

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

worldwide

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.

1 Among which, in particular, the Florence Agreement of 1950 and its Nairobi Protocol of 1976, the Universal Copyright Convention of 1952, the Declaration of Principles on International Cultural Co-operation of 1966, the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (1970), the Convention for the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage of 1972, the UNESCO Declaration on Race and Racial Prejudice of 1978, the Recommendation concerning the Status of the Artist of 1980, and the Recommendation on Safeguarding Traditional and Popular Culture of 1989.

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).

Liên-háp-kok Kàu-kho-bùn Chơ-chit

《Sè-kài Bùn-hòa To-iūⁿ-sèng Soan-giân》

UNESCO 2001 nî 11 gòeh chhe 2 Tē 20 chhù chòan-thé hōe-gī kun-kì tē Sî úi-òan-hōe pò-kò thong-kòe ê koat-gī

TĀI-HŌE

Tāi-hōe ūi-tiòh tiōng-sī, òan-chòan sít-hiān 《Sè-kài Jîn-kòan Soan-giân》 kap 1966 nî iú-koan Kong-bîn-kòan kap Chèng-tī-kòan, í-kíp iú-koan Keng-chè Siā-hōe kah Bùn-hòa-kòan ê n̄ng-hāng kok-chè kong-iok kap kī-thaⁿ pī phó-phiàn jîn-tông ê hoat-lút bûn-kiāⁿ tióng só soan-pò ê Jîn-kòan kap Ki-pún-Chū-iū.

Lán khòaⁿ UNESCO 《Chơ-chit-hoat》 sū-giân tióng só khak-jīn “…… bûn-hòa chi kóng-hōan thòan-pò í-kíp ūi-tiòh Chèng-gī, Chū-iū kap Hô-pêng só chòe kàu-iók, sī ūi-hō Jîn-lūi Chun-giām put-khó-khoat-siáu ê chok-úi, iā-sī chít-kiāⁿ pit-su móa-chiok ták-kok hō-chō kap hō-siōng koan-sim ê cheng-sîn lái sít-chiān ê sîn-sèng gī-bū.

Lán kok khòaⁿ, 《Chơ-chit-hoat》 Tē it tiâu tiá-piát kui-teng UNESCO ê chong-chí chi ,it chiū-sī “Tèng-líp pit-iàu kok-chè hiáp-tēng, í lī-ek lán ūn-iōng bûn-jī tô-chhiāng lái chhiok-chìn su-sióng chi chū-iū liú-thôn.” Chham-chiàu UNESCO só pan-pò kok-chè bûn-kiāⁿ tióng, iú-kòan Bùn-hòa To-iūⁿ-sèng hām Bùn-hòa-kòan-lī hêng-sú ê ták-hāng tiâu-khóan. Lái-bīn tiōng-sin èng-kai ká bûn-hòa khòaⁿ-chòe sī bó chít ê siā-hōe hék-sī bó chít ê siā-hōe kún-thé ték-iú ê cheng-sîn, bûn-chit, tì-lék kah kám-chèng hong-bīn bô-kâng ték-tiám ê chóng-háp. Tù-khì gē-sút, bûn-hák kap seng-óah hong-sek chí gōa, kok pau-kóah kiōng-chhù ê hong-sék, kè-tát thé-hē, thòan-thóng kap sin-gióng.

Kéng-kak tiòh bûn-hòa sī lán tong-tāi koan-hē tiát-sèng, siā-hōe gēng-chū-lék kap í tì-sek ūi ki-chhó ê keng-chè hoat-tián só ín-khí ê piān-lūn tióng-sim tiám. Góan mā khak-jīn tī hō-siōng sìn-jīm kap lí-kái ê khi-hun tióng, tui-tiōng Bùn-hòa To-iūⁿ, khoan-iōng, tui-tâm, kap háp-chok, che sī kok-chè hô-pêng kap an-chòan chòe-ko pó-chiong chi it.

N̄ng-bāng lán ē-sái tī khak-jīn Bùn-hòa To-iūⁿ-sèng, jīn-sek tiòh jīn-lūi it-thé, kap bûn-hòa kan kau-liú hoat-tián ê ki-chhó siong kiàn-líp khah-khoah ê thoan-kiat, koh Kò-lū tiòh su-jiân in-ūi sin-ê chu-sin kap thòan-pò kī-sút ê khòai-sok hoat-tián chō-ek tiòh Chòan-kiū-hòa ê chìn-hêng, che tui Bùn-hòa To-iūⁿ-sèng piáu-hiān chòe chít-hāng thiau-chiàn, m̄-ku che mā chhòng-chō láu sin-ê bûn-hòa kap bûn-bêng kan tui-tâm ê khòan-kéng.

Góan thé-jīn UNESCO tī UN hē-thóng tióng, taⁿ-hū tiòh pó-hō í-kíp chhiok-chìn hong-hù to-chái ê Bùn-hòa To-iūⁿ-sèng chi tiat-sū chit-chek, Góan soan-pò ē-bīn gòan-chek, pēng-chhiáⁿ thong-kòe ī-hā Soan-giân :

TĒK-SEK, TO-IŪⁿ-SÈNG KAP TO-GOÂN-HÒA

Tē It Tiâu Bùn-hòa To-iūⁿ-sèng : Jīn-lūi kiōng-tông kè-sèng ê chu-sán

Bùn-hòa tī bô-siāng ê sī-kan, bô-kâng ê só-chāi hiān-hiān put-tōng ê hêng-sek. Chit ê Bùn-hòa To-iūⁿ-sèng kū-thé piáu-hiān tī jīn-lūi tióng ták kún-thé kap ták siā-hōe só thêng-hiān ták-iūⁿ ê tiát-sū-sèng, To-gòan chi tióng. Bùn-hòa To-iūⁿ-sèng choh-úi kau-liú · chhòng-sin hām chhòng-chok ê gòan-thâu, tui jīn-lūi, tiòh chhiūⁿ seng-bút ê To-iūⁿ-sèng tui chū-jiân seng-thāi kâng-khóan pit-iàu. Nā chiàu chit-khóan ê gán-kong lái-kóng, Bùn-hòa To-iūⁿ-sèng

sī chōan jīn-lūi kong-ke kè-sêng ê chu-sán, ūi-tiòh lán tong-tāi jīn-lūi kap bī-lāi tāi-tāi ē lī-ek, lán èng-kai ài jīn-sek kap khéng-tēng chit-khóan ê ì-gī.

Tē Jī Tiâu Ūi Bùn-hòa To-iūⁿ-sèng kàu Bùn-hòa To-gôan Chú-gī

Tī hiān-kim lú-lái-lú-kōan ê To-iūⁿ-hòa ê siā-hōe tiong, lāng hām lāng kap kùn-thé chi-kan hô-bók hō-tōng pit-su khak-pó, kí-tiong pau-koah To-gôan, bô-kāng kap thōng-thāi ê ták-chióng bùn-hòa tiát-sèng í-kip tàu-tīn seng-óah ê ì-gōan. Só-ū ê kong-bín lóng pau-hām koh chham-ú ê chéng-chhek, sī cheng-kiōng siā-hōe gēng-chū-lék, bín-kan siā-thōan óah-lék kap ūi-hō hô-pēng khó-khò ê pó-chiong. Só-í, chit chióng Bùn-hòa To-gôan Chú-gī thê-kiong Bùn-hòa To-iūⁿ-sèng sít-chè ê chéng-chhek piáu-tát. Bùn-hòa To-gôan Chú-gī kap Bín-chú chè-tō sī bóe-sái hun-koah ê, che ín-chhoa hiōng bùn-hòa kau-liū kap hong-sēng chhiong-sit kong-chiōng seng-óah ê chhòng-chō lēng-lék.

Tē Saⁿ Tiâu Bùn-hòa To-iūⁿ-sèng sī Hoat-tián e in-sò

Bùn-hòa To-iūⁿ-sèng hùn-khoah liáu múi-chit ê lāng ê sóan-ték hōan-ūi, che sī hoat-tián ê kun-ki chi it, che m̄-nā sī kí keng-chè ê sēng-tióng, jī-chhiáⁿ koh sī tí-tit hō-lāng móa-ì ê tí-lék, kám-chéng, tō-ték kap cheng-sín seng-chūn ê hong-hóat chhiù-tōaⁿ.

BÛN-HÒA TO-IÛⁿ-SÈNG KAP JĪN-KOÂN

Tē Sì Tiâu Jīn-kōan--Bùn-hòa To-iūⁿ-sèng ê pó-chiong

Pó-ūe Bùn-hòa To-iūⁿ-sèng sī chit ê lún-lí tō-tek siōng ê chek-jīm, kap chun-tiōng lāng ê chun-giām bōe-sái hun-koah. Che ún-hām lāng ài chun-tiōng ki-pún Jīn-kōan, tiát-piát sī túi hia ê chió-sò ê lāng kap thó-tiòk bī-nchok. Jīm-hô lāng lóng bōe-tàng í Bùn-hòa To-iūⁿ-sèng lāi sng-hāi siū-tiòh kok-chè-hoat pó-hō ê Jīn-kōan, hék án-nih lāi hān-chè Jīn-kōan ê hōan-ūi.

Tē Gō Tiâu Bùn-hòa-kōan-lī-- Bùn-hòa To-iūⁿ-sèng ê iú-lī tiâu-kiāⁿ

Bùn-hòa kōan-lī sī Jīn-kōan ê chit ê chor-sēng pō-hūn, in sī phó-sè, put-khó-hun-koah kap hō-siong i-chūn ê. Heng-ōng ê chhòng-chok-tek To-iūⁿ-sèng iàu-kiú òan-chōan sít-hēng 《Sè-kài Jīn-kōan Soan-giân》 Tē 27 tiâu kap 《Keng-chè、siā-hōe、Bùn-hòa-kōan-lī kok-chè kong-iok》 Tē 13 tiâu kap Tē 15 tiâu só kui-tēng ê Bùn-hòa-kōan-lī. In-chhú, múi chit ê lāng èng-kai lóng ē-sái sóan-ték i kā-kī ê jí-giân, tiát-piát sī ēng in ê bú-gí, lāi piáu-tát in kā-kī ê su-sióng, chhòng-chok kap thōan-pò in ê chok-phín. Múi chit ê lāng lóng ū koan chiap-siu chun-tiōng kí bùn-hòa tiát-sèng ê iu-chit kàu-iok kap pōe-hùn. Múi chit ê lāng lóng èng-kai ē-sái chham-ú i só sóan-ték ê bùn-hòa seng-óah, jī-chhiáⁿ chiōng-sū in kā-kī ê bùn-hòa sít-chiān ê óah-tōng, chí-iàu tī chun-tiōng Jīn-kōan kap Ki-pún Chū-iū ê hōan-ūi chi lāi.

Tē Lák Tiâu Chhiok-chìn bīn-tùi só-ū ê lāng ê Bùn-hòa To-iūⁿ-sèng

Tī pó-chiōng sú-iōng bīn-jī kap tô-chhiāng ê chū-iū liū-thōan siāng-sī, mā ài chú-ì só-ū ê bùn-hòa lóng ē-tàng piáu-tát pēng thōan-pò in kā-kī ê su-sióng. Giân-lūn Chū-iū, mùi-thé To-gôan Chú-gī, To-gí Chú-gī, Pēng-téng chhú-ēng gē-sút kap kho-ki tí-sek, pau-koah sò-ūi hēng-sek, í-kip só-ū bùn-hòa lóng ū ki-hōe chhú-ēng piáu-tát kap thōan-pò ê hong-hoat. I-siōng gō hāng sī Bùn-hòa To-iūⁿ-sèng ê pó-chiong.

BÛN-HÒA TO-IÛⁿ-SÈNG KAP CHHÒNG-CHOK

Tē Chhit Tiâu Bùn-hòa chu-sán--chhòng-chok gôan-thâu

Múi hāng chhòng-chok lóng sī lī-iōng thōan-thóng ê kun-gôan, m̄-ku mā su-iàu kap kī-tha ê bñn-hòa chiap-siok chiah ē-tit hōan-êng hong-sēng. In-ùi án-nih, ták-chióng hēng-sek ê bñn-hòa chu-sán lóng ài pó-chùn, thê-ko kè-tát, jī tāi-tāi thōan-thòanⁿ --lòh-khì, siāng-sī, chhiok-chìn pōe-ióng To-iūⁿ-hòa ê chhòng-chō-lèk kap kó-bú kiàn-lip ták bñn-hòa chi-kan chin-chiàⁿ ê tui-tām.

Tē Poeh Tiâu Bùn-hòa bñt-phín kap hók-bū--put-tōng it-poaⁿ e siong-phín

Bñn-tui hiān-kim keng-chè kho-ki ê piàn-hòa hoat-tián, khai-chhòng liáu chit ê kóng-khoah ê chiān-kéng. Ài tiát-piát chū-ì tiòh thê-kióng chhòng-ì chok-phín ê To-iūⁿ-sèng, koh ài chū-ì chok-chiá hék-sī gē-sút-ka ê tuh-chok-kōan, hām bñn-hòa bñt-phín kap hók-bū ê tēk-sū-sèng. In-ùi che sī tēk-sèng, kè-tát-koan hām ì-gī koan-liām ê kí-hiòng, bōe-sái khòaⁿ-chòe sī it-poaⁿ ê siong-phín hék-sī siau-hùi-phín.

Tē Káu Tiâu Bùn-hòa chēng-chhek--thui-tōng chhòng-chok ê chek-kek in-sò

Bùn-hòa chēng-chhek pit-su tī khak-pó su-sióng hām chok-phín chū-iú liū-thong ê chōng-hóng hā, lī-iōng hia ê ē-tàng kian-chhi chí-tē kàu sè-kài chú-chún ê bñn-hòa sán-giáp, chhòng-chō lī-ek To-iūⁿ-hòa bñn-hòa bñt-phín kap hók-bū ê seng-sán kap thōan-pò ê khōan-kéng tiāu-kiāⁿ. Múi chit ê kok-ka lóng èng-kai chun-siú i ê kok-chè gī-bū, só-í in mā lóng ài chè-tēng in pún-kok ê bñn-hòa chēng-chhek, jī-chhiáⁿ chhái-chhú in jīn-ùi sek-tòng ê hong-hoat, chhiūⁿ hēng-tōng siōng ê chí-chhi hék-sī chè-tēng siong-koan sek-gī ê kui-chiong.

BÙN-HÒA TO-IŪⁿ-SÈNG KAP KOK-CHÈ THOÂN-KIAT

Tē Cháp Tiâu ka-kiōng khoah ê chhòng-chok hām thoan-pò lēng-lèk

Bñn-tui bók-chiān sè-kài siōng bñn-hòa bñt-phín kap hók-bū ê liū-thong kap kau-ōaⁿ sit-héng ê hiān-siōng, pit-su ài ka-kiōng kok-chè háp-chok hām thōan-kiat, che ē-tàng hō só-ū ê kok-ka, iū-kí sī khai-hoat-tiong kap chóan-hēng tiong ê kok-ka, khai-siat ū óah-lèk, jī tī i pún-kok hék-sī kok-chè siōng ū keng-chēng lèk ê bñn-hòa sán-giáp.

Tē Cháp-It Tiâu kiàn-lip chēng-hú, su-pō-m̄ng kap bñn-kan siā-thōan chi-kan ê háp-chok koan-hē

Kan-nā khò chhi-tiūⁿ ê lèk-liōng bōe-tàng pó-chēng, mā bōe-tàng thui-sak Bùn-hòa To-iūⁿ-sèng, jī chit ê To-iūⁿ-sèng sī jīn-lūi hoat-tián ê koan-kián. I-chiáu chit ê koan-tiám, pit-su tēng-soan kap su-pō-m̄ng hām bñn-kan siā-thōan háp-chok chēng-chhek ê kí-pún gōan-sí kong-lēng, siong-koan kong-kiōng chēng-chhek.

Tē Cháp-Jī Tiâu UNESCO ê kak-sek

UNESCOKun-kì i pún-sin ê chit-chek hām kong-lēng, tui í-hā sī hāng ū chek-jīm.

- (a) Chhiok-chìn ták chēng-hú ki-koan tī kè-ék hoat-tián chhek-liok tiong ka-jip pún Soan-giān só-liát ê gōan-chek.
- (b) Tam-jīm chit ê chham-khó-tiám, chit ê lūn-tōaⁿ hō kok-chè, ták chēng-hú kap Hui-chēng-hú chō-chit, bñn-kan siā-thōan, í-kip su-pō-m̄ng chí-kan, ūi-tiòh béh chí-chhi Bùn-hòa To-iūⁿ-sèng só cheng-sim chè-chok ê khài-liām, bók-phiau hām chēng-chhek, ē-sái liān-kiat ê só-chāi.
- (c) Chhi-siok chiōng-sū kap pún Soan-giān ū-koan ê kok chú-kóan leng-hèk tiong, chhòng-kiàn piau-chún, thê-ko jīn-sek kap pōe-ióng lēng-lèk téng óah-tāng.
- (d) Ūi chō-chit ê Hēng-tōng Kè-ék, chú-iàu ê tiāu-bók hù-tih pún Soan-giān āu-bñn.

① Chia ê kok-chè bûn-kiāⁿ chú-iàu ũ:

1950 nî 《Florence Agreement》,

1976 nî 《Nairobi Protocol》,

1952 nî 《Universal Copyright Convention》,

1966 nî 《Declaration of Principles on International Cultural Cooperation》,

1970 nî 《Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property》,

1972 nî 《Convention for the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage》,

1978 nî 《UNESCO Declaration on Race and Racial Prejudice》,

1980 nî 《Recommendation concerning the Status of the Artist》,

1989 nî 《Recommendation on Safeguarding Traditional and Popular Culture》.

② Che sī kun-ki Sè-kài Bûn-hòa Chèng-chhek Hōe-gī (MONDIACULT, Mexico, 1982), Sè-kài Bûn-hòa kap Hoat-tián Úi-ôan-hōe, 1995) í-kip Chèng-hú kan Bûn-hòa Chèng-chhek Chhiok-chin Hoat-tián Hōe-gī (Stockholm, 1998) chong-háp kiat-lūn só lòh ê tēng-gī °

HŪ-KIĀⁿ : Sít-si UNESCO Sè-kài Bûn-hòa To-iūⁿ-sèng Soan-giân Hêng-tōng Kè-ék chú-iàu tiâu-bòk

Hōe-ôan-kok sêng-lòk chhái-chhú sek-tòng chhok-si, kóng-thoan 《UNESCO Sè-kài Bûn-hòa To-iūⁿ-sèng Soan-giân》, koh ũi chhiok-chin sít-chiān í-hā bók-phiau jī háp-chok:

1. Ka-chhim tui koan-hē Bûn-hòa To-iūⁿ-sèng ũn-tôe ê kok-chè-sèng piān-lūn, tiat-piát sī che khan-liân tiòh hoat-tián kap tui kok-ka kip í-kip kok-che-kip ê cheng-chhek chè-tēng ê chhiong-kek. Chìn-chit-pō su-khó in-chhú chè-tēng kok-chè-sèng ê hoat-lút bûn-kiāⁿ ê khó-lêng-sèng.
2. Chhiok-chin ũi-tiòh bôeh pó-hō kap thê-chhiòng Bûn-hòa To-iūⁿ-sèng chòe iú-lī ê tēng-gī kok-ka-kip í-kip kok-che-kip ê gōan-chek, phiau-chún kap sít-chiān óah-tāng, hām jīn-ti thê-seng bô-sek kap háp-chok bô-sek.
3. Tī ùi Bûn-hòa To-gōan Chú-gī kap lī-ek ták-chióng bûn-hòa pōe-keng lái ê koh-jīn hék-sī thoan-thé iông-jip kap chham-ú ê koan-tiám chi hā, Chi-chhi chhiok-chin tì-sek kap chòe-ka sít-chiān óah-tāng ê kau-liú.
4. Chìn-chit-pō jīn-sek kap tēng-chheng Bûn-hòa-kōan-lī chòe-úi ôan-chéng Jīn-kōan chit pō-hūn sò pau-hām ê lái-iông.
5. Pó-hō jīn-lūi ê gú-giân ũi-sán, chi-chhi kó-bú sú-iōng siōng-chōe ê gú-giân lái piáu-tát su-sióng, chìn-hêng chhòng-chok í-kip thoan-pò.
6. Chhūn-tiòh chun-tiōng bú-gí ê thāi-tō, tih jīm-hô khó-lêng ê só-chāi só-ū ê ták-kip kàu-iòk tiong, thê-chhiòng gù-giân To-iūⁿ-hòa, kó-bú àn siōng sòe-hàn ê sī tiòh khai-sí hák-sip to-chióng gú-giân.
7. Thong-kòe kàu-iòk pōe-ióng tui Bûn-hòa To-iūⁿ-sèng ê kiàn-siat-sèng kè-tát ê ì-sek, siāng-sī ũi che lái kái-siān kàu-hák ê khò-thēng kè-ék hām kàu-su ê pōe-ióng kàu-iòk.
8. Tī pit-iàu ê sī-chhūn, í pó-chhūn kiam ôan-chōan lī-iōng iú-koan bûn-hòa ê thoan-pò kau-liú kap thoan-sàng tì-sek ê hong-hoat, chiong thoan-thóng ê kàu-hák hong-hoat siu-láp jip kàu-iòk kang-chok pō-tiâu tiong.
9. Kó-bú “So-ui thak-sia” koh khak-pó keng-koan e cheng-sek sin e chu-sin kap thoan-pò kho-ki ki-sut. Che èng-tong chòe-úi ka-kiong kau-iok the-kiong hau-lut e kau-iong hak-kho kap kau-hak kang-khu.

10. Chhiok-chìn sò-ūi sè-kài ê Gú-giân To-iūⁿ-hòa, siâng-sí kó-bú chôn-kiū phó-phian lī-iōng sè-kài bāng-lō khi chhú-iōng só-u kong-khai ê chu-sìn.
11. Kap UN hē-thóng tiong, siong-koan ê ki-kò háp-chok, hiōng sò-ūi keh-lī soan-chiàn, chi-chhī pang-chān hoat-tián tiong kok-ka chhú-iōng sin kho-ki. Iōng pang-chān in sèk-ēng chia ê chu-sìn kho-ki, siâng-sí thê-kiong in pún-tē sán-seng ê bûn-hòa sán-phín choh sò-ūi thôn-pò, koh chō-chān in chhú-iōng chôn sè-kài ū-lō-ēng ê kàu-iók, bûn-hòa hām kho-hák chu-gôan.
12. Kó-bú tī chôn-kiū mùi-thé kap chu-sìn bāng-lō téng To-iūⁿ-sèng lāi-iōng ê seng-sán chè-chok, pó-hō kap thôn-pò. Siâng-sí thê-seng kong-kiōng tiān-tái kap tiān-sī-tái ki-kò tui iu-liōng phín-chit ê sī-thiaⁿ sán-phín seng-sán hoat-tián ê kak-sek chok-iōng, kī-tiong iū-kī sī ài chhiok-chìn kiàn-lip háp-chok ki-chè lāi thê-seng chia ê sán-phín ê thôn-sàng.
13. Chè-tēng cheng-chhek kap chhek-liok lāi pó-hō kiam khai-hoat bûn-hòa kap chū-jīn ê chu-sán, tiat-piát sī káu-sút kap bû-hêng ê bûn-hòa chu-sán, siâng-sí táⁿ-kek bûn-hòa siong-phín hék-si hók-bū ê hui-hoat bóe-bōe.
14. Chun-tiōng kiam pó-hō thôn-thóng tì-sek, tiat-piát sī thó-tiók bîn-chók ê thôn-thóng tì-sek, jīn-sek in tui khōng-kéng pó-hō kap chū-jīn chu-gôan ūn-iōng ê kōng-hiàn, chi-chhī chhiok-chìn hiān-tāi kho-hák kap tē-hng tì-sek hiáp-lèk chok-iōng.
15. Chi-ôan chhōng-chok jīn-ôan, gē-sút-ka, gián-kiù-chiá, kho-hák-ka kap tì-sek-hūn-chú ê liū-tōng, mā chi-ôan kok-chè gián-kiù kè-ék kap háp-chok koan-hē ê hoat-tián. Siâng-sí chīn-lát pó-hō thê-seng hoat-tián tiong kok-ka kap chôn-hêng-kī kok-ka ê chhōng-chō-lêng-lèk.
16. Pó-cheng pó-hō chhōng-chok ê tuh-chok-kōan kap siong-koan kōan-lī, hō tong-tāi ê chhōng-chok hoat-tián ū lī-ek kap kong-pêng ê siū-kim. Siâng-sí mā chi-chhī Sè-kài Jīn-kōan Soan-giân tē jī-cháp-chhit tiâu só kui-tēng kong-chiōng ū chhú-iōng bûn-hòa ê kōan-lī.
17. Pang-chō hoat-tián tiong kok-ka kap chôn-hêng-ki kok-ka kiàn-lip hék-sī ka-kiōng bûn-hòa sán-giap, jī ūi-chhú kiàn-lip pit-su ê ki-chhó kiàn-siat kap ki-sút, chi-chhī kó-bú ū-óah-lát ê chāi-tē chhī-tiūⁿ, siâng-sí thê-kiong chia ê kok-ka ê bûn-hòa sán-phín kàu sè-kài chhī-tiūⁿ kap kok-chè liū-thong bāng ê chō-chān.
18. Hoat-tián thê-chhiōng pún Soan-giân lāi só chè-tēng ê gōan-chek siong-koan ê bûn-hòa cheng-chhek, pau-koah pit-iàu ê óah-tāng hú-chō ki-kò kap siong-koan ê kui-chiong chè-tō. Che kap ták kok lóng ū sit-chiān in gī-put-iōng-sí ê kok-chè gī-bū koan-liām sio kâng it-ti.
19. Khan-ín bîn-kan siā-thôn bit-chhiat chham-ú chè-tēng po-ho kkap thê-chhiōng Bûn-hòa To-iūⁿ-sèng ê kong-kiōng cheng-chhek.
20. Jīn-ti kó-bú su-pō-mng tī the-chhiōng Bûn-hòa To-iūⁿ-sèng ê kōng-hiàn, jī ūi chhú kiàn-lip kong-pō-mng kap su-pō-mng ê tui-tâm khong-kan.

Hōe-ôan-kok kiàn-gī Chóng-kàn-sū tī sit-si UNESCO ták kè-ék ê-sí, ài khó-lū pún Hêng-tōng Kè-ék tiong thê-chhut ê bók-phiau, siâng-sí thôn-pò hō UN hē-thóng kap kī-thaⁿ iú-koan ê cheng-hú ki-koan hām Hui-cheng-hú chō-chit, í ka-kiōng hiáp-tōng hêng-tōng lāi chō-chān chhiok-chìn Bûn-hòa To-iūⁿ-sèng.

Lîm Jū-khai, 2006.06 hoan-siá

聯合國教科文組織《世界文化多樣性宣言》

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聯合國教科文組織

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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，亦為一切國家關切互助之精神，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，認為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--從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諧關係和共處。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

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揮。

第3條--文化多樣性--發展的因素文化多樣性增加了每個人的選擇機會；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組成部分，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為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

面對目前為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，因為它們體現的是特性、價值觀和觀念，不應被視為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、私營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。為此，必須重申政府在私營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、民間社會及私營部門之間為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。

①這些國際檔主要有：1950 年的《佛羅倫斯協定》和 1976 年的《內羅畢議定書》，1952 年的《世界著作權公約》，1966 年的《國際文化合作宣言》，1970 年的《關於採取措施禁止並防止文化財產非法進出口和所有權非法轉讓公約》，1972 年的《保護世界文化和自然遺產公約》，1980 年的《關於藝術家地位的建議》及 1989 年的《關於保護傳統文化和民間文化的建議》。

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. 促進文化多元化方面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為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，並為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內容，並為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，並為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，並為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制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

世界語言權宣言

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.

本宣言是由 kúi-ê 組織「國際筆會 ê 翻譯 kap 語言權委員會 kap Escarré 國際少數民族中心」委託 50 位專家所組成 ê 協會努力 ê 成果，經過 1996 年 6 月 6 日 tī 西班牙 Barcelona 來自 90 個不 siāng 國家、數百 ê 非政府組織 kap 國際筆會中心 ê 220 位代表共同認證。本宣言 siāng 時 thang tī Escarré 國際少數族群中心 ê 網站 téng 找到西班牙語、法語 kap 加泰隆尼亞語 ê 版本。

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,

Ták-ê 國際協會 kap 非政府組織，『世界語言權宣言』ê 簽署者，1996 年 6 月 6 日 kàu 9 日 tī 西班牙 Barcelona 集會。

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";

Kun-kù 1948 年『世界人權宣言』ê 前言中所宣示 ê 「對於基本人權、人格尊嚴 kap 價值、以及男女平等權利 ê 信念」，以及第二條中 ê 「人人 lóng thang 享受本宣言所記載一切 ê 權利 kap 自由，不分種族、膚色、性別、語言、宗教、政治 iah-sī 其他主張、民族 hék 社會出身、財產、出身 hék 其他身份」；

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 1966 年 12 月 16 日聯合國大會通過 ê 『公民權 kap 政治權國際公約』（第二十七條）kap 『經濟、社會、文化

權國際公約』tī前言中 ê 宣示，只有創造使人有公民 kap 政治權，以及經濟、社會 kap 文化權 ê 條件，才有真正 ê 自由；

Having regard to Resolution 47/135 of 18 December 1992 of the General Assembly of the United Nations Organizations which adopted the Declaration on the Rights of Persons belonging to National, Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities;

Kun-kù 聯合國組織大會 1992 年 12 月 18 日所通過 ê 47/135 號決議案採用『隸屬少數民族或宗教 kap 少數語言族群 ê 權利宣言』；

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;

Kun-kù 歐洲會議所通過 ê 宣言 kap 條約，譬如 1950 年 11 月 4 日簽署 ê『歐洲保護人權 kap 基本自由公約』（第十四條）、1992 年 6 月 29 日『歐洲大會部長會議公約』所通過 ê『歐洲區域語言或少數族群語言憲章』、1993 年 10 月 9 日歐洲大會領袖高峰會所通過 ê『少數族群宣言』以及 1994 年 11 月 ê『保護少數族群之架構協定』；

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;

Kun-kù 國際筆會 ê『聖地牙哥 de Compostela 宣言』，以及國際筆會 ê 翻譯 kap 語言權委員會 tī 1993 年 12 月 15 日所通過 ê 宣言，提議成立「世界語言權會議」；

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;

顧慮 tiòh 國際文化交流發展聯盟 tī 1987 年 10 月 9 日 tī Brazil 舉行 ê 第十二屆研討會中，建議聯合國組織採取必要措施來通過 koh 實行『世界語言權宣言』；

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

Kun-kù 國際勞工組織 1989 年 6 月 26 日所通過有關獨立國家中 ê 原住民族 kap 部落民族 ê 169 號條款；

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;

Kun-kù 1990 年 5 月 Barcelona 『世界集體人權宣言』中 ê 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；

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 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 ê 『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；

Having regard to the draft Declaration of the Inter-American Human Rights Commission on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, approved at session 1278 on 18 September 1995;

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

Considering that the majority of the world's endangered languages belong to non-sovereign peoples and that the main factors which prevent the development of these languages and accelerate the process of language substitution include the lack of self-government and the policy of states which impose their political and administrative structures and their language;

顧慮 tiòh 世界上大多數瀕臨絕種 ê 語言是屬於無主權 ê 民族，以及阻礙 chiah-ê 語言發展 koh 加速它受替代 ê 主要因素，是欠缺家己 ê 政府 koh 受到國家強制推行 ê 政治、行政結構 kap 語言政策 ê 結果；

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 tiòh 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 tiòh 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 的認知，koh 製造語言 ê 階級觀來降低 in 對原來語言 ê 忠誠度；siàng 時顧慮 tiòh 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;

顧慮 tiòh 普遍性必須以語言 kap 文化多樣性 ê 概念為根據，勝過同質化 ê 潮流以及排他性 ê 隔絕；

顧慮 tiòh 各語言社群間 ê 和諧共處，必須 ài 建立一系列、全面性 ê 原則來保證對所有語言 ê 提倡與尊重，以及 in 在公開 kap 私底下場合 ê 交誼性使用；

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;

顧慮 tiòh 多種語言學本質以外 ê 其他因素（如：歷史、政治、地域、人口統計、經濟、社會結構 kap 社會語言學、以及其他 kap 群體態度相關 ê 因素）會產生多種語言 ê 滅絕、邊緣化 kap 退化等問題，所以 ài 用全方位 ê 角度來檢視語言權，才 thang 針對每一 ê 案提供適當 ê 解答；

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;

相信『世界語言權宣言』ê 必要性在 ti 矯正語言不均衡 ê 情形，它 beh 落實所有語言得到充分 ê 發展 kap 尊重，koh 用建立正義公平 ê 語言原則來作維持和諧社會關係 ê 關鍵要素；

HEREBY DECLARE THAT 在此宣言

PREAMBLE 序言

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.

Kun-kù 進前 ê 考量，每一種語言 ê 情況 lóng 是真多政治、法律、意識型態 kap 歷史、人口統計數字 kap 地域、經濟 kap 社會、文化、語言 kap 社會語言學、以及語言間 kap 主觀本質等，各種因素參雜作用 ê 結果。

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

明確來說，目前 chiah-ê 因素 thang 被定義作：

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 ê 趨勢，採用減少差異性 koh 反對多元文化 kap 語言 ê 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 ê 全球資訊、溝通 kap 文化市場，阻礙了相互關係 ê 範圍以及 beh 保持語言共同體同質性 ê 互動形式。

3. The economicist 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 ê 經濟團體以自由為名，除去對講求進步 kap 競爭 ê 個體主義 ê 限制，卻產生出嚴重 koh 持續增加 ê 經濟、社會、文化 kap 語言不平等 ê 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 uncoded 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:

語言社群目前因為欠缺自治政府、人口少 iah-si 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、或文化模式 kap 統治者相衝突 ê 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 tiòh 著構想一個 thang 組織語言多樣性 ê 方式，hō 各語言社群 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 tiòh 在發展過程中提供一個世界性、hō 所有種族、語言社群 kap 個人 lóng 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 tiòh 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-ni, 本宣言以語言社群不是以國家為出發點, koh 在實際內容也對有能力 hō 全人類持續且平等進步之國際組織 ê 強化. Siāng 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-liām 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

Pún soan-giân jīm-ûi nā hū-háp ē-bīn ê tiâu-kiāⁿ tiòh ē-tàng khòaⁿ-chò l-ê jí-giân siā-kùn: jīm-hô bat tī l-ê tèk-tēng khu-hék khiā-khí ê jīn-lūi siā-hōe, m̄-kóan chit ê tē-hék sī-m̄-sī hông sêng-jīm, in nā ka-kī jīm-ûi sī l-ê chók-kùn, jī-chhiáⁿ í-keng hoat-tián - - chhut in kiōng-tông jí-giân chiáⁿ-chò kho-thong, chū-chip sêng-ôan ê chū-jiân kang-khū ê chêng-hêng. 本宣言認為符合以下條件者得被視為一語言社群：任何曾於一特定區域奠基之人類社會，不論此地域是否被承認，其認定自己為一支族群，並且已發展出共通語言作為溝通、凝聚成員之自然工具者。

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 Jī Hāng 第二項

Pún soan-giân í gú-giân-khôn kāng sí-chūn siók tī kò-jīn kah chòan-thé chiáⁿ-chò chhut-hoat gôan-chek. Tī kài-tēng gú-giân-khôn hōan-ûi ê sí-chūn, soan-giân mā chhái-iōng lék-sú jí-giân siā-kùn só chūn-chāi ê tē-hék chiáⁿ-chò chí-siáp ê tui-siōng, m̄-nā kan-taⁿ hàn tī in só hông jīm-tēng ê sêng-òah khu-hék, kāng sí-chūn mā pau-hām kah chit ê jí-giân ê hoat-tián ū bit-chhiat siōng-koan ê siā-hōe-sèng kah kong-lêng-sèng khong-kan. 本宣言以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-kù pún soan-giân, nā ū ē-bīn ê chêng-hêng hoat-seng, hit ê thōan-thé tō sng sī tī in khu-hék lâi, jī-chhiáⁿ siók tī kāng l-ê tēk-tēng jí-giân siā-kùn: 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 siū-tiòh chêng-tī iáh-sī hêng-chèng pian-kài ê gōan-in soah lâi kap in chú-iàu ê siā-kùn saⁿ hun-lī; 當它們因為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 siū jīm-tēng siók tī l-ê hō kī-tha jí-giân siā-kùn pau-ûi ê sió-ê khu-hék; 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 siū jīm-tēng kap kī-tha ū sio-siāng khí-gōan ê jí-giân siā-kùn siók tī kāng l-ê khu-hék. 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 Sì Hāng 第四項

Pún soan-giân kāng sí-chūn mā khó-lū tiòh tng-kī-lāi tī kāng l-ê tē-khu chhian-sóa ê iū-bók bīn-chòk kap si-sòaⁿ tōa ê bīn-chòk chiáⁿ-chò in ê léng-hék lâi-bīn ê jí-giân chòk-kùn. 本宣言同時顧及長期在同一地區遷移的游牧民族以及散居的民族為其領域中的語言族群。

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

Pún soan-giân chiong tòa tī kap in ê jí-giân bô kăng, jī-chhiáⁿ bô-kăng lèk-sú gôan-thâu ê khu-hèk lāi-té ê jí-giân thôn-thé khòaⁿ-chò l-ê jí-giân siā-kùn. Chit khoán ê jí-giân thôn-thé pau-hâm î-bîn, lān-bîn, siū-tiòh khu-tiòk chhut-kéng, iáh-sī kap in ka-tī ê ka-têng thiah-sòaⁿ ê lâng. 本宣言將居住在與其語言相異、且擁有相異歷史起源之區域中的語言團體視為一語言社群。此類語言團體包括移民、難民、遭到驅逐出境的以及離散者。

Article 2

Tē Jī 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

Pún soan-giân mā kò-lū tiòh chit khoán chêng-hêng: tng chin-chē jí-giân siā-kùn tòa tī kăng l-ê tē-hèk ê sí, chit-ê soan-giân só kóng ê kok-hāng khôan-lī ê hêng-sú it-têng ài khiā tī hō-siong chun-tiōng kap ē-tàng pó-chèng siōng-tōa thêng-tō ê bîn-chú ê ki-chhó ūi chún. 本宣言顧及，當眾多語言社群與團體居住於同一地域，本宣言所陳述之各項權利的行使必須立基於相互之尊重與所能保證之最大程度的民主。

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 Jī Hāng 第二項

Ūi-tiòh beh kiàn-lip chit khoán ê jí-giân siā-kùn thôn-thé kap in ê sêng-ôan tiong-kan kok-piát khôan-lī ê sek-tong piáu-tát hong-sek, tui-kiû hō lâng móa-ì ê siā-hōe jí-giân pêng-hêng, tí-liáu in ka-tī pún-sin tē-hèk, lèk-sú ian-gôan kap in ê bîn-chú hong-sek só piáu-tát ê ì-kiàn í-gōa, iáu koh ài khó-lū to-hāng in-sò. Chia-ê in-sò mā su-iàu pó-sióng-sèng ê kiau-chèng chhò-si chiah ē-tàng hoe-hók pêng-hêng, kī-tiong î-bîn-chiá kiōng-chè-sèng ê pún-chit ū khó-lêng ín-khí bô-kăng siā-kùn kap thôn-thé kiōng-chún ê chêng-hóng, chham in tī chêng-tī-siōng, siā-hōe keng-chè-siōng, kap bûn-hòa-siōng bô kăng ê jiók-sè thêng-tō. 為建立此類語言社群、團體與其成員間個別權利之適當的表達方式，追求令人滿意的社會語言學平衡，除了他們本身地域、歷史淵源和其以民主方式所表達的意見之外，尚須考慮多項因素。這些因素也許需要補償性的矯正以恢復平衡，其中移民者強制性的本質將導致相異社群與團體共存的情況，以及他們在政治、社會經濟和文化上不同的弱勢程度。

Article 3

Tē Saⁿ Tiâu 第三條

1. This Declaration considers the following to be inalienable personal rights which may be exercised in any situation:

the right to be recognized as a member of a language community;

the right to the use of one's own language both in private and in public;

the right to the use of one's own name;

the right to interrelate and associate with other members of one's language community of origin;

the right to maintain and develop one's own culture;

and 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.

Tē It Hāng 第一項

Pún soan-giân jīm-ûi ē-bīn chia ê kò-jīn khôan-lī bē-tàng koah-niū, mā ē-sái tī jīm-hô chêng-hêng-tiong lâi sú-iōng: 本宣言認為下列個人權利不容割讓，並得以於任何情況中使用：

- Sêng-jīm in ka-tī siok tī bó 1-ê jí-giân siā-kùn ê khôan-lī;
- Tī su-té-hā iah-sī kong-khai ê tiūⁿ-háp sú-iōng ka-tī ê jí-giân ê khôan-lī;
- Sú-iōng ka-tī ê miá-sèⁿ ê khôan-lī;
- Ū kap ka-tī ê jí-giân siā-kùn ū sio-kāng ian-goân ê sêng-ôan saⁿ koan-liân kap liân-háp ê khôan-lī;
- Í-chhiá, pēng-chhiáⁿ hoat-tián ka-tī bûn-hòa ê khôan-lī;

Mā pau-hâm só-ū 1966-nî 12-góeh 16 hit-kang chhiam-sú ê “**Kong-bîn Khôan-lī kap Chêng-tī Khôan-lī Kok-chè Kong-iok**” kap kāng-jit chhiam-sú ê “**Keng-chè, Siā-hōe, Bûn-hòa Khôan-lī Kok-chè Kong-iok**” lâi-bīn só sêng-jīm ê kok-hāng iú-koan jí-giân ê khôan-lī.

- 承認屬於某一語言社群的權利；
- 於私下或公開場合使用自己語言的權利；
- 使用自己姓名的權利；
- 與和自己的語言社群有相同淵源之成員相關連或聯合的權利；
- 維持並發展自己文化的權利；

以及所有 1966 年 12 月 16 日之『公民權利和政治權利國際公約』和同日簽署之『經濟、社會、文化權利國際公約』當中所承認之各項有關語言的權利。

2. This 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 Jī Hāng 第二項

Pún soan-giân jīm-ûi gí-giân thôn-thé ê chip-thé khôan-lī, tù-liáu thâu-chêng só kóng ê í-gōa, iáu pau-hâm ē-bīn chit kúi hāng, hū-háp tē-2-tiâu tē-2-khóan ê chêng-hêng:

- Chiap-siū kàu-tō ka-tī gí-giân kap bûn-hòa ê khôan-lī;
- Tit-tiòh bûn-hòa siat-si ê khôan-lī;
- Tī tã-chiòng mûi-thé tit-tiòh hō ka-tī ê gí-giân kap bûn-hòa pêng-téng piáu-hiān ê khôan-lī;
- Tī chêng-hú ki-koan kap siā-hōe keng-chè koan-hē tiong tit-tiòh chù-ì ê khôan-lī.

本宣言認為語言團體之集體權利，除前述之語言團體成員的權利以外，尚包含以下項目，符合第二條第二款之情況：

- 被教導自己語言和文化的權利；
- 取得文化設施的權利；
- 於傳播媒體中令自己的語言與文化獲得同等表現機會的權利；
- 在政府機關以及社會經濟關係中獲得注意的權利。

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 Saⁿ Hāng 第三項

Thâu-chêng só kóng chia ê kò-jīn kap thôn-thé ê khôan-lī bē-sái chó-gāi chia-ê lāng iah-sī thôn-thé kap in só tòa ê tē-khu ê gí-giân siā-kûn tiong-kan ê koan-hē, mā bē-sái chó-gāi in iông-háp tī 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 Sì 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 It Hāng 第一項

Pún soan-giân jīm-ūi ùi pát-ūi chhian-sóa - - lāi jī-chhiáⁿ tēng-ki tī lēng-gōa l-ê jí-giân siā-kùn léng-hèk ê lâng ū khòan-lī mā ū chek-jīm lāi pó-chhī iōng-jīp chit ê siā-kùn ê thāi-tō. Chit ê tiâu-khóan ê bo'k-tek sī boeh piáu-hiān chia ê lâng ê lēng-gōa l-chióng siā-hōe-hòa kòe-thēng; in ē-tàng pó-liú gōan-lāi bûn-hòa ê ték-sèng, mā ē-tàng kā in kah í-keng khak-lip kàu-giáh ê hoat-kui siōng-sek, kè-tát-koan kah seng-òah hēng-thài ê siā-hōe lāi hun-hióng; tī chit ê siā-hōe lāi-bīn, in í-keng m⁻-bián hùi-sîn tō ē-tàng tián-hiān in ê siā-hōe kong-lēng, kah gōan-lāi sio'k tī chit ê siā-kùn ê sēng-òan l-sut-á tō bó chha. 本宣言認為遷移並定居於另一語言社群領域之人民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.

Tē Jī Hāng 第二項

Tī lēng-gōa l-hong-bīn, chit ê soan-giân jīm-ūi tōng-hòa chok-iōng, iáh tō-sī l-chióng kap só kià-ki ê siā-hōe ê bûn-hòa kau-liú, ū khó-lēng kā in gōan-lāi ê bûn-hòa ték-sèng, ē hō kià-ki siā-hōe ê hoat-kui siōng-sek, kè-tát-koan, kah seng-òah hēng-thài lāi chhú-tāi, só-í chit khóan ê bûn-hòa kau-liú bē-tàng iōng kiōng-chè iáh-sī ín-iù ê hong-sek chip-hēng, kan-taⁿ ē-sái ôan-chhōan sī in ka-tī chū-iú ì-chi koat-tēng ê kiát-kó. 在另一方面，本宣言認為同化作用，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.

Tē Gō Tiâu 第五條

Pún soan-giân só khiā-khí ê gōan-chek jīm-ūi: só-ū ê jí-giân siā-kùn, bô-lūn in ê hoat-lút tē-ūi sī koaⁿ-hong, tē-khu-sèng ê, iáh-sī chió-sò chòk-kùn jí-giân, lóng sī pēng-téng koh tók-lip ê. Chit ê soan-giân bô sú-iōng tē-khu-sèng, iáh-sī chió-sò chòk-kùn jí-giân téng-téng chia ê miā-sū. Chún-kóng tī bó l-kóa chēng-hēng ē-bīn sēng-jīm in sī tē-khu-sèng iáh-sī chió-sò chòk-kùn jí-giân ê tē-ūi, ē hong-piān in hēng-sú l-kóa khòan-lī, m-koh chia ê iáh-sī kī-tha siu-chēng-hoat tian-tò hong iōng lāi hān-chè jí-giân siā-kùn ê khòan-lī. 本宣言所立基之原則認為，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.

Tē Lák Tiâu 第六條

Pún soan-giân jīm-ûi: kok-ka kui-tēng ê koaⁿ-hong jí-giân, iáh-sī in-ūi hêng-chèng bók-tek iáh-sī tèk-tēng bûn-hòa òah-tōng tng-kí tī bó l-ê khu-hék sú-iōng ê jí-giân, bē-tàng chhiong-hun jīm-tēng sī kan-taⁿ tī chit ê tèk-tēng tē-khu thong-hêng ê jí-giân.

本宣言認為，國家規定的官方語言、或因為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

Tē-1-pō-hūn Phó-phiàn Gôan-chek 第一部份 普遍原則

Article 7

Tē 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.

Tē It Hāng 第一項

Só-ū ê gú-giân lóng-sī chip-thé jīm-tōng kap tui sū-sit ê jīm-ti hām soeh-bêng ê piáu-hiân, án-ne tiòh ài tī kok-chióng ki-lêng bīn-téng hiáng-iú ùi-tiòh beh hoat-tián só pit-su ê tiâu-kiāⁿ. 所有語言都是集體認同以及對事實之認知與敘述的表現，因此必須在各種機能上享有為了發展所需之條件。

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.

Tē Jī Hāng 第二項

Só-ū ê gú-giân lóng-sī chip-thé só kò-sêng, pēng-chhiáⁿ tī siā-kùn tiong chiáⁿ-chò kò-thé chū-chip, kàm-tēng, ko-thong kap chhòng-chō-sèng piáu-tát ê kang-khū. 所有語言均是由集體所構成，並且於社群中作為個體凝聚、鑑定、溝通與創造性表達的工具。

Article 8

Tē 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.

Tē It Hāng 第一項

Só-ū ê gú-giân lóng ū khòan-lī cho-chit kap kóan-lí siók-tī ka-tī ê chu-gôan, peng-chhiáⁿ khak-pó in ê gú-giân

ē-tàng tī siā-hōe ê kok-chióng ki-lêng tiong sú-iōng. 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

Só-ū ê gú-giân siā-kûn lóng ū chu-keh chi-phòe ũ-tiòh beh khak-pó in ê gú-giân ê thōan-sêng hām iân-siòk só pit-su ê hong-hoat. 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 Káu Tiâu 第九條

Só-ū ê gú-giân lóng ū khôan bián siū ín-iù kap bú-lèk kài-jíp lâi pian-siá, piau-chún-hòa, pó-chûn, hoat-tián kap thê-chhiòng in ka-tī ê gú-giân hē-thóng. 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 Cháp Tiâu 第十條

1. All language communities have equal rights.

Tē It Hāng 第一項

Só-ū ê gú-giân siā-kûn lóng ū pêng-téng ê khôan-lī. 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

Pún soan-giân bē-tàng ún-chún tùi gú-giân siā-kûn ê kī-sī, bô-lūn in ê cheng-tī-khōan chiáng-áp theng-tō án-chóaⁿ, iáh-sī in ê siā-hōe keng-chè chham kī-tha ê chōng-thài án-chóaⁿ, iáh-sī in ê gú-giân bûn-jī-hòa, keng-sin iáh-sī piau-chún-hòa ê theng-tō án-chóaⁿ, iáh-sī kī-tha ê piau-chún án-chóaⁿ. 本宣言不容許對語言社群的歧視，無論其政治權主率之程度，其社會經濟或其他狀態，其語言文字化、更新或標準化的程度，或其他標準。

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

Tē Saⁿ Hāng 第三項

Pit-su chhái-hêng só-ū ê pō-sò lâi sit-hêng chit ê pêng-téng gōan-chek, hō chit ê gōan-chek ũ-hāu koh chiaⁿ-sit. 必須採行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.

Tē Cháp-it Tiâu 第十一條

Uī-tiòh beh pó-chèng chit ê soan-giân só liát - - chhut - - lâi-ê kok-chióng khôan-lī ê hêng-sú, só-ū ê gú-giân siā-kûn lóng ū chu-keh chi-phòe hoan-ék chò, iah-sī hoan-ék chū kī-tha gí-giân ê kang-khū. 為保證本宣言所明列之各項權利的行使，所有語言社群均有資格支配翻譯成、或者翻譯自其他語言的工具。

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.

Tē Cháp-jī Tiâu 第十二條

Tē It Hāng 第一項

Lâng-lâng lóng ū khôan-lī tī kong-khai ê tiūⁿ-háp iōng in ka-kī ê gú-giân chìn-hêng kok-hāng óah-tōng, chí-iàu chit hāng gú-giân sī kan-taⁿ tī in khiā-khí ê khu-hék teh liū-thong ê ték-tēng gí-giân. 人人均有權以其語言於公開場合進行各項活動，只要這項語言是只通行於其居住區域之特定語言。

Tē Jī Hāng 第二項

Lâng-lâng lóng ū khôan-lī tī su-jîn ê tiūⁿ-sò iah-sī ka-tēng sú-iōng in ka-tī ê gí-giân.

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.

Tē Cháp-saⁿ Tiâu 第十三條

Tē It Hāng 第一項

Lâng-lâng lóng ū khôan-lī liáu-kái kan-taⁿ tī in khiā-khí ê khu-hék teh liū-thong ê gí-giân.

人人均有權瞭解只通行於其居住區域內的語言。

Tē Jī Hāng 第二項

Lâng-lâng lóng ū khôan-lī ē-hiáu kok-chióng gí-giân, mā ū khôan-lī liáu-kái kap sú-iōng tui in ka-kī pún-sin ê hoat-tián iah-sī siā-hōe hêng-tōng-lèk siōng ū thòan-tō-sèng ê gí-giân, bián siū-tiòh chit ê soan-giân só khak-lip, tui kan-taⁿ tī ték-tēng khu-hék liū-thong ê gú-giân kong-khai sú-iōng ê pó-chèng chit khóan ê sok-pák. 人人均

有權通曉各種語言，亦有權瞭解和使用對其本身發展或社會行動力最具傳導性的語言，不受本宣言所確立、對只通行於特定區域之語言的公開使用的保證所拘束。

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 Cháp-sì Tiâu 第十四條

Pún soan-giân ê kok-hāng tiâu-khóaⁿ bē-tàng iōng lâi kái-soeh iáh-sī sú-iōng, tì-sú siong-hāi jīm-hô tùi kan-taⁿ tī tèk-tēng khu-hèk thong-hêng ê jí-giân khah iú-lī ê kok-lāi iáh-sī kok-chè chōng-thāi ê kui-hōan iáh-sī sit-chiān. 本宣言的各項條款不得被解釋或使用，以傷害任何對只通行於特定區域之語言較有利之國內或國際狀態的規範或實踐。

SECOND TITLE Overall linguistic régime

Tē Jī pō-hūn Chōan-bīn-sèng Gú-giân Chè-tō 第二部分 全面性語言制度

Section I Public administration and official bodies

I. Kong-kiōng Hêng-chèng Chō-chit kap Koaⁿ-hong Ki-kò 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 Cháp-gō Tiâu 第十五條

Tē-1-hāng 第一項

Só-ū ê jí-giân siā-kùn lóng ū chu-keh tī in ê tē-khu lâi, iōng in ê jí-giân chiáⁿ- chò koaⁿ-hong iōng-tô. 所有語言社群均有資格在其地區內以其語言作為官方用途。

Tē-2-hāng 第二項

Só-ū ê jí-giân siā-kùn lóng ū khōan-lī iau-kiú iōng in ka-tī ê jí-giân lâi chìn-hêng hoat-lùt kap hêng-chèng hêng-ûi, só su-siá ê kong-khai iáh-sī su-jīn ê bûn-kiāⁿ, chham koaⁿ-hong kì-liók pit-su kū-pī khu-sok-lèk kap hāu-lèk, bô láng ē-tàng iōng jīm-hô ê chiá-kháu lâi khòⁿ-khin chit chióng jí-giân. 所有語言社群均有權要求以其語言所進行之法律和行政行為、所書寫之公開或私人的文件、以及官方記錄必須具有拘束力和效力，無人得以藉口忽略此種語言。

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.

Tē Cháp-lák Tiâu 第十六條

Só-ū ê jí-giân siā-kùn lóng ū khôan-lī iōng in ka-tī ê jí-giân kah chêng-hú tong-kiók, chham pau-hâm chit ê tèk-tēng jí-giân thong-hêng khu-hék ê hêng-chèng pō-mng ê tiong-iong, khu-hék, tē-hng kap chhiau-khu-hék pō-mng ko-thong. 所有語言社群均有權以其語言與政府當局、和包含此特定語言通行區域之行政部門的中央、區域、地方及超區域部門溝通。

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.

Tē Cháp-chhit Tiâu 第十七條

Tē-1-hāng 第一項

Só-ū ê jí-giân siā-kùn lóng ū chu-keh iōng in ka-tī ê jí-giân chi-phòe jī-chhiáⁿ thèh-tiòh só-ū iú-koan khó-lêng éng-hióng in chit ê tèk-tēng jí-giân thong-hêng khu-hék koan-hē ê koaⁿ-hong bûn-kiáⁿ, bô-lūn he sī iōng in-soat in- -chhut- -lái--ê, sī-m̄-sī ē-tàng iōng ke-khì phòhⁿ-thók ê, iáh-sī iōng jīm-hô kī-tha ê hong-sek chò-chiáⁿ ê. 所有語言社群均有資格以其語言支配並擁有所有關於將影響其特定語言通行區域關係之官方文件，無論其為印刷、可用機器判讀或任何其他形式。

Tē-2-hāng 第二項

Só-ū ê piáu-keh iáh-sī piáu-chún hêng-chèng bûn-kiáⁿ, bô-lūn he sī iōng in-soat in- -chhut- -lái--ê, sī-m̄-sī ē-tàng iōng ke-khì phòhⁿ-thók ê, iáh-sī iōng jīm-hô kī-tha ê hong-sek chò-chiáⁿ ê, lóng tiòh pit-su hong ē-tàng thèh-tiòh ê, pēng-chhiáⁿ kau hō pō mng hām-kài só-ū tèk-tēng jí-giân thong-hêng khu-hék ê hêng-chèng tong-kiók lái chi-phòe. 表格或標準行政文件，無論其為印刷、可用機器判讀或任何其他形式，均必須是可以被取得的，並且交由部門涵蓋所有特定語言通行區域的政府當局來支配。

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.

Tē Cháp-peh Tiâu 第十八條

Tē-1-hāng 第一項

Só-ū ê jí-giân siā-kûn lóng ū khôan-lī iau-kiū iōng thong-hêng tī hit ê tèk-tēng jí-giân chhut-pán só-ū kap in siong-koan ê lùt-hoat chham kî-tha hoat-kui tiâu-bûn. 所有語言社群均有權要求以通行於該區域之特定語言出版所有與其相關的律法和其他法規條文。

Tē-2-hāng 第二項

Chèng-hú tong-kiòk nā-chún tī i ê su-hoat hōan-ûi lâi-té ū hoat-tō kóan-hat chhiau-kòe l-chióng í-siōng ê lèk-sú-sèng khu-hék jí-giân, i tiòh pit-su ài chhut-pán só-ū jí-giân pán-pún ê lùt-hoat chham kî-tha hoat-kui tiâu-bûn, bô-lūn in ê sú-iōng-chiá sī-m̄-sī liáu-kái tha-chióng jí-giân. 在其司法範圍內擁有超過一種歷史性區域語言的政府當局，必須出版所有語言版本的律法和其他法規條文，不論其使用者是否瞭解他種語言。

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.

Tē Cháp-káu Tiâu 第十九條

Tē-1-hāng 第一項

Tāi-piáu tāi-hōe pit-su iōng in tāi-piáu khu-hék ê thōan-thóng jí-giân chiáⁿ-chò in ê koaⁿ-hong iōng-gí. 代表大會必須以其代表區域之傳統語言為其官方用語。

Tē-2-hāng 第二項

Chit ê khôan-lī kāng sí mā sek-iōng tī te-1-tiâu tē-4-hāng só thèh-khí sì-sòⁿ-tò^a ê bîn-chòk ê jí-giân. 此權利同時適用於第一條第四項所提及之散居民族的語言。

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.

Tē Jī-cháp Tiâu 第二十條

Tē-1-hāng 第一項

Lâng-lâng lóng ū khôan-lī iōng kháu-gí iáh-sī su-siá ê hong-sek tī hoat-têng tiong sú-iōng tng-kú í-lái tī chit ê khu-hék lâi só sú-iōng ê jí-giân. Hoat-têng pit-su ài tī lâi-pō koat-gī tiong sú-iōng chit ê tèk-têng jí-giân, pēng-chhiáⁿ khó-lū tiòh chit e sò-siōng àn-kiāⁿ tī kok-ka ê hoat-lùt chè-tō, pit-su ài tī kī-tha tē-khu kè-siok kí-hêng ê sī, iáu-sī ài í-chhiá sú-iōng gôan-lái ê jí-giân. 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。

Tē-2-hāng 第二項

Chún-kóng lóng ū chiàu í-siōng só kóng ê án-ne chò, múi l-ê lâng iáu-sī ū khôan-lī iōng in ka-tī ē-hiáu ê jí-giân chiap-siū sím-phòⁿ, mā ài tit-tiòh bián-hùi ê hoan-èk hòk-bū kap hiáp-chō. 儘管如此，每個人仍有權以其通曉的語言接受審判，並獲得免費的翻譯協助。

Article 21

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

Tē Jī-cháp-it Tiâu 第二十一條

Só-ū ê jí-giân siā-kùn lóng ū khôan-lī iau-kiū iōng kan-taⁿ tī hit ê khu-hék thong-hêng ê tèk-têng jí-giân kiàn-lip koaⁿ-hong kì-liók. 所有語言社群均有權要求以只通行於該區域之特定語言建立官方記錄。

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.

Tē Jī-cháp-jī Tiâu 第二十二條

Só-ū ê jí-giân siā-kùn lóng ū khôan-lī iau-kiū í kong-chèng-jîn iáh-sī cheng-hú koaⁿ-ôan hòk-bū khu-hék ê tèk-têng jí-giân lâi su-siá keng-kòe kong-chèng hoat-seng hoat-lùt hâu-kó, iáh-sī kī-tha keng-kòe siū-khôn ê cheng-hú koaⁿ-ôan só jīm-khó ê bûn-kiāⁿ. 所有語言社群均有權要求以公證人或政府官員服務之區域的特定語言來書寫經公證生效、或其他經授權之政府官員所認可的文件。

Section II Education

II. Kàu-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.

Tē Jī-cháp-saⁿ Tiâu 第二十三條

Tē-1-hāng 第一項

Kàu-iók pit-su pang-chān cheng-chìn jí-giân siā-kûn tī in só siū-tiòh thèh-kióng ê khu-hèk lāi piáu-tát ka-tī jí-giân kap bûn-hòa ê lêng-lèk. 教育必須幫助增進語言社群在其所被提供之區域內表達自己語言和文化的能
力。

Tē-2-hāng 第二項

Kàu-iók pit-su pang-chān jí-giân siā-kûn tī in só siū-tiòh thèh-kióng ê khu-hèk lāi î-chhî kap hoat-tián in ka-tī ê jí-giân. 教育必須幫助語言社群在其所被提供之區域內維持及發展他們的語言。

Tē-3-hāng 第三項

Kàu-iók pit-su éng-óan hiáp-chō hoat-tián jí-giân kap bûn-hòa ê to-iūⁿ-sèng, mā koh ài chham bô-kāng ê jí-giân siā-kûn kiàn-lip hô-hâi ê koan-hē. 教育必須永遠協助發展語言和文化多樣性、以及相異語言社群間的和諧關係。

Tē-4-hāng 第四項

Kun-kù í-siōng chia ê gōan-cheh, lāng-lāng lóng ū khôan-lī hák-sip jīm-hô ê jí-giân. 根據上述原則，人人均有權學習任何語言。

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.

Tē Jī-cháp-sì Tiâu 第二十四條

Só-ū ê jí-giân siā-khu lóng ū khôan-lī koat-tēng in ka-tī ê jí-giân án-chóaⁿ piáu-hián ê thêng-tō: tī in ê lêng-hèk lāi kok-kai-tōaⁿ kàu-iók-siōng chiâⁿ-chò mùi-kài jí-giân kap gián-kiù ê tui-siōng, che pau-hâm hák-chêng, chho-kip, chhù-kip ki-sút-sèng iáh-sī chit-giáp-sèng, tãi-hák kap sêng-jîn kàu-iók. 所有語言社群均有權決定其語言被表現的程度：在其領域內各階段教育上作為媒介語言和被研究的對象，包括學前、初級、次級技術和職業性、大學和成人教育。

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.

Tē Jī-cháp-gō Tiâu 第二十五條

Só-ū ê jí-giân siā-kûn lóng ū chu-keh chi-phòe só-ū jîn-lūi ê kah bûn-chit ê chu-gôan, lâi khak-pó in ê jí-giân tī in ê léng-hèk lâi kok-kai-tōaⁿ ê kàu-iòk-siōng ē-tàng khok-tián kàu só hi-bāng ê thêng-tō: siū-kòe sek-tong hùn-liān ê kàu-su, thò-tòng/háp-gí ê kàu-hák hong-sek, kàu-kho-su, keng-hùi, kiàn-tiòk-bûn kap siat-pī, thôn-thóng-tek kap siōng-sin ê kho-ki. 所有語言社群均有資格支配所有人類及物質資源，以確保他們的語言在其領域內各階段的教育上能擴展至所希望的程度：受過適當訓練的教師、合宜的教學方式、教科書、金融、建築物與設備、傳統與創新科技。

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.

Tē Jī-cháp-lák Tiâu 第二十六條

Só-ū ê jí-giân siā-kûn lóng ū chu-keh kàu-iòk in ka-tī ê sêng-ôan, hō in ē-tàng tī jīt-siōng seng-òah ê kok-chióng léng-hèk lâi-té ôan-chôan ūn-iōng ka-tī ê jí-giân, sīm-chi ē-tàng chiap- -lòh- -khì háp-sip chhun ê in só hi-bāng beh liáu-kái ê jí-giân. 所有語言社群均有資格教育其成員，使其能在日常各種領域上完全運用自己的語言，甚至可以延伸至學習其餘他們所希望瞭解的語言。

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.

Tē Jī-cháp-chhit Tiâu 第二十七條

Só-ū ê jí-giân siā-kûn lóng ū chu-keh kàu-iòk in ka-tī ê sêng-ôan hō in ē-tàng tit-tiòh kap in ê bûn-hòa thôn-thóng siong-koan ê jí-giân ê tì-sek, chhiūⁿ-kóng bat chiáⁿ-chò in siā-khu kòan-siōng iōng-gí ê bûn-hák iáh-sī sèng-giân. 所有語言社群均有資格教育其成員，使其能獲得與其文化傳統相關之語言的知識，例如曾為其社區慣常用語的文學或聖言。

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.

Tē Jī-cháp-peh Tiâu 第二十八條

Só-ū ê jí-giân siā-kûn lóng ū chu-keh kàu-iòk in ka-tī ê sêng-ôan hō in ē-tàng thiat-té liáu-kái in ka-tī ê bûn-hòa thôn-thóng (lék-sú, tē-lí, bûn-hák kah kī-tha ê bûn-hòa piáu-tin), sīm-chi ē-tàng chiap- -lòh- -khì hák-sip chhun ê in só hi-bāng beh liáu-kái ê bûn-hòa. 所有語言社群均有資格教育其成員，使他們能徹底瞭解其文化傳統（歷史、地理、文學和其他文化表徵），甚至可以延伸至學習其餘他們所希望瞭解之文化。

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.

Tē Jī-cháp-káu Tiâu 第二十九條

Tē-1-hāng 第一項

Lâng-lâng lóng è-tàng tī in só khiā-khí ê khu-hék iōng in ê tèk-ēng gí-giân chiap-siū kàu-iók. 人人均有資格以其所居住區域之特定通行語言接受教育。

Tē-2-hāng 第二項

Pún khōan-lī pēng bô pài-thiat jīm-hô l-ê lâng tit-tióh kî-tha gí-giân ê káu-gí iáh-sī su-siá tì-sek ê khōan-lī, án-ne tō ē-tàng kā he khòaⁿ-chò chit ê lâng kap kî-tha gí-giân siā-kún ko-thong ê kang-khū. 本權利並不排斥獲得其他語言之口語或書寫知識的權利，如此將可作為他／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.

Tē Saⁿ-cháp Tiâu 第三十條

Só-ū ê gí-giân siā-kún ê gí-giân kap bûn-hòa pit-su tī t̄ai-hák kai-toaⁿ chiāⁿ-chò gián-thòk kap thàm-kiù ê chú-tē. 所有語言社群的語言和文化必須在大學階段作為研讀和探究的主題。

Section III Proper names

III. Háp-gí ê Miā-sèⁿ 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.

Tē Saⁿ-cháp-it Tiâu 第三十一條

Só-ū ê gú-giân siā-kún lóng ū khōan-lī tī só-ū ê hōan-úi kap tiūⁿ-sò tiong pó-chûn pēng-chhiáⁿ sú-iōng in háp-gí ê miā-sèⁿ hē-thóng. 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.

Tē Saⁿ-cháp-jī Tiâu 第三十二條

Tē-1-hāng 第一項

Só-ū ê gú-giân siā-kûn lóng ū khôan-lī iōng in khu-hék choan-siók gí-giân sú-iōng tē-miâ, bô-lūn sī kháu-gí iáh-sī su-siá, tī su-té-hā, kong-khai iáh-sī koaⁿ-hong ê tiūⁿ-só. 所有語言社群均有權以其區域專屬語言使用地名，無論是在口語或書寫上、在私下、公開或是官方場所。

Tē-2-hāng 第二項

Só-ū ê gú-giân siā-kûn lóng ū khôan-lī kiàn-lip, pó-chûn, kap siu-kái in ka-tī ê gôan-sú tē-miâ. Chia ê tē-miâ bē-sái iōng bú-tōan ê hong-sek hùi-tí, niú-khiok, sīm-chì kái-siá, mā bē-sái in-ūi chêng-tī iáh-sī kí-tha chōng-hóng ê kái-piàn cho-siū tiòh thè-ōaⁿ. 所有語言社群均有權建立、保存、及修改其原始地名。這些地名不得被武斷地廢除、扭曲或改寫，亦不得因為政治或其他情況之改變而遭到替換。

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.

Tē Saⁿ-cháp-saⁿ Tiâu 第三十三條

Só-ū ê gí-giân siā-kûn lóng ū khôan-lī iōng in ka-tī ê gí-giân chheng-hō ka-kī. Jīm-hô miâ-sèⁿ ê hoan-ék pit-su pī-bián hoat-seng iōng-jī hām-hô iáh-sī khin-biát ê chōng-hóng. 所有語言社群均有權以自己的語言稱呼自己。任何姓名的翻譯必須避免發生模糊或輕蔑的情況。

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.

Tē Saⁿ-cháp-sì Tiâu 第三十四條

Lâng-lâng ū khôan-lī iōng in ka-kī ê gí-giân tī só-ū ê tiūⁿ-háp sú-iōng ka-kī ê miâ-sèⁿ. Kāng-khóan lâng lâng mā ū khôan-lī tī pit-iàu ê chōng-hóng ê sī-chūn, iōng chòe chiap-kīn in miâ-sèⁿ hoat-im ê hong-sek kā chóan-chò bûn-jī. 人人均有權以其語言在所有場合中使用自己的姓名，同時亦有權，在必要的情況下，以最接近其姓名發音的方式將其轉化為文字。

Section IV Communications media and new technologies

IV. Thôn-pò Múi-thé kap Sin Ki-sut 肆、傳播媒體與新技術

Tē Saⁿ-cháp-gō Tiâu 第三十五條

Só-ū ê gí-giân siā-kûn lóng ū khôan-lī koat-tēng in ê gí-giân tī keng-lāi thôn-pò múi-thé téng-bīn só piáu-hián ê thêng-tō, bô-lūn sī-m-sī tong-tē iáh-sī thôn-thóng ê múi-thé, bô-lūn sī-m-sī ū chin kóng-tōa ê éng-hióng hōan-ūi iáh-sī sú-iōng khah sian-chìn ê ki-sút, mā bô-lūn iōng siáⁿ-mih sán-pò iáh-sī thôn-pò ê hong-sek. 所有

語言社群均有權決定其語言在境內傳播媒體上所表現的程度，無論其為當地或傳統的媒體，無論其具有廣大的影響範圍或使用較先進的技術，亦無論其散佈或傳播的方式。

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-cháp-lák Tiâu 第三十六條

Só-ū ê gú-giân siā-kûn lóng ū chu-keh chi-phòe só-ū jîn-lūi-tèk ê kap bût-chit-tèk ê chu-gôan, lâi khak-pó in ê gí-giân kah bûn-hòa ê chū-ngó piáu-hiân ē-tàng tī in ê léng-hèk lâi ê thòan-pò mùi-thé téng-bīn khok-tián kàu só hi-bāng ê theng-tō: siū-kòe sek-tong hùn-liān ê jîn-ôan, kim-iông, kiàn-tiòk-bút kap siat-pī, thòan-thóng-tek ê kah siōng-sin ê kho-ki. 所有語言社群均有資格支配所有人類及物質資源，以確保他們的語言和文化的自我表現能在其領域內的傳播媒體上擴展至所希望的程度：受過適當訓練的人員、金融、建築物與設備、傳統與創新科技。

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-cháp-chhit Tiâu 第三十七條

Só-ū ê gí-giân siā-kûn lóng ū khôan-lī thàu-kòe thòan-pò mùi-thé chiap-siū in ê bûn-hòa ùi-sán ê chôn-bīn-te'k ê tì-sek(chhiūⁿ-kóng lèk-sú, tē-lí, bûn-hák kap kī-tha bûn-hòa piáu-tin), sīm-chì ē-tàng chiap- -lòh- -khì kàu chhun ê in só hi-bāng liáu-kái ê bûn-hòa ê tì-sek. 所有語言社群均有權透過傳播媒體接受有關他們文化遺產的全面性知識（如：歷史、地理、文學和其他文化表徵），甚至可以延伸至其餘他們所希望瞭解之文化的知識。

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-cháp-peh Tiâu 第三十八條

Só-ū ê gú-giân siā-kûn ê gí-giân kap bûn-hòa tī sè-kài kok thòan-pò mùi-thé bīn-téng pit-su siū-tiòh pêng-téng ê tui-thāi, bē-sái ū jīm-hô ê kī-sī. 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.

Tē Saⁿ-cháp-káu Tiâu 第三十九條

Pún soan-giân tē-1-tiâu tē-3 kah tē-4-tōaⁿ só biâu-sút ê siā-kûn kap käng 1-tiâu tē-5-tōaⁿ só biâu-sút ê thôn-thé, lóng ũ chu-keh tī thôn-pò mùi-thé téng-kôan tit-tiòh tãi-piáu in só tēng-ki iah-sī î-ki ê tē-khu jí-giân ê pêng-téng khôan-lī. Chit hāng khôan-lī ê hêng-sú bē-sái phò-hōai hit ê tē-khu kî-tha jí-giân thôn-thé iah-sī siā-kûn tiong-kan ê hô-hâi. 本宣言第一條、第三、四段所描述的社群以及同一條第五段所描述的團體，均有資格在傳播媒體上獲得代表其所定居或移居之地區語言的平等權利。此項權利之行使不得破壞本地區其他語言團體或社群之間的和諧。

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.

Tē Si-cháp Tiâu 第四十條

Tī chu-sìn ki-sút ê léng-hék téng-kôan, só-ū ê jí-giân siā-kûn lóng ũ chu-keh chi-phòe sek-iōng tī in ê jí-giân hē-thóng ê siat-pī, chham in ê jí-giân ê kang-khū kah sán-bút, án-ne tō ē-tàng kā chia ê ki-sút ũn-iōng tī chhut-pán, hoan-ék chu-sìn chhù-lí kap phó-phiàn-tek ê bûn-hòa thóa-pò téng-kôan. 在資訊技術的領域上，所有語言社群均有資格支配適用於其語言系統的設備，與其語言的工具和產物，以便獲得將這些技術運用於出版、翻譯、資訊處理以及普遍性之文化傳播上。

Section V Culture

V. Bûn-hòa 伍、文化

Article 41

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.

Tē Si-cháp-it Tiâu 第四十一條

Tē-1-hāng 第一項

Só-ū ê jí-giân siā-kûn lóng ũ khôan-lī iōng kok-chióng bûn-hòa piáu-tát ê hong-sek lâi sú-iōng, î-chhi kap chhiok-chìn in ê gú-giân hoat-tián. 所有語言社群均有權以各種文化表達方式使用、維持、與促進其語言發展。

Tē-2-hāng 第二項

Só-ū ê jí-giân siā-kûn pit-su ũ òan-chôan hêng-sú chit hāng khôan-lī ê léng-le'k, bô-lün in sī-m-sī chhù tī gōa-

lâi gí-giân só thóng-tī ê léng-hèk ê lâi-bīn. 所有語言社群必須有完全行使這項權利的能力，不論其是否處在外來語言所統治的領域之中。

Article 42

All language communities have the right to full development within their own cultural sphere.

Tē Sî-cháp-jī Tiâu 第四十二條

Só-ū ê gú-giân siā-kún lóng ū khôan-lī tī in ê bûn-hòa léng-hèk lâi-bīn tit-tiòh ôan-chôan ê hoat-tián. 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 Sî-cháp-saⁿ Tiâu 第四十三條

Só-ū ê gí-giân siā-kún lóng ū chu-keh tit-tiòh in ê gí-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 Sî-cháp-sì Tiâu 第四十四條

Só-ū ê gí-giân siā-kún lóng ū chu-keh thàu-kòe sek-tong ê chu-sìn thôn-pò tit-tiòh bûn-hòa kan óah-tōng ê siau-sit, koh ē-tàng tit-tiòh kok-chióng óah-tōng téng-kóan ê chi-ōan, chhiūⁿ-kóng kàu-tō gōa-kok-lâng gí-giân, hoan-ék, phòe-im, āu-chè káng-pō kàu-chún, kap jī-bō soeh-bêng. 所有語言社群均有資格透過適當的資訊傳播獲得文化間活動的消息，以及獲得各種活動上的支援，諸如教導外國人語言、翻譯、配音、後製同步校準、和字幕說明。

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 Sî-cháp-gō Tiâu 第四十五條

Só-ū ê gú-giân siā-kún lóng ū khôan-lī ūi in khu-hèk choan-siòk gú-giân tī bûn-hòa sū-kiaⁿ iáh-sī siat-si téng-kôan chiàm-tiòh l-ê tiōng-iàu ê ūi-ti (chhiūⁿ-kóng: tô-su-kóan, liók-iaⁿ-tò, tiān-iaⁿ-īⁿ, kék-īⁿ, phok-bút-kóan, tòng-àn, bîn-iâu, bûn-hòa sán-giáp kap kī-tha bûn-hòa seng-óah ê piáu-tin). 所有語言社群均有權為其區域專屬語言在文化事件或設施上佔據一個顯著位置（如：圖書館、錄影帶、電影院、劇院、博物館、檔案、民謠、文化產業以及其他文化生活的表徵）。

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.

Tē Si-cháp-lák Tiâu 第四十六條

Só-ū ê jí-giân siā-kùn lóng ū khôan-lī pó-chûn in ka-kī ê jí-giân kap chong-kàu ũi-sán, pau-hâm in ê bût-chit piáu-tin, chhiūⁿ siu-chip iōng in ê jí-bûn só siá ê bûn-kiāⁿ, gē-sút chok-phín kah kiàn-tiòk-bût, lèk-sú ũi-chek chham bêng-khek. 所有語言社群均有權保存其語言和宗教遺產，包括其物質表徵，諸如收集以其語文所寫成之文件、藝術作品與建築物、歷史遺跡和銘刻。

Section VI The socioeconomic sphere

VI. Siā-hōe 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.

Tē Si-cháp-chhit Tiâu 第四十七條

Tē-1-hāng 第一項

Só-ū ê jí-giân siā-kùn lóng ū khôan-lī tī in ê léng-hèk lâi ê só-ū siā-hōe keng-chè óah-tōng téng-kôan, khak-lip in ê jí-giân ê sú-iōng. 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。

Tē-2-hāng 第二項

Só-ū ê gú-giân siā-kùn lóng ū chu-keh iōng in ka-kī ê jí-giân chi-phòe só-ū ũi-tiòh beh piáu-hiân in ê choan-giáp óah-tōng só pit-su ê mih-kiāⁿ, chhin-chhiūⁿ chham-khó bûn-kiāⁿ iáh-sī chok-phín, chí-sī, piáu-keh, kap tiān-náu siat-pī, kang-khū chham sán-bût. 所有語言社群均有資格以其語言支配所有為表現其專業活動所必須之物件，諸如參考文件或作品、指示、表格與電腦設備、工具與產物。

Tē-3-hāng 第三項

Kan-taⁿ tng-tang siong-koan choan-giáp óah-tōng sī pit-iàu ê sí, chiaⁿ ē-tàng tī chit ê léng-hèk téng-bīn sú-iōng tha-chióng jí-giân. Bô-lūn hoat-seng jīm-hô ê chêng-hóng, sin-chin jí-giân bē-sái pián-kē ia'h-sī chhú-tāi khu-hèk tèk-tēng jí-giân ê sú-iōng. 唯有當相關專業活動證明為必要時，始得於此領域中使用他種語言。不論任何情況，新進語言不得貶低或取代區域特定語言之使用。

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.

Tē Si-cháp-peh Tiâu 第四十八條

Tē-1-hāng 第一項

Só-ū ê jí-giân siā-kûn lóng ū khòan-lī tī òan-chòan háp-hoat ê chêng-hêng-hā, tī só-ū ê keng-chè hō-tōng hêng-thài téng-bīn sú-iōng in ka-kī ê gú-giân, chhin-chhiūⁿ bé-bē hòe-bút kah hòk-bū, gín-hāng giáp-bū, pó-hiám, chit-bū khè-iok iáh-sī kí-tha hāng-bók. 所有語言社群均有權在完全合法的情況下，於所有經濟互動型態中使用他們的語言，諸如買賣貨物及服務、銀行業務、保險、職務契約或其他項目。

Tē-2-hāng 第二項

Tī chit lūi ê su-jīn hêng-úi téng-bīn, bô ū jīm-hô tiâu-khóan ē-tàng pài-tū iáh-sī hān-chè khu-hék choan-siók jí-giân ê sú-iōng. 於這類私人行為中，沒有任何條款可以排除或限制區域專屬語言的使用。

Tē-3-hāng 第三項

Só-ū ê gú-giân siā-kûn lóng ū chu-keh iōng in ka-kī ê jí-giân chhù-tit pēng-chhiáⁿ chi-phòe ū-tiòh beh piáu-hiān téng-bīn só kóng ê hêng-úi só pit-su ê bûn-kiāⁿ. Chit lūi bûn-kiāⁿ pau-hām piáu-keh, chi-phìò, khè-iok, hoat-phìò, siu-kì, kau-hù khè-kì ê kì-liòk, tēng-toaⁿ chham kí-tha ê hāng-bók. 所有語言社群均有資格以其語言擁有並且支配為表現上述行為所必須之文件。此類文件包括表格、支票、契約、發票、收據、交付契據之紀錄、訂單以及其他項目。

Article 49

All language communities have the right to use their language in all types of socioeconomic organizations such as labour and union organizations, and employers', professional, trade and craft associations.

Tē Si-cháp-káu Tiâu 第四十九條

Só-ū ê jí-giân siā-kûn lóng ū khòan-lī tī kok-lūi siā-hōe keng-chè cho-chit téng-kòan sú-iōng in ka-kī ê jí-giân, chhin-chhiūⁿ lô-kang kap kang-hōe cho-chit, chham òan-kang, choan-giáp jīn-òan, bō-ék kap tong-giáp hiáp-hōe 所有語言社群均有權在各類社會經濟組織中使用其語言，諸如勞工和工會組織、以及員工、專業人員、貿易與同業協會。

Article 50

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.

Tē Gō-cháp Tiâu 第五十條

Tē-1-hāng 第一項

Só-ū ê gú-giân siā-kùn lóng ū khôan-lī ūi n ka-kī ê gú-giân tī kóng-kò, piau-chì, lō-piau iáh-sī kí-tha kò-sêng kok-ka hêng-siōng ê gōan-sò téng-bīn chiām-iú l-ê tiōng-iàu ê ūi-ti. 所有語言社群均有權為其語言在廣告、標誌、路標或其他構成國家形象之元素上佔據一個顯著位置。

Tē-2-hāng 第二項

Só-ū ê gí-giân siā-kùn lóng ū khôan-lī chiap-siū tī in kèng-lāi ê kóng-kò giáp-chiá ôan-chôan iōng in ka-tī ê gí-giân, bô-lūn sī kháu-sut iáh-sī su-siá, piáu-tát ê siong-phín iáh-sī hók-bū sìn-sit, chhin-chhiūⁿ sú-iōng hong-sek, piau-chhiam, sêng-hūn-pió, kóng-kò, pó-chèng-su, iáh-sī kí-tha hāng-bók. 所有語言社群均有權接受其境內廣告業者完全以其語言口述或書寫的商品或服務訊息，諸如使用方式、標籤、成分表、廣告、保證書或其他項目。

Tē-3-hāng 第三項

Só-ū koan-hē tiòh kong-chiòng an-chôan ê kong-khai piau-chì kah soan-giân pít-su siōng-bô ài iōng thong-hêng tī hit ê khu-hék ê tèk-tēng gí-giân su-siá, pēng-chhiáⁿ siōng-bô ài kap iōng kí-tha gí-giân só siá ê piau-chì kāng-khóan bēng-hián. 所有關係到公眾安全的公開標誌及宣言必須至少以通行於該區域之特定語言書寫，並且至少應與其他語言所寫成之標誌同等明顯。

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.

Tē Gō-cháp-it Tiâu 第五十一條

Tē-1-hāng 第一項

Lâng-lâng lóng ū khôan-lī tī in ka-kī kap kong-si, siong-giáp thòan-thé chham su-jîn ki-kò ê koan-hē téng-bīn sú-iōng thong-hêng tī hit ê khu-hék ê tèk-tēng gí-giân, pēng-chhiáⁿ èng-kai siū-tio^h iōng in ê gí-giân só piáu-hián ê hók-bū iáh-sī hòe-èng. 人人均有權在其與公司、商業團體和私人機構的關係上使用通行於該區域之特定語言，並且應當受到以其語言所表現之服務或回應。

Tē-2-hāng 第二項

Chiáⁿ-chò úi-thok-chiá, kò-kheh, siau-hùi-chiá ia^h-sī sú-iōng-chiá, lâng lâng lóng ū khôan-lī tui kong-lip ki-kò

hia chiap-siū iōng tī hit ê khu-hék thong-hêng ê tèk-têng jí-giân chò kháu-sut iáh-sī su-siá ê chu-sin. 作為委託者、顧客、消費者或使用者，人人均有權從公立機構中接受以通行於該區域之特定語言口述或書寫的資訊。

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.

Tē Gō-cháp-jī Tiâu 第五十二條

Lâng-lâng lóng ũ khòan-lī iōng thong-hêng tī hit ê khu-hék ê tèk-têng jí-giân chìn-hêng choan-giáp óah-tōng, chhin-chhiūⁿ jí-giân kàu-su, hoan-èk-chiá, iáh-sī tō-iú. 人人均有權以通行於該區域之特定語言進行專業活動，除非因其職務之功能性需要必須使用他種語言，諸如語言教師、翻譯者或導遊。

ADDITIONAL DISPOSITIONS

Hù-ka Koat-tēng 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.

Tē-it

Kok 政府當局必須 tī 司法制度領域內，採取所有適當 ê 措施來實行本宣言所聲明 ê 各項權利。特別是，必須 ài 設立國際基金來促進明顯欠缺資源 ê 社群中語言權 ê 使用。因此各政府當局必須提供必要 ê 援助 hō 眾社群 ê 語言得 tiòh 被編纂、複寫、教授 koh tī 政府機構中使用。

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.

Tē-jī

各政府當局必須，確實各相關政府單位、組織 kap 人員 lóng 能熟悉本宣言所宣示 ê 各項權利 kap 其相對應 ê 責任。

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.

Tē-saⁿ

各政府當局必須根據已經有 ê 法律規定，確立違反此 ê 宣言中規範 ê 語言權 ê 時所應該負 ê 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 ê 議會成立、界定它 ê 功能、指派成員，koh 在國際法中創立一 ê 法人團體來確實語言社群能 thang 使用本宣言所認可 ê 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一 ê 非官方 ê 諮詢機構，由非政府組織 kap 研究語言法 ê 組織 ê 代表組成。

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Kàu-tùi : Babuza

Hàn-lô : Gô Jîn-sek 2006.06.20

Tâ i-oâ n Lô -má -jī Hia'p-hō e Chhek-oe
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