Symposium

"Economics, Linguistic Justice and Language Policy"

Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, School of Business and Economics
Spandauer Straße 1 - 10178 Berlin
Berlin, Germany, 2-3 March 2015

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GENERAL INFORMATION

Theme

The range of problems raised by diversity of languages in international economic and political integration processes calls upon innovative, efficient and fair language policies to manage multilingualism. Language policies are increasingly acknowledged as being a necessary component of many decisions taken in the areas of labour mobility, access to knowledge and higher education, social inclusion of migrants, and they can affect companies' international competitiveness and the democratic control of international organisations.

The symposium "Economics, Linguistic Justice and Language Policy" aims at bringing together economists, philosophers, applied linguists and sociolinguists, policy makers, legal scholars, and social scientists in general. The purpose is to discuss, from an interdisciplinary perspective, the socio-economic effects of language policies, the impact of language dynamics and language planning on justice and inequality at the national or international level, as well as the connection between democracy, decision-making and linguistic diversity.

Prospective participants are invited to submit an abstract on one of the following or related topics:

1. Theoretical models of linguistic justice and linguistic democracy (e.g. minority languages, immigrants, supranational integration, higher education).
2. Assessment of the socio-economic consequences of linguistic diversity, language policies and dynamics.
3. Evaluation of the costs, benefits and the fairness of language policies.
4. Languages, linguistic rights and power.
5. Multilingualism and economic activities.

Keynote speakers

- **David Robichaud**

(Department of Philosophy, University of Ottawa/Université d'Ottawa, Canada):
Linguistic Freedom Without Linguistic Free-Riding

- **Jean-Claude Barbier**

(Centre d'économie de la Sorbonne, Université Paris 1 Panthéon Sorbonne, Paris, France):
The Myth of English Language Competence in Europe and some of its Consequences

Organisers

REAL - Research group on economics and language
Kultur-, Sozial- und Bildungswissenschaftliche Fakultät/Wirtschaftspädagogik
& Wirtschaftswissenschaftliche Fakultät
Humboldt Universität zu Berlin:

- Bengt-Arne Wickström
- Michele Gazzola
- Torsten Templin

Timing, working languages and IT issues

- Participants have roughly 20 minutes to present their paper and 10 minutes for discussion
- English is the main working language of the symposium. Speakers can present also in French, German, Italian, Spanish, or Esperanto, but in this case slides in English must be provided. No simultaneous interpreting is available.
- Conference rooms will be provided with a PC on which you can upload your presentation (e.g. in PDF or Powerpoint format). If you want to use an Apple Computer please bring your own adapter for the beamer

Contacts in case of emergency

- Police: 110
- Ambulance: 112
- Torsten Templin's mobile phone: +49163715857
- Michele Gazzola's mobile phone: +4917680643469
- Bengt-Arne Wickström's mobile phone: +491716448914

Public Transport

- http://www.bvg.de/en
- http://www.s-bahn-berlin.de/en

Financial support

- *Kultur-, Sozial- und Bildungswissenschaftliche Fakultät*, Humboldt Universität zu Berlin
- *WWG* – Wirtschaftswissenschaftliche Gesellschaft (https://www.wiwi.hu-berlin.de/wwg)
- *ESF* – Esperantic Studies Foundation (http://esperantic.org)

Kultur-, Sozial- und
Bildungswissenschaftliche Fakultät

Wirtschafts Society for
Wissenschaftliche Economics
Gesellschaft an der and Management
Humboldt-Universität at Humboldt University
zu Berlin e.V. Berlin

Esperantic Studies
FOUNDATION

VENUE AND RESTAURANTS

Venue

- Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin,
  School of Business and Economics
  Spandauer Straße 1, 10178, Berlin

  Talks: Rooms 22 and 23
  Registration and Coffee Breaks: Foyer

  How to reach the venue by public transport:
  Nearest stations:
  - S-Bahn station Hackerscher Markt (S3, S5, S7, S75)
  - Metro-Tram station Hackescher Markt (M4, M5, M6)
  - Bus station Spandauer Straße/Marienkirche (100, 157, 200, 348, TXL)

  How to reach the venue from…

  Tegel airport
  1. Bus TXL: Tegel Airport to Hauptbahnhof
  2. S-Bahn S3, S5, S7, S75: Hauptbahnhof to Hackescher Markt

  or
  1. Bus TXL: Tegel Airport to Spandauer Straße/Marienkirche
  2. Walk from Spandauer Straße/Marienkirche (3 minutes)

  Schönefeld Airport
  1. Train "R7" or "RB 14": Schönefeld to Alexanderplatz
  2. S-Bahn S3, S5, S7 or S75: Alexanderplatz to Hackescher Markt

  or
  1. S-Bahn S9: Schönefeld to Ostkreuz
  2. S-Bahn S3, S5, S7 or S75: Ostkreuz to Hackescher Markt

  or
  1. S-Bahn S45: Schönefeld to Baumschulenweg
  2. S-Bahn S8: Baumschulenweg to Ostkreuz
  3. S-Bahn S3, S5, S7 or S75: Ostkreuz to Hackescher Markt

Restaurants

An informal welcome dinner is organised on *Sunday 1* March (at participants' own cost). Please inform the organizers as soon as possible if you wish to participate.
On *Monday 2* March, lunch and dinner are going to be provided in two nearby restaurants. The costs of these two meals is included in your participation fee.

- **Informal Dinner** (Sunday, 1 March, 19:30)

Cafe Chagall (French and Russian food)
Georgenstraße 4, 10117 Berlin
How to reach it: walk S-Friedrichstraße (10 minutes)

- **Lunch** (Monday, 2 March, 13:00)

Osteria Tarantina (Italian food)
Große Präsidentenstraße 5, 10178 Berlin
How to reach it: 5 minutes walk from the Symposium location

- **Conference Dinner** (Monday, 2 March, 20:30)

Reinhard's Restaurant (German food)
Poststraße 28, 10178 Berlin
How to reach it: 10 minutes walk from the Symposium location

Hotels

- **Motel One Berlin Bellevue**

Paulstraße 21, 10557 Berlin
How to reach it: S-Bahn station Bellevue + 5-10 minutes walk

- **Motel One Berlin Alexanderplatz**

Dircksenstraße 36, 10179 Berlin
How to reach it: S-Bahn station Hackescher Markt or Alexanderplazt + 5 minutes walk

- **Monbijou Hotel**

Monbihouplatz 1, 10178 Berlin
How to reach it: S-Bahn station Hackescher Markt + 5 minutes walk

- **Hotel Alexander Plaza**

Rosenstraße 1, 10178 Berlin
How to reach it: S-Bahn station Hackescher Markt + 5 minutes walk

- **Hotel Melia Berlin**

Friedrichstraße 103, 10117 Berlin
How to reach it: S-and U-Bahn station Friedrichstraße + 5 minutes walk

- **Hotel Dietrich Bonhoeffer Haus**

Location: Ziegelstraße 30, 10117 Berlin
How to reach it: S-and U-Bahn station Friedrichstraße + 10 minutes walk

Symposium Map I

University

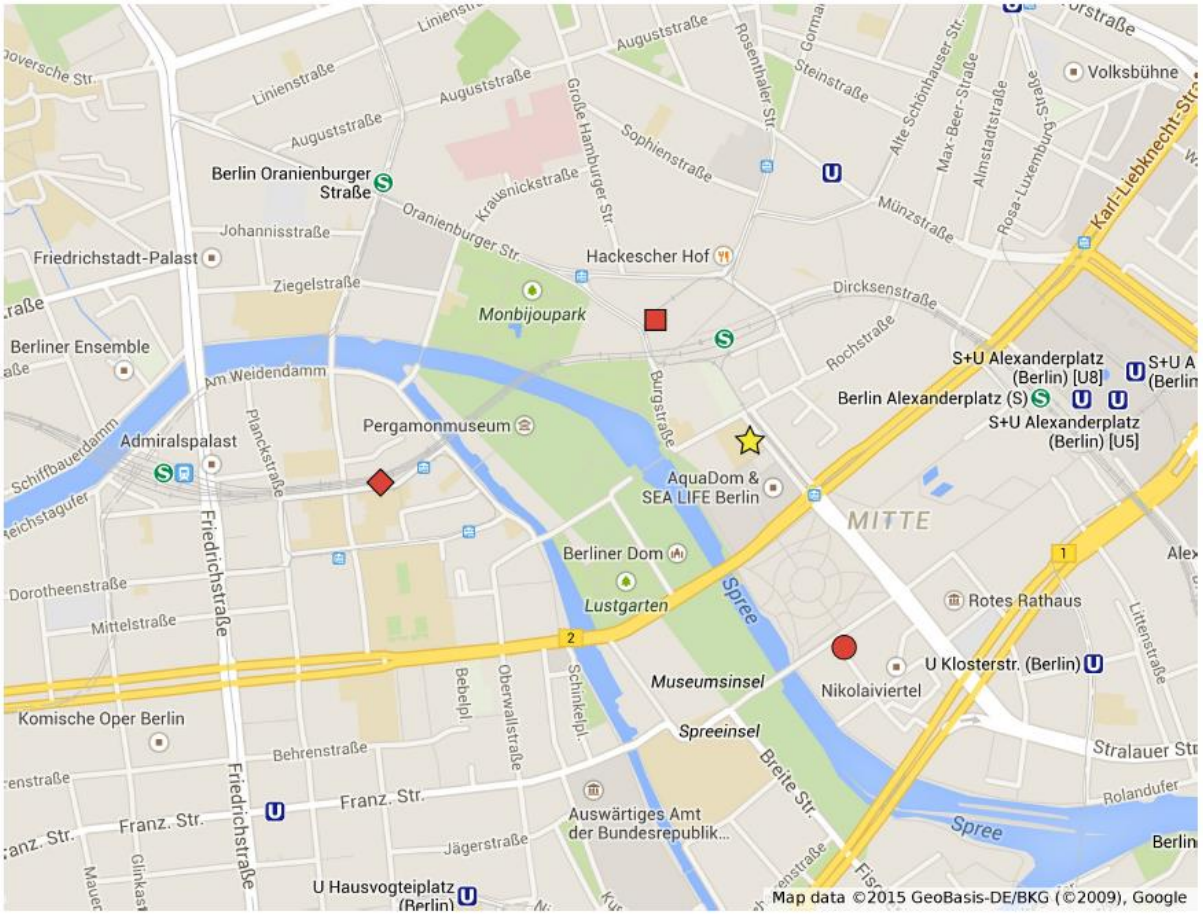
☆ Humboldt University Berlin, Faculty of Economics

Restaurants

◆ Café Chagall

■ Osteria Tarantina

● Reinhard's Restaurant



Map Symposium II

University

Humboldt University Berlin, Faculty of Economics

Hotels

Hotel Motel One Berlin Bellevue

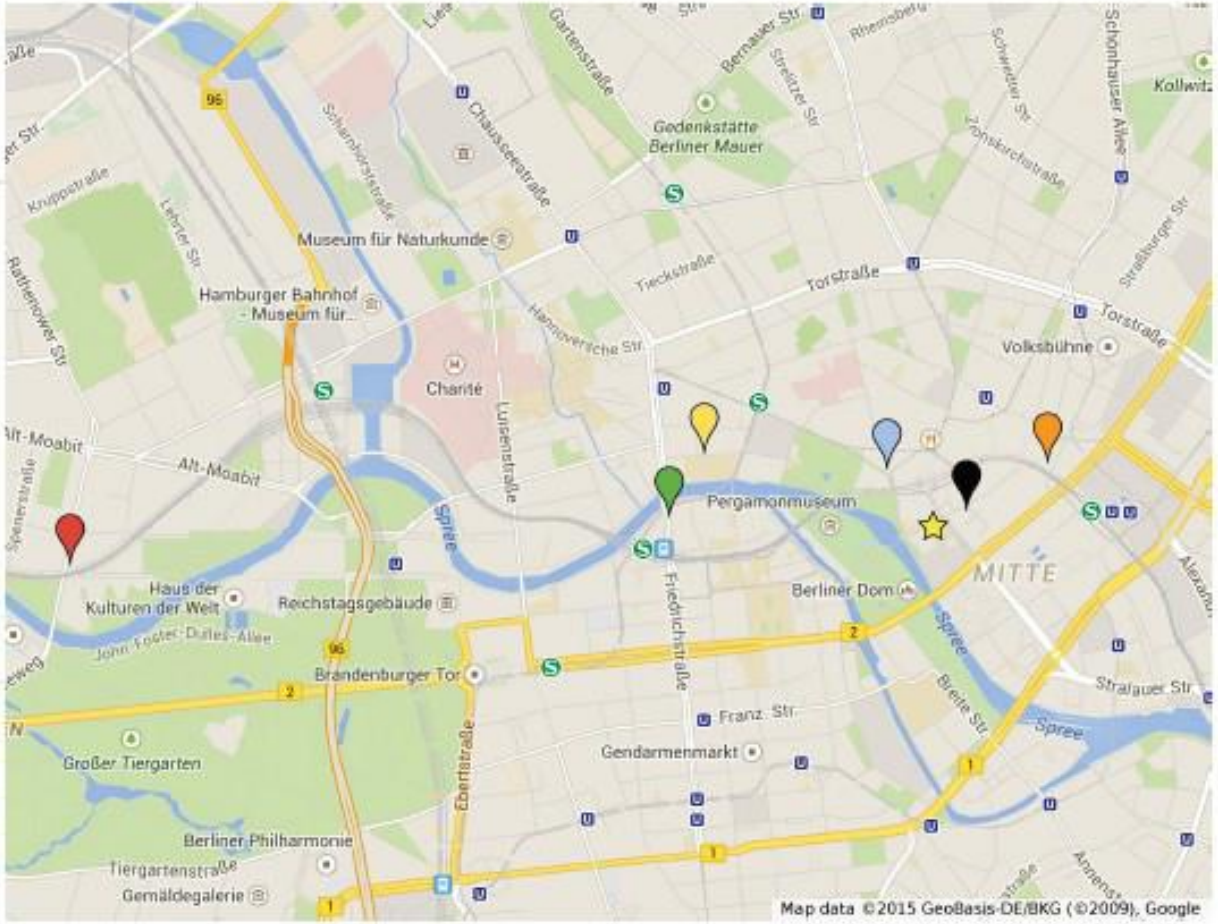
Hotel Motel One Berlin Alexanderplatz

Hotel Alexander Plaza

Monbijou Hotel.

Hotel Melia Berlin

Hotel Dietrich-Bonhoeffer-Haus



SCHEDULE

Overview

Monday (02.03.2015)		
08:30	Registration	
09:00	Opening Room 22	
09:15	Invited speaker: David Robichaud Room 22	
10:15	Contributed papers Room 22	Contributed papers Room 23
10:45	Coffee Break	
11:15	Contributed papers Room 22	Contributed papers Room 23
13:00	Lunch *Osteria Tarantina*	
14:30	Contributed papers Room 22	Contributed papers Room 23
16:30	Coffee Break	
17:00	Contributed papers Room 22	Contributed papers Room 23
18:00	Introduction to the projects LAPO and MIME	
18:30	End	
20:30	Dinner *Reinhard's Restaurant*	

Tuesday (03.03.2015)		
09:00	Invited speaker: Jean-Claude Barbier Room 22	
10:00	Contributed papers Room 22	Contributed papers Room 23
11:00	Coffee Break	
11:30	Contributed papers Room 22	Contributed papers Room 23
13:30	Concluding remarks Room 22	
13:45	End	

Monday 02.03.2015

Time	Room 22	Room 23
09:15	***Invited speaker:*** **David Robichaud** *Linguistic Freedom Without Linguistic Free-Riding*	
10:15	**John Edwards** *The Power of Language, the Language of Power*	**Adil Ishag** *Linguistic Rights and Language Policies in Sudan with Special Reference to Post-Arabicisation*
11:15	**Astrid von Busekist and Benjamin Boudou** *Language and Immigration: What can be Expected from Newcomers* ~~~	**Anuradha Kanniganti** *Multilingual Economies and the Political Economy of Language: The Case of India* ~~~
11:45	**Ramon Caminal and Antonio di Paolo** Your Language or mine? ~~~	**Konstantin Zamyatin** *'Maintaining and Developing the Languages': Participation in Decision-Making and Support for Language Revival in Russia's Finno-Ugric Republics* ~~~
12:15	**Katalin Buzasi and Peter Foldvari** *Languages, Human Capital and Wellbeing in Sub-Saharan Africa*	**Ana Kedves** *Hammers, Tears and the Constitution: Discursive Legitimation Strategies in Anti-Cyrillic Protests in Croatia*
14:30	**Vittorio Dell'Aquila, Federico Gobbo and Gabriele Innàccaro** *The Assessment of Sociolinguistic Justice: Parameters and Models of Analysis* [Talk in Italian] ~~~	**Marianne Blattès** *The Discourse of English as a Language for "Socio-Economic Development": Risks and Consequences* ~~~
15:00	**Andrew Shorten** *A Capabilities Approach to the Measurement and Assessment of Linguistic Disadvantage* ~~~	**Denis Kadochnikov** *Languages, Regional Conflicts and Economic Development: Russia's Historical Case* ~~~
15:30	**Till Burckhardt** *Linguistic Justice on the European Labour Market: Assessing the Freedom of Movement through a Capabilities Approach*	**Abdallah H. Al-Kahtany** *Indigenous Literacies and Postcolonial Impact*
17:00	**Sonja Novak Lukanovič** *The Impact of Economy on Bilingualism: The Case of Ethnically Mixed Area in Prekmurje* ~~~	**Janne Väistö,** *Development of Nationalism and Language Policy: Mandatory Swedish Language Study in Finland* ~~~
17:30	**Carla Bagna, Monica Barni and Sabrina Machetti** *Language Policies for Migrants in Italy: Tension between Democracy, Decision-Making and Linguistic Diversity*	**Arantza Galiardo** *The Evaluation of the Multilingual Language Policy in Andalusia between 2005 and 2015*
18:00	Introduction to the projects **LAPO** and **MIME**	

Tuesday 03.03.2015

Time	Room 22	Room 23
09:00	***Invited speaker:*** **Jean-Claude Barbier** *The Myth of English Language Competence in Europe and some of its Consequences*	
10:00 10:30	**Reine Meylaerts** *Language and Translation Policies in Context of Urban Superdiversity* ~~~ **Carsten Quell** *Fairness, Efficiency and Accountability in Language Policy Regimes vs. Language Policy Implementation – a Practitioner's Perspective*	**Ilaria Driussi** *Language between Hard and Soft Power* ~~~ **Carmen Álvarez García** *Handling Multilingualism in Internationalization Management: A Study on Export Firms in Andalusia (Spain)*
11:30 12:00 12:30 13:00	**Cyril Brosch** *Native Speakers and Lingua Franca Communication: A Comparison between English and Esperanto* [Talk in German] ~~~ **Javier Alcalde** *Linguistic Justice in the League of Nations* ~~~ **Zsombor Csata and László Marácz** *New Positions and Opportunities for the Hungarian Minority in Romania's Transylvania: Institutional-Linguistic and Economic Perspectives* ~~~ **Dietrich Voslamber** *How choosing Working Languages in a Multilingual Organization?*	**Toby Schroedler** *Recent Socio-Economic Developments in Ireland and their Implications for the Language Policy Debate* ~~~ **François Nemo** *Denying Linguistic Rights: From Prejudice and Denigration to Corrective Recognition* ~~~ **Rubén Fernández Asensio** *Language policies in the Kingdom of Hawai'i: Reassessing Linguicism*
13:30	Concluding Remarks	

ABSTRACTS

Keynote speakers

David Robichaud
Université d'Ottawa, Canada
David.Robichaud@uottawa.ca

Linguistic Freedom Without Linguistic Free-Riding

In this paper, I propose a new approach to linguistic justice that builds on the literature in both economics and sociolinguistics. It is what I call a market failure approach to linguistic justice, and offers normative justifications for state intervention within the linguistic domain.

Early in the debate on language rights and linguistic justice, many liberal theorists rejected proposals to implement coercive linguistic regimes that grant special status to some languages and offer multicultural protections to others. Some argued that the ideal of equality (equal recognition, equal respect of individual autonomy, etc.) could not be realized through the implementation of such policies. Others argued that a liberal state should not promote any particular identity.

I will begin by offering a quick evaluation of the grounds for these rejections. I first argue that it is indeed problematic for a liberal state to justify coercive linguistic policies using normative arguments of equality. We need a stronger and better normative basis to justify coercive language regimes in liberal states.

I then turn to a popular alternative, namely a "politics of indifference" or of benign neglect, according to which the liberal state should remain neutral in matters of identity, culture and language. As Will Kymlicka (1996) convincingly demonstrates, state neutrality is impossible when it comes to linguistic matters since a necessarily limited number of languages spoken among a population must inevitably be chosen to be the working languages of institutions and languages of communication with the population. What I aim to show is that state neutrality is not only impossible in linguistic matters, it is also undesirable for normative reasons.

My argument is not grounded on a principle of equality but on the principles of freedom and efficiency. Specifically, I argue that linguistic freedom is the best linguistic policy for a liberal state, but only insofar as there are no market failures condemning individual choices to unsatisfactory and suboptimal collective results. Economic theory shows us that a free-market will produce optimal results, but only under a series of strict conditions. Where those conditions are not met, rational individual choices produce undesired costs and suboptimal results due to the presence of market failures. State interventions are then justified in order to redress the situation and produce optimal results. By applying this same reasoning to the linguistic domain, one can justify state interventions if market failures are identified. In a non-ideal linguistic world, one filled with market failures, state interventions are necessary for free rational choices to coincide with optimal collective results, and can be justified in the name of freedom and efficiency.

Jean Claude Barbier
Centre d'économie de la Sorbonne, Université Paris 1 Panthéon Sorbonne, France
Jean-Claude.Barbier@univ-paris.fr

The myth of English language competence in Europe and some of its consequences
(Le mythe de la compétence linguistique en anglais et quelques conséquences pour la politique en Europe)

Despite strategic action undertaken by the European Commission for more than 10 years, with the help of a new "communication policy", organized notably with the use of a politicized tool, i.e. the Eurobarometer survey, the reality of the linguistic situation of the European Union can no more be brushed under the carpet of spin-doctoring. This reality is twofold. One side consists in an increasing use of English in all aspects of EU politics, law and administration. Nowadays, more than 95% of legal texts are written and discussed in European English; language policies that could presumably limit the consequences of "English-only" practice, and support the letter of the Treaties as to language equality, are virtually non-existing. On the other hand, more and more surveys show that the mendacious image delivered by Eurobarometer "measure" of language competences, is unable to conceal a massive fact: namely that the divide is growing between an English-speaking elite (rather an European English practising transnational *élite*) and a mass of people who are allegedly "handicapped" with regard to language skills. This growing inequality not only produces a sharp refutation of the claims put forward by the "cosmopolitan" school of thought. It also has dire consequences for European Union's claims to legitimacy among its citizens, and for its future.

French version

Malgré l'action stratégique de la Commission européenne, depuis plus de dix ans, avec sa nouvelle "politique de communication" (et son outil de plus en plus politisé, Eurobaromètre) la réalité de la situation linguistique en Europe ne peut plus être cachée par cette communication politique. Cette réalité est double. D'un côté, l'usage de l'anglais se développe dans tous les aspects de la politique dans l'Union européenne, dans l'administration et dans le droit. 95% des textes juridiques sont produits et discutés en anglais européen. Les politiques linguistiques qui pourraient être menées pour limiter les conséquences d'une pratique "tout-anglais", en accord avec l'égalité des langues prévue au Traité, n'ont pas d'existence significative. De l'autre côté, on dispose de plus en plus de données pour considérer que l'image diffusée par Eurobaromètre, d'une compétence linguistique en anglais pour tous, est trompeuse et ne peut cacher un fait massif: l'écart s'accroît entre une élite transnationale parlant l'anglais et une masse de gens qui sont considérés comme "handicapés" du point de vue de la compétence en langue. Cette inégalité croissante ne produit pas simplement une réfutation des thèses "cosmpolitistes", elle a aussi des conséquences redoutables concernant la légitimité de l'Union et son avenir.

Al-Kahtany, Abdallah H.
King Khalid University, Abha, Saudi Arabia
aalkahtany@gmail.com

Indigenous Literacies and Postcolonial Impact

In the aftermath of colonization, disruption of all types was the booty colonized people inherited from their colonizers. Colonial language policies and the newly drawn geopolitics have enormously disrupted the cultural traditions of colonized nations, including the functional indigenous literacies. Subsequently, the dominant colonizers labeled them 'the third world'; an internationally legalized discriminatory term. Language planning emerged as a consequence of the eruption of linguistic problems that the colonialists have left behind. A number of studies emerged under the theme of language problems in developing countries (Fishman, Ferguson and Das Gupta 1968). Unfortunately, many of these language planning attempts were acting as residuals of previous colonial language policies advanced under the guise of solving language problems. They only emphasized the hegemony of the colonial language. These policies represented a different form of social control 'intrinsically linked to the rise of Western modernity' (Escobar, 1992, p. 132) or neocolonial linguicism, according to Phillipson (1992). Language planning principles of standardization have emerged from the underlying belief that the West has a responsibility to set fixed standards for the rest of the world, especially the third world, to follow. Third World countries have no choice, in order to be modernized, but to aspire to the Western standardized way of life as the norm to be imitated. Because of such policies, the only recognized form of literacy is that which the colonizers have standardized. 'Other' forms of literacies have either been marginalized or abolished.

This study aims to investigate the colonial literacy planning practices toward the indigenous literacies of the colonized people and some of their past and present effects based on the following major matters:

1. Assessing the different roles of colonial literacy planning policy in creating a linguistic ecological and socio-political imbalance.
2. Investigating the role of indigenous literacies in maintaining colonized people's heritage and unique functional literacy practices.
3. The future demand for indigenous literacies to face the escalating rates of illiteracy and curb its devastating effects in the area of redrawing global geopolitics.
4. The moral responsibility of the former colonizers in repairing the damage inflicted on indigenous literacies under their former rule.

Alcalde, Javier
International Catalan Institute for Peace, Barcelona, Spain
alcalde.javier@gmail.com

Linguistic Justice in the League of Nations

The League of Nations was an ambitious project in order to achieve global peace and security in a cooperative way. It is considered the main precedent of the architecture of today's international system, which is focused on the United Nations Organization. However, the League of Nations was a failure, because it did not prevent the Second World War. Some authors (for example, Edmond Privat), have argued that one of the reasons of such a failure was the absence of a *soul* within the organization. According to them, this could be related to the absence of a common language that could have facilitated a fair and equitable communication, building this way a more cooperative environment.
This paper will analyze the linguistic regime of the League of Nations from the perspective of its distributive consequences; that is, the winners and losers of the system. It will proceed as follows. First, the negotiation process to decide the linguistic regime – which made official English and French, plus a consecutive translation from one language to the other – will be presented, including the different proposals about the role of an international auxiliary language. Secondly, its distributive consequences on linguistic justice will be thoroughly examined. The aim is to answer different questions, such as: Who were the representatives of the member states in the League of Nations? Which linguistic knowledge did they have? To what extent were they benefited or disadvantaged by the chosen linguistic regime? Which were the alternative options? The response to these questions will shed light to the dilemmas already observed in the famous Nitobe report which, despite being written in 1922, is capable of addressing most of the current problems of international communication.

Spanish version:
El proyecto de la Liga de las Naciones fue un intento sumamente ambicioso para asegurar la paz y la seguridad en todo el planeta de un modo cooperativo. De hecho, se considera el principal precedente de la arquitectura del sistema internacionl actual, centrado en la Organización de las Naciones Unidas. Sin embargo, como sabemos, la Sociedad de Naciones fracasó, ya que no consiguió evitar el estallido de la Segunda Guerra Mundial. Algunos autores (por ej. Privat) han señalado que una de las principales razones de este fracaso se debió a la ausencia de un *alma* en la organización y han relacionado este hecho con la ausencia de una lengua común que facilitase la comunicación de sus miembros de una manera justa y equitativa.
Esta ponencia analizará el régimen lingüístico de la Liga de las Naciones desde el punto de vista de sus consecuencias distribuitivas, esto es, de los ganadores y perdedores. Así, en primer lugar se describirá el proceso de negociaciones para decidir el régimen lingüístico -que declaraba oficiales el francés y el inglés, habiendo traducción consecutiva de una lengua a la otra-, incluyendo las distintas propuestas sobre una posible lengua auxiliar internacional. En segundo lugar, se examinará detenidamente las consecuencias distributivas de la justicia lingüística sel sistema. Se trata, por tanto, de responder a preguntas como las siguientes: ¿Quiénes eran los representates de los países en la Sociedad de Naciones? ¿Qué conocimientos lingüísticos poseían? ¿Hasta qué punto salián algunos más beneficiados o más perjudicados por el régimen lingüistico elegido? ¿Qué alternativas tenían? Las respuestas a estas preguntas arrojarán luz sobre los dilemas que ya observase Nitobe en 1922 en su famoso informe sobre el esperanto y la cuestión linguïsitca en la Sociedad de Naciones... y que, sin embargo, siguen siendo de total actualidad.

Álvarez-García, Carmen
Universidad Pablo de Olavide, Seville, Spain
mcalvgar@upo.es

Handling Multilingualism in Internationalization Management: A Study on Export Firms in Andalusia (Spain)

A weakened domestic demand is compelling struggling firms to internationalize their operations. Spanish public institutions are promoting internationalization through financial and counselling support, encouraging businesses to target emerging markets such as Australia or Saudi Arabia. However, available national statistics show that significant volumes are exported to and imported from neighbouring European countries, despite these countries having mature markets in which there is little prospect of any overall increase in demand. This suggests that Spanish firms are stuck in the psychological distance when planning their international trade strategies.
This presentation aims to explore the research on the impact of language on the process of internationalization as a starting point in the examination of how export firms deal with language approaches as part of their international strategies. While both foreign language and foreign market knowledge are considered to contribute to company's success, this study focuses on exploring to what extent Andalusian export firms deal with multilingualism within their international operations management. I will present partial results of research through a survey taken to Andalusian export firms selected from the databases of the Trade & Investment Agency of Andalusia. The results provide information regarding their views on the role of multilingualism in foreign trade, and it suggests that firms, in general, do not take into consideration a multilingual export strategy when managing their international commercial activities.

Keywords: Internationalization, foreign trade, multilingualism, export firms.

Spanish version:
La debilitada demanda nacional en España impulsa las empresas a lanzarse a los mercados exteriores. Las instituciones públicas españolas están promoviendo la internacionalización de las empresas a través de subvenciones y de asesoramiento, animándolas a introducirse en mercados emergentes, tales como Australia o Arabia Saudí. No obstante, las estadísticas oficiales muestran que la mayor parte de las exportaciones e importaciones españolas tienen destino u origen en los países europeos vecinos, aun cuando se trata de mercados maduros sin perspectivas de crecimiento, lo que sugiere que la distancia psicológica influye de manera decisiva en la planificación de las estrategias de comercio internacional.
Esta presentación parte del análisis de las investigaciones sobre el impacto de la lengua en el proceso de internacionalización, para abordar el estudio sobre la inclusión de estrategias lingüísticas en la gestión de las operaciones internacionales por parte de las empresas exportadoras. Dado que el conocimiento de lenguas extranjeras y de los mercados exteriores se consideran esenciales en el éxito de la empresa en el exterior, nuestro estudio se centra en el análisis de la gestión multilingüe que las empresas exportadoras llevan a cabo en el marco de sus estrategias globales internacionales. Se presentan los resultados parciales de una encuesta a empresas andaluzas exportadoras, tomadas en la base de datos de la Agencia Andaluza de Promoción Exterior (Extenda). Los resultados muestran información en relación con la consideración de las empresas sobre el multilingüismo en el comercio internacional y sugieren que, en general, las empresas no incluyen una estrategia internacional multilingüe en la gestión de sus operaciones internacionales.

Palabras clave: internacionalización, comercio exterior, multilingüismo, empresas exportadoras.

Bagna, Carla
Università per Stranieri di Siena, Italy
bagna@unistrasi.it

Barni, Monica
Università per Stranieri di Siena, Italy
barni@unistrasi.it

Machetti, Sabrina
Università per Stranieri di Siena, Italy
machetti@unistrasi.it

Language Policies for Migrants in Italy: Tension between Democracy, Decision-Making and Linguistic Diversity

The aim of our proposal is to analyze the language regime for migrants in Italy, as a case study of language policies for migrants.
Although linguistic and cultural diversity are key features of the EU language policy (see among others, Council of the European Union 2002, European Commission 2008) and, in many EU documents, linguistic diversity and multilingualism are addressed as an asset, they are often dealt with as a problem (see Blommaert, Leppänen & Spotti 2012), in particular in the case of immigrant languages. Furthermore, the diversity caused by the presence and use of immigrant languages and its management generate a widespread concern about social cohesion and integration. The consequence of this concern is a growing nationalism that insists on tying national identity to use of the 'national language'.
Paradigmatic examples of this policy in Italy are the introduction of language tests for long residence permit (Legislative decree 286/1998; Ministerial decree June 4th 2010) and some local norms that limit the use of immigrant languages in the linguistic landscape. Immigrants' own failure to use the national language(s) is perceived as a lack of willingness to integrate into the country, such as their use of their language(s) in public space.
The examples we will show demonstrate that between democracy, decision-making and linguistic diversity there is not a positive connection, but there is still a strong tension in the case of immigrant languages.

Blattès, Marianne
King's College London, UK
marianne.blattes@kcl.ac.uk

The Discourse of English as a Language for "Socio-Economic Development": Risks and Consequences

In 2013 a law was passed in France introducing English-medium Instruction (EMI) in universities. This marked a departure from a traditional French-only approach and clearly signaled a repositioning of language policy in higher education. The officially espoused rationale for introducing EMI in France draws on the rhetoric of globalization and economic competitiveness. More generally, in popular linguistic discourse and in the media English is often equated with values of openness, modernization and democracy while French is associated with backwardness and the past. English language skills are being presented as essential to participate in the global economy and as a tool for social and economic mobility. Furthermore, in the presentation of the motives underpinning the law, EMI is presented as way of addressing issues of equal opportunity and access to higher education in France. While it is possible that English language skills can improve social opportunities, the social conditions under which this 'language advantage' occurs have not been analysed systematically. These ideological assumptions need to be challenged and further empirical research is necessary. This paper will discuss the complex socio-linguistic realities in France and argue that if not managed carefully, ideologies can inadvertently further inequality.

Drawing on French language policy documents and by using critical discourse analysis (notably concepts of intertexuality and interdiscursivity) this paper aims to interrogate simplistic assumptions which are apparent in policy documents, associating English with socio-economic mobility, development and employability. More specifically, I will examine the following questions: Is there any trustworthy evidential support for the claim that English is causally related to economic growth with reference to France? Who does EMI benefit? Does EMI offer greater access or does it function as a gatekeeper to higher education thus widening the social divide? In what way(s) would an EMI policy promote greater equal opportunity?

Brosch, Cyril
Geisteswissenschaftliches Zentrum, Institut für Anglistik, Universität Leipzig, Germany
info@cyrilbrosch.net

Native Speakers and Lingua Franca Communication: a Comparison between English and Esperanto

(Muttersprachler und Lingua-Franca-Kommunikation – ein Vergleich zwischen Englisch und Esperanto)

The term "lingua franca communication" is defined by many scholars through situations in which native speakers of a given language – today mainly English – are present. Such a broad definition, however, does not take into account the fundamental difference of power relations in communicative acts, in which native speakers of the vehicular language used are present in comparison to ones in which only L2 speakers are participating. It also leaves nothing of the original meaning of the extinct Lingua Franca, once a simple, culturally neutral, and fair means of communication.
These very features are often put forward by advocates of Esperanto, in favor of this planned language and against English. There are, however, also native speakers of Esperanto, the so called denaskuloj. If native speakers of English benefit from the international dominance of their language, so should also the Esperanto denaskuloj. This would in turn invalidate the Esperantists' arguments of fairer communication, as van Parijs (2011) remarks.
Nevertheless, considering the fact that practically a worldwide lingua franca without the appearance of native speakers is principally not thinkable, in this talk it is argued that additionally the role of a denaskulo and his/her relation to L2 speakers of Esperanto is not comparable to a native speaker of an ethnic language for linguistic, pragmatic, and statistical reasons, leaving Esperanto a still much fairer solution for interlingual communication.

The talk will be held in German.

Burckhardt, Till
Observatoire Economie-Langues-Formation, Université de Genève, Switzerland
till.burckhardt@unige.ch

Linguistic Justice on the European Labour Market: Assessing the Freedom of Movement through a Capabilities Approach

While the right of European citizens to move and reside freely (freedom of movement) abolishes legal restrictions to labour mobility, language barriers still prevent most European to extensively take advantage of this opportunity. This paper aims to assess and discuss the fairness of the freedom of movement through an analytical framework based of the capability approach. Inspired by the pioneering contributions by Amartya Sen and Martha Nussbaum, the substantive freedom of movement is defined as the capacity to improve one's well-being by working in another country. The asymmetric distribution of language skills in respect to the demography of Europe leads to some language-related imbalances in substantive terms, which can be considered as a form of linguistic injustice. A series of quantitative indicators, calculated on the basis of demolinguistic and sociolinguistic data, can be used (i) to measure the substantive freedom of movement of groups of European citizens and (ii) to estimate the openness of different sectors of the European labour market, and (iii) to predict some language-related imbalances on the European labour market. These findings contribute to develop an evidence-based definition of language-related fairness, which provides a substantial contribution to the definition and the evaluation of language policies across Europe.

Keywords: Freedom of movement, linguistic justice, labour mobility, capabilities approach, language policy and planning.

Buzasi, Katalin
Utrecht University, The Netherlands
K.Buzasi@uu.nl

Foldvari, Peter
Utrecht University, The Netherlands
P.Foldvari1@uu.nl

Languages, Human Capital and Well-being in Sub-Saharan Africa

The main objective of this paper is to identify the magnitude and the mechanism of the relationship among language knowledge, human capital accumulation and well-being in Sub-Saharan Africa. We employ a multifactor measurement model to estimate the latent wellbeing and human capital variables on the 4th round of the Afrobarometer Survey data. This source, which is becoming more and more acknowledged in Africa related economic and policy research, offers unique insight into the actual welfare and educational situation in twenty Sub-Saharan African countries that would be difficult to observe through macroeconomic aggregates. For the identification of the different channels of causal relationship, we apply an instrumental variable estimation.
We find that language acquisition has a positive effect on human capital accumulation in Sub-Saharan Africa and this serves as the predominant channel for second language acquisition to affect welfare. As robustness check, we report results from different specifications including important geographic and socioeconomic factors, and using different subsamples. This allows us to find out if the revealed causality depends on colonial heritage (the impact of different European colonizers), postcolonial language policy (the use of languages in education) and different ethno-linguistic composition (the relative size of the dominant ethnolinguistic group within the society, the number of majority groups etc.). Our results have direct policy relevance regarding the possible efficiency and design of language policy as integrated part of development strategies in the multilingual Africa.

Caminal, Ramon
Institut d'Anàlisi Econòmica (CSIC) and Barcelona GSE, Spain
ramon.caminal@iae.csic.es

Di Paolo, Antonio
AQR-IREA, Universitat de Barcelona, Spain
antonio.dipaolo@ub.edu

Your Language or Mine?

The economic research on languages has emphasized their role as communication devices. However, it has been widely recognized that people tend to develop an emotional attachment to a particular language (linguistic preferences). How strong are these preferences? Can they lead to social fragmentation? We first present a theoretical model of a bilingual society where everyone is fully proficient in the strong language (and hence the ability to communicate is not at stake). The model predicts that an exogenous increase in the proficiency in the weak language among native speakers of the strong language has a positive effect on the frequency of mixed partnerships and the use of the weak language.

We then provide causal estimates of these predictions by exploiting two successive waves of a survey conducted in Catalonia, which contains detailed information on socio-demographic and linguistic characteristics of the respondents, and the linguistic characteristics of their couples. Two main reasons make Catalonia a unique test field. First, the universal knowledge of Spanish guarantees communication, just like in the theoretical model. Hence, any effect of language endowments on social interactions must be due exclusively to preferences. Second, new language-in-education policies introduced in the 1980's led to a significant improvement of the Catalan skills among Spanish native speakers.

Our main goal is to study the influence of language skills on the frequency of mixed couples and the use of Catalan. In order to achieve identification we exploit an Instrumental Variable based on the differential effect by native language of exposure to the reform during compulsory schooling. Assuming that both Catalan and Spanish native speakers were equally affected by the non-language elements associated with the reform, the identifying variable is the interaction between compulsory exposure and a dummy for Spanish native speakers. Our results are in line with the theoretical predictions. In particular, the education reform of the 1980's, by improving the Catalan oral skills among Spanish native speakers, raised the frequency of mixed couples and the use of Catalan with the couple. Hence, new language skills that appear redundant from a communicative viewpoint reduce social segmentation. Results are robust to a battery of sensitivity and falsification tests.

Csata, Zsombor
Faculty of Sociology and Social Work, Babeş-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca, Romania
zsomborcsata@socasis.ubbcluj.ro

Marácz, László
European Studies Department; Amsterdam Centre for Globalisation Studies (ACGS);
Amsterdam School for Regional, Transnational and European Studies (ARTES),
University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands
l.k.maracz@uva

New Positions and Opportunities for the Hungarian minority in Romania's Transylvania: institutional-linguistic and economic perspectives

Romania's Transylvanian region is traditionally characterized by ethno-linguistic diversity, including Romanian, Hungarian, German and Roma ethno-linguistic communities. According to the Romanian constitution, the Romanian language enjoys a hegemonic position as the sole official state language opposed to the other languages spoken in Romania.
Although this state of affairs will be the point of departure we will argue that both in the institutional-linguistic domains and in the sphere of economy new positions and opportunities for ethno-linguistic minorities have arisen in the past decade. Responsible for this „local" dynamics is the expansion of global and transnational structures to Central and Eastern European states after the collapse of communism and Romania's accession to the European Union in 2007.
In this paper, we will elaborate on the interplay of global and local layers and we will attempt to demonstrate that global cultural, linguistic communicative and socio-economic networks affect the local relations, i.e. both everyday ethnicity, linguistic communication, power relations and the distribution of economic activities (e.g. products and services specially positioned for Hungarian customers, multilingual signs and communication, etc.).
Furthermore, the paper will invoke on theories coming from the field of political economy, new institutionalism and new economic sociology and will provide some empirical findings for the challenge to optimize the trade-off between the economic costs and benefits of ethno-linguistic diversity. It will be concluded that the Hungarian ethno-linguistic group in Transylvania has empowered its positions and created new opportunities in the institutional-linguistic and economic domains, although the legal situation and its implementation is reinforcing the inequalities between majority and minority languages.

Dell'Aquila, Vittorio
Centre d'Études Linguistiques pour l'Europe, Milan, Italy
viorayli@gmail.com

Gobbo, Federico
Universiteit van Amsterdam, The Netherlands
Università degli Studi di Milano-Bicocca, Italy
Università degli Studi di Torino, Italy
F.Gobbo@uva.nl

Iannàcaro, Gabriele
Stockholms Universitet, Sweden
gabriele.iannaccaro@su.se

The Assessment of Sociolinguistic Justice: Parameters and Models of Analysis

In the literature of *linguistic justice*, the relevance of the concrete sociolinguistic contexts is still underestimated. The aim of this paper is to draw a heuristic procedure to overcome this inadequacy, by the mean of introducing into the analysis a number of sociolinguistic parameters that have been hitherto used for the interpretation of linguistic repertoires, mainly in minority contexts. In fact, the necessary holistic view – driven by the need of rendering justice to the speaker – should lead the researcher to consider the whole set of linguistic variety present in the repertoire of the communities, at any level of use: transnational, supranational, national, regional, local.
The paper will show and justify the motivations of these parameters and the (social) rules that control their use, by means of both qualitative and quantitative models of analysis. The proposal comes out of a set of research focused both on large quantitative surveys – carried out throughout Europe in the last years – and on qualitative approaches like language biographies, focus groups and individual interviews eliciting attitudes and self-perception of the sociolinguistic landscape. Analysis of the data – either with statistical treatment or by means of folk linguistic procedures – allows us to identify a set of relevant information on language vitality and therefore on language justice, that should be taken into consideration in any possible intervention.

The talk will be held in Italian.

Driussi, Ilaria
Università di Udine, Italy
ilaria.driussi@gmail.com

Language between Hard and Soft Power

Language can be identified as a tool of *soft power*, meant as the ability of attracting the other, in contrast with *hard power*, generally intended as military and economic coercion.
However, it might be reductive to identify language as a mere tool of soft power. The purpose of this speech is to call this aspect into question.
Language as a hard power tool can be found in those situations in which oppression occurs, thereby denying the language rights of a language community (i.e. fascism in South-Tirol). Otherwise, language as a hard power tool is used for exploiting the presence of language minorities in some territories for gaining more "living space" (*Lebensraum*), as during National Socialism, which considered language minorities as a "fifth column" (*fünfte Kolonne*) of its foreign policy, or today in Eastern Europe.
Even when language can be apparently conceived as a soft power tool, it is not always connected with an egalitarian and democratic approach. The standardizing US imperialism, the "hypercentral" English language promoted by Great Britain in the EU [De Swaan (2001] (despite the fact that the EU-Commission has often called attention to multilingualism), the pervasive Chinese policy of Confucius institutes are some examples of an ambiguous use of language in foreign policy.
A third way, aimed at making language a soft power tool to encourage a model of "[…] dialogue and integration" [Giannini (2011): 73] could be desirable and possible. Hence, the approach
of two countries to the use of their languages could be exemplary. Following an old remembrance of a "non-imperialistic Empire", Austrian German has become a way for Austria to carry out a language policy aimed at appraising its "cultural nation" (*Kulturnation*) and "building up bridges" with Eastern Europe. Italian, on the other hand, has always imposed itself "softly", thanks to "the wings of its culture" [Masi (2010): 28]. Being a "language without a State", with a long cultural and juridical tradition, its use as a *lingua franca* was encouraged in the Hapsburg's and Ottoman courts and, today, it keeps being used by armed forces as a tool of peace during missions abroad.
To sum up, language has been historically employed also as a tool of hard power and, even from a perspective of soft power, it is never a neutral means of communication.

Edwards, John
St Francis Xavier University, Nova Scotia, Canada
jedwards@stfx.ca

The Power of Language, the Language of Power

Matters of linguistic access and recognition have historically favoured some groups more than others. "Only before God and the linguist," said Bill Mackey, "are all languages equal." He elaborated this pithy observation by noting that "everyone knows that you can go further with some languages than you can with others." In the past, the point was generally seen as obvious and unremarkable: John Stuart Mill's famous approval of ethnolinguistic and nationalist aspiration did not prevent him from endorsing the assimilation of the Basques and Bretons by France, or that of the Welsh and the Scots in an anglophone Britain. Now, of course, ideas have altered – at least within the academic cloister – and the perception that the subordinate status of some languages is part of a natural social evolution has come more and more into question. Nonetheless, in all socially stratified societies, prescriptive attitudes continue to translate linguistic and cultural differences into deficiencies. Much work remains to be done, then, to illuminate the reality of the language-power-rights nexus.

In this paper, however, I focus only upon attempts to redress inequalities through the empowerment of certain languages and cultures (very often, of course, economic improvement is expected as a consequence), and I stress three points. First, however empowerment is to be understood[1], we are clearly in the realm of individual and group identity. Second, arguments for empowerment are typically arguments for compensatory intervention – and being given power is not quite the same thing as taking it; there are important ramifications here. Third, I think we must question Bacon's sixteenth-century observation that knowledge is power (*scientia potestas est*). I say this because some of the literature implies that providing subaltern groups with the knowledge that there are no deficient language varieties, that all are bearers of culture and identity, and so on, is essentially an end in itself: enlightened by the latest scholarly insights, these groups will necessarily become empowered. The truth, of course, is rather more complicated.

[1]and the definition of linguistic empowerment is itself quite complicated

Fernández Asensio, Rubén
Department of General Linguistics, Universitat de Barcelona, Spain
asensio@hawaii.edu

Language Policies in the Kingdom of Hawai'i: Reassessing Linguicism

Before annexation to the USA, the Kingdom of Hawai'i was a unified state inhabited by a native majority and under the control of native rulers. Moreover, from 1850 on it was a parliamentary monarchy with all the features of modern democratic societies, including separation of powers, an elected legislature, a liberal franchise and universal compulsory education. Thus, rather than being a colonial imposition, language policies in Hawai'i were shaped by a political framework not unlike our own, but set a century earlier. During the same period, however, laws were enacted that privileged English, the language of a minority of foreign settlers, over the language of the native electorate. Such an early case of English language promotion affords a unique opportunity to examine the interrelation of language policy, linguistic justice and economy under the unusual light of a *historical-structural approach* (Tollefson, 1991) that assesses not just the causes of language policies but also their long-term political and economic effects. The chronological analysis of language policies and contemporary political and economic events puts to the test a popular concept in our field, *linguicism* (Skutnabb-Kangas, 2000), and provides little evidence for the preconception that language policies, practices and beliefs reflect preexisting political and/or economic inequalities. Furthermore, the textual analysis of contemporary jurisprudence uncovers the pivotal role of law in the delayed interaction between linguistic and material inequalities, and specifically in the obliteration of customary land use rights that resulted from settling controversies on the legal interpretation of bilingual statutes. Finally, a historical model for the development of linguicism is sketched, and the current definition of linguicism is reformulated under the light of these results as well as the concept of *parity of esteem* (Van Parijs, 2011). Thus, the term "non-discriminatory linguicism" is introduced to describe the presence of linguicist ideologies without concomitant discriminatory practices as a key feature in the incipient stage of linguicism.

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Galiardo, Arantza
Centro MundoLengua, Sevilla, Spain
arantza.galiardo@gmail.com

The Evaluation of the Multilingual Language Policy in Andalusia between 2005 and 2015

Pese a ser una comunidad oficialmente monolingüe, la nueva sociedad andaluza está conformada de hecho por personas de variado origen étnico - fruto de los naturales procesos migratorios - que aportan sus lenguas de origen a un mapa lingüístico ahora más rico. Aprovechando la presencia de alumnado alófono y la creciente mundialización de la comunicación, el Plan de Fomento del Plurilingüismo en Andalucía, un instrumento de la Consejería de Educación del Gobierno Andaluz aprobado en 2005, aspiraba a la inclusión de estas otras lenguas en el sistema educativo, con la pretensión de contribuir al desarrollo de la competencia plurilingüe e intercultural de la ciudadanía andaluza y mejorar las oportunidades de empleo en un mercado común que exige cada vez más movilidad y dominio de lenguas a sus protagonistas. Y ello mediante la implantación en el sistema educativo público de la metodología de Aprendizaje Integrado de Contenidos y Lengua Extranjera, el Currículo Integrado y otra serie de medidas específicas en pos de la interculturalidad.

No obstante lo ambicioso y necesario de dicha planificación, efectuada conforme a los mandatos del Comité de Regiones, el Consejo de Europa y otros entes de naturaleza nacional y regional, y pese a la clara justificación psicolingüística, pedagógica y sociolingüística de esta opción, hubo de existir también una firme voluntad política de aplicarla y, como materialización de esta, la previsión y despliegue de recursos económicos suficientes y eficientemente planificados. Tras una vigencia inicial de tres años y habiendo desplegado como veremos sus efectos a lo largo de la última década (en un contexto de fuerte crisis económica y social) en la presente comunicación me propongo abordar de forma crítica el alcance e instrumentos que el Gobierno Andaluz puso al servicio de la implementación de dicho plan, indagando sobre difícil adecuación entre las intenciones expresadas en el instrumento y las implicaciones económicas que su aplicación conllevaba.

Ishag, Adil
International University of Africa, Sudan;
University of Leipzig, Germany
adilishag@uni-leipzig.de

Linguistic Rights and Language Policies in Sudan with Special Reference to Post-Arabicisation

Sudan is an Afro-Arabic country characterized by cultural, ethnic and linguistic diversity. The discrepancy between Linguistic rights, political and economic power has been one of the main issues that accompanied the prolonged conflicts in Sudan. In the last decades, however, there has been an increasing positive awareness towards considering linguistic right as one of the basic human rights at least at the theoretical level. On the other hand, a systemized shift toward Arabicisation has been implemented, especially at the educational level and imposing Arabic as the medium of instruction instead of English.

Language is a key factor in accessing educational opportunities and thus having equal political and economic benefits. Accordingly, some efforts have been carried out in Sudan to reduce the huge gap between the diverse ethnic and linguistic groups, in order to have equal opportunities in higher education and thus in the workplace consequently.

This presentation highlights these policies as well as providing a brief background of the linguistic situation in the country. Additionally, a representative sample of Sudanese students from the department of foreign languages at the University of Khartoum has been surveyed to get their opinions toward the preferred language of instruction in the era of Arabicisation. The results indicated that those students mostly prefer English as a language of instruction in higher education.

Keywords: Linguistic rights, Language policy in Sudan, Arabicisation, higher education.

Kadochnikov, Denis V.
St. Petersburg State University, Russia
dkadochnikov@yahoo.com

Languages, Regional Conflicts and Economic Development: Russia's Historical Case

For centuries the major trend of Russia's language policy was the standardization both in a narrow sense (aimed at reducing dialectical barriers among ethnic Russians through the development and promotion of a standardized version of Russian) and in a wider sense (aimed at the expansion of the use of Russian in public affairs along with or sometimes instead of other languages).

Language / dialectical barriers may be viewed as a specific kind of market barriers, similar for instance to customs duties or license requirements. Language barriers allow some actors extract monopolistic rents in various kinds of markets (markets for political and ideological control, labor markets, markets for goods, markets for literary works, media etc.). An elimination of language barriers within a country (through standardization and promotion of a common language) and between the country and the outer world (through ensuring broader command of foreign languages) should presumably have the same overall effect as, for instance, an elimination of internal and external trade restrictions. Similarly to controversies accompanying trade liberalization such language policy is likely to raise objections from those who fear that their political and economic status is threatened.

In theory, language policy should aim at reducing threats to a country's political and economic integrity inherent in its ethno-linguistic diversity. In practice, language policies may be motivated not so much by the considerations of improved well-being for a greater number of people, but by the pursuit of rents, of political and economic power by various actors. The outcome of these policies may or may not enhance well-being of the society or its elements.

Russia's case offers numerous examples of how language policy was a matter of struggle between the country's central and local elites in their quest for political and economic control. This overview covers the history of language policies in Russia over the last several centuries – from the late medieval Moscow state to the Russian Empire to the Soviet Union and finally to the modern-day Russian Federation.

Kanniganti, Anuradha
National Institute of Oriental Languages and Civilisations, Paris, France
akannig@inalco.fr

Multilingual Economies and the Political Economy of Language: The Case of India

Economic integration processes in economies on high growth trajectories such as India tend to push for the adoption of a reduced number of economically salient languages in education and in the workplace, resulting in an intensified devalorisation of those languages perceived to be 'useless' in the marketplace, and in the de facto imposition of the costly acquisition of the 'useful' languages as a sine qua non for participation in economic growth. The first point was illustrated by a recent controversy in India, pitting the choice of German against Sanskrit in public schools. More crucially, we observe the increasing abandonment of Indian languages in education, in favour of the acquisition of English at any cost, cutting across all social classes.

This raises the question of whether the imperatives of 'English for All' could not be countered with policies for the economic empowerment of the populations speaking the lesser salient languages (within an eventual framework of language rights), and thus for the promotion of robustly multilingual economies.

The search for such policies would benefit from a better understanding of the linkages between language and economic activity in a given multilingual territory.

To this end, one could envisage the linguistic mapping of the local economy, that is, of language use in different sectors and at different levels of economic activity. Conversely, for each individual language, a measure could be developed that might be called its Gross Language Labour Product (GLLP), that is, 'the market value of all the products and services produced (in one year) by labour carried out in that language', in the delineated territory.

As a step towards the linguistic mapping suggested above, we explore the linkages between language, education, livelihoods and economic sectors in the case of the Telugu-speaking region of south India, which includes also Urdu speakers and a smaller presence of other Indian languages. We then present a preliminary approach to the estimation of the 'GLLP' of Telugu and English respectively within the capital city of Hyderabad, which concentrates for instance, both a sizable English-based software sector, and a sizeable Telugu-based film industry.

We conclude with the policy implications of these findings for putting language forward as a primary variable in planning, rather than as an after-thought, in particular by highlighting the economic potentials of particular 'vernacular economies' and the development outcomes to be had by more sustained investment in language infrastructure for manpower formation, entrepreneurship and the modernisation of traditional 'vernacular' economic sectors.

Kedveš, Ana
Centre for Applied Linguistics, University of Warwick, UK
a.kedves@warwick.ac.uk

Hammers, Tears and the Constitution:
Discursive Legitimation Strategies in Anti-Cyrillic Protests in Croatia

On the morning of 2nd September 2013 the first bilingual board—in Croatian language and Latin script and Serbian language and Cyrillic script—were placed on a police station in Vukovar, only to be taken down by hammers during violent outbursts of protests a few hours later. Serbs make up one third of Vukovar's population, therefore, the Constitutional Law on the Rights of National Minorities, as well as Vukovar's City Statute, guarantee them the right to use the minority language and script in public communication. However, the members of a group called "Headquarters for the Defence of Croatian Vukovar" and their supporters claimed that the town should be exempt from this legislation and declared an area of special piety, due to the massacre of Croatian civilians and soldiers by Serbian army in 1991, when Vukovar came to be the first larger European town to be entirely destroyed since World War 2.

While the issue of bilingual signs and the use of minority languages in Croatia has been extensively researched in the historical, legal and socio-political context (Greenberg 2004, Busch 2006, Petričušić 2013), and was often the topic of heated public debates between various political parties and individuals, it has received little attention from the linguistic perspective. Drawing on Van Leeuwen's (2007, 2008) systematic-functional approach to legitimation in discourse, this paper explores the legitimation strategies in the discourse of the anti-Cyrillic protests which took place in Croatia throughout the 2013. The research is focused on public communication, in particular public on the statements produced by the "Headquarters for the Defence of Croatian Vukovar" and other relevant social actors, published in Croatian media in the period from January to December 2013. The analysis of legitimation strategies employed in the anti-Cyrillic discourse in Croatia offers insight into some of the major issues in fostering minorities' rights to equal official use of their language and script, highlighting the challenges for communities with recent history of violent interethnic conflicts.

Meylaerts, Reine
KU Leuven, Belgium
reine.meylaerts@arts.kuleuven.be

Language and Translation Policies in Context of Urban Superdiversity

Never before have populations been so diverse in terms of culture, ethnicity, religion, and language, especially in today's big metropolis. Democratic citizenship is by definition linguistically embedded. Multilingual cities must be sensitive to this embeddedness and formulate a responsive approach with fair linguistic standards for their populations. How shall we tackle the challenges that multilingualism entails for urban politics? How to find a fair policy approach to urban superdiversity (Vertovec 2007) that is both open to the legitimate articulation of (linguistic) diversity and able to overcome the risk of fragmentation?

More than ever, for multilingual metropolis worldwide, the careful design of language policies (Spolsky 2012) making language management consistent with (sometimes conflicting) language practices and beliefs is crucial to ensuring democratic citizenship and reciprocal communication between the urban populations. Therefore, language policies in context of urban superdiversity must include choices about the use or non-use of translation. These choices can become policies of their own in terms of translation. In other words, language policies of necessity imply translation policies. Translation policy will be analytically approached here, after Spolsky, as translation practices, beliefs, and management. The interrelationship between the three is stressed by the fact that translation management must be consistent with translation practice and beliefs in order to have real effects. Yet, apart from some generalizing statements and random samplings, these translation policies have not been subjected to a systematic investigation for their own sake nor in their relation with language policies. There is no consistent body of knowledge about

- the official instances that design and institutionalize translation management (sometimes implicitly as part of language management),
- the actual translation practices that are carried out as a result of translation management or independently thereof,
- the translation beliefs (and their link with language beliefs) held by certain communities
- the costs and effects of translation policies on urban cohesion, and on integration (employment rates, school delay, housing, …) of allophone minorities, etc.

In order to tackle these issues, I will focus on the city of Antwerp (Belgium) with more than 180 nationalities, and more than 400 different languages spoken there.

Nemo, François
Université d'Orléans, France
francois.nemo@univ-orleans.fr

Denying Linguistic Rights: From Prejudice and Denigration to Corrective Recognition

My goal will be to relate a discussion of the theoretical founding of linguistic justice with descriptions of concrete situations (French Guyana, Spain, Africa).
I shall admit that: i) in the discussion of linguistic justice, we may hold this truth to be self evident that what cannot be justified is unjust, and hence that studying how the denial of linguistic rights is justified is necessary; ii) whenever the grounding for linguistic rights denial is prejudice, denigration or false assumptions, linguistic injustice may be considered as established; iii) it is a fundamental right in every society for anyone or group to be recognized for what/who he/she is, as the result of a collective regulation of what may be expressed about someone (cf. Goffman).
I shall then: i) consider in detail two lines of arguments which are advanced as justification of the non equal or minimal recognition of languages, namely linguistic inferiority and the economic cost of language diversity; ii) describe the way repeatedly and under multiple forms, denial of linguistic rights is justified by claims of linguistic inferiority, ranging from being considered a "sub-language" (dialect) to explicit linguistic "suprematist" claims; iii) illustrate the way such claims, which might have originated in pure prejudice, remain when they are proven wrong; iv) contrast the way the economic cost of multilingualism/plurilingualism is often discussed with a description of how the very same linguistic situations could be described if the economic bases of linguistic dynamics were questioned.
I shall in particular question the linguistic organization of trade and economic exchanges in Africa contrastively with some presentations of its outcome, describe the way "global" profit-oriented companies use minority languages in advertising in Spain (cf. Hounnouvi, 2013), and how resources and funding are available or not when it comes to learning languages in the French Guyanan context.
I shall conclude by showing that because linguistic injustice appears to be ultimately grounded on the mere negation of linguistic communities, and because legal recognition cannot remain purely formal, language recognition as a minimal right should be corrective by nature.

Novak-Lukanovič, Sonja
Institute for Ethnic Studies, Ljubljana, Slovenia
sonja.novak@guest.arnes.si

Medvešek, Mojca
Institute for Ethnic Studies, Ljubljana, Slovenia

Limon, David
Faculty of Arts, Ljubljana, Slovenia

The Impact of Economy on Bilingualim: The case of the ethnically mixed area of Prekmurje (Slovenia)

In Slovenia, bilingualism at an institutional level is formally guaranteed in two ethnically mixed territories: the Slovene-Hungarian area of Prekmurje and the Slovene-Italian area of Istria. Linguistic diversity is formally respected in these areas and financial resources for its implementation are ensured by the Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia. The provisions on the equal use of languages in the ethnically mixed territories are contained in the laws and regulations defining the functioning of the administration, as well as of the state and judicial authorities (courts of law, prosecution, notaries), and also in provisions on external bilingualism. Both the languages, Slovene and Italian or Slovene and Hungarian, are equal in the functioning of administrative, state or judicial authorities. In public institutions in these areas where an employed individual comes into contact with customers the use of the two languages brings a financial incentive of 3% to 6% to the basic salary. Linguistic diversity can thus be said to have a direct economic value and provides an advantage in the labour market. The use of the minority language in relation to economic variables will be highlighted. Proceeding from empirical data, the presentation will address the question as to whether financial incentive (the allowance for bilingual functioning) has an impact on bilingualism in the officially recognised nationally/ethnically mixed regions of Slovenia.

Quell, Carsten
Office of the Commissioner of Official Languages, Ottawa, Canada
Carsten.Quell@clo-ocol.gc.ca

Fairness, Efficiency and Accountability in Language Policy: From fundamental Design to Everyday Implementation – a Practitioner's Perspective

This paper approaches the question of how to design and implement language policy from the applied perspective of Canada's Office of the Commissioner of Official Languages. It proposes that a conceptual distinction should be made between two aspects of language policy. On the one hand: The language policy regime itself, which is created or reformed only at the rare moments when a jurisdiction's basic commitment to language policy is decided upon. On the other hand: Language policy implementation, which refers to the sum of government directives, administrative decision-making and everyday practice. In Canada, the choice of a language policy occurred at a critical historical juncture (1969) and was later reinforced by constitutional guarantees (1982). Its everyday implementation involves the work of government departments and a language ombudsman who holds government to account over its respect for individual aspects of the language policy. Both the design of the fundamental language regime and its implementational "tweaks" should meet criteria such as efficiency and fairness. In addition, those involved in everyday implementation must be held accountable for their action (or inaction) and their performance should be evaluated using indicators. As an example, a question for the fundamental design of Canada's language policy was whether or not to include legal provisions regarding the internal language use within the civil service as well as the representativeness of the civil service in terms of the country's language groups. As the internal linguistic functioning of a civil service is distinct from the languages used in communicating with the public, this was an area that could conceivably have remained unlegislated when the language policy was designed. The question of whether such a language policy regime would have been fair and efficient, however, is different from the question of whether the current complex architecture of civil service language rules itself is fair and efficient in its implementation.

Language policy implementation is neither an automatic nor static process. Social, demographic or technological changes result in continuous, incremental adaptations. Some of these adaptations can be of such significance that they challenge the very precepts of the original language policy regime. An example from the Canadian case is immigration as a policy area which was not at all contemplated when the language policy regime was established but which today is of vital importance to the survival of minority language communities. Other examples of new policy areas are electronic government service delivery and social media.

From a policy maker's perspective, it is suggested that research should be able to address both levels: the "big" questions of fairness and efficiency, such as which language regime to choose where none exists (or a major reform is due), as well as the fairness and efficiency of incremental changes that result from the many "tweaks" in language policy implementation. The paper will finish with a reflection on the growing need for such work in an internationally comparative perspective, especially given the recent creation of the International Association of Language Commissioners.

Schroedler, Tobias
Trinity College Dublin, Ireland
schroedt@tcd.ie

Recent Socio-Economic Developments in Ireland and their Implications for the Language Policy Debate

Against the backdrop of the rapid economic changes over the last two decades in Ireland, this paper analyzes the socio-economic aspects behind the supply and demand developments of multilingual employees in the current economic climate. With almost every major US multinational corporation in the IT sector, having their EMEA or European headquarters set up in Ireland, the country has attracted thousands of foreign nationals to work in the IT service industry. This structure has provided employees from various backgrounds with great opportunities. In recent years, however, the multilingual service sector has experienced difficulties filling a considerable amount of job vacancies. On the quantitative side, the study presented in this paper is based on the analysis of demographic statistics, job statistics and the measurement of cross-European macroeconomic developments. Following this quantitative analyses, theory-generating expert interviews (put forth by Bogner and Menz 2009) were conducted with international trade experts, analysts and CEOs of major European language associations. The study reveals that there are severe supply problems in the multilingual job market, particularly a shortage of speakers originating from economically comfortable backgrounds (i.e. speakers of Dutch, German and other Nordic languages). Moreover, it was uncovered both statistically and through the expert interviews that too many foreign nationals would only take up employment in Ireland for very few years, which is considered counterproductive by the employers in business terms (Government of Ireland 2012).
The study clearly indicates that the domestic supply of foreign language skills needs to be improved to solve some of these problems. This poses numerous questions regarding language education policy work. Drawing on Grin's (2003, 2006) theories on economic considerations in language policy, the paper explores that both through investment into the language education system, and by fostering multilingualism among second generation migrants, Ireland could benefit greatly in economic terms. This increased human capital asset, through more and better language education, would be beneficial for the country, not only in the grand scheme incoming investment terms from the US MNCs, but also for internationally trading small and medium-sized enterprises, which constitute a large part of the strong Irish export sector. Therefore, in terms of tackling existing problems and also for increasing its competitiveness, conclusions are drawn indicating that Ireland would profit from rethinking its language policy.

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Shorten, Andrew
Department of Politics and Public Administration,
University of Limerick, Ireland
andrew.shorten@ul.ie

A Capabilities Approach to the Measurement and Assessment of Linguistic Disadvantage

Linguistic environments offer greater rewards for some language repertoires than for others, giving rise to inequalities amongst individuals that may qualify for correction or compensation on grounds of distributive justice. Before we can establish whether a given inequality is compatible with justice, we need to answer two questions. First, which inequalities with a linguistic dimension are normatively significant? Second, what distributive principles should regulate these inequalities? This paper answers both questions by drawing on the 'Capabilities Approach'.

This first question is difficult because inequalities with a linguistic dimension are multifaceted. For example, and amongst other things, they may include unequal access to employment markets; the unequal ability to navigate social, commercial and public institutions or to make efficient consumption decisions; the unequal ability to form meaningful relationships or to exercise social and political rights; or the unequal enjoyment of cultural artefacts. Drawing on the work of Amartya Sen and Martha Nussbaum, I argue that we can compare how well people fare within a linguistic environment by looking at what their language repertoire equips them to be or do. This approach proceeds by identifying a range of valued functionings, and asks whether a person has the capability (or real freedom) to achieve them.

Capability theorists Wolff and de-Shalit believe that 'being able to speak the local language' is itself a valuable human functioning. Against their view, I argue that the content of a person's language repertoire matters only to the extent that it facilitates or impairs their ability to achieve 'linguistically neutral' functionings (such as being in good health or using one's senses, thought and imagination). If this is right, then a person may have the capability to achieve an adequate range of functionings without being able to speak a locally dominant language.

In addition to providing a theoretical account of the normatively significant ways in which linguistic environments advantage and disadvantage speakers of different languages, the Capabilities Approach can also be used to evaluate these inequalities. I conclude by suggesting that one aim of a language policy should be to eliminate linguistic disadvantage, understood in terms of capability-deprivation.

Väistö, Janne
Åbo Akademi University, Finland
janne.vaisto@abo.fi

Developments of Nationalism and Language Policy: Mandatory Swedish Language Study in Finland

Finland is a bilingual country, where both Finnish and Swedish are official languages. Even though the legal status of the two languages is equal, there is a great disparity in the usage of the languages. Swedish-speakers make up only five percent of the population. Despite this disparity, it is mandatory for all pupils to study Swedish in primary and high schools. This language policy has been a cause for controversy in Finland for over a century. The goal of my PhD-research is to find out the reasons why Finnish political elite has been so reluctant to change Finland's language policy, in spite of pressure emanating from the majority. Finland's geopolitical position is the biggest reason for its language policy. Today the needs of new global economy and the rise of the new "efficiency nationalism" are the biggest challenges for Finland's language policy.

When examining language policy one cannot bypass the impact of nationalism and its evolution. Historian Eric Hobsbawm has divided the development of nationalism in to different periods and stages, and this process can clearly be seen in the case of Finnish nationalism. Hobsbawm points out that the end of the First World War, and the rise of small monolingual nation states was a prelude to the establishment of increasingly language-based nationalism.

After the Second World War the language-nationalism decreased both in Finland and in Europe. During the Cold War while under the pressure of the Soviet Union, it was useful for Finland to highlight its status as a bilingual nation in order to position it self in the camp of the Nordic countries and the west in general. Swedish language was held up as a proof that Finland belonged to Western Europe and was a part of its culture.

The fall of the Berlin Wall and the sudden collapse of Soviet Union made the questions of ethnicity and language-nationalism relevant again in newly "independent" states. These great geopolitical changes reflected on Finland and its language policy as well. In the late 1980's the demands to weaken the role Swedish language education in Finnish schools rose again.

Finland's accession to the EU again changed the language climate in the country. Since 1995 the demands to remove the mandatory Swedish language education from schools have intensified. These demands are based on the view that as a part of the EU Finland's top priority is to have direct contact with the heart of Europe. This political orientation has weakened the arguments for Nordic co-operation and for the equal status of Swedish language.

As indicated above, the development of Finnish nationalism is closely linked to education and in particular to the mandatory Swedish language studies. On the other hand, the direction of Finland's language policy has always depended on the state of world politics and Finland position in the world order. Today globalization and the rise of the so called efficiency-nationalism pose the biggest challenges for Finland's language policy.

Von Busekist, Astrid
Sciences Po, Paris, France
astrid.vonbusekist@sciencespo.fr

Boudou, Benjamin
Sciences Po, Paris, France
benjamin.boudou@sciencespo.fr

Language and Immigration: What can be Expected from Newcomers?

'Justice in Immigration' has become a well documented topic, fueled, among others, by the recent debate on the boundary problem. While almost every aspect of fairness is addressed in ideal theory (from justifying boundaries up to skill selective immigration policies), non ideal theories in general, pragmatic and / or realist approaches in particular seem to fail to live up to these expectations. One issue in particular is hardly ever scrutinized: language. How do language skills fit into the fairness package? Is the host country justified in expecting language skills from would be immigrants? If the answer is yes, how are they acquired (in the host country? in the country of origin?) and how are they verified? who should pay for language training? For what level of outcome? (basic skills or rather 'enabling skills'?). If the answer is no, how can we circumvent the 'integration argument'? (language skills are relevant for employment, but English may be sufficient; alternatively, if economic opportunities are host-country-language independent, why train – especially when the host country does not grant voting rights, naturalization etc.).
Language training is part of almost all civic integration programs, but the role of language seems under theorized (non explicit) in at least four respects: the relationship between language and economic integration (the utilitarian perspective); between language and the public culture of the host country (a more substantive or axiological perspective); between language acquisition and political rights (parity of participation); between acquisition of language skills, self respect and a significant realm of choice (the good life perspective).
We would like to argue that, from a liberal perspective, language skills are justifiable only under a specific balance of the four provisos.

Voslamber, Dietrich
Arbeitsgruppe *Sprachenpolitik in Europa* im *Verein Deutsche Sprache e.V.*
dietrich.voslamber@versanet.de

How Choosing Working Languages in a Multilingual Organization?

An organization whose staff is composed of members having many different mother tongues is commonly faced with the problem of selecting a limited number of working languages. In most cases, the selection criteria are to be determined on the basis of two conflicting requirements: On the one hand, the number of working languages should be as large as possible to take advantage of the wealth of views and concepts inherent in the different languages and to minimize linguistic discrimination and disenfranchisement. On the other hand, this number should be as small as necessary to ensure administrative efficiency and to minimize financial cost and communication barriers.

In the present contribution, a statistical analysis of a variety of language regimes is presented, yielding numerical results for the probability that within given subgroups of the staff direct communication – without translation and interpretation – is possible. Model calculations presented in a previous paper (GrKG/H 47(1), 2006, 20-31) are generalized to include a wider range of assumptions on the distribution of the different native languages of the staff and on the requirements concerning the foreign languages to be known by its members.

As in the former study, the analysis takes a particular view on the Institutions of the European Union, especially the European Commission whose working language regime is presently restricted to the use of English, French and – to a much lesser extent – German. The results of the present investigations show that at a relatively moderate expense the Commission's language regime could be made much less restrictive and much more equitable than it is now.

Zamyatin, Konstantin
University of Helsinki, Finland
konstantin.zamyatin@helsinki.fi

'Maintaining and Developing the Languages': Participation in Decision-Making and Support for Language Revival in Russia's Finno-Ugric Republics

In the early 1990s the revival of titular languages was set as one of the goals of language policies in the national republics of Russia. After designating these languages with an official status on par with Russian, republican authorities intended to achieve this goal through the expansion of their use in the public domains. The extent of institutionalization of official bilingualism varied across the republics and depended on the level of representation of their ethnic elites in regional parliaments. To what extent were the institutionalized elements also implemented? Did the extent of implementation correlate with that of institutionalization? How important was participation of ethnic elites in decision-making for the successful implementation? The purpose of this paper is to compare the extent and content of institutional support provided to titular languages in the republics in order to understand the limits in the ability of ethnic elites to promote the titular languages. Today, after more than two decades of implementation, the policy effectiveness can be already evaluated. The policies were being implemented through executive programs. The approach of this study is to examine executive programs in the republics titled after the 'peoples' speaking Finno-Ugric languages with the help of some qualitative and quantitative criteria. The comparison demonstrates that the official status of titular languages achieved in the early 1990s did not automatically open the access to their institutional support. Ethnic elites steadily had to bargain for funding for its implementation. Insufficient support does not ensure language maintenance and prevent further linguistic assimilation of the titular groups.

The LAPO Project

The LAPO research project ("**La**nguage **Po**licy and Linguistic Justice in the European Union") addresses the question of the distributive consequences of a change in the current language regime of the European Union (EU). Relying on statistical analysis, it explores whether a significant correlation between the language skills of EU citizens and their socio-economic status can be established. The project aims at identifying which social and economic groups would be disadvantaged by a reduction in the number of working languages of the EU. Further, it examines the relationship between the type of occupation of European citizens, the economic sector in which they work and their linguistic skills.
Results reveal that a drastic reduction in the number of official and working languages of the EU would have regressive effects among EU citizens, because it would be significantly detrimental to Europeans with a low level of education and income, and to the elderly. The empirical evidence, therefore, supports the claim that a multilingual language policy can contribute to the social cohesion in the EU.
The LAPO project is funded by the Research Executive Agency of the European Commission through a Marie Curie Intra-European Fellowship (2013-2015).

Homepage: http://www.michelegazzola.com/lapo_en.html

The MIME Project

MIME (**M**obility and **I**nclusion in a **M**ultilingual **E**urope") is a research project on multilingualism in Europe, funded by the European Commission's Seventh Framework Programme. Using an innovative interdisciplinary approach, MIME will generate an organised body of policy-relevant propositions, identifying the language policies and strategies that best combine "mobility" and "inclusion." The diverse concepts and methods are combined in an analytical framework designed to ensure their practice-oriented integration. MIME identifies, assesses and recommends measures for the management of trade-offs between the potentially conflicting goals of mobility and inclusion in a multilingual Europe. Rather than taking existing trade-offs as a given, we think that they can be modified, both in symbolic and in material/financial terms, and we argue that this objective can best be achieved through carefully designed public policies and the intelligent use of dynamics in civil society.

The core assumption of the MIME project is that "mobility" and "inclusion" are not incompatible, but that they do not necessarily converge, and that societies (and even individual citizens) are often confronted with a trade-off between them. In general, more mobility may compromise inclusion and cohesion, while a focus on inclusion and cohesion may impair mobility. This assumption will be investigated and evaluated in several of the case studies MIME will produce, and pave the way for the next step in the MIME approach. How can we ease these tensions through well-designed policies?

The MIME consortium includes 20 universities, one independent non-profit foundation, and one SME, representing no less than 16 different countries. The location of consortium partners spans northern and southern, eastern and western Europe. The range of scientific and methodological backgrounds brought together in the project is very rich, with researchers specialised in linguistics, political science, history, philosophy, sociology, geography, economics, education, translation studies, psychology, and law. All the team leaders have a demonstrated interdisciplinary record, and many have experience in the management of large-scale national or international research projects. Together, they form a unique multidisciplinary network, which benefits from the support of a dedicated and very experienced project management company. This SME guarantees professionalism in the management of the MIME project and frees partners from most administrative duties, enabling them to concentrate on research work.

Homepage: http://www.mime-project.org

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Mobility and Inclusion
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