

**Shadow Report of the National Federation of Amazigh Associations in Morocco
 On Amazigh Linguistic and Cultural Rights in Morocco
 118th Session of the Human Rights Committee, October 2016
 Review of the Sixth National Report of Morocco**

1. Introduction

The National Federation of Amazigh Associations in Morocco (FNAA) is a Rabat-based non-profit non-governmental organization and a coalition of Amazigh associations in Morocco, bringing together 87 local, regional and national member associations.

By virtue of its statute, the FNAA aims to protect and promote the Amazigh culture with all its components, and struggles so that this culture restores its natural and advanced position in public life. It also seeks to bring visions closer together for a constructive and positive communication between Amazigh components, in order to have influential dynamics on decision makers. In addition, it works to strengthen internal democracy within member associations, and encourage and support the youth to reinforce their presence and role in the struggle for democracy in general and for the Amazigh culture in particular. It also seeks to achieve the principle of full and effective equality between men and women in a modernist family law, build the capacities and skills of member associations in the field of media, communication and all areas of associative life, and defend human and peoples' rights issues in line with international human rights standards.

2. Background

- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR);
- The mid-term recommendations of the Universal Periodic Review (UPR)-Morocco, held in Geneva on 20 June 2014;
- Recommendations contained in the report of Ms. Farida Shaheed, Independent Expert in the field of cultural rights, issued by the Human Rights Council on 02 May 2012;
- Recommendations of the UPR of the HRC, formulated in Geneva from 22-23-25 May 2012.

UPR recommendations, made by the Human Rights Council (HRC) in Geneva from 22-25 May 2012

- (33) Continue on promoting policies aiming at guarantying respect of cultural diversity in its territory;
- (34) Formulate programs for the effective implementation of the National Action Plan for Democracy and Human Rights;
- (35) Continue taking concrete measures to promote civil, political, economic, social, environmental and cultural rights;
- (46) Continue with the reforms to step up protection and promotion of social and cultural rights and also implement programs on gender equality;
- (113) Continue to take measures to promote economic, social and cultural rights.

Recommendations of the 82nd session of the Human Rights Committee following the review of the fifth periodic report of Morocco on 25-26 October 2004

- The Committee remains concerned that the process of issuing a receipt for advance notice of meetings is often abused, which amounts to a restriction on the right of assembly, as guaranteed by article 21 of the Covenant;

- The Committee has taken note of the various reports describing restrictions on the right to freedom of association;
- The State party should make every effort to permit the population groups concerned to enjoy fully the rights recognized by the Covenant;
- The Committee is concerned about the de facto limitations on the freedom of religion or belief, including the fact that it is impossible, in practice, for a Muslim to change religion. It recalls that article 18 of the Covenant protects all religions and all beliefs, ancient and less ancient, major and minor, and includes the right to adopt the religion or belief of one's choice.

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3. Monitoring outcome

To date, the Moroccan government has implemented no recommendation over the last four years (2012-2016), with the exception of the following:

- a. Regarding the question of Amazigh first names, the Ministry of Interior's High Committee for Civil Status released a statement dated 23 January 2014, following an ad hoc meeting held on the sidelines of its periodic meetings. It called on civil status officers to adopt flexibility in processing applications for names submitted to them and to ensure that all facilities are provided to citizens in this field.
- b. The government proposed a new draft penal law criminalizing discrimination on the grounds of language.
- c. Pursuant to Article V of the Constitution, the government, in the person of its chief:
 - proposed on 27 July 2016 and after a delay of four and a half years, a draft organic law to implement the use of Amazigh as an official language, in a unilateral manner and without any consultation with non-governmental organizations and stakeholders;
 - proposed on 1 August 2016, a draft organic law of the national council for languages and Moroccan culture.

Meanwhile, all the abovementioned recommendations made by the Human Rights Committee in its 82nd session have not been implemented and no relevant measures have been taken thereon.

The discriminatory aspects that have been monitored over the past five years are as follows:

1. Institutional and legal aspects of non-respect for Amazigh cultural and linguistic rights (Articles 2, 14, 16 and 24 of the ICCPR)

- The government, in the person of its chief and in a unilateral manner, elaborated a draft organic law to use Amazigh as an official language, without any participatory approach. The draft was rejected by most of the civil society movement in Morocco (see links 1 and 2 below and the statement released by 800 associations in Morocco criticizing this draft).
- The government proposed a draft organic law on the national council for languages and Moroccan culture enshrining the institutional and linguistic discrimination against Amazigh.
- Amazigh first names continued to be prohibited, as 43 cases of prohibition have been monitored over the last five years in most of the cities of Morocco and Moroccan consulates abroad (see link 3 below and the attached list of prohibited names).

- The Moroccan government continued to stall for time in implementing the provisions of Article 11 and paragraph 2 of Article 14 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD). This Article requires countries to establish a body within its national legal order which shall be competent to receive and consider petitions from individuals and groups of individuals who claim to be victims of discrimination. This hinders the comprehensive implementation of the CERD and empties several of its requirements from the human rights and institutional content.

2. The right to participate in public life in the mother tongue and the right to organize (Article 22 of the ICCPR)

- Amazigh is not generalized to public administrations and state facilities, such as hospitals, police stations, territorial administration centers and courts. This is attributed to the so-called law relating to Moroccanization, standardization and Arabization of 1965. Amazigh is also absent in written and spoken format in all official websites of the State (the official website www.maroc.ma, websites of ministries and public institutions, platform of the government official spokesperson, etc.). Amazigh is also absent in all banners, advertising and the majority of road and street signs, while other foreign languages are used therein.
- In multiple administrative, economic, social, cultural areas, Moroccan legislation still enshrines discrimination against Amazigh people. Laws include explicit and clear discriminatory provisions against Amazigh language and culture¹. Perhaps, the most significant manifestation of this discrimination is that laws prevent a judge from conducting a trial in a language other than Arabic. When an Amazigh person is a litigant, he/she is obliged to draft his/her minutes and all court procedures in Arabic. Discrimination exacerbates, when an Amazigh litigant does not know Arabic. In this case, he/she seeks the assistance of a public scrivener or an amateur interpreter who distorts the content of what the Amazigh person wants to say. Suffering increases, when standing before the judicial police, prosecutors or the judge who is forced sometimes to seek the help of court guards or court officers in providing interpreting into Arabic, which affects the conditions of a fair trial. The same approach was adopted by the Minister of Justice in the new draft law on judicial organization.

¹Dahir (Royal decree) on Moroccanization, standardization and Arabization, dated 25 January 1965, is a law that obliges public administrations, institutions and authorities to use Arabic only.

- Dahir serving as law N° 364.93.1 issued on 6 October 1993, establishing the Hassan II Academy for Science and Technology, in particular paragraph 9 of its preamble.
- Dahir serving as law N° 229.77.1 dated 8 October 1977 and relating to the creation of the Academy of the Kingdom of Morocco.
- Law No. 37.99 on the civil status system, in particular Article 21.
- Law No. 28.08 regulating the legal profession, particularly paragraph 2 of Article 18.
- Article 73, paragraph 3, Article 4, paragraph 6, Article 120 and Article 318 of the Criminal Procedure Code.
- Law No. 62.06 on Moroccan nationality (Chapter 11 of Section II).
- Law No. 77.03 on audio-visual media.
- Law No. 227.93.1 issued on 20 September 1993 establishing Al Akhawayn University in Ifrane, (paragraph 3 and 7 of the preamble).
- Law No. 467-147 relating to the statute of the judiciary.
- Law No. 11.81 organizing the plan of justice and reception and drafting of a testimony.
- Law No. 80-41 relating to judicial officers body.
- Law No. 00-45 relating to private judicial experts.
- Law No. 00-50 relating to translators admitted in courts.
- Decree No. 736.2.85 establishing the judicial officers body.
- Decree No. 2824.11.2 on the application of the provisions of the law relating to judicial experts.
- Decision by the Minister of Cultural Affairs No. 1910.93 dated 1 October 1993 to determine how to organize the exam for entry to the National Institute of Fine Arts.
- Decision by the Minister of Justice, No. 03. 2185 dated 22 December 2003 on the number of positions for competition in each language: German, Portuguese, Dutch, Russian, Spanish, French and English, but not Amazigh.

- Some associations were deprived from receiving the legal registration receipt, although they have exhausted the prescribed legal procedures. This was the case of two associations in 2015 and 2016. The first one is Adhar Oubran Association for Culture and Development, based in Temsamane in Driouch province, which held its general assembly to renew its bureau on 14 December 2015. The second one is Izourane Marsad Association for Environment Protection and Public Policy Evaluation, in Ifrane Atlas Saghir, which renewed its bureau on 31 March 2016.
- Economic and social rights continue to be violated, as the policy of land expropriation has persisted, the community has not been able to benefit from natural resources and their right to development has been compromised. This situation has fueled many conflicts between this community and authorities (protests in the region of Tafraout, Tiznit, Sidi Ifni, Merirt, Emidar, Benssmim, etc.).
- In this context, it should be noted that on 20 June 2016, the Chief of the Government signed 15 decrees without being countersigned by any minister, published in the Official Gazette, issue 64814, dated 11 July 2016. Article 2 of these decrees stipulates that the property identified in accordance with an exceptional procedure, imposed by the Military General Resident of France and the Grand Vizier, Mohamed Al Jabbas, by virtue of a Royal Decree (3 January 1916), and implemented by various means of violence and fraud to expropriate land from rightful owners to paralyze their economic and financial abilities, shall be definitively classified as the forest property of the State. (Please refer to the link 4 below).

3. Right to religion and violation of Articles 17 and 18 of the ICCPR

Mr. A.L.K and Mr. B.K.M submitted complaints informing that they were subjected to arbitrary detention, humiliation, abuse of their dignity and freedom of religion by the administrative and judicial police (Royal Gendarmerie). This took place in the region of Laarjat, in Salé-Rabat, on 10 March 2016 for the first complainant and on 6 March 2016 in the entry to the city of Aguelmim, for the second one.

The complaints provides that the two complainants are two Moroccan citizens who converted to Christianity and that when they were moving for personal purposes, the first complainant was arbitrarily arrested and interrogated from 19.00 on 10 March 2016 to 03.30 on 11 March 2016, before being released and his mobile phone and books confiscated. The second one was subjected to the same degrading and inhumane treatment in the city of Aguelmim from 17.00 to 22.00 on 6 March 2016, before being released.

Although the two persons submitted a complaint to the Minister of Justice on 18 March 2016, no investigation was opened in this regard. (See attached the letter in French addressed to the Chief of Government and Minister of Justice and Liberties).

4. Recommendations

- Remove all forms of hierarchy and confusion in the wording of Article V of the Constitution, by adopting laws and measures to use Amazigh as an official language on equal footing with Arabic;
- Remind the Moroccan State of its constitutional and human rights obligations and urge it to review the draft organic laws implementing Amazigh as an official language and relating to the national council for languages and Moroccan culture, in such a way as to rehabilitate Amazigh based on a

participatory approach for the first law and to adopt the standard of positive discrimination for Amazigh;

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- Abrogate the law dated 25 January 1965, in such a way as to make Amazigh a language of the judiciary and administration in Morocco; abolish all amendments to the Criminal Procedure Law, which prohibits the use of Amazigh language before courts and use it in training institutes, including the Higher Institute of the Judiciary; call on the Moroccan State to amend laws enshrining discrimination (some of which were mentioned in this report); prevent discrimination in practice; make all official administrative and academic institutions use Amazigh as a communicative and working language; and publish a significant part of scientific, intellectual and literary productions in Amazigh language, including coins and postage stamps, etc.;
- Integrate Amazigh as a language of teaching in all State's institutions for staff training in all disciplines, particularly justice, health, education and law enforcement, etc.; adopt the Amazigh culture and customs as a source of national legislation, but in accordance with international human rights law;
- Institutionalize Amazigh, under the Paris Principles, through the endorsement of financially and administratively independent public institutions entrusted with broad political and legal powers to support the adoption of the two organic laws outlined in paragraph 4 and last paragraph of the Constitution, as well as other institutions in charge of standardization and unification of Amazigh, and archiving of cultural, legal and artistic national Amazigh heritage, as a first stage aimed at full integration of Amazigh in all areas of daily life;
- Suppress the High Committee for Civil Status, which lacks any legitimate rights and require law enforcement civil status officers to respect the right to legal personality of the Amazigh people; lift all forms of prohibition on Amazigh first names and names of places and rename places after their original Amazigh names;
- Respect the right to real estate property by abrogating decrees adopted on the demarcation of forests and those relating to collective land; recover expropriated land to real owners.¹

¹ <http://www.medias24.com/MAROC/NATION/POLITIQUE/165572-Officialisation-langue-amazigh-100-associations-veulent-saisir-le-Roi-Mohammed-VI.html>

² <http://www.yabiladi.com/articles/details/46079/maroc-entre-cinq-quinze-pour.html>

³ <http://sport.h24info.ma/maroc/etat-civil-le-prenom-amazigh-illi-desormais-autorise/44392>

⁴ http://www.huffpostmaghreb.com/2016/05/10/loi-organique-amazigh_n_9883308.html

Annexes :

1. Table of some samples of prohibited Amazigh names over the past four years
2. The list of the national member associations of the FNAA.
- 3- Statement of the National Coordinating Body for Implementing the Official Character of Amazigh, signed by about 800 human rights, women's and Amazigh groups in Morocco and abroad
4. Table showing the gradual decline in the number of students and teachers of Amazigh since 2012 from 517,000 to 412,000, and the fall in the number of education inspectors from 80 to 15 in 2016.



Annexe

Liste de quelques cas des prenomms interdit du 2012 au 2016

Le lieu ou l'autorité	Date d'interdiction	Prénom interdit
CASABLANCA MAROC	31/5/2013	SILIN - 1
LILE FRANCE	19/5/2013	ANILA - 2
VALENCE ESPAGNE	20/4/2013	SIFAW - 3
DRIOUCH MAROC	3/2013	ANIR - 4
CASABLANCA MAROC	22/9/2013	TILILA - 5
INZGGAN MAROC	12/2012	ZIRI - 6
WARZAZAT MAROC	2/9/2012	SIMAN - 7
BARCALON ESPAGNE	10/8/2012	SIFAX - 8
ANFERS BELGE	19/7/2012	MAZILIA- 9
HAMBOURG GERMANIE	3/3/2012	AILAN -10



MARRAKECH MAROC	29/2/2012	TIHIA -11
Nederland	2014	YUNA 12 -
Casablanca maroc	2015	AIRI 13-
Outtat lhaj maroc	2015	AYUR - 14
MEKNES MAROC	2016	ILLI 15-

The list of the national member associations of the FNAA

Numero	Ville	Nom da l'association
1	Agadir	Centre Tafoukt
2	Agadir	Takfarinas
3	Aguelmim	Izouran
4	Ait ansar	Ait Ansar
5	Alnif	Tamounte
6	Amzmiz	Izourane
7	Amzmiz	Taskiwine
8	Azilal	Itrane
9	Azilal	Tada
10	Azilal	Titrit
11	Azilal	Réseau TADDA
12	Ben Hsiyya	Anya
13	Ben Tayeb	Bouya
14	Ben Tayeb	Tifawine
15	Ben Tayeb	Twiza
16	Bigra	Asigle
17	Bouizakaren	Alternatif Anwal
18	Bouizakaren	Bouizakaren pour le développement
19	Bouizakaren	Espace Sud
20	Bouizakaren	Forum Iffus
21	Bouizakaren	Tafsoute
22	Bouizakaren	Forum sud pour la démocratie et droits de l'homme
23	Dchaira	Igroumaai
24	Dchaira	Usman
25	Dchaira	Jeunes démocratie
26	Dchaira	Action alternative jeunesse
27	Demenate	Anarouz
28	Drouich	Tawmat
29	Elhajeb	Achabar
30	Errachadia	Talwat
31	Errachidia	Oukit
32	Essaouira	Tigzirt
33	Goulmima	Oasis mélodies
34	Goulmima	Tara pour le tourisme
35	Guelmim	Izouran
36	Hoceima	RIF SIGLO XXI
37	Hoceima	Tamazgha



38	Hoceima	Tamazgha
39	Hessiya	Agrulihssiya
40	Ifrane anti atlas	Inbdaden
41	Ifrane anti atlas	Jeunes pour la communication
42	Ifrane anti atlas	Taghouni
43	Ijoukak	Amud
44	Imiougadir	Touzounin
45	Imiougadir	Tiwizi
46	Imiougadir	Association AFRAK
47	Imjjad sisi ifni	Imazzlen
48	Imjjadd - Tighirt	Imazzalen
49	Khmisset	Jeunes avocats
50	Khmisset	Mohmed Elkamel
51	Marrakech	IMAL
52	Marrakech	les enseignants de l'Amazigh
53	Marrakech	Tizilat
54	Midelt	Tirssal
55	Mrirt	Ait sisi youssef
56	Nador	Alternatif des jeunes
57	Nador	Ass.fadae
58	Nador	Ussan
59	Ouarzazate	Tawada
60	Ouarzazate	Tendarte
61	Oujda	Tamount Bani
62	Oujda	Tihiya
63	Oulmes	Itihad boukchmir
64	Rabat	Azetta Amazighe
65	Rabat	Bougafer
66	Rabat	La voix la femme amazighe
67	Rabat	Challa
68	Rabat	Darnegh
69	Tahla	Adrar
70	Tanalt	Tiwizi
71	Tanalt	awsat
72	Taza	Anir
73	Temara	AuzarnImal
74	Temara	Les enseignants de l'Amazigh
75	Tiddas	Reseau Tagourt
76	Tiddas	Tagourt Atlas
77	Tighdouine	Yagour
78	Tighdouine	Imedghas
79	Timoulay	Timoulay Oufella
80	Tiznit	Afouss gh Ofous
81	Tiznit	Ajdig
82	Tiznit	Amoudaglou
83	Tiznit	Tandaft
84	Tiznit	Tiwizi
85	Zhanghan	Ihdjan
86	Demnate	Agwdal pour la culture et le développement
87	Ifrane (anti-Atlas)	Reseau Izelmi Imejjad



بيان تنسيقية المبادرة المدنية لتفعيل الطابع الرسمي للأمازيغية بشأن مسودة مشروع القانون التنظيمي المتعلق بتفعيل الطابع الرسمي للأمازيغية

اطلعت تنسيقية المبادرة المدنية من أجل تفعيل الطابع الرسمي للأمازيغية على نص مسودة مشروع القانون التنظيمي رقم 26.16 المتعلق بتحديد مراحل تفعيل الطابع الرسمي للأمازيغية وكيفية إدراجها في التعليم وفي مجالات الحياة العامة ذات الأولوية، الذي تداولته بعض المنابر الإعلامية،

وبعد تدارسها بشكل أولي لمقتضيات هذه المسودة وفحصها على ضوء مذكرتها الترافعية ومطالبها التي أعلنتها المبادرة منذ شهور، والتي وجهتها لكل الفرق البرلمانية والوزارات والمجالس الاستشارية والأحزاب السياسية، علاوة على ما راكمته الحركة الأمازيغية والحقوقية والنسائية من مطالب، فإن الجمعيات المنضوية في المبادرة تسجل وتعلن ما يلي:

1 أن مسودة المشروع المذكور لا ترقى إلى الحد الأدنى لمطالبنا المعلن عنها، وذلك بسبب افتقارها لتكريس المساواة في لغة قانونية لا تقبل التأويل والتضارب في التفسيرات، واعتمادها للصيغ اللغوية الفضفاضة والمغرقة في الغموض والعمومية، وكذا لصيغ من قبيل "يمكن" و"يجوز" و"من طلب ذلك"، والتي يمكن تأويلها أو تفسيرها في كل الاتجاهات، مما قد لا يساهم في رفع الميز والتمييز عن الأمازيغية.

2 أن المذكرة التقديمية لمسودة المشروع تشير إلى أن هذا الأخير قد تم إعداده بمقاربة تشاركية مع المجتمع المدني والحقيقة أن رئاسة الحكومة قد استفردت بوضع المشروع، دون أي إشراك فعلي لتلك الجمعيات في صياغة مسودة مشروع القانون التنظيمي. وقد سبق للمبادرة المدنية من أجل تفعيل الطابع الرسمي للأمازيغية أن نددت بالمقاربة الإقصائية التي اتبعت من طرف رئيس الحكومة، كما قاطعتها ولم تتفاعل معها.

3 أن مسودة مشروع القانون لم يوضع انطلاقاً من مبدأ المساواة بين اللغتين الرسميتين، حيث جاء خالياً من القرارات الدقيقة والحاسمة التي تسمح بوضوح الرؤية عند التفعيل داخل دواليب الدولة، كما أنه يحيل على مؤسسات أخرى في قضايا تخص التوجهات الكبرى التي من المفروض أن يحددها القانون التنظيمي بوضوح باعتباره المرجع الذي تنتظر من طرف الجميع لهذه الغاية كما ينص على ذلك الدستور. وعلى هذا الأساس، فإننا نعتبر أن الإحالة على المجلس الوطني للغات أو المجلس الأعلى للتربية والتكوين في التوجهات الكبرى المتعلقة بسياسة الأمازيغية هو أمر مخالف للدستور، وقد يؤدي إلى عرقلة تفعيل الطابع الرسمي للأمازيغية عوض تسريع وتيرته بتحديد مراحل التفعيل وكيفية وأسس وتوجهاته في هذا القانون. ذلك أن الأولى هو أن يسترشد المجلسان بالتوجهات العامة التي يحددها القانون التنظيمي المتعلق بتفعيل الطابع الرسمي، الذي يرسم آفاق وآليات حماية الأمازيغية والنهوض بها.

4 أن مسودة مشروع القانون اكتفى في الباب الثاني المتعلق بتفعيل الطابع الرسمي للأمازيغية في مجال التعليم بتحديد مراحل إدراج الأمازيغية في هذا القطاع (خمس سنوات في الابتدائي وعشر سنوات في الإعدادي والثانوي) دون تحديد كيفية ذلك، أي عدد ساعات



التدريس وطبيعة اللغة المدرسة تاركا ذلك لوزارة التربية والمجلس الأعلى للتربية والتكوين اللذين عرفا بسوابقهما في تحقير اللغة الأمازيغية والتنكر لطابعها الرسمي، سواء في المخطط الذي وضعته الوزارة إلى سنة 2030، والذي يتجاهل اللغة الأمازيغية بشكل تام، أو في الرؤية الاستراتيجية للمجلس التي أقرت أمورا تتعارض مع المكتسبات المتحققة منذ 2003 وكذا مع الطابع الرسمي للغة الأمازيغية منذ 2011. هذا مع العلم أنّ مشروع القانون يشير في ذباجته إلى ضرورة "ترصيد المكتسبات" المتحققة، وهو ما لم يتم الالتزام به في هذا الباب، مما من شأنه أن يؤدي حتما إلى إجهاض مشروع تفعيل الطابع الرسمي للأمازيغية، حيث يعدّ التعليم الورش الرئيسي المؤطر لجميع الأوراش الأخرى. لذلك وبناءا عليه نعلن :

- استغرابنا لكون مسودة مشروع القانون يشير في المادة 6 من الباب الثاني إلى ضرورة "إحداث مسالك تكوينية" و"وحدات للبحث" في الجامعات في الوقت الذي شرعت فيه الجامعات عمليا في إنشاء شعب مستقلة قائمة الذات بعد سنوات من اشتغال مسالك ووحدات البحث، مما يدل على عدم إلمام واضعي مشروع القانون بما وصل إليه مسلسل مأسسة الأمازيغية منذ 2001 .

- أن ما أشارت إليه مسودة المشروع في الباب الرابع المتعلق بإدماج الأمازيغية في مجال الإعلام والاتصال من "أن تعمل الدولة على الرفع من حصة البرامج الأمازيغية في وسائل الإعلام السمعية والمرئية"، غير مقبول لكونه لم يحدّد نسبة ذلك، وهو ما سيؤدي حتما إلى استمرار التلاعب بزيادات رمزية في نسب البث بالأمازيغية لتظل دون مستوى الطابع الرسمي للأمازيغية، ودون انتظارات المواطنين.

- أن تبني مسودة مشروع القانون لمقاربة تدرجية يجعلنا نتساءل إن كانت الدولة ستوفر الاعتمادات المطلوبة لتنفيذ الجدولة الزمنية التي التزمت بها، خاصة بعد أن فشلت في تعميم الأمازيغية في الابتدائي وحده على مدى 13 سنة المنصرمة . ومن ثم نرى أنّ تعليق تطبيق أغلب مقتضيات هذا القانون على مدد زمنية مختلفة ، هو منحى غير مقبول باعتباره لا يستحضر ما تتطلبه الأمازيغية من ملحاحية تطبيق مبدأ التمييز الإيجابي وجبر الضرر، وسيساهم التأخير المعتمد بنص المسودة في مزيد من التأخير الذي سيتسبب في تدمير مقومات الأمازيغية. كما أن هذه الجدولة الزمنية لا تتضمن التعبئة وتحسيس الوعي الوطني بأهمية تفعيل الطابع الرسمي للأمازيغية، وضرورة مبدأ المساواة في أفق بناء دولة الحق والقانون.

- أن ما يقره المشروع في المادة 34 من الباب التاسع المتعلق بآليات التتبع من إحداث لجنة وزارية لدى رئيس الحكومة لمتابعة مسلسل إجراء وتفعيل الطابع الرسمي للأمازيغية هو أمر مرفوض، حيث لن تكون له أية فعالية مؤسساتية وميدانية، في حين ان المطلوب هو إحداث مؤسسة مستقلة إداريا وماليا لمتابعة هذا الورش الكبير بشكل موضوعي وبمسؤولية .

- أن تعامل المسودة مع الأمازيغ عند تناوله لموقع الأمازيغية بمرفق القضاء يعد استمرارا للميز، سواء عند حصرها في مجال التواصل بدل التعامل معها كلغة رسمية

Table showing the gradual decline in the number of students and teachers of Amazigh since 2012 from 517,000 to 412,000, and the fall in the number of education inspectors from 80 to 15 in 2016.

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