

THE DLDP ROADMAP

Recommandations politiques de DLDP

L'égalité linguistique et la diversité sont au cœur du projet européen et l'UE a maintenant la possibilité de donner à tous les citoyens les moyens d'utiliser leurs propres langues de manière numérique. Les locuteurs de RML sont confrontés à une bombe à retardement étant donné que les trajectoires actuelles du développement numérique indiquent qu'ils ne seront pas autorisés à utiliser leur propre langue dans une société de plus en plus numérisée. Tenant compte de ces facteurs et afin d'assurer l'égalité linguistique pour l'avenir numérique, le consortium DLDP formule les recommandations suivantes à l'échelle européenne:

- 1 Recommande une législation européenne visant à garantir que les langues moins utilisées (RML), y compris les langues d'État plus petites, disposent de la fourniture numérique nécessaire pour fonctionner à l'ère numérique. Par exemple, pour que le marché unique numérique réussisse, les citoyens doivent y avoir accès dans leur propre langue, y compris dans les RML et dans les langues des États plus petits. Ne pas le faire mine le projet de l'UE et soulève de nombreuses questions relatives aux droits.
- 2 Recommande que la législation linguistique actuelle et les traités internationaux protégeant les langues régionales ou minoritaires (par exemple, la Charte des langues régionales ou minoritaires du Conseil de l'Europe) soient complétés de protocoles afin de garantir la fourniture numérique de services du secteur public dans les RML et le développement de RML numériques pour suivre le rythme avec celui des langues plus largement utilisées.
- 3 Recommande l'extension du projet DLDP (Digital Language Diversity Project) afin d'évaluer tous les RML européens et de faire des recommandations pour leur développement numérique. Afin de collecter des données sur les besoins numériques en RML afin de constituer la base de preuves nécessaire pour éclairer les politiques et la planification, le DLDP doit être étendu de manière à couvrir toutes les RML européennes et les langues nationales plus petites qui manquent de fourniture numérique. Afin de faciliter cela, l'UE pourrait soit lancer un appel à propositions de projet financé, soit créer un partenariat avec le consortium DLDP.
- 4 Recommande la mise en place d'une enquête européenne sur l'état des technologies et des ressources linguistiques pour toutes les langues européennes.
- 5 Recommande un programme de financement à grande échelle et à long terme pour la recherche, le développement et l'innovation, aux niveaux européen et national, afin de développer des technologies et des services innovants, ainsi que de contribuer à la réduction du fossé technologique entre les langues européennes.
- 6 Recommande la création d'une plateforme technologique linguistique européenne regroupant des représentants de toutes les langues européennes, permettant le partage de ressources liées aux technologies langagières. En outre, promouvoir le transfert de technologie et le partage de ressources et de méthodologies par la création de programmes de coopération, y compris de programmes transnationaux, entre langues apparentées.
- 7 Recommande aux institutions de l'UE de sensibiliser les entreprises, les organismes publics et les citoyens à la disponibilité de services, contenus et produits en ligne dans des langues moins répandues, afin de surmonter les barrières linguistiques et de préserver le patrimoine culturel linguistique communautés.
- 8 Invite les administrations à tous les niveaux à améliorer l'accès aux services et à l'information en ligne dans les langues moins répandues et à utiliser les technologies langagières préexistantes telles que la traduction automatique, la reconnaissance automatique de la parole et la synthèse vocale, afin d'améliorer l'accessibilité de ces services.
- 9 Recommande aux entreprises de médias sociaux et de T(A)L / TIC de travailler avec le DLDP pour assurer le développement numérique de la diversité linguistique.
- 10 Recommande de garantir la production de données ouvertes, en ce sens qu'il est facile d'obtenir des données et de les utiliser avec peu de restrictions, voire aucune. La disponibilité des données ouvertes est d'une importance capitale pour le développement rapide de logiciels et de technologies dans des langues pour lesquelles les données sont relativement rares.

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Road Map Timeline

Short term (2018-2020) measures with European and international institutions.



1

European Parliament (EP) initiative to support digital language diversity

Own initiative (INI) report with Jill Evans MEP as the CULTURE Committee rapporteur. This will commence in 2018. DLDP advisors have already been consulted on the Report and ELEN will ensure that the DLDP and ELEN will input into the early drafts of the Report. While the Report is only an own initiative Report and not a legislative report (i.e. it does not oblige the Commission to make it into EU law) it will, if successful, reflect the opinion and support of the EP. Given that the area is relatively uncontentious the EU may opt to implement it.

In addition, another wide-reaching initiative is the *Human Language Project* proposals as outlined in the EP's STOA document. If this succeeds it will be vital that the DLDP findings are taken on board and that RML digital development is embedded and prioritized within the project. (2018-2020)

2

DLDP results to MEPs/ Commission/ CoE. 2018

The DLDP project will be finishing in 2018. Before that the DLDP will have meetings with the relevant Commissioners (Ansip, Navracsics, Gabriel) in order to showcase the results of the project and to call for the project to be extended to all European RMLs. (2018-2019)

3

DLDP results to cross-cut into Digital Single Market debate, Geolocation, STOA Report

The DLDP outputs and results will be used by DLDP members to intervene into several ongoing debates in the EU including DSM, geolocation, national minority report, in order to mainstream the DLDP findings and proposals into the ongoing debate and proposals. (2018-2019)

4

Build on existing support from Member-States

Several member states with under-resourced languages have shown strong support for digital language developments such as the Baltic states and Slovenia. This support can be used to help gain traction for the DLDP proposals to be mainstreamed into the broader debate on digital development and provision.

5

Council of Europe

DLDP results and proposals will be presented to the COMEX of the ECRML and the Advisory Committee of the Framework Convention for National Minorities, and the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe. It will be highlighted how digital development for RMLs will aid better implementation of the Charter and FCNM. As with the EU, the DLDP will call for support for the project to be extended to cover all European RMLs. Call for monitoring and development of digital language provision for RMLs is added to the ECRML and FCNM as additional Protocols. (2018-2019).

6

United Nations

DLDP/ELEN will meet with the UN representatives from the Permanent Forum for Indigenous Peoples and Forum for Minorities to discuss how digital development benefits lesser used and indigenous languages, and to recommend adoption of the Training Programme and Survival Kit. (2018/2019)

7

UNESCO

DLDP/ELEN will meet with UNESCO to present the DLDP outputs and findings. In 2019 UNESCO will be launching the Year of Indigenous Languages with ELEN participating. Meetings will be arranged with the Knowledge Society Division to promote the DLDP with UNESCO. (2018/2019)



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1

Build awareness of DLDP results with each European RML community.

Via the ELEN network of RML organisations, the DLDP will work to disseminate project findings to all RML stakeholders in Europe including NGOs, universities, research centres, and governments.

2

Work to ensure that RML communities take action and adopt DLDP findings.

Once RML communities are made aware of the DLDP findings and proposals it will be important for each of them to apply the findings, using the Digital Language Survival Kit and training course, to their own language. Each community may wish to conduct its own survey to ascertain digital language priorities and develop grass-roots initiatives to aid development.

3

Translate RML communities support into national and European level initiatives.

Once RML communities have acted to implement the DLDP proposals it will be important for them to develop local and national level initiatives, such as RML digital language projects that will focus on developing their languages' digital capacity. They may also introduce legislation to help this process.

4

Encourage RML community to develop working links with major digital language developers.

DLDP will help RML communities develop their own links with the major digital providers eg Google, Microsoft, so as to ensure that the major companies work to ensure provision in their language. While ELEN will work for this at the political level it is more effective to have the actual language community engage with the major developers themselves to press their case.



Co-ordinate with Meta-Net and LT Innovate

Meta-Net issued its own detailed roadmap setting out the path for LT development. The road map is LT industry based whereas the DLDP roadmap is RML community based. Therefore, it is important that some coordination is planned in order for the LT industry to be made aware not just of the DLDP findings but of RML communities' digital needs, over and above the research Meta-Net has already conducted. Therefore, meetings will be held with Meta-Net and LT Innovate to establish a framework for regular dialogue between DLDP and ELEN on RML digital development. (2018/2019)

Co-ordinate with the LT industry on the Human Language Project

As mentioned above if the HLP is successful it will be vital for RML digital development to be prioritized in that project. It will require partnership with the LT industry and ongoing surveys of RML community digital requirements. (2020-)

1

2

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Medium to Long Term measures with European and international institutions.



EU Directive to ensure digital language diversity.

A Directive will help to ensure that States and the EU support the development of digital provision for under-resourced languages. The proposal will act to complement the existing Digital Single Market initiative. A draft document will outline the case for a Directive in 2018 which will be presented to the Commission and MEPs.



Embed DLD recommendations with ICT/LT industry

Following discussions with DLDP and ELEN, the ICT/LT industry will work to ensure that DLDP recommendations are adopted.



Embed DLD recommendations with public sector organisations.

DLDP and ELEN will work to ensure that Member States, autonomous governments and local governments implement DLDP recommendations with regard to RML digital provision.



Ensure synergy between DLDP proposals and the new Donostia Protocol to Ensure Language Rights.

The Protocol¹ is the new standard-setting tool for the promotion and protection of RMLs with recommendations for ensuring LT development for RMLs.

Review and Reporting

The aim of the road map is for the normalisation of RML digital provision in the ICT/ LT industry where all European languages are included as well as in public sector digital provision.

In order to monitor progress the EU will need to establish a reporting mechanism, established in the Directive, whereby RML digital provision is monitored and supported in each Member State.

¹ See <http://protokoloa.eus/en/>