
<i>Kolo</i> Academic Cultural and Artistic Society	<i>Oj, u gori lila gori</i>	500.00
<i>Društvo srpska zajednica</i> – Serbian Community Association	<i>Lepo je biti riba, dokler nisi na trnku</i> (It is Nice to be a Fish until You Get Caught)	1,000.00
<i>Društvo srpska zajednica</i> – Serbian Community Association	Concert <i>Izbrani izbranim</i> (The Selected for the Selected)	1,000.00
<i>Društvo srpska zajednica</i> – Serbian Community Association	<i>Zakaj pišem pesmi?</i> (Why do I Write Poems?)	1,400.00
<i>Društvo srpska zajednica</i> – Serbian Community Association	Cultural bulletin <i>Beseda</i> (Word)	6,000.00
Serbian Cultural Community Cultural Association	Concert of Serbian local folk songs	2,000.00
Brdo Cultural Association	Evenings of original songs <i>Pjesma roda mog</i> (Song of My People)	1,500.00
Brdo Cultural Association	Literary and poetry evenings, workshops for children and the youth	1,500.00
Brdo Cultural Association	<i>Razigrana mladost</i> (Playful Youth)	2,500.00
Brdo Cultural Association	<i>Naš glas</i> (Our Voice)	3,000.00
<i>Mihajlo Pupin</i> Cultural Association	Publication of a novel entitled <i>Zazrt v nebo</i> (Gazing at the Sky) by Radovan B. Milić	1,000.00
<i>Mihajlo Pupin</i> Cultural Association	<i>Otroški krog</i> (Children's Circle)	2,500.00
<i>Mihajlo Pupin</i> Cultural Association	Pupin's workshop	500.00
<i>Mihajlo Pupin</i> Cultural Association	Arts and crafts workshop	500.00
Styrian Community Cultural Association	Publication of two CDs	1,500.00
Styrian Community Cultural Association	Maribor days of culture and regional cooperation	500.00
<i>Vuk Karadžić</i> Cultural, Educational and Sports Association, Radovljica	Vuk Karadžić Days	500.00
<i>Vuk Karadžić</i> Cultural, Educational and Sports Association, Radovljica	Mime workshop through games	500.00
<i>Vuk Karadžić</i> Cultural, Educational and Sports Association, Radovljica	Remembering the culture of the Bosnian March	500.00
<i>Mladi svet</i> Culture and Art Association	Youth Day 2010	500.00
<i>Mladost</i> Culture and Art Association	Book fair	1,000.00
<i>Mladost</i> Culture and Art Association	Expert training for mentors of folklore	1,000.00

	and drama groups and a Serbian folklore concert in Kranjska Gora	
<i>Mladost</i> Culture and Art Association	Festival of young ethnic folklore groups and gathering of folklore groups of minority ethnic communities in Ljubljana	1,500.00
<i>Mladost</i> Culture and Art Association	Days of Serbian Culture in Ljubljana	2,000.00
<i>Mladost</i> Culture and Art Association	Drama workshops	500.00
<i>Sveti Sava</i> Serbian Cultural and Educational Association, Kranj	Serbian language in the <i>Sveti Sava</i> Association	1,000.00
<i>Sveti Sava</i> Serbian Cultural and Educational Association, Kranj	<i>Peli so jih moji starši</i> (My Parents Sang Them)	1,000.00
<i>Sveti Sava</i> Serbian Cultural and Educational Association, Kranj	Cultures linked through the <i>tambura</i>	1,000.00
<i>Sveti Sava</i> Serbian Cultural and Educational Association, Kranj	20th anniversary of the <i>Sveti Sava</i> Serbian Cultural and Educational Association – learn more about us and join us	1,500.00
<i>Sveti Sava</i> Serbian Cultural and Educational Association, Kranj	Collection of poems by Srđan Đerič	1,500.00
<i>Sveti Sava</i> Serbian Cultural and Educational Association, Kranj	Šumadija – dances from the vicinity of Belgrade	500.00
<i>Nikola Tesla</i> Serbian Cultural Association	Preparation and organisation of a concert entitled Traditional Folk Songs and Teaching Methods	500.00
<i>Petar Kočić</i> Serbian Cultural Association, Kranj	<i>Petar Kočić</i> Cultural Days in Kranj	1,000.00
<i>Petar Kočić</i> Serbian Cultural Association, Kranj	Publishing	1,000.00
<i>Petar Kočić</i> Serbian Cultural Association, Kranj	Essay and poetry readings – a marathon	500.00
<i>Sava</i> Serbian Cultural Association	Exhibition of art works of the Rakani art camp – Novi Grad, Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.00
<i>Sava</i> Serbian Cultural Association	Participation of a Slovenian artist in the Rakani art camp – Novi Grad, Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,000.00
<i>Sava</i> Serbian Cultural Association	7th Folklore Festival Hrastnik 2010	1,500.00
<i>Sloga</i> Serbian Cultural Association, Nova Gorica	Guest performances by a folklore group in Banja Luka	1,000.00
<i>Sloga</i> Serbian Cultural Association, Nova Gorica	Folklore performance <i>Razigrana srca</i> (Playful Hearts)	1,500.00
<i>Sloga</i> Serbian Cultural Association, Nova Gorica	Presenting Serbian literature in Slovenia	500.00
<i>Sloga</i> Serbian Cultural Association, Nova Gorica	Seminar on the teaching of Serbian traditional games	500.00
<i>Vidovdan</i> Serbian Culture and Art Association, Ljubljana	Participation in the 15th gathering of Serbian diaspora folklore groups	1,000.00
<i>Vidovdan</i> Serbian Culture and Art Association, Ljubljana	Preparation of music arrangements and sound recording	1,000.00
<i>Vidovdan</i> Serbian Culture and Art Association, Ljubljana	Expert training for mentors and members of the Association	1,500.00
<i>Vidovdan</i> Serbian Culture and Art Association, Ljubljana	Independent concert <i>U kolo</i> (Let us	2,500.00

Association, Ljubljana	Dance a Round Dance)	
Vidovdan Serbian Culture and Art Association, Ljubljana	Serbian living room	500.00
Nikola Tesla Serbian Educational Association	Drama impressions	1,000.00
Nikola Tesla Serbian Educational Association	Literary evening	1,000.00
Nikola Tesla Serbian Educational Association	Providing training for a choreographer and creating a new choreography	1,000.00
Nikola Tesla Serbian Educational Association	Teslić 2010 – International Folk Music and Dance Festival	500.00
Serbian Association of Slovenia Stevan Sindelič	Happy Youth Days	500.00
Serbian Association of Slovenia Stevan Sindelič	St Peter's Parliament	500.00
Serbian Cultural Association Maribor	Expert training for a folklore group	1,000.00
Serbian Cultural Association Maribor	<i>Kontakt</i> (Contact) newspaper	3,000.00
Serbian Cultural Association Maribor	Workshop <i>Gledališče mene išče</i> (Theatre is Looking for Me)	500.00
Serbian Cultural Association Maribor	Concert of traditional music and dance	500.00
Serbian Cultural and Humanitarian Association Desanka Maksimović, Celje	St Peter's Parliament	1,500.00
Serbian Cultural and Humanitarian Association Desanka Maksimović, Celje	Cultural notebook <i>Kultura kot medkulturni dialog</i> (Culture as Intercultural Dialogue)	2,000.00
Serbian Cultural and Humanitarian Association Desanka Maksimović, Celje	Theatre group for non-violent communication	500.00
Serbian Cultural and Humanitarian Association Desanka Maksimović, Celje	Publication of a novel titled <i>Ko pamet zamuja</i> (When the Mind Cannot Keep Up) in Slovenian, by Radovan B. Milić	500.00
Vesna Anđelković – actress	Workshop 4M+IIA	1,000.00
Vesna Anđelković – actress	Zorka in the European Union	1,000.00
Vesna Anđelković – actress	Children's welcome	1,000.00
Vesna Anđelković – actress	Medieval ballads	1,000.00
Vesna Anđelković – actress	Theatre studio KPC	1,200.00
Association of Serbian Authors in Slovenia	Serbian magazine <i>Otadžbina</i> (Fatherland)	1,000.00
Association of Serbian Authors in Slovenia	Serbian magazine <i>Veseli pesniški večer</i> (Happy Poetry Evening)	400.00
Union of Serbian Diaspora of Slovenia	Happy Days of the Serbian Diaspora	500.00
Union of Serbian Diaspora of Slovenia	Electronic medium Serbian diaspora	800.00
Union of Serbian Associations of Slovenia	Collection of poems by Ratomir Ilić	1,500.00
Union of Serbian Associations of Slovenia	11th Festival of folklore groups of the Union of Serbian Associations of Slovenia	2,500.00
Union of Serbian Associations of Slovenia	<i>Mostovi</i> (Bridges) bulletin	5,000.00
TOTAL (EUR)		90,800.00

2011

APPLICANT	PROJECT	GRANTED (EUR)
Kolo Academic Cultural and Artistic	Regional meeting of folklore, vocal	1,500.00

Society	groups and musicians of minority ethnic communities in Primorska	
<i>Kolo</i> Academic Cultural and Artistic Society	Education in 2011	1,700.00
<i>Kolo</i> Academic Cultural and Artistic Society	Expert seminars for young folklore artists and mentors in Serbia	900.00
Vesna Anđelković – actress	Modern literary research and writing workshop 4M+IIR	1,200.00
Vesna Anđelković – actress	Modern theatre experimental studio	600.00
Vesna Anđelković – actress	Multicultural workshop <i>Četrti zid</i> (Fourth Wall)	600.00
Vesna Anđelković – actress	<i>Nadštevilna</i> (Extra Numbers) – a theatre performance, comedy	600.00
Vesna Anđelković – actress	<i>Tukaj sem doma</i> (This is My Home)	600.00
Vesna Anđelković – actress	Creative activities	600.00
<i>Društvo srpska zajednica</i> – Serbian Community Association	<i>Pr potpuno rasulo</i> (Total Disintegration)	1,500.00
<i>Društvo srpska zajednica</i> – Serbian Community Association	<i>Beseda</i> (Word) cultural bulletin, two issues	4,000.00
<i>Društvo srpska zajednica</i> – Serbian Community Association	Guest appearance by Mirjana Bobić Mojsilović, author	600.00
<i>Društvo srpska zajednica</i> – Serbian Community Association	Short story competition <i>Dišem i pišem</i> (I Breathe and I Write), with the closing event	600.00
<i>Društvo srpska zajednica</i> – Serbian Community Association	Exhibition and projection of old postcards of Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina	600.00
<i>Društvo srpska zajednica</i> – Serbian Community Association	Poetry collection <i>Muzino šaputanje</i> (Whispers of a Muse) by Marinko Jagodić	900.00
<i>Serbika</i> Association for the Promotion of Culture and Science	Cultural education of the youth	600.00
<i>Serbika</i> Association for the Promotion of Culture and Science	Serbian poetry evenings	600.00
Brdo Cultural Association	Publication of the <i>Naš glas</i> (Our Voice) bulletin	1,500.00
Brdo Cultural Association	Participation in the 16th competition of diaspora folklore groups	1,500.00
Brdo Cultural Association	Literary and poetry evenings, workshops for children and the youth	1,500.00
Brdo Cultural Association	Folklore event <i>Razigrana mladost</i> (Playful Youth)	1,700.00
Brdo Cultural Association	Intercultural Theatre Studio	600.00
Brdo Cultural Association	Evenings of traditional songs <i>Pjesma roda mog</i> (Song of My People)	900.00
Maribor Literary Society Cultural Association	Senada Smajić: Kibela	1,200.00
<i>Mihajlo Pupin</i> Cultural Association	<i>Kronika Pibernikovih</i> (Pibernik Family Chronicle)	1,200.00
<i>Mihajlo Pupin</i> Cultural Association	Literature Circle	600.00
<i>Mihajlo Pupin</i> Cultural Association	Pupin's Drama School for the Youth	600.00
<i>Mihajlo Pupin</i> Cultural Association	Children's Treasure Chest	600.00

Serbian Cultural Community Cultural Association	Days of Serbian Culture	900.00
Serbian Cultural Community Cultural Association	Collecting books for the Serbian library in Ljubljana and for the Slovenian library in Prijedor in the Republic of Srpska	900.00
<i>Mladost</i> Culture and Art Association	Providing training for mentors working with folklore groups	1,700.00
<i>Mladost</i> Culture and Art Association	Contemporary drama workshop	600.00
<i>Mladost</i> Culture and Art Association	Literary dialogue	600.00
<i>Mladost</i> Culture and Art Association	Young folklore artists performing for the residents of Ljubljana	600.00
<i>Mladost</i> Culture and Art Association	Presentation of activities of the <i>Mladost</i> Culture and Art Association for the broader public – Days of Serbian Culture in Ljubljana	900.00
<i>Mladost</i> Culture and Art Association	Anthology of the <i>Mladost</i> Culture and Art Association	900.00
<i>Vuk Karadžić</i> Cultural, Educational and Sports Association, Radovljica	Vuk Karadžić Days	600.00
<i>Vuk Karadžić</i> Cultural, Educational and Sports Association, Radovljica	Drama through mime	600.00
Serbian Cultural Association, Maribor	<i>Kolo kolo naokolo</i> (Round and Round We Go)	1,700.00
Serbian Cultural Association, Maribor	<i>Kontakt</i> (Contact) magazine – newspaper for cultural events and social functions	2,500.00
Serbian Cultural Association, Maribor	Theatre activities	400.00
Serbian Cultural Association, Maribor	Annual concert of the Branko Radičević folklore group <i>Hajd u kolo</i> (Let Us Dance a Round Dance)	600.00
Serbian Cultural Association Novo Mesto	Bridges of Culture	600.00
<i>Petar Kočič</i> Serbian Cultural Association, Kranj	Publication of a poetry collection by 7 authors	1,200.00
<i>Petar Kočič</i> Serbian Cultural Association, Kranj	A poetry marathon accompanied by a workshop for the youth and children	600.00
<i>Petar Kočič</i> Serbian Cultural Association, Kranj	Drama and monodrama evenings	600.00
<i>Sava</i> Serbian Cultural Association, Hrastnik	8th Ethno Festival Hrastnik 2011	600.00
<i>Sloga</i> Serbian Cultural Association	Days of Serbian Literature, Nova Gorica	600.00
<i>Sloga</i> Serbian Cultural Association	Folklore performance <i>Razigrana srca</i> (Playful Hearts)	600.00
<i>Sloga</i> Serbian Cultural Association	Folklore group guest performance in Pančevo	900.00
<i>Sloga</i> Serbian Cultural Association	Festival of folklore of three countries	900.00
<i>Vidovdan</i> Serbian Culture and Art Association	Traditional costume festival	1,200.00
<i>Vidovdan</i> Serbian Culture and Art Association	Participation in the 16th European gathering of Serbian diaspora folklore groups	1,200.00
<i>Vidovdan</i> Serbian Culture and Art	<i>Svu noč bi bil prepeva</i> (I Want to Sing)	600.00

Association	all Night) – a concert of traditional Balkan music	
Vidovdan Serbian Culture and Art Association	<i>Slava</i> – Serbian traditional custom	600.00
Vidovdan Serbian Culture and Art Association	Independent evening concert	900.00
Vidovdan Serbian Culture and Art Association	Seminar for singers organised for artistic leaders and participation in seminars in Serbia	900.00
Sveti Sava Serbian Cultural and Educational Association, Kranj	Srdan Đerić: <i>Atlantida</i> (Atlantis), a novel	1,200.00
Sveti Sava Serbian Cultural and Educational Association, Kranj	<i>Šumadijski opanak in gorenjski škorenj skupaj plešeta</i> (Šumadija Sandals and Gorenjska Boots Dance Together)	1,500.00
Sveti Sava Serbian Cultural and Educational Association, Kranj	Establishment of a drama group <i>Pozorište (Theatre)</i>	600.00
Sveti Sava Serbian Cultural and Educational Association, Kranj	<i>Dve svatbi</i> (Two Weddings)	900.00
Sveti Sava Serbian Cultural and Educational Association, Kranj	Literary evening <i>Srbska beseda</i> (Serbian Word)	900.00
Sveti Sava Serbian Cultural and Educational Association, Kranj	<i>Mavrična ogrlica</i> (Rainbow Necklace)	900.00
Nikola Tesla Serbian Educational Association	Drama scenic studio 1	400.00
Nikola Tesla Serbian Educational Association	Drama scenic studio 2	600.00
Nikola Tesla Serbian Educational Association	Traditional folk song concert based on teaching principles	900.00
Steven Sindelić Serbian Association of Slovenia	St Peter's Parliament	600.00
Steven Sindelić Serbian Association of Slovenia	<i>Vaskršnja smotra folklor</i> (Easter Folklore Festival)	900.00
Steven Sindelić Serbian Association of Slovenia	Happy Youth Days	900.00
Styrian Community Serbian Cultural Association	Graphics workshop for young members	600.00
Styrian Community Serbian Cultural Association	Seminar for singers of our music group <i>Zumbuli</i>	600.00
Serbian Cultural and Humanitarian Association Desanka Maksimović, Celje	Traveling from Celje to Valjevo	1,200.00
Serbian Cultural and Humanitarian Association Desanka Maksimović, Celje	Cultural notebook <i>Kultura kot medkulturni dialog</i> (Culture as Intercultural Dialogue)	1,700.00
Serbian Cultural and Humanitarian Association Desanka Maksimović, Celje	Theatre workshop titled <i>Novi studio za kulturno vzgojo</i> (New Studio for Cultural Education)	600.00
Vukova zadužbina, Foundation for Research and Preservation of Serbian Cultural Heritage	VI Assembly of Sretenj 2011	600.00
Cultural and Pastoral Centre	Prince Rastko, Monk Sava	400.00
Cultural and Pastoral Centre	Rhetorics workshop	600.00
Cultural and Pastoral Centre	Concert St Cyril and Methodius	600.00
Cultural and Pastoral Centre	Imaginary Patient	600.00

Association of Serbian Authors in Slovenia	Magazine <i>Otadžbina (Fatherland)</i>	1,700.00
Association of Serbian Authors in Slovenia	Folklore and poetry	600.00
Association of Serbian Authors in Slovenia	St Peter's Parliament	600.00
Union of Serbian Diaspora of Slovenia	Learning to sing and play in Serbian	600.00
Union of Serbian Diaspora of Slovenia	Merry Days of the Serbian Diaspora of Slovenia	900.00
Union of Serbian Associations of Slovenia	11th Folklore Groups Festival of the Union of Serbian Associations of Slovenia	2,000.00
Union of Serbian Associations of Slovenia	Seminar for artistic leaders and choreographers of folklore groups	2,800.00
Union of Serbian Associations of Slovenia	<i>Mostovi (Bridges)</i> bulletin	3,000.00
TOTAL (EUR)		85,100.00

2012

APPLICANT	PROJECT	GRANTED (EUR)
<i>Kolo</i> Academic Cultural and Artistic Society	<i>Kolce</i> – cultural paper for young idealists	500.00
<i>Kolo</i> Academic Cultural and Artistic Society	Expert training of five young folklore artists and mentors of folklore groups in Serbia	700.00
<i>Kolo</i> Academic Cultural and Artistic Society	Guest performance by the academic folklore group in Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina	700.00
<i>Kolo</i> Academic Cultural and Artistic Society	Independent evening concert to mark the fifth anniversary of the Association	800.00
<i>Kolo</i> Academic Cultural and Artistic Society	Third regional meeting of folklore, vocal and music groups of minority ethnic communities in Primorska	1,500.00
Vesna Anđelković – actress	Rhetorics workshops	500.00
Vesna Anđelković – actress	Street theatre workshops	700.00
Vesna Anđelković – actress	Creative writing	900.00
Vesna Anđelković – actress	Viktorija & Slovenija	900.00
Vesna Anđelković – actress	Studio k.p.g.t.	1,100.00
Serbian Community Association	<i>Beseda (Word)</i> newspaper	4,500.00
<i>Serbika</i> Association for the Promotion of Culture and Science	Merry Days of Poetry and Song	500.00
Brdo Cultural Association	Literary and poetry evenings, workshops for children and the youth	700.00
Brdo Cultural Association	Evening of traditional songs <i>Pjesma roda mog (Song of My People)</i>	1,400.00
Brdo Cultural Association	17th European competition of Serbian folklore groups in Čačak, Serbia	1,600.00
Brdo Cultural Association	Publication of the <i>Naš glas (Our Voice)</i> bulletin	1,800.00
Brdo Cultural Association	Folklore festival	1,800.00
Maribor Literary Company Cultural Society	Jadranka Matić Zupančič	1,000.00
<i>Mihajlo Pupin</i> Cultural Association	<i>Moj Istok (My East)</i> – folk tales and stories	500.00
<i>Mihajlo Pupin</i> Cultural Association	<i>Duša moja slavenska (My Slavic Soul)</i>	500.00

Mihajlo Pupin Cultural Association	Educational book salon	500.00
Mihajlo Pupin Cultural Association	<i>Zablode o moških in obratno</i> (Delusions about Men and Vice Versa) – a theatre performance	1,100.00
Serbian Cultural Community Cultural Association	Theatre performance	950.00
Vuk Karadžić Cultural, Educational and Sports Association, Radovljica	3rd Vuk Karadžić Days	500.00
Vuk Karadžić Cultural, Educational and Sports Association, Radovljica	Vuk Karadžić Literary Workshop	500.00
Vuk Karadžić Cultural, Educational and Sports Association, Radovljica	Songs of Our Fathers	700.00
Mladost Culture and Art Association	The small stage – learning conduct through role play	500.00
Mladost Culture and Art Association	Days of Serbian Culture in Ljubljana	1,400.00
Mladost Culture and Art Association	17th European Festival of Serbian folklore groups, Serbs from the diaspora and the region	1,400.00
Mladost Culture and Art Association	Training for mentors of folklore groups	1,400.00
Srečanje Slovenian-Serbian Cultural and Humanitarian Association	<i>En svet, ene sanje</i> (One World, One Dream)	500.00
Dr Mladen Stojanović Serbian Society	Seminar for leaders of dance groups – Užice and Golija	850.00
Kljevci Serbian Cultural Association	Customs and traditions of the home town	500.00
Kljevci Serbian Cultural Association	Evening of poetry and traditional songs	750.00
Serbian Cultural Association <i>Novo Mesto</i>	<i>Poti prijateljstva</i> (Paths of Friendship)	700.00
Serbian Cultural Association <i>Novo Mesto</i>	<i>Tragom muzike balkana</i> (Back to the Roots of Balkan Music)	850.00
Petar Kočić Serbian Cultural Association, Kranj	A poetry marathon, workshops for children and the youth	500.00
Petar Kočić Serbian Cultural Association, Kranj	Publication of a poetry book <i>Nemamo puno vremena</i> (We Don't Have Much Time)	700.00
Petar Kočić Serbian Cultural Association, Kranj	Guest theatre performance abroad (Bosnia and Herzegovina) for Slovenians	700.00
Sava Serbian Cultural Association	9th Ethno Festival Hrastnik 2012	850.00
Sava Serbian Cultural Association	Participation in the 7th International Folklore Festival Novi Grad, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and providing training for mentors of folklore groups	850.00
Sloga Serbian Cultural Association, Nova Gorica	Presentation DVD of the <i>Sloga</i> and Nova Gorica Serbian cultural associations	500.00
Sloga Serbian Cultural Association, Nova Gorica	Evening with authors	700.00
Sloga Serbian Cultural Association, Nova Gorica	Folklore festival <i>Razigrana srca</i> 2012 (Playful Hearts) – National costumes and the origin of choreographies	700.00
Sloga Serbian Cultural Association, Nova Gorica	Summer school on the <i>šargija</i>	700.00
Sloga Serbian Cultural Association, Nova Gorica	Guest performance of the folklore group in Novi Sad and Futog, Serbia	850.00

Vidovdan Serbian Culture and Art Association, Ljubljana	Training for Serbian associations in Slovenia on Serbian dancing and singing	850.00
Vidovdan Serbian Culture and Art Association, Ljubljana	Evening concert <i>Zora rudi mene pesma budi</i> (A Song Awakens Me at the Break of Dawn)	850.00
Vidovdan Serbian Culture and Art Association, Ljubljana	<i>Zlatni opanak</i> (Golden Sandal) – Gathering of folklore groups	850.00
Vidovdan Serbian Culture and Art Association, Ljubljana	European gathering of amateur folklore groups of the diaspora in Čačak, Serbia	1,450.00
Sveti Sava Serbian Cultural and Educational Association, Kranj	<i>Žal za mladost</i> (Farewell to Youth) – monologues and music from the play <i>Koštana</i> by Borisav Stanković	700.00
Sveti Sava Serbian Cultural and Educational Association, Kranj	<i>Iz zibelke mojih staršev</i> (From My Parents' Cradle)	850.00
Sveti Sava Serbian Cultural and Educational Association, Kranj	<i>Naj se slišijo spomini, naj odmevajo glasovi</i> (Let us Hear the Memories, Let the Voices Ring)	850.00
Sveti Sava Serbian Cultural and Educational Association, Kranj	International folklore festival Sveti Sava 2012	1,050.00
Sveti Sava Serbian Cultural and Educational Association, Kranj	Collection of poems by Srdjan Radović	1,050.00
Nikola Tesla Serbian Educational Association	Literary evening	500.00
Nikola Tesla Serbian Educational Association	Days of the Prnjavor Municipality (Bosnia and Herzegovina)	500.00
Nikola Tesla Serbian Educational Association	Drama impressions	700.00
Obilić Serbian Association of Slovenia	Days of Serbian Culture	500.00
Stevan Sinđelić Serbian Association of Slovenia	International presentation <i>Petrovdanski sabor</i> (St Peter's Parliament)	500.00
Stevan Sinđelić Serbian Association of Slovenia	Merry Days	700.00
Stevan Sinđelić Serbian Association of Slovenia	Folklore festival	700.00
Styrian Community Serbian Cultural Association	Traditional costumes and dances of my people	500.00
Styrian Community Serbian Cultural Association	Exhibition of orthodox icons	700.00
Desanka Maksimović Serbian Cultural and Humanitarian Association, Celje	Desanka Maksimović literary workshops	500.00
Desanka Maksimović Serbian Cultural and Humanitarian Association, Celje	International Folklore Festival <i>Durđevak'</i>	700.00
Desanka Maksimović Serbian Cultural and Humanitarian Association, Celje	Guest performances at the Easter Festival – Hum, Niš – Serbia	950.00
Desanka Maksimović Serbian Cultural and Humanitarian Association, Celje	Cultural notebook <i>Kultura kot medkulturni dialog</i> (Culture as Intercultural Dialogue)	1,450.00
Šegina Miomira – dramatist, writer, photographer and moderator/presenter	<i>Blejski zvon želja</i> (Bled Wishing Bell) / <i>Lepo je biti riba</i> (It's Nice to be a Fish), two plays, two languages	950.00
Šegina Miomira – dramatist, writer, photographer and moderator/presenter	<i>Dvojina po južnjaško</i> (Duality Southern Style)	1,200.00
Vukova zadužbina, Foundation for research and preservation of the Serbian cultural heritage	VII Assembly of Sreten 2012	750.00
Association of Serbian Authors in Slovenia	Registered printed media: <i>Otadžbina</i>	2,400.00

	<i>(Fatherland)</i>	
Union of Serbian Diaspora of Slovenia	International presentation	700.00
Union of Serbian Diaspora of Slovenia	Merry Days of Serbian Culture	950.00
Union of Serbian Associations of Slovenia	Seminar for artistic leaders and choreographers of folklore groups	1,400.00
Union of Serbian Associations of Slovenia	12th Folklore Festival of the Union of Serbian Associations of Slovenia	1,700.00
Union of Serbian Associations of Slovenia	<i>Mostovi</i> (Bridges) bulletin	3,000.00
TOTAL (EUR)		73,200.00

ANNEX 2
Co-financed cultural projects of the Bosniak community in Slovenia in the 2010-2012 period

2010

APPLICANT	PROJECT	GRANTED (EUR)
Bosniak Cultural Union of Slovenia	Bosniak Internet Portal - www.bosnjak.si	1,000.00
Bosniak Cultural Union of Slovenia	Radio show <i>Podalpski selam (Greetings from the Foot of the Alps)</i>	1,000.00
Bosniak Cultural Union of Slovenia	<i>Bošnjak</i> (Bosniak) bulletin	12,000.00
Ljiljan Association of the Bosnian-Herzegovinian and Slovenian Friendship	5th Bosnian Traditional Dance Festival	1,000.00
Ljiljan Association of the Bosnian-Herzegovinian and Slovenian Friendship	<i>Bogastvo raznolikosti</i> (Richness in Diversity)	1,000.00
Ljiljan Association of the Bosnian-Herzegovinian and Slovenian Friendship	<i>Skupaj v pesmih in melodijah</i> (Together in Song and Melody)	1,500.00
Ljiljan Association of the Bosnian-Herzegovinian and Slovenian Friendship	<i>V objemu dveh domovin</i> (Embraced by Two Motherlands)	1,500.00
Ljiljan Association of the Bosnian-Herzegovinian and Slovenian Friendship	<i>Spoznajmo svoje korenine</i> (Back to the Roots)	500.00
Cultural Weekend, Association for Development of Social and Cultural Work	Intercultural meetings	2,000.00
Cultural Weekend, Association for Development of Social and Cultural Work	Slavic World Tree	2,000.00
Cultural Weekend, Association for Development of Social and Cultural Work	Music Gallery III	4,000.00
B-51 Cultural Association	<i>Rajvosa (Sarajevo)</i>	1,000.00
Maribor Literary Society Cultural Association	Mila Vlačić – <i>Šeherezadeje</i>	1,000.00
Biser Bosniak Cultural and Sports Association, Jesenice	Literary and puppet workshops	1,000.00
Biser Bosniak Cultural and Sports Association, Jesenice	<i>Mladost in sevdah v Sloveniji</i> (Youth and sevdah in Slovenia)	1,000.00
Bosnian Cultural and Sports Association, Jesenice	Translation of the book <i>Čokolend princeza osmijeh</i>	1,000.00
Biser Bosniak Cultural and Sports Association, Jesenice	Regional gathering of child and adult folklore groups of minority ethnic groups	1,500.00
Biser Bosniak Cultural and Sports Association, Jesenice	12th Meeting of Bosniak Cultural Associations in Slovenia, Ljubljana	1,500.00
Sevdah Culture and Art Association, Ljubljana	<i>Ljudske pesmi 2010, nekoč in danes</i> (Folk Songs 2010 Once and Today)	1,500.00
Sevdah Culture and Art Association, Ljubljana	<i>Sevdah and Sevdalinka</i> Evening 2010	500.00
Sevdah Culture and Art Association, Novo Mesto	<i>Spoznajmo sebe, spoznajmo sosede!</i> (Get to Know Yourself, the Neighbours)	1,500.00
Sandžak Cultural Association in Slovenia	Translation of the book <i>Bošnjaki/muslimani med preteklostjo in sedanjostjo</i> (Bosniaks/Muslims between the Past and the Present)	1,500.00
Sandžak Cultural Association in Slovenia	<i>Glas Sandžaka</i> (Voice of Sandžak) bulletin	2,000.00
Sandžak Cultural Association in Slovenia	Festival of folklore groups	500.00
Zavod Krog (Institute Circle), Ljubljana Unit	Cultural project SEDEF III	4,000.00
Maribor Student Radio – Radio MARŠ	Regular author broadcasts on Radio Marš	500.00

	for the Bosniak minority ethnic community	
Zemzem Women's Association	Traditional Bosniak Costumes Festival	1,000.00
Zemzem Women's Association	Playful Creativity	500.00
TOTAL (EUR)		49,000.00

2011

APPLICANT	PROJECT	GRANTED (EUR)
Bosniak Cultural Union of Slovenia	<i>Bošnjak</i> (Bosniak) bulletin	8,500.00
Bosniak Cultural Union of Slovenia	Radio show <i>Podalpski Selam</i> (Greetings from the Foot of the Alps)	900.00
<i>Ljiljan</i> Association of the Bosnian-Herzegovinian and Slovenian Friendship	<i>Spoznajmo svoje korenine</i> (Back to the Roots)	1,500.00
<i>Ljiljan</i> Association of the Bosnian-Herzegovinian and Slovenian Friendship	<i>V objemu dveh domovin</i> (Embraced by Two Motherlands)	1,500.00
<i>Ljiljan</i> Association of the Bosnian-Herzegovinian and Slovenian Friendship	6th Bosniak Folk Dance Festival	900.00
Cultural Weekend, Association for Development of Social and Cultural Work	Slavic World Tree II	1,700.00
Cultural Weekend, Association for Development of Social and Cultural Work	Agora	3,000.00
B 51 Cultural Association	Literary evening	400.00
B 51 Cultural Association	Literary evening	400.00
B 51 Cultural Association	Film screening: <i>Uloga moje porodice u svetskoj revoluciji</i> (The Role of my Family in the Global Revolution)	400.00
B 51 Cultural Association	Film screening: <i>Čuvari noći</i> (Night Watch)	400.00
<i>Biser</i> Bosniak Cultural and Sports Association, Jesenice	Regional gathering of folklore groups of adults and children of minority ethnic communities	1,500.00
<i>Biser</i> Bosniak Cultural and Sports Association, Jesenice	13th meeting of Bosniak Cultural Associations in Slovenia	1,700.00
<i>Biser</i> Bosniak Cultural and Sports Association, Jesenice	<i>Mladost</i> and <i>Sevdah</i> in Slovenia	600.00
<i>Biser</i> Bosniak Cultural and Sports Association, Jesenice	Literary and puppet workshops	900.00
<i>Sevdah</i> Culture and Art Association, Ljubljana	<i>Sevdah</i> , <i>Sevdalinka</i> and the <i>Saz</i> Evening	1,500.00
<i>Sevdah</i> Culture and Art Association, Ljubljana	Poetry evening	600.00
<i>Sevdah</i> Culture and Art Association, Ljubljana	<i>Lepa naša ljudska pesem</i> (Our Beautiful Folk Song)	900.00
<i>Sevdah</i> Culture and Art Association, Novo Mesto	Linking Pearls	400.00
<i>Sevdah</i> Culture and Art Association, Novo Mesto	Anthology <i>Bosna moja, divna, mila...</i> (My Wonderful Bosnia...)	900.00
<i>Sandžak</i> Cultural Association in Slovenia	<i>Glas Sandžaka</i> (Voice of Sandžak) bulletin	1,500.00
Institute Circle	Sedef IV cultural project	3,000.00
ZEMZEM Women's Association	Festival of Bosnian lace – Kere	900.00
ZEMZEM Women's Association	Expert fine arts creative seminar	900.00
TOTAL (EUR)		34,900.00

2012

APPLICANT	PROJECT	GRANTED (EUR)
Bosniak Cultural Union of Slovenia	History through film	500.00
Bosniak Cultural Union of Slovenia	Radio show <i>Podalpski selam (Greetings from the Foot of the Alps)</i>	500.00
Bosniak Cultural Union of Slovenia	Literary evening with Dževad Karahasan	500.00
Bosniak Cultural Union of Slovenia	Understanding folklore – training for authors of theatre installations in Bosniak folklore	700.00
Bosniak Cultural Union of Slovenia	<i>Bošnjak</i> (Bosnian) bulletin	5,500.00
<i>Ljiljan</i> Association of the Bosnian-Herzegovinian and Slovenian Friendship	<i>En dan kot Bosan'c</i> (Bosnian for a Day)	500.00
<i>Ljiljan</i> Association of the Bosnian-Herzegovinian and Slovenian Friendship	Bosnian lace	500.00
<i>Ljiljan</i> Association of the Bosnian-Herzegovinian and Slovenian Friendship	Bosnian traditional costumes	900.00
<i>Ljiljan</i> Association of the Bosnian-Herzegovinian and Slovenian Friendship	<i>Spoznajmo svoje korenine</i> (Back to the Roots)	900.00
<i>Ljiljan</i> Association of the Bosnian-Herzegovinian and Slovenian Friendship	<i>V objemu dveh domovin</i> (Embraced by Two Motherlands)	900.00
B-51 Cultural Association	Literary and music evening – Branimir Johnny Štulić	300.00
B-51 Cultural Association	Presentation of the Mostar Book Club	700.00
<i>Sandžak</i> Cultural and Sport Society	15 years of the Society – meeting of Sandžak folklore and friends	500.00
<i>Sandžak</i> Cultural and Sport Society	Sandžak Internet Cultural Portal in Slovenia	950.00
<i>Sandžak</i> Cultural and Sport Society	Newspaper <i>Glas Sandžaka</i> (Voice of Sandžak) Nos. 33 and 34, year XVI	1,150.00
<i>Biser</i> Bosnian Cultural and Sports Association, Jesenice	<i>Mladost in sevdah v Sloveniji</i> (Youth and sevdah in Slovenia)	900.00
<i>Biser</i> Bosnian Cultural and Sports Association, Jesenice	A seminar on playing the traditional Bosniak instrument saz	1,200.00
<i>Biser</i> Bosnian Cultural and Sports Association, Jesenice	14th Gathering of Bosniak Folklore Groups in Slovenia	1,400.00
DEM Culture and Art Association	2nd Traditional Folk Music Festival	600.00
DEM Culture and Art Association	Seminar on Bosnian and Herzegovinian folk dances	700.00
SEVDAH Culture and Art Association, Ljubljana	A brochure on sevdah and sevdalinka	900.00
SEVDAH Culture and Art Association, Ljubljana	<i>S plesom in pesmijo po poteh Bosne in Hercegovine</i> (Traversing Bosnia and Herzegovina with Dance and Song), an evening concert of folk dance and song of three ethnic communities in Bosnia and Herzegovina	950.00
SEVDAH Culture and Art Association, Ljubljana	A sevdah and sevdalinka evening with the accordion and saz	950.00
SEVDAH Culture and Art Association, Ljubljana	<i>Lepa naša ljudska pesem</i> (Our Wonderful Folk Song), a concert of folk singers with songs of love for home, birthplace and	950.00

	nature	
<i>Sevdah</i> Culture and Art Association, Novo Mesto	Poetry and sevdah evening	500.00
ZEMZEM Women's Association	The living culture in the tradition of Bosnia and Slovenia	500.00
ZEMZEM Women's Association	Traditional Footwear Festival	850.00
TOTAL (EUR)		25,400.00

ANNEX 3
Co-financed cultural projects of the Croatian community in Slovenia in the 2010-2012 period

2010

APPLICANT	PROJECT	GRANTED (EUR)
Association of Žumberak Residents and Friends of Žumberak, Metlika	<i>Žumberački izvor</i> newspaper	1,000.00
Croatian Cultural Association Pomurje	A study of the cultural heritage of the Croatian region of Međimurje on folk songs, music and folklore	1,500.00
Croatian Cultural Association	<i>Pesem ne pozna meja</i> (A Song Knows no Boundaries)	1,000.00
Croatian Association Ljubljana	Basics of Calligraphy	500.00
Croatian Cultural Association Međimurje – Ljubljana	Festival of amateur theatre	1,500.00
Croatian Cultural Association Međimurje – Ljubljana	Printing the <i>Pušlek newspaper</i>	2,000.00
Croatian Cultural Association Međimurje – Ljubljana	Children's bazaar	500.00
Croatian Cultural Association Maribor	All-evening concert with the Dalmar vocal group	1,000.00
Croatian Cultural Association Maribor	Bulletin	1,000.00
Croatian Cultural Association Maribor	Newspaper	2,500.00
Međimurje Cultural Association, Velenje	<i>Protuletje se odpira</i> (The Summer is Coming)	1,000.00
Međimurje Cultural Association, Velenje	Let us Sing and Dance as Once our Parents	800.00
Cultural and Art Association Žumberak Novo Mesto	Issuing a CD, the Žumberčan newspaper	2,500.00
Union of Croatian Associations in Slovenia	Choir and folklore groups festival	1,000.00
Union of Croatian Associations in Slovenia	<i>Korijeni</i> (Roots) – bulletin of the Union	2,000.00
TOTAL (EUR)		19,800.00

2011

APPLICANT	PROJECT	GRANTED (EUR)
Association of Žumberak Residents and Friends of Žumberak, Metlika	<i>Žumberački izvor</i> newspaper	600.00
Croatian Association Ljubljana	Literary evening with Mile Pešorda - <i>Nekdo je dvignil roko</i> (Someone Raised their Hand)	400.00
Croatian Association Ljubljana	Art exhibition of the Academy of Fine Arts of Široki Brijeg	900.00
Croatian Association Ljubljana	Multilingual Anthology by Mila Vašič Gvozdić	900.00
Croatian Cultural Association Međimurje – Ljubljana	Printing the <i>Pušlek newspaper</i>	1,500.00
Croatian Cultural Association Međimurje – Ljubljana	Performance at the amateur theatre festival Kam Prelog, Croatia	400.00
Croatian Cultural Association Međimurje – Ljubljana	<i>Došlo nam je protuletje</i> (Here Comes the Summer)	600.00

Croatian Cultural Association Međimurje – Ljubljana	<i>Trsek moj zbudi se (Wake up My Vine)</i>	600.00
Croatian Cultural Association Međimurje – Ljubljana	Guest performance abroad <i>Dani kruha (Bread Days)</i>	600.00
Croatian Cultural Association Pomurje	Publication of the newspaper <i>Glas (Voice)</i> of the Croatian Cultural Association Pomurje	1,200.00
Croatian Cultural Association Pomurje	A study of cultural tradition in the Drava Valley in Croatia in folk song, music and dance	600.00
Croatian Cultural Association Novo Mesto	<i>Pesem nas združuje (United by Song)</i>	600.00
Croatian Cultural Association Maribor	Newspaper of the Croatian Cultural Association <i>Croata</i>	1,500.00
Croatian Cultural Association Maribor	International meeting of amateur vocal groups Maribor 2011	600.00
Međimurje Cultural Association, Velenje	Dances of Međimurje, Zagorje and Posavina	600.00
Međimurje Cultural Association, Velenje	Days of traditional folk costumes and dances	900.00
Međimurje Cultural Association, Velenje	<i>Mura, Mura globoka voda si ti (Mura, Mura, Your Waters are Deep)</i>	900.00
Union of Croatian Associations in Slovenia	<i>Korijeni (Roots)</i> – bulletin of the Union	2,500.00
TOTAL (EUR)		15,900.00

2012

APPLICANT	PROJECT	GRANTED (EUR)
Croatian Cultural Association Pomurje	Research and staging of the folklore tradition on George's day in Međimurje	500.00
Croatian Cultural Association Pomurje	<i>Zlate roke moje mame (My Mother's Golden Hands)</i> - an exhibition of handicrafts in Slavonija	500.00
Croatian Cultural Association Pomurje	Publication of the newspaper <i>Glas (Voice)</i> of the Croatian Cultural Association Pomurje	700.00
Croatian Cultural Association Pomurje	Croatian naive artists – Croatian naive art	700.00
Croatian Cultural Association	Cultural event marking the 20th anniversary of the Association	700.00
Croatian Association Ljubljana	Commemoration at Crngrob near Škofja Loka	300.00
Croatian Cultural Association Međimurje – Ljubljana	Amateur theatre festival of the Međimurje County – <i>Šalica kave (A Cup of Coffee)</i>	700.00
Croatian Cultural Association Međimurje – Ljubljana	Međimurje church fair	700.00
Croatian Cultural Association Međimurje – Ljubljana	<i>Domovini (To the Homeland)</i>	700.00
Croatian Cultural Association Međimurje – Ljubljana	<i>Pušlek</i> newspaper	1,450.00
Međimurje Cultural Association, Velenje	Međimurje poetry evening	350.00
Međimurje Cultural Association, Velenje	<i>Mi, međimurci se predstavljamo... (We, the People of Međimurje, Introduce</i>	950.00

	Ourselves...)	
Međimurje Cultural Association, Velenje	Painters of three countries – An art colony at the tripoint	1,700.00
Union of Croatian Associations in Slovenia	Vukovar–Ljubljana friendship path	500.00
Union of Croatian Associations in Slovenia	Festival of Croatian Culture	500.00
Union of Croatian Associations in Slovenia	Bulletin of the Union <i>Korijeni</i> (Roots), Nos. 6 and 7	2,300.00
TOTAL (EUR)		13,250.00

ANNEX 4**Co-financed cultural projects of the German-speaking community in Slovenia in the 2010-2012 period**

2010

Public tender for the co-financing of cultural projects based on the Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Slovenia and the Government of the Republic of Austria on Cooperation in Culture, Education and Science

APPLICANT	PROJECT	APPLIED FOR (EUR)	GRANTED (EUR)
Apače Plain Cultural Association	Slovene and German language courses	3,500.00	3,500.00
Society of Native Gottschee Settlers	Preservation of the Gottschee German dialect through workshops for the youth, especially elementary school pupils	3,000.00	2,000.00
<i>Kulturverein deutschsprachiger Frauen Brücken</i> (Bridges Cultural Society of German-Speaking Women)	Publication – printing of the 2010 bilingual publication – a yearbook “Ties between people – <i>Zwischenmenschliche Bindungen</i> ”	3,200.00	1,200.00
<i>Peter Kozler</i> Association of Kočevje Germans	Concert of Gottschee German dialect songs in Celovec/Klagenfurt	1,260.00	500.00
I. S. E. Institute for the Education of Women and Families, Ecumenical and International Meetings Planina	Creative workshops for children and youth	3,000.00	2,000.00
Society of Native Gottschee Settlers	Publication of the Society bulletin <i>Bakh – Pot</i> (The Path), partly in two languages	2,000.00	1,000.00
Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage Nesseltal - Koprivnik	Painting heritage of Gottschee Germans, painter Michael Ruppe	2,300.00	1,000.00
	Photographic heritage of Gottschee Germans	3,850.00	800.00
TOTAL (EUR)		22,110.00	12,000.00

2nd Public tender for the co-financing of cultural projects of different minority ethnic communities carried out by the Public Fund of the Republic of Slovenia for cultural activities

APPLICANT	PROJECT	APPLIED FOR (EUR)	GRANTED (EUR)
<i>Kulturverein deutschsprachiger Frauen Brücken</i> (Bridges Cultural Society of German-Speaking Women)	A booklet on the composer Robert Stolz	1,000.00	500.00
<i>Kulturverein deutschsprachiger Frauen Brücken</i> (Bridges Cultural Society of German-Speaking Women)	Organisation of and participation in a gathering of the people of Styria in three countries	800.00	500.00
TOTAL (EUR)		1,800.00	1,000.00

2011

1st Public tender for the co-financing of cultural projects based on the Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Slovenia and the Government of the Republic of Austria on Cooperation in Culture, Education and Science

Co-financed

APPLICANT	PROJECT	APPLIED FOR (EUR)	GRANTED (EUR)
Association for the Preservation of the German Mother Tongue CTK Deutsche Bibliothek, Ljubljana	<i>Mach mit</i> – Join Us	4,500.00	1,800.00
Apače Plain Cultural Association	Slovene and German language courses	9,000.00	3,000.00
Society of Native Gottschee Settlers, Dolenjske Toplice	Preservation of the Gottschee German dialect through workshops for the youth	4,000.00	2,200.00
	Publication of the Society bulletin <i>Bakh – Pot</i> (The Path), two issues (spring and autumn 2011)	2,000.00	1,200.00
	German for adults and young people	3,000.00	1,400.00
Peter Kozler Association of Kočevje Germans, Ljubljana	<i>Neznani sosed</i> (Unknown Neighbour)	480.00	400.00
	A concert of Gottschee German dialect songs	1,260.00	600.00
	Preserved cultural heritage of Gottschee Germans in the Kočevje area	6,000.00	2,500.00
I. S. E. Institute for the Education of Women and Families, Ecumenical and International Meetings Planina	Creative workshops for children and the youth	6,000.00	1,000.00
Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage Nesselstal – Koprivnik	Bilingual publication <i>Gostilne in birti v Koprivniku</i> (Inns and Guest Houses in Koprivnik)	2,000.00	1,800.00
<i>Kulturverein deutschsprachiger Frauen Brücken</i> (Bridges Cultural Society of German-Speaking Women)	Publication – printing of the bilingual publication – a yearbook Ties between People – <i>Zwischenmenschliche Bindungen</i> 2011	3,000.00	2,000.00
	Day of German Culture during the Slovenian Book Week	3,500.00	2,000.00
Kostel Institute for Culture and Tourism	Gottschee Germans in Kostel and the people of Kostel among Gottschee Germans (migration and global influences)	13,786.00	1,500.00
TOTAL (EUR)		58,526.00	21,400.00

2nd Public tender for the co-financing of cultural projects of different minority ethnic communities carried out at the Public Fund of the Republic of Slovenia for Cultural Activities

APPLICANT	PROJECT	APPLIED FOR (EUR)	GRANTED (EUR)
Kulturverein deutschsprachiger Frauen Brücken (Bridges Cultural Society of German-Speaking Women)	Presentation of Rudolf Wagner	3,000.00	900.00
	Participation of the Hugo Wolf choir in the competition held at Riva del Garda	950.00	950.00
TOTAL (EUR)		3,950.00	1,850.00

2012

1st Public tender for the co-financing of cultural projects based on the Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Slovenia and the Government of the Republic of Austria on Cooperation in Culture, Education and Science

APPLICANT	PROJECT	APPLIED FOR (EUR)	GRANTED (EUR)
Society of Native Gottschee Settlers	Publication of the Society bulletin <i>Bakh – Pot</i> (The Path), one issue, in autumn 2012	1,000.00	1,000.00
	German language course for adult members of the Society, non-members and the youth	1,500.00	1,000.00
	Filming a documentary for the presentation	3,600.00	3,400.00
Association for the Preservation of the German Mother Tongue CTK Deutsche Bibliothek	<i>Mach mit – Join Us</i>	10,100.00	1,800.00
I. S. E. Institute for the Education of Women and Families, Ecumenical and International Meetings Planina	Creative workshops for children and the youth	3,000.00	1,000.00
Apače Plain Cultural Association	History of the village name and characteristic features of the Apače Valley dialect	3,000.00	3,000.00
Celje ob Savinji Cultural Association	Performance of a folklore group as part of the event <i>Muzeji povezujejo</i> (Establishing Links through Museums)	2,200.00	500.00
Kulturverein deutschsprachiger Frauen Brücken (Bridges Cultural Society of German-Speaking Women)	Publication – printing of the bilingual publication – a yearbook <i>Ties between People – Zwischenmenschliche Bindungen</i> 2012	3,000.00	2,000.00
	Theatre on the Border	5,000.00	1,900.00
	December concert	4,000.00	1,500.00

<i>Peter Kozler</i> Association of Kočevje Germans	Historic political events and individuals	2,580.00	1,849.00
	A concert of Gottschee German songs in Austrian Carinthia	1,400.00	500.00
Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage Nesselstal - Koprivnik	Gottschee German-Slovene dictionary	1,500.00	1,500.00
	Development of the postal message in the Kočevje area	1,000.00	500.00
	Margit Verderber, the first female photographer in Kočevje	4,900.00	500.00
TOTAL (EUR)		47,780.00	21,949.00

2nd Public tender for the co-financing of cultural projects of different minority ethnic communities carried out at the Public Fund of the Republic of Slovenia for Cultural Activities

APPLICANT	PROJECT	APPLIED FOR (EUR)	GRANTED (EUR)
<i>Kulturverein deutschsprachiger Frauen Brücken</i> (Bridges Cultural Society of German-Speaking Women)	Guest performances by the Marburger Bachchor in Maribor and Celje	4,530.00	1,000.00
	Literary evening with guests from Romania	1,500.00	500.00
TOTAL (IN EUR)		7,530.00	1,500.00

ANNEX 5
Co-financed cultural projects of the Roma community in Slovenia in the 2010-2012 period

2010

APPLICANT	PROJECT	GRANTED (EUR)
Union of Roma of Slovenia	Roma Day 2010	5,000.00
Union of Roma of Slovenia	Folklore activities of Roma Association <i>Iskrive zlate iskrice Kuzma</i>	700.00
Union of Roma of Slovenia	International Roma music and dance festival of Roma Association <i>Iskrive zlate iskrice Kuzma</i>	1,100.00
Union of Roma of Slovenia	International Roma Day, <i>Romano Pralipe</i> Roma Association, Maribor	950.00
Union of Roma of Slovenia	Traditional celebration of Roma customs, <i>Romano Pralipe</i> Roma Association, Maribor	900.00
Union of Roma of Slovenia	<i>Romano haberi</i> (Roma bulletin) – <i>Romano Pralipe</i> Roma Association, Maribor	1,000.00
Union of Roma of Slovenia	Traditional days of Čapla Roma Association, Vanča vas – Borejci	800.00
Union of Roma of Slovenia	<i>Pru Prešerinsku dij</i> (On Prešeren Day) - Čapla Roma Association, Vanča vas – Borejci	800.00
Union of Roma of Slovenia	<i>Romano glauso</i> bulletin (Voice of Roma) Čapla Roma Association, Vanča vas – Borejci	750.00
Union of Roma of Slovenia	Activities of folklore group <i>Romano jilo</i> Roma Association, Lendava	500.00
Union of Roma of Slovenia	Exhibition of historical Roma paintings, <i>Zeleno vejš</i> Roma Association, Serdica	700.00
Union of Roma of Slovenia	Expressing Diversity through Music and Dance, <i>Pušča</i> Roma Association	600.00
Union of Roma of Slovenia	3rd Folklore and music camp for children, <i>Pušča</i> Roma Association	900.00
Union of Roma of Slovenia	Publication of the <i>Romano Nevijpe</i> – Roma news bulletin by the Romani Union, Murska Sobota	1,000.00
Union of Roma of Slovenia	Publication of the book <i>Marlenina skrita omara 3</i> (Marlena's Secret Closet 3) by the Romani Union, Murska Sobota	1,300.00
Union of Roma of Slovenia	Publication of a CD "Roma Fairy Tales and Stories 5" – Romani Union, Murska Sobota	800.00
Union of Roma of Slovenia	Publication of the <i>Mri nevi minimulti</i> Roma magazine for children – Romani Union, Murska Sobota	2,000.00

Union of Roma of Slovenia	Theatre of the Romani Union, Murska Sobota	900.00
Union of Roma of Slovenia	Activities of the folklore group Romani Union, Murska Sobota	650.00
Union of Roma of Slovenia	20th Anniversary of the Romani Union, Murska Sobota	1,000.00
Union of Roma of Slovenia	ROMIC – Roma Information Centre	1,200.00
Union of Roma of Slovenia	<i>Romano them</i> (Roma Council)	4,200.00
Union of Roma of Slovenia	United by Variety	1,700.00
ACPC – Association of Creative People in Culture	Cultural production of young Roma 2010	3,803.00
Goga publishing house	Let's Play Together	1,700.00
<i>Pušča</i> Roma Cultural and Tourism Society	Pušča and Metlika - Hand in Hand	800.00
Agim Brizani	Roma Music Festival, Ljubljana 2010	3,700.00
<i>Anglunipe</i> Roma Society	Roma radio broadcast <i>Prihodnost</i> (Future) on <i>Radio Študent</i>	1,200.00
<i>Anglunipe</i> Roma Society	Intercultural learning for Roma and non-Roma children – basic words and translations and story hour – fairy tales	2,000.00
<i>Kibla</i> Culture and Education Association	ROMfest 2010 – Roma music workshop led by Ferus Mustafov, with concert	1,200.00
<i>Romano vozo</i> Roma Society	Regular activity of the folklore and poetry group <i>Romano vozo</i> Roma Society	400.00
<i>Romano vozo</i> Roma Society	Cultural event marking the Roma festival <i>Amaro dive</i>	350.00
<i>Romano vozo</i> Roma Society	Collection of Romani words – Gurbeti community	900.00
<i>Romano vozo</i> Roma Society	Publication of the Roma youth bulletin <i>Kalo bar III</i> (Black Stone III)	600.00
<i>Romano vozo</i> Roma Society	Event marking International Roma Day: Enriched by Variety	500.00
<i>Romano vozo</i> Roma Society	Language workshop: Discovering Romani words	600.00
Dobrovnik Roma Society	Celebrating the 6th anniversary of the Dobrovnik Roma Society with a folklore festival	400.00

Dobrovnik Roma Society	Roots in a multi-cultural environment and multi-cultural co-existence	500.00
Vešoro Roma Cultural Association	<i>Zajec s kratkimi ušesi</i> (Short-Eared Rabbit), fairy tales, publication	1,500.00 Realised 1,497.60
Vešoro Roma Cultural Association	Roma evening	600.00
Amala Roma Society	Publication of the sixth part of the book <i>Chavalen, gilaven amencar!</i> (Children, Sing with Us!)	3,000.00
Amala Roma Society	Publication of a CD: <i>Amala & Jackie Marshall</i>	1,500.00
Maj Roma Society	Raising awareness and combating discrimination against Roma	1,400.00
Roma Society Once Gypsies – Today Roma	Dolenjska Roma newspaper	1,000.00
Roma Society Once Gypsies – Today Roma	Documentary: <i>Me ne marajo, ker sem Rom?</i> (Do They Dislike me for Being Roma?)	800.00
Roma Society Once Gypsies – Today Roma	Webpage: www.romskenovice.si	1,700.00
Roma Society Once Gypsies – Today Roma	<i>Romi praznovinen</i> (Roma Celebrate)	2,400.00
Roma Society Once Gypsies – Today Roma	<i>Romano kultura</i> (Roma Culture)	600.00
Association Forum of Roma Councillors	<i>Moj kraj to sem jaz – Država to sva jaz in ti</i> (I stand for my town – we stand for our country)	2,600.00 Realised 2,510.00
<i>Romano drom</i> Roma Society	Leaflet <i>Oba sva otroka</i> (We are Both Children)	380.00
<i>Romano drom</i> Roma Society	A Sufficiently Severe Punishment	800.00
<i>Romano drom</i> Roma Society	International Roma Day	1,000.00
<i>Romano drom</i> Roma Society	<i>Kon hilo krivo</i> (Who is to Blame)	1,000.00
Maj Roma Society	The Life of Roma is Different	1,800.00
NEVO DI Society for the Development of Cultural and Music Education of the Roma Population	Children Roma choir Štefan Borovšak Didi Pušča	3,000.00
NEVO DI Society for the Development of Cultural and Music Education of the Roma Population	Audio recording, enclosure to the book <i>Roma songs for Children Kali čhej</i>	1,200.00

Society of Allies for a Soft Landing	<i>Skupa pu drom</i> (On the Road Together)	1,000.00
Romano Pejtaušago - Kamenci Roma Association	Roma Eleventh School of Culture: <i>Sikaf, so žaunes!</i> (Show your Skills!)	3,000.00
NUR Oriental Association - Roma section	<i>Romano Rat</i> Roma music group, Ljubljana	900.00
Mojca Rakipov	Book: Roma and Dance	900.00
Mihajlo Pupin Cultural Association	Drama workshop	1,100.00
Vesna Anđelković	<i>Jaz Neđmija</i> (I, Neđmija)	500.00
Damir Mazrek	<i>Kale Jaka</i> (Black Eyes)	800.00
Goga publishing house	<i>Čebelica in čmrlj</i> (A Bee and a Bumblebee)	1,000.00
Association for Developing Voluntary Work Novo Mesto	SKUPA (Together)	1,200.00
Association for Developing Voluntary Work Novo Mesto	R.E.S.P.E.C.T.	2,000.00
TOTAL (EUR)		87,583.00

2011

Granted and realised funds

APPLICANT	PROJECT	GRANTED (EUR)
Union of Roma of Slovenia	Book: <i>Romski simboli</i> (Roma Symbols)	2,800.00
	<i>Romano them</i> (Roma Council)	4,300.00
	Publication of a CD "Roma Fairy Tales and Stories 6"	750.00
	Teaching the Romani language	1,100.00
	Publication of the Roma children magazine <i>MRI NEVI MINIMULTI</i>	1,500.00
	Roma cultural workers	950.00
	<i>Marlenina skrita omara 4</i> (Marlena's Secret Closet 4)	1,200.00
	Kurban Bayram – Traditional celebration of Roma customs	900.00
	ROMIC - Roma Information Centre	1,250.00
	Publication of Roma newspaper <i>Romano nevijske</i> (Roma News)	1,050.00
	Roma music evening	1,050.00
	<i>Pru Prešerniskru dij</i> – On Prešeren Day	950.00
	<i>Romano glaslo</i> bulletin (Voice of Roma)	900.00
	Folklore activities, Čapla Roma Association	750.00
	United by Variety	600.00
	Roma Day 2011	4,600.00

	Activities of the folklore group Romani Union	650.00
	Theatre of the Romani Union	1,100.00
	Roma culture camp	1,750.00
	Workshop for Roma children	1,000.00
	<i>Romano Haberi</i> (Roma Voice)	1,000.00
	International Roma Day	850.00
	Traditional days of Roma community Vanča vas – Borejci	1,200.00
	Book: Romani – The Key to Understanding Roma History and Culture	500.00
	A Roma Woman	500.00
	Study of Roma population in Maribor	300.00
<i>Romano Pejtaušago</i> , Kamenci Roma Association	Roma Eleventh Intercultural School Kamenci 2011 <i>Sorotijme</i> (Intersection)	3,100.00
<i>Madara</i> Roma Society	International round table "Roma Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow"	1,200.00
Zelena dolina Roma Cultural Society	Roma dance	650.00
<i>Romano Drom</i> Roma Society	International Roma Day 2011	800.00
Pertoča Roma Cultural Society	Presentation of Pertoča Roma Cultural Society to the general public	1,000.00
Dobrovnik Roma Society	Creative summer workshops for children of three nationalities on Roma cuisine and customs	1,200.00
<i>Pušča</i> Roma Cultural and Tourism Association	Photo exhibition "Roma of the 21st Century"	1,600.00
<i>Pušča</i> Roma Association	Folklore and music camp for children	1,000.00
	Expressing Diversity Through Dance and Music	1,050.00
<i>Amala</i> Roma Society	Publication of the book Children, Sing With Us!, Part VII (<i>Chavalen, gilaven amencar!</i>)	1,500.00
	<i>Amala</i> & Jackie Marshall II	1,000.00
<i>Romano vozo</i> Roma Society	Event marking International Roma Day – Enriched by Variety	500.00
	Publication of Roma youth magazine <i>Kalo bar</i> (Black Stone)	750.00
	Setting up an internet page	500.00
	Cultural event marking Roma festival <i>Amaro dive</i>	400.00
	Language workshop "Discovering Romani Words"	700.00
	Regular activity of folklore and poetry group <i>Romano vozo</i> Roma Society	500.00
<i>Romano Anglunipe</i> Roma Society (Bodočnost Maribor)	Accompanying programme of <i>Romano Čhon</i> and Roma music festival	1,200.00
	Cultural production of young Roma	1,900.00
<i>Anglunipe</i> Roma Society, Ljubljana	Roma paintings – an exhibition of graphic art by Roma artist Kasum Cana from	1,200.00

	Zagreb at the Slovenian Ethnographic Museum	
	Draw closer to, and preserve, Roma history, culture and language in an urban environment	1,000.00
	Roma radio broadcasts <i>Prihodnost</i> (Future) on Radio Študent 2011	1,450.00
Vešoro Roma Cultural Society	Event marking Roma Day	850.00
	Event: Our Eight Years	500.00
	Poetry collection: The Spring is Coming	1,200.00
	Publication of a CD <i>Kadar spim, nisem sam</i> (When I Sleep, I am not Alone)	1,500.00
Maj Roma Society	Erased Roma, Kočevje	500.00
	Josip Broz Tito passing a Roma settlement	500.00
	Rog – Baza 20	1,450.00
Roma Society Once Gypsies - Today Roma	Webpage www.romskenovice.si	1,200.00
	Roma newspaper of the Dolenjska region: <i>Glas Romov</i> (Voice of Roma)	700.00
	Meeting Roma cultural workers	800.00
	Romani is a Special Language	1,250.00
	To be Roma	750.00
	Merry Roma	1,500.00
	Roma at Slovenian Schools	1,200.00
Forum of Roma Councillors of Slovenia	<i>Moj kraj to sem jaz – Država to sva jaz in ti</i> (I stand for my town – we stand for our country)	1,650.00
Vesna Anđelković	A White Roma Woman	650.00
	Studio Talija R+4S	850.00
Mazrek Damir	<i>Sunava o drom</i> (I Hear the Road)	1,000.00
Rakipov Mojca	Evening of Roma dances	900.00
Vuk Karadžić Educational and Sports Association	Roma welcome	500.00
Mihajlo Pupin Cultural Association	Drama workshop	1,000.00
Association of Creative People in Culture	Export Knowledge – Import Art	750.00
	Roma culture festival – <i>Romano čhon</i> (Roma Month)	3,850.00
Society of Allies for a Soft Landing	DVDs by young Roma	750.00
Association for Developing Voluntary Work Novo Mesto	<i>Skupa</i> (Together)	1,300.00
	R.E.S.P.E.C.T.	1,700.00
Youth Culture Centre	<i>Mavrica</i> (Rainbow) Romani TV	2,500.00
Goga publishing house	Dragotin Kette: <i>Mravlji</i> (Two Ants)	1,200.00
	<i>Ristanc</i> (Hopscotch)	2,500.00
	<i>Bricolage</i>	2,450.00
Sončnica Vaneča, Institute	<i>Sorotijme</i> (Intersection)	1,000.00

for the Promotion of Cultural, Informational and Educational Activities		
Maribor Student Radio - Radio MARŠ	Radio broadcast in Romani <i>Romano Krlo</i>	1,450.00
TOTAL (EUR)		96,400.00

Granted, but not realised funds

APPLICANT	PROJECT	GRANTED (EUR)	GROUNDS FOR NON-REALISATION
Union of Roma of Slovenia	Music workshops for Roma children	700.00	The project has not been implemented.
Ciganos's Roma Society	<i>Promorom</i>	1,200.00	The project has not been implemented.
Roma Society Once Gypsies - Today Roma	Roma at Slovenian Schools	1,200.00	The project was implemented, but the request for the disbursement of funds was not sent to the Ministry of Culture
Šulc Katja	Roma poetry in music	500.00	The project has not been implemented.
TOTAL (EUR)		3,600.00	/

2012

APPLICANT	CULTURAL PROJECT TITLE	GRANTED (EUR)
Union of Roma of Slovenia	International Roma Day 2012	4,100.00
	Publication of the bulletin <i>Romano them</i> (Roma Council)	3,440.00
	International conference on culture, language, identity, inclusion, protection and legal basis of Roma in Europe	2,258.00
	Publication of Roma children magazine <i>Mri nevi minimulti</i>	1,300.00
	<i>Me tut dikhav, tu man dikhes?</i> (I See You, Do You See Me?)	1,200.00
	ROMIC – Roma Information Centre	1,200.00
	Booklet: <i>Marlenakro gurudo marimo 5</i> (Marlena's Secret Closet 5)	1,050.00
	Publication of the bulletin <i>Romano nevijspe</i> (Roma News)	980.00
	Traditional days of Roma community Vanča vas – Borejci	950.00

	Children culture camp	900.00
	<i>Pru Prešerniskru dij</i> (On Prešeren Day)	900.00
	<i>Romano glaslo</i> newspaper	850.00
	<i>Romano haberi</i> (Roma Voice)	800.00
	Roma Music and Song Festival 2012	800.00
	Day of Roma folklore for children	800.00
	Roma music evening	800.00
	Cultural activities	750.00
	International Romani Language Day	750.00
	International Romani Language Day	700.00
	Publication of a CD "Roma Fairy Tales and Stories 7"	700.00
	Teaching the Romani language	680.00
	International Roma Day	1,910.00
	A Roma Woman	1,750.00
	United by Variety	500.00
	Folklore activities, Čapla Roma Association	500.00
	Roma Folk Dance Unites	1700.00
	Learn about Our Culture, Language and Dance	300.00
<i>Roma džan angle</i> Roma Society (Roma Will Go On)	Roma Footsteps through Time: Roma Culture in Sound and Image through the Eyes of Members of Roma Ethnic Community in the Grosuplje Municipality	2,558.00
<i>Romano Pejtaušago</i> – Kamenci Roma Association	<i>Sorotijme</i> (Intersection) – The first ten years of the Roma Eleventh School of Culture Kamenci 2012	2,300.00
<i>Mro dada</i> Intermunicipal Roma Society of Primorska	Learning about and preserving language, identity and culture of Roma	2,008.00
<i>Pušča</i> Roma Cultural and Tourism Association	Modern Roma Woman (from being underprivileged to becoming socially included)	1,910.00
Dobrovnik Roma Society	Publication of a cook book in three languages: Culinary Features of Roma, Slovenian and Hungarian Cuisine in and about Dobrovnik	1,200.00
	Culinary Features of Three Nationalities, a round table and a lecture on nutrition	750.00
	Traditional summer camp for children of three nationalities	1,020.00
<i>Amala</i> Roma Society	Publication of a CD <i>Imer Traja Brizani & Amala</i> / Friends	1,154.00

	A concert of the group Brizani & Amala to mark International Roma Day	1,050.00
	Publication of the book Children, Sing With Us, Part VIII – <i>Chavalen, gilaven amencar</i>	1,000.00
<i>Vešoro</i> Roma Cultural Society	<i>Rad te imam</i> (I Love You) - a Roma music CD	1,100.00
Association Forum of Roma Councillors	The village of co-existence steps out into the world – the world comes to the village of co-existence	1,000.00
<i>Mro dada</i> Intermunicipal Roma Society of Primorska	<i>Mro dada</i> Roma dance school	1,000.00
<i>Anglunipe</i> Roma Information Centre	<i>Romano Anglunipe</i> (Future of Roma)	1,000.00
<i>Pušča</i> Roma Cultural and Tourism Association	<i>Romano glauso</i> 2012	940.00
<i>Amari bas</i> Roma Cultural, Tourism and Sports Association	Merry 2012	900.00
Sports Association of the <i>Pušča</i> Football Club	Publication and presentation of a journal marking the 50th anniversary of the Sports Association of the <i>Pušča</i> Football Club	900.00
<i>Pušča</i> Roma Cultural and Tourism Association	<i>Romane paramisi</i> (Story Hour)	850.00
<i>Pušča</i> Roma Association	5th Folklore and music camp for children	850.00
	Expressing Diversity Through Dance and Music	840.00
<i>Romano drom</i> Roma Society	International Roma Day 2012	800.00
<i>Romano veseli</i> Roma Society	Roma, Let Us Sing and Dance	750.00
	Hand in Hand	650.00
	8 April – International Roma Day	1,108.00
	Learning more about Roma-Slovenian poetry and prose	1,058.00
<i>Romano vozo</i> Roma Society	Publishing activity – publication of the Roma youth bulletin <i>Kalo bar</i> (Black Stone)	700.00
	Language workshop "Discovering Roma Words"	650.00
	Event marking the International Day of Roma – Differences Enrich Us	400.00
	Cultural event marking the Roma festival <i>Amaro dive – Durđevdan</i>	380.00
	Regular activity of folklore group of the <i>Romano vozo</i> Roma Society	350.00
	Updating the web site of the Society	200.00
Pertoča Roma Cultural Society	3rd Roma event organised by Pertoča Roma Cultural Society	700.00

Roma Society <i>Cigani nekoč</i> - <i>Romi danes</i> (Once Gypsies - Today Roma)	Documentary on Roma in the Dolenjska region	700.00
	Dark and Dirty, but Always Merry	650.00
Maj Roma Society	Why Do We Have to be Different?	500.00
Madara Roma Society	<i>Romano studio mobil</i> (Roma mobile museum)	900.00
	International Roma Day in Ljubljana	400.00
Romano rat Roma Society	Cultural event marking Roma Day	650.00
	Project for activities of a cultural group	600.00
	Project for the setting up of a new website	400.00
	Project for the drafting of a Gottschee German-Roma-Slovene dictionary	350.00
Romano Anglunipe Roma Society (Bodočnost Maribora)	Celebrating Eid	900.00
	Slovene-Romani picture dictionary with musical presentation	350.00
Romano vodji municipal Roma Society	The first Roma folklore festival	700.00
	Co-existence excursion to Ljubljana	200.00
Mojca Rakipov	Model – Roma migration and Roma dance tradition from India to Europe	800.00
Damir Mazrek	<i>Sunava mo drom</i>	1,170.00
Vesna Anđelković	Theatre performance <i>Vasiljica</i>	850.00
	<i>Bibi</i> drama studio	750.00
	Literary dialogue	500.00
Maribor Student Radio - Radio MARŠ	Education of Roma children through the radio	900.00
Etnika Institute	Roma Night	1,100.00
Association for Developing Voluntary Work Novo Mesto	<i>Skupa</i> (Together)	1,000.00
	R.E.S.P.E.C.T.	1,160.00
Kibla Culture and Education Association	Romani alphabet	600.00
Scientific and Research Association for Art, Cultural-Educational Programmes and Technology - EPEKA	Alavari.si	600.00
Youth Culture Centre	<i>Oblaki</i> (Clouds) – international multimedia interactive project for children	500.00
Goga publishing house	<i>Ristanc</i> (Hopscotch)	2100.00
	<i>Bricolage</i>	1,900.00
	Dragotin Kette: <i>Prijatelja</i> (Two Friends)	1,100.00

Association of Creative People in Culture	IV Roma culture festival – <i>Romano čhon</i> (Roma Month)	2,080.00
Mihajlo Pupin Cultural Association	Drama workshop 2012	800.00
Vuk Karadžić Cultural, Educational and Sports Association	Training mentors for management in culture	900.00
	Roma welcome 2012	700.00
TOTAL (EUR)		91,454.00