

# European Language Monitor (ELM 3)

## What is the European Language Monitor (ELM)?

The ELM intends to provide a rich and complex database (primarily containing empirical data) which will be used for the development and evaluation of national and European language policies. It is conceived as an online system to collect data and provide detailed up-to-date information on the linguistic situation and its development in the various member states of the European Union and possibly, also, of other European countries. As a long-term aim, the ELM should provide information on the linguistic development of Europe and its member states. The data addresses domains that relate directly or indirectly to linguistic status planning, acquisition planning, and corpus planning in the individual countries.

## 1. General questions about your country and its languages

### Official languages in your country

(Please, insert the answers to the following three questions into the table below.)

- 1.1 List each official language in your country.
- 1.2 Is the language officially used (a) nationwide or (b) in certain regions of the country?
- 1.3 What percentage of the population has the language as a first language?

	1.1	1.2 (a)	1.2.(b)	1.3					
	Official languages in your country:	Used nationwide?	Used regionally?	percentage of the population to which the language is its first language < 5%	5%-10%	10%-25%	25-50%	50%-75%	> 75%
1	French	no	Wallonia & Brussels				+/- 40 %		
2	Dutch	no	Flanders & Brussels districts of Eupen & of St Vith					+/-58 %	
3	German	no		less than 1 %					

Comments on question 1.3

The last linguistic census in Belgium dates back to 1947. Linguistic censuses have been forbidden by the 24 June 1961 law

**1.4 In what language(s) is the Constitution and laws in your country written?**

Language 1 : French  
Language 2 : Dutch  
Language 3 : German

*Comments on question, explanation of answers :*

Belgium is divided into 4 linguistic communities :

- Dutch-speaking Community (i.e. the Dutch area situated in Flanders and for 2 % in Brussels)
- French-speaking Community (i.e. the French area situated in Wallonia and for 90 % in Brussels)
- German-speaking Community (i.e. the German area situated in the North-East of Wallonia)

Legal text

Belgian Constitution : coordinated text of 17 February 1994, Articles 4 and 189

*Comments concerning 1.4 can be given here*

Belgium is a federal state composed of 3 communities and 3 regions which independently exercise their authority within their domains, i.e. roughly said,

- language, education and culture for the communities
- economics and matters related to the territory (agriculture, energies, waterways, ...) for the regions.

The French-speaking community (Wallonia-Brussels Federation) exercises its powers in the Walloon provinces and in Brussels.

**1.5 Are there languages, other than the official languages you mentioned under 1.3, that can be used in *regional* courts, *regional* parliaments, and/or *regional* administrations?**

If so, explain.

No

If yes

**1.5.1 What languages?**

Language 1 .....  
Language 2 .....  
Language 3 .....  
Language etc .....

*Comments on question, explanation of answers, sources*

*Comments concerning 1.5*

The regional Brussels-Capital Parliament uses either French or Dutch to deal with its respective community-linked matters.

1.6 Are there other *autochthonous (indigenous) languages* in your country, not mentioned in your answers to questions 1.1 to 1.5?

Yes

If yes

Which languages?

4 Romanic languages : Walloon, Picard, Lorrain, Champenois

2 Germanic languages : Francique, Thiois brabançon

<i>Comments on question, explanation of answers, sources</i>
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<i>Comments concerning 1.6</i>
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This answer is provided exclusively for the French-speaking Community
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1.7 Which are the three main languages (in terms of number of users) spoken by first and second generation immigrants in your country?

Language 1.....

Language 2.....

Language 3.....

Language etc

<i>Comments on question, explanation of answers, sources</i>
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<i>Comments concerning 1.7</i>
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There are no statistics available on the subject.
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1.8(a) Except for your own country, in which other countries of the European Union is/are your official language(s) also regarded as an official language?

Your official language no.1 : **French** is also an official language in the following countries:

Country 1 within the European Union : France

Country 2 within the European Union : Luxembourg

If your country has more than one official language:

Your official language no.2 : **Dutch** is also an official language in the following countries:

Country 1 within the European Union : The Netherlands

Country 2 within the European Union:

Your official language no.3 : **German** is also an official language in the following countries:

Country 1 within the European Union : Germany

Country 2 within the European Union : Austria

Country 3 within the European Union : Luxembourg

Etcetera .....

1.8(b) In which countries *outside the European Union* is/are your official language(s) also regarded as an official language?

If your country has more than one official language

Your official language no.1 : **French** is also an official language in the following countries:

Country 1 outside the European Union<sup>1</sup> : Gabon

Country 2 outside the European Union : Ivory Coast

Country 3 outside the European Union : Quebec

Your official language no.2 : **Dutch** is also an official language in the following countries:

Country 1 outside the European Union : Surinam

Country 2 outside the European Union : Netherlands Antilles

Your official language no.3 : **German** is also an official language in the following countries:

Country 1 outside the European Union<sup>2</sup> : Lichtensein

Country 2 outside the European Union : Switzerland

Etcetera .....

<i>Comments on question, explanation of answers, sources</i>
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<i>Comments concerning 1.8</i>
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1.9. Did your country ratify the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages?

No

1.9.1 Which regional and/or minority languages does your country officially recognize?

1.9.2 What reservations concerning the charter were raised by your country?

**This answer is provided exclusively for the French-speaking Community.**

a. At the federal level, Belgium doesn't officially recognize any regional and/or minority languages.

b. The French-speaking Community (Wallonia-Brussels Federation) recognizes endogeneous regional languages in its specific region.

Legal texts for 1.9.1.b.

<sup>1</sup> This includes the overseas department of your country, if there are any

<sup>2</sup> This includes the overseas departments of your country, if there are any

1. - Décret du 24 décembre 1990 de la Communauté française relative aux langues régionales endogènes de la Communauté française
  - Decree of 24 December 1990 of the French Community of Belgium concerning endogenous regional languages of the French Community
2. - Arrêté du 19 mars 1991 de l'Exécutif de la Communauté française instituant un Conseil des Langues régionales endogènes de la Communauté française
  - Order of 19 March 1991 of the Executive of the French Community of Belgium instituting the Council for Endogenous Regional Languages of the French Community of Belgium
3. - Arrêté du 23 juin 2006 du Gouvernement de la Communauté française instituant les missions, la composition et les aspects essentiels de fonctionnement d'instances d'avis tombant dans le champ d'application du décret du 10 avril 2003 relatif au fonctionnement des instances d'avis œuvrant dans le secteur culturel (Chapitre II, article 28 : Du Conseil des Langues régionales endogènes)
  - Order of 23 June 2006 of the Government of the French Community of Belgium instituting the remits, the composition and the essential aspects for the working of advising instances that pertain to the implementation field of the Decree of 10 April 2003 related to the working of advising instances working for the cultural sector (Chapter II, article 28 : About the Council for Endogenous Regional Languages)

Other source

Jean-Luc FAUCONNIER (coord.), *Parva Charta*, Ministère de la Communauté française, Service général des Lettres et du Livre - SLRE, 2001

*Comment* : Ratification can only be achieved at the federal level

**1.10 Did your country sign the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities?**

Yes

If yes

**1.10.1 What provisions concerning this Convention were made by your country?**

See Comments for Question 1.9.2

*Comments on question, explanation of answers, sources*

*Comment*

## 2. Specific legal regulations

### Constitution

2.1 Does *the Constitution* of your country state what the official/national/main languages are?

yes

2.1.1. Please quote the relevant article(s) of the Constitution in the original language and in English; including the exact reference.

French :

- Article 4. La Belgique comprend quatre régions linguistiques : la région de langue française, la région de langue néerlandaise, la région bilingue de Bruxelles-Capitale et la région de langue allemande.
- Article 189. Le texte de la Constitution est établi en français, en néerlandais et en allemand.

Dutch :

- Artikel 4. België omvat vier taalgebieden : het Nederlandse taalgebied, het Franse taalgebied, het tweetalige gebied Brussel-Hoofdstad en het Duitse taalgebied.
- Artikel 189. De tekst van de Grondwet is in het Nederlands, in het Frans en in het Duits gesteld.

German :

- Artikel 4. Belgien umfasst vier Sprachgebiete : das deutsche Sprachgebiet, das französische Sprachgebiet, das niederländische Sprachgebiet und das zweisprachige Gebiet Brüssel-Hauptstadt.
- Artikel 189. Der Text der Verfassung ist in Deutsch, in Französisch und in Niederländisch festgelegt.

English :

- Article 4. Belgium comprehends four language areas: the French area, the Dutch area, the Bilingual Brussels-Capital area and the German area.
- Article 189. The text of the Constitution is established in the French, Dutch and German languages.

Source : [http://www.senate.be/doc/const\\_fr.html](http://www.senate.be/doc/const_fr.html)

## Language law

**2.2 Is there a *language law* stipulating what language is (or what languages are) to be used in official matters?**

yes

**2.1.1 Please, quote the relevant article(s) of the language law(s) in the original language and in English; include the exact reference.**

French :

- Article 10.- Tout service local établi dans la région de langue française, de langue néerlandaise ou de langue allemande utilise exclusivement la langue de sa région dans les services intérieurs, dans ses rapports avec les services dont il relève, ainsi que dans ses rapports avec les autres services de la même région linguistique et de Bruxelles-capitale.

18 JUILLET 1966. Lois sur l'emploi des langues en matière administrative, telles que modifiées.

English :

- Article 10. - Any local department located in the French language area, the Dutch language area or the German language area exclusively uses the language of its area in internal departments, in its relations with the departments it is part of, as well as in its relations with other departments of the same language area and of Brussels-Capital.

18 JULY 1966. Laws with respect to the use of languages in administrative matters, as modified.

<i>Comments on question, explanation of answers, sources</i>
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<i>Comments concerning 2.2</i>
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- For the complex language use in judicial matters : see 15 JULY 1935. Law with respect to the use of languages in judicial matters (Article 4, §1)
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- For the 'Communes with linguistic special terms' : see 3.1.2
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**2.3 Is there any legislation other than the Constitution or a language law that defines the use of language(s) in government, public administration and/or judiciary institutions?**

no

**2.3.1 Please quote the relevant article(s) in the original language and in English, including the exact reference.**

<i>Comments on question, explanation of answers, sources</i>
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<i>Comments concerning 2.3</i>
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**Test for naturalization (attaining citizenship)**

2.4 Does your country have a *compulsory test or examination* that includes a language test in (one of) the national/official language(s) which has to be passed in order to obtain citizenship?

no

2.4.1 Please quote the relevant legislation in the original language and give an English translation; including the exact reference.

<i>Comments on question, explanation of answers, sources</i>
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<i>Comments concerning 2.4</i>
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This answer is provided exclusively for the French-speaking Community.
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**Compulsory instruction as prerequisite to obtain citizenship**

2.5 Does your country offer *instruction* with regard to which national/official language(s) have to be mastered in order to obtain citizenship?

no

2.5.1 Quote the relevant legislation in the original language and in English; including the exact reference.

Quotation in original language	
Quotation in English	
Is the English translation of the quotation authorized?	
Reference (name of the law, article number, date)	

<i>Comments on question, explanation of answers, sources</i>
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<i>Comments concerning 2.5</i>
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This answer is provided exclusively for the French-speaking Community.
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**Test for future permanent residents (i.e. without becoming national citizens)**

2.6 Does your country have a *compulsory examination or test* with regard to which (one of the) national language(s) have to be mastered in order to obtain *permanent residency* (i.e. without becoming a citizen of your country?)

no

2.6.1 Please quote the relevant legislation in the original language and in English; include the exact reference.

<i>Comments on question, explanation of answers, sources</i>
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<i>Comments concerning 2.6</i>
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This answer is provided exclusively for the French-speaking Community.
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**Compulsory instruction as prerequisite for naturalization (attaining citizenship)**

**2.7** Does the government of your country provide *instruction*, with regard to which (one of the) national/official language(s) have to be mastered in order to obtain *permanent residency*?

No

**2.7.1** Please quote the relevant legislation in the original language and in English; include the exact reference.

<i>Comments on question, explanation of answers, sources</i>
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<i>Comments concerning 2.7</i>
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This answer is provided exclusively for the French-speaking Community.
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### 3 Instruction in and use of languages in primary and secondary education

#### Primary education

3.1 Is there any regulation in your country that gives the official language(s) a declared status as medium of instruction in primary schools?

Yes

3.1.1 Please quote the relevant article(s) in the original language and in English; include the exact reference.

French :

Chapitre II, Article 4.- La langue de l'enseignement est le néerlandais dans la région de langue néerlandaise, le français dans la région de langue française et l'allemand dans la région de langue allemande (...)

Chapitre II, Article 5.- Dans l'arrondissement de Bruxelles-Capitale, la langue de l'enseignement est le français ou le néerlandais selon le choix du chef de famille lorsque celui-ci réside dans cet arrondissement. (...)

Chapitre III, Article 9.- L'enseignement de la seconde langue peut être organisé dans l'enseignement primaire à partir de la 5e année d'études, à raison de trois heures par semaine au maximum. (...)

La seconde langue sera :

- dans la région de langue néerlandaise, le français ;
- dans la région de langue française, le néerlandais, l'allemand ou l'anglais
- dans la région de langue allemande, le français dans les écoles de langue allemande et l'allemand dans les écoles de langue française.

Chapitre III, Article 10.- L'enseignement de la seconde langue est obligatoire dans les écoles primaires de l'arrondissement de Bruxelles-Capitale (...) à raison de trois heures semaine au deuxième degré et de cinq heures par semaine aux troisième et quatrième degrés. (...) La seconde langue sera le français ou le néerlandais. Elle peut être l'allemand dans les arrondissements de Verviers, Bastogne et Arlon.

30 JUILLET 1963. Loi concernant le régime linguistique dans l'enseignement, modifiée le 26 JUILLET 1971

English :

Chapter II, Article 4. - The language used for education is the Dutch one in the Dutch language area, the French one in the French language area and the German one in the German language area. (...)

Chapter II, Article 5. - In the Brussels-Capital district, the education language is the French or the Dutch one in function of the choice of the head of the family when he or she has his(her) residence in that district. (...)

Chapter III, Article 9. - Teaching of the second language can be organised from the 5th year of primary education, at the rate of three hours a week maximum. (...)

The second language will be:

- in the Dutch language area : French
- in the French language area : Dutch, German or English
- in the German language area : French in the German speaking schools and German in the French speaking schools.

Chapter III, Article 10. - Teaching the second language is compulsory in the primary schools of the Brussels-capital district (...) at the rate of three hours a week at the second degree and five hours a week at the third and fourth degrees. (...)

The second language will be French or Dutch. It can also be German in the Verviers, Bastogne and Arlon districts.

30 JULY 1963. Law with respect to the language system in education, as modified on 26 JULY 1971

If no

**3.1.2 Please state which languages are used as language instruction.**

*Comments on question, explanation of answers, sources*

The law provides for a special system to protect minorities in a limited number of « communes » (Chapter I, Article 3.- 30 JULY 1963. Law with respect to the language system in education, as modified on 26 JULY 1971).

It only concerns French-speaking minorities in the Dutch area and Dutch-speaking minorities in the French area.

**3.2 Are there other (regional or local) regulations concerning the use of the official or other languages as medium of instruction in primary schools?**

yes

**3.2.1 Please quote the relevant article(s) in the original language and in English; including the exact reference.**

French :

Chapitre I, Article 2.- (...) on entend par "Apprentissage par immersion", une procédure pédagogique visant à assurer la maîtrise des compétences attendues en assurant une partie des cours et des activités pédagogiques de la grille horaire dans une langue moderne autre que le français en vue de l'acquisition progressive de cette autre langue (...)

Chapitre II, Article 2.- Les langues dans lesquelles l'apprentissage par immersion peut être organisé sont le néerlandais, l'anglais et l'allemand.

11 MAI 2007. Décret du Gouvernement de la Communauté française relatif à l'enseignement en immersion linguistique

English :

Chapter I, Article 2.- (...) with “Learning by immersion”, we understand a pedagogic process aimed at displaying the mastery of expected competences while ensuring a part of the curriculum and pedagogical activities in one modern language other than French to progressively acquire that other language (...)

Chapter II, Article 2.- Languages in which learning by immersion can be organised are Dutch, English and German.

11 MAY 2007. Decree of the Government of the French Community related to education through linguistic immersion

<i>Comments on question, explanation of answers, sources</i>
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<i>Comments concerning 3.2</i>
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<b>This answer is provided exclusively for the French-speaking Community</b>
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### Secondary education

**3.3 Is there any regulation in your country that gives the official language(s) a declared status as medium of instruction in secondary schools?**

yes

**3.3.1 Please quote the relevant article(s) in the original language and in English; include the exact reference.**

See 3.1, 3.1.1, 3.1.2

If no

**3.3.2 Please state which languages are used as language of instruction.**

<i>Comments on question, explanation of answers, sources</i>
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<i>Comments concerning 3.3</i>
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The legal prescriptions are the same for primary as for secondary education.
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**3.4 Are there other (regional or local) regulations concerning the use of the official or other languages as medium of instruction in secondary schools?**

Yes

If yes

**3.4.1. Please quote the relevant article(s) in the original language and in English; including the exact reference.**

<i>Comments on question, explanation of answers, sources</i>
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<i>Comments concerning 3.4</i>
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See 3.2.1 and 14 FEBRUARY 2008. Circulaire n° 2194 for the organisation of “learning by immersion” in the secondary schools.
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<b>This answer is provided exclusively for the French-speaking Community</b>
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## 4. Instruction in and use of languages at university level

### University level

4.1 Is there any regulation in your country that gives the official language(s) a declared status as medium of instruction on university level?

yes

4.1.1 Please quote the relevant article(s) in the original language and in English; please include the exact reference.

French :

Article 21.- & 2. La langue d'enseignement et d'évaluation des activités d'apprentissage est le français.

7 SEPTEMBRE 1994. Décret du Gouvernement de la Communauté française relatif au régime des études universitaires et des grades académiques

English :

Article 21. - & 2. The teaching and assessment language for learning activities is French.

7 SEPTEMBER 1994. Decree of the Government of the French Community of Belgium related to the system of university studies and academic degrees

If no

4.1.2 Please state which languages are used as language of instruction.

<i>Comments on question, explanation of answers, sources</i>
<i>Comments concerning 4.1</i>
English can also be used for a number of lectures
<b>This answer is provided exclusively for the French-speaking Community</b>

4.2. Are there any (national, regional, local, or other) regulations about the language in which BA, MA/MSc, PhD courses and programs should be taught?

Yes

#### 4.2.1 Quote the relevant article(s) in the original language and in English; include the exact reference

##### Legal text 1

French :

Article 21.- & 2. La langue d'enseignement et d'évaluation des activités d'apprentissage est le français. Toutefois, des activités peuvent être dispensées et évaluées dans une autre langue :

- 1° dans le premier cycle d'études, sauf en première années, à raison d'au plus un cinquième des crédits;
- 2° pour les études menant au grade académique de master, sauf pour les crédits spécifiques à la finalité didactique, à raison de la moitié des crédits;
- 3° pour les études menant au grade académique de master complémentaire;
- 4° pour les études de troisième cycle;
- 5° lorsque ces activités, si elles sont obligatoires, sont organisées également en français.

7 SEPTEMBRE 1994. Décret du Gouvernement de la Communauté française relatif Au régime des études universitaires et des grades académiques

English :

Article 21.- & 2. The teaching and assessment language for learning activities is French. However, some activities can be taught and assessed in another language:

- 1° in the first study cycle, except during the first year, at a rate of more than a fifth of teaching credits;
- 2° for studies leading to the academic degree of master, except for teaching credits specific to the didactic finality, at a rate of half the credits;
- 3° for studies leading to the academic degree of complementary master;
- 4° for studies of the third cycle;
- 5° when these activities, if compulsory, are also organised in French.

7 SEPTEMBER 1994. Decree of the Government of the French Community of Belgium related to the system of university studies and academic degrees

##### Legal text 2

French :

- Article 1. - L'Université Catholique de Louvain est autorisée à dispenser et évaluer en langue anglaise l'ensemble des activités d'apprentissage composant le programme du master, en sciences économiques, orientation économétrie à finalité approfondie.

19 JUILLET 2007. Arrêté du Gouvernement de la Communauté Française accordant une dérogation à l'Université Catholique de Louvain quant à l'usage de la langue d'enseignement et d'évaluation pour le master en sciences économiques, orientation économétrie, à finalité approfondie”

English :

- Article 1. - The Université Catholique de Louvain is entitled to organize and assess in the English language all learning activities composing the master curriculum in economic sciences, econometric trends with profound finality.

19 JULY 2007. Order of the Government of the French Community of Belgium granting derogation to the Université Catholique de Louvain for the usage of the teaching and assessment language for the master curriculum in economic sciences, econometric trends with profound finality

Legal text 3

- Article 1.- Les institutions universitaires organisant les cursus de 2e cycle de master ingénieur civil en informatique (120 crédits), de master en sciences informatiques (60 crédits) et de master en sciences informatiques (120 crédits) sont autorisées à dispenser en langue anglaise l'ensemble des activités d'apprentissage composant ces programmes.

25 MAI 2009. Arrêté du Gouvernement de la Communauté Française accordant une dérogation aux institutions universitaire quant à l'usage de la langue d'enseignement et d'évaluation pour le master ingénieur civil en informatique et les masters en sciences informatiques 60 et 120 crédits

English :

- Article 1.- University institutions organizing the curricula for the 2nd cycle of master of civil computer engineer (120 teaching credits), of master in computer sciences (60 teaching credits) and of master in computer sciences (120 teaching credits) are entitled to organize in the English language all learning activities of these curricula.

25 MAY 2009. Order of the Government of the French Community of Belgium granting derogation to university institutions for the usage of the teaching and assessment language for the master degree of civil computer engineer and the masters in computer sciences (60 and 120 teaching credits)

**4.2.2. Are there other (regional or local) regulations concerning the language of instruction in university research programs?**

<i>Comments on question, explanation of answers, sources</i>
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Comments concerning 4.2
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## English as medium of instruction

Select the five biggest universities of your country (by means of number of students) covering all academic fields (humanities, social sciences and natural sciences).

Université catholique de Louvain (UCL)

Université libre de Bruxelles (ULB)

Université de Liège (ULg)

Université de Mons (UMons)

Université de Namur (Facultés universitaires Notre-Dame de la Paix - FUNDP)

**4.3 What percentage of the master's programs in the five selected universities, is taught in English?**

- between 0% and 25%
- between 25% and 50%
- between 50% and 75%
- more than 75%

**4.3.1 What percentage of the *master programs for humanities* in the five selected universities is taught in English?**

- between 0% and 25%
- between 25% and 50%
- between 50% and 75%
- more than 75%

**4.3.2 What percentage of the master programs for *social sciences* in the five selected universities, is taught in English?**

- between 0% and 25%
- between 25% and 50%
- between 50% and 75%
- more than 75%

**4.3.3 What percentage of the master programs for *mathematics and natural sciences* in the five selected universities, is taught in English?**

- between 0% and 25%
- between 25% and 50%
- between 50% and 75%
- more than 75%

*Comments on question, explanation of answers, sources*

*Comments concerning 4.3*

**This answer is provided exclusively for the French-speaking Community**

## English as language for scientific publications

4.4 What is the overall percentage of the PhD dissertations in your country that are written in English?

- Between 0% and 25%
- Between 25% and 50%
- Between 50% and 75%
- More than 75%

4.4.1 What is the overall percentage of the PhD dissertations in the *humanities* in your country that are written in English?

- Between 0% and 25%
- Between 25% and 50%
- Between 50% and 75%
- More than 75%

4.4.2 What is the overall percentage of the *PhD dissertations* in the *social sciences* in your country that are written in English?

- Between 0% and 25%
- Between 25% and 50%
- Between 50% - and 75%
- More than 75%

4.4.3 What is the overall percentage of the *PhD dissertations* in the *mathematics and natural sciences* in your country that are written in English?

- Between 0% and 25%
- Between 25% and 50%
- Between 50% - and 75%
- More than 75%

<i>Comments on question, explanation of answers, sources</i>
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<i>Comments on question 4.4</i>
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There are no accurate statistics on the subject. The given answers are the result of an informal poll among academics.
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4.5 Are there any regulations about the language in which a PhD (doctoral) dissertation should be written?

No

If yes

4.5.1 Quote the relevant article(s) in the original language and in English; include the exact reference

Quotation of the rule/law in original language	
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Quotation in English	
Is the English translation of the quotation authorized?	Yes/no
Reference (name of the law, article number, date)	

- 4.5.2** If PHD dissertations can be written In English, is it compulsory to add a summary in the official language or one of the official languages of your country?

If yes

- 4.5.2.1** Quote the relevant article(s) in the original language and in English; include the exact reference

Quotation of the rule/law in original language	
Quotation in English	
Is the English translation of the quotation authorized?	
Reference (name of the law, article number, date)	

<i>Comments on question, explanation of answers, sources</i>
<i>Comments concerning 4.5</i> There is no information available as such on this question.

### Scientific journals

- 4.6** Are there any established scientific journals in your country partly or fully published in the official language(s)?

yes

- 4.6.1** In what scientific fields are those journals?

Humanities, social sciences, mathematics and natural sciences

<i>Comments on question, explanation of answers, sources</i>
<i>Comments concerning 4.6</i> This answer only concerns scientific journals partly or fully published in French

### Language requirements in university

- 4.7** Do foreign students who wish to sign up for a course (conducted in your country's official language) at a university in your country have to pass language proficiency test (in your country's official language) prior to registration?

No

If no

**4.7.1 How many universities selected under 4.3 require foreign students (seeking to sign up for a course conducted in your country's official language) to pass a special language proficiency test) in your country's official language) prior to registration?**

*Percentage: ... %*

*Number: ...*

*Comments on question, explanation of answers, sources*

This answer is provided exclusively for the French-speaking Community.

No language proficiency test in French is compulsory for registration in the French-speaking Community universities.

However, most universities recommend at least B1 proficiency in French before admission.

Special case :

French :

Chapitre III, Section 2.- Accès aux études du 2nd cycle. - Article 51 & 5.-

Nul ne peut être admis aux épreuves d'une année de master à finalité didactique ou aux épreuves des études organisées conformément au décret du 8 février 2001 définissant la formation initiale des agrégés de l'enseignement secondaire supérieur, s'il n'a fait la preuve d'une maîtrise suffisante de la langue française.

Cette preuve peut être apportée :

- 1° soit par la possession d'un diplôme, titre ou certificat d'études mentionnés à l'article 49, § 1er, délivré en Communauté française;
- 2° soit par la réussite d'un examen spécifique organisé à cette fin par un ou plusieurs établissements d'enseignement supérieur, suivant des dispositions arrêtées par le Gouvernement.
- 3° soit par l'attestation de réussite d'un des examens, épreuves ou Concours d'admission aux études d'enseignement supérieur prévus par ce décret et organisé en Communauté française.

Les universités organisent une épreuve de maîtrise suffisante de la langue française au moins deux fois par année académique.

7 SEPTEMBRE 1994. Décret du Gouvernement de la Communauté française relatif au régime des études universitaires et des grades académiques

English :

Chapter III, Section 2.- Access to studies of the 2nd cycle. - Article 51 &

5.- No one can be allowed to tests of a master with didactic finality or to tests of studies organized in conformity to the decree of 8 February 2001 defining the initial training of qualified teachers of higher secondary

education, if he has not sufficiently evidenced his knowledge of the French language

This evidence can be shown:

- 1° either through the possession of a degree, a title or a study certificate mentioned in article 49, § 1, granted in the French Community of Belgium;
- 2° or through succeeding for a specific examination taken to that end by one or more higher education schools, with due respect to provisions voted by the Government.
- 3° or through successfully taking one of the examinations, proofs or competitions to accede studies of higher education provided for by this decree and organized in the French Community of Belgium.

Universities organize a proof to show sufficient mastery of the French language at least twice an academic year.

7 SEPTEMBER 1994. Decree of the Government of the French Community of Belgium related to the system of university studies and academic degrees

**Comments concerning 4.7.1**

What is meant by « special language proficiency » is not clear to us.

## 5 Media

### Daily papers

5.1 Are there any daily papers written in a language other than your country's official language(s) that are produced in your country and distributed nationwide or in a substantial part of the nation?

If yes, please list the papers :

ZAMAN : this Istanbul-based daily has a press office in Brussels. Daily issues in Turkish are edited and distributed in Belgium.

#### Comments concerning 5.1

1. The preceding answer may be non-exhaustive because of poor availability of information on foreign language press.
2. List of **weeklies and magazines** in English :
  - The Bulletin : Published weekly, it focuses on political, cultural and social news about Belgium and Brussels for English-speaking residents. It publishes a list of the TV-programmes on the Brussels cable network
  - (A)way Magazine: Magazine for international families in Belgium, published every two months. Information on health and well-being, fashion and leisure, kids and education and Belgian life
  - New Europe : weekly

### TV and radio

5.2 Has/have the official language(s) of your country a declared status as a medium of communication in the *public service* contracts with radio and/or TV broadcasters in your country?

The French language is not directly mentioned as the compulsory one or the one to be predominantly used by television and radio channels of the RTBF (Radio Télévision Belge Francophone, the public broadcasting organization of the French-speaking community of Belgium)

However, some articles of the management contract of RTBF specifically recommend the use of the French language.

5.2.1 Please quote the relevant article(s); including the exact reference.

Quotation in original language	1. <a href="http://www.csa.be/documents/1440">http://www.csa.be/documents/1440</a> 2. <a href="http://www.csa.be/documents/1703">http://www.csa.be/documents/1703</a>
Quotation in English	
Is the English translation of the quotation authorized?	
Reference (name of the law, article number, date)	1. Coordinated decree on audiovisual media services of 26 March 2009 <a href="http://www.csa.be/documents/1440">http://www.csa.be/documents/1440</a>

	2. of the management contract of RTBF covering the period going from 2007 till 2012 <a href="http://www.csa.be/documents/1703">http://www.csa.be/documents/1703</a>
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*Comments on question, explanation of answers, sources*

So, the management contract of RTBF indicates that it “must address the whole audience of the French Community of Belgium and all those linked to it through language or culture and brings together the largest audiences (...); it addresses all French speaking persons of Belgium and French speaking Belgians abroad” in the introduction to the management contract. The first article of this management contract reminds us that “RTBF is the autonomous cultural public enterprise of the French Community of Belgium, entrusted with the public radio and television service of the French Community of Belgium and of all those linked to it through language or culture”.

Furthermore, RTBF is compelled, in television, to devote “at least 35% of its broadcasting time, to works wherefore the shooting, the direction or the delegated production are taken care of by French speaking professionals” (article 15.1. b) of the RTBF management contract).

In public and private radios the obligation to “broadcast in the French language, except for the broadcasting of pre-recorded music, does not exist for radiophone channels of RTBF. This applies except when there is a motivated derogation granted by the Authorization and Control College to favour cultural and linguistic diversity within the services” (article 53 §2 1° c))

Local televisions : There is no obligation linked to the French language for the twelve local televisions of the Wallonia-Brussels Federation.

Remark: private televisions, as well as radios, are submitted to the obligations related to the use of the French language (article 43 of the AMS for televisions and article 53 §2 1° c) of the same decree for radios).

Comments concerning 5.2

**Films**

**5.3. How do public service television and film distributors in your country generally deal with languages other than your country’s official language(s) when broadcasting foreign *films for adults*?**

*Please tick as applicable:*

	mostly/always	sometimes	rarely/never
Broadcast in original language			x
Broadcast in original language with voice-over			x
Broadcast with dubbing			
Broadcast with subtitles		x	
Dual channel sound (broadcast in two			x

languages)			
Other:		X*	
Other:			

*Comments on question, explanation, sources*

Comments concerning 5.3

- The twelve local televisions of the Wallonia-Brussels Federation broadcast very few (if any) movies. As a consequence, the answer above is only valid for RTBF. However, some local televisions broadcast information or magazines in other national languages than French (for instance the News on BRF - in German - on Télévesdre and a French-Dutch bilingual magazine on Notélé).
- \* broadcast at the same time on two different channels: a dubbed version and a subtitled original version.

**5.4 How do public service television and film distributors in your country generally deal with languages other than your country's official language(s) when broadcasting foreign films for children?**

*Please tick as applicable:*

	mostly/always	sometimes	rarely/never
Broadcast in original language			X
Broadcast in original language with voice-over			x
Broadcast with dubbing	x		
Broadcast with subtitles			x
Dual channel sound (broadcast in two languages)			x
Other:			
Other:			

*Comments on question, explanation, sources*

Comments on 5.3 and 5.4

**This answer is provided exclusively for the French-speaking Community**

**Broadcasting popular and folk vocal music**

**5.5 Is there any legal/official regulation in your country concerning the amount of radio broadcasting popular and folk vocal music in the official language(s)?**

yes

**5.5.1. Please quote the relevant article(s); including the exact reference...**

Quotation in original language	
Quotation in English	
Is the English translation of	

the quotation authorized?	
Reference (name of the law, article number, date)	

*Comments on question, explanation, sources*

Comments concerning 5.5

Private radios that broadcast music must broadcast 30% of musical works in the French language (article 53 §2 1° d)). Furthermore, each authorized radio has been chosen after a call for offers where it had to transmit an authorization request to the CSA in which it had the opportunity to commit to higher objectives than those mentioned in the decree. These are the objectives radios are compelled to comply with. Reversely, some radios benefit from derogations on this point (thematic radios devoted to electronic music, for instance).

Public radios (of RTBF) have the obligation, in the field of broadcasting sung music in French to broadcast: “at least 30% of non-classical music on French texts on each general channels (Vivacité and La Première); on the musical programming of one of its musical channels, which she chooses, at least 15% of non-classical music on French texts (Classic 21)”. These obligations are mentioned at article 20.4 of the RTBF management contract for the years 2007-2012 (see above).

## 6. Business

### Regulation, legislation

6.1 Is there a legal/official regulation in your country concerning the use of languages in industry, commerce, business or other working environments?

If yes

6.1.1 Quote the relevant article(s) in the original language and in English; include the exact reference.

Quotation in original language	La langue à utiliser pour les relations sociales entre employeurs et travailleurs ainsi que pour les actes et documents des entreprises prescrits par la loi et les règlements est le français, sans préjudice de l'usage complémentaire de la langue choisie par les parties.
Quotation in English	The language to be used for social relations between employers and workers, as well as for acts and documents of enterprises prescribed by the law and rules, is the French one, without any prejudice of using complementarily the language chosen by the parties.
Is the English translation of the quotation authorized?	
Reference (name of the law, article number, date)	French : « Article 2 -30 JUIN 1982. - Décret relatif à la protection de la liberté de l'emploi des langues et de l'usage de la langue française en matière de relations sociales entre les employeurs et leur personnel ainsi que d'actes et documents des entreprises imposés par la loi et les règlements. » English : « Article 2 - 30 JUNE 1982.- Decree related to the protection of liberty of language use and of the French language in matters of social relations between employers and their personnel as well as regards acts and documents of enterprises made compulsory through laws and regulations”

*Comments on question, explanation, sources*

Comments concerning 6.1.1

## Annual reports

- 6.2 In which languages are the companies' annual reports written in your country? List the ten largest companies (by number of employees). The companies should have their main location in your country and be a major employer.

Please complete the box, indicating the company names, the status of each company (Private - P; State-Owned - SO; or Partially State-Owned - PSO) and languages (as far as applicable)

Company name	1st corporate language	2nd corporate language	3rd corporate language
<b>French-speaking Community Civil Services</b>			
1. Ministère de la Fédération Wallonie-Bruxelles	French	No other language	
2. RTBF (public broadcasting organization of the French-speaking community of Belgium)	French	No other language	
3. STIB (Brussels public transport)	French	Dutch	English
4. TEC (Wallonia public transport)	French	Dutch (till 2008)	English (till 2007)
<b>Federal Civil Services</b>			
5. Federal Police	French	Dutch	English
6. Social Welfare Services	French	Dutch	-
7. Belgacom (Belgian telecommunications company)	French	Dutch	English
<b>Private-owned companies located in the French area of Wallonia</b>			
8. UCB (Union Chimique belge)	French	Dutch	English
9. D'leteren	French	Dutch	English
10. Krëfel	French	Dutch	English
11. Spadel	French	Dutch	-
<b>Private-owned companies located in Brussels</b>			
12. Solvay	French	Dutch	English
13. Delhaize	French	Dutch	English

<i>Comments on question, explanation of answers, sources</i>
Comments concerning 6.2 Graduating the companies by number of employees is difficult as figures are not available for all of them.

## Website

### 6.3. What are the official *website languages* of those ten companies?

Company name	1st corporate language	2nd corporate language	3rd corporate language
<b>French-speaking Community Civil Services</b>			
1. Ministère de la Fédération Wallonie-Bruxelles	French	No other language	
2. RTBF (public broadcasting organization of the French-speaking community of Belgium)	French	No other language	
3. STIB (Brussels public transport)	French	Dutch	English
4. TEC (Wallonia public transport)	French	Dutch - German - English	
<b>Federal Civil Services</b>			
5. Federal Police	French	Dutch	-
6. Social Welfare Services	French	Dutch	German
7. Belgacom (Belgian telecommunications company)	French	Dutch - German - English	
<b>Private-owned companies located in the French area of Wallonia</b>			
8. UCB (Union Chimique belge)	French	Dutch	English
9. D'leteren	French	Dutch	English
10. Kréfel	French	Dutch	-
11. Spadel	French	Dutch	-
<b>Private-owned companies located in Brussels</b>			
12. Solvay	English	French (partly)	Dutch (partly)
13. Delhaize	French	Dutch	English

*Comments on question, explanation of answers, sources*

Comments concerning 6.3

Grduating the companies by number of employees is difficult as figures are not available for all of them.

## 7 Dissemination of official languages abroad

### Universities abroad

7. 1. In *how many foreign countries* around the world (where your country's language is not an official language) is there an opportunity of obtaining a *master's degree* in your country's official language *as a field of study*?

- 0-10 countries
- 10-25 countries
- 25-50 countries
- 50- 100 countries
- > 100 countries

7.1.1. Please indicate the number of universities worldwide where students can obtain a master's degree in your country's official language. (Exclude countries where your official language is an official language.)

- 0-10
- 10-50
- 50-100
- 100 -250
- >250

<i>Comments on question, explanation of answers, sources</i>
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Comments concerning 7.1
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There are no statistics available in Belgium on the subject. The French EFNIL member most probably could provide them.
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### Foreign languages in your country

7.2 Which languages are officially taught as *foreign languages* in your country's primary and/or secondary schools?

N.B. This question does not include the teaching of foreign languages as a mother tongue or as a first language to immigrant children or children of expatriates, nor does it include the teaching of autochthonous minority languages.

Please tick, using as much additional space for adding languages as you need.

Language	Primary education (pupils to about 10 years old)	Secondary education
Arabic		
Bulgarian		
Chinese		
Czech		
Danish		
Dutch		
English	x	x
Estonian		
Finnish		
French		
German		
Greek		
Hungarian		
Icelandic		
Italian		x
Japanese		
Latvian		
Lithuanian		
Moroccan		
Norwegian		
Polish		
Portuguese		
Russian		
Spanish		x
Swedish		
Turkish		
Others:		
<p><i>Comments on question, explanation of answers, sources</i></p> <p><b>This answer is provided exclusively for the French-speaking Community.</b></p> <p><u>For primary education</u></p> <p>Chapter III, Article 9. - Teaching of the second language can be organised from the 5<sup>th</sup> year of primary education, at the rate of three hours a week maximum (...).</p> <p>This second language can be English (or Dutch or German) in Wallonia depending on the choice of the pupils' parents.</p> <p>30 JULY 1963. - Law with respect to the language system in education, as modified on 26 JULY 1971.</p> <p><u>For secondary education</u></p> <p>-1<sup>st</sup> degree (pupils from 12 to 14 years old)</p> <p>A second language is compulsory. It can be English in Wallonia depending on the</p>		

choice of the pupils' parents.

- 2<sup>nd</sup> degree (pupils from 14 to 16 years old)

English, Italian, Spanish according to studies directions choice (e.g. so-called "Modern languages" sections)

- 3<sup>rd</sup> degree (pupils from 16 to 18 years old)

English, Italian, Spanish according to studies directions choice (e.g. so-called "Modern languages" sections)

13 SEPTEMBER 2012. Circulaire n° 4140 with respect to the organisation of the compulsory secondary education. Tome 1, chap. 2, III,1 to 3

**Notice :**

Special OLC programme : « Ouverture aux Langues et aux cultures/Opening to languages and cultures »

Other foreign languages can be taught from nursery school to secondary school outside school hours in the frame of the OLC programme. It is based on schools demands and on agreements with various countries. The languages may be Arabian, Chinese, Portuguese, Russian, etc.

4 FEBRUARY 2013. Circulaire n° 4295 with respect to **the Programme d'ouverture aux langues et aux cultures (OLC)**

## 8 Language organisations

8. What are the most important public, non-governmental but publicly funded, and private organisations for your country's *official language(s)* and for the *other indigenous languages*?

N.B. Exclude university departments!

1. Name (official and English translation):

**Maison de la Francité**

**Francité House**

Language : French

Missions : Promotion of the French language by

- Facilitating learning and mastery of the French language, whether oral or written, namely for young people and non-French-speaking persons, with inclusion of personal expression and creation.
- Sustaining the reforms launched by large institutions (Higher Council for the French Language, Wallonia-Brussels French Speaking Community, etc.) to simplify and modernize the French language.
- Advocating the legitimate rights of the French language and of its speakers, more specifically the right of any person to receive in its language the messages addressed to him/her. Among others, attend to the good implementation of the linguistic legislation.
- Contributing to the dissemination of the French language in new communication technologies.
- Promoting the belonging of Brussels to the International French-speaking world and its relations to other great French cities on the five continents.
- Welcoming on its premises other French speaking cultural associations that share its objectives.

Structure: Non-profit-making organisation

Public / publicly funded / private

Relation to the national government:

Subsidized by the Commission Communautaire française

Activities: Publishing of books and periodicals, organisation of exhibitions, competitions, lectures, ...

URL: <http://www.maisondelafrancite.be/>

2. Name (official and English translation)

**Association pour la Promotion de la Francophonie (APFF-VBFV)**

**Association for the Promotion of the French-speaking world**

Language(s): French

Mission: Promotion of the French language by being an efficient communication tool to all interested in the French language and its culture and maintaining links between French speakers and make them known beyond their frontiers.

Structure: Non-profit-making organisation

Public / publicly funded / private

Relation to the national government:

Subsidized by the Commission Communautaire française

Activities: - Dissemination /production of a magazine on Internet,  
- Bimestrial publication of an activity agenda in French,  
- Support to the creation of Websites for associations,  
- Yearly prize of the French-speaking world.

URL: <http://www.dmnet.be>

<http://www.francophonie.be/ndf/>

3. Name (official and English translation):

**Comité Roman du Comité belge européen pour les langues moins répandues (CROMBEL)**

**Roman Committee of the European Belgian Committee for Less Spread Languages**

Language(s): Romanic minority languages

Mission: Promotion of the minority regional Romanic languages

Structure: non-profit-making organisation

Public / publicly funded / private

Relation to the national government:

Under renewable 5-year-long convention with the General Direction for Culture of the French-speaking Community

Activities: Publishing (periodicals, original texts)

Comments:

4. Name (official and English translation):

**Société de langue et de littérature wallonnes (SLLW)**

**Society for Walloon Language and Literature**

Language : Walloon regional languages

Mission: Promotion of the regional languages in Wallonia

Structure: Non-profit-making organisation

Public / publicly funded / private

Relation to the national government:

Under recurrent subsidy with the General Directorate for Culture of the French-speaking Community

Activities: Publishing - organisation of colloquiums and exhibitions

Comments:

## Word list

- **Authorized translation:** Translation made by an authorized translator
- **BA, MA/MSc, PhD:** Abbreviations for academic degrees of different lengths and level: Bachelor's degree (BA) normally four years, Master's degree (MA) and additional one or two years after the BA, and PhD (Doctor of Philosophy) normally an additional three years after the BA and MA.
- **Humanities:** The humanities here comprise disciplines regarding the human condition, using methods that are primarily analytic, critical, or speculative. Examples are ancient and modern languages, literature, history, philosophy, religion, visual and performing arts.
- **Masters program:** A master's program leads to a second academic degree (MA). Holders of a master's degree are qualified for positions involving management and staff supervision. In addition, the master's degree opens up the opportunity to gain a doctorate.
- **Mother tongue:** Most commonly conceived as the language first learnt and still understood.
- **Multilingualism:** The presence in a geographical area, large or small, of more than one 'variety of language' i.e., the mode of speaking of a social group whether it is formally recognised as a language or not.
- **National language(s):** Official language(s) of a nation-state.
- **Natural sciences:** the branches of science that study the natural world by using scientific methods.
- **Official language:** a language that is given a special legal status within a particular state.
- **Plurilingualism:** The repertoire of varieties of language that many individuals use; it includes the language variety often referred to as 'mother tongue' or 'first language' and any number of other languages or varieties.
- **Regional or minority languages:** Languages that are traditionally used within a given territory of a state by nationals of that state who form a group numerically smaller than the rest of the state's population. They are different from the *state language(s)* of that state (definition based on the *European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages*, Council of Europe 1992). As a general rule, these are languages of populations that have their ethnic roots in the areas concerned or that settled in the regions concerned and have lived there for generations. Regional/minority languages can have the status of *official language*, but this status will by definition be limited to the area in which they are spoken.
- **Social sciences:** The social sciences here comprise academic disciplines concerned with the study of the social life of human groups and individuals including anthropology, communication studies, economics, human geography, history, political science, psychology and sociology.