

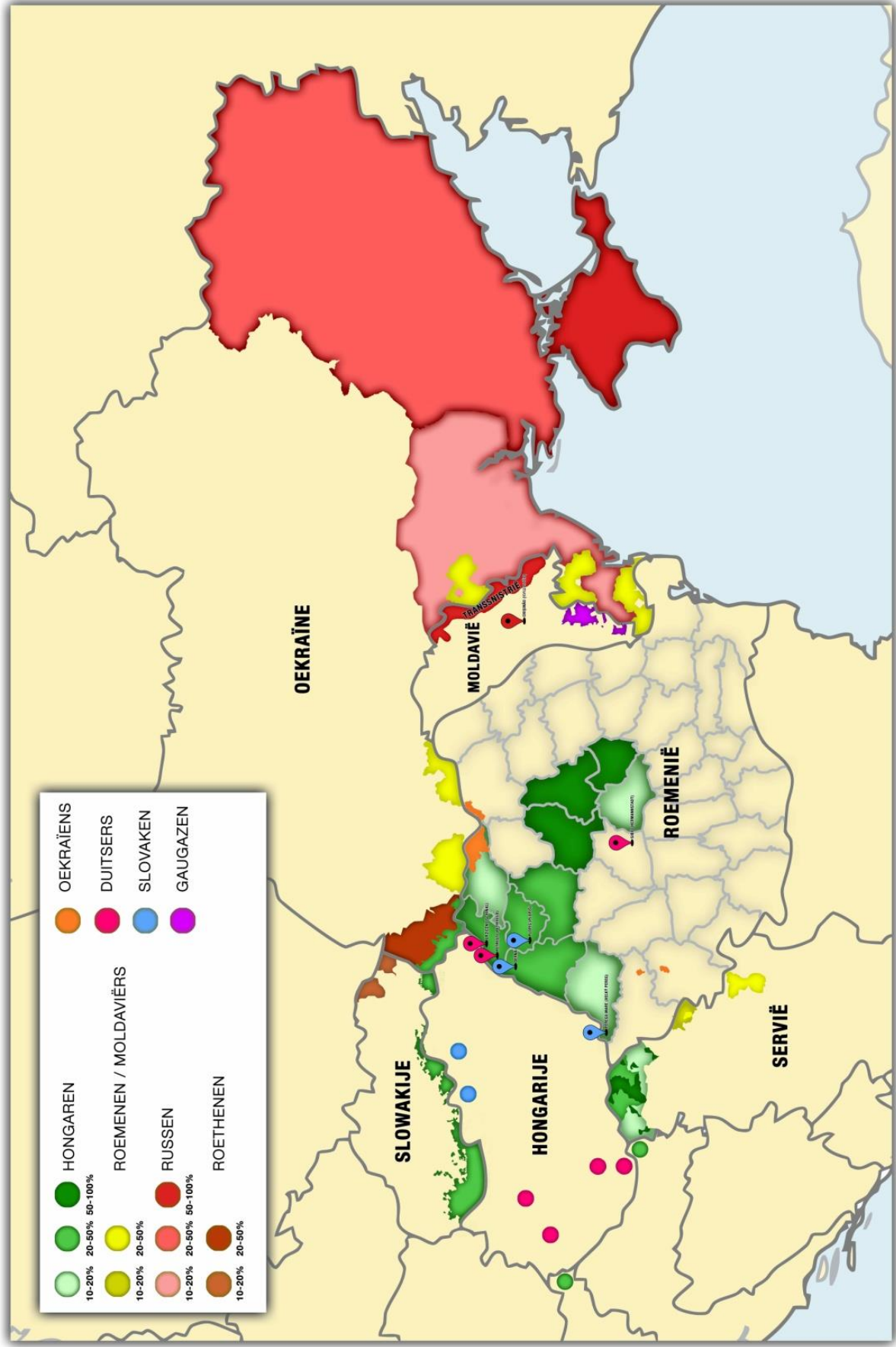
TREASON TO LAW

Strada LIBERTĂȚII
~~TRAFICĂ~~ utca

COMPLIANCY REPORT OF EUROPEAN
LANGUAGE RIGHTS IN ROMANIA
UKRAINE AND MOLDOVA.



LANGUAGE-RIGHTS.EU



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FRONT; BILINGUAL STREET NAMES IN TARGU MURES / MAROSVÁSÁRHELY. *On the image you can see a bilingual place name sign, that of the 'Freedom Street', where the Hungarian name 'Szabadság utca' has been crossed out. To this day, there are no bilingual street signs to be found in this city, which is located in the Hungarian-speaking Szeklerland and was part of the Hungarian autonomous province in Romania until 1968. Until deep into the nineties, the city still had a Hungarian majority. According to the current census, 46% of the population is Hungarian. **INSIDE** Linguistic map of Slovakia, Hungary, Serbia, Romania, Moldova, Transnistria and Ukraine*

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1 INTRODUCTION LANGUAGE RIGHTS EU MEMBER ROMANIA

As early as 1996, Dutch politicians warned ⁽¹⁾ that a lack of respect for ethnic minorities would hinder the rapid integration of Central Europe into the European Union. After all, new Member States had to comply with the European Union's obligations, as formulated in Copenhagen in 1993 in the so-called *acquis Communautaire*. After the failure in the former Yugoslavia, it was of great importance that there would be structural 'ethnic stability' in the rest of that region.

In 2012, the foundation warned the Dutch government through its report "Gebroken Beloften" (Broken Promises) that EU member State Romania still did not meet the requirements it had to meet in order to join the European Union in 2007. Nevertheless on paper, Romania is a country where autonomous peoples are not forcibly assimilated and where the old ethnic antagonisms have been completely pacified. A country that protects the identity of its autonomous inhabitants through a generous legal framework. In practice, however, these agreements are systematically violated.

It was precisely as a condition for accession to the European Union in 2007 that Romania had ratified bilateral and European treaties guaranteeing the linguistic rights of its autonomous populations, such as Hungarians living in Transylvania. Frisians, German and French speakers in the Benelux, Swedish speakers in Finland, Welsh in England, Basques in Spain and German speakers in Italy have similar rights. Moreover, these European treaties do not cover the languages spoken by migrants.

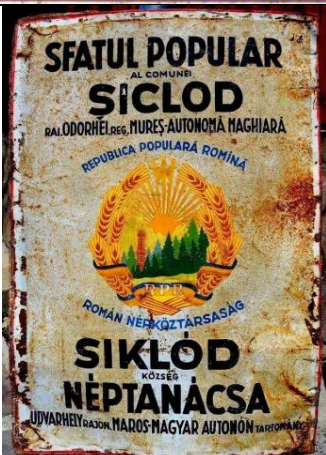
Recent events in Romania show that even existing and new European language rights are structurally and systematically ignored, which is the opposite of the objectives and principles of the European Charter for Regional Languages and of the Strasbourg Convention for the protection of national minorities. Since Moldova and Ukraine both have almost the same language situation, it is advisable to examine Romania separately.

This report describes 10 cases in which Romania blatantly violates its own agreements. These cases show that Romania is in breach of both the 1995 Strasbourg Convention ⁽²⁴⁾ and the 1995 Timisoara Convention. This is despite the fact that Romania ratified the European Charter⁽²⁸⁾ for autonomous languages in 2008. This Convention protects and promotes the use of the autonomous language in spoken and written form in public and private life (Article 7). Compliance with this convention means that the existing language rights are confirmed and extended.

After these ten cases, the implications for the candidate countries for the EU, Ukraine and Moldova are discussed (*Association Agreement*)^(60,61) After all, the Strasbourg Convention has been ratified by both countries, the European Charter for regional languages has only been ratified by Ukraine.



HUNGARIAN AUTONOMOUS REGION IN EUROPE OF THE PARIS TREATY FROM 1947 Until 1968 ethnic Hungarians still had their own autonomous province (REG. AUTONOMA MAGHIARA). However, it was dismantled during the Ceaușescu dictatorship. During this period, both Ukraine and Moldova were part of the Soviet Union. In the autonomous province there was a bilingual administration (see stamps and sign) In 1990 - even before Yugoslavia - the first to be killed as a result of ethnic unrest could be found in the provincial capital Marosvásárhely / Targu Mures. The riots arose after ethnic Hungarians demonstrated for their language rights and Romanian extremists attacked them. The dark role of the Securitate (secret police) in these events has not been clarified to this day. The picture with the tank shows the sad street scene of Marosvásárhely in 1990. To this day, ethnic Hungarians cannot in practice exercise their constitutional language rights (Romanian Constitution Article 120/2) The EU is unable to guarantee those language and human rights that were still self-evident under Stalinism.



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2 INTRODUCTION LANGUAGE RIGHTS EU CANDIDATES CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

Language rights play a crucial role in European integration and are an essential condition for peace and stability in Central and Eastern Europe. It is precisely in the states of this region that the external and internal borders have recently changed several times, (*Annexation Northern Transylvania by Romania and Annexation Moldova by Soviet Union in 1947, dismantling Hungarian Autonomous Region 1968, disintegration of Yugoslavia 1991-1995, Disintegration of the Soviet Union 1992, Kosovo 1999, break away of Transnistria 1992 and separation of Crimea from Ukraine 2015*)^(62,63,64,65) . As a result, large groups of autonomous peoples have woken up in another state. In most cases, their minority language is the majority language in their own region, which they also share with speakers of this language on the other side of the border.

Romania has a large group of ethnic Hungarians: Until 1968 there was a Hungarian autonomous region. During the Ceaușescu dictatorship, the Romanian government tried to forcibly assimilate Hungarians through also denying language rights and destroying cultural and educational institutions. Transylvania, which always had been very inclusive and diverse lost its Jewish and German population during this period. Romania has been an EU member since 2007. Entry into the passport-free Schengen area has been postponed annually since 2011 due to lack of rule of law.

Former Yugoslavia as a whole was a multi-ethnic state. After the ethnic failure and the violent disintegration of this state (1991-1992), the Strasbourg Convention (1995) had been made. Serbia wants to become an EU member. Slovenia and Croatia already are. To this day language rights are an obstacle to lasting ethnic harmony. A positive exception is the treatment of ethnic Hungarians and Italians in Slovenia. That is the example of civilization and tolerance that should become an example and guide in the EU.

Moldova is a republic sandwiched between Romania and Ukraine, which was part of the Soviet Union until 1990. The population is ethnically very diverse (*Moldovan 64%, Russian 13%, Ukrainian 14%, Gagauz 3, %, Jews 1.5%*)⁽¹⁶⁾ Moldova's rapprochement with Europe consists in reducing the language rights of the Russian and Gagauz minorities. In addition, Romania discriminates by giving passports to Moldovans, who declare themselves Romanian-speaking. A Russian-speaking section has seceded in the break away republic of Transnistria. Romania speaks about annexation of this republic to form a Greater Romanian empire, without guarantees for the rights of the linguistic minorities.



Ukraine is an ethnically diverse former Soviet republic. In the west there is a Hungarian minority in a strip on the Hungarian border and a little further south of it a Romanian minority in Chernivtsi. In the east of the country, the population is predominantly Russian-speaking. ⁽⁷⁸⁾ Ukraine also wishes to become a member of the EU.

Hungary is a former part of the Austrian-Hungarian Double Monarchy. It lost 2/3 of its territory by the Treaty of Trianon in 1921. Slovakia, Ukraine, Romania and Serbia have been home to large Hungarian minorities ever since. This makes a good relationship with neighboring countries complicated. Hungary has been an EU member since 2004.

Slovakia separated from Czechoslovakia in 1993. More than 11% of this EU member state is ethnic Hungarian. The Hungarian-speaking population lives in a thin strip in the south of Slovakia. Slovakia, Romania, ex-Yugoslavia, Moldova and Ukraine are countries that have great political similarities: Changed borders, causing large population groups (*between 7% and 40% population!*) to wake up in another country and suddenly became a minority in the administrative division of the state in which they live. The largest linguistic minority in the European Union is formed by the ethnic Hungarians living in Transylvania in Romania.

LANGUAGE RIGHTS OF THE FRISIAN NATIONAL MINORITY IN THE NETHERLANDS. *Although the same treaties apply to the Frisian national minority as to the Hungarian minority in Romania (Charter of regional languages and the Strasbourg Convention), these rights are denied to ethnic Hungarians in Romania ; no bilingual sign and at the town hall in Cluj-Napoca, no bilingual certificates, no free use of Hungarian and Szekler flags, no signs encouraging the use of rights, rarely completely free use of the Hungarian language in commerce, no use of Hungarian language in judgments and notarial deeds.*



3 FRAMEWORK OF LANGUAGE RIGHTS IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

There are, as mentioned, two framework treaties guaranteeing the use of the national minority language: **The European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages**, adopted by the Council of Europe in 1992 and in force in 1998 (*hereinafter referred to as the Charter for Regional Languages*) and **The Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities**, adopted in 1995 and entered into force in the various Member States of the Council of Europe between 1998 and 2005 (*hereinafter referred to as the Strasbourg Convention*). Romania and Ukraine and have ratified both conventions. Ratification of these language rights was an **obligation for European integration, peace and stability**. Moldova has only ratified the Strasbourg Convention.

Below, the language rights of the more than one and a half million Hungarian-speaking citizens ⁽²⁾ of Romania are described. By analyzing the Romanian example, it is indicated how crystal clear the agreements that Romania has made to become a member of NATO and the European Union are:

1-Framework for the protection of national minorities Strasbourg (1995). ⁽²⁴⁾ *Under this Convention, language rights are mandatory in the event of a **genuine need**.* In the Netherlands, this treaty relates to the Frisian autonomous minority.

2-Friendship Treaty Hungary Romania Timisoara (1996). ⁽²³⁾ *This convention provides that the Hungarian language is a de facto co-official language in those administrative units where at least 20 % of the population belonged to a national minority in 1992.*

3- Romanian Law on Public Administration 215/2001. ⁽²⁵⁾ *This law clearly indicates in which cases Hungarian must be used in public administration in addition to Romanian, such as place name signs, decisions of the municipality, written contact with citizens, etc.*

4-Romanian Government Decree 1206/2001⁽¹⁸⁾ This government decree indicates in which administrative units the Hungarian language is to be used as an official language in addition to Romanian, in accordance with the provisions of Law 215/2001. All municipalities are listed here.

5-Romanian Constitution. ⁽⁶⁾ According to Article 120(2), national minorities have the right for oral and written communication in their mother tongue in contact with decentralized and local authorities, where the national minority constitutes a significant part of the population.



6-European Convention on Human Rights. ⁽²⁷⁾ This Convention states that there may be no discrimination on the basis of language (see Article 1 of Protocol No 12 Rome 4.11.2000). Moreover, Article 2 of the Anti-Genocide Convention ⁽²⁹⁾ contains provisions prohibiting ethnic harassment.

7- European Charter of Regional Languages. ⁽³¹⁾ This Convention sets out the protection that a regional language should have. Romania ratified this treaty in 2008, the Netherlands in 1996 for its Frisian national minority language. Ukraine ratified it in 2005. Moldova has not ratified it yet. Ukraine had a language law until April 2019, which allowed the use of national minority languages such as Russian, Romanian and Hungarian from the 10% threshold. In short, the agreements have been clearly put on paper and even transposed into national legislation. The interpretation is fixed, the regional language can always be used freely, bilingual signs and communication are mandatory from a certain threshold (20%) and of course never prohibited below that. So, one could say that this is all very neatly and fairly arranged.

LANGUAGE RIGHTS WELSH NATIONAL MINORITY IN THE UK The UK complies exemplarily with the Strasbourg Convention and the Charter of Regional Languages for the Welsh language. After seeing the examples below, one may wonder whether Romania and the UK are both members of the same EU. In Transylvania one will not be welcomed by a bilingual place name sign. Road signs will rarely be found in the regional language, any form of self-government is unthinkable, the regional flag cannot be used freely, there is no consistent bilingual communication.



4 COMPLIANCE WITH LANGUAGE RIGHTS ON PAPER IN ROMANIA

Thus, although there is a very broad and fair legal framework for respecting language rights, they are not or only symbolically observed. Again, the language rights are mandatory in those administrative units (*for example: municipalities and provinces*) where the population is at least 20% ethnic Hungarian or where there is a real need for this use.

This 20% zone is very clearly documented. The full list ⁽¹⁸⁾ is in HG 1206/2001. Furthermore, all the municipalities that were in this zone at the time of the 1992 census are municipalities where Hungarian *de jure* is an official language, since the basic treaty between Hungary and Romania relates to the official Romanian statistics of 1992. Moreover, Article 131 of Law 215/2001 explicitly states that a disproportionate ethnic decrease in the population cannot be a reason to restrict language rights.

According to official statistics, the ethnic threshold of 20% is also reached in the provinces: Satu Mare (Hungarian: Szatmár), Bihor (Bihar), Salaj (Szilágy), Mures (Maros), Covasna (Kovászna), Hargitha (Hargita) The province of Cluj (Kolozs) falls just below this with 19.9% ⁽²⁾. However, the number of Hungarian speakers is above 20%, because many Jews and Roma are Hungarian-speaking. The criterion for the compulsory use of the Hungarian language in public administration is formulated in article 120(2) of the Romanian Constitution as follows: 'If a significant proportion of the population in an administrative unit belongs to a national minority'.

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According to the framework for minorities ⁽²⁴⁾ the criterion for the compulsory use of a minority language is a real need and may only be limited for relevant reasons, such as financial reasons. The Strasbourg Convention (1995) and the Timisoara Convention, ratified in 1996, relate to the official statistics of 1992, as these were the statistics valid during ratification in 1996!

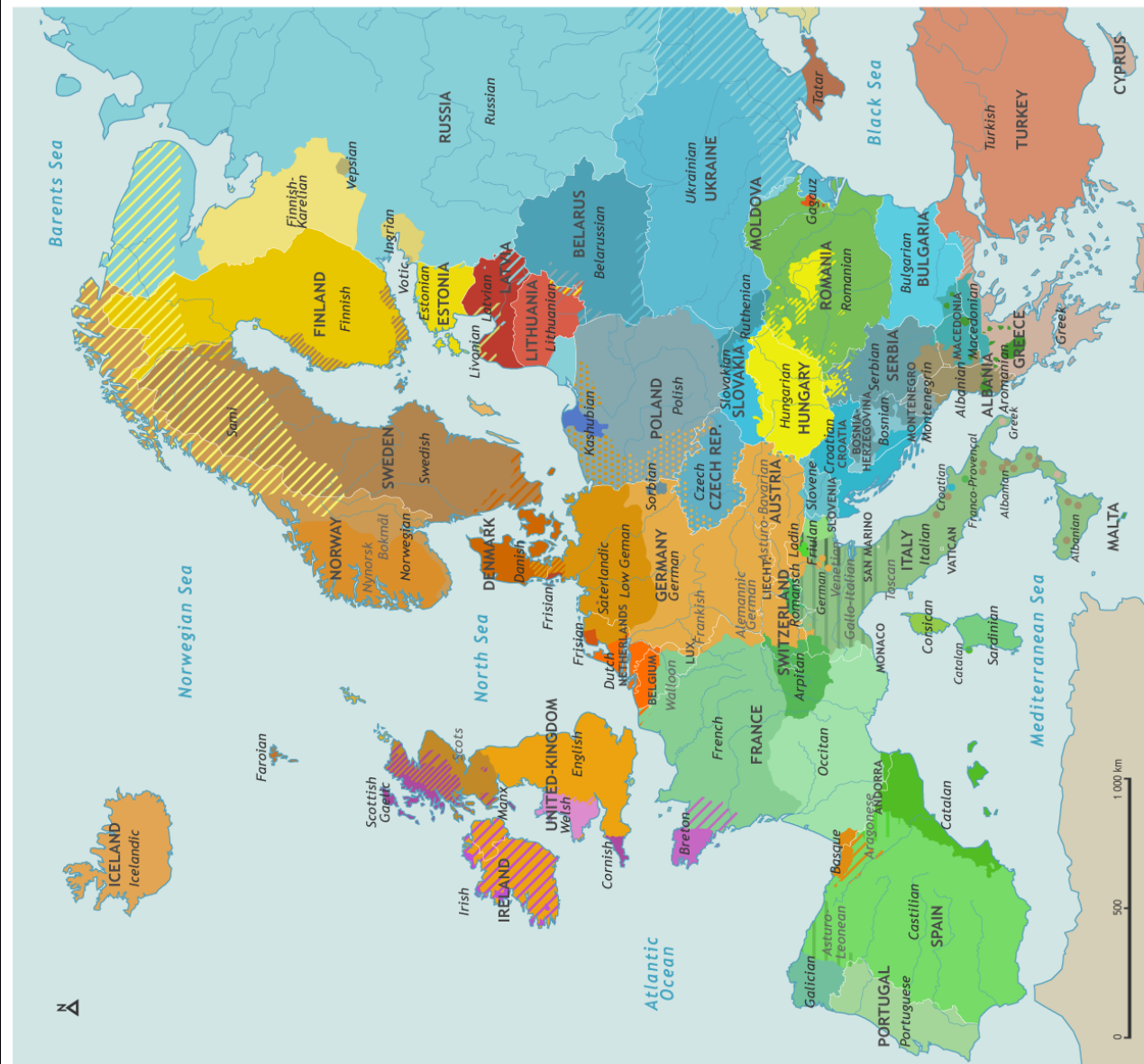
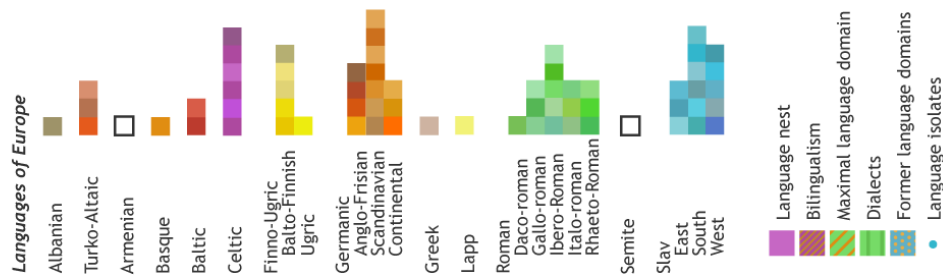
In short, from the threshold that the country uses (*Romania uses 20%, Hungary 10%, Finland 8%, Slovakia 15%, Ukraine used 10%. There is no threshold for Frisians in the Netherlands*) bilingual signs are **mandatory**. This threshold does not mean that language rights below this threshold are not possible. In the European Union, for example, there is no threshold for national languages. For example, Estonian is an official language of the European Union, even though it is only spoken by 0.1 % of the European population.

After intensive fieldwork in Romania between 2011 and 2015, our foundation has established that these agreements, which form the backbone of European integration and which were a hard admission requirement, are not being complied with. The Romanian authorities make it so absurd that they even implement the laws in the opposite direction. Which, of course, makes European integration impossible.



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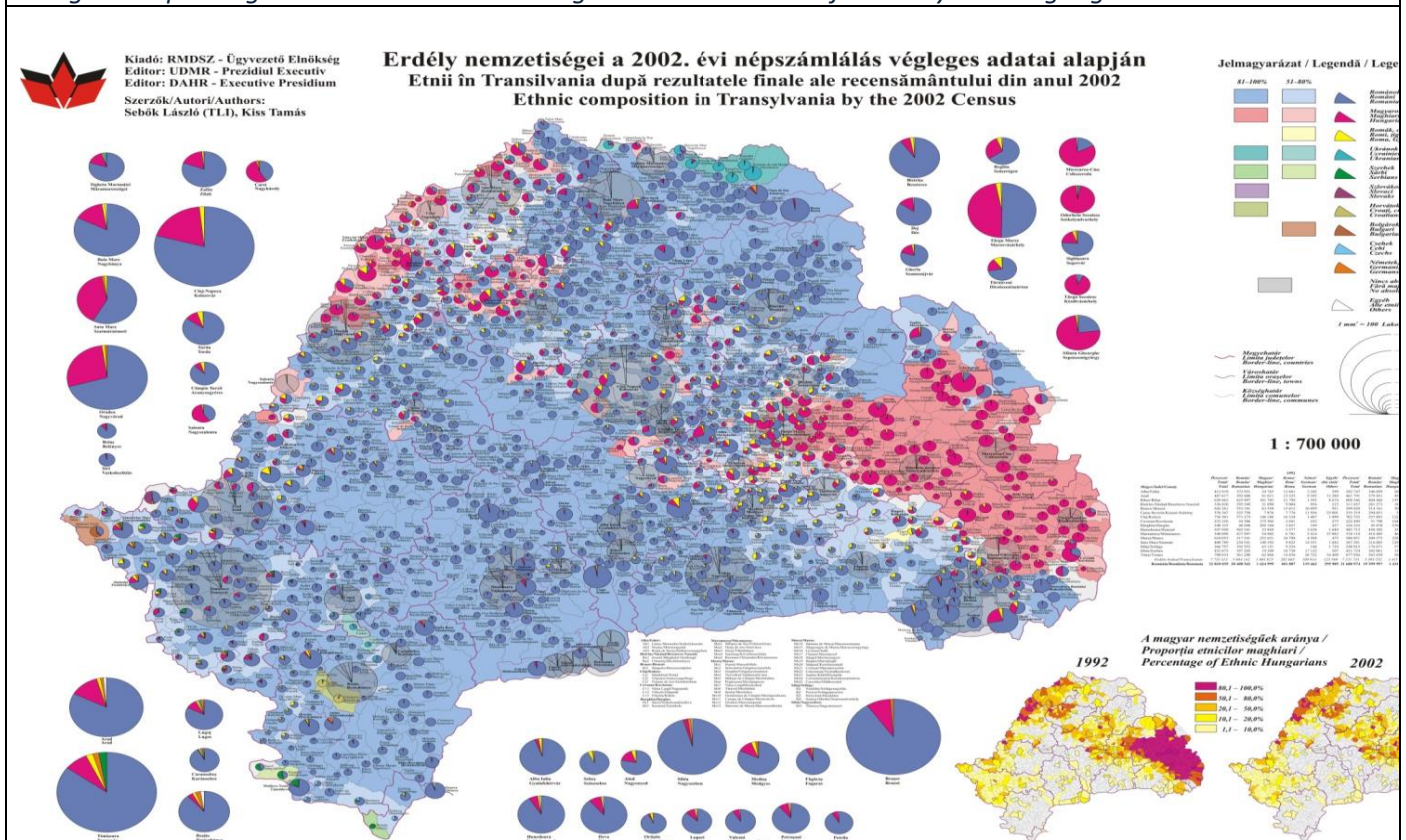
REGIONAL OR MINORITY LANGUAGES IN EUROPE. In the EU, languages do not coincide with national borders. E.g. Dutch is a majority language in Belgium, but not in Europe. Languages protected by the Charter of Regional Languages include Swedish in Finland, German in Southern Italy, Hungarian in Slovakia, Romania, Ukraine, Serbia, Croatia and Slovenia, Basque in Spain but also Welsh in Great-Britain and Frisian in the Netherlands. The EU is a multilingual state, just like Belgium and Switzerland. Russian is a minority language in Ukraine and used to be a minority language in Crimea. Serbian is a minority language in Kosovo, but not in Serbia. Moldovan (Romanian) is a minority language in Transnistria, but not in Moldova and it was a minority language in the Soviet Union. *Source: www.eurominority.eu*



5 REVIEW OF COMPLIANCE WITH LANGUAGE RIGHTS IN PRACTICE

In the period from 2010 to 2016, the foundation verified compliance with language rights in administrative units in Romania. Of all the hundreds of units listed in government regulation 1206/2001⁽¹⁸⁾, **not one** can be found that **fully complies with the language laws**. The following 10 cases show not only that Romania is not complying with the legislation it has ratified, but also that it is applying regulations and legislation in reverse. In all cases, the use of the Hungarian language is **mandatory** according to the provisions of the aforementioned language laws. Moreover, there is no lack of money, incompetence, negligence, ignorance, laxity, unclear regulations or staff shortages, but ill will and intent by the authorities not to comply. The Romanian authorities violate the laws systematically and consistently. **Our foundation has registered the following serious violations of language rights: 1- Refusing placement bilingual signs Cluj-Napoca; 2- Fining the Hungarian Language in Public; 3- Mistreatment by the police of Târgu Mures for use Hungarian language; 4- Communication in minority language not possible with Local Authorities; 5- Harassment for using Hungarian street name signs ; 6- Lawlessness, Judgments relating to language rights are not respected; 7- Double Standards and Open Discrimination; 8- Denied European Citizenship for Speakers of the Regional language; 9- Missing Bilingual Signs at the Police / Communication with Police; 10- Media manipulation and open incitement against Hungarian speakers.**

DETAIL MAP ETHNIC / LINGUISTIC MAP OF TRANSILVANIA. Red stands for a Hungarian majority, Blue for a Romanian majority, Transylvania is also home to Roma, Ruthenian / Ukrainian, Serbian, Slovak, Bulgarian and Czech historical minorities, as well as Jews and Germans. Jews and Roma are sometimes also Hungarian-speaking. Hungarian-speaking Roma are discriminated against both because of ethnicity and language.



PROPER ENFORCEMENT OF LANGUAGE RIGHTS IN THE EUROPEAN UNION Examples of proper observance of the rights of linguistic minorities are: Basque in Spain; German in Italy and Poland; Hungarian in Slovenia; Slovak, Romanian and German in Hungary; Hungarian and Slovenian in Austria; Ruthenian in Poland; Sorbian in Germany and Hungarian in Slovakia, Swedish in Finland, in addition to the Frisian and Welsh examples cited earlier. Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bilingual_sign and own photography



CASE 1 CLUJ-NAPOCA / KOLOZSVÁR: SYMBOL OF LAWLESSNESS

Cluj-Napoca (*Hungarian: Kolozsvár*) is a city that is *bilingual de jure* on the basis of Government Decree 1206/2001 ⁽¹⁸⁾, on the basis of statistics from 1992 ⁽²²⁾ and of the definition of a real need ⁽²⁷⁾. According to the official statistics ⁽²⁾ in force in 1992, 22.7 % of the population of this city was Hungarians, currently this number has sunk to 16 % in 2011. The city is the cultural center of the Transylvania region. In 1910 the city was still 82% Hungarian and in 1956 50.3% Hungarian and in 1977 33% Hungarian. During the period after the Romanian revolution in 1989, this city had been led between by the nationalist mayor Gheorge Funar 1992-2004 of the Greater Romania party. He became internationally known by painting all public objects in the colors of the Romanian flag. He also banned the Hungarian language from the public domain.

To this day, these language rights are completely denied. The foundation has therefore written twice to the mayor of Cluj-Napoca and offered to pay the extra costs for bilingual signage from its own resources, and has also offered him to visit Leeuwarden at her expense, so that the mayor can form a picture of how the Netherlands meets its European obligations. After all, placing a symbol of European identity and European civilization is the most normal thing for the municipality of Leeuwarden. Frisians are allowed to use their language freely in Friesland.

After all our requests went unanswered, our foundation took the municipality of Cluj-Napoca to court for placing a bilingual place name sign. At the end of 2014, our foundation won this lawsuit and the court ordered the placement of bilingual nameplates. This ruling (no 4008/2014) ⁽⁵⁷⁾ demonstrated transparency, the rule of law and a deep respect for European law. In the judgment, the court ordered the placement of the bilingual sign on the basis of the aforementioned 7 legally mentioned arguments. However, Mayor Boc - Funar's successor - objected to the verdict and refused any form of dialogue with the foundation. On appeal, the Court of Appeal handed down an extremely remarkable verdict and ruled that a Dutch foundation in Romania has no legal competence. It did so without contradicting any legal arguments on the basis of which the multilingual sign was initially mandatory.

Strengthened by the first judgment and by the fact that the court only rejected the *locus standi*, but not the arguments for placement, residents of the City of Cluj-Napoca have started a movement under the name Muszaj-Musai for the placement of the signs. **After a long legal struggle, on 21 February 2017 the Cluj-Napoca Court, by judgment 961/2017, ruled that Hungarian is a co-official language in Cluj-Napoca and that for language rights only the ethnic statistics (22.77 % Hungarian) of 1992 apply.**

Although this judgment (https://language-rights.eu/RO_961_2017.pdf) is legally valid, besides multilingual place name signs the language rights in the public administration of Kolozsvár / Cluj-napoca are not yet observed to this day.



CENSORSHIP IN CLUJ-NAPOCA. An advertisement in February 2016, with the multilingual sign on it, disappeared spontaneously, by unknown perpetrators, immediately after it was reported in the Romanian press⁽⁷¹⁾ A salient detail is that Mayor Boc demanded a quick accession to the Schengen zone in 2012 and believes that Cluj-Napoca should succeed Ljouwert (Leeuwarden) as European Cultural Capital. He even calls this city a multicultural European city, in order to raise European funds, while he does not even grant the ethnic Hungarians a multilingual sign.⁽⁸⁰⁾



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The attitude of the authorities in this case is 'Un-European'. After all, Hungarian is not a foreign language in Transylvania, but a language that is just as at home as Dutch should be in Amsterdam or even Europe. Cluj-Napoca (*Hungarian: Kolozsvár*) was a city, where the majority of the population was Hungarian speaking. Just like other cities in Transylvania, this was a city where you could also do banking, buying a newspaper, any conversation with a public servant or inquiring about the cheapest train tickets in the regional language.

However, during the Ceaușescu dictatorship (1965-1989) and the subsequent Funar period (1992-2004), a policy of forced assimilation took place in this city and in the rest of Transylvania, which – albeit to a lesser extent – still continues and aims to ban the Hungarian language and culture from public life altogether. This leads to a situation in which there is not one sign in Hungarian in a village near Cluj-Napoca where the majority is ethnic Hungarian. A polite question by an outsider about this absurd situation is often answered in an emotional and way with "We are living in Romania".

In short, ethnic Hungarians do not dare to use their language freely in trade and are even afraid to use it in a bilingual format. Furthermore, it is not uncommon for ethnic Hungarians to practice self-censorship and not use the Hungarian language in the public domain. **ETHNIC HUNGARIANS IN ROMANIA SHOW REFLEXES, WHICH ARE VERY DIFFICULT FOR A PERSON WHO GREW UP IN FREEDOM TO UNDERSTAND.**

The foundation has therefore supported a great initiative of Hungarian students under the name Igen Tessék, namely by supporting a Hungarian-language advertising magazine In Kolozsvár, by publishing articles about language rights, such as the language situation in Frisia. By handing out bilingual stickers with 'Igen-Tessék Da poftiti', (*'yes please' in Hungarian and Romanian*), the students revitalized the Hungarian language in a city where it had been completely banned from the public domain. A small sticker is a low-threshold action for companies to indicate that they are also open to this language.

The first attitude of many people was anxious, but in after that more stickers appeared every year. The image that many ethnic Hungarians have, who have been socialized in communism, namely that ethnic Romanians immediately cross out Hungarian texts or protest emotionally, turned out to be very easy. The foundation has supported these activities, by writing about language rights, by publishing laws and distributing leaflets describing language laws, and by distributing free bilingual nameplates. Revitalizing the regional language in commerce is economically not insignificant in a city closer to Budapest than to Bucharest. The fact that the Hungarian language cannot be used freely places the Hungarian-speaking population of that city ***in economic isolation***.

Imagine what it would mean economically for the German-speaking autonomous minority language if the German language could not be used freely in South Tyrol or if the French minority language could not be used freely in Belgium or in Switzerland or even the European Union.



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UNEQUAL IN EUROPE Cluj-Napoca was a real European and multilingual city until well into the 60s. After that, the Hungarian language disappeared completely from the public domain, namely during the Ceaușescu and Funar period. Courageous Hungarian students revitalize the Hungarian language in commerce with their foundation "Igen Tessék". Our foundation has written many articles about language rights, had leaflets with the language laws printed in the Netherlands and distributed them, but also distributed many Romanian publications and distributed free bilingual signs. Nevertheless, it is incomprehensible that in Europe of 2016 an autonomous population lives under tension and fear and does not dare to use its own language in public, while hundreds of thousands of Romanians enjoy their civil rights in Western Europe to the maximum extent possible. At the very bottom you will see a picture of a Romanian shop with flag in Zundert with monolingual inscriptions and monolingual Romanian products and a Triviant question about the punishment of displaying the Hungarian flag in Romania.



EUROPÁI NYELVI JOGI PÉLDÁK :

VERBOODEN TE PAKKENDEN
HET PARKEEREN

A FRIZ NYELV HOLLANDIÁBAN,

Helpje vas, hoeskufala
Lendava / Lendava

A MAGYAR NYELV SZLOVÉNIÁBAN

CRŌESO I GYMRU
WELCOME TO WALES

A WELLS NYELV ANGLIÁBAN

REPUBBLICA REPUBBLICA
ITALIANA

CARTA IDENTITĂȚII
IDENTITĂȚII

A NEMET NYELV OLSZORSZÁGBAN

TURKU ÅBO
TAMPERE TAMMERFORS

A SVED NYELV FINNSZÁGBAN

bela eskola
escuela de vela

A BASZK NYELV SPÁNOLORSZÁGBAN

Politie Police

A FRANCIA NYELV A BENELUXBAN

AZ IR KISEBBSÉGI NYELV ÍRORSZÁGBAN

HALADÉKTALANUL TÖRVÉNY PASASZT
NYELVI JOGAI SÉRTÉSÉRŐL !

HASZNÁLJA
BÁTRAN
AZ EURÓPAI NYELVI
JOGAIT !

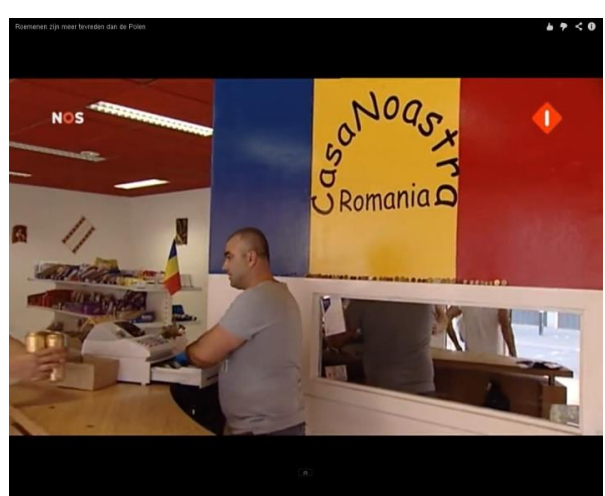
DREPTURILE LINGVISTICE
ALE LOCALITĂȚII FRIZIENE
ÎN OLANDA ESTE
EXEMPLAR PENTRU ROMÂNIA.

VIGYÁZZ!

ATENȚIE!

ATENȚIE!

VIGYÁZZ!



- AK** • Stond in Roemenië 3 uur, 3 maanden of 3 jaar celstraf op het vertonen van de Hongaarse vlag?
- AM** • Wie speelde als 11-jarige mee in *Swiebertje* en werd later in een medisch centrum dokter Jan?
- GS** • Stond Atilla, Atatürk of Atari als stichter van het moderne Turkije in 1927 op de voorpagina van *Time*?
- KL** • Wie schreef "Alleen in mijn gedichten kan ik wonen": Vonhoff, Slauerhoff of Keukenhof?
- WN** • Kan een deskundige aan de tanden, de tenen of de tranen van een mens zien hoe oud hij of zij is?
- SO** • Wat is de *Grand Princess* die 111 miljoen kilo weegt en die prat kan gaan op het grootste casino ter wereld?

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CASE 2 FINING THE HUNGARIAN LANGUAGE IN PUBLIC

An ethnic Hungarian woman - Mrs Tünde Lakófi Péter - was fined by the police of Târgu Mures (*Hungarian: Marosvásárhely*) in October 2013 for handing out free bilingual product tickets at the market of Târgu Mures. ⁽³⁴⁾About half of this market is made up of Hungarian-speaking people, but all the signs were in the Romanian language only.

Many people who come to the market from the Hungarian-speaking countryside around the city know no better than that the use of Hungarian is prohibited or at least subject to restrictions. After all, they have little knowledge of the language laws that Romania has signed as a guarantee of accession to the European Union.

Tünde Lakó Péterfi was brave enough to hand out free bilingual product signs. Such as a sign with Red Cabbage on it first in Romanian and then in Hungarian (*The Strasbourg Treaty guarantees the complete free use of the autonomous language*). The bilingual signs were a thorn in the side of the Târgu Mures police, who fined her with a fine of RON 1500, equivalent to €300, for carrying out "commercial activities without permission".

Immediately after she was fined, Ms. Tünde Lakófi Péter stated that all ethnic Hungarians in the market removed their bilingual signs, which she had previously distributed. Our foundation has received a copy of this official report. Subsequently, the court of Târgu Mures declared this fine illegal. After all, the distribution of commercial leaflets is subject to a permit, but the distribution of free bilingual signs does not have a commercial character.

This example clearly shows the attitude of the authorities, who do not hesitate to intimidate people who are protected precisely under the provisions of the Strasbourg Treaty, in short, malicious intent and stopping any form of civil initiative, whilst doing this in a country where the wounds of its cruel dictatorial past have not yet been healed. The case has also attracted the attention of the Hungarian-speaking media in Romania and many people responded to a playful form of protest by Mrs Lakófi Péter to donate coins of 1 Bani so that she could pay this fine with change.

Târgu Mures was part of the Hungarian autonomous provinces until 1968. ⁽⁷⁸⁾ In this region, three quarters of the population is Hungarian-speaking to this day. In Târgu Mures, Hungarians were also in the majority, but due to the population policy of the dictator Ceaușescu, ethnic Hungarians today are only a minority, albeit a narrow one (46% of the population in Târgu Mures is ethnic Hungarian. The 3% Roma are mainly Hungarian-speaking). Under Romanian law, the Hungarian language has a co-official status with Romanian in this city and in this region. Incidentally, the police, civil service and magistracy in this city consist almost exclusively of ethnic Romanians.



GROSS VIOLATION OF THE CONVENTION OF STRASBOURG Red cabbage is allowed only in Romanian. Mrs Tünde Lakófi Péter received an official written report, which effectively fines the use of a language. Moreover, the Strasbourg Convention guarantees **the full and free use of the minority language without any restrictions**. The official report contained a fine of RON 1500, a high amount -more than one month of pay-for the local population.



ROMÂNIA
JUDEȚUL MUREȘ
MUNICIPIUL TÎRGU-MUREȘ
CUI - 4322823
DIRECȚIA POLIȚIA LOCALĂ
nr. 141, Str. nr. 5, 540015 - Tîrgu-Mureș
Tel./Fax: 0266 230.700, e-mail: poliitia@act.ro/muresmuni.ro

Operațiune de date cu caracter personal nr. 211342011

ROMÂNIA - MUNICIPIUL TÎRGU-MUREȘ
DIRECȚIA POLIȚIA LOCALĂ
TÎRGU-MUREȘ
nr. 7

PROCES-VERBAL seria PC nr. 27154

Incheiat astăzi, ziua 08, luna 10, anul 2013, ora 19:00 în localitatea Tîrgu-Mureș, județ Mureș
Agent constatator VANCE TEODORIN, din biroul 1202/143/10, al Poliției Locale am constatat că:

D.D.-na. (nume, prenume) TEODORIN TEODORIN CNP 2670214326435
act de identitate nr. 12/10/12 cu domiciliul/resedința în MUREȘ, TÎRGU-MUREȘ
str. nr. 12, bl. sc. cu sediul în MUREȘ

Pers. Juridică
nr. bl. sc. ap. sector/județ
CUI și reprezentată de dl. d-na.
CNP nr. cu domiciliul/resedința în
str. nr. bl. sc. ap. sector/județ

In ziua de 08 luna 10 anul 2013 la ora 19:00 am văzut și am constat
a săvârșit următoarele: *am văzut un carton cu varză roșie (lila káposzta)*

Fapta săvârșită este prevăzută de art. 417 din Codul de Procedură Penală și sancționată de art. 417 alin. pct. 6 din Codul de Procedură Penală cu amendă de la 100 până la 200 și sancționată de art. 417 alin. pct. 6 din Codul de Procedură Penală.

Stabilire AVERTISMENT - AMENDA în suma de 1500 lei (mii) în contul
Contravențional poate să achite în termen de 48 de ore de la încheierea / comunicarea procesului-verbal, jurațiune din momentul
amenzi, adică suma de 1500 lei (mii) în contul
în baza art. 417 alin. pct. 6 din Codul de Procedură Penală.

dispun confiscația / ridicarea în vederea confiscării (conform procesului-verbal anexat)

aparteninând nr. bl. sc. ap. sector/județ
str. nr. bl. sc. ap. sector/județ
CNP nr. care vor fi depuse la până la valorificarea.

Contravenționalul nu este de fapt refuzat nu poate să servitească procesul-verbal fapt atestat de martorul asistent

Martor ocular TEODORIN TEODORIN CNP 2601106264361
Nu există martor de auz
Mentoria / obiecțiuni ale contravenționalului *am văzut un carton cu varză roșie (lila káposzta)*

Impotriva procesului-verbal de constatare a contravenției și de aplicare a sancțiunii se poate face plângere în termen de 15 zile de la data înmânării sau comunicării acestuia, la Judecătoria Tîrgu-Mureș.

Agent constatator VANCE TEODORIN Martor TEODORIN TEODORIN Contravențional

INSTANȚARE DE PLĂȚĂ

Amendă pe post de sursă în Casa de Evidență și Contabilitate - C.E.C. - S.A. sau în casieria autorității administrației publice locale ori ale altor instituții publice abilitate să administreze veniturile bugetare locale, îndreptat de localitatea pe a cărei teritoriu s-a săvârșit infracțiunea, domiciliul sau de reședință de către contravențional sau de către persoana care a săvârșit infracțiunea, în cazurile în care acesta face parte este, C.E.C. S.A. nr. 5, 540015 - Tîrgu-Mureș. Plăta se poate face și în orice instituție financiară de plată electronică în cadrul (bancii) virat de plată. În acest caz confirmarea plății (veniturii de cont și plătimii) este dovedită de plată corectă de către contul de plată și poate fi înlocuită pe adresa de e-mail a instituției emitente.

În caz de neplăți a obligațiilor, se va procedea la punerea în executare silită a debitului.

Am primit copia procesului-verbal



CASE 3 POLICE ABUSE DUE TO USE OF HUNGARIAN LANGUAGE

After Mrs Tünde Lakófi Péter was fined, a Dutch journalist wanted to ask questions to the police of Târgu Mures in the context of an interview on behalf of NTR radio. However, this never succeeded. Since no one at the Târgu Mures police spoke English, German, or French, he needed the contractual interpreting services of a Dutch interpreter, also chairman of the foundation, who was in his company.

The interpreter asked the police to answer him in Hungarian. In accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 120 of the Romanian Constitution and on the basis of Articles 19 and 76 of Law 215/2001 , the police - if addressed in Hungarian - must also reply in Hungarian. There are even bilingual signs at the entrance. However, instead of giving a Hungarian-speaking colleague and complying with Romanian law, the police handcuffed the interpreter. He was then dragged to a room by several members of an intervention team. A sound recording was made of the first 17 Minutes. This can be listened to online on <https://www.language-rights.eu/munka.mp3>

In this room he was asked if he wanted to start a revolution. The room was then blinded and he was beaten in the back by a police officer on duty. Immediately after this, the chef on duty came in. Only at this moment did he show his ID. Consequently he was asked in an indignant and emotional tone how it is possible that a Dutch person can speak Hungarian. The Dutch ambassador was informed of this case and personally advised the interpreter to file a report. This case was subsequently discussed in detail in the Dutch press. (*Radio5, Linguaan, NRC and ND*)^(35,36,37).

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The case has also been discussed in detail in the Hungarian and Hungarian-language media of Romania, but not in the Romanian-language media. The police defended themselves by drawing up a false police report afterwards claiming that an official location had been intruded. After the interpreter's lawyer questioned whether this official report had been drawn up at the time itself and not afterwards, the police drew up five false statements, in which everyone stated on oath of office that an official police report had been drawn up in the presence of the interpreter. The public prosecutor then openly acknowledged that no one denied that the official report had been drawn up afterwards, but did not order prosecution.

In February 2016, the law acquitted the police of abuse of office, discrimination and forgery. Previously, the anti-discrimination council acquitted the police of discrimination because someone with a Dutch citizenship would not have the same language rights as a Romanian citizen, which is, moreover, a gross violation of community law. Although the city is almost 50% Hungarian-speaking, all 12 persons involved in the legal process (police, judge, prosecutor, etc.) except for one person are ethnic Romanians, which is a painful indication that ethnic Hungarians are not only not allowed to use their constitutional rights and are second-class citizens, but are also largely under-represented in the police, in the civil service and in the judiciary. (*apartheid*)



LANGUAGE-RIGHTS.EU

FALSE STATEMENTS. According to the police, the official report with number PC2955 had been drawn up in the presence of the interpreter, and had been immediately shown to him. In addition, the interpreter would have been asked to sign. The police report states that the interpreter refused to sign and that a witness signed instead. After the lawyer refuted this, the police defended themselves by drawing up 5 statements full of contradictions in which it was stated that an official report had been drawn up in the presence of the interpreter in the room where he was interrogated. https://www.language-rights.eu/CASUS_TIRGUMURES_MAROSVASARHELY.pdf

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From left to right and clockwise; forged official report; forged declaration; drawing of the interrogation; bilingual Hungarian-Romanian sign at the entrance of the police. SOURCE: WWW.POLITIALOCALA.EU



LANGUAGE-RIGHTS.EU

ROMANIAN JUSTICE? Obreja Dan Alin decided not to bring criminal proceedings for abuse of office and forgery, while he does state that the official report was drawn up afterwards and was therefore falsified. Everything in his 19-page decision is the opposite of what can be observed in the audio recording. Judge **Theodora Albu** has ruled that she does not order criminal prosecution. This case has therefore been submitted to Strasbourg. In the civil case, which the interpreter requested, the court sent a request for legal assistance to the Netherlands. Such a request normally has a lead time of a few weeks, which is why it is quite remarkable that the Romanian request has been delayed for months and that it arrives incompletely in Nederland. After almost 2 years, the request for legal assistance has still not been carried out!

prin anularea actului, or în cauză se observă că existența contravenției și forma de vinovăție a săvârșirii acesteia este dovedită dincolo de orice dubiu, iar aspectele legate de partea procedurală a stabilirii și sancționării vreunei contravenții nu sunt de natură, în măsura în care ele au fost încălcate, a arunca vreo îndoielă asupra existenței sale.

Astfel, cu privire la infracțiunea de fals intelectual sunt incidente prev. de art. 16 alin. 1 lit. b C.p.p. În ceea ce privește acuizarea relativ la infracțiunea de incitare la ură sau discriminare, față de probatorul administrat, apreciem că aceasta este vădit nefondată și exacerbată, polițiștii locali comportându-se în limitele prevăzute de lege și asigurându-i persoanei vătămate posibilitatea de a se exprima în limba maghiară. Legat de infracțiunea prev. de art. 439 alin. 1 lit. j C.p.p., față de prevederile art. 38 alin. 1 lit. a C.p.p. se observă că aceasta este de competența Curții de Apel Tg. Mureș, sens în care se va dispune disjungerea cauzei sub aspect și declinarea către unitatea de Parchet competentă.

Față de cele expuse, în temeiul art. 315 alin. 1 lit. b) și alin. 5 Cpp. rap. la art. 16 alin. 1 lit. a, b) Cpp., art. 63 rap. la art. 46 C.p.p.

DISPUN

I. Clasarea cauzei cu nr. de mai sus privind săvârșirea infracțiunilor de:

- 1) Lipsirea de libertate în mod ilegal prev. de art. 205 alin. 1, 2 C.p.n.,
- 2) Obstrucționarea justiției prev. de art. 271 alin. 1 lit. b C.p.n.,
- 3) Purtare abuzivă prev. de art. 296 alin. 1 și 2 C.p.n.,
- 4) Abuzul în serviciu prev. de art. 297 alin. 1 și 2 C.p.n.,
- 5) Falsul intelectual prev. de art. 321 C.p.n.,
- 6) Incitarea la ură sau discriminare prev. de art. 369 C.p.n. și cu aplic. art. 38 alin. 1 și 2 C.p.p.

2. Disjungerea cauzei în ceea ce privește săvârșirea infracțiunii contra umanității prev. de art. 439 alin. lit. j și alin. 2 C.p.n., cauza astfel disjunsă urmând a fi trimisă Parchetului de pe lângă Curtea de Apel Tg. Mureș spre competență soluționare (sens în care se vor efectua copii de pe conținutul dosar penal).

3. Cheltuielile judiciare în sumă de 50 lei rămân în sarcina statului, în temeiul art. 275 alin. 5 C.p.p. rap. la art. 275 alin. 3 C.p.p.

4. Soluția se comunică.



ROMÂNIA
JUDECĂTORIA TG-MUREȘ
DOSAR NR. 12022/320/2015
EXTRAS DIN INCHIEIEREA PENALĂ NR.82
Sedința publică din data de 16.02.2016
PREȘEDINTE: TEODORA ALBU
GREFIER: DACIANA-SANDA TICULEANU

Pentru motivele de fapt și de drept avute în vedere la deliberare:

ÎN NUMELE LEGII
DISPUNE:

În temeiul art. 341 alin. 6 lit. a Cod Procedură Penală respinge plângerea formulată de petiționarul **Landman Gabor** împotriva Ordonanței din 04.08.2015 a procurorului în Dosarul nr. 28/P/2014 al Parchetului de pe lângă Judecătoria Târgu-Mureș prin care s-a dispus clasarea cauzei cu privire la săvârșirea infracțiunilor de lipsire de libertate în mod ilegal (prev. de art. 205 alin. 1 și 2 Cod Penal), obstrucționarea justiției (prev. de art. 271 alin. 1 lit. b Cod Penal), purtare abuzivă (prev. de art. 296 alin. 1 și 2 Cod Penal), abuzul în serviciu (prev. de art. 297 alin. 1 și 2 Cod Penal), falsul intelectual (prev. de art. 321 Cod Penal), incitarea la ură și discriminare (prev. de art. 369 Cod Penal) cu aplicarea art. 38 alin. 1 și 2 Cod Penal.

Mentține Ordonanța din 04.08.2015 a procurorului în Dosarul nr. 28/P/2014 al Parchetului de pe lângă Judecătoria Târgu-Mureș, precum și Ordonanța nr. 235/11/2/2015 din 24.09.2015 a Prim-procurorului Parchetului de pe lângă Judecătoria Târgu-Mureș.

În temeiul art. 275 alin. 2 Cod Procedură Penală obligă petiționarul la plata cheltuielilor judiciare avansate de stat în cauză, în cuantum de 100 lei.

Definitivă.

Pronunțată în cameră de consiliu, astăzi, 16 februarie 2016.

PREȘEDINTE, **GREFIER,**

PENTRU CONFORMITATE,

de Rechtspraak
Rechtspraak Amsterdam

JUDECĂTORIA TĚG-MUREȘ
Dosar nr. 12022/320/2015
EXTRAS DIN INCHIEIEREA PENALĂ NR.82

Rechtspraak TĚRGU MUREȘ
Str. Justice nr. 1
Târgu Mureș, 540049 provincia Mureș

Rechtspraak Amsterdam
De Rechtspraak Amsterdam, afdeling privaatrecht, teams Lantier, heeft bijzondere kopie van alle van de Verzending (VOZ) nr. 13602001 ontvangen.

De verzending is niet bezield bij de rechtspraak. Het zond het stuk, met het een kopie is en alleen een onste bladzijde, dan ook aan u terug.

Met vriendelijke groet,
de griffier



From left to leftand clockwise; Regulation of the oficier of Justice not to institute criminal proceedings; a judgment of the judge not to carry out criminal proceedings following falsification of proceedings; Drawing circumstances, only after the interpreter had been dragged away and beaten did he show his ID. He was then asked in poor Hungarian why a Dutch citizen speaks Hungarian; An request for legal assistance arrives infull at the Dutch court. **SOURCE: WWW.POLITIALOCALA.EU**



CASE 4 COMMUNICATION WITH LOCAL AUTHORITIES IS IMPOSSIBLE.

Under Articles 10 and 4 of the Strasbourg Convention, as well as under Article 120 (2) of the Romanian Constitution and Law 215/2001, bilingual communication is mandatory. It is not a favor, nor a possibility, but a rock-solid and crystal-clear obligation. **It is Romanian law.** However, in all decentralized administrative institutions where this bilingualism is mandatory, a total disregard for legislation can be observed. This is also the case in the municipality of Savadisla (*Tordaszentlászló, 52 % Ethnic Hungarian*)

Here it is impossible to use the Hungarian language in contact with the local government. It is true that there is a valid decision of the anti-discrimination council, which orders the Savadisla authorities ^(45,46,47), both the police and the municipality, to comply with the language rights in public administration (*bilingual communication, bilingual decisions, bilingual permits, bilingual forms, bilingual announcements, bilingual website, bilingual telephone services and bilingual stamps among others*).

However, a European who wants to enjoy these language rights will not be able to do anything with his knowledge of Hungarian in the municipality, since he will be completely excluded from social political and economic life, because the authorities unlawfully use only Romanian. Official applications (*permits, social assistance, etc.*) in Hungarian are not answered. Speakers of Hungarian are subject to daily discrimination.

A European who wants to live or work or do business in a Hungarian-speaking municipality will immediately be confronted with the fact that there are no language rights in a simple official act. As a result, a Hungarian-speaking municipality is immediately economically disadvantaged. Just think of a situation in which a Dutch citizen cannot use Dutch in multilingual Belgium in an administrative unit where Dutch is a co-official language. The current state of affairs can be found on https://www.language-rights.eu/CASUS_SAVADISLA_TORDASZENTLASZLO.pdf.

	<p>BILINGUAL COMMUNICATION Romanian law stipulates that bilingual signs and official documents are mandatory. There are free bilingual forms. The Foundation has created free bilingual signs and made free bilingual stamps available to the Savadisla authorities. The use of bilingual stamps is required by law. Nevertheless, the authorities have persisted in their refusal to comply with the language laws in force. The mayor has also refused to remove a monolingual place name sign. SOURCE: WWW.TORDASZENTLASZLO.EU</p>
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CASE 5 HARASSMENT FOR USING HUNGARIAN STREET SIGNS

Under Articles 11.3, 10 and 4 of the Strasbourg Convention, bilingual place name signs and state name signs are mandatory. This is a **basic right**. Incidentally, there is even a decision by the local city council of Târgu Mures for the placement of bilingual signs in this former capital of the autonomous Hungarian region. Until 1968 this was a bilingual administrative unit and bilingual signs and bilingual communication were self-evident in the board. There are still bilingual street signs from this time.

In 1990, the first ethnic unrest took place in this city, when peaceful protests by ethnic Hungarians for respect for their language rights were disrupted by incited Romanians, who had been brought to the city with wooden sticks from neighboring villages and were not aware of the peaceful and legitimate nature of this demonstration. Although the exact circumstances surrounding this ethnic unrest have never been clarified, there are clear indications that the Securitate secret service deliberately provoked these events in order to prevent the democratization of Romania and to ensure its own right to exist.

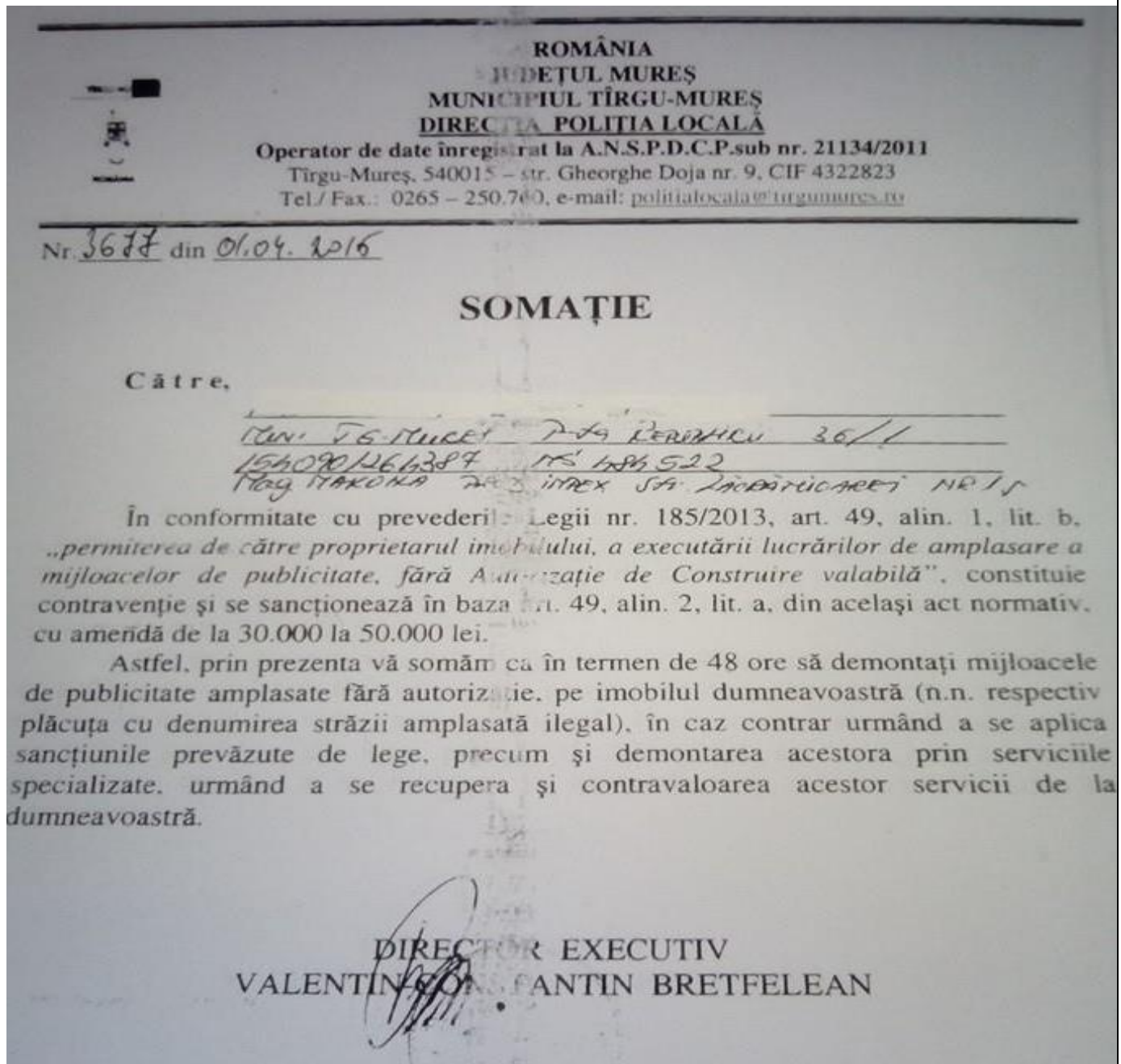
Since then, constitutional language rights have still not been respected. Hungarian language activists from the CEMO foundation have therefore taken matters into their own hands and, at their own expense, made bilingual street signs and placed them on the houses. The legally valid decision of the municipality was never implemented because there would be no money for these signs. Activists who posted these signs were fined and intimidated by the police. Our foundation has proof of this.

To top it all off, in April 2015, Târgu Mures' chief of police, Mr Bretfelean, threatened ethnic Hungarians, by means of a summons with a fine of more than RON 50,000, which corresponds to €12,000, for placing these bilingual street signs on their homes, which contain the Hungarian denomination⁽⁴⁵⁾. Under the summons, which was signed by the police and Bretfelean, a valid building permit would be required to place these signs. The fact that only bilingual signs have received a summons and other signs placed by ethnic Romanians have not, combined with the fact that bilingual signs are mandatory, leaves no interpretation beyond an opposite compliance with the Strasbourg Convention.

Given the previous actions of the police, namely banning and fining bilingual signs, arresting and mistreating an interpreter (*which of course they thought was a local citizen*) and intimidating by an absurdly high fine for placing bilingual place name signs that are mandatory, leave no room for an interpretation other than that of an endlessly deep contempt and cynicism for those laws that Romania has ratified and which were the prerequisite of peace, economic growth and stability and accession to the EU and NATO.



12000 € FINE FOR A BILINGUAL STREET SIGN. Below you can see a sommatation for removing bilingual street name signs. In the summons, police commissioner Bretfelean threatens with a fine of 30. 000 to 50. 000 Ron, for placing bilingual state signs without a valid building permit (Romanian: "fara autorizatie valabila"). This amount of 12. 000 euro is astronomically high in an EU Member State, where the minimum wage is 237 euros. Image bilingual place nameplate, which was placed by activists and manufactured at their own expense.



CASE 6 LAWLESSNESS, JUDGMENTS ARE NOT OBSERVED

Romanian law is unambiguous. Above the demographic threshold of 20% of a national minority, bilingual signs are mandatory. The authorities must then ensure the placement of bilingual signs, stamps and websites. If these laws are not complied with, someone can file a complaint with the relevant authority. After this, one can go to court or to the anti-discrimination council. The cost of a legal procedure is very low only 50 RON, about 12 €. The procedure before the anti-discrimination council is even free of charge. The courts are also legally required to accept writings in Hungarian, but usually do not do so and if they do, they reply in Romanian. The fact that these institutions would not strictly follow the language laws themselves and are populated almost exclusively by ethnic Romanians, naturally reinforces the distrust. Traditionally, trust in the judiciary and police in this former dictatorship is significantly lower than in the Netherlands. As a result, there are few lawsuits in relation to the massive nature of the lawlessness.

Our foundation has conducted more than 50 proceedings against municipalities and administrative units that do not comply with the language laws. Of these, many cases have got stuck on procedural errors, such as an unclear mandate, or because of the late forwarding of the proof of payment of 50 RON, otherwise some "lost" sometimes. Remarkably, municipalities that categorically refused any form of cooperation objected vehemently in court. Each time the objection is played on purely formal points, in short, the language rights are ignored!

Nevertheless, some judgments (*Cluj-Napoca, Huedin, Savadisla, Mihai Viteazu, Feleacu, Aghireş, Bonthida*) went through neatly, where a judge neatly motivates that the language rights were in force and proved us right. However, most municipality objected to this, as a result of which we lost in some cases on the basis of a bizarre legal process (*denying competence of the Dutch foundation*). No legally valid judgment is observed, no authority sees it as its duty to comply with or enforce these laws. This state of affairs feeds feelings of disenfranchisement and a total lack of trust towards the institutions. On the website of the foundation you can find all matters⁽⁵⁸⁾ Again, on paper, everything is fine. There is a neat legal framework, there is even jurisprudence. However, practice is at odds with this. The rule of law is violated, because authorities simply do not comply with legally valid judgments.

In addition, politicians often feel elevated above the law and do not respect the independent nature of the judiciary. For example, even before the judgment 4800/2014 was available, Mayor Boc of Cluj stated that bilingual signs are not possible under Romanian law, instead of stating that he would accept the court's ruling, study the motivation of the verdict and determine whether to lodge an appeal on the basis thereof. Our foundation has strong indications that judges do not always dare to be impartial if a politician can suffer a major loss of face as a result of their ruling. So there are problems with the most basic principles of the rule of law.



A RULE OF LAW ON PAPER, BUT NOT IN PRACTICE On 21 February 2017, the Court of Cluj-Napoca (Kolozsvár), after a long legal process, ruled that the language rights even apply to Cluj-Napoca. (http://language-rights.eu/RO_961_2017.pdf) Although the judgment has become final, it is not fully complied with, for example, there are some bilingual place name signs at the entrance to the city, but all signs on the mayor's building are monolingual. Also in the municipality of Savadisa (Tordaszentlászló) the language rights are not always respected.



CASE 7 DOUBLE STANDARDS AND OPEN DISCRIMINATION

Non-discrimination is an important principle, namely the right to be treated equally in equal cases. This right derives from general human rights. However, the autonomous Hungarian-speaking population is not only deprived of its constitutional language rights, but also openly and systematically discriminated against. For example, flags of the historic Hungarian-speaking region of Szeklerland are subject to a ban by the authorities. Even elementary human rights are violated, for example, the Szekler council was not even allowed to demonstrate in Târgu Mures on March 10, 2015 for the most basic language rights. ⁽¹⁵⁾

There is also intimidation on the part of the authorities - which are, incidentally, purely ethnic Romanian - against any initiative in which ethnic Hungarians want to defend their language rights. Romanian nationalists, on the other hand, are not prevented from demonstrating in those cities where the very provisions of the Strasbourg Convention are not being observed. For example, in September 2014, Romanian nationalists demonstrated for the annexation of Moldova, including the break away Russian-speaking Transnistrian republic. They did so in the city of Cluj-Napoca, where the mayor Boc had banned bilingual signs. ⁽⁵⁰⁾ These nationalists have also demonstrated in Târgu Mures.

Feelings of fear and inferiority among the Hungarian language minority are fed by the authorities by feeding nationalism and xenophobia in the public domain. For example, the anti-racism committee of the European Commission reported about the Romanian teenager Sabrina, who declared that she hated Hungarians. Expressions of nationalism, chauvinism and ethnic hatred can be found daily in the public domain and the authorities are extremely reluctant in detecting and prosecuting expressions of ethnic hatred, such as crossing out bilingual signs or discriminatory and punishable expressions on social media.

It is important to put the massive nature of the denial of basic human rights into context: the human rights of 1.5 million Hungarian-speaking people are being violated by the fact that they cannot exercise their civil rights and are not allowed to live in harmony by exercising those rights that do apply to others. The Strasbourg Convention is a building block for peaceful coexistence and should be respected.

If Ukraine were to become a member of the European Union, ethnic Russians would become the largest minority of the European Union with about 15 million souls. Their situation would then be similar: Russian would not even be an official language, in the state in which they live in (e.g. Ukraine, Moldova or Estonia).

The seriousness of non-compliance with the basic European human rights standards should not be underestimated, as ethnic Hungarians are criminalized and discriminated against by their own government because they speak the language that is the language of their parents and grandparents and do so in the country where the graves of their forefathers are located.



ETHNIC HATRED, ROMANIA'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE EUROPEAN DREAM? *Examples of ethnic hatred towards Hungarians: The teenage girl Sabrina, became a national hero when she declared that she hated ethnic Hungarians. Public humiliation of Hungarian symbols. Graffiti with "Hungarians out of the country! Romania for the Romanians." Flags the size of a house. Crossed-out place name signs. Slogans everywhere for forming a great Romanian empire. (Bessarabia e Romania. Moldova is Romania !). Romanian society is openly racist and xenophobic. Such expressions are tacitly encouraged from above. Romania is thoroughly unworthy of membership of the European Union, its dealings with its own autonomous population are at odds with the spirit of European civilization. Are ethnic oppression and primitive nationalism a suitable basis for European integration?*



CASE 8 DENIED EUROPEAN CITIZENSHIP

Under European legislation, all European citizens are equal. This is the pillar of the European Union and it derives directly from its creation. Under the Treaty on European Union ⁽⁶⁷⁾ and under Directive 2004/38/EC, a European citizen must have the same rights ⁽⁶⁸⁾ in each country as a citizen of that country. This is a right used by millions of Romanian citizens in Western Europe, such as tens of thousands of Romanians in the Netherlands, and millions of Romanians in England, Germany, France, Spain and Italy.

European citizenship prohibits any form of discrimination. For example, even the ventilating of the idea of introducing restrictions on Romanians in the Netherlands has led to sharp reactions and condemnatory reactions from Romania, in which the Netherlands was lectured for its "nationalism". Such as the article code Oranje by Mr. Asscher, in which he warns of the consequences of displacement on the labor market, which result from the obligations that the Netherlands has signed. Our foundation immediately warned Mr. Asscher not to allow Romanians into the Dutch labor market, because this violates the Dutch legal order. The foundation has pointed out that Romania discriminates against ethnic Russians, Ukrainians and Gagauz outside its own state by only giving Moldovans who declare themselves Romanian-speaking a Romanian passport. ⁽⁴⁰⁾ This creates a situation which is incompatible with the Netherlands legal order. (*Discrimination*)

That is why it is quite remarkable that the foundation is in possession of two legally valid judgments in which a Romanian judge ruled that a Dutch citizen **in the capacity of European citizen may not use the rights as a Romanian citizen.** In the judgment on a Dutch sworn interpreter for the Hungarian language, the judge literally stated that a Dutch national may not use those rights that a Romanian national may use. In its judgment number 123/CA/2015P, the Court of Nagyvárad (*Romanian : Oradea*) confirmed that a Dutch person working in Romania does not have the same rights as a Romanian citizen. (https://language-rights.eu/123_CA_2015_GB.pdf)

In its judgment 2534/2015 concerning a Dutch citizen who lived in Savadisla (*Hungarian: Tordaszentlászló*) and demanded a free Romanian course from the municipality, because of non-compliance with the language laws, the Court of Turda also stated that European law does not apply. This is a violation of the European principle of non-discrimination. It is also a violation of the principle of the free movement of services.

Incidentally, this case has already been answered positively in the *Bickel and French* judgments. In it, an Italian public prosecutor stated that the German Language Rights only apply to Italians (*residents of South Tyrol*). This was refuted in case C-274/96, as it would open the door to a total dismantling of European Citizenship. Well, this is exactly what Romania is doing⁽⁷⁴⁾. The other way around is not possible: Romania violates those laws that allow Romanian citizens to live or work in a European Member State. An infringement procedure against Romania has therefore been initiated before the European Commission. (https://language-rights.eu/BRUSSEL_GB.pdf)



EUROPEANS ARE SECOND-CLASS CITIZENS IN ROMANIA. *The right under which millions of Romanians live and work in Western Europe does not apply the other way around. A serious breach of EU law. THE COURT STATES THAT A DUTCH NATIONAL, IN HIS CAPACITY AS A EUROPEAN CITIZEN, MAY NOT USE THE SAME RIGHTS AS A ROMANIAN CITIZEN.* https://language-rights.eu/123_CA_2015_GB.pdf A long infringement procedure at the European Commission has been initiated. https://language-rights.eu/BRUSSEL_GB.pdf Romania is in breach of Community law.

reprezintă un termen de recomandare și nu unul de ordin imperativ, nerespectarea acestuia neavând ca efect nelegalitatea și desființarea hotărârii emise de CNCD.

Este nejustificată și afirmația reclamantului în sensul că i-au fost încălcate drepturile lingvistice în calitate de cetățean european, deoarece dispozițiile art. 19 și art. 76 alin. 1 și 2 din Legea nr.215/2001 privind administrația publică locală referitoare la asigurarea folosirii limbii materne, în raporturile autorităților cu cetățenii români aparținând minorităților naționale, sunt aplicabile numai acestor cetățeni, nu și reclamantului, care este cetățean olandez de naționalitate maghiară și nu face parte din categoria cetățenilor români care aparțin minorității maghiare din România, pentru a invoca eventuala nerespectare de către Poliția Locală Târgu Mureș a prevederilor Legii nr. 215/2001 în ceea ce privește neutilizarea limbii maghiare în relațiile dintre cetățeni și autoritățile administrației publice locale din Târgu Mureș. Per a contrario, nici Poliției Locale Târgu Mureș nu îi revine obligația de a utiliza limba maghiară în relația cu reclamantul, cetățean olandez, vorbitor de limba maghiară.

În ceea ce privește susținerea reclamantului potrivit căreia CNCD nu a analizat înregistrarea sonoră transcrisă în text și tradusă în limba română de traducător autorizat, instanța reține că, potrivit dispozițiilor art. 70 alin. 1 din Ordinul CNCD nr. 148/2008 privind Procedura internă de soluționare a petițiilor și sesizărilor, Colegiul Director poate admite orice probe dacă se consideră că ele pot să ducă la soluționarea dosarului.

Astfel, legiuitorul a lăsat la latitudinea titularului de dosar selectarea probelor utile și necesare care vor fi administrate în dosarul respectiv, în cauza de față, această solicitare a reclamantului fiind apreciată ca inutilă pentru soluționarea dosarului CNCD nr. 9/2014.

În consecință, în baza considerentelor expuse, în temeiul prevederilor art. 18 din Legea nr. 554/2004, cu raportare la dispozițiile art. 2 din OG nr. 137/2000, art. 20 alin. 7, 8 și 9 din OG nr. 137/2000, art. 19 și art. 76 alin. 1 și 2 din Legea nr.215/2001 privind administrația publică locală și art. 70 alin. 1 din Ordinul CNCD nr. 148/2008, Curtea de Apel Oradea va respinge ca neîntemeiată acțiunea formulată de reclamantul Landman Gabor împotriva pârâților Poliția Locală Târgu Mureș și CNCD.

Fără cheltuieli de judecată.

**PENTRU ACESTE MOTIVE
ÎN NUMELE LEGII
HOTĂRĂȘTE:**

RESPINGE acțiunea formulată de reclamantul **Landman Gabor** cu domiciliul procesual ales în Oradea, str. Primăriei, nr. 21, ap. 2, Județ Bihor, împotriva pârâților **Politia Locala Târgu Mureș** cu sediul în Târgu Mureș, str. Gheorghe Doja, nr. 9, Județ Mureș și **Consiliul Național Pentru Combaterea Discriminării** cu sediul în București, Piața Valter Mărăcineanu, nr. 1-3, sector 1, ca neîntemeiată.

Fără cheltuieli de judecată.

Cu drept de recurs în termen de 15 zile de la comunicare.

Pronunțată în ședința publică din 14.09.2015.

PREȘEDINTE
Ovidiu Blaga

GREFIER
Diana Eufemia Boțiu



CASE 9 BILINGUAL SIGNS AT POLICE / COMMUNICATION WITH POLICE

The police have a very important task in a state governed by the rule of law. The police is representative for the legal standards of a country and a measure of the rule of law. She therefore has an exemplary role. In a state governed by the rule of law, the police can be expected to respect the law and the laws in force and to comply with their best abilities. Under the legislation in force in Romania, the national police are also a decentralized authority and therefore the language laws also apply to them. This means that the police must have bilingual cars, stamps and uniforms. They must also communicate in the autonomous minority language (*website, forms, general communication*) and that they must employ people who speak the regional language.

Actually, this is very logical, that the police must adhere to the language laws and be a reflection of the local autonomous population. The Dutch police comply with these laws for the Frisian language. In Great Britain there are bilingual signs in Wales and it evident in Brussels that signs are bilingual. Moreover, a European police force could never have authority if it were monolingual and consisted of only one ethnicity, for example, only French-speaking and ethnic French. The police of Tordaszentlászló (*Romanian: Savadisla*) had been called upon earlier to comply with the legislation and to place bilingual signs. There was a verdict of this. ⁽⁶⁾ The Cluj Court had not contradicted this even on appeal.

In the end, the foundation even paid for bilingual signs. Immediately after the placement, a very tendentious article appeared in a Romanian newspaper, eventually the sign stood there for two years after which it suddenly disappeared. This while communicating in the co-official regional language with the police is problematic, due to the total underrepresentation of ethnic Hungarians. A European who speaks Hungarian and who has seen suspicious things would not be able to turn to the police to give useful information to the police.


Romania is a member of the European Union and, by virtue of the fact that Western Europe adheres to European citizenship, there are millions of Romanians living in Western Europe. As a result, according to the CBS in 2013 in the Netherlands alone there are 5830 Romanian suspects of pickpocketing, burglary, robbery with violence, skimming or other types of crime. ⁽⁷⁶⁾ Moreover the Netherlands guarantees the language rights of EU citizens in criminal proceedings in an exemplary manner. The Romanian police, however, do not comply with the applicable language laws, enjoy little trust among the population and are absolutely not a reflection of the local population.

We have evidence of the fact that the Romanian police - due to non-compliance with language laws - did not use useful and important tips about Romanian criminals in the Netherlands. Addressing the Romanian police is therefore a European matter. If the Romanian police were to comply with the language laws, this would lead to a lower crime rate in Romania, if only because people can turn to the police in confidence and inform them about a crime.




ILL WILL AND INTENT, HUNGARIAN-LANGUAGE SIGNS DISAPPEAR SPONTANEOUSLY A bilingual sign paid for by the foundation suddenly disappeared in Savadisla (52% Hungarian). The UK and the Netherlands have ratified similar language rights for their own regional languages, namely Welsh in the UK and Frisian in the Netherlands. The UK complies truly with European legislation and ensures bilingual communication. In the Netherlands, in accordance with the provisions of the Strasbourg Convention, the name of the location is in the regional language, the Frisian language can also be used freely in dealing with the police, an official report can also be drawn up in Frisian. The Dutch police are also an example in their friendliness and openness towards EU citizens. Both the rights of the Welsh and those of the Frisians are unthinkable in Romania.






**Parth
Rheoli Galw
Diwahoddiad**




**Cold Calling
Controlled
Zone**

**FFONIWCH EICH
HEDDLU LLEOL
CALL YOUR
LOCAL POLICE**



101

FFONIWCH 999 MEWN ARGYFWNG
BOB AMSER
IN AN EMERGENCY ALWAYS CALL 999



**Gorsaf
Heddlu
Police
Station**



CASE 10 MEDIA MANIPULATION & INCITEMENT AGAINST HUNGARIAN SPEAKERS

The Hungarian-speaking inhabitants of Transylvania have been the subject of carefully orchestrated hate campaigns several times. Here is a recent case study.

In August 2018, a man visits a branch of the Kaufland department store in Székelyudvarhely (*Romanian: Odorheiu Secuiesc*). In this city, more than 97% of the population is Hungarian-speaking and unlike many other areas, many bilingual signs can be found here. Shortly after his visit, a manipulated film appears on the internet that should show that he is discriminated against as a Romanian. The recordings he showed do not show that he is trying to buy a sausage outside opening hours. In his film he suggests that he is not helped by the Hungarian-speaking saleswoman because he is Romanian.

This film, which shows a manipulated version of the events, is posted by the user 'militianul' on Youtube. That same evening, this film goes viral after it was shown – uncritically – by news channels. The creator's goal of depicting Hungarians as enemies has been achieved. The broadcast is accompanied by a hate wave on social media.

More than 4 thousand people report on social media for an 'olympiad' to beat ethnic Hungarians. At the same time as the broadcast of the film, officials of the Brasov consumer authority make statements that they would have fined several people at the department store because they did not speak the Romanian language. A later investigation by the department store shows the media manipulation and the statements of the commodities authority appear to have been incorrect.

Such media manipulations are very serious, because they serve the sole purpose of portraying Hungarians as enemies. Thus, a negative image is fed, which leads to hostile feelings. It is very strange that the media and the official bodies have so uncritically cooperated in this hysterical nationalist hate broadcast, without first applying the most basic journalistic principles of adversarial hearing.

It was extremely remarkable that there were Romanian journalists who distanced themselves from this media manipulation. In the Romanian media, no attention is generally paid to the daily problems experienced by the Hungarian minority, as a result of their constitutional language rights being violated in the judiciary, civil service, education and health care. There is no empathy for the problems of Romanian citizens belonging to a linguistic minority.

Our foundation has supported an initiative of the Transylvanian action group Neuerweg.ro to file a criminal complaint. After all, on paper, Romania is a country that does not allow discrimination against its own inhabitants and that even has criminal provisions that criminalize such expressions On <https://language-rights.eu/kaufland.pdf> the entire criminal file can be found.



ETHNIC HATE AND INCITEMENT AGAINST SPEAKERS OF HUNGARIAN The media manipulation (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yfIC_demZ_c) of vlogger Militianul was taken, by the Romanian media, such as RTV. The caption reads: **SHAMEFUL: A MAN IS INSULTED BECAUSE HE DOES NOT SPEAK HUNGARIAN.** Calls to beat up ethnic Hungarians appeared on social media. The event 'Olympiad to beat Hungarians' (*Romanian: Olimpiada de batut Unguri*) attracted 4800 visitors and 7600 interested people within a short time. (*local mirror https://language-rights.eu/media/strain_in_tara_mea.mp4)*



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ents

SEP 11 Olimpiada de bătut unguri
Public · Hosted by Nea Nicu

★ Interested ✓ Going ➔ Share

September 11 – September 12
Sep 11 at 12 PM to Sep 12 at 3 PM

Kaufland Odorheiu Secuiesc
Str. Bethlen Gabor, Nr. 73, 535600 Odorheiu Secuiesc, Harghita, Ro...

About Discussion

4.8K Going · 7.6K Interested



LANGUAGE-RIGHTS.EU

BILINGUAL POLICE CARS: SYMBOL OF WILL TO RESPECT LANGUAGE RIGHTS.

The language situation of Romania (7% speakers of regional language) is comparable to former Yugoslavia, Ukraine (35% speakers of regional language) and Moldova (36% of regional language speakers). The authorities can very easily express their desire to respect European language rights and their commitment to core European values by providing police cars with bilingual markings. After all, the police must also use the co-official language. In England, this is self-evident for the Welsh language. In the Netherlands, an official report can be drawn up in Frisian.

Making bilingual signs has no extra costs, no extra staff needs to be hired, but it can immediately be shown to what extent one wants to comply with the language laws. Each country has ratified the Strasbourg Convention and the European Charter. No country would accept that a European police force in its language area would prohibit the use of its own national language. Surely every country wants to act in the spirit of a strong and united Europe? Therefore, the foundation advises the police of Slovakia, Hungary, Serbia, Romania, Kosovo, Moldova and Ukraine to use bilingual signs. Respect for language rights is the key to European integration.

This is a core European value of mutual respect and ethnic equality. The key to peace, economic prosperity and integration. It's as simple as that. A language is also a biological characteristic of people. Unlike migrants, who migrate to a country individually, an autonomous population cannot be denied the right to use the language in the language area in which it grew up. Expelling people from public life on the basis of these biological characteristics and de facto relegating them to second-class citizenship is incompatible with the most essential core European values and also constitutes a violation of basic human rights.

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PHOTO IMPRESSION OF COMPLIANCE WITH LANGUAGE RIGHTS. *The placement of bilingual signs has no practical obstacles and is a symbol of European identity and an icon of European civilization. The foundation had to incur negligible costs to make these images in photo shop. Why is this not possible in real life? The foundation therefore advises the authorities to provide bilingual signs. Placing bilingual signs, where 10% belong to the national language, will promote ethnic equality, pacify ethnic conflict and promote European integration. Furthermore, this is mandatory under the Strasbourg Convention and reflects the spirit of the multilingual European Union.*



LANGUAGE-RIGHTS.EU

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS ON ROMANIA

Language rights are a guarantee of peace, stability and ethnic harmony. Language rights were a **prerequisite** for becoming a member of the European Union and NATO. Now that Romania wants to join the Schengen area, in addition to the fight against crime and corruption, it will have to be consistently held accountable by the Netherlands and the other members of the European Union for compliance with other agreements made. The European Language Rights Foundation therefore advises the Dutch government, in addition to the European Union's Cooperative and Verification Mechanism (CVM) on developments in the reform of the rule of law and the fight against corruption in Romania, to take into account the recommendations of this report in its assessment of maintaining its objections to Romania's accession to the Schengen area. **There can only be a credible intention regarding the effective observance of those language rights to which Romania has signed as a condition for accession to the European Union if;**

1. The Hungarian language will be used the public administration of the city of Cluj-Napoca;
2. Romanian laws and legally valid judgments are respected and principles of good administration are respected in Romania.
3. The norm of 20% is adjusted to 10%. After all, the national minority has not been able to enjoy the protection it enjoyed under the Convention of Citizenship, because as a result of non-compliance with this treaty (*e.g. forced assimilation and discrimination*), the national minority has now shrunk in number. In the European Union, 10% is a common norm. But also, on the basis of reciprocity, 10% is also the standard that Romania demands for the Romanian-speaking minority in Ukraine.
4. An autonomous body should be set up to enforce subsequent compliancy of the language laws and to issue an administrative sanction in the event of a breach. Sufficient funds should be made available.
5. The language laws must be thoroughly monitored and reported annually in all institutes (*schools, municipalities, hospitals*) and in all administrative units.
6. Ethnic proportional representation in public administration, immediate ending of ethnic discrimination

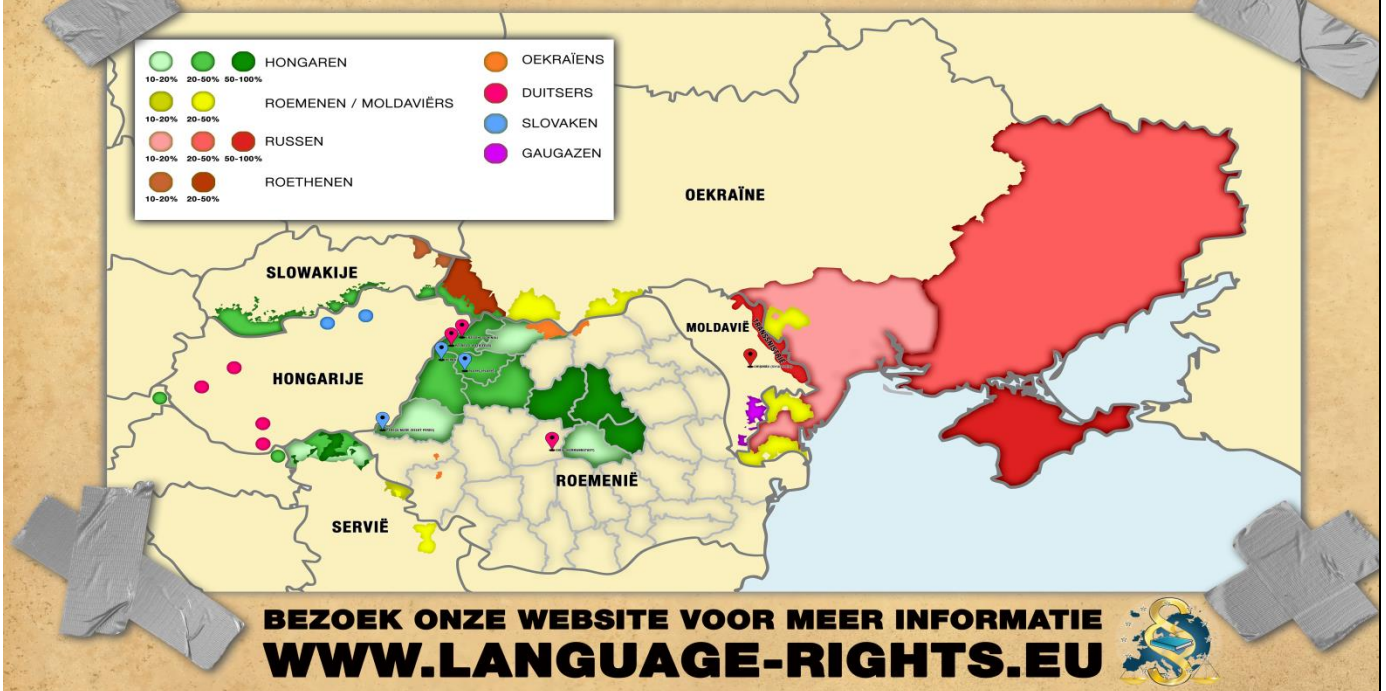
After all, compliance with agreements made ensures a further anchoring of the *rule of law* within Romanian society. It is extremely unfortunate that in Romania, which recognized the Hungarian language as a regional language in 2008 through ratification of the Charter for Regional Languages, almost no letter in Hungarian has since been found in the public administration of the cultural center of the Hungarian-speaking region in Romania.



MULTILINGUAL PLACE NAME SIGN ARE AN ICON OF EUROPEAN CIVILIZATION *There are no multilingual place name signs in **Mariupol** (Ukrainian: Мариуполь; Russian: Мариуполь) although 44 % of the city is ethnically Russian. Multilingual signs are mandatory under Article 11.3 of the Strasbourg Treaty and are a building block of ethnic harmony. Ethnic Russians protested at the Police Station of Mariupol with Russian place name signs. Language rights were the focus of the www.stemtegen.eu campaign.*



UW STEM IS VAN BELANG OP 6 APRIL REFERENDUM OEKRAÏNE



LANGUAGE-RIGHTS.EU

In a Europe without borders, there are no conquered peoples or inferior citizens who are discouraged from using their civil rights. Romania violates the letter and spirit of the ratified Charter for Regional Languages ⁽¹⁷⁾, which encourages and promotes the use of the autonomous language and ensures its use in administrative authorities (Article 10). It is worrying that in the Romanian public administration it is possible for administrative units to completely evade the national legislation in force. ***Romania's blatant disregard for the rule of law has an international destabilizing effect and undermines the foundations of a strong Europe.***

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS ON UKRAINE AND MOLDOVA

Europe must take its own core values seriously. In fact, language rights, which derive from general principles of European civilization, should be so self-evident that they should not even need to be codified. After all, the European Union is also a multilingual state. **The Romanian example shows that EU enlargement to include Romania has been premature. Romania is violating the agreements made specifically for accession, and the European Union cannot enforce these rights.** The standard of 10% is a fair and reasonable standard and placing bilingual inscriptions and signs costs almost nothing. The granting of fundamental rights language facilities in Romania has no practical obstacles, because there are already enough - often highly skilled - speakers of the regional language. Proportional representation in the civil service of people of the minority and of their language is actually a simple principle of non-discrimination.

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Both Ukraine and Moldova want to join a multi-ethnic and multilingual European Union and they want to do so, in a situation where there are two conflicts. The Ukrainian civil war is possibly more serious than the civil war in Yugoslavia, while preventing similar ethnic failures as of Yugoslavia was the reason for the Strasbourg Treaty. Moreover, this unresolved conflict makes relations with Russia very difficult. The linguistic discrimination in Romania is a violation of European Human right standards. The situation in Romania, Ukraine and Moldova is therefore at odds with the principles of European civilization. These countries should have had to have been fully pacified before accession could even have been mentioned.

Accession should not have taken place until the Strasbourg Convention had been fully respected in letter and spirit. Hungary can also find it difficult to have a good European relationship with its neighbors if the Hungarian-speaking inhabitants living there are subject to ethnic oppression and language discrimination. To this day, both Ukraine and Moldova have not shown a willingness to live up to European values. After the bloody war in Yugoslavia, the Strasbourg Convention provided a guarantee for the treatment of national minorities. **Romania, Moldova and Ukraine have ratified these conditions.**

More than 20 years after its foundation in 1995, the provisions of this convention are more relevant than ever before, in response to the aforementioned language conflicts.



LANGUAGE-RIGHTS.EU

RUSSIAN HAS ALREADY BEEN BANNED UNDER THE DISGUISE OF EUROPEAN INTEGRATION. *The Moldovan Police have already systematically banned Russian and are already using the European flag! The Association Agreement, which was also concluded with Ukraine, is understood by it as a license to discriminate against linguistic minorities. Moldova belonged to the Soviet Union until 1990. In the state image there are still bilingual signs to be found. See the 7 images below. However, the example of the police, with a monolingual website, uniforms and forms, shows that under the disguise of European integration, a reckoning is taking place with the language rights of ethnic Russians and Gaugazians. There is also no information in English on the website. Can a Russian-speaking resident of Tiraspol or Chisinau-Kisinyov still go to the monolingual Moldovan police? Are the human rights of ethnic Russians guaranteed in a Greater Romanian empire? The Ukrainian police are also completely monolingual, although they still have some Russian information on their website. Police cars, uniforms and almost all communication are monolingual.*

The screenshot shows the website of the Inspectoratul General al Poliției (General Police Inspectorate) of the Republic of Moldova. The page features the national flag and the European Union flag. A search bar is visible. The main content area displays a sample police ID card (Legitimatie de serviciu) for a colonel named ECATERINA MARDARE. The card includes fields for name, grade, and validity dates. A banner on the right side of the page reads "Legitimații de tip nou pentru angajații Inspectoratului General al Poliției".



www.npu.gov.ua/uk/

The screenshot shows the website of the National Police of Ukraine (НАЦІОНАЛЬНА ПОЛІЦІЯ УКРАЇНИ). The page features the Ukrainian coat of arms and a map of Ukraine. The website is primarily in Ukrainian, with some English text. A search bar is visible. The page includes a navigation menu with links to "Про НПУ", "Для громадян", "Звернення до НПУ", and "А.Т.О.". A news section on the right displays recent updates, including a meeting with the National Police and a press conference.



LANGUAGE-RIGHTS.EU

Conflict Russia - Ukraine : The first act of the new, pro-European, Ukrainian government after the Maidan Revolution of 2014, was to invalidate the current language law and to limit the language rights for minorities in such a way that the threshold for using regional languages would go up from 10% to 50%. The EU turned blind eyes towards these degradation of human rights. In fact, it offered Ukraine an association agreement in this context. This is despite the fact that this act alone should have constituted a disqualification and led to the suspension of accession negotiations with Ukraine. **In the light of this, the planned enlargement to include Ukraine is premature and absurd. Ukrainian nationalists have even taken the inattention of the representatives of the European Union as an encouragement to their policy of further eroding the language rights of minorities.** In April 2019, the Ukrainian Parliament (the Rada) adopted a language law, which even completely prohibits the use of minority languages in citizens' contact with government institutions, education, health care and public transport. This law came into force nationwide despite the election of the new president Volodymyr Zelenskiy in July 2019. ⁽⁵⁴⁾

Conflict Russia - Romania - Ukraine - Transnistria - Moldova In 1992, Transnistria separated from Moldova, since then the 14th Russian Army guarantees the language rights of the Russian-speaking population. Romania is stirring up unrest in this region by interfering directly in Moldova's affairs, by only giving Moldovans who declare themselves Romanian-speaking Romanian passport. As a result, it sharpens inequality towards ethnic Russians, - Ukrainians or - Gagauz. Transnistria has been a frozen conflict since 1992. In this context, it is therefore out of the question that prime minister Basescu and the association actua2012 ⁽⁷⁵⁾ openly talk in Romania about the annexation of Moldova into a Greater Romanian empire, without at the same time guaranteeing language rights, while Romania discriminates against its own autonomous linguistic minorities and does not respect its language rights. ⁽⁴⁰⁾ Europe will have to be able to enforce its own core values.

The path for European integration is clearly laid down in the legal framework of the Strasbourg Framework Convention. Within the European Union, if Moldova and Ukraine join, a situation would arise in which there are 15 million ethnic Russians living in the European Union, without language rights, without their language being equivalent to a small EU language with less than a million speakers such as Estonian. At the moment, a civil war is raging in Ukraine, there is a frozen conflict in Moldova and Romania is violating the language laws. The seriousness and nature of the conflict should not be underestimated. Romania's deep disregard for the law is at odds with the principles of equality and justice and makes European integration impossible. It even violates her core value of pluralism and detracts from her identity. As long as the European Union is unable to enforce or recognize essential human rights and its own core values, any kind of expansion is wrong. The foundation has therefore also launched a Stemtegen.eu campaign in the Netherlands and based its Vote NO campaign for the referendum on 6 April 2016 on the association agreement between Ukraine and the EU on this report.

To our great disappointment, the Dutch Government neglected the democratic will of the Dutch people and ratified this treaty even though 61.1 % of the population voted No.



LANGUAGE-RIGHTS.EU

A PICTURE OF THE PAST PUBLIC HUMILIATION OF ETHNIC HUNGARIANS IN CLUJ-NAPOCA On this sign it says the following: Romanian Constitution Art 1.- 'In Romania it is mandatory to respect the constitution'. **ART 13.- 'IN ROMANIA, THE OFFICIAL LANGUAGE IS ROMANIAN'**. Art 16.- 'Citizens are equal before the law and public administration is without privileges and discrimination'. Language laws guaranteeing Hungarian rights are not reported. This sign encourages discrimination and suggests legal ethnic inferiority. This sign stood at the entrance of the city of Cluj-Napoca until 2005. During the Funar period, everything was painted in the colors of the Romanian flag, including the garbage cans. Romania has been an EU member since 2007 and wants to join the passport-free Schengen zone since 2011, but refuses to be an example of ethnic harmony and the rule of law.



CAMPAIGN ON BREXIT The foundation has also campaigned during the June 23 referendum on Brexit. Website Campaign: <http://brexit.language-rights.eu/>



SELECTED REFERENCES

In the digital version, you can immediately click on the references and hyperlinks.

[WWW.LANGUAGE-RIGHTS.EU/TREASON TO LAW.PDF](http://WWW.LANGUAGE-RIGHTS.EU/TREASON_TO_LAW.PDF)

1. Geert Wilders: Hungary and the minority problem in Central Europe: the current situation; the political debate in the Netherlands; geopolitical consequences; April 1996; Geert Wilders: Noble intentions, nasty consequences: the European Union and the ethnic minorities in Central Europe, Liberal Reveil October 1996; Geert Wilders; Europe is turning a blind eye to the oppression of Hungarians. December 1995; Geert Wilders and Frits Bolkestein Central Europe politics not yet ripe for EU on November 11, 1996 in the Volkskrant. <https://www.volkskrant.nl/nieuws-achtergrond/europa-sluit-de-ogen-voor-onderdrukking-van-hongaren~bffe013f/>

2. More than one and a half million Hungarian-speaking people live in Romania, the Hungarian language is spoken by ethnic Hungarians, gypsies, and Jews. The Hungarian speakers live mainly in Transylvania, in the provinces of Harghita (Harghita) (84% Hungarian) and Covasna (Kovácsna) (73% Hungarian) they even make up the absolute majority. Northern Transylvania was under Hungarian administration until 1947 and the Hungarian Autonomous Province functioned as a Hungarian administrative unit until 1968. Since then, the forced assimilation of the autonomous minorities has gained momentum.



Year	Hungarians	Germans	Jews	Roma (Gypsies)	TABLE 1 ETHNICITIES IN ROMANIA * Total Population
1956	1 587 676 9.1 %	384 708 2.1 %	146 264 0.8 %	104 216 0.5 %	17 489 450
1966	1 619 592 8.5 %	382 595 2.0 %	42 888 0.2 %	64 197 0.3 %	19 103 163
1977	1 713 928 7.9 %	359 109 1.6 %	24 667 0.1 %	227 398 1%	21 559 910
1992	1 624 959 7.1 %	119 462 0.5 %	8 955 0.0 %	401 087 1.7 %	22 810 035
2002	1 431 807 6.6 %	59 764 0.2 %	5 785 0.0 %	535 140 2.4 %	21 680 974
2011	1 237 746 6.5 %	36 884 0.2 %	None 0.0 %	619 007 3.2 %	19 042 936

TABLE 2 ETHNIC COMPOSITION THREE LARGEST CITIES OF NORTHERN TRANSYLVANIA**

Jaar	Cluj-Napoca (<i>Kolozsvár</i>) ***	Târgu Mures (<i>Marosvásárhely</i>)	Oradea (<i>Nagyvárad</i>)
1956	Total population : 154,723, 48.2% Romanian, 50.3% Hungarian 0.7% German, 0.3% Jewish	Total population : 65,455, 22% Romanian, 73% Hungarian, 3% Jewish	Total population : 99,663, 35% Romanian, 59% Hungarian, 4% Jewish
1992 ****	Total population 328 602 76.6 % Romanian, 22.7% Hungarian 0.3% German.	Total population 164,445, 46.2% Romanian, 51.6% Hungarian 0.3% German 0.1% Jewish	Total population : 222,741, 64.8% Romanian, 33.8% Hungarian 0.3 German
2002	Total population : 317,953, 80.4% Romanian, 18.8% Hungarian, 0.2% German	Total population: 150 041 51% Romanian, 46% Hungarian	Total population: 206,614, 70% Romanian, 27% Hungarian

*These data can be found on <http://www.insse.ro/cms/files/RPL2002INS/vol4/tabele/t1.pdf> These data relate to the official statistics of the Romanian government. At the moment the statistics of 2002 are valid, the results of the 2011 census are not yet legally valid but known, they are online at http://www.recensamantromania.ro/wp-content/uploads/2012/02/Comunicat_DATE_PROVIZORII_RPL_2011_.pdf. ** This data is also based on the official statistics, which are listed on <http://www.kia.hu/konyvtar/erdely/erd2002.htm>. During the Ceaușescu regime, there was a forced Romanianization of cities that in 1956 were still predominantly ethnic Hungarians. Jews and Germans disappeared from the statistics as an ethnic group in 2002. *Incidentally, the name of Cluj-Napoca was Cluj until 1974, the Romanian Dictator Ceaușescu has fed the Roman name Napoca to the name of the city to confirm the continuity between the Dacians and the Romanians. The city of Târgu Mures was the administrative capital of the Hungarian autonomous province, which was dissolved in 1968. This was also the city where the first deaths from ethnic violence occurred in the Balkans. (Black March in 1990)* **** The basic treaty between Romania and Hungary drawn up in Timisoara deals with the statistics for 1992. This year is relevant for the use of language rights.

FORCED ASSIMILATION During the Ceaușescu dictatorship, ethnic Hungarians were not allowed to freely use Hungarian names. Hungarian first names *Ibolya, László and János* were not allowed, but *Viorica, Iadislau and Ioan* were. Hungarian surnames were also buzzed, so *Szabó* became '*Sabau*'. Thousands of birth certificates prove these practices.

	Județul	
	PĂRINȚII	
	Numele de familie al tatălui	
	Prenumele tatălui	
Numele de familie al mamei	
Prenumele mamei	VIORICA	



NATIONALISM AND ETHNIC CLEANSING: THE GLUE OF EUROPEAN INTEGRATION? *Transylvania is historically a patchwork of peoples. After WWII the German and Jewish population of Transylvania had been ethnically cleansed (sold to the Federal Republic of Germany and to Israel). Empty synagogues and German-language place name signs remind of these two population groups. **The Hungarian-speaking inhabitants of Transylvania are the only large population group which remained**, although their numbers have also shrunk considerably due to ethnic cleansing and forced assimilation during the Ceaușescu regime. In the Transylvanian City of Dej (Dés) there are no more (Hungarian-speaking) Jews, while in 1956 there were still 146,264 Jews living in Romania. In the last census of 2011, there were no Jews left to be counted. In 1956 the number of Germans was still 384,708. Both population groups simply no longer appear in the statistics as an ethnic group. Hardly any Germans live in Hermannstadt, originally founded and built by Germans*



6 APRIL 2016 REFERENDUM IN THE NETHERLANDS ON THE ASSOCIATION TREATY BETWEEN THE EU WITH UKRAINE

The foundation initiated an *VOTE NO* campaign on the basis of this report 'Treason to Law', through advertisements in public transport, campaigns on social media, on advertising pillars in Amsterdam, Amersfoort, Utrecht, Zeist and Eindhoven. The initial version of this report has been sent to political parties, the press and libraries in the Netherlands. 50 thousand door-to-door leaflets have been distributed by volunteers. **ON 6 APRIL 2016, THE DUTCH PEOPLE EXPRESSED ITS DEMOCRATIC WILL BY VOTING AGAINST THE ASSOCIATION AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE EU WITH UKRAINE. 61 % VOTED NO.**

**PULL THE EMERGENCY BRAKE
VOTE NO ON APRIL THE 6TH !**

1 - Against the uncontrolled and reckless enlargement of the European Union.

2-Against a European Union, which is incapable of maintaining those agreements, which were precisely the basis for its enlargement to include the former Soviet satellite states (1995 Treaty of Strasbourg following the ethnic failure of Yugoslavia)

3-Against provocation of Russia by denying European Language and Human Rights to ethnic Russians in Ukraine and Transnistria.

4-Against a European Union, which is incapable to defend its own core values and core identity (Charter of Regional Languages) within the European Union (Romania) and beyond (Ukraine).

5. Against the forced assimilation and discrimination of autonomous linguistic minorities in Ukraine, Moldova and Romania.

This leaflet has been distributed door to door. Website Campaign: www.stemtegen.eu.



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