Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity

Adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its thirty-first session on 2 November 2001

The General Conference,

Committed to the full implementation of the human rights and fundamental freedoms proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other universally recognized legal instruments, such as the two International Covenants of 1966 relating respectively to civil and political rights and to economic, social and cultural rights,

Recalling that the Preamble to the Constitution of UNESCO affirms "that the wide diffusion of culture, and the education of humanity for justice and liberty and peace are indispensable to the dignity of man and constitute a sacred duty which all the nations must fulfil in a spirit of mutual assistance and concern",

Further recalling Article 1 of the Constitution, which assigns to UNESCO among other purposes that of recommending "such international agreements as may be necessary to promote the free flow of ideas by word and image",

Referring to the provisions relating to cultural diversity and the exercise of cultural rights in the international instruments enacted by UNESCO, 1

Reaffirming that culture should be regarded as the set of distinctive spiritual, material, intellectual and emotional features of society or a social group, and that it encompasses, in addition to art and literature, lifestyles, ways of living together, value systems, traditions and beliefs, 2

Noting that culture is at the heart of contemporary debates about identity, social cohesion, and the development of a knowledge-based economy,

Affirming that respect for the diversity of cultures, tolerance, dialogue and cooperation, in a climate of mutual trust and understanding are among the best guarantees of international peace and security,

Aspiring to greater solidarity on the basis of recognition of cultural diversity, of awareness of the unity of humankind, and of the development of intercultural exchanges,
Considering that the process of globalization, facilitated by the rapid development of new information and communication technologies, though representing a challenge for cultural diversity, creates the conditions for renewed dialogue among cultures and civilizations,

Aware of the specific mandate which has been entrusted to UNESCO, within the United Nations system, to ensure the preservation and promotion of the fruitful diversity of cultures,

Proclaims the following principles and adopts the present Declaration:

Identity, diversity and pluralism

**Article 1 - Cultural diversity: the common heritage of humanity**

Culture takes diverse forms across time and space. This diversity is embodied in the uniqueness and plurality of the identities of the groups and societies making up humankind. As a source of exchange, innovation and creativity, cultural diversity is as necessary for humankind as biodiversity is for nature. In this sense, it is the common heritage of humanity and should be recognized and affirmed for the benefit of present and future generations.

**Article 2 - From cultural diversity to cultural pluralism**

In our increasingly diverse societies, it is essential to ensure harmonious interaction among people and groups with plural, varied and dynamic cultural identities as well as their willingness to live together. Policies for the inclusion and participation of all citizens are guarantees of social cohesion, the vitality of civil society and peace. Thus defined, cultural pluralism gives policy expression to the reality of cultural diversity. Indissociable from a democratic framework, cultural pluralism is conducive to cultural exchange and to the flourishing of creative capacities that sustain public life.

**Article 3 - Cultural diversity as a factor in development**

Cultural diversity widens the range of options open to everyone; it is one of the roots of development, understood not simply in terms of economic growth, but also
as a means to achieve a more satisfactory intellectual, emotional, moral and spiritual existence.

Cultural diversity and human rights

**Article 4 - Human rights as guarantees of cultural diversity**

The defence of cultural diversity is an ethical imperative, inseparable from respect for human dignity. It implies a commitment to human rights and fundamental freedoms, in particular the rights of persons belonging to minorities and those of indigenous peoples. No one may invoke cultural diversity to infringe upon human rights guaranteed by international law, nor to limit their scope.

**Article 5 - Cultural rights as an enabling environment for cultural diversity**

Cultural rights are an integral part of human rights, which are universal, indivisible and interdependent. The flourishing of creative diversity requires the full implementation of cultural rights as defined in Article 27 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in Articles 13 and 15 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and cultural Rights. All persons should therefore be able to express themselves and to create and disseminate their work in the language of their choice, and particularly in their mother tongue; all persons should be entitled to quality education and training that fully respect their cultural identity; and all persons have the right to participate in the cultural life of their choice and conduct their own cultural practices, subject to respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

**Article 6 - Towards access for all to cultural diversity**

While ensuring the free flow of ideas by word and image, care should be exercised so that all cultures can express themselves and make themselves known. Freedom of expression, media pluralism, multilingualism, equal access to art and to scientific and technological knowledge, including in digital form, and the possibility for all
cultures to have access to the means of expression and dissemination are the guarantees of cultural diversity.

Cultural diversity and creativity

**Article 7 - Cultural heritage as the wellspring of creativity**

Creation draws on the roots of cultural tradition, but flourishes in contact with other cultures. For this reason, heritage in all its forms must be preserved, enhanced and handed on to future generations as a record of human experience and aspirations, so as to foster creativity in all its diversity and to inspire genuine dialogue among cultures.

**Article 8 - Cultural goods and services: commodities of a unique kind**

In the face of present-day economic and technological change, opening up vast prospects for creation and innovation, particular attention must be paid to the diversity of the supply of creative work, to due recognition of the rights of authors and artists and to the specificity of cultural goods and services which, as vectors of identity, values and meaning, must not be treated as mere commodities or consumer goods.

**Article 9 - Cultural policies as catalysts of creativity**

While ensuring the free circulation of ideas and works, cultural policies must create conditions conducive to the production and dissemination of diversified cultural goods and services through cultural industries that have the means to assert themselves at the local and global level. It is for each State, with due regard to its international obligations, to define its cultural policy and to implement it through the means it considers fit, whether by operational support or appropriate regulations.

Cultural diversity and international solidarity

**Article 10 - Strengthening capacities for creation and dissemination**
In the face of current imbalances in flows and exchanges of cultural goods and services at the global level, it is necessary to reinforce international cooperation and solidarity aimed at enabling all countries, especially developing countries and countries in transition, to establish cultural industries that are viable and competitive at national and international level.

Article 11 - Building partnerships between the public sector, the private sector and civil society

Market forces alone cannot guarantee the preservation and promotion of cultural diversity, which is the key to sustainable human development. From this perspective, the pre-eminence of public policy, in partnership with the private sector and civil society, must be reaffirmed.

Article 12 - The role of UNESCO

UNESCO, by virtue of its mandate and functions, has the responsibility to:

(a) Promote the incorporation of the principles set out in the present Declaration into the development strategies drawn up within the various intergovernmental bodies;

(b) Serve as a reference point and a forum where States, international governmental and non-governmental organizations, civil society and the private sector may join together in elaborating concepts, objectives and policies in favour of cultural diversity;

(c) Pursue its activities in standard-setting, awareness-raising and capacity-building in the areas related to the present Declaration within its fields of competence;

(d) Facilitate the implementation of the Action Plan, the main lines of which are appended to the present Declaration.

2 This definition is in line with the conclusions of the World Conference on Cultural Policies (MONDIACULT, Mexico City, 1982), of the World Commission on Culture and Development (Our Creative Diversity, 1995), and of the Intergovernmental Conference on Cultural Policies for Development (Stockholm, 1998).
Châm-chiàu UNESCO s¯ pan-p± kok-chè bûn-ki
pit-iàu kok-chè hiãp-t
ûi, i…k…p
T
To-i
sýt ê khòai-sok hoat-tián ch³-ek tiõh Chôan-kiû-hòa ê chìn-hêng, che tùi Bûn-hòa To-i
chiong chi it.


Góoan thê-jîn UNESCO tê UN hê-thông tiông, ta"-hû tiôh pó-hô è kip chihiak-chin hong-hù to-châi è Bûn-hóa To-iù"-sêng chi tiat-sû chit-chêk, Góoan soan-pô è-bûn gôoan-chêk, pêng-chhiâ" thôang-kêe i-hâ Soan-giân :
TÊK-SEK, TO-IÙ"-SÈNG KAP TO-GOÂN-HÒA
Tê It Tiâu  Bûn-hòa To-iù"-sêng : Jîn-luí kiông-tông ké-sêng è chu-sán

Tê Jî Tiâu ___ Ùi Bûn-hòa To-iûᵃ-sêng kâu Bûn-hòa To-góan Chú-gí

Tê Saⁿ Tiâu ___ Bûn-hòa To-iûᵃ-sêng sǐ Hoat-tián e i-sô

**BÛN-HÒA TO-IÜᵃ-SÊNG KAP JIN-KOÂN**

Tê Sî Tiâu ___ Jîn-kön-an=–Bûn-hóa To-iûᵃ-sêng è pó-chiông

Tê Gô Tiâu ___ Bûn-hòa-kôn-lĩ=– Bûn-hóa To-iûᵃ-sêng è jû-li tiâu-kîaⁿ

Tê Lák Tiâu ___ Chhiok-chin bûn-tûi só-uû è lâng è Bûn-hóa To-iûᵃ-sêng

**BÛN-HÒA TO-IÜᵃ-SÊNG KAP CHHÔNG-CHOK**
Tế Chhit Tiâu  Bửn-hòa chu-sán--chăm-chôk ươan-thâu

Tế Poh Tiâu  Bửn-hòa bût-phín kap hôk-bú--put-tông it-poa" è siong-phín

Tế Kâu Tiâu  Bửn-hòa chềng-chheò--thuí-tông chẳm-chôk è chêk-kek in-sò

BỬN-HÒA TO-Iủ"-SÈNG KAP KOK-CHÈ THOÁN-KIAT

Tế Cháp Tiâu  ka-kìng khoâo è chẳm-chôk hàm thoa-phêng-lêk

Tế Cháp-It Tiâu  kiàn-líp chẳm-hú, su-pô-mûg kap bĩn-kan sã-thoàn chi-kan è hàp-chòk koân-hê

Tế Cháp-Ji Tiâu  UNESCO è kak-sek
UNESCOkun-ki i pùn-sín è chít-chèk hàm kong-lêng, tìu i-hâ sì hâng ù chèk-jím.

(a) Chhiok-chìn tâk chẳm-hú ki-koan tì kê-èk hoat-tián chheò-lik liông kà-jip pùn Soan-giân sô-liât è gôan-chèk.
(d) Úi cho-chèt è Hêng-tông Kê-èk, chú-ùu è tåu-bôk hù-thïnh pùn Soan-giân ãu-bîn.
1. Chia ê kok-chè bûn-ki" chú-iàu ū:

1950 ní 《Florence Agreement》,
1976 ní 《Nairobi Protocol》,
1952 ní 《Universal Copyright Convention》,
1966 ní 《Declaration of Principles on International Cultural Cooperation》,
1972 ní 《Convention for the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage》,
1978 ní 《UNESCO Declaration on Race and Racial Prejudice》,
1980 ní 《Recommendation concerning the Status of the Artist》,
1989 ní 《Recommendation on Safeguarding Traditional and Popular Culture》.


H.getActivity().getLanguage()" : Sit-si UNESCO Sè-kái Bûn-hòa To-iü"-sèng Soan-giân Hêng-tông Kê-ék chú-iàu tiâu-bôk

Hôe-ôan-kok sêng-lôk cháhái-chhú sek-tông chhok-si, kông-thôan 《UNESCO Sè-kái Bûn-hòa To-iü"-sèng Soan-giân》, koh ūi chhiok-chìn sit-chiân i-hâ bók-phiau jì hâp-chok:


聯合國教科文組織《世界文化多樣性宣言》
中文版

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根據第 IV 委員會的報告通過的決議

前言

重視充分實現《世界人權宣言》和1966年關於公民權利和政治權利及關於經濟、社會與文化權利的兩項國際公約等其他普遍認同的法律檔中宣佈的人權與基本自由，憶及教科文組織《組織法》序言確認“……文化之廣泛傳播以及為爭取正義、自由與和平對人類進行之教育為維護人類尊嚴不可缺少的舉措，亦為一切國家間切互助之精神，必須履行之神聖義務”，還憶及《組織法》第一條特別規定教科文組織的宗旨之一是，建議“訂立必要之國際協定，以便於運用文字與圖像促進思想之自由交流”，參照教科文組織頒佈的國際檔中①涉及文化多樣性和行使文化權利的各項條款，重申應把文化視為某個社會或某個社會群體特有的精神與物質，智力與情感方面的不同特點之總和；除了文學和藝術外，文化還包括生活方式、共處的方式、價值觀體系，傳統和信仰②，注意到文化是當代就特性、社會凝聚力和以知識為基礎的經濟發展問題展開的辯論的焦點，確認在相互信任和理解氛圍下，尊重文化多樣性、寬容、對話及合作是國際和平與安全的最佳保障之一，希望在承認文化多樣性、認識到人類是一個統一的整體和發展文化間交流的基礎上開展更廣泛的團結互助，認爲儘管受到新的資訊和傳播技術的迅速發展積極推動的全球化進程對文化多樣性是一種挑戰，但也為各種文化和文明之間進行新的對話創造了條件，認識到教科文組織在聯合國系統中擔負著保護和促進豐富多彩的文化多樣性的特殊職責，宣佈下述原則並通過本宣言：

特性、多樣性和多元化

第1條--文化多樣性--人類的共同遺產文化在不同的時代和不同的地方具有各種不同的表現形式。這種多樣性的具體表現是構成人類的各群體和各社會的特性所具有的獨特性和多樣化。文化多樣性是交流、革新和創作的源泉，對人類來講就象生物多樣性對維持生物平衡那樣必不可少。從這個意義上講，文化多樣性是人類的共同遺產，應當從當代人和子孫後代的利益考慮予以承認和肯定。

第2條--文化多樣性到文化多元化在日益走向多樣化的當今社會中，必須確保屬於多元的、不同的和發展的文化特性的個人和群體的和睦關係和共處。主張所有公民的融入和參與的政策是增強社會凝聚力、民間社會活力及維護和平的可靠保障。因此，這種文化多元化是與文化多
文化多樣性這一客觀現實相應的一套政策。文化多元化與民主制度密不可分，它有利於文化交流和能夠充實公眾生活的創作能力的發展。

第 3 條--文化多樣性--發展的因素文化多樣性增加了每人個的選擇機會；它是發展的源泉之一，它不僅是促進經濟增長的因素，而且還是享有令人滿意的智力、情感、道德精神生活的手段。

文化多樣性與人權

第 4 條--人權--文化多樣性的保障
捍衛文化多樣性是倫理方面的迫切需要，與尊重人的尊嚴是密不可分的。它要求人們必須尊重人權和基本自由，特別是尊重少數人群體和土著人民的各種權利。任何人都不得以文化多樣性為由，損害受國際法保護的人權或限制其範圍。

第 5 條-- 文化權利-- 文化多樣性的有利條件
文化權利是人權的一個组成部分，它們是一致的、不可分割的和相互依存的。富有創造力的多樣性的發展，要求充分地實現《世界人權宣言》第 27 條和《經濟、社會、文化權利國際公約》第 13 條和第 15 條所規定的文化權利。因此，每個人都應當能夠用其選擇的語言，特別是用自己的母語來表達自己的思想，進行創作和傳播自己的作品；每個人都有權接受充分尊重其文化特性的優質教育和培訓；每個人都應當能夠參加其選擇的文化重大計畫生活和從事自己所特有的文化活動，但必須在尊重人權和基本自由的範圍內。

第 6 條--促進面向所有人的文化多樣性
在保障思想通過文字和圖像的自由交流的同時，務必使所有的文化都能表現自己和宣傳自己。言論自由，傳媒的多元化，語言多元化，平等享有各種藝術表現形式，科學和技術知識--包括數碼知識--以及所有文化都有利用表達和傳播手段的機會等，均是文化多樣性的可靠保證。

文化多樣性與創作

第 7 條--文化遺產--創作的源泉
每項創作都來源於有關的文化傳統，但也在同其他文化傳統的交流中得到充分的發展。因此，各種形式的文化遺產都應當作爲人類的經歷和期望的見證得到保護、開發利用和代代相傳，以支持各種創作和建立各種文化之間的真正對話。

第 8 條-- 文化物品和文化服務-- 不同一般的商品
面對目前爲創作和革新開闢了廣闊前景的經濟和技術的發展變化，應當特別注意創作意願的多樣性，公正地考慮作者和藝術家的權利，以及文化物品和文化服務的特殊性，因爲它們體現的是特性、價值觀和觀念，不應被視作一般的商品或消費品。

第 9 條-- 文化政策-- 推動創作的積極因素
文化政策應當在確保思想和作品的自由交流的情況下，利用那些有能力在地方和世界一級發
揮其作用的文化產業，創造有利於生產和傳播文化物品和文化服務的條件。每個國家都應在遵守其國際義務的前提下，制訂本國的文化政策，並採取其認為最為合適的行動方法，即不管是在行動上給予支持還是制訂必要的規章制度，來實施這一政策。

文化多樣性與國際團結

第 10 條-- 增強世界範圍的創作和傳播能力

面對目前世界上文化物品的流通和交換所存在的失衡現象，必須加強國際合作和國際團結，使所有國家，尤其是發展中國家和轉型期國家能夠開辦一些有活力、在本國和國際上都具有競爭力的文化產業。

第 11 條-- 建立政府、私营部門和民間社會之間的合作夥伴關係

單靠市場的作用是作不到保護和促進文化多樣性這一可持續發展之保證的。爲此，必須重申政府在私营部門和民間社會的合作下推行有關政策所具有的首要作用。

第 12 條-- 教科文組織的作用

教科文組織根據其職責和職能，應當：
(a) 促進各政府間機構在制訂發展方面的戰略時考慮本宣言中陳述的原則；
(b) 充任各國、各政府和非政府國際組織、民間社會及私营部門之間爲共同確定文化多樣性的概念、目標和政策所需要的聯繫和協商機構；
(c) 繼續在其與本宣言有關的各主管領域中開展制定準則的行動、提高認識和培養能力的行動；
(d) 為實施其要點附於本宣言之後的行動計畫提供便利。


②這是根據世界文化政策會議（MONDIACULT，墨西哥，1982 年）世界文化和發展委員會（報告《我們具有創造力的多樣性》，1995 年）及政府間文化政策促進發展會議（斯德哥爾摩，1998 年）的結論所下的定義。

附：

實施教科文組織世界文化多樣性宣言的行動計畫要點

會員國承諾採取適當措施，廣泛宣傳《教科文組織世界文化多樣性宣言》，並促進宣言的有效實施，其中包括為實現下列目標而展開合作：
1. 深入開展與文化多樣性問題，尤其是文化多樣性與發展的關係問題和文化多樣性對制定國家或國際政策的影響問題有關的國際辯論，尤其要推動對制定一份關於文化多樣性的國際法律檔是否可行進行思考；

2. 促進在國家和國際一級制定最有利於保護和提倡文化多樣性的原則、規範和實踐活動以及提高認識的方法和合作方式；

3. 促進文化多元化的知識與良策的交流，為多元化社會中來自四面八方具有不同文化背景的個人和群體的融入和參與提供便利。

4. 進一步認識和闡明作為人權之組成部分的文化權利所包含的內容。

5. 保護人類的語言遺產，鼓勵用盡可能多的語言來表達思想、進行創作和傳播。

6. 提倡在尊重母語的情況下，在所有可能的地方實現各級教育中的語言多樣化，鼓勵自幼學習多種語言。

7. 通過教育，培養對文化多樣性的積極意義的意識，並為此改進教學計畫的制訂和師資隊伍的培訓。

8. 在必要時，將傳統的教學方法納入到教學工作中，以保存和充分利用有關文化所特有的交流和傳授知識的方法。

9. 促進“數位掃盲”，將資訊與傳播新技術作爲教學計畫中的學科和可提高教學工作效率的教學手段，提高掌握這些新技術的能力。

10. 促進數位空間的語言多樣化，鼓勵通過全球網路普遍地利用所有的公有資訊。

11. 與聯合國系統各有關機構密切合作，向數位鴻溝宣戰，促進發展中國家利用新技術，幫助這些國家掌握資訊技術，並爲當地文化產品的數位化傳播和這些國家利用世界範圍的具有教育、文化和科學性質的數位化資源提供方便。

12. 鼓勵世界傳媒和全球資訊網路製作、保護和傳播多樣化的内容，並爲此加強公共廣播和電視機構在開發高質量視聽產品方面的作用，其中要支援建立一些有利於更好地傳播這些產品的合作機制。

13. 制定保護和開發利用自然遺產和文化遺產，特別是口述和非物質文化遺產的政策和戰略，反對文化物品和文化服務方面的非法買賣。

14. 尊重和保護傳統知識，特別是土著人民的傳統知識；承認環境保護和自然資源管理方面的傳統知識的作用；發揮現代科學與民間傳統知識的協同作用。

15. 支援創作人員、藝術家、研究人員、科學家和知識份子的流動和國際研究計畫及合作夥伴關係的制定和發展，同時努力做到保護和提高發展中國家和轉型期國家的創造力。

16. 為了當代創作工作的發展並使創作工作得到合理的酬報，保證著作權及其鄰接權得到保護，同時捍衛《世界人權宣言》第 27 條所規定的公眾享受文化的權利。

17. 幫助發展中國家和轉型期國家建立或加強文化產業，並爲此合作建立必要的基礎結構和培養必要的人才，促進建立有活力的當地市場，並爲這些國家的文化產品進入世界市場和國際發行網提供方便。

18. 在尊重各國的國際義務的情況下，制定能夠通過一些必要的活動輔助機制及/或相應的規章制度來推行本宣言所規定之原則的文化政策。

19. 使民間社會的各個方面密切參與制定保護和提倡文化多樣性的公共政策。
20. 承認並鼓勵私營部門在提倡文化多樣性上的貢獻，並為此建立公共部門與私營部門的對話空間。

會員國建議總幹事在實施教科文組織的計畫時考慮到本行動計畫中確定的各項目標，並將這些目標通知聯合國系統各機構，以及其他有關的政府間組織和非政府組織，以便加強協調行動，促進文化多樣性。
Universal Declaration of Linguistic Rights

This declaration is the result of efforts of a number of organizations (the International PEN Club’s Translations and Linguistic Rights Committee and the Escarré International Centre for Ethnic Minorities and Nations) which entrusted its preparation to a committee of fifty experts. It was finally approved on 6 June 1996 in Barcelona, Spain, by two hundred and twenty persons from almost ninety different states, representing some one hundred NGOs and International PEN Club Centres. The text of the Universal Declaration can also be found in Spanish, French and Catalan versions at the Internet site of the Centre Internacional Escarré per a les Minories Ètniques i Nacionals.

PRELIMINARIES 前言

The institutions and non-governmental organizations, signatories to the present Universal Declaration of Linguistic Rights, meeting in Barcelona from 6 to 9 June 1996,

Having regard to the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights which, in its preamble, expresses its "faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women"; and which, in its second article, establishes that "everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms" regardless of "race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status";

Having regard to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 16 December 1966 (Article 27), and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of the same date which, in their preambles, state that human beings cannot be free unless conditions are created which enable them to enjoy both their civil and political rights and their economic, social and cultural rights;

Kun-kù 1948 年『世界人權宣言』前言中所宣示「對於基本人權、人格尊嚴、以及男女平等權利之信仰」以及第二條中「人人享有自由、不分種族、膚色、性別、語言、宗教、政治或其他差異、民族地位、社會出身、財產、出身等其他身份」

Kun-kù 1966 年 12 月 16 日聯合國大會通過『公民權利和政治權利國際公約』（第二十七條）kap 『經濟、社會、文化

Having regard to the declarations and conventions of the Council of Europe, such as the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, of 4 November 1950 (Article 14); the Convention of the Council of Ministers of the Council of Europe, of 29 June 1992, approving the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages; the Declaration on National Minorities by the Summit Meeting of the Council of Europe on 9 October 1993; and the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities of November 1994;

Having regard to the Santiago de Compostela Declaration of the International PEN Club and the Declaration of 15 December 1993 of the Translations and Linguistic Rights Committee of the International PEN Club concerning the proposal to hold a World Conference on Linguistic Rights;

Considering that, in the Recife, Brazil, Declaration of 9 October 1987, the 12th Seminar of the International Association for the Development of Intercultural Communication recommended the United Nations Organization to take the necessary steps to approve and implement a Universal Declaration on Linguistic Rights;

Having regard to Convention 169 of the International Labour Organization of 26 June 1989 concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries;

Having regard to the Universal Declaration of the Collective Rights of Peoples, Barcelona, May 1990, which declared that all peoples have the right to express and develop their culture, language and rules of organization and, to this end, to adopt political, educational, communications and governmental structures of their own, within different political frameworks;
Having regard to the Final Declaration of the General Assembly of the International Federation of Modern Language Teachers in Pécs (Hungary) on 16 August 1991, which recommended that linguistic rights be considered among the fundamental rights of the individual;

Kun-kù 1990 年 5 月 Barcelona『世界集體人權宣言』中 è 宣示，人人 lóng 有權表達 koh 發展自己 ê 文化、語言 kap 組織法規，甚至 thang 在不同 ê 政治架構中採用屬於 in 家己 ê 政治、教育、溝通管道 kap 政府結構；

Kun-kù 國際現代語教師聯盟大會 1991 年 8 月 16 日 tī Pécs（匈牙利）ê『最後宣言』中建議，語言權應被看作個人基本自由權利之一；

Having regard to the report of the Human Rights Commission of the United Nations Economic and Social Council, of 20 April 1994, concerning the draft Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, which assesses individual rights in the light of collective rights;

Kun-kù 1994 年 4 月 20 日聯合國經濟社會委員會人權委員會所提出 è『原住民族權利宣言』草案 ê 報告中，根據集體權利來評估個人權利；

Kun-kù 1995 年 9 月 18 日第 1278 會議中通過 è『美洲人權委員會原住民族權利宣言』草案；

Considering that invasion, colonization, occupation and other instances of political, economic or social subordination often involve the direct imposition of a foreign language or, at the very least, distort perceptions of the value of languages and give rise to hierarchical linguistic attitudes which undermine the language loyalty of speakers; and considering that the languages of some peoples which have attained sovereignty are immersed in a process of language substitution as a result of a policy which favours the language of a former colonial or imperial power;

顧慮 tiõh 侵略，殖民，佔領 kap 其他政治，經濟或社會 ê 從屬地位 ê 例 lóng 干涉 tiõh 直接，強制推行外來語言 ê 行為，或至少是扭曲使用者對其語言 ê 認知，koh 製造語言 ê 階級觀來降低 in 對原來語言 ê 忠誠度；siâng 時顧慮 tiõh 有 ê 民族 ê 語言 tī 得著統治權後，因為原先存在對殖民或帝國主義語言有利 ê 政策，會陷入受著替代 ê 過程；

Considering that universalism must be based on a conception of linguistic and cultural diversity which prevails over trends towards homogenization and exclusionary isolation;

Considering that, in order to ensure peaceful coexistence between language communities, a series of overall principles must be found
so as to guarantee the promotion and respect of all languages and their social use in public and in private;

Considering that various factors of an extralinguistic nature (historical, political, territorial, demographic, economic, sociocultural and sociolinguistic factors and those related to collective attitudes) give rise to problems which lead to the extinction, marginalization and degeneration of numerous languages, and that consequently linguistic rights must be examined in an overall perspective, so as to apply appropriate solutions in each case;

In the belief that a Universal Declaration of Linguistic Rights is required in order to correct linguistic imbalances with a view to ensuring the respect and full development of all languages and establishing the principles for a just and equitable linguistic peace throughout the world as a key factor in the maintenance of harmonious social relations;

HEREBY DECLARE THAT

PREAMBLE

The situation of each language, in view of the foregoing considerations, is the result of the convergence and interaction of a wide range of factors of a political and legal, ideological and historical, demographic and territorial, economic and social, cultural, linguistic and sociolinguistic, interlinguistic and subjective nature.

More specifically, at the present time, these factors are defined by:

1. The age-old unifying tendency of the majority of states to reduce diversity and foster attitudes opposed to cultural plurality and linguistic pluralism.

1. 長久以來大多數國家追求單一化 è 趨勢，採用減少差異性 koh 反對多元文化 kap 語言 è 態度。
2. The trend towards a worldwide economy and consequently towards a worldwide market of information, communications and culture, which disrupts the spheres of interrelation and the forms of interaction that guarantee the internal cohesion of language communities.

2. 世界經濟潮流所產生全球資訊、溝通 kap 文化市場，阻礙了相互關係範圍以及 beh 保持語言共同體同質性 kap 互動形式。

3. The economist growth model put forward by transnational economic groups which seeks to identify deregulation with progress and competitive individualism with freedom and generates serious and growing economic, social, cultural and linguistic inequality.

3. 跨國經濟團體以自由為名，除去對講求進步 kap 競爭 kap 個體主義 kap 限制，卻產生出嚴重 koh 持續增加 kap 經濟、社會、文化 kap 語言不平等 kap 經濟學成長模式。

Language communities are currently under pressure from dangers arising from a lack of self-government, a limited population or one that is partially or wholly dispersed, a fragile economy, an uncodified language, or a cultural model opposed to the dominant one, which make it impossible for many languages to survive and develop unless the following basic goals are taken into account:

語言社群目前因爲欠缺自治政府、人口少 iãh-sī 部分或全體族人遭遇拆散、經濟力微薄、語言無法成作具體文字、或文化模型 kap 統治者相衝突 kap 壓力之下，所以，除了以下基本條件會 thang 受到重視，若無會有真多語言無法度 koh 繼續存在 kap 發展：

In a political perspective, the goal of conceiving a way of organizing linguistic diversity so as to permit the effective participation of language communities in this new growth model.

在政治方面，目標為 tôh 者構想一個 thang 組織語言多樣性 ê 方式，hos 話語言社群 thang 有效參與此 ê 新發展模式。

In a cultural perspective, the goal of rendering the worldwide communications space compatible with the equitable participation of all peoples, language communities and individuals in the development process.

在文化方面，目標為 tôh 在發展過程中提供一個世界性 ê hō 所有種族、語言社群 kap 個人 long 能公平參與 ê 溝通場所。

In an economic perspective, the goal of fostering sustainable development based on the participation of all and on respect for the ecological balance of societies and for equitable relationships between all languages and cultures.

在經濟方面，目標為 tôh 促進所有 ê 人參與，以及對社會生態平衡 kap 所有語言、文化間平等關係 ê 尊重 ê 持續發展。

For all these reasons, this Declaration takes language communities and not states as its point of departure and is to be viewed in the context of the reinforcement of international institutions capable of guaranteeing sustainable and equitable development for the whole of humanity. For these reasons also it aims to encourage the creation of a political framework for linguistic diversity based
upon respect, harmonious coexistence and mutual benefit.

Án-ní, 本宣言以為語言社群不是以國家為出發點，koh 在實際內容也對有能力 hò 全人類持續且平等進步之國際組織 è 強化。Saàng 時為著 chiah-ê 理由，亦鼓勵創造有尊重、和諧共存 kap 互相信任 ê 語言多樣性 ê 政治架構。

PRELIMINARY TITLE
Concepts Khài-liám 概念

Article 1 Tē It Tiâu 第一條

1. This Declaration considers as a language community any human society established historically in a particular territorial space, whether this space be recognized or not, which identifies itself as a people and has developed a common language as a natural means of communication and cultural cohesion between its members. The term language specific to a territory refers to the language of the community historically established in such a space.

Tē It Hāng 第一項


2. This Declaration takes as its point of departure the principle that linguistic rights are individual and collective at one and the same time. In defining the full range of linguistic rights, it adopts as its referent the case of a historical language community within its own territorial space, this space being understood, not only as the geographical area where the community lives, but also as the social and functional space vital to the full development of the language. Only on this basis is it possible to define the rights of the language groups mentioned in point 5 of the present article, and those of individuals living outside the territory of their community, in terms of a gradation or continuum.

Tē Jî Hāng 第二項


本宣言以為語言權同時屬於個人與全體作為其出發原則。於界定語言權範圍時，它採用歷史語言社群所存在之地域為指涉對象，不僅只限於其所被認定之生活區域，同時還包括與此語言之發展密切相關的社會性與功能性空間。
唯有在此基礎上，才能解釋本條第五點所提之語言團體的權利，也才能依語言權利之進展與連續性來解釋那些居住在其語言社群外之個人的權利。

3. For the purpose of this Declaration, groups are also deemed to be in their own territory and to belong to a language community in the following circumstances:

Tē Saⁿ Hāng 第三項

Kun-kū pún soan-giân, nā ū čë-bìn ē chēng-hêng hoat-seng, hit ē thōan-thé tō sàng sī tī ē khu-hêk lāi, jī-chhīⁿ siök tī kāng l-ē tēk-tēng gi-giân sī-kūn: 因本宣言之故，於下列情況，團體將被視為在其區域內且屬於一特定語言社群：

i. when they are separated from the main body of their community by political or administrative boundaries;

Tē It 第一款

Tng in sīu-tōh chēng-tī īā-sī hēng-chêng pian-kài ē gōan-in soah lāi kap ēn chū-iau ē sī-kūn saⁿ hun-li; 當它們因爲政治或行政邊界而與其主要社群相分離：

ii. when they have been historically established in a small area surrounded by members of other language communities; or iii. when they are established in an area which they share with the members of other language communities with similar historical antecedents.

Tē Jī 第二款

Tng in sīu jîm-tēng siök tī l-ē hō ki-tha gi-giân sī-kūn pau-ūi ē siō-ē khu-hêk; 當它們被認定屬於一個被其他語言社群所包圍的小區域：

Tē Saⁿ 第三款

Tng in sīu jîm-tēng kap kî-tha ū sio-siāng khî-gōan ē gi-giân sī-kūn siök tī kāng l-ē khu-hêk. 當它們被認定與其他擁有相似起源之語言社群同屬一區。

4. This Declaration also considers nomad peoples within their historical areas of migration and peoples historically established in geographically dispersed locations as language communities in their own territory.

Tē Sī Hāng 第四項


5. This Declaration considers as a language group any group of persons sharing the same language which is established in the territorial space of another language community but which does not possess historical antecedents equivalent to those of that community. Examples of such groups are immigrants, refugees, deported persons and members of diasporas.

Tē Gō Hāng 第五項
Article 2

Tē Ji Tiâu 第二條

1. This Declaration considers that, whenever various language communities and groups share the same territory, the rights formulated in this Declaration must be exercised on a basis of mutual respect and in such a way that democracy may be guaranteed to the greatest possible extent.

Tē It Hāng 第一項


2. In order to establish the appropriate articulation between the respective rights of such language communities and groups and the persons belonging to them, the quest for a satisfactory sociolinguistic balance must take into account various factors, in addition to their respective historical antecedents in the territory and their democratically expressed will. Among such factors, which may call for compensatory treatment aimed at restoring a balance, are the following: the coercive nature of the migrations which have led to the coexistence of the different communities and groups, and their degree of political, socioeconomic and cultural vulnerability.

Tē Ji Hāng 第二項


Article 3
The Declaration considers the following to be inalienable personal rights which may be exercised in any situation:

1. The right to be recognized as a member of a language community;
2. The right to the use of one's own language both in private and in public;
3. The right to use one's own name;
4. The right to interrelate and associate with other members of one's language community of origin;
5. The right to maintain and develop one's own culture;
6. All the other rights related to language which are recognized in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 16 December 1966 and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of the same date.

The Declaration considers that the collective rights of language groups may include the following, in addition to the rights attributed to the members of language groups in the foregoing paragraph, and in accordance with the conditions laid down in article 2.2:
the right for their own language and culture to be taught;
the right of access to cultural services;
the right to an equitable presence of their language and culture in the communications media;
the right to receive attention in their own language from government bodies and in socioeconomic relations.

Tē Ji Hāng  第二項

Pŭn soan-giân jîm-ūi gî-giân thôan-thë ē chip-thë khoăn-li, tü-liáu thâu-chêng só kông ē ī-gōa, īau pau-hǎm ē-
bǐn chit kŭi hāng, hŭ-hâp tē-2-tiâu tē-2-khôan ē chêng-hëng:

• Chiap-sūū kào-tō ka-tī gî-giân kap bûn-hòa ē khoăn-li;
• Tît-tiôh bûn-hòa siat-sî ē khoăn-li;
• Tī tāi-chiòng mûi-thë tît-tiôh hò ka-tī ē gî-giân kap bûn-hòa pêng-têng piâu-hiān ē khoăn-li;
• Tī chêng-hú ki-koan kap siā-hōe keng-chë koan-hē tiong tít-tiôh chū-i ē khoăn-li.

3. The aforementioned rights of persons and language groups must in no way hinder the interrelation of such persons or groups with
the host language community or their integration into that community. Nor must they restrict the rights of the host community or its
members to the full public use of the community’s own language throughout its territorial space.

Tē Sāⁿ Hāng 第三項

Thâu-chêng só kông chia ē kò-jîn kap thôan-thë ē khoăn-li bê-sái chó-găi chia-ē lâng iâh-sī thôan-thë kap in só
tòa ē tê-khu ē gî-giân siā-kûn tiong-kan ē koan-hē, mă bê-sái chó-găi in iông-hâp tî in tiong-kan. 前述之個人和
語言團體的權利不得阻礙這些人或團體與其所居住地區之語言社群間的關係，亦不得阻礙他們融入其中。

Article 4

Tē Sī Tiâu  第四條

1. This Declaration considers that persons who move to and settle in the territory of another language community have the right and
the duty to maintain an attitude of integration towards this community. This term is understood to mean an additional socialization of
such persons in such a way that they may preserve their original cultural characteristics while sharing with the society in which they
have settled sufficient references, values and forms of behaviour to enable them to function socially without greater difficulties than
those experienced by members of the host community.

Tē I ī Hāng  第一項
有權亦有責任保持融入此社群的態度。本條款旨在表現這些人的另一種社會化過程；他們將保有原來文化的特
性，並將它與其已確立足夠之法規常識、價值與生活型態之社會分享；在這個社會中，他已經能毫無困難地展現
其社會功能，與原屬於此社群之成員無異。

2. This Declaration considers, on the other hand, that assimilation, a term which is understood to mean acculturation in the host
society, in such a way that the original cultural characteristics are replaced by the references, values and forms of behaviour of the
host society, must on no account be forced or induced and can only be the result of an entirely free decision.

Tê Jî Hâng 第二項

Tî lêng-gôa l-hong-bîn, chit ê soan-giân jím-ûi tông-hôa chok-iông, iâh tô-sî i-chhin kap só kià-ki ê siâ-hôc ê bôn-hôa kau-liû, ü kho-lêng kà in yôan-lài ê bôn-hôa têk-sêng, ê hô kià-ki siâ-hôc ê hoat-kui sîng-sek, kê-tât-
認為同化作用，一種與所寄宿之社會的文化交流，將使原來的文化特性遭到寄宿社會之法規常識、價值與生活型態所取代，因此不得被強制或引誘執行，而只能完全是自由決定的結果。

Article 5

This Declaration is based on the principle that the rights of all language communities are equal and independent of their legal status as
official, regional or minority languages. Terms such as regional or minority languages are not used in this Declaration because,
though in certain cases the recognition of regional or minority languages can facilitate the exercise of certain rights, these and other
modifiers are frequently used to restrict the rights of language communities.

Tê Gô Táu 第五條

Pún soan-giân só khia-khi ê yôan-chhê jím-ûi: só-û ê y gi-giân siâ-kûn, bô-lûn in ê hoat-lût tô-ûi sî koaº-hong, të-
khu-sêng ê, iâh-sî chîo-sô chôk-kûn gi-giân, lông sî pêng-têng koh tôk-li-pê. Chit ê soan-giân bô sú-iông të-khu-
sêng, iâh-sî chîo-sô chôk-kûn gi-giân têng-têng chia ê mià-sû. Chûn-kông tô bô 1-kóa chêng-hêng ê-bên sêng-
為，所有語言社群，無論其法律地位為官方、地區或少數族群語言，均是平等且獨立的。本宣言不使用地區性或
少數族群語言等名詞，即使在某些情況下承認其為地區性或少數族群語言的地位將可便利他們行使某些權利，但
這些或其他修正法卻經常被用來限制語言社群的權利。
Article 6

This Declaration considers that a language cannot be considered specific to a territory merely on the grounds that it is the official language of the state or has been traditionally used within the territory for administrative purposes or for certain cultural activities.

Tê Lâk Tiâu 第六條


本宣言認為，國家規定的官方語言，或因爲行政目的或特定文化活動長期在某區域使用的語言，不足以被認定為是只通行於此特定區域的語言。

TITLE ONE General Principles

Tê-l-pô-hûn  Phô-phiàn Gê-chan-chek 第一部份 普遍原則

Article 7

Tê Chhit Tiâu 第七條

1. All languages are the expression of a collective identity and of a distinct way of perceiving and describing reality and must therefore be able to enjoy the conditions required for their development in all functions.

Tê It Hâng 第一項


2. All languages are collectively constituted and are made available within a community for individual use as tools of cohesion, identification, communication and creative expression.

Tê Ji Hâng 第二項


Article 8

Tê Peh Tiâu 第八條

1. All language communities have the right to organize and manage their own resources so as to ensure the use of their language in all functions within society.

Tê It Hâng 第一項

所有語言社群均有權組織及管理屬於自己的資源，並且確保他們的語言能在社會各種機能中使用。

2. All language communities are entitled to have at their disposal whatever means are necessary to ensure the transmission and continuity of their language.

Tē Jī Hāng 第二項
Sō-ū ē gū-giân sā-kūn lóng ū chu-keh chi-phōe ūi-tōh beh khak-pō in ē gū-giân ē thōan-sēng hâm iān-siôk só pit-su ē hong-hōa. 所有語言社群均有資格支配為確保其語言之傳遞與存續所必須之方法。

Article 9
All language communities have the right to codify, standardize, preserve, develop and promote their linguistic system, without induced or forced interference.

Tē Kâu Tiâu 第九條
Sō-ū ē gū-giân lóng ū khoân biān sīū in-iū kap bù-lêk kái-ji pāi pian-siā, piau-chúng-hōa, pô-chúin, hoat-tiān kap thè-chhiòng in kā-tī ē gū-giân hē-thōng. 所有語言社群有權在不受引誘或武力介入的情況下，編纂、標準化、保存、發展以及提倡他們的語言系統。

Article 10
Tē Châp Tiâu 第十條
1. All language communities have equal rights.

Tē It Hāng 第一項
Sō-ū ē gū-giân sā-kūn lóng ū pêng-têng ē khoân-lǐ. 所有語言社群均有平等的權利。

2. This Declaration considers discrimination against language communities to be inadmissible, whether it be based on their degree of political sovereignty, their situation defined in social, economic or other terms, the extent to which their languages have been codified, updated or modernized, or on any other criterion.

Tē Jī Hāng 第二項

3. All necessary steps must be taken in order to implement this principle of equality and to render it real and effective.

Tē Sa⁹ Hāng 第三項
Pît-su chhái-hêng sō-ū ē pô-sôr lâi sit-hêng chît ē pêng-têng gōan-chek, hō chît ē gōan-chek ū-hâu koh chia⁹-sît. 必須採取所有步驟以實行此平等原則，使其有效且真實。
Article 11
All language communities are entitled to have at their disposal whatever means of translation into and from other languages are needed to guarantee the exercise of the rights contained in this Declaration.

Tê Châp-ît Tiâu 第十一條

Article 12
1. Everyone has the right to carry out all activities in the public sphere in his/her language, provided it is the language specific to the territory where s/he resides.

2. Everyone has the right to use his/her language in the personal and family sphere.

Tê Châp-jî Tiâu 第十二條
Tê It Hâng 第一項

Tê Jî Hâng 第二項
人人均有權於私人場所或家庭中使用自己的語言。

Article 13
1. Everyone has the right to know the language specific to the territory in which s/he lives.

2. Everyone has the right to be polyglot and to know and use the language most conducive to his/her personal development or social mobility, without prejudice to the guarantees established in this Declaration for the public use of the language specific to the territory.

Tê Châp-sa" Tiâu 第十三條
Tê It Hâng 第一項
Lâng-lâng lóng ū khoàn-lî liâu-kái kan-ta" tî in khî-khî ê khu-hêk teh liû-thông ê gi-giân. 人人均有權瞭解只通行於其居住區域內的語言。

Tê Jî Hâng 第二項
Article 14

The provisions of this Declaration cannot be interpreted or used to the detriment of any norm or practice deriving from the internal or international status of a language which is more favourable to its use within the territory to which it is specific.

Tē Châp-sī Tiâu 第十四條


SECOND TITLE  Overall linguistic régime

Tē Jì pô-hûn Chôan-bîn-sèng Gú-giân Chè-tô 第二部分 全面性語言制度

Section I Public administration and official bodies

I. Kong-kiông Hêng-chêng Cho-chît kap Koaⁿ-hông Ki-kô壹 公共行政組織與官方機構

Article 15

1. All language communities are entitled to the official use of their language within their territory.

2. All language communities have the right for legal and administrative acts, public and private documents and records in public registers which are drawn up in the language of the territory to be valid and effective and no one can allege ignorance of this language.

Tē Châp-gô Tiâu 第十五條

Tē-1-hâng 第一項

Sô-û ê gi-giân siâ-kûn lông ü chu-keh tî in ê tê-khu lâi, iông in ê gi-giân chiâⁿ- chô koaⁿ-hông iông-tô. 所有語言社區均有資格在其地區內以其語言作爲官方用途。

Tē-2-hâng 第二項

Article 16

All language communities have the right to communicate in their own language with the central, territorial, local and supraterritorial services of the public authorities and of those administrative divisions which include the territory to which the language is specific.

Tê Cháp-lâk Tiâu 第十六條


Article 17

1. All language communities are entitled to have at their disposal and to obtain in their own language all official documents pertaining to relations which affect the territory to which the language is specific, whether such documents be in printed, machine-readable or any other form.

2. Forms and standard administrative documents, whether in printed, machine-readable or any other form, must be made available and placed at the disposal of the public in all territorial languages by the public authorities through the services which cover the territories to which each language is specific.

Tê Cháp-chhit Tiâu 第十七條

Tê-1-hâng 第一項


Tê-2-hâng 第二項


Article 18

1. All language communities have the right for laws and other legal provisions which concern them to be published in the language specific to the territory.

2. Public authorities who have more than one territorially historic language within their jurisdiction must publish all laws and other
legal provisions of a general nature in each of these languages, whether or not their speakers understand other languages.

**Article 19**

1. Representative Assemblies must have as their official language(s) the language(s) historically spoken in the territory they represent.

2. This right also applies to the languages of the communities established in geographically dispersed locations referred to in Article 1, Paragraph 4.

**Article 20**

1. Everyone has the right to use the language historically spoken in a territory, both orally and in writing, in the Courts of Justice located within that territory. The Courts of Justice must use the language specific to the territory in their internal actions and, if on account of the legal system in force within the state, the proceedings continue elsewhere, the use of the original language must be maintained.

2. Notwithstanding the above, everyone has the right to be tried in a language which s/he understands and can speak and to obtain the services of an interpreter free of charge.
第二十條

第一項

第二十條

第一項

人人均有權以口語或書寫的方式在法庭中使用長久以來於此區域內被使用的語言。法庭必須在內部決議中使用此特定語言，並且當此訴訟案在國家法律制度的考量下需於其他地區繼續舉行時，仍必須維持使用原來的語言。

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Article 21

All language communities have the right for records in public registers to be drawn up in the language specific to the territory.

Article 22

All language communities have the right for documents authenticated by notaries public or certified by other authorized public servants to be drawn up in the language specific to the territory where the notary or other authorized public servant performs his/her functions.

Section II Education

II. Kâu-io'k 貳、教育

Article 23

1. Education must help to foster the capacity for linguistic and cultural self-expression of the language community of the territory where it is provided.

2. Education must help to maintain and develop the language spoken by the language community of the territory where it is provided.
3. Education must always be at the service of linguistic and cultural diversity and of harmonious relations between different language communities throughout the world.

4. Within the context of the foregoing principles, everyone has the right to learn any language.

Article 24

All language communities have the right to decide to what extent their language is to be present, as a vehicular language and as an object of study, at all levels of education within their territory: preschool, primary, secondary, technical and vocational, university, and adult education.

Article 25

All language communities are entitled to have at their disposal all the human and material resources necessary to ensure that their language is present to the extent they desire at all levels of education within their territory: properly trained teachers, appropriate teaching methods, text books, finance, buildings and equipment, traditional and innovative technology.
Article 26

All language communities are entitled to an education which will enable their members to acquire a full command of their own language, including the different abilities relating to all the usual spheres of use, as well as the most extensive possible command of any other language they may wish to know.

Article 27

All language communities are entitled to an education which will enable their members to acquire knowledge of any languages related to their own cultural tradition, such as literary or sacred languages which were formerly habitual languages of the community.

Article 28

All language communities are entitled to an education which will enable their members to acquire a thorough knowledge of their cultural heritage (history, geography, literature, and other manifestations of their own culture), as well as the most extensive possible knowledge of any other culture they may wish to know.
Article 29

1. Everyone is entitled to receive an education in the language specific to the territory where s/he resides.

2. This right does not exclude the right to acquire oral and written knowledge of any language which may be of use to him/her as an instrument of communication with other language communities.

Tê Ji-cháp-kâu Tiâu 第二十九條

Lâng-lâng lóng è-tàng tî in só khá-khi ê khu-hék iông in è têk-êng gi-giân chiap-siû kâu-iôk. 人人均有資格以其所居住區域之特定通行語言接受教育。

Tê-2-hâng 第二項

Pún khôan-lê pêng bô pâi-thiat jîm-hô lê tàng tit-tiôh kî-tha gi-giân ê khâu-gi iâh-sê su-siá ti-sek ê khôn-lê, án-ne tê è-tàng kâ he khoà-chô chit ê lâng kap kî-tha gi-giân siâ-kûn kô-thông ê kông-khû. 本權利並不排斥獲得其他語言之口語或書寫知識的權利，如此將可作爲他／她與其他語言社群溝通的工具。

Article 30

The language and culture of all language communities must be the subject of study and research at university level.

Tê Sa-cháp Tiâu 第三十條

Sô-û ê gi-giân siâ-kûn ê gi-giân kap bôn-hôa pit-su tî tâi-hák kài-toa a chô giân-thôk kap thâm-kiû ê chu-tê. 所有語言社群的語言和文化必須在大學階段作爲研讀和探究的主題。

Section III Proper names

III. Háp-gî ê Miâ-sè 參、合宜的姓名

Article 31

All language communities have the right to preserve and use their own system of proper names in all spheres and on all occasions.

Tê Sa-cháp-it Tiâu 第三十一條

Sô-û ê gu-giân siâ-kûn lòng ù khôan-lê tî só-û ê hóan-ûi kap tiû a tîng pó-chùn pêng-chhiah ñû-iông in háp-gî ê miâ-sè ê hê-thông. 所有語言社群均有權在所有範疇與所有場合中保存並使用其合宜的姓名系統。

Article 32

1. All language communities have the right to use place names in the language specific to the territory, both orally and in writing, in the private, public and official spheres.

2. All language communities have the right to establish, preserve and revise autochthonous place names. Such place names cannot be arbitrarily abolished, distorted or adapted, nor can they be replaced if changes in the political situation, or changes of any other type, occur.

Tê Sa-cháp-jî Tiâu 第三十二條
Article 33

All language communities have the right to refer to themselves by the name used in their own language. Any translation into other languages must avoid ambiguous or pejorative denominations.

Article 34

Everyone has the right to the use of his/her own name in his/her own language in all spheres, as well as the right, only when necessary, to the most accurate possible phonetic transcription of his/her name in another writing system.

Section IV Communications media and new technologies

IV.Transmission media and new technologies
Article 36

All language communities are entitled to have at their disposal all the human and material resources required in order to ensure the desired degree of presence of their language and the desired degree of cultural self-expression in the communications media in their territory: properly trained personnel, finance, buildings and equipment, traditional and innovative technology.

Tē Saⁿ-châp-lâk Tiâu  第三十六條

Article 37

All language communities have the right to receive, through the communications media, a thorough knowledge of their cultural heritage (history, geography, literature and other manifestations of their own culture), as well as the greatest possible amount of information about any other culture their members may wish to know.

Tē Saⁿ-châp-chhit Tiâu  第三十七條

Article 38

The languages and cultures of all language communities must receive equitable and non-discriminatory treatment in the communications media throughout the world.

Tē Saⁿ-châp-peh Tiâu  第三十八條
Sô-ū ê gû-giân siâ-kûn ê gî-giân kap bûn-hòa tî sê-kài kok thôan-pô mûi-thè bîn-têng pit-su sîû-tiôh pêng-têng ê tuî-thai, bê-sái ū jîm-hô ê ki-sî. 所有語言社群的語言和文化在世界各傳播媒體上必須受到平等、非歧視的對待。

Article 39

The communities described in Article 1, paragraphs 3 and 4, of this Declaration, and the groups mentioned in paragraph 5 of the same article, are entitled to an equitable representation of their language in the communications media of the territory where they are
established or where they migrate. This right is to be exercised in harmony with the rights of the other language groups or communities in the territory.

**Article 40**

In the field of information technology, all language communities are entitled to have at their disposal equipment adapted to their linguistic system and tools and products in their language, so as to derive full advantage from the potential offered by such technologies for publication, translation and information processing and for the dissemination of culture in general.

**Section V Culture**

**V. Bûn-hòa 伍、文化**

1. All language communities have the right to use, maintain and foster their language in all forms of cultural expression.

2. All language communities must be able to exercise this right to the full without any community's space being subjected to hegemonic occupation by a foreign culture.
Article 42
All language communities have the right to full development within their own cultural sphere.

Tē Si-cháp-jī Tiâu第四十二條
Sō-ū ê gú-giân siā-kūn lóng ū khoăn-li ūi in ê bùn-hòa lêng-hèk lāi-bīn tī-tiôh ôan-chôan ê hoat-tiān. 所有語言社群均有權於其文化領域中獲得完全的發展。

Article 43
All language communities are entitled to access to the works produced in their language.

Tē Si-cháp-saⁿ Tiâu第四十三條
Sō-ū ê gú-giân siā-kūn lóng ū chu-keh tit-tiôh in ê gú-giân só sán-seng ê khang-khòe. 所有語言社群均有資格獲得其語言所產生的工作。

Article 44
All language communities are entitled to access to intercultural programmes through the dissemination of adequate information, and to support for activities such as teaching the language to foreigners, translation, dubbing, post-synchronization and subtitling.

Tē Si-cháp-sì Tiâu第四十四條

Article 45
All language communities have the right for the language specific to the territory to occupy a pre-eminent position in cultural events and services (libraries, videothèques, cinemas, theatres, museums, archives, folklore, cultural industries, and all other manifestations of cultural life).

Tē Si-cháp-gō Tiâu第四十五條
Article 46

All language communities have the right to preserve their linguistic and cultural heritage, including its material manifestations, such as collections of documents, works of art and architecture, historic monuments and inscriptions in their own language.

Tê Si-cháp-lâk Tiâu 章第四十六條


Section VI  The socioeconomic sphere

VI. Siâ-hîe Keng-chè Léng-hèk 陸、社會經濟領域

Article 47

1. All language communities have the right to establish the use of their language in all socioeconomic activities within their territory.

2. All language communities are entitled to have at their disposal, in their own language, all the means necessary for the performance of their professional activities, such as documents and works of reference, instructions, forms and computer equipment, tools and products.

3. The use of other languages in this sphere can only be required in so far as it is justified by the nature of the professional activity involved. In no case can a more recently arrived language relegate or supersede the use of the language specific to the territory.

Tê Si-cháp-chhit Tiâu 第四十七條

Tê-1-hâng 第一項

Sô-ū ê gi-giân sî-kûn lông ü khoân-lï tî in ê léng-hèk lûi ê sô-ū siâ-hîe keng-chè òah-tông téng-kôan, khak-lip in ê gi-giân ê sú-iông. 所有語言社群均有權在其領域內的所有社會經濟活動中，確立其語言的使用。

Tê-2-hâng 第二項


Tê-3-hâng 第三項

Article 48

1. All language communities have the right to use their language with full legal validity in economic transactions of all types, such as the sale and purchase of goods and services, banking, insurance, job contracts and others.

2. No clause in such private acts can exclude or restrict the use of a language in the territory to which it is specific.

3. All language communities are entitled to have the documents required for the performance of the above-mentioned operations at their disposal in their own language. Such documents include forms, cheques, contracts, invoices, receipts, delivery notes, order forms, and others.

Article 49

1. All language communities have the right for their language to occupy a pre- eminent place in advertising, signs, external signposting, and all other elements that make up the image of the country.
2. All language communities have the right to receive full oral and written information in their own language on the products and services proposed by commercial establishments in the territory, such as instructions for use, labels, lists of ingredients, advertising, guarantees and others.

3. All public signs and announcements affecting the safety of the public must be written at least in the language specific to the territory, in conditions which are not inferior to those of any other language.

Article 51

1. Everyone has the right to use the language specific to the territory in his/her relations with firms, commercial establishments and private bodies and to be served or receive a reply in the same language.

2. Everyone has the right, as a client, customer, consumer or user, to receive oral and written information in the language specific to the territory from establishments open to the public.
Article 52

Everyone has the right to carry out his/her professional activities in the language specific to the territory unless the functions inherent to the job require the use of other languages, as in the case of language teachers, translators or tourist guides.

As a principal, a customer, a consumer or a user, everyone has the right to receive information in the language specific to the territory employed by public institutions.

ADDITIONAL DISPOSITIONS

Hù-ka Koat-tèng  附加決定

First

The public authorities must take all appropriate steps to implement the rights proclaimed in this Declaration within their respective areas of jurisdiction. More specifically, international funds must be set up to foster the exercise of linguistic rights in communities which are demonstrably lacking in resources. Thus the public authorities must provide the necessary support so that the languages of the various communities may be codified, transcribed, taught, and used in the administration.

Second

2. It is the duty of government, under a state of emergency validly declared, to take only such measures restrictive of human rights as are strictly required by the exigencies of the situation, so that no less stringent measures would suffice, and to enforce such measures without discrimination based on race, sex, language, religious belief, political conviction, economic or social status, or ethnic origin.

Third

The public authorities must establish, in the light of existing legislation, the sanctions arising from the violation of the linguistic rights laid down in this Declaration.
各政府當局必須根據已經有之法律規定，確定違反此宣言中規範語言權時所應當負之刑責。

FINAL DISPOSITIONS

Chòe-āu koat-tēng    最後決定

First

This Declaration proposes the creation of a Council of Languages within the United Nations Organization. The General Assembly of the United Nations Organization is to be responsible for setting up this Council, defining its functions and appointing its members, and for creating a body in international law to protect language communities in the exercise of the rights recognized in this Declaration.

Tē-it

本宣言提議於聯合國組織中成立語言議會。聯合國大會應負責促成此議會成立、界定它之功能、指派成員，以及在國際法中創造一法人團體來保護語言社群在行使本宣言所認可之各項權利。

Second

This Declaration recommends and promotes the creation of a World Commission on Linguistic Rights, a non-official, consultative body made up of representatives of non-governmental organizations and organizations working in the field of linguistic law.

Tē-jī

本宣言建議並提倡成立世界語言權紀律委員會作為非官方之諮詢機構，由非政府組織及研究語言法之組織及代表組成。

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