

## ANNEX 5

### Languages and Religion in Europe – Basic Data and Legal Protection

*Note:* This table has been compiled by the ERICarts Institute. It represents the state of affairs in Summer 2007 and includes 34 countries (27 EU member states, the EEA/EFTA member states and the current EU candidate countries).

*Main Sources:* ECRML (European Charter for Regional & Minority Languages/Euromosaic), Council of Europe/ERICarts Compendium and others, where indicated.

	A	B	G	C	F	H
Country	Total Population Mio 2005	Official Language/s <sup>50</sup> 51, with overview on ECRML-protection <sup>52</sup>	Mother tongue <sup>53</sup> in 1000 or %	Legal framework <sup>54</sup> for the protection/use of language(s)	Main Religious Communities <sup>55</sup> (adherents in % or 1000)	Legal Status <sup>56</sup> of churches/other legal frameworks concerning religion
Austria	8.2	CONL: German ORML/ECRML-prot.: Croatian of Burgenland, Hungarian (in Burgenland and Vienna) Slovene (in Carinthia and Styria), Czech and Slovak (in Vienna), Romani (in Burgenland).	2001: 88,6% German, 1,8% Croatian (from Burgenland plus "new" migrants), 0,5% Hungarian, 0,3% Slovene, 0,2% Czech, 0,1% Slovakian, 0,1% Romani; Languages of "new" migrants: Turkish (183 T), Serbian (177 T), minor ones.	Following the Austrian State Treaty ( <i>Staatsvertrag</i> ) of 1955, Carinthian Slovenes as well as Croats and Hungarians in Burgenland are recognized as a minority and enjoy special (language) rights, contrary to the Slovenes in Styria, though stated otherwise in the Treaty.	Roman Catholic 73.6%, Protestant 4.7%, Muslim 4.2%, other 3.5%, unspecified 2%, none 12% (2001 census)	As a result of the inclusion of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the Habsburg Empire, Islam became (and is still today) a recognised state religion.
Belgium	10.5	3 ONL: Dutch French German	ca. 60% Dutch, 40% French, 1,2% German	Constitution 1970: Belgium is divided into three language communities (see left) and three regions (Flemish, Walloon and Brussels region), Brussels being included in both French and Flemish Communities.	Roman Catholic 75%, Laical 18 % (officially recognized philosophical movement), Muslim 3-4 %, Protestant 1 %, Orthodox 0,4 %, Jewish 0,4 %.	The RTBF (public service broadcaster of the French Community) is obliged to ensure that its programmes reflect the diversity of its audiences regardless of race, sex, ideology, philosophy or religion.
Bulgaria	7.8	Bulgarian (CONL); Other "Mother tongues" are addressed in Laws on Broadcasting and Education.	Bulgarian; Turkish (8%), languages of other minorities	Constitution 1991, Art. 3.	Bulgarian Orthodox 82.6%, Muslim 12.2%, other Christian 1.2%, other 4% (2001 census); (17 % self-identify as "atheists", Greeley 2003 <sup>57</sup> )	The Bulgarian Religion Law (2002) has led to controversy, especially as regards followers of the "Alternative" Orthodox Synod.

<sup>50</sup> Based mainly on the *ERICarts/CoE-Compendium of Cultural Policies and Trends 2007* ([www.culturalpolicies.net](http://www.culturalpolicies.net)) and on the *Euromosaic Study*, initiated by the European Commission on minority language groups in the European Union (country reports as of 1992, 1999, 2004), [http://ec.europa.eu/education/policies/lang/languages/langmin/euromosaic/index\\_en.html](http://ec.europa.eu/education/policies/lang/languages/langmin/euromosaic/index_en.html).

<sup>51</sup> **CONL**: Official National Language, by constitution; **ONL**: Official National Language (not mentioned in the Constitution); **ORL**: Official Regional Language; **OLL**: Official local language; **OML**: Official Minority Language; **OMLL**: Official Minority Local Language.

<sup>52</sup> **ECRML**: *European Charter for Regional and Minority Languages European treaty* (CETS 148) adopted in 1992 under the auspices of the Council of Europe to protect and promote historical regional and minority languages in Europe. It only applies to languages traditionally used by the nationals of the State Parties (thus excluding languages used by recent immigrants from other states), which significantly differ from the majority or official language.

<sup>53</sup> Data collected from different sources - mostly estimates, due to the lack of official statistical data. Main sources: *ERICarts/CoE-Compendium* (see 1) and *Euromosaic Study* (see 1).

<sup>54</sup> Main sources: *ERICarts/CoE-Compendium* (see 1) and Mercator Legislation Research Centre, supported by the EU <http://www.ciemen.org/mercator/index-gb.htm>

<sup>55</sup> Main sources, if not otherwise indicated: *The World Fact Book 2007* and *L'Atlas des religions* (La Vie/Le Monde 2007)

<sup>56</sup> Based mainly on the *ERICarts/CoE-Compendium of Cultural Policies and Trends 2007* and on different Internet portals, e.g. <http://www.forum18.org/>

<sup>57</sup> Greeley, Andrew. 2003. *Religion in Europe at the End of the Second Millennium*. New Brunswick, NJ: Transaction Publishers.

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Croatia	4.4	Croatian ECRML-prot.: Serbian (official use on local level in East Slavonia, with Cyrillic alphabet) Italian (official use on local level in Istria), Hungarian, Czech, Slovak, Ruthenian, Ukrainian.	2001: 96,1% Croatian; 1,0% Serbian, 0,5% Italian, 0,3% Albanian, 0,3% Hungarian, 0,3% Slovene, other minorities' languages.	Laws passed in May 2000 regulate the status of minority languages and alphabets and their official use on the local level	Roman Catholic 87.8%, Orthodox 4.4%, other Christian 0.4%, Muslim 1.3%, other and unspecified 0.9%, none 5.2% (2001 census)	While not an official state religion, the Roman Catholic Church has a historic relationship with the State. The position of the Islamic Community and the Serbian Orthodox Church has improved due to agreements with the State.
Cyprus	0.8	2 CONL: Greek, Turkish ECRML-prot.: Armenian.	Greek, Turkish; Armenian 2,6 T Romani 1 T Cypriot Arabic > 1 T English (unofficial lingua franca)		Greek Orthodox 78%, Muslim 18%, Maronite, Armenian Apostolic, and other 4%	
Czech Republic	10.2	Czech (ONL) ECRML: Slovak (across the whole territory), Polish (in some districts of Moravia-Silesia), German, Romani	Czech, Languages of minorities	Czech' status as official language is implicit in some legal regulations. <i>Law No. 40/1993, on the Acquisition and Loss of Citizenship of the Czech Republic</i> , stipulates the knowledge of the Czech language as a condition for granting citizenship.	Roman Catholic 26.8%, Protestant 2.1%, other 3.3%, unspecified 8.8%, unaffiliated 59% (2001 census); 33% Catholic, 17.9% Others, 49% without religion (La Vie/Le Monde 2007)	As regards the Roman Catholic Church, see Croatia (4.)
Denmark	5.4	Danish (ONL) ORML/ECRML: German (in South Jutland)	Danish; German in N-Schleswig	10 private independent schools have been granted permission to operate, in part, in English, German or French. 4 schools are allowed to instruct in English, German and French throughout the whole school year	Evangelical Lutheran 95%, other Protestant and Roman Catholic 3%, Muslim 2% (15 % self-identify as "atheists", while 43 % do not believe in God, Greeley 2003) 83% Lutheran, 3.7% Muslim (La Vie/Le Monde)	Constitutional Act of Denmark, § 4: "The Evangelical Lutheran Church shall be the Established Church of Denmark, and as such shall be supported by the State."
Estonia	1.4	Estonian (CONL)	2000: 67% Estonian, 30% Russian; languages of other minorities	ECRML not ratified. Constitution 1992: Minority groups can chose their language of instruction (secondary schools: instruction in Estonian, possibly bilingual). Language Act 1995.	Evangelical Lutheran 13.8%, Orthodox 12.8%, other Christian 1.4%, unaffiliated 40.2%, other and unspecified 32% (2000 census); according to La Vie/Le Monde 2007: 64% Lutheran, 29% Orthodox	
Finland	5.2	2 CONL: Finnish, Swedish (the latter ECRML) ORML/ECRML: Sàmi	2000: 92,40% Finnish, 5,63% Swedish, 0,54% Russian, 0,03% Sàmi	<i>Language Act (1999/2004)</i> provides for equality for official use of the native language and access to education and public careers for Swedish across the country and for Sami in the Sami homeland area.	Lutheran National Church 84.2%, Greek Orthodox in Finland 1.1%, other Christian 1.1%, other 0.1%, none 13.5% (2003)	

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	Total Population Mio 2005	Official Language/s, with overview on ECRML-protection	Mother tongue in 1000 or %	Legal framework for the protection/use of language(s)	Main Religious Communities (adherents in % or 1000)	Legal Status of churches/other legal frameworks concerning religion
France	60.6	CONL: French	French; Regional: Breton (320 T), Basque (85 T), Alsatian (German dialect), Flemish, Catalan, Corsic, Occitan.	ECRML and FCNM <sup>58</sup> not ratified. Law No. 94-665 of 4 August 1994 relative to the use of the French language. Following this decree, bilingual education was declared to be <i>illegal</i> . No language rights for linguistic minorities at the central level.	Roman Catholic 78,8%, Muslim 8,6 %, Protestant (mostly Calvinists) 1,6 %, Jewish 1,1 %, Orthodox 0,3 %, unaffiliated 4% (Census 2001)	
Germany	82.5	ONL: German; ECRML: Danish and North Frisian (in Schleswig-Holstein), Sater Frisian (in Lower Saxony), Sorbian (in Saxony and Brandenburg), Romany (across Germany), Low German (in 5 Northern Laender)	German Turkish (est. 2 Mio)	Several statutes to protect minority languages (on State and Laender level).	Roman Catholic 31,7 %, Protestant 31,3 %, Muslim 4 %, Orthodox 1 %, New Apostolic Church 0,3 %, Jewish 0,2 %, unaffiliated or other 31,5% (Fischer Weltalmanach 2007)	
Greece	11.1	ONL: Greek	Greek (New Greek), Greek Dialects (Pontic, Tsakonic); Albanian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Turkish, Vlach.	ECRML not ratified. Vlach, Macedonian and Albanian are not recognized. Greek authorities refer to the Treaty of Lausanne, speaking of Muslim (not Turkish) minority.	Greek Orthodox 98%, Muslim 1.3%, other 0.7% (migrants not counted).	Constitution Art. 3(1). "The established religion in Greece is that of the Eastern Orthodox Church of Christ..."
Hungary	10.1	ONL: Hungarian; All languages of the 13 officially recognized national minorities being used by citizens as mother tongue. ECRML: Croatian, German, Romanian, Serbian, Slovak, Slovene.	Hungarian (1,2 Mio) Roma (53 T), German (53 T), Slovak (18 T), Croatian (14 T), Romanian (8 T), Ukrainian (5 T), Serbian (4 T), Slovenian, Polish, Greek, Bulgarian, Ruthenian, Armenian.	1989 Constitution: all national and language minorities are protected and entitled to use their mother tongue and to receive mother tongue education (reflects deep concern for the right of Hungarian minorities in neighbouring countries).	Roman Catholic 51.9%, (La Vie/Le Monde: 60%); Calvinist 15.9%, Lutheran 3%, Greek Catholic 2.6%, other Christian 1%, other or unspecified 11.1%, unaffiliated 14.5% (2001 census)	As regards the Roman Catholic Church, see Croatia (4.)
Iceland	0.3	Icelandic (CONL)	Icelandic (92,2 % non-immigrants); Polish, English, Nordic languages, Philippin		Lutheran Church of Iceland 85.5%, Other Protestants 3,6%, Roman Catholic Church 2%, other Christian 2.7%, other or unspecified 3.8%, unaffiliated 2.4% (2004)	
Ireland	4.1	Irish/Gaelic (first CONL), English (CONL);	Irish/Gaelic (est. 1 Mio) English (mostly all citizens plus est. 300 T migrants), Polish (63 T), Lithuanian (24 T-self est. 120 T), etc.	<i>Official Languages Act</i> 2003 seeks to ensure better availability and a higher standard of public services through Irish.	Roman Catholic 88.4%, Church of Ireland 3%, other Christian 1.6%, other 1.5%, unspecified 2%, none 3.5% (2002 census) 2 % identify as "atheist" (Greeley 2003)	As regards the Roman Catholic Church, see Croatia (4.)

<sup>58</sup> FCNM: Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities (Council of Europe, CETS 157, adopted in 1995)

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Italy	58.5	Italian (CONL) MRLs (sometimes co-official): Albanian, Catalan (Sardinia), Croatian, German (South Tyrol, Trentino), French/ Franco-Provençal (Val d'Aosta), Friulian (Friuli-Venezia Giulia), Greek, Ladin (Trentino-South Tyrol), Occitan (Piemont), Sardinian, Slovene (Triest, Gorizia).	Italian; Sardinian (1,3 mio, declining), Friulian (550 T), German (288 T) Albanian (100 T), Slovene (50-100 T), Occitan (50 T), Ladin (30 T), Catalan (20 T), Greek (10-12 T), Franco-Provençal.	Italian registered official language of the Republic, by Parliament's vote in March 2007. Law aiming at the protection "of the languages and culture of historic linguistic minorities" (Law 482/1999);	approximately 90% Roman Catholic (about one-third regularly attend services), 0,9 % Protestants, 0,5 % Jewish, growing Muslim immigrant community, now estimated at ca. 2%	The Government is currently working on a draft "Charter of Values", addressing not only Muslim communities, but any immigrant wishing to apply for citizenship. Key themes will be the rejection of the concept of "holy war", the respect for freedom of conscience, the freedom to choose one's religion, and gender equality.
Latvia	2.3	Latvian (ONL) Liiv (protected minority language)	Latvian 62,0% Russian 36,1% Belarussian 0,8 % Ukrainian 0,7 %	<i>Law on State Language</i> (2000); First Radio/TV channel in Latvian, others allowed to a max. 30 % foreign language share. ECRML not signed yet.	55% Lutherans, 24% Catholic, 9% Russian Orthodox. 9 % define themselves as "atheist", while 24 % do not believe in God (Greeley, 2003).	
Liechtenstein	0.04	German ECRML: no RML.	German; Walser dialect (Swiss German dialect)		Roman Catholic 76.2%, Protestant 7%, unknown 10.6%, Muslim 4,1 %, other 2,1% (June 2002)	
Lithuania	3,4	Lithuanian (ONL).	Lithuanian (80 %) Russian Polish Belarussian, etc.	State Language Law (1995); <i>Law on National Minorities</i> (1989/91) according vast rights for publishing, education and culture in minority languages. Effective system for State language acquisition and testing has been introduced, backed by the 1992 Seimas legislation.	Roman Catholic 79%, Russian Orthodox 4.1%, Protestant 1.9%, other or unspecified 5.5%, none 9.5% (2001 census)  Only 1 % describe themselves as atheists (Froese, 2004 <sup>59</sup> )	
Luxembourg	0.5	Lëtzebuergesch (the only official <i>national</i> language); German and French (other official languages)	Lëtzebuergesch (mother tongue: 270 T, speaking every day: 350 T); German, French, Portuguese	Lëtzebuergesch compulsory in nursery schools, compulsory subject in primary schools and in some parts of secondary education. Sub-division similar to Swiss system.	87% Roman Catholic, 13% Protestants, Jews, and Muslims (2000)	
Macedonia (FYR)	2.05	Macedonian (ONL) Albanian, Turkish, Roma, Serbian, Bosnian, Vlach	Macedonian (64,2%) Albanian (25,2%) Turkish, Roma, Serbian, Bosnian, Vlach	Law on the Use of Macedonian Language (1998); Amendment to the Constitution gives additional official status to languages spoken by at least 20 % within the respective region.	Macedonian Orthodox 64.7%, other Christian 0.37%, Muslim 33.3%, other and unspecified 1.63% (2002 census)	State registration practices of churches (especially as regards permission for new buildings) have been a matter of controversy, in recent years.
Malta	0.4	Maltese (only CONL) English (second OL)	Maltese (arabic Creol), English (most inhabitants bilingual); Arab (est. 1 T) Italian (additional colloquial language)	National Council for Maltese Language (2005) produces strategic positions on the protection, enhancement and development of the national language	Roman Catholic 98%	While providing for freedom of religion, the <i>Constitution</i> establishes Roman Catholicism as the state religion. The Criminal Code in 2006 increased punishment for crimes against race and religion.

<sup>59</sup> Froese, Paul. 2004. "After Atheism: An Analysis of Religious Monopolies in the Post-Communist World." *Sociology of Religion* 65(1):57-75.

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Netherlands	16.3	Dutch (official language), Frisian (official and protected in Friesland); ECRML-protected all across the Netherlands: Limburgish, Low Saxon, Romani, Yiddish.	Dutch Frisian (a few 100 Ts); Turkish (364 T) Arab (some 100 T) English as prevalent colloquial language among certain migrant groups.		Roman Catholic 31%, Dutch Reformed 13%, Calvinist 7%, Muslim 5.5%, other 2.5%, none 41% (2002)	Through the <i>Media Act</i> , the diversity of the Dutch population, in terms of religion, political preferences and cultural differentiation, is more or less mirrored in the public broadcasting system.
Norway	4.6	Norwegian (two different types: Bokmål (12%) und Nynorsk (88%)) Minority languages/ ECRML: Sàmi, Kvensk, Romani, Romanes.	Norwegian est. 95 % (Bokmål 12 % - Nynorsk 88%); Sàmi (0,86 %), languages of "old" and "new" minorities.	Norwegian Language Act (1979) regulates the work of the Norwegian Language Council (government's advisory body in matters of Norwegian language and language planning) Both forms of Norwegian are compulsory for all pupils.	Church of Norway 85.7%, Pentecostal 1%, Roman Catholic 1%, other Christian 2.4%, Muslim 1.8%, other 8.1% (2004)	Article 100 of the Norwegian <i>Constitution</i> guarantees freedom of expression to everyone, except that he or she "wilfully and manifestly has either himself shown or incited others to disobedience to the laws, contempt of religion..."
Poland	38.2	Polish (ONL); ECRML not yet ratified (around 12 minority languages, most important in size: Ukrainian, Belorussian, German)	Polish; Languages of the minorities German:300-500 T, Ukrainian 200-300 T Belorussian 200-300 T	The Polish Language Act (1999); National and Ethnic Minorities and Regional Languages Act (2005); criteria: settling in Poland for at least 100 years.	Roman Catholic 89.8% (about 75% practicing), Eastern Orthodox 1.3%, Protestant 0.3%, other 0.3%, unspecified 8.3% (2002)	As regards the Roman Catholic Church, see Croatia (4.)
Portugal	10.5	CONL: Portuguese ML: Mirandese (not ECRML)	Portuguese Mirandese (est. 10 T); Migrants as Ukrainians (66 T) and smaller groups.		Roman Catholic 88%, minorities of ca. 4% Protestants, Muslims and Jewish; ca. 2 % atheists (Greeley 2003, La Vie/Le Monde 2007)	
Romania	21.7	Romanian (official state language) ECRML in preparation on behalf of 20 language minority communities (very different in size; its minorities are spread out over a relatively large territory)	Romanian; Hungarian (6,6%) Roma (est. 5-7 %) other linguistic minorities much smaller	Law on the use of Romanian in public places, circumstances and institutions (law 500/2004) to counterbalance the pressure of English. Protective principles for minority languages: see <i>Local Public Administration Law no 215/2001</i> . A Minorities' Law currently under debate.	Eastern Orthodox (including all sub-denominations) 86.8%, Protestant 7.5%, Roman Catholic 4.7%, other (mostly Muslim) and unspecified 0.9%, none 0.1% (2002 census)	Activities of religious groups and institutions are included in the 2002 law guiding the financing of public institutions
Slovakia	5.4	CONL: Slovak ECRML: Bulgarian, Croatian, Czech, German, Hungarian, Polish, Romani, Ruthenian, Ukrainian.	Slovak; Hungarian, Czech and other ML-speakers.	Law on Minority Languages (1999) promotes the use of minority languages in public administration at a local level, where at least 20% of the community belong to a minority group.	Roman Catholic 68.9%, Protestant 10.8%, Greek Catholic 4.1%, other or unspecified 3.2%, none 13% (2001 census)	As regards the Roman Catholic Church, see Croatia (4.)
Slovenia	2.0	CONL: Slovene COLL / ECRML: Hungarian and Italian; ECRML: Romani.	Slovene (87%); Croatian, Serbian, Bosnian (major new minorities, 1-2% each) Hungarian (0,3%) Italian (0,2%) Roma (0,1%)	In communities with Italian or Hungarian populations, Italian or Hungarian shall also be the official language (Art. 11 of the Constitution). Law on the Public Use of the Slovene Language, 2004	Catholic 57.8%, Orthodox 2.3%, other Christian 0.9%, Muslim 2.4%, unaffiliated 3.5%, other or unspecified 23%, none 10.1% (2002 census)	

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Spain	43.0	Castilian Spanish (CONL); ECRML and all CORL: Catalan (co-official in the Balearic Islands, Catalonia and Valencia); Basque (co-official in the Basque Country and Navarre) Galician (co-official in Galicia).	Castilian Catalan (7,1 Mio can speak) Basque (538 T/26 % in Basque, 2-7% in Navarre) Galician (est. 1,5 Mio can speak) and Caló (Spanish Roma, est. 700 T)	Recognition of "other Spanish languages" by Article 3.2 of the Spanish Constitution of 1978. A certain problem arises by choosing the adequate language for immigrants' integration.	Roman Catholic 80%, Muslim est. 2,5 %, 12% none, others.	
Sweden	9.1	Swedish (official state language) OML/ECRML: Sàmi (all forms), Finnish, Meänkieli (Tornedal Finnish), Romani Chib (all forms) and Yiddish	Swedish (7,9 Mio) Finnish (200-300 T) Sàmi (est. 7 T) English and German	Currently intended to set up a Swedish Language Act, to safeguard access to Swedish language as a condition for democracy. There are debates if Swedish language mastery should be condition for obtaining Swedish citizenship	Swedish Lutheran Church and other Protestants 87%; 166 T Roman Catholic, 98T Orthodox, 90 T Muslim, 23400 Jehova's witnesses, 18 T Jew, 3-4 T Buddhist.	In 2000, State and Church were separated. Art. 2 of the <i>Riksdag Act</i> concerns the basic principles of government and stipulates, inter alia: "The public institutions shall combat discrimination of persons on grounds of gender, colour, national or ethnic origin, linguistic or religious affiliation..."
Switzerland	7.4	Three CONL: German, French, Italian, CORL: Romansh (Italian & Romansh also ECRML)	2000: 63,7% German, 20,4% French, 6,5% Italian, Serbo-Croat 1,5 %, Albanian 1,3 %, Portuguese 1,3%, Spanish 1,1 %, English 1 %, Turkish 0,6%, Romansh 0,5% (in Canton Grison 17,1%)	A federal government programme to support the preservation and promotion of the Romansh and Italian languages and cultures in the Cantons of Grisons and Ticino	Roman Catholic 41.8%, Protestant 35.3%, Orthodox 1.8%, Muslim 4.3%, other 1.4%, unspecified 4.3%, none 11.1% (2000 census)	
Turkey	71.6	Turkish (CONL) OML: Jewish, Greek, Armenian.	1990: 90% Turkish, 15% Kurdish Languages, 2% Arabic; Languages of other minorities	Constitution: No right to teach other languages, unless determined by law. Language rights of the Jewish, Greek and Armenian minorities guaranteed by the 1923 Lausanne Treaty. 2002 "Bylaw on the learning of languages and dialects used traditionally by Turkish citizens in their daily lives" allows controlled private language courses.	99% Muslim, composed of ca. 70% Sunni, est. between 15 and 30% Alevi; Christian and Jewish minorities.	A recent ruling by the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR) in Strasbourg did not accept the arguments of the Turkish state over the seizure of non-Muslim minorities' property. As well, in view of plans for a controversial Foundations Law, the question of full religious freedom remains open.
United Kingdom	60.0	ONL: English; ECRML: Welsh (Wales officially bilingual) Scottish Gaelic Irish Gaelic Cornish Scots and Ulster Scots, Manx (Isle of Man).	English; Regional: Welsh 368-500 T Gaelic (Scottish Highlands and Islands): 67 T		Christian (Anglican, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Methodist) 71.6%, Muslim 2.7%, Hindu 1%, other 1.6%, non 15.1%, unspecified 7,8% (2001 census)	While not considered a "state religion", the Church of England and the Church of Scotland are "the established 'official' churches for state ceremonies of a religious nature." The Sovereign must by law be a Protestant. A person "may be held guilty of blasphemous libel if he or she publishes scurrilous and offensive references to Christianity that go beyond the limits of proper controversy."

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