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**SECOND REPORT SUBMITTED BY ITALY
PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 25, PARAGRAPH 1
OF THE FRAMEWORK CONVENTION FOR
THE PROTECTION OF NATIONAL MINORITIES**

(Received on 14 May 2004)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

FRAMEWORK CONVENTION FOR THE PROTECTION OF NATIONAL MINORITIES

SECOND MONITORING CYCLE

STATE REPORT BY ITALY

Part I – Practical agreement made at national level for following up the results of the first monitoring cycle on the implementation of the Framework Convention

a) 1. activities at national, regional and local level; 2. people involved; 3. publications.

Activities at national, regional and local level

Italy has taken close account of the results of the first monitoring cycle on the implementation of the Framework Convention in the actions taken in order to protect and promote linguistic minorities. It is worthwhile mentioning also that law No 38 of 2001, which specifically protects the Slovenian linguistic minority, states that "the measures of this law are inspired by the Framework Convention on protection on national minorities (Strasbourg, 1st February 1995) and by the principles enlited by the European Chart of minority and regional languages (Strasbourg, 5th November 1992)", thus clearly showing the value attached by Italy to the Framework Convention and its inspiring principles.

Meanwhile law 482/99 has become more and more operational and financing of a great numbers of projects at regional and at local level was activated in respect of all minorities included in the law. In each case the local authorities prepared draft projects - which especially aims at creating linguistic information points equipped by information technologies, and to form translators - that are being financed by the National authorities, as provided by the law. (See the list of projects in the attachment from p. 113, to p. 628)

Publications

Iter alia

- Culture and pictures of the old established linguistic groups living in Italy (Walser, Mocheno, Cimbri, Carinthian, Occitan, Croatian, Catalan, Grecanico, Albanian and Arbereshe speaking groups), 2001(*).
- Associations, cultural institutes and researchers involved in research activities in the field of linguistic minorities settles in Italy – 2nd Report, 2002.
- Greek speakers in Calabria – History and cultural traditions, 2002 (*).
- The Arbereshe living in Italy – Culture and pictures of historical linguistic minority, 2003 (*).
- The Church and a group of linguistic minorities in Italy – 2nd Report (Arbereshe, Catalan, Cimbri, Croatian, Greek, French, Franco-Provençal and Slovenian speaking minorities as well as Gypsies), 2003.
- Greek speakers in Apulia – History, language and culture of *Grecia Salentina*, 2003.
- Study documents which have been subject of promotional initiatives involving Directors General of regional school authorities, which the aim of broadening the knowledge of different cultures in schools.

b) Activities of publicity of the first monitoring cycle documents.

Seminars:

- Rome, Presidency of the Council of Ministers, Department for Regional Affairs, 25th June 2003 "Linguistic diversity: an asset for Italy and Europe. The commitment of institutions towards the implementation of relevant legislation". First follow-up meeting on linguistic minorities

During the meeting, the results of the first monitoring cycle on the protection on national minorities have been highlighted. Moreover the connections between the implementation of law No. 482/99 and the Framework Convention were examined, especially in the light of linguistic diversity.

- Rome, presidency of the Council of Ministers, department of regional Affairs, 16th March 2004, "Minority languages in school and in public Italian administration: objectives and interventions set up by local communities". Second follow-up meeting on linguistic minorities

The results of the first monitoring cycle were illustrated during the interventions by Mr Ellul, a member of the Advisory Committee of the Council of Europe, and by Mr Scalia, representative of the Italian Ministry of Interior. Mr Ellul explained how the mechanism monitoring works and how it is applied to member States, while Mr Scalia focused on the fact that the Italian Government has started up a monitoring action throughout the municipalities in order to know the situation of Nomads populations.

c) Activities of participation of the civil society members for the implementation of the Framework Convention.

List of seminars and conferences, which includes some of the most meaningful meetings in which the implementation of the Framework Convention for the protection of national minorities was discussed, either directly or indirectly, also with the presence and the involvement of civil society

- Saint Vincent, 23rd-24th June 2000, Seminar on the "Role of minority languages in public life". During this conference, the attention was focused on the implementation of the Framework Convention in the field of the public administration. The Advisory Committee also took part in the conference.

- Zagreb, 4th-5th December 2000, "Stability Pact for South-Eastern Europe. Seminar on the legal aspects of the rights of national minorities".

The focus of the seminar, in which Italy actively participated, was the integration of Eastern regions into the European Union.

- Campomarino, 2nd May 2003, "Linguistic minorities: a bridge across the Adriatic sea. Plans and prospectus".

It was a good opportunity to discuss the issue, also with minority language speaking communities of Slovenia and Croatia.

- Rome, presidency of the Council of Ministers, department of regional Affairs, 25th June 2003 "Linguistic diversity: an asset for Italy and Europe. The commitment of institutions towards the implementation of relevant legislation".

During the meeting, the connections between the implementation of Law No. 482/99 and the Framework Convention for the protection of minorities were examined, especially in the light of linguistic diversity.

- Bolzano, June 2003, "The new European Convention and linguistic minorities in Italy".

During this meeting, contributions stressed the importance of minority groups, considered as a cultural asset.

- Rome, presidency of the Council of Ministers, department of regional Affairs, 16th March 2004, "Minority languages in school and in public Italian administration: objectives and interventions set up by local communities". Second follow-up meeting on linguistic minorities

During this meeting the MIUR (the Ministry of Education, University and Scientific Researches) enlisted the projects promoted by school and financed by the public Administration, in order to increase the consciousness of language, culture and history of the 12 Italian national minorities, recognised by law No 482/99. Moreover a RAI (the public broadcasting Italian television) representative stated the full disponibility of the company to broaden the number of programmes in national minorities languages, mainly in the light of the launching of digital broadcasting television.

Finally, the issue in question was further debated in other meetings, organised by almost all minority communities.

d) Activities drawn up for enhancing relation with the Advisory Committee.

- Saint Vincent, 23rd-24th June 2000, Seminar on the "Role of minority languages in public life".

During this conference, the attention was focused on the implementation of the Framework Convention in the field of public administration. The Advisory Committee also took part in the conference.

- Rome, presidency of the Council of Ministers, department of regional Affairs, 16th March 2004, "Minority languages in school and in public Italian administration: objectives and interventions set up by local communities". Second follow-up meeting on linguistic minorities

This meeting was opened up by Mr Ellul from the Advisory Committee of the Council of Europe, who stated the importance of the Committee to collaborate with the Italian national Authorities in order to implement the Framework Convention. In that occasion he expressed his satisfaction to the Italian Government for the high numbers of regional projects launched on the protection of minorities languages.

Part II – Adopted measures for strengthening the implementation of the Convention

Attention continues to be focused on an accurate identification of measures to be taken in favour of all minority groups, including the Albanian, Franco-Provençal and Walser ones, as provided by law No. 482/99, and in favour of Slovenian population, as provided by the specific law No 38/01. Available funds are therefore distributed to all linguistic minorities present in Italy, in order to finance the projects, prepared by municipalities and regions, enlisted in the attachment (from p. 113 to p. 628).

Moreover the application of law 482/99 is narrowing the legislative gap in treatment of the Ladin minority, because of their presence in different regions, and progressively conforming their protection.

As far as communities of Roma, Sinti and Travellers are concerned, see the relevant answer under part III (specific questions).

Part III – Specific questions

Questionnaire of the Advisory Committee

1) Please indicate whether measures to facilitate the census-taking of persons belonging to historical linguistic minorities, coupled with possible as regards data protection, have recently been considered by the Ministry of Interior with a view to implementing Law No. 482 of 15 December 1999 on the protection of historical linguistic minorities.

No census of the members of minority groups is provided for in the existing national legislation (law No. 482/99) having also regard to the general principles referred in article 3, section 1 of the Convention, which states "*Every person belonging to a national minority shall have the right freely to choose to be treated or not to be treated as such and no disadvantage shall result from this choice or from the exercise of the rights which are connected to that choice*". However, the legislative provisions already in force for the minorities living in the border areas still apply (Trentino Alto Adige). Moreover, a survey has been carried out in the municipalities hosting minority groups with the purpose of identifying the real number of minority language speakers, but the figures available have a purely indicative value.

Finally, in application of law 482 a record of all the municipalities, in which minority groups are resident, has been drawn up in order to apply to those municipalities the provisions of law 482 (See the attachment from p. 89 to p. 112).

2) What are the latest developments pertaining to the draft law presented to the Senate by the Government (A. S. No 447) entitled « Framework Law to assist members of the Roma, Sinti and Travelling communities to obtain vocational training, employment and dwelling, and to regulate their presence on Italian Soil »?

A lively debate is taking place in civil society and in the Parliament on the Roma question: the governmental bill, entitled "Framework law designed to favour education, vocation training, access to employment and housing for members of nomad communities as well as regulate their presence throughout the national territory" (A. S. 447), was submitted to Senate on 11th July 2001. Beyond that, the question was also discussed when two bills were submitted to the Chamber of Deputies - A.C. 225 and A.C. 895 submitted on 30th May 2001 and on 19th June 2001, respectively, entitled "Protection of the right to nomadis and acknowledgement and protection of the Roma, Sinti and Travellers minorities".

Among other things, all these legislative measures envisage the setting up of well equipped stay and transit areas and pay close attention to the access to education of minors, by instituting the organisation of relevant courses specifically intended to meet the needs of these populations.

Furthermore it is worth noting that during the adoption procedure of law No 482/99, the Government committed itself to give careful consideration to "the linguistic and cultural heritage of non-sedentary populations, such as the languages of Roma and Sinti, which deserve protection".

It is worthwhile mentioning also that the Ministry of Interior is promoting a program of awareness-raising in schools on the Roma, Sinti and Travelers culture, also in application of the OSCE action-plan for Roma.

As far as the need for further measures aimed at improving the housing conditions of Roma is concerned, the issue falls within responsibility of local authorities, as provided for by Title V, Chapters III and IV of the Consolidated Law on immigration. As regards the invitation to make school education accessible to Roma, section 45 of the above mentioned Consolidated Law provides that "*foreign minors living on the national territory are entitled to education regardless of their status as immigrants, in the same forms and ways as those envisaged for Italian citizens...*".

However, according to the decentralisation process drawn up by the Italian Government, since 1984 many regions have adopted specific legislation in favour of Roma and Sinti and their culture, in compliance with the specific Recommendations and Resolutions launched by the Council of Europe. Venetia, Latium, Autonomous Province of Trento, Sardinia, Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Emilia Romagna, Tuscany, Lombardy, Liguria and Piedmont issued specific legislation on the question, while the region of Marches has included them in a law with a broader scope also covering emigrants, immigrants and refugees.

A number of regions have modified the initial law, either partially, as the case of Emilia Romagna, either totally, as the case of Tuscany, with a view of adjusting them better to the new situations arising from the immigration of foreign Roma as well as to a growing tendency to sedentarization. Finally it is worth noting that law No. 40 of 6th March 1998 deals specifically with immigration and the status of aliens. In the light of these matters section 41, paragraph 1, guarantees "human rights and fundamental freedoms not only in the political and economic spheres, but also in the social, cultural or other ones".

3) Please provide information as how the latest contract of service between the State and the company holding the franchise for public service radio and television broadcasting Radiotelevisione Italiana (Rai) ensures the implementation of Law No. 482 of 15 December 1999 and guarantees the broadcasting of radio and television programmes in minority languages.

The agreement concluded between the Ministry of Communications and the public licensed broadcasting company, RAI – Radiotelevisione italiana, for the period 2003-2005, adopted by presidential decree dated 14th February 2003, bears provision for the implementation of law No. 482 of 15th December 1999 and binds RAI to respect in its programmes the rights of linguistic minorities in their areas of settlement.

In particular, section 12, para. 5 of the agreement stipulates that the public licensed broadcasting company has to guarantee the fulfilment of the conditions for the protection of recognised linguistic minorities in the areas of settlement, throughout the Italian territory in collaboration with the competent local authorities. Furthermore, RAI encourages the conclusion of agreements, partly or totally financed by local authorities concerned (at regional, provincial or municipal level), for programmes and news broadcasts in the protected languages, within the framework of its regional radio and television programmes. An appropriate joint commission, including representatives of the above Ministry and RAI must also be set up, with the task of identifying the RAI branches responsible for the protection activities of each recognised linguistic minority, as well as the minimum standard of protection to be afforded. Finally, on behalf of the presidency of the Council of Ministers and pursuant to specific agreements, RAI broadcasts radio and television programmes in German and Ladin in the autonomous province of Bolzano, in French in the autonomous region of Valle d'Aosta and in Slovenian in the autonomous region of Friuli Venezia Giulia, as envisaged by the provisions of Law No. 103 of 14th April 1975.

4) Please provide information on legislation and practice on the issuing of bilingual (Italian-Slovenian) identity cards in the municipalities concerned in the Trieste zone and indicate whether there have been changes recently proposed or decided upon by the authorities in this field.

Section 8, paragraph 3 of Law No. 38/2001 provides that in the municipalities and in depending villages where the Slovenian speaking minority is traditionally established and which are included in the list drawn up by the official Joint Committee for the problems of the Slovenian minority, acts and decisions intended for the public and drawn up on standardised forms, including documents containing personal data, such as identity cards and official certificates issued by the relevant Registry office, are issued either in both Italian and Slovenian or in Italian only, upon request of the interested citizen.

During a meeting held on 26th September 2003, the above official Joint Committee drew up the list of municipalities and depending villages within the provinces of Trieste, Gorizia and Udine where a part of Slovenian speaking minority is settled.

It will thus be possible to implement fully and effectively the provisions laid down in Law No. 38/2001 for the protection of the Slovenian speaking minority living in the region of Friuli Venezia Giulia.

The signature of the special presidential decree required for the adoption of the above mentioned list is pending.

5) Please provide information on legislation and practice concerning expropriation procedures that may have been envisaged or initiated in the municipalities of Jeremitisce/San Eremia and which may impact on the situation of the Slovenian minority.

The municipal administration of Gorizia has halted the procedures for the issuing of expropriation decrees concerning houses in Jeremitisce/S. Eremia.

However, close contacts have been established with interested inhabitants in the hope of reaching a compromise in order not to interrupt the projects relating to the development of the parking area and other new infrastructures planned for the area.

One of the solutions put forward consists in rotating by 90 degrees the building hosting a warehouse, whose construction would otherwise involve the demolition of a dwelling, as well as in renovating houses to enhance the aspect of the village.

The office for urban planning of the Gorizia municipality is currently drawing up a revised version of the municipal land use plan, whose adoption is expected to occur in the near future, following to the agreements concluded with the representatives of local population.



MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR
DEPARTMENT FOR CIVIL LIBERTIES AND IMMIGRATION
CENTRAL DIRECTORATE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS, CITIZENSHIP AND MINORITIES
HISTORICAL AND NEW MINORITIES UNIT

***FRAMEWORK CONVENTION FOR THE PROTECTION
OF NATIONAL MINORITIES***

II IMPLEMENTATION REPORT

- Rome, February 2004 -

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(FCNM Secretariat)

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FOREWORD

Foreword

Data and information set out in this second Report testify to the considerable effort made by Italy as regards the protection of minorities.

The text is supplemented with fuller and greater details in the Appendix.

The Report has been prepared by the Ministry of the Interior – Department for Civil Liberties and Immigration - Central Directorate for Civil Rights, Citizenship and Minorities – Historical and new minorities Unit.

When the Report was drawn up it was also considered appropriate to seek the opinion of CONFEMILI (National Federative Committee of Linguistic Minorities in Italy).

INTRODUCTION – PART I

INTRODUCTION – PART I

As far as the request for information on the evaluation of the first monitoring is concerned, such activity could not be carried out since law No. 482/99 (a pre-requisite for implementation of the Framework Convention) was put into practice in July 2003 only- the interested parties obtained the relevant financial allocations during that month, with reference to the 2001 budget allocations.

On the contrary, the projects referring to financial year 2002, for which funding has been authorised by the *ad hoc* Technical Committee, will presumably be launched by the public institutions concerned in March-April 2004.

However, the following initiatives have been taken in relation to the following items:

1a) Although no specific activity has been carried out in order to assess the outcome of the 1st monitoring report, our country has organised and participated in a number of events (conferences, seminars, meetings, etc.) during which the protecting measures arising directly or indirectly from the implementation of the Framework Convention have been given special emphasis. In particular, the Department for Regional Affairs of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers organised a Conference entitled "*Linguistic diversity: an asset for Italy and Europe. The commitment of institutions towards the implementation of relevant legislation*". Participants included regional and local institutions as well as cultural associations representing national minorities.

1b) During a number of meetings, various activities aimed at raising awareness and broadening the knowledge on the current state of minorities in Italy, even at local level, have been carried out. On these occasions, the need to develop an international instrument to be used to evaluate the effective degree of democracy enjoyed in the country was highlighted, also in view of the future enlargement of the EU. The Appendix includes the list of the main conferences in

which officials belonging to the Department for Civil Liberties and Immigration of the Ministry of the Interior have actively participated.

1c) Civil society participated in the process by creating a database for information and communication; data are subdivided according to minority and the database contains all useful elements required to interact with associations, institutions and experts as well as to exchange information on various initiatives taken to protect linguistic minorities.

1d) Although limited, the dialogue with the Advisory Committee has been maintained, thanks to a number of communications, the latest of which refer to the adoption of law No. 38/2001 laying down "Provisions for the protection of the Slovenian speaking minority in the Region of Friuli-Venezia Giulia".

SECTIONS REFERRING TO THE SPECIFIC REQUESTS

Part II

a) Attention continues to be focused on an accurate identification of measures to be taken in favour of the Albanian, Franco-Provençal and Walser minorities, as provided for by Framework law No. 482/99.

Accordingly, the Technical Committee has adopted the criterion of uniformity, which entailed that available funds are evenly distributed to all linguistic minorities present in Italy.

As regards differences in the protection measures specifically designed for Ladins, determined by their presence in different regions, the resulting gaps are being partially filled, thanks to the provisions envisaged by the above framework law.

As far as the problems posed by the communities of Roma, Sinti and Travellers are concerned, it is advisable to refer to the relevant chapter, devoted to the issues concerning these populations.

b) The requests referred to under this item are dealt with in specific chapters.

Questionnaire – Part III

1. No census of the members of minority groups is provided for in the existing national legislation (law No. 482/99), meaning that at present this measure is not sought for by lawmakers.
However, the legislative provisions already in force for the minorities living in the border areas still apply (Trentino-Alto Adige).
Nevertheless, a survey has been carried out in the municipalities hosting minority groups with the purpose of identifying the real number of minority language speakers, but the figures available have a purely indicative value.
2. The information referred to under this item are provided in the chapter giving a description of the communities of Roma, Sinti and Travellers.
3. The agreement concluded between the Ministry of Communications and the public licensed broadcasting company, *RAI – Radiotelevisione Italiana*, for the three-year period 2003-2005, adopted by presidential decree dated 14th February 2003, makes provision for the implementation of law No. 482 of 15th December 1999 and binds RAI to respect the rights of linguistic minorities in the areas of settlement in its programmes.
In particular, section 12, para. 5 of the agreement stipulates that the public licensed broadcasting company has to guarantee the fulfilment of the conditions for the protection of recognized linguistic minorities in the areas of settlement, through the adoption and promotion of initiatives aimed at enhancing the minority languages spoken throughout the Italian territory, in collaboration with the competent local authorities. Furthermore, RAI encourages the conclusion of agreements, partly or totally financed by the local authorities concerned (at regional, provincial or municipal level), for programmes and news broadcasts in the protected languages, within the framework of its regional radio

and television programmes. An appropriate joint commission including representatives of the above Ministry and RAI must also be set up, with the task of identifying the RAI branches responsible for the protection activities of each recognized linguistic minority, as well as the minimum standard of protection to be afforded. Finally, on behalf of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers and pursuant to specific agreements, RAI broadcasts radio and television programmes in German and Ladin in the autonomous province of Bolzano, in French in the autonomous region of Valle d'Aosta and in Slovenian in the autonomous region of Friuli-Venezia Giulia, as envisaged by the provisions of Law No. 103 of 14th April 1975.

4. Section 8, paragraph 3, of Law No. 38/2001 provides that in the municipalities and in depending villages where the Slovenian speaking minority is traditionally established and which are included in the list drawn up by the official Joint Committee for the problems of the Slovenian minority, acts and decisions intended for the public and drawn up on standardised forms, including documents containing personal data, such as identity cards and official certificates issued by the relevant Registry office, are issued either in both Italian and Slovenian or in Italian only, upon request of the interested citizen.

During a meeting held on 26th September 2003, the above official Joint Committee drew up the list of municipalities and depending villages within the provinces of Trieste, Gorizia and Udine where a part of the Slovenian speaking minority is settled.

It will thus be possible to implement fully and effectively the provisions laid down in Law No. 38/2001 for the protection of the Slovenian speaking minority living in the region of Friuli-Venezia Giulia.

The signature of the special presidential decree required for the adoption of the above mentioned list is pending.

5. The municipal administration of Gorizia has halted the procedures for the issuing of expropriation decrees concerning houses in Jeremitisce/S. Eremia.

However, close contacts have been established with interested inhabitants in the hope of reaching a compromise in order not to interrupt the projects relating to the development of the parking area and other new infrastructures planned for the area.

One of the solutions put forward consists in rotating by 90 degrees the building hosting a warehouse, whose construction would otherwise involve the demolition of a dwelling, as well as in renovating houses to enhance the aspect of the village.

The Office for urban planning of the Gorizia municipality is currently drawing up a revised version of the municipal land use plan, whose adoption is expected to occur in the near future, following to the agreements concluded with the representatives of the local population.

PROJECTS ORIGINATING FROM LAW No.482/99

Projects originating from Law No. 482/99

The main purpose of the numerous projects drawn up according to the provisions of Law No. 482 of 15th December 1999 is the opening of help desks for linguistic assistance, equipped with IT facilities and staffed by interpreters and/or translators.

These projects usually cover a large number of municipalities and users.

For more detailed information, please see the Appendix.

MONITORING

Monitoring

A specific monitoring procedure has been initiated to acquire information on the implementation of the projects relating to the protection of minorities, as provided for by Law No. 482/99.

The outcome of the survey will be summarized and forwarded to the Committee, as soon as possible.

APPROPRATELY IDENTIFIED TERRITORIAL AREAS

Appropriately identified territorial areas

The identification procedure of the territorial areas where the linguistic minorities are settled has been completed.

The relevant list is shown in the Appendix.

LIST OF CONFERENCES AND SEMINARS

List of conferences and seminars

The following list includes some of the most meaningful meetings, in the course of which the implementation of the Framework Convention for the protection of national minorities was discussed, either directly or indirectly.

Saint Vincent, 23rd-24th June 2000, Seminar on the "Role of minority languages in public life".

During this conference, the attention was focused on the implementation of the Framework Convention in the field of the public administration. The Advisory Committee also took part in the conference.

Zagreb, 4th-5th December 2000, "Stability Pact for South-Eastern Europe. Seminar on the legal aspects of the rights of national minorities".

The focus of this seminar was the integration of Eastern regions into the European Union.

Campomarino, 2nd May 2003, "Linguistic minorities: a bridge across the Adriatic Sea. Plans and prospects".

It was a good opportunity to discuss the issue, also with minority language speaking communities of Slovenia and Croatia.

Rome, Presidency of the Council of Ministers – Department of Regional Affairs, 25th June 2003, "Linguistic diversity: an asset for Italy and Europe. The commitment of institutions towards the implementation of relevant legislation".

During the meeting, the connections between the implementation of Law No. 482/99 and the Framework Convention for the protection of minorities were examined.

Bolzano, June 2003, "The new European Convention and linguistic minorities in Italy".

During this meeting, contributions stressed the importance of minority groups, considered as a cultural asset.

Finally, the issue in question was further debated in other meetings, organised by almost all minority communities.

THE COMMUNITIES OF ROMA, SINTI AND TRAVELLERS

The communities of Roma, Sinti and Travellers

Italy has timely adopted legislation further to the provisions of Sections 2 and 3 of the Constitution, which apply also to the Gypsy linguistic minority, living on the Italian territory.

These Sections provide that citizens are equal before the law without distinction as to sex, race, language, religion, political opinions and personal or social conditions, and guarantee personal freedoms, the right of assembly, the right of association and the right to profess one's religion freely, both individually and in association, to promote that religion and to worship in private or in public.

The fundamental aspect to emerge from these Sections constitutes and defines the position of each and every individual *vis-à-vis* the Italian legal system: the Constitution asserts the principles of freedom and equality. These two principles permeate the entire Italian legal system; they establish that all citizens are entitled to equal treatment under the same condition before the law and represent a crucial point on which the Constitution rests.

The Italian Constitution contains the following two fundamental aspects:

- a. absolute respect for the freedom guaranteed in Section 2, which states that "the Republic recognises and guarantees the inviolable rights of man, both as an individual and as a member of the social groups in which one's personality finds expression, and it requires the performance of imperative duties connected to political, economic and social solidarity".

This principle is further developed into more specific provisions, concerning individual freedoms;

- b. equality of treatment, which is clearly provided for in Section 3 paragraph 1, which confers equal social status and equality before the law on all citizens "without distinction as to sex, race, language, religion, political opinions, and personal or social conditions".

This paragraph, which establishes the equality of each individual, is supplemented by paragraph 2 of the same Section, which affirms the principle of genuine equality and states that "it is the duty of the Republic to remove all economic and social obstacles which, by limiting the freedom and equality of citizens, prevent the full development of the individual and the participation of all workers in the political, economic and social organisation of the country".

It follows that the institutions are required not only to adopt the same approach when dealing with similar situations but also to use all the appropriate legislative and administrative means of achieving the objective laid down in the Constitution: real equality among citizens, that is compensating for social inequality.

In this context, Italy has ratified and implemented the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination drawn up in New York on 7th March 1966 (Law No 654 of 13th October 1975); since the Italian government considered it necessary to supplement and amend the existing legislation on racial, ethnic and religious discrimination as a matter of urgency in order to provide more effective means of preventing and prosecuting intolerance, they promulgated Order No 122 of 26th April 1993, which subsequently became Law No 205 of 25th June 1993 laying down "Urgent measures relating to racial, ethnic and religious discrimination".

The fight against discrimination in general, which deserves special attention in this account, was also dealt with in Law No 40 of 6th March 1998 on immigration and the status of aliens: Section 41, paragraph 1 provides that "discrimination exists where there is conduct which directly or indirectly gives rise to distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference by reason of race, national or ethnic origin or religious beliefs or practices, the purpose or effect of which is to prevent or jeopardise the recognition, enjoyment or exercise, in conditions of equality, of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural or other spheres".

Section 42 also provides for the establishment of Monitoring, Information and Legal Aid Centres for victims of discrimination on grounds of race, ethnic group, nationality or religion.

A number of Institutes for Research into Discrimination are already in operation (the National Institute for Research into Xenophobia and the Institute of the Region of Piedmont for Research into Racism, Antisemitism and Xenophobia in Italy).

It should be pointed out, none the less, that members of the various communities are given the opportunity to become integrated within the social and economic fabric by existing legislation, in particular by virtue of above mentioned Law No 40 of 6th March 1998 and Legislative Decree No 286 of 25th July 1998, which consolidates in a single text all the provisions on aliens; this text favours the integration process while at the same time respecting the culture, traditions and religion of origin.

Section 42 of above mentioned Law No 40/98 provides that a specific type of civil action may be brought against discrimination: anyone who considers that he is the victim of discrimination may apply to the *Pretore* (magistrate) for an injunction to put an end to the discrimination complained of.

As regards the specific issue under examination, Gypsies with Italian citizenship have the same rights and duties as the rest of the Italian population; in case they are EU citizens they are fully entitled to free movement, while they are subject to the provisions governing the presence of aliens, should they be citizens of third countries.

Specific measures have been taken to enable Gypsies with Italian citizenship to enjoy a number of fundamental rights (enrolment in the register of the population, free movement, work licences and education).

The Ministry of the Interior has repeatedly brought the situation of nomads and the need of favouring their integration into the social context to the attention of prefects and mayors, in view of the elimination of all the obstacles which hinder their full participation in the life of the country.

In particular, the Ministry's circular "**The problem of nomads**" of 11th October 1973 (MIAC No 17/73) urged mayors "to ease first of all the enrolment of nomad families in the population register", the provision of medical care and the issue of work licenses. Finally, mayors were invited to examine "the need to repeal possible bans on temporary stay, exclusively addressed to nomads, as such bans patently clash with the principles of the equality of citizens and their free movement throughout the territory of the Republic, as provided for by Sections 3 and 16 of the Constitution". Therefore, their temporary stay is facilitated through the creation of camps equipped with basic facilities.

The above principles have been reaffirmed by the Ministry's circular "**The problem of nomads**" of 15th July 1985 (MIAC No 15185/85), which furthermore stressed that it is inappropriate that mayors issue evacuation orders for bad sanitary conditions.

The sensitive issue of protection was delved into during the parliamentary adoption procedure of Law No 482/99 laying down "Provisions on the protection of historical linguistic minorities"; when protection measures in favour of Gypsy communities had been envisaged, which, however, were subsequently abolished, as the conviction prevailed that the protection of such communities had to be regulated by the adoption of an *ad hoc* piece of legislation, by reason of their special nature, in that they have no ties with a specific territory.

In this connection, it is worth mentioning that during the adoption procedure of Law No 482/99, the Government committed itself to giving careful consideration to "the linguistic and cultural heritage of non-sedentary populations, such as the languages of the Roma and Sinti, which deserve protection".

When Gypsies are non-EU citizens, they have to comply with immigration legislation.

Section 5 of the Consolidated Law on Immigration (Law No. 286 of 25th July 1998) provides that "*foreigners who have legally entered Italy according to the provisions of Section 4 (of the above mentioned Consolidated Law), who have been granted a valid stay*

permit or a valid residence permit issued in compliance with the above Consolidated Law, are entitled to reside on the national territory....". Therefore, whenever immigrants in an irregular position are detected, *refoulement* provisions envisaged by the above mentioned legislation have to be enforced.

As far as the need for further measures aimed at improving the housing conditions of Roma is concerned, the issue falls within the responsibility of local authorities, as provided for by Title V, Chapters III and IV of the Consolidated Law on Immigration.

As regards the invitation to make school education accessible to Roma, Section 45 of the above mentioned Consolidated Law provides that *"foreign minors living on the national territory are entitled to education regardless of their status as immigrants, in the same forms and ways as those envisaged for Italian citizens..."*.

Furthermore, a number of bills were submitted to the Chamber of Deputies (including A.C. 225 and A.C. 895 – submitted on 30th May 2001 and on 19th June 2001, respectively – entitled "Protection of the right to nomadism and acknowledgement of Gypsy populations as linguistic minorities" and "Acknowledgment and protection of the Roma, Sinti and Travellers minorities"), while another bill entitled "Framework law designed to favour education, vocational training, access to employment and housing for members of nomad communities as well as regulate their presence throughout the national territory" was submitted to Senate on 11th July 2001 (A.S. 447). Among other things, these legislative measures envisage the setting up of well equipped stay and transit areas and pay close attention to the access to education of minors, by devising the organisation of relevant courses specifically intended to meet the needs of these populations.

In compliance with the specific Recommendations and Resolutions adopted in particular by the Council of Europe, many regions, listed below in chronological order, have adopted specific provisions in favour of Roma and Sinti and their culture since 1984: Venetia, Latium, Autonomous Province of Trento, Sardinia, Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Emilia-Romagna, Tuscany, Lombardy, Liguria,

Piedmont, while the region of Marches has included them in a law with a broader scope also covering emigrants, immigrants and refugees.

A number of regions have modified the initial laws, either partially, as is the case of Emilia-Romagna, or totally, as is the case of Tuscany, with a view of adjusting them better to the new situations arising from the immigration of foreign Roma as well as to a growing tendency to lead a sedentary life, if compared to nomadism.

The very existence of this legislation is important in itself since it is a form of recognition of the fact that Gypsies are an ethnic minority with a language and a culture of their own.

In all above mentioned provisions, nomadism is regarded as a basic element of the Gypsy culture: therefore, the right to nomadism, and consequently to stays, is openly stated. This implies specific provisions envisaging the setting up and the funding of stay and transit areas, appropriately equipped. Furthermore, all mentioned laws envisage the adoption of measures in favour of Gypsies, with the aim of improving their life conditions with regard to health care, housing, education and employment; all of them are respectful of the ethnic and cultural peculiarities of the Gypsy community.

Finally, mention should be made of the recent participation of a representative of the Ministry of the Interior in a seminar on the situation of Roma and Sinti living in the OSCE member countries, held in Vienna. On that occasion the following main issues have emerged:

- housing and access to employment;
- image given by media;
- access of Roma and Sinti children to education;
- relations with police authorities;
- discrimination;
- integration.

Undoubtedly, the various issues discussed are of great importance not only in consideration of the current situation, but also in view of the forthcoming enlargement of the European Union, since

our country will number among those likely to be most considerably affected by the movements of Roma and Sinti within the newly defined European territory.

In this respect, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has recently circulated the Action Plan drawn up by OSCE, containing suggestions and initiatives that each EU Member State should adopt to protect the minorities "without a territory".

During the Italian term of presidency of the EU, the Ministry of the Interior has urged the competent administrations to take stock of the OSCE Plan and take practical protection measures, where appropriate.

Furthermore, the above mentioned Plan underlines the need for initiatives to be taken to broaden the knowledge of the history and culture of the Roma, Sinti and Travellers communities.

Accordingly, the possibility of promoting a text on the above mentioned issues in the education sector is under consideration; this project would include a debate of the issues covered by the text in schools of Northern, Central and Southern Italy.

Further information about nomads

Through its General Directorate of International Relations, the Ministry of Education has co-financed two European projects coordinated by *Opera Nomadi*, over the period 1995-1999 (in the framework of the EU programme SOCRATES).

The two projects covered the training of cultural and linguistic *mediators* in Milan and the development of teaching material designed for primary school pupils, respectively.

The former project, which enjoyed the support of the municipality of Milan, was carried out in the primary school "Console Marcello". After the training, the *mediators* (all women) successfully work in the school.

Furthermore, four similar pilot-projects have been carried out in the towns of Mantua, Turin, Reggio Calabria as well as in the region of Apulia.

The second project of the two above mentioned ones was conceived by the municipality of Noto (Syracuse) in collaboration with *Opera Nomadi* and it consisted in a form of remote education, specifically designed for the children of the Travellers community. In early spring, this group usually leaves the town of Noto and moves towards northern Italy. Having regard to this peculiarity, the project aim was preventing the interruption of the learning process by forwarding the necessary teaching material to the travelling children; the children, in turn, could send back their work to the teachers by post.

An important aspect of this experience was that the project gained the support of the children's parents, who undertook to avoid breaking off their relations with the school, and indeed honoured this commitment.

The material produced was also disseminated in other Italian towns (Genoa, Turin, Rome, etc.) and training courses for teachers on its use were organised.

In general, however, in many towns projects aiming at the inclusion of nomad children into the education system do exist,

although depending solely on initiatives taken by groups either of teachers or school directors, often in collaboration with municipalities.

In this connection, initiatives have been taken against the background of specific guidelines aiming at easing access to the education system as well as intercultural education of children belonging to immigrated minorities, coming both from EU member states and third countries.

PUBLICATIONS AND PROMOTIONAL ACTIVITIES

Publications and promotional activities

The study documents under items 1, 3 and 4 have been the subject of promotional initiatives involving Directors-General of Regional School Authorities (*Uffici Scolastici*), with the aim of broadening the knowledge of different cultures in schools.

1. Culture and pictures of the old-established linguistic groups living in Italy (Walser, Mocheno, Cimbri, Carinthian, Occitan, Croatian, Catalan, Grecanico, Albanian and Arbëreshe speaking groups), 2001.
2. Associations, cultural institutes and researchers involved in research activities in the field of linguistic minorities settled in Italy – 2nd Report, 2002.
3. Greek speakers in Calabria – History and cultural traditions, 2002.
4. The Arbëreshe living in Italy – Culture and pictures of a historical linguistic minority, 2003.
5. The Church and a group of linguistic minorities in Italy – 2nd Report (Arbëreshe, Catalan, Cimbri, Croatian, Greek, French, Franco-Provençal and Slovenian speaking minorities as well as Gypsies), 2003.
6. Greek speakers in Apulia – History, language and culture of *Grecia Salentina*, 2003.

**EUROPEAN CHARTER FOR REGIONAL
OR MINORITY LANGUAGES**

European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages

Italy is in the process of ratifying the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages, after a lengthy procedure in which the Ministry of the Interior has constantly and directly participated.

The above international instrument contains several options for various levels of protection of minorities, which Contracting Parties can adopt; the Charter favours the *cultural* function which forms its basic element.

As is well known, its main focus refers to culture since languages are not regarded as expressions of ethnic or political identities, but as expressions of a cultural heritage and its manifestations.

With this assumption in mind, the Charter rejects a system of relations among official and regional or minority languages based on competition or antagonism, on the contrary it adopts an intercultural and multilingual approach, according to which each language category is granted the status it deserves.

Over the past few years, the Ministry of the Interior has played an essential supporting role in the relations with the other ministries concerned - it organised a number of intradepartmental meetings resulting in the choice of the options to be selected and in the drawing up of the technical-legal Note, required for the drafting of the ratification instrument.

Thanks to the accurately formulated ratification of this international instrument, Italy is now at the forefront as regards legislation in the area of minority protection, as it has already adopted both Framework-law No. 482/99 on the protection of linguistic minorities and Law No. 38/01 on the protection of the Slovenian speaking minority in the region of Friuli-Venezia Giulia, as well as ratified a similar international instrument entitled "Framework-convention for the protection of national minorities".

REGIONAL LAWS

Regional laws

The protection of linguistic minorities does not fall under the exclusive responsibility of central state authorities; in this connection it is worth mentioning that following the adoption of regional Law No. 15 of 30th October 2003 laying down "Provisions for the protection and enhancement of the language and cultural heritage of the linguistic historical minorities of Calabria" by the Region Calabria, legislation at regional level has dramatically improved since almost all regions hosting linguistic minorities have adopted specific protective pieces of legislation.

The text of the above mentioned regional law is appended.

INITIATIVES IN THE EDUCATION SECTOR

Implementation of Law No. 482/1999 School years 2001/2002 and 2002/2003

Law No. 482 of 15th November 1999 for the protection of linguistic historical minorities and presidential decree No. 345 of 2nd May 2001 envisaging the relevant implementing provisions put an end to a long period of uncertainty, during which minority language education depended on the initiatives of volunteers.

The above law lays down specific provisions with regard to the teaching of minority languages in kindergartens, primary schools and junior secondary schools of the 12 recognized linguistic communities.

In particular, Sections 4 and 5 of Law 482/99 envisage action at two different levels:

- at school level;
- at ministerial level (Ministry of Education, University and Research).

School year 2001-2002

More specifically, the early phase of the implementation of the law focused on four different areas:

1. funding of projects in schools belonging to linguistic minorities, where minority languages are taught;
2. training of teachers;
3. information on and promotion of activities related to the implementation of the law;
4. construction of a database and of special a section in the Website of the Ministry of the Interior.

By means of circular letter No. 89 of 21st May 2001, the plan of actions and related funding, as provided for by Section 5 of Law 482/1999, was initiated (more than a million euro a year).

The schools concerned submitted 180 projects in total, which were examined from formal and technical viewpoints, to check whether they met all necessary requirements. The analysis was

carried out by a Study Commission made up by +technical experts in this sector and set up by Ministerial Decree of 15th January 2001.

The priority criteria established by circular letter No. 89/2001 included those aiming at the following:

1. school networking;
2. interaction between the project initiative and the territory;
3. teaching of and in the minority language/s;
4. integration of the initiative with the other curricula;
5. training of trainers and of staff.

The overall amount of financial allocations requested by all schools (i.e. a total funding of more than 5.5 million euro requested for 180 projects) has necessarily implied a careful assessment of any single project.

Therefore, the above Commission considered 47 projects eligible for funding and cut down budgets (for reasons of inflated costs, purchase of useless items, etc.); in August 2001, schools were invited to submit revised projects not exceeding a previously set upper limit for expenditure.

In September 2001, the schools submitted their revised projects, duly included in the Plans of educational activities and with the requested financial adjustments. On 15th November 2001 the projects were formally authorised by the newly established authority of the Ministry of Education, University and Scientific Research- Unit X of the Directorate-General for School Organisation within the Department for the Development of Education.

The 47 projects eligible for funding involved kindergartens, primary and junior secondary schools, including the following:

- 17 schools of the Albanian speaking minorities;
- 11 schools of the Occitan speaking minority;
- 2 schools of the ancient Greek speaking minority ;
- 6 schools of the Friulian speaking minority;
- 2 schools of the Croatian speaking minority;
- 2 schools of the Franco-Provençal speaking minority;

- 5 schools to the Catalan speaking minority;
- 2 schools belonging to multilingual minorities.

As a result, all minorities were considered eligible for funding and the projects are evenly spread over the national territory, as shown by the list in the Appendix.

The creation of networks among schools located throughout the territory is envisaged. In three cases the networks have been actually set up, whereby one of the network schools acts as project leader, responsible for the management of the financial resources of the entire project. The reference here is to *Direzione Didattica* (Director's Office which supervises a school district) of Codroipo (which includes the Friulian minority, the Albanian minority of Frassineto, the ancient Greek minority of Castrignano dei Greci, and the Walser minority of Pont S. Martin), to *Direzione Didattica* of Tarvisio (which includes 7 schools in which Slovenian, Ladin and Friulian are spoken) as well as the *Circolo Didattico* (School district) of Alghero (including 5 schools where Catalan is spoken).

In two cases, Codroipo and Alghero, the networks connect considerably distant areas.

Numerous meetings and seminars have been organised, with the participation of university and local authorities representatives; it was thus possible to disseminate detailed information on the opportunities offered to schools by the law itself.

School year 2002-2003

A new scientific-technical Committee was set up in the course of the first half of 2002, as provided for by Ministerial Decree 27/6/2002; the Committee includes various representatives of the Directorates-General [of Regional School Authorities] with jurisdiction over the territories where linguistic minorities are settled.

The Committee then drew up circular letter No. 90 of 31st July 2002, with regard to the funding of projects to be carried out in schools during school year 2002-2003.

The proposals submitted by schools were evaluated and all projects have been revised particularly as regards funding, which was considerably downsized.

At the end of the evaluation process, in December 2002, 92 projects were authorised, out of a total of 112 projects initially put forward, and they are now being carried out (see the annex in the Appendix).

The 92 projects found eligible for funding involved kindergartens, primary and junior secondary schools, according to the following list:

- 31 schools belonging to the Friulian speaking minority;
- 17 schools belonging to the Albanian/Arbëreshe speaking minority;
- 15 schools belonging to the Sardinian speaking minority;
- 14 schools belonging to the Occitan speaking minority;
- 6 schools belonging to the Ladin speaking minority;
- 3 schools belonging to the Franco-Provençal speaking minority;
- 2 schools belonging to the ancient Greek speaking minority;
- 1 school belonging to the Croatian speaking minority;
- 1 school belonging to the Catalan speaking minority;
- 1 school belonging to the Slovenian speaking minority;
- 1 school belonging to the Walser speaking minority.

All minorities were found eligible also in school year 2002-2003, with an even territorial distribution: there are 6 project leaders of school networks on the territory.

At the end of the two school years under consideration (2001-2002 and 2002-2003), the following conclusions can be drawn:

- the schools of minorities are capable of producing projects, and this is confirmed by the most recent data;
- the increase of school networks (from 3 in the preceding year to 6) is considerable;
- the only multilingual network gained confirmation as regards the quality of its projects- the new Committee found it eligible for new allocations;

- there are linguistic minorities which are stronger, not only in terms of number of members, but also under the viewpoint of "interaction with the territory".

The above mentioned competent ministerial unit charged with this activity intends to draw up a monitoring report of the funding allocated over the two years under consideration, as well as issue a new circular letter laying down different criteria, to meet the new requirements of the minorities more effectively, as there are considerable qualitative differences (excellence in some cases and serious inadequacy in others).

Furthermore, a survey in collaboration with the relevant Regional School Authority (C.S.A.-Service Provision Centre of Gorizia) was carried out, whose aim was the collection of data on the utilisation of teachers and other personnel (although not in view of the beginning of the new school year); during the survey, important information have incidentally emerged with regard to pupils' and students' attendance in schools where the teaching language is Slovenian. Kindergartens and primary schools rely on 355 pupils and 399 pupils, respectively. A reduction in the number of students is recorded in both junior secondary schools and senior secondary schools, with 203 and 213 students, respectively.

The examination of the above figures, particularly the comparison of data regarding primary schools on the one hand, and senior secondary schools on the other (both lasting five years) must not lead to the conclusion that students who have chosen Slovenian drop out from school, but rather that they consider it more convenient to opt for schools with Italian as teaching language, which are more flexible and with more numerous curricula: *liceo scientifico* (scientific senior secondary schools) and *istituto professionale per geometri* (vocational training schools for building surveyors).

Senior secondary schools with Italian as teaching language, therefore, cater for a large share of students with Slovenian as mother tongue, a pattern which is later followed in the choice of the university, when Italian ones are largely preferred, also on account

of difficulties connected with the official recognition and practical use
of diplomas issued by the University of Ljubljana.

LAW No. 38/2001 on the Slovenian minority

Law No. 38/2001 laying down “Provisions for the protection of the Slovenian speaking minority in the Region Friuli-Venezia Giulia”

The Joint Committee, set up by Law No. 38, has adopted the list including 32 municipalities of the Trieste, Gorizia and Udine provinces, to which the law will apply.

JUDICIAL PROCEDURES AND MINORITIES

Judicial procedures and minorities

In the judicial sector, the measures aiming at the preservation of the identity of historical minorities in the context of judicial activities (forms of bilingualism in judicial documents) have been taken, in compliance with the principles underlying the existing legal framework.

DATABASE

Database

The "*Database on minorities for the dissemination of information*" is coherent with a modern model of the Public Administration and its purpose is supplying a service to citizens, particularly young students but also all persons with an interest in getting acquainted with cultural "diversity", a topical issue, with socio-political connotations.

The purpose of the Database is also in keeping with the appeals and guidelines, laid down in the past by the competent political authority with the aim of "*creating synergies and networking*".

A number of promotional activities have been successfully initiated and bearing the above purpose in mind they will be adequately concluded. Their obvious target is the educational sector and the involvement of young students, who have to be informed in order to know what cultural "diversity" is: correct information only can be a contribution towards fair coexistence and peace in a multiracial world.

The structure of the Database is illustrated in the scheme.

Applications for consultation of the Database can be submitted to the Historical and new minorities Unit, within the Central Directorate for civil rights, citizenship and minorities at the Department for civil liberties and immigration of the Ministry of the Interior.

SCHEME

SCHEME

<p>Presidency of the Council of Ministers - Dep. For Regional Affairs (Mr. Sebastiano PIANA, Mr. Renato FEDELE, Mr. Giuseppe DORBOLO, Ms. Daniela LUCISANO) (see Annex A)</p>	<p>Ministry of Foreign Affairs - Directorate-General for Eastern European Countries - Unit IV (Legation councillor, Mr. Uberto VANNI D'ARCHIRAFI) - Department for legal affairs and treaties - Unit II (Embassy councillor, Mr. Francesco COTTAFVI) (see Annex B)</p>	<p>Ministry of Education, University and Research - Dep. for the development of education Directorate-General for International Relations Unit IV (Head of Department, Mr. Pasquale CAPO; Directors-General: Mr. Antonio GIUNTA LA SPADA, Mr. Antonio DE GASPERIS, Mr. Vincenzo MICOCCI) (see Annex C)</p>	<p>Cultural Associations (see Annex D)</p>	<p>Regions (14) Abruzzi, Basilicata, Calabria, Campania, Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Liguria, Molise, Piedmont, Apulia, Sardinia, Sicily, Trentino-Alto Adige, Valle d'Aosta, Venetia (see Annex E)</p>
<p>Provinces (29) Avellino, Belluno, Bolzano, Cagliari, Campobasso, Catanzaro, Cosenza, Crotone, Cuneo, Foggia, Gorizia, Imperia, Lecce, Nuoro, Oristano, Palermo, Pescara, Pordenone, Potenza, Reggio Calabria, Sassari, Taranto, Turin, Trento, Trieste, Udine, Verbano-Cusio-Ossola, Vercelli, Verona (see Annex F)</p>	<p>Municipalities (709) (see Annex G)</p>	<p>Directors-General of Regional School Authorities (20) Abruzzi, Basilicata, Calabria, Campania, Emilia Romagna, Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Latium, Liguria, Lombardy, The Marches, Molise, Piedmont, Apulia, Sardinia, Sicily, Tuscany, Trentino-Alto Adige, Umbria, Valle d'Aosta, Venetia (see Annex H)</p>	<p>National Federative Committee of Linguistic Minorities in Italy (CONFEMILJ) Chairman: Mr. Domenico MORELLI (see Annex I)</p>	<p>European bureau for lesser used languages Chairman: Mr. Bojan BREZIGAR Secretary-General: Mr. Markus WARASIN (see Annex L)</p>
<p>Experts (see Annex M)</p>	<p>Prefectures (20) Ancona, Bari, Bologna, Cagliari, Campobasso, Catanzaro, Florence, Genoa, L'Aquila, Milan, Naples, Palermo, Perugia, Potenza, Rome, Turin, Trieste, Venice, Government Representative's Offices in the provinces of Trento and Bolzano (see Annex N)</p>	<p>Universities - La Sapienza University - Maria SS. Assunta University (LUMSA) - University of Calabria - Institute for Oriental Studies - University of Naples - University of Palermo - University of Lecce (see Annex O)</p>	<p>Communications Regulatory Authority - Legal affairs and regulatory Department (Mr. Gilberto NAVA, Ms. Patrizia CRISOLINI MALATESTA) (see Annex P)</p>	<p>Embassies Austria Czech Republic Federal Republic of Germany Greece Republic of Croatia Republic of Hungary (see Appendix Q)</p>

APPENDIX

APPROPRIATELY IDENTIFIED TERRITORIAL AREAS

APPROPRIATELY IDENTIFIED TERRITORIAL AREAS

Decisions adopted by provincial councils

Province	Region	Municipalities	Minority	Decision No.	Date
Cosenza	Calabria	Acquaformosa	albanese	43	10 luglio 2000
Catanzaro	Calabria	Andali	albanese	26/4	16 giugno 2000
Potenza	Basilicata	Barile	albanese	97	21 dicembre 2000
Potenza	Basilicata	Brindisi di Montagna	albanese	97	21 dicembre 2000
Campobasso	Molise	Campomarino	albanese	54/7	25 luglio 2000
Catanzaro	Calabria	Caraffa	albanese	26/4	16 giugno 2000
Crotone	Calabria	Carfizzi	albanese	28	28 dicembre 2001
Foggia	Puglia	Casalvecchio di Puglia	albanese	56	27 settembre 2001
Cosenza	Calabria	Castroregio	albanese	43	10 luglio 2000
Cosenza	Calabria	Cervicati	albanese	43	10 luglio 2000
Cosenza	Calabria	Cerzeto	albanese	43	10 luglio 2000
Foggia	Puglia	Chieuti	albanese	42	18 luglio 2000
Cosenza	Calabria	Civita	albanese	43	10 luglio 2000
Palermo	Sicilia	Contessa Entellina	albanese	223/2/C	20 ottobre 2000
Cosenza	Calabria	Falconara Albanese	albanese	43	10 luglio 2000
Cosenza	Calabria	Firmo	albanese	43	10 luglio 2000
Cosenza	Calabria	Frascineto	albanese	43	10 luglio 2000
Potenza	Basilicata	Ginestra	albanese	97	21 dicembre 2000
Avellino	Campania	Greci	albanese	87	21 giugno 2001
Cosenza	Calabria	Lungro	albanese	43	10 luglio 2000
Catanzaro	Calabria	Maida (per la fraz. di Vena)	albanese	26/4	16 giugno 2000
Potenza	Basilicata	Maschito	albanese	97	21 dicembre 2000
Palermo	Sicilia	Mezzojuoso	albanese	223/2/C	20 ottobre 2000
Cosenza	Calabria	Mongrassano	albanese	43	10 luglio 2000
Campobasso	Molise	Montecilfone	albanese	54/7	25 luglio 2000
Palermo	Sicilia	Palazzo Adriano	albanese	223/2/C	20 ottobre 2000

Crotone	Calabria	Pallagorio	albanese	28	28 dicembre 2001
Palermo	Sicilia	Piana degli Albanesi	albanese	223/2/C	20 ottobre 2000
Cosenza	Calabria	Plataci	albanese	43	10 luglio 2000
Campobasso	Molise	Portocannone	albanese	54/7	25 luglio 2000
Pescara	Abruzzo	Rosciano (per la fraz. Villa Badessa)	albanese	71	9 aprile 2001
Cosenza	Calabria	San Basile	albanese	43	10 luglio 2000
Cosenza	Calabria	San Benedetto Ullano	albanese	43	10 luglio 2000
Cosenza	Calabria	San Cosmo Albanese	albanese	43	10 luglio 2000
Potenza	Basilicata	San Costantino Albanese	albanese	97	21 dicembre 2000
Cosenza	Calabria	San Demetrio Corone	albanese	43	10 luglio 2000
Cosenza	Calabria	San Giorgio Albanese	albanese	43	10 luglio 2000
Cosenza	Calabria	San Martino di Finita	albanese	43	10 luglio 2000
Taranto	Puglia	San Marzano di S. Giuseppe	albanese	88	30 giugno 2001
Crotone	Calabria	San Nicola dell'Alto	albanese	28	28 dicembre 2001
Potenza	Basilicata	San Paolo Albanese	albanese	97	21 dicembre 2000
Cosenza	Calabria	Santa Caterina Albanese	albanese	43	10 luglio 2000
Palermo	Sicilia	Santa Cristina Gela	albanese	223/2/C	20 ottobre 2000
Cosenza	Calabria	Santa Sofia d'Epiro	albanese	43	10 luglio 2000
Cosenza	Calabria	Spezzano Albanese	albanese	43	10 luglio 2000
Campobasso	Molise	Ururi	albanese	54/7	25 luglio 2000
Cosenza	Calabria	Vaccarizzo Albanese	albanese	43	10 luglio 2000
Sassari	Sardegna	Alghero	catalana	33	29 giugno 2001
Verona	Veneto	Badia Calavena	cimbra	26	27 giugno 2001
Verona	Veneto	Bosco Chiesanuova	cimbra	26	27 giugno 2001
Verona	Veneto	Cerro Veronese	cimbra	26	27 giugno 2001
Verona	Veneto	Erbezzo	cimbra	26	27 giugno 2001
Belluno	Veneto	Farra d'Alpago	cimbra	33/264	11 febbraio 2002
Verona	Veneto	Roverè Veronese	cimbra	26	27 giugno 2001
Verona	Veneto	San Mauro di Saline	cimbra	26	27 giugno 2001
Verona	Veneto	Selva di Progno (per la fraz. Giazza)	cimbra	26	27 giugno 2001

Belluno	Veneto	Tambre	cimbra	35/271	8 marzo 2002
Verona	Veneto	Velo Veronese	cimbra	26	27 giugno 2001
Campobasso	Molise	Acquaviva Collecroce	croata	54/7	25 luglio 2000
Campobasso	Molise	Montemitro	croata	54/7	25 luglio 2000
Campobasso	Molise	San Felice del Molise	croata	54/7	25 luglio 2000
Torino	Piemonte	Angrogna *	francofona	93525	11 giugno 2001
Torino	Piemonte	Bobbio Pellice *	francofona	93525	11 giugno 2001
Torino	Piemonte	Rorà *	francofona	93525	11 giugno 2001
Torino	Piemonte	Torre Pellice *	francofona	93525	11 giugno 2001
Torino	Piemonte	Villar Pellice *	francofona	93525	11 giugno 2001
Torino	Piemonte	Ala di Stura	francoprov.	278170	21 dicembre 2001
Torino	Piemonte	Alpette	francoprov.	93525	11 giugno 2001
Torino	Piemonte	Balme	francoprov.	93525	11 giugno 2001
Torino	Piemonte	Carema	francoprov.	278170	21 dicembre 2001
Torino	Piemonte	Castagnole Piemonte	francoprov.	93525	11 giugno 2001
Torino	Piemonte	Celle San Vito	francoprov.	56	27 settembre 2001
Foggia	Puglia	Ceres	francoprov.	93525	11 giugno 2001
Torino	Piemonte	Ceresole Reale	francoprov.	93525	11 giugno 2001
Torino	Piemonte	Chialamberto	francoprov.	278170	21 dicembre 2001
Torino	Piemonte	Chianocco	francoprov.	93525	11 giugno 2001
Torino	Piemonte	Coassolo	francoprov.	93525	11 giugno 2001
Torino	Piemonte	Coazze	francoprov.	93525	11 giugno 2001
Torino	Piemonte	Corio	francoprov.	278170	21 dicembre 2001
Torino	Piemonte	Faeto	francoprov.	56	27 settembre 2001
Foggia	Puglia	Frassinetto	francoprov.	93525	11 giugno 2001
Torino	Piemonte	Germagnano	francoprov.	278170	21 dicembre 2001
Torino	Piemonte	Giaglione	francoprov.	93525	11 giugno 2001
Torino	Piemonte	Giaveno	francoprov.	93525	11 giugno 2001
Torino	Piemonte	Gravere	francoprov.	93525	11 giugno 2001
Torino	Piemonte	Groscavallo	francoprov.	278170	21 dicembre 2001
Torino	Piemonte	Ingria	francoprov.	93525	11 giugno 2001
Torino	Piemonte	Lanzo Torinese	francoprov.	278170	21 dicembre 2001
Torino	Piemonte	Lemie	francoprov.	278170	21 dicembre 2001

Torino	Piemonte	Mattie	francoprov.	93525	11 giugno 2001
Torino	Piemonte	Meana di Susa	francoprov.	93525	11 giugno 2001
Torino	Piemonte	Mezzenile	francoprov.	278170	21 dicembre 2001
Torino	Piemonte	Monastero di Lanzo	francoprov.	278170	21 dicembre 2001
Torino	Piemonte	Noasca	francoprov.	93525	11 giugno 2001
Torino	Piemonte	Novalese	francoprov.	93525	11 giugno 2001
Torino	Piemonte	Pessinetto	francoprov.	278170	21 dicembre 2001
Torino	Piemonte	Pont Canavese	francoprov.	93525	11 giugno 2001
Torino	Piemonte	Ronco Canavese	francoprov.	93525	11 giugno 2001
Torino	Piemonte	Rubiana	francoprov.	93525	11 giugno 2001
Torino	Piemonte	Sparone	francoprov.	93525	11 giugno 2001
Torino	Piemonte	Susa **	francoprov.	278170	21 dicembre 2001
Torino	Piemonte	Traves	francoprov.	278170	21 dicembre 2001
Torino	Piemonte	Usseglio	francoprov.	93525	11 giugno 2001
Torino	Piemonte	Valgioie	francoprov.	93525	11 giugno 2001
Torino	Piemonte	Valprato Soana	francoprov.	93525	11 giugno 2001
Torino	Piemonte	Venaus	francoprov.	93525	11 giugno 2001
Torino	Piemonte	Viù	francoprov.	93525	11 giugno 2001
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Aiello del Friuli	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Amaro	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Ampezzo	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Aquileia	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Arta Terme	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Artegna	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Attimis	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Bagnaria Arsa	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Basiliano	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Bertiolo	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Bicinico	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Bordano	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Buia	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Buttrio	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Camino al Tagliamento	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000

Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Campoformido	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Campolongo al Torre	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Gorizia	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Capriva del Friuli	friulana	3	7 febbraio 2001
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Carlino	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Cassacco	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Castions di Strada	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Cavazzo Carnico	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Cercivento	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Cervignano	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Chiopris Viscone	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Chiusaforte	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Cividale	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Codroipo	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Coloredo di Montebano	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Comeglians	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Gorizia	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Cormons	friulana	3	7 febbraio 2001
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Corno di Rosazzo	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Coseano	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Dignano	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Dogna	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Gorizia	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Dolegna del Collio	friulana	3	7 febbraio 2001
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Enemonzo	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Faedis	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Fagagna	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Gorizia	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Farra d'Isonzo	friulana	3	7 febbraio 2001
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Fiumicello	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Flaibano	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Forgaria	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Forni Avoltri	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Forni di Sopra	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Forni di Sotto	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Gemona del Friuli	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Gonars	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000

Gorizia	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Gradisca d'Isonzo	friulana	3	7 febbraio 2001
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Latisana	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Lauro	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Lestizza	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Lignano Sabbiadoro	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Ligosullo	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Magnano in Riviera	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Maiano	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Manzano	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Gorizia	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Mariano del Friuli	friulana	3	7 febbraio 2001
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Martignacco	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Gorizia	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Medea	friulana	3	7 febbraio 2001
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Mereto di Tomba	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Moggio Udinese	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Moimacco	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Gorizia	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Montalcone	friulana	6	12 marzo 2003
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Montenars	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Gorizia	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Moraro	friulana	3	7 febbraio 2001
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Mortegliano	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Moruzzo	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Gorizia	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Mossa	friulana	3	7 febbraio 2001
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Muzzana del Turgnano	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Nimis	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Osoppo	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Ovaro	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Pagnacco	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Palazzo dello Stella	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Palmanova	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Paluzza	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Pasian di Prato	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Paularo	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Pavia di Udine	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Pocenia	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000

Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Pontebba	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Porpetto	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Povoletto	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Pozzuolo del Friuli	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Pradamano	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Prato Carnico	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Preonico	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Premariacco	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Preone	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Prepotto	friulana	91	15 dic. 2000 già DPG 160/99
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Ragogna	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Ravascletto	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Raveo	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Reana del Rojale	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Remanzacco	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Resiutta	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Rigolato	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Rive d'Arcano	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Rivignano	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Gorizia	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Romans d'Isonzo	friulana	3	7 febbraio 2001
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Ronchis	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Ruda	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	San Daniele del Friuli	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	San Giorgio di Nogaro	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	San Giovanni al Natisone	friulana	91	15 dic. 2000 già DPG 160/99
Gorizia	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	San Lorenzo Isontino	friulana	3	7 febbraio 2001
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	San Vito al Torre	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	San Vito di Fagagna	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Santa Maria La Longa	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Sauris	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Sedegiano	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Socchieve	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Sutrio	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000

Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Talmassons	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Tapogliano	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Tarcento	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Tarvisio	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Tavagnacco	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Teor	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Terzo d'Aquileia	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Tolmezzo	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Torreano	friulana	91	15 dic. 2000 già DPG 160/99
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Torviscosa	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Trasaghis	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Treppo Carnico	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Treppo Grande	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Tricesimo	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Trivignano Udinese	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Udine	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Varmo	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Venzone	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Verzegnis	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Villa Santina	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Villa Vicentina	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Gorizia	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Villesse	friulana	3	7 febbraio 2001
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Visco	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Zuglio	friulana	91	15 dicembre 2000
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Malborghetto (cainziana)	germanica	32	26 aprile 2001
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Paluzza (cainziana)	germanica	32	26 aprile 2001
Belluno	Veneto	Sappada (cainziana)	germanica	30/244	27 ottobre 2001
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Sauris (cainziana)	germanica	32	26 aprile 2001
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Tarvisio (cainziana)	germanica	32	26 aprile 2001
Reggio Calabria	Calabria	Bova	greca	7	18 aprile 2001
Reggio Calabria	Calabria	Bova Marina	greca	7	18 aprile 2001
Lecce	Puglia	Calimera	greca	9	7 febbraio 2001
Lecce	Puglia	Castrignano dei Greci	greca	9	7 febbraio 2001

Reggio Calabria	Calabria	Condofuri	greca	7	18 aprile 2001
Lecce	Puglia	Corigliano d'Otranto	greca	9	7 febbraio 2001
Lecce	Puglia	Martano	greca	9	7 febbraio 2001
Lecce	Puglia	Martignano	greca	9	7 febbraio 2001
Reggio Calabria	Calabria	Melito Porto Salvo	greca	14	28 marzo 2003
Lecce	Puglia	Melpignano	greca	9	7 febbraio 2001
Reggio Calabria	Calabria	Palizzi	greca	7	18 aprile 2001
Reggio Calabria	Calabria	Roccaforte del Greco	greca	7	18 aprile 2001
Reggio Calabria	Calabria	Roghudi	greca	7	18 aprile 2001
Reggio Calabria	Calabria	San Lorenzo	greca	14	28 marzo 2003
Lecce	Puglia	Soletto	greca	9	7 febbraio 2001
Reggio Calabria	Calabria	Staiti	greca	14	28 marzo 2003
Lecce	Puglia	Sternatia	greca	9	7 febbraio 2001
Lecce	Puglia	Zollino	greca	9	7 febbraio 2001
Belluno	Veneto	Agordo	ladina	30/244	27 ottobre 2001
Belluno	Veneto	Alleghe	ladina	30/244	27 ottobre 2001
Belluno	Veneto	Auronzo di Cadore	ladina	30/244	27 ottobre 2001
Belluno	Veneto	Borca di Cadore	ladina	30/244	27 ottobre 2001
Belluno	Veneto	Canale d'Agordo	ladina	30/244	27 ottobre 2001
Belluno	Veneto	Cencenighe Agordino	ladina	30/244	27 ottobre 2001
Belluno	Veneto	Cibiana di Cadore	ladina	30/244	27 ottobre 2001
Belluno	Veneto	Colle Santa Lucia	ladina	30/244	27 ottobre 2001
Belluno	Veneto	Comelico Superiore	ladina	30/244	27 ottobre 2001
Belluno	Veneto	Cortina d'Ampezzo	ladina	30/244	27 ottobre 2001
Belluno	Veneto	Danta di Cadore	ladina	30/244	27 ottobre 2001
Belluno	Veneto	Domegge di Cadore	ladina	30/244	27 ottobre 2001
Belluno	Veneto	Falcade	ladina	30/244	27 ottobre 2001
Belluno	Veneto	Forno di Zoldo	ladina	30/244	27 ottobre 2001
Belluno	Veneto	Gosaldo	ladina	30/244	27 ottobre 2001
Belluno	Veneto	La Valle Agordina	ladina	30/244	27 ottobre 2001
Belluno	Veneto	Livinalonga del Cad di Lana	ladina	30/244	27 ottobre 2001
Belluno	Veneto	Lorenzago di Cadore	ladina	30/244	27 ottobre 2001
Belluno	Veneto	Lozzo di Cadore	ladina	30/244	27 ottobre 2001

Belluno	Veneto	Ospitale di Cadore	ladina	30/244	27 ottobre 2001
Belluno	Veneto	Perarolo di Cadore	ladina	30/244	27 ottobre 2001
Belluno	Veneto	Pieve di Cadore	ladina	30/244	27 ottobre 2001
Belluno	Veneto	Rivamonte Agordino	ladina	30/244	27 ottobre 2001
Belluno	Veneto	Rocca Pietore	ladina	30/244	27 ottobre 2001
Belluno	Veneto	San Nicolò di Comelico	ladina	30/244	27 ottobre 2001
Belluno	Veneto	San Pietro di Cadore	ladina	30/244	27 ottobre 2001
Belluno	Veneto	San Tomaso Agordino	ladina	30/244	27 ottobre 2001
Belluno	Veneto	San Vito di Cadore	ladina	30/244	27 ottobre 2001
Belluno	Veneto	Santo Stefano di Cadore	ladina	30/244	27 ottobre 2001
Belluno	Veneto	Selva di Cadore	ladina	30/244	27 ottobre 2001
Belluno	Veneto	Talbon Agordino	ladina	30/244	27 ottobre 2001
Belluno	Veneto	Vallada Agordina	ladina	30/244	27 ottobre 2001
Belluno	Veneto	Valle di Cadore	ladina	30/244	27 ottobre 2001
Belluno	Veneto	Vigo di Cadore	ladina	30/244	27 ottobre 2001
Belluno	Veneto	Vodo di Cadore	ladina	30/244	27 ottobre 2001
Belluno	Veneto	Voltago Agordino	ladina	30/244	27 ottobre 2001
Belluno	Veneto	Zoldo Alto	ladina	30/244	27 ottobre 2001
Belluno	Veneto	Zoppè di Cadore	ladina	30/244	27 ottobre 2001
Cuneo	Piemonte	Acceglio	occitana	73/6	25 novembre 2002
Cuneo	Piemonte	Aisone	occitana	38/23	26 giugno 2000
Torino	Piemonte	Angrogna *	occitana	93525	11 giugno 2001
Cuneo	Piemonte	Argentera	occitana	76/10	30 ottobre 2000
Torino	Piemonte	Bardonecchia	occitana	93525	11 giugno 2001
Cuneo	Piemonte	Barge	occitana	38/23	26 giugno 2000
Cuneo	Piemonte	Bellino	occitana	39	25 giugno 2001
Cuneo	Piemonte	Bernezzo	occitana	76/10	30 ottobre 2000
Torino	Piemonte	Bobbio Pellice *	occitana	93525	11 giugno 2001
Cuneo	Piemonte	Borgo San Dalmazzo	occitana	73/6	25 novembre 2002
Cuneo	Piemonte	Boves	occitana	38/23	26 giugno 2000
Cuneo	Piemonte	Briga Alta	occitana	88/5	27 novembre 2000
Cuneo	Piemonte	Brondello	occitana	76/10	30 ottobre 2000
Cuneo	Piemonte	Canosio	occitana	38/23	26 giugno 2000

Cuneo	Piemonte	Caraglio	occitana	76/10	30 ottobre 2000
Cuneo	Piemonte	Cartignano	occitana	76/10	30 ottobre 2000
Cuneo	Piemonte	Casteldelfino	occitana	39	25 giugno 2001
Cuneo	Piemonte	Castellar	occitana	38/23	26 giugno 2000
Cuneo	Piemonte	Castelmagno	occitana	76/10	30 ottobre 2000
Cuneo	Piemonte	Celle di Macra	occitana	38/23	26 giugno 2000
Cuneo	Piemonte	Cervasca	occitana	76/10	30 ottobre 2000
Torino	Piemonte	Cesana Torinese *	occitana	278170	21 dicembre 2001
Torino	Piemonte	Chiomonte	occitana	93525	11 giugno 2001
Cuneo	Piemonte	Chiusa di Pesio	occitana	88/5	27 novembre 2000
Torino	Piemonte	Claviere	occitana	93525	11 giugno 2001
Cuneo	Piemonte	Crissolo	occitana	38/23	26 giugno 2000
Cuneo	Piemonte	Demonte	occitana	38/23	26 giugno 2000
Cuneo	Piemonte	Dronero	occitana	38/23	26 giugno 2000
Cuneo	Piemonte	Elva	occitana	39	25 giugno 2001
Cuneo	Piemonte	Entracque	occitana	39	25 giugno 2001
Cuneo	Piemonte	Envie	occitana	76/10	30 ottobre 2000
Torino	Piemonte	Exilles	occitana	93525	11 giugno 2001
Torino	Piemonte	Fenestrelle	occitana	93525	11 giugno 2001
Cuneo	Piemonte	Frabosa Soprana	occitana	76/10	30 ottobre 2000
Cuneo	Piemonte	Frabosa Sottana	occitana	88/5	27 novembre 2000
Cuneo	Piemonte	Frassinò	occitana	76/10	30 ottobre 2000
Cuneo	Piemonte	Gaiola	occitana	76/10	30 ottobre 2000
Cuneo	Piemonte	Gambasca	occitana	38/23	26 giugno 2000
Cosenza	Calabria	Guardia Piemontese	occitana	43	10 luglio 2000
Torino	Piemonte	Inverso Pinasca	occitana	93525	11 giugno 2001
Cuneo	Piemonte	Isasca	occitana	76/10	30 ottobre 2000
Cuneo	Piemonte	Limone Piemonte	occitana	38/23	26 giugno 2000
Torino	Piemonte	Luserna S. Giovanni	occitana	93525	11 giugno 2001
Torino	Piemonte	Lusernetta	occitana	93525	11 giugno 2001
Cuneo	Piemonte	Macra	occitana	38/23	26 giugno 2000
Cuneo	Piemonte	Marmora	occitana	38/23	26 giugno 2000
Torino	Piemonte	Massello	occitana	93525	11 giugno 2001

Cuneo	Piemonte	Melle	occitana	39	25 giugno 2001
Cuneo	Piemonte	Moiola	occitana	76/10	30 ottobre 2000
Cuneo	Piemonte	Montemale	occitana	76/10	30 ottobre 2000
Cuneo	Piemonte	Monterosso Grana	occitana	76/10	30 ottobre 2000
Cuneo	Piemonte	Oncino	occitana	38/23	26 giugno 2000
Cuneo	Piemonte	Ormea	occitana	39	25 giugno 2001
Cuneo	Piemonte	Ostana	occitana	76/10	30 ottobre 2000
Torino	Piemonte	Oulx	occitana	93525	11 giugno 2001
Cuneo	Piemonte	Paesana	occitana	38/23	26 giugno 2000
Torino	Piemonte	Perosa Argentina	occitana	93525	11 giugno 2001
Torino	Piemonte	Perrero	occitana	93525	11 giugno 2001
Cuneo	Piemonte	Peveragno	occitana	38/23	26 giugno 2000
Cuneo	Piemonte	Pietraporzio	occitana	76/10	30 ottobre 2000
Torino	Piemonte	Pinasca	occitana	93525	11 giugno 2001
Torino	Piemonte	Pomaretto	occitana	93525	11 giugno 2001
Torino	Piemonte	Porte	occitana	93525	11 giugno 2001
Cuneo	Piemonte	Pradives	occitana	76/10	30 ottobre 2000
Torino	Piemonte	Pragelato	occitana	93525	11 giugno 2001
Torino	Piemonte	Prali	occitana	93525	11 giugno 2001
Torino	Piemonte	Pramollo	occitana	93525	11 giugno 2001
Torino	Piemonte	Prarostino	occitana	93525	11 giugno 2001
Cuneo	Piemonte	Prazzo	occitana	39	25 giugno 2001
Cuneo	Piemonte	Revello	occitana	76/10	30 ottobre 2000
Cuneo	Piemonte	Rittana	occitana	39	25 giugno 2001
Cuneo	Piemonte	Roaschia	occitana	38/23	26 giugno 2000
Cuneo	Piemonte	Robilante	occitana	39	25 giugno 2001
Cuneo	Piemonte	Roburent	occitana	76/5	19 novembre 2001
Cuneo	Piemonte	Roccabruna	occitana	38/23	26 giugno 2000
Cuneo	Piemonte	Roccaforte Mondovì	occitana	88/5	27 novembre 2000
Cuneo	Piemonte	Roccasparvera	occitana	88/5	27 novembre 2000
Cuneo	Piemonte	Roccapione	occitana	38/23	26 giugno 2000
Torino	Piemonte	Rorà *	occitana	93525	11 giugno 2001
Torino	Piemonte	Roure	occitana	93525	11 giugno 2001

Torino	Piemonte		S. Secondo di Pinerolo	occitana	93525	11 giugno 2001
Torino	Piemonte		Salbertrand	occitana	93525	11 giugno 2001
Torino	Piemonte		Salza di Pinerolo	occitana	93525	11 giugno 2001
Cuneo	Piemonte		Sambuco	occitana	76/10	30 ottobre 2000
Cuneo	Piemonte		Sampeyre	occitana	76/10	30 ottobre 2000
Cuneo	Piemonte		San Damiano Macra	occitana	39	25 giugno 2001
Torino	Piemonte		San Germano Chisone	occitana	93525	11 giugno 2001
Cuneo	Piemonte		Sanfront	occitana	38/23	26 giugno 2000
Torino	Piemonte		Sauze d'Oulx	occitana	93525	11 giugno 2001
Torino	Piemonte		Sauze di Cesana	occitana	93525	11 giugno 2001
Torino	Piemonte		Sestriere	occitana	93525	11 giugno 2001
Cuneo	Piemonte		Stroppo	occitana	38/23	26 giugno 2000
Torino	Piemonte		Torre Pellice *	occitana	93525	11 giugno 2001
Imperia	Liguria		Triora (per la fraz. Realdo)	occitana	80	31 luglio 2000
Imperia	Liguria		Triora (per la fraz. Verdeggia)	occitana	80	31 luglio 2000
Torino	Piemonte		Usseaux	occitana	93525	11 giugno 2001
Cuneo	Piemonte		Valdieri	occitana	38/23	26 giugno 2000
Cuneo	Piemonte		Valgrana	occitana	76/10	30 ottobre 2000
Cuneo	Piemonte		Valloriate	occitana	38/23	26 giugno 2000
Cuneo	Piemonte		Valmala	occitana	39	25 giugno 2001
Cuneo	Piemonte		Venasca	occitana	76/10	30 ottobre 2000
Cuneo	Piemonte		Vernante	occitana	88/5	27 novembre 2000
Cuneo	Piemonte		Vignolo	occitana	76/10	30 ottobre 2000
Cuneo	Piemonte		Villanova Mondovi	occitana	88/5	27 novembre 2000
Torino	Piemonte		Villar Pellice *	occitana	93525	11 giugno 2001
Torino	Piemonte		Villar Perosa	occitana	93525	11 giugno 2001
Cuneo	Piemonte		Villar S. Costanzo	occitana	88/5	27 novembre 2000
Cuneo	Piemonte		Vinadio	occitana	38/23	26 giugno 2000
Sassari	Sardegna		Aggius	sarda	33	29 giugno 2001
Oristano	Sardegna		Ales	sarda	61	24 marzo 2000
Cagliari	Sardegna		Arbus	sarda	37	15 aprile 2003

Sassari	Sardegna	Ardara	sarda	33	29 giugno 2001
Oristano	Sardegna	Ardauli	sarda	9	2 febbraio 2001
Nuoro	Sardegna	Aritzo	sarda	58	15 giugno 2001
Cagliari	Sardegna	Armungia	sarda	37	15 aprile 2003
Sassari	Sardegna	Arzachena	sarda	33	29 giugno 2001
Nuoro	Sardegna	Arzana	sarda	58	15 giugno 2001
Oristano	Sardegna	Assolo	sarda	73	26 giugno 2001
Oristano	Sardegna	Asuni	sarda	9	2 febbraio 2001
Nuoro	Sardegna	Atzara	sarda	58	15 giugno 2001
Nuoro	Sardegna	Austis	sarda	58	15 giugno 2001
Cagliari	Sardegna	Ballao	sarda	37	15 aprile 2003
Sassari	Sardegna	Banari	sarda	33	29 giugno 2001
Oristano	Sardegna	Baradili	sarda	9	2 febbraio 2001
Nuoro	Sardegna	Barisardo	sarda	58	15 giugno 2001
Cagliari	Sardegna	Barrali	sarda	37	15 aprile 2003
Nuoro	Sardegna	Baunei	sarda	58	15 giugno 2001
Sassari	Sardegna	Benetutti	sarda	33	29 giugno 2001
Sassari	Sardegna	Bessude	sarda	33	29 giugno 2001
Nuoro	Sardegna	Bitti	sarda	58	15 giugno 2001
Nuoro	Sardegna	Bolotana	sarda	58	15 giugno 2001
Oristano	Sardegna	Bonarcado	sarda	9	2 febbraio 2001
Sassari	Sardegna	Bonnanaro	sarda	33	29 giugno 2001
Sassari	Sardegna	Bono	sarda	33	29 giugno 2001
Sassari	Sardegna	Bonorva	sarda	33	29 giugno 2001
Nuoro	Sardegna	Borore	sarda	58	15 giugno 2001
Sassari	Sardegna	Borutta	sarda	33	29 giugno 2001
Nuoro	Sardegna	Bosa	sarda	58	15 giugno 2001
Nuoro	Sardegna	Budoni	sarda	58	15 giugno 2001
Sassari	Sardegna	Bulzi	sarda	33	29 giugno 2001
Oristano	Sardegna	Cabras	sarda	61	24 marzo 2000
Cagliari	Sardegna	Calasetta	sarda	37	15 aprile 2003
Cagliari	Sardegna	Capoterra	sarda	37	15 aprile 2003
Nuoro	Sardegna	Cardedu	sarda	58	15 giugno 2001

Cagliari	Sardegna	Carloforte	sarda	37	15 aprile 2003
Sassari	Sardegna	Chiaromonti	sarda	33	29 giugno 2001
Sassari	Sardegna	Codrongianos	sarda	33	29 giugno 2001
Cagliari	Sardegna	Collinas	sarda	37	15 aprile 2003
Sassari	Sardegna	Cossoine	sarda	33	29 giugno 2001
Oristano	Sardegna	Cuglieri	sarda	61	24 marzo 2000
Oristano	Sardegna	Curcuris	sarda	73	26 giugno 2001
Cagliari	Sardegna	Decimoputzu	sarda	37	15 aprile 2003
Nuoro	Sardegna	Desulo	sarda	58	15 giugno 2001
Cagliari	Sardegna	Donori	sarda	37	15 aprile 2003
Nuoro	Sardegna	Dorgali	sarda	58	15 giugno 2001
Nuoro	Sardegna	Dualchi	sarda	58	15 giugno 2001
Nuoro	Sardegna	Elini	sarda	58	15 giugno 2001
Cagliari	Sardegna	Elmas	sarda	37	15 aprile 2003
Sassari	Sardegna	Erula	sarda	33	29 giugno 2001
Nuoro	Sardegna	Escalaplano	sarda	58	15 giugno 2001
Nuoro	Sardegna	Escolca	sarda	58	15 giugno 2001
Sassari	Sardegna	Esporlatu	sarda	33	29 giugno 2001
Nuoro	Sardegna	Esterzili	sarda	58	15 giugno 2001
Sassari	Sardegna	Florinas	sarda	33	29 giugno 2001
Cagliari	Sardegna	Fluminimaggiore	sarda	37	15 aprile 2003
Nuoro	Sardegna	Flussio	sarda	58	15 giugno 2001
Nuoro	Sardegna	Fonni	sarda	58	15 giugno 2001
Oristano	Sardegna	Fordongianus	sarda	9	2 febbraio 2001
Cagliari	Sardegna	Furtei	sarda	37	15 aprile 2003
Nuoro	Sardegna	Gadoni	sarda	58	15 giugno 2001
Nuoro	Sardegna	Gairo	sarda	58	15 giugno 2001
Nuoro	Sardegna	Galtelli	sarda	58	15 giugno 2001
Nuoro	Sardegna	Gavoi	sarda	58	15 giugno 2001
Nuoro	Sardegna	Genoni	sarda	58	15 giugno 2001
Cagliari	Sardegna	Genuri	sarda	37	15 aprile 2003
Nuoro	Sardegna	Gergei	sarda	58	15 giugno 2001
Oristano	Sardegna	Ghilarza	sarda	61	24 marzo 2000

Cagliari	Sardegna	Giba	sarda	37	15 aprile 2003
Nuoro	Sardegna	Girasole	sarda	58	15 giugno 2001
Cagliari	Sardegna	Goni	sarda	37	15 aprile 2003
Cagliari	Sardegna	Gonnesa	sarda	37	15 aprile 2003
Cagliari	Sardegna	Gonnosfanadiga	sarda	37	15 aprile 2003
Oristano	Sardegna	Gonnosnò	sarda	73	26 giugno 2001
Nuoro	Sardegna	Ierzu	sarda	58	15 giugno 2001
Nuoro	Sardegna	Il Bono	sarda	58	15 giugno 2001
Sassari	Sardegna	Illorai	sarda	33	29 giugno 2001
Nuoro	Sardegna	Irgoli	sarda	58	15 giugno 2001
Nuoro	Sardegna	Isili	sarda	58	15 giugno 2001
Sassari	Sardegna	Ittiri	sarda	33	29 giugno 2001
Sassari	Sardegna	La Maddalena	sarda	33	29 giugno 2001
Nuoro	Sardegna	Laconi	sarda	58	15 giugno 2001
Nuoro	Sardegna	Lanusei	sarda	58	15 giugno 2001
Nuoro	Sardegna	Lei	sarda	58	15 giugno 2001
Nuoro	Sardegna	Loculi	sarda	58	15 giugno 2001
Nuoro	Sardegna	Lode	sarda	58	15 giugno 2001
Nuoro	Sardegna	Lodine	sarda	58	15 giugno 2001
Sassari	Sardegna	Loiri Porto San Paolo	sarda	33	29 giugno 2001
Nuoro	Sardegna	Lotzorai	sarda	58	15 giugno 2001
Nuoro	Sardegna	Lula	sarda	58	15 giugno 2001
Sassari	Sardegna	Luogosanto	sarda	33	29 giugno 2001
Sassari	Sardegna	Luras	sarda	33	29 giugno 2001
Nuoro	Sardegna	Macomer	sarda	58	15 giugno 2001
Nuoro	Sardegna	Magomadas	sarda	58	15 giugno 2001
Nuoro	Sardegna	Mamoiada	sarda	58	15 giugno 2001
Cagliari	Sardegna	Mandas	sarda	37	15 aprile 2003
Sassari	Sardegna	Mara	sarda	33	29 giugno 2001
Nuoro	Sardegna	Meanasardo	sarda	58	15 giugno 2001
Nuoro	Sardegna	Modolo	sarda	58	15 giugno 2001
Oristano	Sardegna	Mogoro	sarda	61	24 marzo 2000
Cagliari	Sardegna	Monerrato	sarda	37	15 aprile 2003

Nuoro	Sardegna	Montresia	sarda	58	15 giugno 2001
Sassari	Sardegna	Mores	sarda	33	29 giugno 2001
Cagliari	Sardegna	Muravera	sarda	37	15 aprile 2003
Cagliari	Sardegna	Musei	sarda	37	15 aprile 2003
Oristano	Sardegna	Narbolia	sarda	61	24 marzo 2000
Cagliari	Sardegna	Narcao	sarda	37	15 aprile 2003
Nuoro	Sardegna	Noragugume	sarda	58	15 giugno 2001
Sassari	Sardegna	Nughedu San Nicolò	sarda	33	29 giugno 2001
Nuoro	Sardegna	Nuoro	sarda	58	15 giugno 2001
Nuoro	Sardegna	Nurallao	sarda	58	15 giugno 2001
Cagliari	Sardegna	Nuraminis	sarda	37	15 aprile 2003
Nuoro	Sardegna	Nurri	sarda	58	15 giugno 2001
Cagliari	Sardegna	Nuxis	sarda	37	15 aprile 2003
Sassari	Sardegna	Olibia	sarda	33	29 giugno 2001
Nuoro	Sardegna	Oliena	sarda	58	15 giugno 2001
Nuoro	Sardegna	Ollolai	sarda	58	15 giugno 2001
Sassari	Sardegna	Olmedo	sarda	33	29 giugno 2001
Nuoro	Sardegna	Oizai	sarda	58	15 giugno 2001
Nuoro	Sardegna	Onani	sarda	58	15 giugno 2001
Nuoro	Sardegna	Onifai	sarda	58	15 giugno 2001
Nuoro	Sardegna	Oniferi	sarda	58	15 giugno 2001
Nuoro	Sardegna	Orani	sarda	58	15 giugno 2001
Nuoro	Sardegna	Orgosolo	sarda	58	15 giugno 2001
Oristano	Sardegna	Oristano	sarda	61	24 marzo 2000
Nuoro	Sardegna	Orosei	sarda	58	15 giugno 2001
Nuoro	Sardegna	Orotelli	sarda	58	15 giugno 2001
Nuoro	Sardegna	Orroli	sarda	58	15 giugno 2001
Nuoro	Sardegna	Orune	sarda	58	15 giugno 2001
Nuoro	Sardegna	Osidda	sarda	58	15 giugno 2001
Sassari	Sardegna	Osilo	sarda	33	29 giugno 2001
Nuoro	Sardegna	Osini	sarda	58	15 giugno 2001
Nuoro	Sardegna	Ottana	sarda	58	15 giugno 2001
Nuoro	Sardegna	Ovodda	sarda	58	15 giugno 2001

Sassari	Sardegna	Ozieri	sarda	33	29 giugno 2001
Cagliari	Sardegna	Pabillonis	sarda	37	15 aprile 2003
Sassari	Sardegna	Padru	sarda	33	29 giugno 2001
Sassari	Sardegna	Pattada	sarda	33	29 giugno 2001
Oristano	Sardegna	Paulilatino	sarda	73	26 giugno 2001
Cagliari	Sardegna	Perdaxius	sarda	37	15 aprile 2003
Cagliari	Sardegna	Pimentel	sarda	37	15 aprile 2003
Cagliari	Sardegna	Piscinas	sarda	37	15 aprile 2003
Sassari	Sardegna	Ploaghe	sarda	33	29 giugno 2001
Nuoro	Sardegna	Posada	sarda	58	15 giugno 2001
Sassari	Sardegna	Pozzomaggiore	sarda	33	29 giugno 2001
Cagliari	Sardegna	Quartu	sarda	37	15 aprile 2003
Cagliari	Sardegna	Quartucciu	sarda	37	15 aprile 2003
Oristano	Sardegna	Riola Sardo	sarda	61	24 marzo 2000
Sassari	Sardegna	Romana	sarda	33	29 giugno 2001
Nuoro	Sardegna	Sadali	sarda	58	15 giugno 2001
Cagliari	Sardegna	Samassi	sarda	37	15 aprile 2003
Oristano	Sardegna	Samugheo	sarda	61	24 marzo 2000
Cagliari	Sardegna	San Basilio	sarda	37	15 aprile 2003
Cagliari	Sardegna	San Nicolò Gerrei	sarda	37	15 aprile 2003
Cagliari	Sardegna	San Sperate	sarda	37	15 aprile 2003
Cagliari	Sardegna	San Vito	sarda	37	15 aprile 2003
Cagliari	Sardegna	Sant'Anna Arresi	sarda	37	15 aprile 2003
Sassari	Sardegna	Santa Teresa di Gallura	sarda	33	29 giugno 2001
Cagliari	Sardegna	Santadi	sarda	37	15 aprile 2003
Cagliari	Sardegna	Sardana	sarda	37	15 aprile 2003
Nuoro	Sardegna	Sarule	sarda	58	15 giugno 2001
Oristano	Sardegna	Scano Montiferrro	sarda	61	24 marzo 2000
Oristano	Sardegna	Sedilo	sarda	9	2 febbraio 2001
Cagliari	Sardegna	Selargius	sarda	37	15 aprile 2003
Oristano	Sardegna	Seneghe	sarda	73	26 giugno 2001
Cagliari	Sardegna	Serrenti	sarda	37	15 aprile 2003
Cagliari	Sardegna	Sestu	sarda	37	15 aprile 2003

Cagliari	Sardegna	Setzu	sarda	37	15 aprile 2003
Nuoro	Sardegna	Seui	sarda	58	15 giugno 2001
Nuoro	Sardegna	Seulo	sarda	58	15 giugno 2001
Cagliari	Sardegna	Siddi	sarda	37	15 aprile 2003
Nuoro	Sardegna	Silanus	sarda	58	15 giugno 2001
Sassari	Sardegna	Siligo	sarda	33	29 giugno 2001
Cagliari	Sardegna	Siliqua	sarda	37	15 aprile 2003
Cagliari	Sardegna	Silius	sarda	37	15 aprile 2003
Nuoro	Sardegna	Sindia	sarda	58	15 giugno 2001
Nuoro	Sardegna	Siniscola	sarda	58	15 giugno 2001
Cagliari	Sardegna	Sinnai	sarda	37	15 aprile 2003
Cagliari	Sardegna	Soleminis	sarda	37	15 aprile 2003
Nuoro	Sardegna	Sorgono	sarda	58	15 giugno 2001
Sassari	Sardegna	Sorso	sarda	33	29 giugno 2001
Nuoro	Sardegna	Suni	sarda	58	15 giugno 2001
Sassari	Sardegna	Telti	sarda	33	29 giugno 2001
Oristano	Sardegna	Terralba	sarda	9	2 febbraio 2001
Nuoro	Sardegna	Tertenia	sarda	58	15 giugno 2001
Nuoro	Sardegna	Teti	sarda	58	15 giugno 2001
Cagliari	Sardegna	Teulada	sarda	37	15 aprile 2003
Sassari	Sardegna	Thiesi	sarda	33	29 giugno 2001
Nuoro	Sardegna	Tinnura	sarda	58	15 giugno 2001
Sassari	Sardegna	Tissi	sarda	33	29 giugno 2001
Nuoro	Sardegna	Tonara	sarda	58	15 giugno 2001
Nuoro	Sardegna	Torpè	sarda	58	15 giugno 2001
Nuoro	Sardegna	Tortolì	sarda	58	15 giugno 2001
Cagliari	Sardegna	Tratalias	sarda	37	15 aprile 2003
Oristano	Sardegna	Tresnuraghes	sarda	61	24 marzo 2000
Cagliari	Sardegna	Turri	sarda	37	15 aprile 2003
Nuoro	Sardegna	Ulassai	sarda	58	15 giugno 2001
Sassari	Sardegna	Uri	sarda	33	29 giugno 2001
Nuoro	Sardegna	Urzulei	sarda	58	15 giugno 2001
Sassari	Sardegna	Usini	sarda	33	29 giugno 2001

Cagliari	Sardegna	Ussana	sarda	37	15 aprile 2003
Cagliari	Sardegna	Ussaramanna	sarda	37	15 aprile 2003
Oristano	Sardegna	Villa Sant'Antonio	sarda	73	26 giugno 2001
Cagliari	Sardegna	Villacidiro	sarda	37	15 aprile 2003
Nuoro	Sardegna	Villagrande Strisaili	sarda	58	15 giugno 2001
Cagliari	Sardegna	Villamar	sarda	37	15 aprile 2003
Cagliari	Sardegna	Villamassargia	sarda	37	15 aprile 2003
Sassari	Sardegna	Villanova Monte Leone	sarda	33	29 giugno 2001
Cagliari	Sardegna	Villaputzu	sarda	37	15 aprile 2003
Cagliari	Sardegna	Villasalto	sarda	37	15 aprile 2003
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Attimis	slovena	33	26 aprile 2001
Gorizia	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Cormons	slovena	3	7 febbraio 2001
Gorizia	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Doberdò del Lago	slovena	3	7 febbraio 2001
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Drenchia	slovena	33	26 aprile 2001
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Faedis	slovena	33	26 aprile 2001
Gorizia	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Gorizia	slovena	13	11 luglio 2002
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Grimacco	slovena	33	26 aprile 2001
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Lusevera	slovena	33	26 aprile 2001
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Malborghetto-Valbruna	slovena	33	26 aprile 2001
Gorizia	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Monfalcone	slovena	3	7 febbraio 2001
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Prepotto	slovena	33	26 aprile 2001
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Pulfero	slovena	33	26 aprile 2001
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Resia	slovena	33	26 aprile 2001
Gorizia	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Ronchi dei Legionari	slovena	3	7 febbraio 2001
Gorizia	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	San Floriano del Collio	slovena	3	7 febbraio 2001
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	San Leonardo	slovena	33	26 aprile 2001
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	San Pietro al Natissone	slovena	33	26 aprile 2001
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Savogna	slovena	33	26 aprile 2001
Gorizia	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Savogna d'Isonzo	slovena	3	7 febbraio 2001
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Stregna	slovena	33	26 aprile 2001
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Taipana	slovena	33	26 aprile 2001
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Tarvisio	slovena	33	26 aprile 2001
Vercelli	Piemonte	Alagna Valsesia	walsler	119	25 luglio 2000

Verbano-Cusio-Ossola	Piemonte	Baceno	walsèr	89	28 settembre 2000
Vercelli	Piemonte	Carcoforo	walsèr	119	25 luglio 2000
Verbano-Cusio-Ossola	Piemonte	Formazza	walsèr	89	28 settembre 2000
Verbano-Cusio-Ossola	Piemonte	Macugnaga	walsèr	89	28 settembre 2000
Verbano-Cusio-Ossola	Piemonte	Ornavasso	walsèr	89	28 settembre 2000
Verbano-Cusio-Ossola	Piemonte	Premia	walsèr	89	28 settembre 2000
Vercelli	Piemonte	Rima S. Giuseppe	walsèr	119	25 luglio 2000
Vercelli	Piemonte	Rimasco	walsèr	119	25 luglio 2000
Vercelli	Piemonte	Rimella	walsèr	119	25 luglio 2000
Vercelli	Piemonte	Riva Valdobbia	walsèr	119	25 luglio 2000
Verbano-Cusio-Ossola	Piemonte	Valstrona	walsèr	89	28 settembre 2000

* mistilingue francofona e occitana

** mistilingue francofona e francoprovenzale

APPROPRIATELY IDENTIFIED TERRITORIAL AREAS

regional laws and other documents

Province	Region	Municipalities	Minority	Decision No.	Date
Sassari	Sardegna	Alghero	catalana	26/97	legge regionale
Trento	Trentino-Alto Adige	Luserna	cimbra	321/97	Decreto L.vo
Pordenone	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Andreis	friulana	412/Pres96	Decreto Pres. Giunta
Pordenone	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Arba	friulana	412/Pres96	Decreto Pres. Giunta
Pordenone	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Arzene	friulana	412/Pres96	Decreto Pres. Giunta
Pordenone	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Aviano	friulana	160/Pres99	Decreto Pres. Giunta
Pordenone	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Barcis	friulana	412/Pres96	Decreto Pres. Giunta
Pordenone	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Budoia	friulana	412/Pres96	Decreto Pres. Giunta
Pordenone	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Casarsa della Delizia	friulana	412/Pres96	Decreto Pres. Giunta
Pordenone	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Castelnuovo del Friuli	friulana	160/Pres99	Decreto Pres. Giunta
Pordenone	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Cavasso Nuovo	friulana	412/Pres96	Decreto Pres. Giunta
Pordenone	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Claut	friulana	412/Pres96	Decreto Pres. Giunta
Pordenone	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Clauzetto	friulana	412/Pres96	Decreto Pres. Giunta
Pordenone	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Cordonons	friulana	412/Pres96	Decreto Pres. Giunta
Pordenone	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Cordovado	friulana	412/Pres96	Decreto Pres. Giunta
Pordenone	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Fanna	friulana	412/Pres96	Decreto Pres. Giunta
Pordenone	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Fontanafredda	friulana	412/Pres96	Decreto Pres. Giunta
Pordenone	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Frisanco	friulana	412/Pres96	Decreto Pres. Giunta
Gorizia	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Gorizia	friulana	412/Pres96	Decreto Pres. Giunta
Pordenone	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Maniago	friulana	412/Pres96	Decreto Pres. Giunta
Pordenone	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Meduno	friulana	412/Pres96	Decreto Pres. Giunta
Pordenone	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Montereale-Valcellina	friulana	412/Pres96	Decreto Pres. Giunta
Pordenone	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Morsano al Tagliamento	friulana	412/Pres96	Decreto Pres. Giunta
Pordenone	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Pinzano al Tagliamento	friulana	412/Pres96	Decreto Pres. Giunta
Pordenone	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Pocenigo	friulana	412/Pres96	Decreto Pres. Giunta
Pordenone	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Pordenone	friulana	412/Pres96	Decreto Pres. Giunta

Pordenone	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	S. Giorgio della Ri. da	friulana	412/Pres96	Decreto Pres. Giunta
Pordenone	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	S. Martino al Tagl.to	friulana	412/Pres96	Decreto Pres. Giunta
Pordenone	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	S. Quirino	friulana	412/Pres96	Decreto Pres. Giunta
Pordenone	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	S. Vito al Tagl.to	friulana	412/Pres96	Decreto Pres. Giunta
Pordenone	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Seqals	friulana	412/Pres96	Decreto Pres. Giunta
Pordenone	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Sesto al Reghena	friulana	412/Pres96	Decreto Pres. Giunta
Pordenone	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Spilimbergo	friulana	412/Pres96	Decreto Pres. Giunta
Pordenone	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Tramonti di sopra	friulana	412/Pres96	Decreto Pres. Giunta
Pordenone	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Tramonti di sotto	friulana	412/Pres96	Decreto Pres. Giunta
Pordenone	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Travesio	friulana	412/Pres96	Decreto Pres. Giunta
Pordenone	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Valvasone	friulana	412/Pres96	Decreto Pres. Giunta
Pordenone	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Vito d'Asio	friulana	412/Pres96	Decreto Pres. Giunta
Pordenone	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Vivaro	friulana	412/Pres96	Decreto Pres. Giunta
Pordenone	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Zoppola	friulana	160/Pres99	Decreto Pres. Giunta
Trento	Trentino-Alto Adige	Campitello di Fassa	ladina	592/93	Decreto L.vo
Trento	Trentino-Alto Adige	Canazei	ladina	592/93	Decreto L.vo
Trento	Trentino-Alto Adige	Mazzin	ladina	592/93	Decreto L.vo
Trento	Trentino-Alto Adige	Moena	ladina	592/93	Decreto L.vo
Trento	Trentino-Alto Adige	Pozza di Fassa	ladina	592/93	Decreto L.vo
Trento	Trentino-Alto Adige	Soraga	ladina	592/93	Decreto L.vo
Trento	Trentino-Alto Adige	Vigo di Fassa	ladina	592/93	Decreto L.vo
Trento	Trentino-Alto Adige	Fierozzo	mochena	321/97	Decreto L.vo
Trento	Trentino-Alto Adige	Frassilongo	mochena	321/97	Decreto L.vo
Trento	Trentino-Alto Adige	Palù del Fersina	mochena	321/97	Decreto L.vo
Trieste	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Duino Aurisina	slovena		Trattato di Osimo
Trieste	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Monrupino	slovena		Trattato di Osimo
Trieste	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Muggia	slovena		Trattato di Osimo
Trieste	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	S. Dorlingo della Valle	slovena		Trattato di Osimo
Trieste	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Sgonico	slovena		Trattato di Osimo
Trieste	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Trieste	slovena		Trattato di Osimo
Valle d'Aosta	Valle d'Aosta	Gressoney-La Trinité	walser	47/98	Legge regionale
Valle d'Aosta	Valle d'Aosta	Gressoney-St. Jean	walser	47/98	Legge regionale
Valle d'Aosta	Valle d'Aosta	Issime	walser	47/98	Legge regionale