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**EUROPEAN CHARTER FOR REGIONAL OR MINORITY LANGUAGES**

**Second periodical report**  
**presented to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe**  
**in accordance with Article 15 of the Charter**

**UKRAINE**

## **SECOND PERIODIC REPORT OF UKRAINE ON IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EUROPEAN CHARTER FOR REGIONAL OR MINORITY LANGUAGES**

### **Preamble**

#### **Part I**

##### **Demographics and revision of state policy, legislation and practical measures provided for the development of regional or minority languages**

As of September 1, 2011 Ukraine had a population of 45,668,082 people. Thus, since September 1, 2007, when the number of people accounted for 46,460,251, the population of Ukraine has decreased by 1 million people, namely, by 792,169 of its citizens. Since the All-Ukrainian census of the population of 2011 was postponed, the Report uses the data on the national composition of the population and the number of people who speak certain languages referring to the All-Ukrainian census of the population of 2001.

The European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages (hereinafter – Charter) was signed by Ukraine on May 2, 1996 and ratified by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on May 15, 2003 (Law of Ukraine of 15.15.2003 # 802-IV “On Ratification of European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages”).

In accordance with article 2 of the Law —On Ratification of the European Charter For Regional Or Minority Languages“, in Ukraine the provisions of the Charter apply to the languages of the following national minorities: Belarusian, Bulgarian, Gagauzian, Greek, Jewish, Crimean Tatar, Moldovan, German, Polish, Russian, Romanian, Slovak and Hungarian.

The system of usage of the languages is regulated by a number of legislative acts, namely, by Laws of Ukraine “On Languages in Ukrainian SSR”, “On Citizenship of Ukraine”, “On Association of Citizens”, “On Education”, “On Printed Mass Media (Press) in Ukraine”, “On Culture”. The legal foundation for such regulatory and legal acts is the Constitution of Ukraine, Declaration of State Sovereignty of Ukraine, Declaration of Independence of Ukraine, Declaration of the Rights of Nationalities of Ukraine, by the Laws of Ukraine “On National Minorities in Ukraine”, “On Local Self-Government in Ukraine”, “On Freedom of Conscience and Religious Organizations in Ukraine”, by the Civil Code of Ukraine, by the Code of Administrative Proceedings of Ukraine, by the Civil Procedural Code of Ukraine, by the Family Code of Ukraine, by the Criminal Procedural Code of Ukraine, by the Law of Ukraine “On Television and Radio Broadcasting” and by other legislative acts.

According to The Constitution of Ukraine, international treaties that are in force, agreed to be binding by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, are part of the national legislation of Ukraine. The Law of Ukraine “On International Agreements of Ukraine” sets that if an international treaty of Ukraine which properly entered into

force envisages rules other than those set by the relevant act of Ukrainian legislation, the rules of that international treaty shall apply (article 19 of the Law).

With the aim of the implementation of the provisions of the Charter, the Ukrainian bodies of power elaborated a number of activities, aimed at the research and consideration of public opinion as a whole and the opinion of national minorities of Ukraine in particular.

Pursuant to article 15 of the Charter, Ukraine drew up The First Periodic Report on the realization of the Charter and presented it to the Council of Europe on August 2, 2007.

The representatives of the Committee of Experts of the Council of Europe arrived in Ukraine on a working visit on May 8, 2008. They held a number of meetings with authorities of Ukraine in charge of the implementation of the Charter. At the meetings the representatives of Ukraine informed the representatives of the Committee of Experts about the process of the realization of the responsibilities taken by Ukraine in accordance with the Charter.

The Committee also held a number of meetings with the speakers of the Belarusian, Bulgarian, Gagauzian, Modern Greek, Jewish, Crimean Tatar, Moldovan, German, Polish, Russian, Romanian, Slovak, Hungarian, Romani, Karaite and Krimchak languages.

Based on the results of the examination of The First Periodic Report by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, the Committee of Experts of the Council of Europe prepared the Report on the implementation of the Charter and the recommendations of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe for the implementation of the Charter by Ukraine. The Report of the Committee Experts of the Council of Europe also contained comments and reservations of the Committee Experts of the Council of Europe about the implementation of the Charter for Regional and Minority Languages by Ukraine. The Report of the Committee Experts of the Council of Europe also contained Questions submitted to the Government of Ukraine to be included into the Second Periodic Report.

Pursuant to article 15 of the Charter the Second Periodic Report was to have been presented to the Council of Europe in June 2011. However, on the request of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine the presentation of the Report was postponed, since following the Administrative Reform carried out in Ukraine in December 2010, State Committee on Nationalities and Religions of Ukraine – the central executive body in charge of monitoring, implementation of the provisions of the Charter and preparation of the Second Periodic Report – was liquidated. Consequently, its authority was delegated to the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine.

The Report prepared by the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine is based on the information-analytical data submitted by the state regional administrations, central executive bodies and national minority organizations. The Report consists of 3 parts.

For the years of its independence, Ukraine has created legal framework for education and created regulatory and legal framework for the development of education system. Education in Ukraine is grounded upon the principles of

humanism, democracy, national consciousness and mutual respect between nations and states.

According to the Constitution of Ukraine every citizen of Ukraine has the right to free education in all state and communal education establishments, irrespective of race, nationality, origin, property status, sex, political or religious beliefs, health and place of residence.

The political and legal basis for promoting the right to education for national minorities is grounded upon the Constitution of Ukraine, Declaration of State Sovereignty of Ukraine, laws of Ukraine “On National Minorities in Ukraine”, “On Languages in Ukrainian SSR”, “On Ratification of European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages”, “On Ratification of Framework Convention On Protection of National Minorities”, “On Education”, “On Pre-School Education”, “On General Secondary Education”, “On Extracurricular Education”, “On Vocational Education”, “On Higher Education” and other legal acts of Ukraine.

National legislation along with the regulation of ethno-national factors in education are developed in accordance with international rules and recommendations set forth in The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Framework Convention For the Protection of National Minorities, European Charter for Regional or minority languages, The Hague Recommendations Regarding the Education Rights of National Minorities – High Commissioner on National Minorities and other legal documents.

## **Part 2**

### **Application of General Provisions of Part II of the Charter**

#### *Subparagraph a), Paragraph 1, Article 7 of the Charter*

On December 14, 2010 The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine adopted the Law of Ukraine “On culture” (Law of Ukraine 2778-VI). Pursuant to Article 3 of the Law, the main principles of the state policy towards culture are:

- Recognition of culture as one of the main factors of the originality of the Ukrainian people – the citizens of Ukraine of all nationalities (hereafter – the Ukrainian people);
- Promotion of the unique cultural area in Ukraine, preservation of cultural integrity;
- Protection and preservation of cultural heritage as a base of national culture, development of culture;
- Assistance in strengthening humanistic ideas, ethnical principles in social life;
- Promotion of human rights in culture;
- Creation of important conditions for the creative development of a personality, promotion of cultural standards, aesthetic upbringing, acceptability of cultural education for children and youth, satisfaction of cultural needs of the Ukrainian people, development of culture institutions irrespective of property

category, attraction of investments into cultural sphere, funding culture from fee-based services, charities and other lawful financial resources.

- Promotion of creative unions and public organizations, promotion of language usage in the cultural sphere of Ukraine, access to the benefits of culture for the citizens;
- Support for the domestic producer in the cultural sphere;
- Development of international cultural cooperation;

Article 4 of the Law sets that the State shall primarily create the conditions for the development of culture for the Ukrainian nation, indigenous people and national minorities of Ukraine;

Article 5 of the Law determines language usage in the cultural sphere:

1. Language usage in the cultural sphere is guaranteed by the Constitution of Ukraine and determined by the laws of Ukraine on languages.
2. The State provides overall development and functioning of the state language in the cultural sphere. It guarantees free usage of languages of all the national minorities in Ukraine.

Article 6 of the Law guarantees that the citizens of Ukraine have the right to associate in creative unions, national cultural associations, centres, funds and other public organizations in the sphere of culture. The law also guarantees the right to preservation, development and promotion of culture, language uniqueness, traditions, customs and ceremonies.

Article 10 of the Law determines the rights of the citizens of all nationalities of Ukraine:

1. The State creates conditions for the cultural development of the citizens of all nationalities of Ukraine, assists in involving citizens in creating cultural valuables.
2. The citizens of Ukraine of any nationality have the right to create, preserve, safeguard, use and popularize the national cultural heritage, language, traditions, customs and ceremonies. They also have the right to associate in national creative unions, centres and cultural institutions. The citizens have the right to carry out any lawful activity in the sphere of culture.

Article 16 of the Law obliges the bodies of executive power and local governments to provide preservation of intangible cultural heritage as well as national traditional culture, languages, dialects and accents, folklore, traditions, customs and ceremonies, national art crafts, handicrafts, historical toponyms, etc.

Subparagraph b), Paragraph 1, Article 7 of the Charter

For recent years there have been a number of debates over the ways and directions of the Administrative Reform to be carried out. In spite of a sufficient number of draft papers on the Administrative Reform, none of them has been realized so far.

The concept of the administrative-territorial reform, drafted in 2005, does not envisage creating the districts with a predominant number of representatives of national and language minorities, which would enable to take more measures to support regional languages.

Thus as of today administrative and territorial division of Ukraine is unchanged. The administrative-territorial system of Ukraine consists of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, regions, districts, cities, municipal districts, settlements and villages. Ukraine incorporates the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, Vinnytsya, Volyn, Dnipropetrovsk, Donetsk, Zhytomyr, Zakarpatya, Zaporizhya, Ivano-Frankivsk, Kyiv, Kirovohrad, Luhansk, Lviv, Mykolaiv, Odessa, Poltava, Rivne, Sumy, Ternopil, Kharkiv, Kherson, Khmelnytsk, Cherkasy, Chernivtsi, Chernihiv regions, cities of Kyiv and Sevastopol.

It's important to emphasize that due to urbanization and intensive assimilative and migratory processes that occurred in Ukraine in the XX century as a result of the totalitarian national and language policy of the USSR, it is often impossible to determine the exact geographical area where the speakers of a certain language live.

Consequently, the Russian language almost supplanted the Ukrainian language in the political, administrative, scientific, economic and artistic spheres of life. The Russian language limited the usage of the Ukrainian one in an informal and personal communication. In fact, the Ukrainian language was forced out of big cities and was partially spoken in villages, settlements and the regions of the Western Ukraine. Another distinctive feature of those times was age distribution, that is, aged people spoke their native Ukrainian language, while younger generation (children and grandchildren) refused to speak Ukrainian and preferred the Russian language, which was the result of the totalitarian assimilative policy of the USSR.

The fact, that the Russian language was an instrument of assimilation of other nationalities of the USSR in the process of the creation of the unified soviet nation, makes the state bodies more prudently tackle the issue of an optimal choice between the policies of the revival of the national language, its overall usage in all the spheres of social life and the measures to support the Russian language as the language of the biggest national minority. Hereby, it's important to take into consideration the fact, that the Ukrainian language was not the only one to be forced out of the usage, but also a number of other languages of national minorities in Ukraine were displaced, which is convincingly confirmed by the All-Ukrainian census of population of 2001. The aforementioned facts let us claim, that the complete implementation of the Charter, that is, without considering abovementioned issues, may preserve the implications of the totalitarian assimilative language policy of the USSR, preserve the sources of implicit social tension, geographical areas of which is difficult to

determine and consequently make it impossible to fully revive both the Ukrainian language (as a State language) and the language of many national minorities. On the other hand, excessive measures aimed at a definite geographical localization of language minorities may cause factors that would pose a threat to constitutionalism and territorial integrity of Ukraine.

Subparagraph c) and f), paragraph 1, Article 7 of the Charter

The Constitution of Ukraine guarantees the citizens who belong to national minorities, in accordance with the law, the right to receive teaching in their native language, or to study their native language in state and communal education establishments and through national cultural societies (Article 53).

Realizing its obligation to preserve regional or minority languages, the State takes decisive measures aimed at their development in Ukraine. Thus according to the data submitted by the Ministry of Education and Science, Youth and Sport of Ukraine, 1,324 general secondary education establishments provide courses on minority languages, furthermore minority languages are used in teaching.

The State provides necessary regulations and instruments for teaching and studying minority languages at an according level.

According to the data submitted by the Ministry of Education and Science, Youth and Sport of Ukraine, as of 2010 there are 19,414 general secondary education establishments in Ukraine. Of these, in 16,594 general secondary education establishments (3,514,897 pupils) the education process is carried out in Ukrainian, in 1,149 schools (692,806 pupils) œ in Russian, in 82 schools (18,866 pupils) œ in Romanian, in 66 schools (15,126 pupils) œ in Hungarian, in 15 schools (1,357 pupils) œ in Crimean Tatar, in 6 schools (3,877 pupils) œ in Moldovan, in 5 schools (1,357 pupils) œ in Polish. Furthermore, in 1,496 schools education is carried out in two or more languages.

Besides, a considerable number of pupils study minority languages as optional subjects or in out-of-school hours. In 2011, 131,471 pupils study Russian, 289 pupils œ Romanian, 390 pupils œ Hungarian, 5,097 pupils œ Crimean Tatar, 275 œ Moldovan, 3,516 œ Polish, 246 pupils œ Slovak, 764 pupils œ Bulgarian, 610 pupils œ modern Greek, 13 pupils œ Hebrew, 115 pupils œ Turkish, 71 pupils œ Czech, 40 pupils œ Armenian, 38 pupils œ Crimean Greek, 29 pupils œ Estonian, 19 pupils œ Urum as optional subjects or in out-of-school hours.

The functions of organizing a research and experimental work aimed at the improvement of vocational training, publication of curricula, manuals, textbooks, dictionaries and other reference books for education establishments where education is carried out in minority languages, are performed by the Institute of Innovation Technology and Curricula of the Ministry of Education and Science, Youth and Sport of Ukraine and its branch offices: in Drohobych, Zakarpatya, the Crimea, Odessa and Chernivtsi.

The Crimean branch office is mainly involved in carrying out research into the issues of education and upbringing for education establishments of the region, where education is fulfilled in minority languages. The Crimean branch also studies the prospects of improving education system and upbringing children who belong to national minorities of the region.

The branch office staff systematically see to the process of Crimean minorities language learning, they also attend to the provision of manuals and textbooks for education establishments. Scientific-methodical maintenance of “Culture of neighbourhood” special course is under way. The results of education, administrative and psychological analysis of the efficiency of this special course, which has been run for 5 years, as well as expert evaluations, showed that “Culture of Neighbourhood” special course promotes patriotism, cultural and moral consciousness and the development of communicative skills with children. It also influences children’s attitude towards the world around them and to the people; the special course assists in making groups of children united, it helps children have a positive attitude towards various cultures and religions, it minimizes the level of children’s aggressiveness and reduces the risk of having strong conflicts between children. A number of steps were taken to share the experience of running a special course “Culture of Neighbourhood” outside the Crimea, namely: a range of presentations (in Lutsk, Rivne and Zhytomyr), the publication of workbooks on the special course “Culture of Neighbourhood” for the first – fourth grades with Ukrainian as a language of teaching, the republication of workbooks for the first grade with Russian as a language of teaching, the All-Crimean contest of photography and amateur video “The Crimean Mosaic: Cultural Diversity”. The branch office also held a practical seminar on “The creation of favourable conditions for children who study in ethnic minority schools in villages” (general secondary school of Skalyste, municipal district of Bakhchisarai).

The branch office in Odessa established the team of authors, the members of which were the staff of the office, scholars, and teachers of the region. They aimed at drawing up curriculum plans on national minority languages and literatures (Bulgarian, Gagauzian, Romani and Polish) for schools with Ukrainian as a language of teaching, where minority languages are taught as separate subjects; on the Moldovan language and literature for schools with Moldovan as a language of teaching; team of authors also drew up a curriculum plan on the course “Literature” for schools with Russian as a language of teaching. Together with the National Academy of Pedagogical Sciences of Ukraine, the branch office reviews curriculum plans and provides methodical support in drawing up education plans for education establishments of the region of Odessa, such as: curriculum plans for extracurricular education establishments on “the Moldovan Language, Art and Customs of the Moldovans of Ukraine” for pupils of the first – fourth grades, on “Art and Customs of the Bulgarians of Ukraine The development of the Bulgarian speech” – for pupils of the fifth-twelfth grades.



The branch office in Zakarpatya is mainly involved in the development of methodical aid for providing education services for national minorities of the region ( Hungarians, Romanians, Slovaks and Romani, etc.). The branch office cooperates with the teaching staff of the school of Barkasiv with the Ukrainian and Hungarian languages of teaching in the improvement of teaching and methodology for the socialization of the youth. The branch office conducted regional scientific and practical seminars: “Innovation technologies as a way to improve educative activities on the Moldovan language and literature” using the facilities of the general secondary school of Plaiutsk of the municipal region of Rakhiv (December 2010), “The main features of the educative process in the first – fourth grades” in schools with the Hungarian as a language of teaching” using the facilities of the general secondary school # 7 of Berehove, where the predominant number of pupils belong to Romani nationality.

*Subparagraph d), Paragraph 1, Article 7 of the Charter*

The present-day policy of Ukraine is aimed to popularize the cultural heritage and language diversity of national minorities, residing in Ukraine. In view of this, the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine, being an authorized body of state power in charge of the cultural policy, gave financial support for the organizations which represent national minorities, to publish periodicals and books, to hold cultural events, that would aim at developing and broadening both written and spoken forms of minority language usage in social and public life.

From 2007 to 2011 the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine constantly gave financial support for public institutions of national minorities to hold planned events.

Thus in 2007-2008 the fiscal programme 1801260 “Events to revive cultures of national minorities” budgeted 1,500,000 UAH for the range of cultural-creative events, that primarily aimed to maintain, develop and preserve treasures of the national cultural heritage that prove the harmony in coexistence of different national minorities in Ukraine. There are several vivid examples to prove this fact: cultural literary event “Taras Shevchenko in world literature” (poetry by T. Shevchenko in minority languages), cultural festival “Feel the taste of your native language” in the framework of the International festival of languages “An Ecology of Communication”, international festival of theatres of national minorities of Ukraine and the Carpathian Euroregion “Ethno-Dia-Sphere”, the festival of culture of Germans of Ukraine , scientific practical conference dedicated to The Day of Slavic Writing and Culture “Ukrainian book translated into minority languages”, All-Ukrainian scientific practical conference on Romani Studies “The Romani of Ukraine: from past to future”, All-Ukrainian ethnic exhibition of handicrafts “Colourful Wonder” (handicraft goods by national craftsmen – representatives of national minorities of Ukraine), All-Ukrainian festival of artistic families of national minorities, All-Ukrainian festival of Moldovan culture “The Dniester Wave”, All-Ukrainian festival of German culture, All-Ukrainian festival of Jewish theatres

“Wandering Stars”, International Romani festival “Amala”, festival of Hungarian culture in Ukraine, All-Ukrainian festival of Korean culture in Ukraine “Koreiada”, festival of the Ukrainian and Turkish culture “Kalos limen Akmechet”, Crimean Tatar feast for the youth “Dervisa”, The Congress of the Jewish Council of Ukraine, All-Ukrainian festival of Polish culture in Ukraine, the festival of Greek culture in Ukraine, practical seminar “Folk songs and folklore – the main source of art of amateur bands of public organizations of the Belarusians of Ukraine ”, ethnic Crimean Tatar festival for the youth “Khidirlez”.

The Ministry of Culture of Ukraine together with national-cultural organizations gave financial and organizational support for cultural-creative events to The Council of national communities of Ukraine, Crimean Tatar fund of art and ethnography, The Association of the Germans, The Federation of the Greeks, The Fellowship of the Poles, ALL-Ukrainian Fellowship of the Belarusians, The Association of the Koreans, The Jewish Fund, All-Ukrainian national cultural centre “Russkoie Sobraniie”, All-Ukrainian Association “The Congress of the Romani of Ukraine”, All-Ukrainian Fellowship of the Hungarians, The Council of national associations of the region of Mykolaiv, etc.

With the aim to develop the traditions and culture of the Ukrainian nation, the promotion of cultural diversity of national minorities of Ukraine, integration into the European cultural environment and strengthening mutual understanding between people of different nationalities, the President of Ukraine issued a decree of 25.02.08 # 153, under which 2008 shall be announced the Year of Intercultural Dialogue in Ukraine. That very year, a range of events representing cultural-artistic heritage of all the nations took place.

At the end of the Year of Intercultural Communication the Ministry of Culture and Tourism of Ukraine held All-Ukrainian cultural-creative event “Together in diversity” in Kyiv on December 10-12, 2008.

Within the event there were held All-Ukrainian art and photography exhibition “Ukraine is our home”, the Concert of creative groups of national minorities of Ukraine, All-Ukrainian conference “Multicultural essence of cultural monuments of Ukraine”, All-Ukrainian seminar for the members of the Council of national communities of Ukraine, Seminar of the managers of the groups of the summer camp of tolerance.

Among the participants of the events there were the craftsmen of decorative art, ethnographers, experts in folklore, artistic groups of different ages and heads of national cultural associations. The participants of the event underlined the importance of mutual understanding at present and noted the attention of the state to the uniqueness of culture of every nation.

In 2009, the amount of financial expenditure according to "KPKVK 1801260" "Measures to recreate culture of national minorities" was significantly reduced and

accounted for 150,000 UAH. Nevertheless, the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine in cooperation with other state and community organizations celebrated the 150th anniversary of the famous Jewish writer Sholom Aleichem. In March this year, there were literary and artistic meetings, the museum of the writer was opened in Kyiv, a range of exhibitions took place.

There were also a range of events dedicated to the 200th anniversary of Juliusz Slovatskyi. In the city of Kremenets' of the region of Ternopil there were a range of events: Ukrainian-Polish literary-artistic meetings "The Dialogue between two cultures", scientific conference "Slovak known and unknown", scientific conference of experts in literature, Conference of research workers of museums of Ukraine and the Republic of Poland, presentations of literary works and books by Polish and Ukrainian writers, Ukrainian-Polish creative plein-air, the Day of the Slovatskyi street, concert "Birthday of Juliusz", laying-flowers ceremony at the tomb of the poet's mother Solomeia Slovatska and at the monument to Taras Shevchenko, unveiling and consecration of the memorial plate on the former Catholic Church of the lyceum of Kremenets, international photo - plein - air organized by the National museum "Zemli Peremyshlianskoi" in Peremyshl'. The Ukrainian institutions of education, science, culture, extracurricular institutions, libraries and museums also held a number of educative and information events dedicated to the 200th anniversary of Juliusz Slovatskyi.

In 2009, Ukrainian national culture forum "Ukraine: artistic diversity and dialogue between culturer gained a new contemporary meaning.

An extensive program of activities of the Forum included the International scientific-practical conference "Intercultural Dialogue and Ukrainian ethno-cultural policy", exhibition of literature in minority languages; nationwide photo exhibition "Ethnic diversity of Ukraine" concert of creative teams of different ethnic groups of Ukraine "We are all your children, Ukraine!"

More than 300 participants from different regions of Ukraine took part in the Forum.

During the All-Ukrainian Forum the representatives of national cultural societies of Azerbaijanis, Armenians, Russians, Romani, Poles, Belorussians, Crimean Tatars, Georgians, Greeks and Moldovans obtained high state awards.

In 2010, according to the fiscal programme 3 million 500 thousand UAH was allocated for the events aimed at recreating the culture of ethnic minorities.

The Ministry of Culture of Ukraine together with national-cultural organizations gave financial and organizational support for cultural-creative events to The Council of national communities of Ukraine, Crimean Tatar fund of art and ethnography, The Association of the Germans, The Federation of the Greeks, The Fellowship of the Poles, All-Ukrainian Fellowship of the Belarusians, The Association of the Koreans, The Jewish Fund, All-Ukrainian national cultural centre "Russkoie Sobraniie", All-Ukrainian Association "The Congress of the Romani of Ukraine", All-Ukrainian

Fellowship of the Hungarians, The Council of national associations of the region of Mykolaiv, etc. As a result, a number of events were held, namely:

- All-Ukrainian festival of cultures of national minorities "Tavria family" (in Henichesk, Kherson region);
- XII International Theatre Festival "Wandering Stars" (in Kyiv);
- International conference "Our historical and cultural heritage - a constant source of revival and development of original Belarusian culture in Ukraine" (in Kyiv);
- XI International Romani Festival "Amala-2010" (in Kyiv);
- All-Ukrainian Festival of Moldovan culture "Dniester Wave" ( Serhiivka, Odessa region);
- All-Ukrainian festival of national cultures of the Southern region of Ukraine "Friendship" (in Mykolaiv);
- International poetry festival "MERIDIAN CZERNOWITZ" (in Chernivtsi);
- Cultural and artistic event to support the culture of ethnic groups who do not have their historical homeland, and to support minority peoples of the Crimea (in Kyiv);
- VI International festival-competition of Romanian folklore "Diversity flower garden" (in Chernivtsi);
- International plein-air painting "Etnokolor-Crimea" (the Crimea);
- Festival of Georgian culture in Ukraine ( Kyiv)
- All-Ukrainian Festival of Korean Culture ( Kyiv)
- High-plein of various genres of art for creative young people - representatives of national minorities of Ukraine (Chernivtsi region)
- VI All-Ukrainian Festival of Greek song, named after Tamara Katsy ( in Mariupol, Donetsk region),
- Festival of German folklore (in Kyiv)
- Scientific-practical conference "Artistic Ukraine: multicultural creative activities of National Societies of Ukraine" ( Kyiv)
- National exhibition of arts and crafts, fine photography and ethnic groups of Ukraine ( Kyiv)
- XIII All-Ukrainian Festival of Jewish Art "Shalom, Ukraine!" ( Kyiv)
- Children's camp "Sources of Tolerance" (uts. Yasin, Rakhiv district, Transcarpathian region);

- Cultural and education event for children of deported peoples of the Crimea "The joy of rebirth" (in Feodosia, Crimea);
- Youth Forum "Xenophobia - ethnotolerance as the format of communication of today's youth "(in Kyiv, State Institution "National Library of Ukraine for Children");
- Cultural and artistic events for children of ethnic minorities of Ukraine "Nicholas comes with gifts in his sack" ( Kyiv, Simferopol, Odessa, Novoselytsya of the region of Chernivtsi, Uzhhorod);
- National Conference "We are Ukrainian" (Kyiv);
- Cultural and artistic events, devoted to the problems of refugees, "We are all different - we are all equal" at the Center for Ethnography "Mamaeva Sloboda";
- All-Ukrainian forum of national cultures "Ukraine: artistic diversity and dialogue of cultures" (Kyiv).

The State budget of 2011 allocates 1,000,000 UAH to the events to recreate the cultures of national minorities.

During January and September 2011, the Council of National Societies held the National exhibition of Fine Arts of ethnic groups of Ukraine "Vivat, Ukraine!" (dedicated to the 20th anniversary of Independence of Ukraine) and Ukrainian Conference of National Minorities "We are the Ukrainians". The Congress of National Communities held Cultural and artistic event "Children's camp" "Sources of Tolerance". Association of Germans of Ukraine held Ukrainian children's forum "Community". Jewish Forum of Ukraine held International Theatre Festival "Wandering Stars", dedicated to the classical writer of the Ukrainian Jewish literature Sholom Aleichem. Chernivtsi regional public organization "Cultural Capital" held II International Poetry Festival "MERIDIAN CZERNOWITZ". The Greek Federation of Ukraine held Ukrainian festival of Greek culture "Mega Yorty." The total expenditure for these events accounts for more than 300,000 UAH.

*Subparagraph g), Paragraph 1, Article 7 of the Charter*

The education system of Ukraine stipulates that the persons who do not speak a certain language of a national minority and who live in the area where it is spoken, can learn it if they wish. Typically, the Ukrainians and other nationalities in the areas, densely populated by a minority, study these languages, as well as representatives of the minority who do not speak the language.

The Belarusian language

Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, cultural and education centres, Saturday and Sunday schools provide courses on the Belarusian language ( in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and Odessa region).

### The Bulgarian Language

General secondary schools, universities, cultural and education centres of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, regions of Zaporizhya, Kirovohrad, Mykolayiv and Odessa provide courses on the Bulgarian language.

### The Armenian language

General secondary schools, cultural and education centres, Saturday and Sunday schools in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, regions of Dnipropetrovsk, Lviv, Mykolayiv, Kharkiv and the city of Kyiv provide courses on the Armenian language.

### The Gagauzian language

General secondary schools of the Odessa region provide courses on the Gagauzian language.

### Greek minority languages: Modern Greek, Romani and Urum.

General Secondary schools and universities, cultural and education centers, Saturday and Sunday schools of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, regions of Donetsk, Odessa, Kherson and cities of Kyiv and Sevastopol provide courses on the Modern Greek language.

General secondary schools in Donetsk region provide courses on the Romani and Urum languages.

### The Estonian language

General secondary schools, cultural and education centres, Saturday and Sunday schools in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea provide courses on the Estonian language.

### Jewish minority Languages: Hebrew and Yiddish

General secondary schools and cultural and education centres in all the administrative units provide courses on the Hebrew language.

Cultural and education centres, Saturday and Sunday schools in the regions of Vinnytsia, Zhytomyr, Zaporizhya, Kyiv, Lviv, Odessa, Kharkiv, Cherkasy, Chernivtsi, Chernihiv and the city of Kyiv provide courses on the Yiddish language.

#### The Karaite language

Cultural and education centres, Saturday and Sunday schools in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea provide courses on the Karaite language.

#### The Korean language

General secondary schools and cultural and education centres, Saturday and Sunday schools in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, the regions of Dnipropetrovsk, Mykolaiv, Odessa, Kharkiv, Cherkasy and in the city of Kyiv provide courses on the Korean language.

#### The Crimean Tatar language

General secondary schools and universities, Saturday and Sunday schools in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, the regions of Zaporizhya, Kherson and the city of Sevastopol provide courses on the Crimean Tatar language.

#### The Krimchak language

Saturday and Sunday schools in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea provide courses on the Krimchak language.

#### The Moldovan language

General secondary schools of the Odessa region provide courses on the Moldovan language.

#### The German language

General secondary, vocational and higher education establishments of all administrative units provide courses on the German language.

#### The Polish language

General secondary schools and universities, cultural and education centres, Saturday and Sunday schools in the regions of Vinnytsia, Volyn, Zhytomyr, Ivano-Frankivsk, Kyiv, Lviv, Odessa, Rivne, Ternopil, Khmelnytsk, Chernivtsi and the city of Kyiv provide courses on the Polish language.

#### The Romani language

Cultural and education centres, Saturday and Sunday schools in the regions of Donetsk and Odessa provide courses on the Romani language.

#### The Russian language

General secondary, vocational and higher education establishments, cultural and education centres, Saturday and Sunday schools in all the administrative units provide courses on the Russian language.

#### The Romanian language

General secondary schools and universities of the Transcarpathian and Chernivtsi regions provide courses on the Romanian language.

#### The Slovak language

General secondary schools of Transcarpathian region and the Uzhhorod National University provide courses on the Slovak language.

#### The Tatar language

Cultural and education centres, Saturday and Sunday schools in the regions of Donetsk and Zaporizhya provide courses on the Tatar language.

#### The Turkish language

The universities in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the Saturday school in the region of Mykolaiv provide courses on the Turkish language.

#### The Hungarian language



General secondary schools and universities of the Transcarpathian region provide courses on the Hungarian language.

### The Czech language

The universities, cultural and education centres, Saturday and Sunday schools in the regions of Vinnytsia, Zhytomyr, Zaporizhya, Odessa, Mykolaiv, Rivne and Cherkasy provide courses on the Czech language.

### *Subparagraph h), Paragraph 1, Article 7 of the Charter*

The Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport of Ukraine promotes scientific researches into minority languages at universities and research institutions.

Thus, in 2007-2010 the Ministry together with the State Fund for Fundamental Research funded a number of research projects on culture, history, language and religion of national minorities of Ukraine. Such research projects were also perpetrated by each particular university and research institution. Among research topics there were:

"Ethno-cultural characteristics and geographical factors of the Eastern Tavrida in national development of Ukraine" (the Melitopol State Pedagogical University);

"Modern onomastics of Ukraine and national, social and legal peculiarities of its reproduction," "Interference of languages, literatures and cultures in the Carpathian Basin" ( the Uzhhorod National University);

"The formation of national identity of a citizen of Ukraine in the conditions of bilingualism", "The peculiarities of the vocabulary of languages and dialects of the people of the Luhansk region", "Ethnic Languages in the Luhansk regional legal policy". "Toponymic ethno-semantics of the Eastern region of Ukraine", "Lingvocultural integration of ethnic minorities in the Eastern region of Ukraine (on the basis of the German and Polish languages). (the Volodymyr Dahl East Ukrainian National University);

"Literary languages and dialects of Ukrainian Danube region" (the State Humanities University of Izmail). The purpose of this long term project is a comprehensive analysis of the dialects and the language situation on the territory between the Dniester and the Danube and the study of the functioning of various units and categories at different levels of the Ukrainian, Russian, Bulgarian, Moldovan, Romanian, Gagauzian languages. Its final result is a creation of a "multilingual map of the territory between the Dniester and the Danube").

The department of Turkish Studies at the Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv annually holds a roundtable discussion on the topic "Turkic peoples of Ukraine" (the problem of education of the Crimean Tatars, Gagauzians, Uruma, Karaites, Krimchaks).

#### The Belarusian language

"Ethno-cultural processes of the Ukrainian-Belarusian borderland" (the Institute of Art, Folklore and Ethnology of National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine).

#### The Bulgarian Language

"The Bulgarian language, historical development and dialectal division" (the Mechnikov National University of Odessa). The Department of the Bulgarian Philology is also working on the creation of a lexical file on the Bulgarian dialects of Southern Ukraine. All the staff and postgraduate students are members of the Odessa Bulgarian Research Society, which publishes the annual "Bulgarian Studies of Odessa" and a scientific series of "Bulgarian dialects in Ukraine."

#### The Armenian language

"Ethno-linguistic parameters of ethnical identification of the Armenians in the city of Alchevsk of the region of Luhansk" (the Volodymyr Dal East-Ukrainian National University).

#### The Gagauzian language

The Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv prepared and published a scientific collection "Literature. Folklore. Problems of Poetics: Gagauzian culture." in 2009.

#### Greek minority languages: Modern Greek, Romani and Urum.

"The Greek people of Pre-Azov region in ethno-linguistic aspect", "Scientific and methodical support for the courses on Greek-to-Ukrainian and Ukrainian-to-Greek translation", "Lexical and grammatical units: etymology, functioning and usage of the language (on the basis of the Germanic, Romance, Slavonic and modern Greek languages)" The Institute of Ukrainian-Greece friendship and Hellenic Studies aims to research into the typology of the Greek and Ukrainian languages, current issues of Modern Greek dialectology and Translation Studies, the actual problems of teaching

Modern Greek as a foreign language. The University scholars published the first Anthology of Cypriot Literature (in Greek and Russian).

### The Karaite language

The Crimean State Engineering Pedagogical University conducts a comparative study of the Crimean Tatar and Karaite languages, these topics are included in the list of priority subjects of investigation of qualification projects. In 2011, a number of bachelor's projects on the typology of morphology of the Crimean Tatar and Karaite languages were done and eventually presented. In addition, the Department of the Crimean Tatar literature accomplished the thesis on the Karaite folklore.

*(Question 126 of the Committee of Experts)*

The Department of the Karaite language and literature can eventually be formed in the Crimean State Engineering Pedagogical University. As noted above, on the request of the Karaite and Krimchak national-cultural societies, we are considering to form a full-time staff of teachers of the Karaite and Krimchak languages at the university. In case the university employs enough lecturers and researchers, the administrative staff of the university may make a decision to take further steps to form a department, which is supported by the Karaite community organization.

### The Crimean Tatar language

"Areal linguistics and systematic description of the Crimean Tatar literary language", "The revival of the cultural heritage of the Crimean Tatars: language and literature", "The issues of learning historical grammar and grammar structures of the modern Crimean Tatar language", "Thematic and elevated-artistic features of the development of the Crimean Tatar literature of the XX - XXI centuries", "Genre peculiarities of the literature of Middle Ages and folklore", "The issues of learning historical grammar and grammar structures of the modern Turkish, Arabic, Persian and Crimean Tatar languages", "The peculiarities of language phenomena of the Crimean Tatar language (psycholinguistics, dialectology, word-building and syntax)", "The creation of Russian - Crimean Tatar electronic dictionary of linguistic equivalents", "The Classification of the units at different levels of the Crimean Tatar language", "The simple sentence of the Crimean Tatar language: its structure and typology" (the Tavrida National V.I. Vernadsky University). In 2010, the University established a research centre of the Crimean Tatar language, literature and history named after Bekir Choban-Zade.

The research centre of the Crimean Tatar language and literature in The Crimean State Engineering Pedagogical University undertakes research into: "The Crimean Tatar literature and folklore: history state and prospects", "Theory and History of the

Crimean Tatar and Turkish linguistics", "Theory and Practice of the Crimean Tatar language". The research centre organized editing and scientific processing of the 10-volume collected works of classics of the Crimean Tatar literature.

### The German language

"The issues of the modern German Studies and methodology of the German language teaching" (the National University of Uzhhorod carries out research into German lexical borrowings in the Ukrainian dialects of the Transcarpathian region, the existence of German antroponymia in multicultural area and regional peculiarities of the development of Bavarian and Austrian dialects in the Transcarpathian region). Head of the Department of German Philology O.M. Hvozdiak in co-authorship with German scholars published the monograph "The German minorities in Central and Eastern Europe" in Germany in 2008.

### The Polish language

"Comparative Grammar of the Russian, Polish and Ukrainian languages (Representation of the category of aspectuality)" (the Cherkasy State Technological University); "Peculiar features of the language of the Polish diaspora in multi-ethnic environment in terms of sociolinguistic contactology in the region of Luhansk" (the Volodymyr Dahl East Ukrainian National University); "Specific feature of the Polish dialect in Horodok", "The research process of the Polish dialect in East borderland", "Polish borrowings in Volyn and Polissia toponyms (on the basis of the dictionary "Old Volyn and Polissia" by V. Tsynkalovsky)", "Periodization, socio-historical and cultural precondition of Ukrainian interference into the Polish language", "Polish writers of the XVI-XIX centuries who came from ethnic Ukrainian lands and their role in enriching the vocabulary of the Polish language with Ukrainian lexis", "National and cultural specifics of Polish, German and French set phrases" (the National University "Ostroh Academy").

The Department of Polonaise Studies of the Institute of Philology at the Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv published collected scientific papers `Kyiv Polish Studios` (11 volumes). The department initiated publishing a series of bilingual texts (Polish and Ukrainian). It published the following anthologies: "Y. Slovatsky. Poetry", "J. Ivashkevych. Poetry", "Chime of the Polish lute". The department held five international conferences "A. Mickiewicz and Ukraine", "J. Slovatsky and Ukraine", "Y. Ivashkevych and Ukraine", "Ukrainian school in literature and culture of the Ukrainian-Polish borderland", "European dimension of the Ukrainian Polonaise Studies". In September 2010, the Department held an international interdisciplinary scientific conference "Polish-Ukrainian Bulletin: the European tradition of dialogue of cultures", dedicated to the 10th anniversary of the foundation of the department.

The scholars of the Department of Polish Philology at the Ivan Franko National University of Lviv are scientific advisers to postgraduate students and assistants who carry out research into the Polish and Slavic linguistics and literature. The department holds scientific seminars, where the participants discuss current issues of the Polish literature and linguistics, methodology of teaching Polish literature, culture and Polish as a foreign language. Apart from the department staff, the Polish Scholars are invited to participate in seminars. Since 2009, the scholars of the Department have been doing research into the issue "The Condition and the development of the Polonaise Studies in Ukraine". In collaboration with the School of Polish Language and Culture of University Slaskie, the Department analysed and published the collection of scientific papers devoted to the current state of the Polonaise Studies in Ukraine (Postscriptum Polonistyczne: Polonistyka i język polski na Ukrainie. - 2009. - Nr 1 (3). In December 2009, the Department organized an international student conference dedicated to the 200th anniversary of the birth of J. Slovatsky: "J. Slovatsky: a view from the perspective of the XXI century."

The Department of General and Slavonic Linguistics at the Mechnikov National University of Odessa is conducting research on the Polish language within the research framework of the department «Modern problems of linguistic Slavic Studies in synchrony and diachrony." The monograph "Polish Glossary of water industry: from ancient to modern times" was published.

The Lesia Ukrainka National University of Volyn determined the topic "Slavic language and literary space" as a research subject of the Department of Polish Philology. The key research areas are: the Ukrainian-Polish language and literary contacts and parallels, urgent issues of comparative literature. The department determined a range of issues, they are: "Universal values in Slavic literatures of the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries", "Polish-Ukrainian literary parallels," "Vertical context of fiction". The Department organized a research laboratory "Slavic literature: problems and prospects for research.

The Department of Slavic and Germanic languages of the Ivan Franko State University of Zhytomyr established the Centre for Polonaise Studies, the main purpose of which is carrying out researches on the Polish language. Besides, the Centre is mainly involved in publishing the scientific journal "Ukrainian Polonaise Studies", organizing methodical activities for teachers of the Polish language, in cultural and education activities for students and studying Polish.

### The Russian language

"The Russian language: linguistic units functioning in synchrony and diachrony" (the Mechnikov National University of Odessa). The Department of the Russian language edits the scientific journal "Language". "Lexical-grammatical categories in modern

Russian and lingvodidactics" (the Mykhailo Kotsyubynsky State Pedagogical University of Vinnytsia);

"Social and cultural features of the functioning of the Russian language in the urban environment of Ukraine (the Vynnychenko State Pedagogical University of Kirovohrad);

"Linguistic-stylistic study of Russian media", "Literary study of modern and classic Russian literature," "Historical lexicology in the area of the Russian and East Slavic languages" (the Sumy State University);

"Phraseological univerbation in modern Russian" (the Ivan Ohienko National University of Kamianets Podilsk);

"The Russian literature in Ukraine: the issues of teaching and studying: developing a concept of teaching the Russian literature in Ukraine", "Empirical study of lexical and semantic processes in the language of Russian - and Ukrainian - speaking people on the lands of late settlement" (in collaboration with The State University of Volhohrad) (Russia), "Language and socio-political image of youth of Kuzbas and Donbas" (in collaboration with the State University of Kemerovo) (Russia). (the Horlivka State Pedagogical Institute of Foreign Languages).

"Techniques and procedures for comparative-historical method in Ukrainian and Russian linguistics of the nineteenth century through the 30s of the XX century. (the Slavonic State Pedagogical University).

The Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, together with other institutions holds an annual conference "Russian language and literature, issues of teaching and studying". The Department of the Russian language edits two collections of scientific papers: "The Russian language, literature and culture in secondary school and higher education establishment" and "Rusistics".

### The Romanian language

"The current state of regional and ethnic identities on the Ukrainian-Romanian borderland: socio-political analysis", "The Romanian language in Ukraine and the Ukrainian language in Romania in the context of current European integration processes" (the Fedkovych National University of Chernivtsi).

### The Slovak language

The National University of Uzhhorod comprises two departments, doing research into the contrastive linguistics, lexicography, onomatology and literary translation, they are: the Department of Slovak Philology and All-Ukrainian scientific methodical centre for Slovak Studies. These departments perform research into Slovak-Ukrainian

literary connections, the issues of ethno-genesis and ethnic history of the region of the Southern Carpathian Mountains and interlingual connections in the Carpathian region. In addition, in 2006, on the request of the Legislation Institute of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, the researchers of the department performed the research project "Development of lexicographic parameters of the Ukrainian-Slovak dictionary, based on law terms". As a result of the researches performed by the scholars and lecturers of the department and the Centre, a number of modern textbooks and scientific teaching aids were released, including the first textbook in Ukraine "Slovak language", manuals "History of Slovakia", "Contemporary Slovak legal terminology" and other books for university students. The Department edits the scientific journal "Studia Slovakistica" (10 issues published) and a collection of students' translations "Between the Carpathians and the Tatra Mountains" (8 issues published).

### The Hungarian language

"Language and Culture: sociolinguistic, pragmatic and communicative aspects of their interaction. The relationship of the two cultures of neighboring nations (Ukrainians and the Hungarians) (the National University of Uzhhorod). The Department of Hungarian philology of the Faculty of Humanities where teaching is performed in the Hungarian language, established the Centre of Hungarológia. The Centre aims to support and coordinate scientific and teaching process, to do research into the Hungarian language, literature, history, ethnography and culture, to develop cooperation between scholars, lecturers and subject specialists who are involved in this activity in various Higher education establishments, scientific institutions, schools, publishing houses and editorial offices in Ukraine and to promote research into the culture of the Hungarians who live in the Transcarpathian region. Three volumes of "Dictionary of Hungarian dialects of Transcarpathia", the "Ukrainian-Hungarian dictionary of set phrases and expressions," dictionary "Hungarian Southern Carpathian dialects in Zatyssya of the municipal district of Vinogradiv" and 20 volumes of specialized collection of research papers «Acta Hungarica» were published. The Centre of Hungarológia established the Transcarpathian Hungarian Scientific Society that released 5 specialized issues of scientific papers.

#### *Part II of the Charter Article 7*

##### *Part I*

### The Azerbaijani language

10 cultural and education centres, Saturday and Sunday schools (210 pupils) in the regions of Dnipropetrovsk, Mykolaiv, Kharkiv and the city of Kyiv provide courses on the Azerbaijani language. These education establishments use adapted programs

and textbooks on the Azerbaijani language, literature and history for general secondary schools developed in Azerbaijan.

### The Assyrian language

On September 1, 2011 the Sunday school with Assyrian as a language of teaching, is scheduled to resume its work in the city of Zaporizhya.

### The Bashkir language

The Saturday school of Kyiv provides classes in the Bashkir language (8 pupils). The school uses adapted programs and textbooks on the Bashkir language for general secondary schools developed in the Republic of Bashkortostan (Russia).

### The Belarusian language

The Institute of philology of the Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv opened the Centre of the Belarusian language and culture in 2009. It conducts courses on the Belarusian language, organizes and participates in cultural and education programmes, creates proper conditions for studying the Belarusian language and literature, develops curriculum plans to train experts in the Belarusian language.

### The Bulgarian Language

The Ministry of Education and Science, Youth and Sport of Ukraine developed and published curriculum plans on the Bulgarian language and reading for the 1st-4th grades and on the Bulgarian language for the 5th - 11th grades of general secondary schools with Bulgarian as a language of teaching. The Ministry approved of the curriculum plan on the "Bulgarian literature (extracurricular course)" for the 10th - 11th grades for schools with Ukrainian and Russian languages of teaching.

With regard to the revision of the State Standard of elementary and secondary education in 2011, the Ministry developed new curriculum plans on the Bulgarian language and reading for 1st-4th grades of general secondary schools with Bulgarian language of teaching (for the first time) and with the Ukrainian language of teaching.

In 2000-2011 the Ministry classified and recommended to publish textbooks on the Bulgarian language for the 3rd and 5th grades, supplementary textbooks, manuals and methodological guidelines. Education process involves adapted manuals on the



Bulgarian language and literature for secondary schools developed in the Republic of Bulgaria.

Every year in the region of Odessa, the Bulgarian language and literature contest for pupils of secondary schools is held as well as the competition "Teacher of the Year" in nomination for "the best teacher of the Bulgarian language and literature", International Festival of Bulgarian folk art and folklore "Summer of Belgrade" (in in the city of Belgrade).

The State Pedagogical University of Berdiansk launched a nationwide student competition in the Bulgarian language in 2011.

General secondary schools of the municipal district of Vilshanka of Kirovohrad region have special days of the Bulgarian culture and language "Druhare." Competitions were held for the best performance of Bulgarian poetry, songs, dances, cooking national dishes.

The Department of General Linguistics and Slavic Languages at the State Humanities University of Izmail employs 6 Ph.Ds., associate professors and 1 lecturer. It provides courses on the Bulgarian language. The Bulgarian language is taught by a PhD, a professor and one lecturer.

The Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv prepared and published a "Ukrainian-Bulgarian dictionary of linguistic terminology."

### The Armenian language

With regard to the parents applications in the 2010/2011 academic year in the Crimea in general secondary schools 40 students study the Armenian language in out-of-school hours or in language clubs.

Armenian is also taught in 15 cultural and education centres, Saturday and Sunday schools (564 pupils) in the Dnipropetrovsk, Luhansk, Lviv, Mykolaiv, Kharkiv regions and in the city of Kyiv.

In 2011, a new curriculum plan on the Armenian language and reading for the 1<sup>st</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> grades of secondary schools was developed.

In the city of Lviv there is an Armenian Sunday school in which 40 students are enrolled. The Head of the School is a group leader on staff of the Armenian Language Centre for Children and Youth of Galicia.

In the Crimea there is an Alternative Armenian school, which comprises a Sunday school, and groups which provide courses on the Armenian language and culture in Simferopol, Evpatoria, Yalta, the village of Zybino of the municipal district of Belogirsk and the city of Sevastopol.

Education process involves adapted manuals and curriculum plans on the Armenian language for secondary schools developed in the Republic of Armenia.

### The Gagauzian language

The Ministry of Education and Science, Youth and Sport of Ukraine created and published curricula on the Gagauzian language and reading for the 1st-4th grades and on the Gagauzian language for the 5th-11th grades for general secondary schools which provide courses on the Gagauzian language.

In 2011, a new curriculum plan on the Gagauzian language and reading for the 1<sup>st</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> grades of secondary schools was developed.

Scientific-methodical commission for minority languages of the scientific and technical council of the Ministry of Education and Science, Youth and Sport of Ukraine recommended the publication of the manuscript on teaching and methodical guidelines on the Gagauzian language for the 1st grade. The publication of a textbook on the Gagauzian language for the 1st grade was financed by the state budget of Ukraine (by the State Committee on Nationalities and Religions) and the Gagauzian Union of Ukraine which also released manuals "Texts to develop fluent speech" and "Methodical aids for teachers of the Gagauzian language and reading". The textbook on the Gagauzian language "Famous Ukrainian classics: Taras Shevchenko and Lesya Ukrainka were approved. Education process partly involves adapted manuals on the Gagauzian language developed in the Republic of Moldova.

From 2012, in connection with the entry into force of new state standards for elementary and general secondary education, the Ministry schedules to gradually publish textbooks on the Gagauzian language for the 11th grade.

On the request of the speakers of the Gagauzian language, education process adopted the Roman alphabet; hereby, there were no difficulties in the education process, as the Roman alphabet best conveys the sounds of the Gagauzian language.

In the region of Odessa there was held a competition "Teacher of the Year" in nomination for "the best teacher of the Gagauzian language and literature", as well an annual literary competition in the Gagauzian language "My mother tongue! , " Mother tongue! What unites us all together - our mother's first words, the first words of a lovely lullaby song!"

### Greek minority languages: Modern Greek, Romani and Urum.

The Ministry of Education and Science, Youth and Sport of Ukraine created and published curricula on the Modern Greek language for the 2nd-11th grades for

general secondary schools which provide courses of the Modern Greek language and curricula on out-of-hours study of the Modern Greek language in 5th-11th grades.

In 2011, a creative team was established to develop a new curriculum plan on the Armenian language for 1st-4th grades of general secondary schools which provide courses on the Modern Greek language.

The Ministry approved of the textbook "The Modern Greek language (elementary level)" and "a workbook on the Greek language" for the 5th grade for secondary education establishments. Education process involves adapted manuals and textbooks on the Modern Greek language for secondary schools developed in Hellenic Republic and the Republic of Cyprus. The Kyiv National University of Trade and Economics prepared and published a textbook on Modern Greek for students.

In the region of Donetsk the curriculum plans "History of Ancient Greece and the Greeks of Ukraine", "Culture of Greece, Greek folk dances" for secondary schools and cultural centres were elaborated.

The Federation of Hellenic societies with the assistance of the Ministry, Regional education management bodies of Donetsk and the State Administration holds an annual nationwide competition in the Modern Greek language, history and culture of Greece and the Ukrainian Greeks for pupils of secondary general schools (500 pupils) and the competition "Teacher of the Year". At present the Ministry considers conferring the State status upon the All-Ukrainian competition in the Greek language.

The commission on Education, Scientific and Methodological Council of the Ministry of Education and Science, Youth and Sport of Ukraine recommended publishing a manual on the Greek language for higher education establishments.

State University of Mariupol is a higher education establishment that has a specialized Faculty of the Hellenic Philology with professional staff. It trains specialists in Modern Greek and translation. It is a base establishment that holds the second round of All-Ukrainian students' competition on Modern Greek and the second round of All-Ukrainian contest in student's scientific papers in arts and sciences (in Modern Greek). The University comprises the Institute of Ukrainian-Greek friendship and Hellenistic studies, the purpose of which is to strengthen friendship between the peoples of Ukraine, Greece and Cyprus, the expansion of international cooperation in science, education and culture, the study of the Greek diaspora in Ukraine. With the support of a permanent foreign partner - the Foundation "Anastasios G. Leventis" (the Republic of Cyprus), the university opened a unique library of Hellenistic Studies "Konstantynos Leventis" which comprises more than 15 thousand issues of scientific, fiction and reference books both in Modern Greek and other languages.

*(Question 32 of the Committee of Experts)*

The Ministry of Education and Science, Youth and Sport of Ukraine is constantly holding consultations with the representatives of the Greek minority. With the aim of drafting the Second Periodic Report, the Ministry held abovementioned consultations on April 16, 2011 in Mariupol of the region of Donetsk (see Annex 1).

Besides, O.M. Dobra - a member of The Social Council of Education Programmes managers of a All-Ukrainian associations for national minorities of Ukraine, the head of education department in the Federation of Greek communities, is actively involved in the activities of the Social Council. In 2010 the meeting of the Social Council considered organizing the study of Modern Greek.

### The Georgian language

Georgian is taught in 12 cultural and education centres, Saturday and Sunday schools (483 students) in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, regions of Dnipropetrovsk, Zaporizhyya, Luhansk, Odessa, Poltava, Sumy, Kharkiv and the city of Kyiv. Education process involves adapted manuals and curriculum plans on the Georgian language, literature and culture for secondary schools developed in the Republic of Georgia.

### The Estonian language

Estonian is taught optionally in the secondary general school in Oleksandrivka of the municipal district of Krasnogvardiysk of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea (29 pupils) and in the Saturday school in the city of Simferopol (20 pupils). Education process involves adapted manuals and curriculum plans on the Estonian language for secondary schools developed in the Republic of Estonia.

### Jewish minority Languages: Hebrew and Yiddish

The Ministry of Education and Science, Youth and Sport of Ukraine created and published curricula on the Hebrew language for the 5th-11th grades for general secondary schools which provide courses on the Hebrew language and curricula on out-of-hours study of the Hebrew language, history, culture and traditions of the Jewish people and "Jewish children's literature (an optional course for students of 2nd - 4th grades)" for education establishments with Ukrainian as a language of teaching.

In 2011, a new curriculum plan on the Hebrew language and reading for the 1st-4th grades of secondary schools was developed.

In 2007, with the assistance of the State Committee for Religion and the Jewish Foundation of Ukraine, the Ministry issued a manual in Yiddish "Mame-loshn" for cultural and education centres, Saturday and Sunday schools and self-education. In 2009, the manual was copied to digital drives and released on a CD together with a printed edition.

Education process involves adapted manuals and textbooks in Yiddish for secondary schools developed in the State of Israel.

In the region of Dnipropetrovsk the curriculum plan "The history and traditions of the Jewish people," "Art works" for cultural centres was elaborated.

In the region of Chernivtsi the curriculum plan "The history of the Jewish people," "The traditions of the Jewish people," "The catastrophe of the European Jewry", "Jewish literature" for 1st-4th and 5th-11th grades was developed.

The State University of Mariupol founded the Israeli cultural centre.

The Crimean Humanitarian University (in Yalta) developed and published a set of education literature in Hebrew "Guidelines for lessons," "Didactic materials", "Treasury Midrashiv."

*(Question 83 of the Committee of Experts)*

The information, provided in the First report, concerns both the Hebrew and the Yiddish languages.

### The Karaite language

The Association of Crimean Karaites "Krymkaraylar" with assistance of education authorities in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea organized three Sunday schools, where the Karaite language, history and culture are taught to 25 students.

The publication of "Russian-Karaite dictionary" and the manual "21 lessons in the Karaite language (the Crimean dialect)" (an edition of 1,000 copies each) was financed by the state budget of Ukraine and recommended by the Ministry.

The Education Management Board of the Municipal Council of Evpatoriia issued an order, under which from September 1, 2011, an inter-school extracurricular classes in the Karaite language shall be organized.

Training teachers of the Karaite language, if necessary, may be carried out at the faculty of the Crimean Tatar and Oriental Philology at the Tavrida National V.I. Vernadsky University and the Crimean Engineering-Pedagogical University.

### The Korean language

The Korean language is taught in the education establishment # 181 "Donsuri" in Kharkiv (188 pupils), private secondary general school as optional (17 pupils) in 14 cultural and education centres, Saturday and Sunday schools (589 pupils) in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, regions of Dnipropetrovsk, Mykolaiv, Odessa, Kharkiv, Cherkasy and in the city of Kyiv. Education process involves adapted manuals and curriculum plans on the Korean language for secondary schools developed in the Republic of Korea.

### The Crimean Tatar language

The Ministry of Education and Science, Youth and Sport of Ukraine created and published curricula on the Crimean Tatar language and reading for the 1st-4th grades and on the Crimean Tatar language and literature for 5th - 11th grades for general secondary schools which provide courses on the Crimean Tatar language.

In 2011, a new curriculum plan on the Crimean Tatar language and reading for the 1st-4th grades of secondary schools with the Ukrainian language of teaching and with the Crimean Tatar language of teaching was developed.

In 2000-2011 the publication of textbooks in the Crimean Tatar language and literature for 1st-11th grades and textbooks in other subjects in translation into the Crimean Tatar language was financed by the state budget. In 2008, "The Ukrainian - Crimean Tatar and Crimean Tatar-Ukrainian Dictionary of terms for schools" was released. In 2010, the manual for younger children "Popular Tales of a big family" in the Crimean Tatar language was published. Besides, a number of other additional textbooks and education programmes were recommended to publish.

The group of authors also developed the Ukrainian-Russian-Crimean Tatar thematic dictionary "Wider Circle" and the curriculum on an optional course "Crimean Tatar literature" for the 10th grade. In 2007-2010, in the Crimea, about 30 teaching and methodical manuals on the Crimean Tatar language and literature for preschool, secondary and higher education establishments.

The Ministry of Education and Science, Youth and Sport of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea established the Council of Heads of Schools with the Crimean Tatar language of teaching. It annually monitors the development of the network of classes and groups in which pupils study in Crimean Tatar, the quality of courses on the Crimean Tatar language and literature in general secondary education establishments of the Crimea. The members of the scientific and methodical Council

for scientific and methodical aids in Crimean Tatar for education establishments of the Crimea analyse manuscripts of methodical guides in Crimean Tatar.

Every year in the Crimea, the Crimean Tatar language and literature contest for pupils is held (from 2009 pupils from other regions have an access to the competition), as well as the festival of pupils' creative art in Crimean Tatar "Our mother tongue is precious, its spiritual treasures are inexhaustible", the competition of pupils' creative art in Crimean Tatar named after Ynus Kandum "The Crimea is my motherland". Junior Academy of Sciences "Researcher" in the framework of the festival with the assistance of the newspaper "ЯНЪЫ ДЮНЬЯ" holds a competition of multimedia technologies "Аиле дегерликлери" ("Family Heirlooms") in Crimean Tatar.

In the city of Sevastopol the competition of readers' *Anna tylym hъurugym* "(Mother tongue is my pride) is annually held, attended by students of secondary schools, where the Crimean Tatar language and literature is taught as an optional subject. The Ministry of Education and Science, Youth and Sport of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea holds the republican stage of the competition "Teacher of the Year" in nomination for "The Crimean Tatar language and literature" in schools with the Crimean Tatar language of teaching

The commission on Education, Scientific and Methodological Council of the Ministry of Education and Science, Youth and Sport of Ukraine recommended publishing 6 manuals on the Crimean Tatar language for higher education establishments.

The Department of the Crimean Tatar Philology and the Department of the Crimean Tatar literature in the faculty of the Crimean Tatar and Oriental Philology at the Tavrida National V.I. Vernadsky University provides courses on the Crimean Tatar language and literature

The Department of the Crimean Tatar Philology employs 5 PhDs, 1 associate professor, 4 senior lecturers and 1 lecturer.

The Department of the Crimean Tatar Philology employs 5 PhDs, 1 associate professor, 4 senior lecturer and 4 lecturers.

The Department of Crimean Tatar and Turkish Philology at the Crimean Engineering-Pedagogical University provides courses on the Crimean Tatar language. It employs 16 lecturers, among them: Doctor of Letters, Full Professor.

The Department published a manual for students "Upbringing junior pupils in a modern Crimean Tatar school family".

*(Question 99 of the Committee of Experts)*

In accordance with the State Programme which aims at settling deported Crimean Tatars and people of other nationalities who returned to Ukraine and their adaptation

and integration in the Ukrainian society, 300,000 UAH was allocated at physical infrastructure of the Crimean Engineering-Pedagogical University from the state budget. 2,174,000 UAH was allocated at other education establishments from the Budget of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea. 938,800 UAH was allocated at the provision of education establishments with manuals and methodical aids. The Autonomous Republic of Crimea allocated 3,748,000 UAH at publishing 63 kinds of manuals and methodical aids and 60 kinds of fiction books.

### The Krimchak language

The Association of Crimean Karaites "Krymkaraylar" with assistance of education authorities in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea organized two Sunday schools in the cities of Kerch and Feodosiia, where the Karaite language, history and culture are taught to 24 students

In 2005 The publication of the manual “The Karaite language” (1,000 copies) was financed by the state budget of Ukraine and recommended by the Ministry of Education and Science, Youth and Sport of Ukraine.

In 2008 the publishing house of Simferopol “Dolia” released 500 copies of the second edition of “Krimchak – Russian Dictionary” and the collection “Written heritage of the Krimchaks”.

### The Lithuanian language

In the city of Lviv there is a Lithuanian Sunday school in which 40 students are enrolled

The Head of the School is a group leader on staff of the Lithuanian Language Centre for Children and Youth of Galicia.

Education process involves adapted manuals and curriculum plans on the Lithuanian language and literature for secondary schools developed in the Republic of Lithuania.

On September 1, 2011 the Sunday school with Lithuanian as a language of teaching, is scheduled to resume its work in the city of Zaporizhya

### The Moldovan language

The Ministry of Education and Science, Youth and Sport of Ukraine created and published curricula on the Moldovan language and literature for the 5th-11th grades for general secondary schools which provide courses on the Moldovan language

In 2011 new curriculum plans on the Moldovan language and reading for the 1st - 4th classes for general secondary schools were created with Moldovan as a language of teaching and with Ukrainian as a language of teaching.

In 2000—2011 the publication of textbooks in the Moldovan language and literature for 1st-11th grades and textbooks in other subjects in translation into the Moldovan



language was financed by the state budget. In 2008 "The Ukrainian - Moldovan and Moldovan-Ukrainian Dictionary of terms for schools" was released. In 2010 the manual for younger children "Popular Tales of a big family" in the Moldovan language was published. Besides, a number of other additional textbooks and education programmes were recommended to publish.

Every year in the region of Odessa the Moldovan language and literature contest for pupils of secondary schools is held as well as the competition "Teacher of the Year" in nomination for "The Best teacher of the Moldovan language and literature". Together with All-Ukrainian Moldovan national and cultural association the Ministry organizes regional youth festivals of the Moldovan language, spring festivals "Mertsyshor".

On the request of the Moldovan community, we are considering the possibility to provide courses on the Moldovan language at the Mechnikov National University of Odessa.

#### The German language

The Ministry of Education and Science, Youth and Sport of Ukraine created and published curricula on the German language for the 1st-4th grades for general secondary schools.

In 2011 new curriculum plans on the German language for the 1st - 4th classes for general secondary schools were created.

In 2000-2011, the Ministry classified and recommended to publish textbooks on the German language for the 1st and 11th grades, 62 supplementary textbooks, manuals and methodological guidelines are yet to be published,

#### The Polish language

The Ministry of Education and Science, Youth and Sport of Ukraine created and published curricula on the Polish language and reading for the 1st-4th grades and on the Polish language and literature for 5th - 11th grades for general secondary schools and senior schools which provide courses on the Polish language

In 2011, a new curriculum plan on the Polish language and reading for the 1st-4th grades of secondary schools was developed.

The curriculum plan on the Polish language and literature for extracurricular education establishments was elaborated by the methodical centre of the office branch of the Institute of innovation technologies and education of Drohobych.

The main activities of the branch office is elaboration of methodical aids for pre-school establishments with Polish as a language of teaching, general secondary education establishments with Polish as a language of teaching, for extracurricular

education establishments Cultural and education centres, Saturday and Sunday schools.

The branch office launched a poetic competition “Mickiewicz and Ukraine” and All-Ukrainian conference for teachers of the Polish language and literature of general secondary education establishments on the topic “Innovative methods of teaching the Polish language and literature”, practical seminars for teachers of the Polish language "Methodology of teaching a child of a pre-school and elementary school age", for students - “The Polish language and literature”.

The staff of the branch office took part in organizing an International scientific conference for teachers of the Polish language and culture for general secondary schools and extracurricular education establishments "Dialogue between cultures".

The text book “The Polish language” is recommended for advanced learning the Polish language for senior pupils and students who study the Polish language.

The Ministry recommends the curriculum plan on the Polish language for 2nd – 11th and 5th-11th grades, that was elaborated in the region of Volyn.

The Regional institute of postgraduate education in collaboration with the Consulate of the Republic of Poland launched a competition dedicated to the anniversary of I. Padarevsky, and the contest of the best declaimer of the Polish poetry.

The commission on Education, Scientific and Methodological Council of the Ministry of Education and Science, Youth and Sport of Ukraine recommended publishing the manual on the Polish language for higher education establishments.

The Institute of Philology at the Taras Shevchenko National University affiliates the Department of Polonaise Studies.

The Department employs: 1 Doctor of Letters, 4 PhDs and 3 – assistants. The lecturers provide courses on regular and special subjects on literary and linguistic Polonaise Studies, methodology of teaching Polish as a foreign language, theoretical and applied Translation Studies.

In close collaboration with the Consulate of the Republic of Poland, the Department managed to establish a library of the Polish literature with more than 15,000 issues.

The Department comprises "The Polish centre”, which aims to popularize the Polish language and culture in Ukraine.

The department edited "The Ukrainian – Polish dictionary of linguistic terminology" and a manual for students “Polish Translator’s competence”.

The Ivan Franko National University of Lviv has the Department of Polonaise Studies.

The Ivan Franko State Pedagogical University of Drohobych has a center of Polonaise Studies with a library.

In 2006, the Lesia Ukrainka National University of Volyn established the department of Polish philology that employs 1 Doctor of Letters, 4 PhDs, and 1 assistant.

From 2007 the Vasyl Stefanyk Precarpathian National University holds an annual orthographic competition on the Polish language that hosts participants from all over Ukraine.

The folk Polish centre is affiliated to the Lviv regional House of teachers.

### The Romani language

The Ministry of Education and Science, Youth and Sport of Ukraine created and published curricula on the Romani language for the 5th-11th grades for general secondary schools which provide courses on the Romani language.

In 2011, a new curriculum plan on the Romani language and reading for the 1st-4th grades of secondary schools was developed.

Cultural and education centres, 3 Saturday and Sunday schools (45 pupils) in the regions of Donetsk and Odessa provide courses on the Romani language.

The heads of the regional Donetsk cultural and education community of Romani women "Miriklia" teach children the Romani language, culture, traditions of the Romani people using the following manuals: "ABC book", "The history of Gypsies", "Reference book of the Romani language", "Ukrainian – Romani phrase book".

In secondary general school # 14 in the city of Uzhhorod of the Transcarpathian region pupils can study the subject "The history and traditions of Romani", that was elaborated by Navrotska E.M, who published a methodical manual for teachers to promote tolerance to Romani and the book on the history of the Romani Holocaust.

General Secondary school # 10 in Pryluki of the region of Cherkasy pays considerable attention to studying national culture of the Romani.

In the following academic year the establishment held a school festival of Romani culture

National folklore band "The Black Pearl" is affiliated to the general secondary school # 3 of Merephiany of the municipal district of Kharkiv of the region of Kharkiv.

### The Russian language

The Ministry of Education and Science, Youth and Sport of Ukraine created and published curricula on the Russian language and reading for the 1st-4th grades and on the Russian language and literature for 5th - 11th grades for general secondary schools, which provide courses on the Russian language and for schools with Russian

as a language of teaching. The Ministry approved the curriculum plan "The Russian language, extracurricular course for 5th – 11th grades for secondary education establishments with Ukrainian as a language of teaching and a curriculum plan on an optional course "The lessons in Philology"

In 2011, a new curriculum plan on the Russian language and reading for the 1st-4th grades of secondary schools was developed.

A new Curriculum plan on study of local folklore was elaborated in the region of Vinnytsia.

The Ministry of Education and Science, Youth and Sport of Ukraine offered two typical curriculum plans for schools with Ukrainian as a language of teaching, where pupils can study Russian as an option.

One of them envisages studying the Russian language (or other minority languages) as a compulsory subject for 1st – 11th grades 2 hours a week, another one envisages studying the minority languages as optional subjects (1st - 11th grades)

Such variance gave a possibility to take regional features of Ukraine into consideration.

In 2010-2011, 25 kinds of books in a series "School library" with prefaces and commentaries on the Russian language and literature were published. These books are classified by the Ministry of Education and Science, Youth and Sport of Ukraine as textbooks for general secondary education establishments.

The Republican higher education establishments of the 1st-4th levels of accreditation of the Crimea published about 25 teaching and methodical manuals on the Russian language and literature and 16 kinds of textbooks, secondary and higher education establishments.

In 2009 the Regional state council of Donetsk launched an annual competition in nomination of "The best teacher of the Russian language and literature of the year". Every year pupils participate in a Contest of pupils' electronic presentations on the Russian language and literature. Teachers together with their pupils take part in the events dedicated to the anniversary of O.S. Pushkin and to the student's day (October 19). 15 best students and teachers are awarded with fiction books. A range of events dedicated to anniversaries of O.S. Pushkin, M.V. Hohol, A.P.Chehov, M.A. Bulhakov take place, among them: there are scientific and practical conferences, teachers' seminars, etc.

A textbook "The Russian language" was edited in the region of Dnipropetrovsk, as well as commentaries, exercises, texts, "Typological orthography of the Russian and Ukrainian languages", dictations and a workbook of orthography of the Russian language were published. An electronic textbook on the Russian language "Stylistics"

was edited in the region of Zaporizhya. The Culture of Speech” "Rhetoric” for 10th and 11th grades was elaborated and introduced into the special course “Rhethorization of the school language education” (methodology of teaching rhetoric and culture of speech for senior students on the course on the Russian language). In the region of Luhansk, teachers and lecturers of the Russian language, specialists of the methodology centres of the cities and municipal districts took part in international scientific practical conferences “Cultural aspect of teaching and studying literature Modern theory and practice”, “International Dahl Conference”, “The third Chekhov conference”, literature forum "Rereading Chekhov" and round table conferences “Literary critics Yesterday, today, tomorrow”, and “Language culture of the youth and the ways of its development in education of Luhansk” “Ukraine and Russia Hohol unites us”.

In 2010 the Ministry approved “Regional special program of the development of the Russian and Ukrainian languages in the region of Luhansk for 2011 - 2014”.

Regional annual competitions in creative works "V.I. Dahl is my fellow countryman” and competitions and festivals dedicated to the works by M.L. Paustovskyi took place.

In the region of Odessa an annual competition in nomination of “The Best teacher of the Russian language and literature of the year” and the competitions for the experts in the Russian literature and language take place.

In the region of Cherkasy the curriculum plan on the special course “The school of eidetics" was elaborated, as well as the Russian language Orthography (developing writing skills) and on the optional course "The Russian language for 3rd and 4th grades.

The program of the development and use of the Russian language for 2007 - 2012 is being realized in the region of Kharkiv. In accordance with the events envisaged by the Program, a regional pupils' competition in literature is held for 8th and 11th grades of general secondary schools with Russian language of teaching and a regional competition on the Russian language, dedicated to the Day of written language and culture. The 6th of June is a Day of the Russian language in the region of Kharkiv. In 2011 “Pushkin readings” dedicated the day of Pushkin's birth rook place for the first time.

According to the Program of the development of the Russian language and culture in Sevastopol for 2007-2011, adopted by Sevastopol city Council on the request of the Education Board of the Sevastopol State administration, the Municipal Humanities University of Sevastopol, the Institute of postgraduate education, inter-regional competitions in the Russian language and literature take place every year. For this period of time (2007 - 2010) more than 150 pupils from 15 regions of Ukraine participated in the competition. The manual “Literary and historic regional

ethnography for schools” (based on the experience of the teachers of Sevastopol) was published.

This year the Ministry has launched competition in the Russian language and literature. From 2007 the Vasyl Stefanyk Precarpathian National University holds an annual competition on the Russian language and literature, which hosts participants from all over Ukraine.

A number of scientific journals for teachers of the Russian language are published in Ukrainian schools (both in Russian and in Ukrainian) as well as a journal “Russian Philology in Ukrainian schools” (in Russian) and “Russian Education” (in Russian). Besides, in every region of Ukraine the Institutes of postgraduate pedagogical education edit scientific journals, where teachers can find information about teaching the Russian language and literature. The commission on Education, Scientific and Methodological Council of the Ministry of Education and Science, Youth and Sport of Ukraine recommended publishing 20 manuals on the Russian language for higher education establishments.

The Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv prepared and published a "Ukrainian-Russian dictionary of real estate terminology, a manual for students "The Russian language in ethno-linguistic perspective", “The Russian language as an activity” The syntax of the modern Russian language”, “Contemporary Russian spoken language” and “Morphemic structure and word building of the modern Russian language”. The Kyiv National Linguistic University issued “The Practical course of the Russian language for foreign students” and “A course book on practical phonetics of the Russian language for foreign students”.

### The Romanian language

The Ministry of Education and Science, Youth and Sport of Ukraine created and published curricula on the Romania language and reading for the 1st-4th grades and on the Romanian language and literature for 5th - 11th grades for general secondary schools which provide courses on the Romanian language.

In 2011, a new curriculum plan on the Romanian language and reading for the 1st-4th grades of secondary schools was developed.

Special curriculum plans for optional courses "Manifestation of a semantic process in a literary text", and "Editing" were elaborated as well as out-of-school courses “Orthography and orthoepy of the Romanian language” and “Journalism” were created.

In 2000—2011, the publication of textbooks in the Romanian language and literature for 1st-11th grades and textbooks in other subjects in translation into the Russian language was financed by the state budget. In 2008 "The Ukrainian - Romanian and Romanian-Ukrainian Dictionary of terms for schools" was released. Besides, a number of other additional textbooks and education programmes were recommended

to publish, among them – a course book for junior pupils "Popular Tales of a big family" , which was published in 2010.

In occasion of the anniversary of a founder of the Romanian standard language Mihai Eminescu, the authorities of the Transcarpathian region hold a competition in poetry reciting among pupils of secondary schools with Romanian language of teaching, and in April they organize a competition "The Romanian language is our cultural treasure. The authorities hold a regional festival of the Romanian folk art in the municipal districts of Rahiv and Tiachiv, where the Romanian minority reside. Art groups of secondary schools of these regions give concerts as well as exhibitions of decorative art. In the regions of Transcarpathia and Chernivtsi, the authorities hold competitions in the Romanian language.

The branch office of the Institute of Innovation technologies in Chernivtsi determined the main directions of its activities, they are: the coordination of methodical work of pre-school, secondary and extracurricular education establishments, an experimental work, holding scientific and practical seminars on promoting innovation technologies and monitoring education. The branch office was constantly cooperating with the team of authors to develop textbooks and manuals in the Romanian language. They were also selecting the best school-leavers to study in higher education establishments in Romania.

The department of the Romanian and classic philology at the Yuriy Fedkovich National University of Chernivtsi provides courses on the Romanian language. The number of lecturers on the staff is 13, among them there 7 lecturers who read the Romanian language (2 PhDs, 5 assistants, 2 of whom presented their theses in Romania).The Department of Romanian language and classic philology at the National university of Uzhhorod provides courses on the Romanian language and literature. The department employs 2 PhDs, 5 senior lecturers and a lecturer. The department edited more than 15 manuals and textbooks, namely: "The modern Romanian language", "Methodology of teaching the Romanian language" and "Folk art". The Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv prepared and published a manual for students "The Romanian language" and a textbook "The Collection of Romanian poetry of the XIX- XX centuries" (bilingual edition).

The Department of Romanian Philology and Translation at the State Humanities University of Izmil employs 6 PhDs., associate professors and 1 lecturer. It provides courses on the Romanian language.

### The Slovak language

The Ministry of Education and Science, Youth and Sport of Ukraine created and published curricula on the Slovak language and literature for the 5th-11th grades for general secondary schools with Ukrainian language of teaching.

In 2011, a number of creative teams were established to develop new curriculum plans on the Slovak language and reading for 1st-4th grades of general secondary

schools with Ukrainian as a language of teaching which provide courses on the Slovak language.

Education process involves adapted manuals and textbooks on the Slovak language and literature for secondary schools developed in the Republic of Slovakia.

Every year Uzhhorod hosts an art amateur festival, where the participants recite Slovak poetry and folk tales "The Wonder of Tale". The pupils of different ages, representing the regions of a compact Slovak settlement participate in the competition. As a part of the festival, there was held an exhibition of handicraft art, in which a number of folk bands of secondary schools took part. The Department of the Slovak philology at the Uzhhorod National University provides courses on the Slovak language and literature. The Department employs 5 Doctor of Letters, Full Professors, 5 PhDs and an assistant.

The Oles Honchar National University of Dnipropetrovsk elaborated curriculum plans on the course "The Slovak language" as well as a number of methodical and teaching aids: The Slovak language, "Exercises and texts", "The modern Slovak language", a textbook "Morphology of the modern Slovak standard language", a manual on the course "The Slovak language as a second language".

### The Tatar language

Pre-school education establishments # 9 and 38 in the city of Melitopol in the region of Zaporizhya organized groups of the Tatar culture.

4 cultural and education centers, Saturday and Sunday schools (120 pupils) in the regions of Donetsk, Zaporizhya and the city of Kyiv provide courses on the Tatar language. These education establishments use adapted programs and textbooks on the Tatar language, literature and history for general secondary schools developed in the Republic of Tatarstan (Russia).

### The Turkish language

The Turkish language is taught in Saturday schools in the region of Mykolaiv and in the city of Kyiv (51 pupils). Education process involves adapted manuals and curriculum plans on the Turkish language for secondary schools developed in the Republic of Turkey.

The Turkish language is also taught at the National University of "Kyiv-Mohyla Academy", Kyiv National Linguistic University and at the Tavrida National V.I. Vernadsky University.

The Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv launched a nationwide student competition in the Turkish language in 2011.

### The Hungarian language



The Ministry of Education and Science, Youth and Sport of Ukraine created and published curricula on the Hungarian language and reading for the 1st-4th grades and on the Hungarian language and literature for 5th - 11th grades for general secondary schools which provide courses on the Hungarian language.

In 2011, a number of creative teams were established to develop new curriculum plans on the Hungarian language and reading for 1st-4th grades of general secondary schools.

In 2000—2011, the publication of textbooks in the Hungarian language and literature for 1st-11th grades and textbooks in other subjects in translation into the Hungarian language was financed by the state budget. In 2008 "The Ukrainian - Hungarian and Hungarian-Ukrainian Dictionary of terms for schools" was released. Besides, a number of other additional textbooks and education programmes were recommended to publish, among them there is a course book for junior pupils ""Popular Tales of a big family", that was published in 2010.

An annual competition in the Hungarian language is held in the Transcarpathian region. Every January, general secondary school #10 named after Doyko Habora runs a competition in the best singing the Hungarian national Anthem dedicated to the Day of Hungarian culture. Every February, Kazinzi pupils' competition in reciting poetry and literary text is held. In April, the competition in reciting poetry dedicated to the Day of Hungarian poetry takes place.

The Uzhhorod National University established the Humanities faculty with Hungarian as a language of teaching. It comprises three departments: the department of Hungarian Philology, the department of the history of Hungary and European integration and the department of math and physics. The faculty employs 4 Full Professors and associate professors and 8 senior lecturers. The centre of Hungarology is affiliated to the Faculty.

The Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv prepared and published a "Ukrainian-Russian-Hungarian dictionary of linguistic terminology".

### The Czech language

Cultural and education centres, 5 Saturday and Sunday schools (112 pupils) in the regions of Vinnutsia, Odessa, Zaporizhya, Mykolaiv and Cherkasy provide courses on the Czech language. Education process involves adapted manuals and curriculum plans on the Czech language for secondary schools developed in the Czech Republic.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic gives financial support for the general secondary school of Mykolaiv of the municipal region of Kozyatyn in the region of Vinnutsia to provide for education aids: textbooks, manuals, audio-video CDs, fiction books, etc. The library of Czech literature was established. The library

obtained its fund from the regional library of Vinnytsia named after Timiriazev and the Foundation of fiction literature, which is enriched from the Czech Republic. With the aid of the Czech cultural and education Society “Czhechohrad”, children can study the Czech language in general secondary school of Novhorodka of the municipal region of Melitopol in the region of Zaporizhya. Due to optional courses in schools, children can take the course "The treasure of the Czech culture" for 6 years.

The Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv and the Ivan Franko National University of Lviv prepared and published a "Ukrainian-Czech dictionary of linguistic terminology" and a manual “The Culture of the Czech people: Traditions and present days”.

The Czech language can be studied in the Institute of Slavic Studies of Rivne, the Slavic University of Kyiv, the State technology university of Zhytomyr, the National University of “Kyiv-Mohyla Academy”, the Oles Honchar National University of Dnipropetrovsk and in the Ivan Franko State University of Zhytomyr.

The latter university established The Czech-Ukrainian education centre (Centre of Bohemia) on the base of the department of didactic linguistics and literary studies. The centre aims to develop research into lingvo-didactics, the Czech language and literature, historic analysis of the Czech diaspora in the regions of Volyn and Zhytomyr, and to develop cultural and political relations between Ukraine and the Czech Republic.

#### *Paragraph 3 of Article 7 of the Charter*

The Ministry of Education and Science, Youth and Sport, education management bodies take appropriate measures to promote mutual understanding between all the language groups of the population, contribute to fostering respect, understanding and tolerance for minority languages as one of the goals of education and training.

Education of students in a tolerant attitude to language, culture and beliefs of other nations, nationalities and ethnic groups is carried out by education specialists. Teachers are governed by the program developed by the Ministry "Basic guidelines on education of the pupils of the 1st - 11th grades in general secondary education establishments of Ukraine", which defines the main directions, principles, objectives, subject matter of education work with pupils of each class. In particular, one of the fundamental principles of education is defined as the principle of national focus. The implementation of this principle when making education-upbringing process in secondary schools is related to fostering in pupils culture of interethnic relations, tolerance to the history, language, culture and beliefs of other nationalities living in Ukraine and other countries.

To fulfil the basic objectives and principles of the program to foster tolerance, including the language diversity, multiculturalism, the following list of topics for education activities is included: for elementary school: "Everybody loves his own land" "All the peoples of Ukraine live in harmony and peace." For the primary

school: "What is tolerance?", "Ukraine - multicultural state", "Different people - different views," "Birth of truth, not the aggravation of relations", "Mutual understanding What is it based on?", "People's Olympics Games" Games of the world", for senior school: "Tolerance to all the ethnic groups and nationalities", "Human values: understanding the main Truths", "Peace and harmony - the principal condition of Earth and Humankind", "From culture of a personality to culture of nations", "Common to mankind and national", "The main features of national moral patterns", "National and ethnic traditions", "Ukraine and Europe", "From native to foreign - from close to global", "We are different - we are equal", "Culture of interethnic relations in multicultural area".

Under the guidelines on geography, history and ethics, the curriculum plans envisage the courses on multicultural and religious diversity which underline the right to uniqueness of each person, his/her inner world, respect to the children's rights to freedom, happiness and overall development and fostering their abilities.

The Ministry Initiated updates to the content of history education, the review of standards and programs, creation of a new generation of textbooks on the principles of multiculturalism.

The Ministry of Education and Science, Youth and Sport of Ukraine held All-Ukrainian seminars for experts from regional Institutes of Postgraduate Education (in Uzhhorod, Kyiv, Lytsk, Simferopol). The participants of the seminar were informed about the provisional edition of the European Union "Religious Diversity and intercultural education" and approaches to multicultural education in Ukraine. Ukrainian teachers took part in an international seminar "Cultural and religious diversity through education" (in Georgia and France).

A handbook "In the Crimean home" and guidelines on course "Culture of Neighbourhood" were published.

Every year in the Ukrainian Children's Centre "Young Guard" (in the city of Odessa) an international contest festival of children's and teenagers' art "We all are your children, Ukraine!" takes place. The contest festival aims to support gifted children and youth, to develop intellectual and creative abilities of the Ukrainians and other national minorities of Ukraine, to foster love to their Motherland, tolerance and respect to cultural heritage of the Ukrainians and other national minorities.

Nationwide historical and literary competitions, "My Motherland - through the eyes of children of different ethnic groups of Ukraine are held. The competition aims to reveal gifted children and talented youth, to popularize cultural heritage of ethnic groups on Ukraine, to foster with young people national consciousness, respect to cultures and traditions of other peoples of the world and the feeling of dignity of a citizen of a civilized European State. The participants are the representatives of different ethnic groups living in our country (the Russians, the Belarusians, the Bulgarians, the Armenians, the Poles, the Turks Meskhetians, the Georgians, the

Greeks, the Romani, the Crimean Tatars, the Gagauzians and others) and different faiths.

In 2010/2011 the Ministry founded the International linguistic and literary contest for pupils and students named after Taras Shevchenko.

With the aim to observe the Constitution of Ukraine and effective legislation, the Ministry of Science and Education, Youth and Sport of Ukraine, Education Boards, secondary general, extracurricular, professional vocational and higher education establishments of all the levels take systematic measures against violation of people's rights irrespective of their race, nationality or religious belief.

The Ministry of Science and Education, Youth and Sport of Ukraine, Education Boards, secondary general, extracurricular, professional vocational and higher education establishments of all the levels sent letters "On the measures against xenophobia and racial discrimination among pupils and students" to engage internal affairs authorities, law enforcement agencies on Family, youth and Sports, nationalities and religions, as well as local and international organizations in charge of preventing xenophobia, interethnic and racial intolerance, to take appropriate measures.

With the aim to improve information and education work in the abovementioned direction, the regional education centres of practical psychology and social work elaborated guidelines "The essence of conflicts on the basis of racial intolerance, the ways to prevent them" and held scientific methodical seminars on "The prevention of xenophobia and racial discrimination among pupils and students" for the heads of regional and district centres on Psychology and education specialists.

The Centres of Psychology of the departments and boards of education conducted research to identify the level of aggressiveness among adolescents and tendency to illegal actions and causes of xenophobia, racism and anti-Semitism in the Ukrainian society.

The cooperation of education groups with the pupils 'and parents' self-government was intensified to foster among pupils spirituality, moral culture, tolerant behaviour, ability to live in a civil society.

For this purpose, secondary, vocational and extracurricular education establishments carry out information and education activities:

Press conference, "We express our determination against all forms of racial hatred, xenophobia and discrimination," "ethno-social processes in independent Ukraine", "Democratic traditions in Ukraine";

Disputes "Informal group: how to treat this?", "The reasons for racial discrimination?", "Do I have the right to despise a man of another race?", "My

favourite world without violence", "From contempt to hatred is only one step. How to overcome this?";

Meeting of the Legal Centre (Clubs) "Youth against racism and xenophobia in Ukraine", "sociability and tolerance - the basis of relations in modern society," "Racism on trial";

Speakers' competitions "Speech on Human Rights, "" Humanism - the future of mankind, "Let's communicate in tolerance".

Education hours "Human life - the highest value. It is not defined by the language and skin colour," "Let's live in friendship with all people," "I, you, he and she - together we are a united family," " If you want to have a friend - learn to be a friend," "Mercy and love to your neighbour ";

Parent's meetings on the topics: "Fostering national legal consciousness among students", " Bad behaviour of the youth and adolescents in society," "Every person on earth has the same rights, whatever nation it would belong to," "Preventing the spread of xenophobic and racist manifestations among children and young people in families;

Drawing contests "Ukraine - hospitality," "I want to have friends of different nationalities," "The friendship has no bounds," "Children are all friends in the world";

Festivals of cultures of national minorities;

Video lectures "Earth is home for all", "Planet Dreams", "Man and World" and so on.

Every year in August in uts. Yasinia of the municipal district of Rakhiv of the Transcarpathian region, The Congress of national Communities organize "International children's camp "Sources of Tolerance", which is financed by the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine, Eurasian Jewish Congress, International Foundation "Revival", Danish Council for refugees and other sponsors. The event was attended by about 2,200 children from more than 20 national minorities of Ukraine, Belarus, Moldova, Armenia and Georgia as well as refugee children. Over 130 teachers mastered the technique of international children's camp "Sources of Tolerance". The event aims at fostering ethnic and confessional tolerance, combating xenophobia, the formation of active citizenship among children of ethnic minorities, knowledge of national diversity of Ukraine and other countries.

The Ukrainian Centre of extracurricular education traditionally runs cultural events, that aims to promote culture and traditions of national minorities, namely: international art contest "Talents of the third millennium" (in nomination of "creative work and handicrafts" "folk vocalization" and "folk choreography"), International youth festival of audio-visual art "Pure wells", International festival of children's groups of folk dance "Inspiration of Khortyzia", All-Ukrainian festival of children's dance "Spring colours", International festival of children's art dedicated to the Earth

Day, International festival "United Family", All-Ukrainian festival of creative art "Christmas Holidays", All-Ukrainian festival of children's amateur theatres "Melpomene's masks", All-Ukrainian festival of children's dance, All-Ukrainian festival of folk art, All-Ukrainian competition in auto - avia - rocket - vessel building sport, All-Ukrainian pupils' competition in short-wave radio communication, International colloquium "Space. " Person. Spirituality", Children's Festival of Film and Television "Rainbow "and the Contest for Young amateur photographers," We are the children of Ukraine ", International Specialized Exhibition "The Art of origami "and others. The participants in these activities are the children of Ukraine, Russia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Moldova and other countries. They can learn history, traditions and culture of the country, which contributes to the formation of national identity, patriotism, respect for national traditions and national values of the Ukrainian people and other nations and peoples.

Children of minorities are permanent participants of national exhibitions "Know and love your country", "Our research and work is to you, Ukraine", organized and conducted by Ukrainian State Centre of extracurricular school education, which promote the culture and traditions of their peoples.

The relevant work is carried out in all administrative and territorial units of the country. Namely, education establishments in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea provide the course "Culture of Neighbourhood", which aims to promote patriotism, tolerance, language culture, friendly relations between children of different nationalities, to unite pupils' groups and to adapt children to multicultural society. In the 2010/2011 academic year, 250 schools and 15 higher education establishments provide this course. Methodical and practical seminars as well as the seminar on conflictology for teachers of general secondary schools that implement the course "Culture of Neighbourhood" are held in the municipal districts of "Rozdolne, Nyzhniokhirs'k, Krasnohvardiisk and in the cities of Simferopol, Sudak, Evpatoriia, Kerch and Krasnoperekopsk". In secondary schools, optional courses "Fundamentals of Orthodox Culture in the Crimea" and "Fundamentals of Islamic culture in the Crimea" were introduced. On the basis of the secondary school № 2, in the city of Evpatoriia, research and experimental work on the topic "School as a centre of education of a tolerant person".

In general secondary schools of the region of Vinnytsia there are special classes of communication on the topics "Through pages of the national calendar" "Holocaust - a tragic page in history", "Kind Neighbours", as well as round-table discussions for pupils of 10th - 11th grades on the topics: "Interethnic conflicts", "Different languages - one thought", "Inflorescence of thoughts - diversity of languages" and an exhibition of information booklets "Millions of different "I" - together we are Ukraine. (On national minorities of Vinnytsia). In groups of pupils of secondary schools there was a documentary film viewing "New Neighbours" (about ethnic relations in the region). In May 2010, pupil groups of secondary schools presented the traditions of national minorities of Vinnytsia to the Day of Europe in Ukraine.

Traditionally, in February, the cultural and artistic event "Language palette" is held to the Day of Mother Language.

On February 21, 2011, in the region of Donetsk the Department for Education and Science of regional Administration organized the Festival of language and culture of peoples living in the Donetsk region with a teleconference with representatives of minority languages of Zaporizhya (the Bulgarians), Odessa ( the Moldovans and Gagauzians), Chernivtsi (the Romanians) and the Crimea (the Crimean Tatars).

In Dnipropetrovsk a prominent place in the establishment of a national accord is occupied by libraries in schools. Exhibitions of minority literature and reading conferences: "No! to Racism in Ukraine ", " We see the beauty in people's accord", "The language of each people is unique" are held on the basis of libraries. Higher education establishments constantly take measures against ethnic, religious and racial intolerance, any acts of violence against foreign students; they also hold education hours to prevent racist and xenophobic manifestations among students.

In the region of Zaporizhya the authorities held a seminar "Organization of education process and psychological support to prevent xenophobic moods in society" (in the city of Zaporizhya); they launched creative events "United Family", "They found a common language. And what about you?", "Melitopol is an intercultural city "; held meetings of district teaching unions "Tolerance as a basis for the development of creative personality ", thematic lessons, "My country is my inspiration, lessons on the topic "Remember! You are a person!, "Roundtable discussions on the topic "No to the emergence of ethnic conflict"(Melitopol district); thematic lessons " Ethnic composition of Ukraine", exhibition of literature in school libraries "Interesting customs and traditions of the peoples of Ukraine "(Veselivsky district) and others. In the city of Berdiansk with the participation of all education institutions of the city, national associations, education institutions, every year a festival "Movlianochka" takes place. A number of events to the Day of the native language (Russian, Ukrainian, Bulgarian, German, Polish), were held, within which there were staged folk rituals, readings works by different writers.

In the Ivano-Frankivsk region the Department of Education and Science of the regional Administration annually held regional celebration "We all are your children, Ukraine" for the development and revival of the national artistic traditions of national minorities.

In the Poltava region secondary schools of Lokhvytsia district, where the largest settlement of the Romani is situated, held round tables on the topic "The Romani in Ukraine: yesterday and today" to the International Day of the Romani Holocaust.

In the Rivne region the Mochulysche school of the Dubrovysky District held a district seminar "Crystal night: Myth and Reality." A short essay on the history of suffering of the Jewish people ", Lisivsk school held a reading conference on the topic "The National and ethnic composition of the population of Ukraine, "Svarytsiv

school organized a thematic conference on the topic "National Minorities of the Rivne region ". Schools conduct education hours' Tolerance: what is it?", "Environment, customs and traditions of Belarus", "Tradition and the village life of ethnic minorities", the exhibition-competition "Doll in the attire of the Slavic peoples," the lessons of friendship "National holidays of Germany" competition in dishes of national minorities.

Education establishments of the Khmelnytsk region held cultural and education events to promote tolerance, mutual respect between all nationalities, round table discussions of the development of languages and cultures of national minorities. Scientific-practical conferences "Languages of national minorities: state, problems and prospects", "State ethnic policy of Ukraine" were held for pupils and students of the region.

The authorities of the region of Cherkasy hold annual cultural artistic events to the international Day of Mother tongue "Language diversity", conferences and seminars to the Day of Slavonic philology and culture, different cultural and education events, that aim to foster respect for the culture, history, traditions and customs of different national minorities (education classes, quizzes, festivals dedicated to Solom Alejxem, M. Hohol), as well as creative meetings for teachers "Solom Alejxem and Ukraine", "Travelling to Hohol's motherland, to the Poltava region".

In May 2011, in Chernihiv region in the municipal districts of Borziany, Schors, Bobrovyzia pupils took part in the debates "What is xenophobia," "Human Rights Protection in Ukraine" oral discussions "Tragedy of the Crimean Tatar people", "History of Ukraine - Tragic pages, round tables discussions: "Turkic unity march", "Minute of grief and unity", dedicated to the anniversary of deportation of Crimean Tatars and other nationalities by national origin. Education establishments of the municipal district of Seversk held a number of thematic classes on the topic "Peace to the peoples of Ukraine", "Discover the future of the beauty in every language, in every word", "Respect traditions, customs and ceremonies of other nationalities". They also had a range of children's drawing competition "We are different, but we are brothers", "The map of nationalities of Ukraine", discussions on the topics "Ukraine is united", "The main features of the Ukrainian politics". Thematic cultural events, special classes, lessons, lectures and conversations are held to the t International Day of Holocaust of the Romani.

In the Chernivtsi region there is an annual competition of readers of the works by M. Eminescu, round table discussions, scientific conferences, hours of intercourse, extracurricular events, weeks of the Romani language, festivals of carols and folk traditions, the holiday of spring "Mertsishor."The Statute of the specialized school № 41 in the city of Chernivtsi defines special days off to celebrate National Jewish holidays.

In the city of Kyiv in 2010-2011 academic year, there were information classes on the topic "Language is an ancient source of communication and inspiration", thematic



exhibition "Festival of spiritual unity," "Will I learn my golden language" and seminars "Feel the spirit of your native language". The Kyiv Palace of Children and Youth held thematic events with the leaders of pupils' self-government of general education establishments that aim to promote tolerance, openness in communication: Discussion Club «UNITIS» on "Tolerance or indifference" and "Let's hear each other!", "Manifestations of intolerance in the media and the ways to overcome them" in the International Festival for Children and Youth Journalism "Press-spring on the slopes of the Dnipro". To the International Mother Language Day in February 2011, the Kyiv National University of Culture and Arts in cooperation with the Department of Education and Science prepared and published a collection of poems "Mother Tongue! You are my inspiration ...». The collection includes poems and prose of students of education establishments in different languages: Ukrainian, Russian, Georgian, Modern Greek, etc.

Higher education establishments constantly take measures against ethnic, religious and racial intolerance, any acts of violence against foreign students, they also hold education hours to prevent racist and xenophobic manifestations among students.

A sociological study "Xenophobic moods in Ukraine" was held to study the causes and extent of crime among students.

Tolerance through education facilities provides an opportunity for students to learn deeper the culture of different nations. The bases of multicultural education space in higher education establishments are new subjects (courses), "Pedagogy of Tolerance", "Methods of Pedagogy of Tolerance."

Students in higher education establishments enrich their knowledge obtained from the course "Pedagogy of Tolerance" during classes of "Culture of communication", "Culture of relations", "Culture communication", and "Gender psychology" and more.

Classic universities, higher education establishments develop partnerships with national cultural organizations to preserve language, culture and traditions of national minorities. This cooperation occurs through various cultural and education events (festivals, congresses, conferences, competitions in the knowledge of the native language and culture, publishing literature in minority languages, textbooks (higher education establishments of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, the Transcarpathia, Chernihiv and Odessa regions and in the city of Kyiv).

To strengthen the work on preventing xenophobic and racist manifestations among students of law faculties of universities, the authorities engage legal clinics that provide free legal assistance and advice to students and citizens, as well as the content of courses in faculties of law was revised.

By the initiative of the Centre of German Culture "Wieiderschtral" and the support of the Federal Government of Germany, there was a contest for pupils and students

"Ukraine - Germany: Intercultural Dialogue ", the collection of works of the winners was published.

#### *Paragraph 4 of Article 7 of the Charter*

In determining the education policy on minority languages, the State takes into account the needs and wishes of those groups who use these languages.

In order to establish a permanent mechanism for consultation with the society, in 2009, the Ministry of Education and Science, Youth and Sport created the Public Council of heads of education programs of All-Ukrainian associations of national minorities of Ukraine as an advisory and consultative body, the session is held once a quarter. At the meetings of the Council, the participants tentatively consider drafting laws and regulations, the experience of public organizations in providing education programs (in 2010-2011 the discussion concerned the representatives of Gagauzian, Greek and Jewish national minorities).

When preparing the Second Periodic Report, the Ministry of Education and Science, Youth and Sport held consultations with representatives of minority languages speakers, members of the Community Council, leaders and other representatives of social organizations (see Annex 1).

### **Part 3**

#### **Implementation of commitments undertaken pursuant to ratified paragraphs of Part III of the Charter.**

##### *3.1. Education (Article 8 of the Charter)*

The State ensures the right of national minorities to education in their native language, maintenance and development of ethnic culture. In addition, general secondary schools with minority languages as languages of teaching create proper conditions to study the state language.

The Ministry of Education and Science, Youth and Sport of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, the Department of Education and Science of the regional, Kyiv and Sevastopol city state administrations were involved in drafting the Report.

It is impossible to agree to the conclusion of the Committee of Experts that "the obligation of the authorities to provide for the creation of a class or a school with education in a minority language if certain objective conditions are met is currently nor provided for in clear terms and no effective legal remedy seems to be available against arbitrary refusals by the local authorities". (Subparagraph 152) The abovementioned issues are strictly regulated by ""The Constitution of Ukraine, the laws of Ukraine "On Languages in Ukrainian SSR", "On Ratification of European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages", "On Pre-School Education", "On General Secondary Education", "On Extracurricular Education", "On Vocational Education", "On Higher Education", "On Local Self-Government in Ukraine", and "On Citizens' Appeals".

In places of compact settlement of national minorities, the citizens are provided for the possibility to receive education in these languages. Language policy in education is based on the principle of free choice made by parents, pupils and students of the language of teaching as well as the right to learn a particular language. The Ministry of Education and Science, Youth and Sport of Ukraine also developed recommendations for bilingual education. According to current legislation, education establishments shall open groups and classes with certain languages of education on the request of parents, pupils and students.

The main criterion for the introduction of minority teaching is "a sufficient number of persons who evince their wish", but not the ethnic composition of the region.

Article 24 of the Constitution of Ukraine sets that : "citizens have equal constitutional rights and freedoms and are equal before the Law. There shall be no privileges or restrictions based on race, colour of skin, political, religious and other beliefs, sex, ethnic and social origin, property status, place of residence, linguistic or other characteristics".

The measures aimed to improve studying the Ukrainian language in education establishments with minorities languages teaching are based upon "The Hague Recommendations Regarding the Education Rights of National Minorities" and pursuant to Article 5 of the Law of Ukraine "On Ratification of European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages" these measure "are not considered those, that prevent or pose any threat to preservation or development of the languages to which the provisions of the Charter shall apply pursuant to the Law".

*(Subparagraph 158 of the Report of the Committee of Experts)*

The Ministry of Education and Science, Youth and Sport of Ukraine and the education authorities have not received any complaints about difficulties in importing books for school libraries from abroad.

*(Subparagraph 159 of the Report of the Committee of Experts)*

In the years of 2007-2011, the state budget of Ukraine financed publication of a significant number of new textbooks for schools with minority languages teaching. The Ministry of Education and Science, Youth and Sport of Ukraine has not received any complaints about the quality of translated textbooks.

*(Question 157 of the Committee of Experts)*

In order to involve speakers of minority languages in the preparation of reforms in the education sector, which are directly related to teaching / learning these languages the Ministry established Public Council of heads of education programs of national associations of national minorities of Ukraine.

*(Question 160 of the Committee of Experts)*

The Ministry of Education and Science, Youth and Sport of Ukraine as well as other education authorities developed a coherent strategy for training teachers and providing relevant training materials for education in minority languages.

Its basic principles are increasing the prestige of teacher's work, further reforming the system and methods of selection of students of higher education establishments, reforming advanced training teachers, etc. Detailed information is given below.

On the basis of the state standards, appropriate education facilities of language learning and teaching are developed. The information apropos of this is given above.

*Paragraph a), subparagraph iii)*

*(Question 164 of the Committee of Experts)*

Pre-school education in minority languages is offered in cases there are a sufficient number of applicants. Parents can exercise the right of appeal against the actions of local authorities under the Law of Ukraine "On citizens' appeals. During 2008-2011, education authorities received one application for establishing pre-school education establishment with the Crimean Tatar language of teaching. There were no other complaints from parents.

### The Belarusian language

Education establishments and education authorities have not received any applications from parents for providing pre-school education or its part in the Belarusian language. In case we receive a sufficient number of applications, the issue will be considered and resolved in accordance with the Constitution of Ukraine and the Law of Ukraine “On Ratification of European Charter for Regional or Minority languages”.

The pre-school education establishment # 21 in the city of Melitopol organized the Belarusian cultural club, which promotes learning the Belarusian standard language, folk songs, games, dances, etc.

*(Question 167 of the Committee of Experts)*

The Ministry of Education and Science, Youth and Sport of Ukraine held a consultation with the representatives of Social Groups of the Belarusians. They reckon there is no need to provide pre-school education in the Belarusian language (see Annex1).

### The Bulgarian Language

Education establishments and education authorities have not received any applications from parents for providing pre-school education or its part in the Bulgarian language. In case we receive a sufficient number of applications, the issue will be considered and resolved in accordance with the Constitution of Ukraine and the Law of Ukraine “On Ratification of European Charter for Regional or Minority languages”.

In pre-school education establishments in the region of Odessa in areas of compact Bulgarian settlement there were introduced appropriate forms and methods of education of children, which promote learning the standard Bulgarian language, folk songs, games, dances, etc.

### The Gagauzian language

Education establishments and education authorities have not received any applications from parents for providing pre-school education or its part in the Gagauzian language. In case we receive a sufficient number of applications, the issue will be considered and resolved in accordance with the Constitution of Ukraine and the Law of Ukraine “On Ratification of European Charter for Regional or Minority languages”.

In pre-school education establishments in the region of Odessa in areas of compact Bulgarian settlement there were introduced appropriate forms and methods of education of children, which promote learning the standard Gagauzian language, folk songs, games, dances, etc.

### Greek minority languages: Modern Greek, Romani and Urum.

Education establishments and education authorities have not received any applications from parents for providing pre-school education or its part in the Modern

Greek, Romani and Urum languages. In case we receive a sufficient number of applications, the issue will be considered and resolved in accordance with the Constitution of Ukraine and the Law of Ukraine “On Ratification of European Charter for Regional or Minority languages”.

In pre-school education establishments in the region of Donetsk in areas of compact Greek settlement there were introduced appropriate forms and methods of education of children, which promote learning the standard Modern Greek language, folk songs, games, dances, etc.

### Jewish minority Languages: Hebrew and Yiddish

Education establishments and education authorities have not received any applications from parents for providing pre-school education or its part in the Hebrew and Yiddish languages. In case we receive a sufficient number of applications, the issue will be considered and resolved in accordance with the Constitution of Ukraine and the Law of Ukraine “On Ratification of European Charter for Regional or Minority languages”.

In pre-school education establishments in the city of Kyiv (# 429, 764), in pre-school establishment “Happiness”, in a private pre-school establishment “Mitsva”, in pre-school establishments in the cities of Vinnutsia, Lviv, Luhansk, and in pre-school establishment “Haia Mushka” in the region of Kherson, there were introduced appropriate forms and methods of education of children, which promote learning the standard Hebrew and Yiddish languages, folk songs, games, dances, etc.

The cities of Kirivohrad and Chernihiv have private education complexes "pre-school – general secondary specialized school of I-III levels “Or Avner” with courses on the Hebrew language, history of the Jewish people, its traditions and customs."

### The Crimean Tatar language

As of 2010/2011 academic year there is one full-day pre-school education establishment with the Crimean Tatar language of teaching (village Sary-Bash in the municipal district of Pervomaisk) as well as 21 pre-school education establishments with the Crimean Tatar language of teaching in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea

According to parents’ applications, 545 children study in Crimean Tatar – everybody who wishes to.

In connection with the application submitted by the deputy of the Verkhovna Rada of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea Kolisnichenko M.P. on establishing the pre-school education establishment with the Crimean Tatar language of teaching on the base of a former secondary school # 4 in the city of Bilohirsk , the authorities

reconstructed the building with the assistance of the Turkish Administration for Cooperation and Development. The pre-school establishment is to be commissioned in 2011.

### The Moldovan language

As of 2010/2011 academic year the region of Odessa has 16 pre-school education establishments with the Moldovan language of teaching.

According to parents' application, 1,065 children study in Moldovan – everybody who wishes to.

The Bodies of State power as well the education authorities have not received any complaints from parents about teaching in the Moldovan language.

*(Question 180 of the Committee of Experts)*

The Ministry of Education and Science, Youth and Sport of Ukraine held a consultation with the representatives of Social Groups of the Moldovans in the region of Chernivtsi. There is no need to provide pre-school education in the Moldovan language in this region (see Annex1).

### The German language

As of 2010/2011 academic year the city of Mukachevo has 1 group in pre-school education establishment with the German language of teaching.

According to parents' applications, 22 children study in German – everybody who wishes to.

The pre-school education establishment # 26 in the city of Melitopol in the region of Zaporizhya organized groups of the German culture.

In case parents evince their wish, children will study German in pre-school education establishments of Ukraine.

The pre-school education establishment # 26 in the city of Melitopol in the region of Zaporizhya organized groups of the German culture.

The Bodies of state Power as well the education authorities have not received any complaints from parents about teaching in the German language.

### The Polish language

As of 2010/2011 academic year, in the city of Lviv there are 3 groups in a pre-school education establishment and the private pre-school education establishment in the city of Struiy (Lviv region) with the German language of teaching.

According to parents' applications, 107 children study in Polish – everybody who wishes to.

In the municipal district of Horodok of the region of Khmelnutsk, where Polish native speakers live, there is a group of Polish language on the basis of the Center for children's upbringing, attended by 30 children of pre-school age.

In 2 pre-school education establishments in the region of Chernivtsi there were introduced appropriate forms and methods of education of children, which promote learning the standard Polish language, folk songs, games, dances, etc.

The Bodies of state Power as well the education authorities have not received any complaints from parents about teaching in the Polish language.

*(Question 182 of the Committee of Experts)*

The authorities of other regions with compact Polish settlement have not received any complaints about teaching in Polish.

### The Russian language

As of 2010/2011 academic year, Ukraine has 1012 pre-school education establishments with the Russian language of teaching.

According to parents' applications, 171,713 children study in Russian – everybody who wishes to.

The Bodies of state Power as well the education authorities have not received any complaints from parents about teaching in the Russian language.

### The Romanian language

As of 2010/2011 academic, year the regions of Transcarpathia and Chernivtsi have 45 pre-school education establishments with the Romanian language of teaching.

According to parents' applications, 2,444 children study in Romanian – everybody who wishes to.

The Bodies of state Power as well the education authorities have not received any complaints from parents about teaching in the Romanian language.



### The Slovak language

Education establishments and education authorities have not received any applications from parents for providing pre-school education or its part in the Slovak language. In case we receive a sufficient number of applications, the issue will be considered and resolved in accordance with the Constitution of Ukraine and the Law of Ukraine “On Ratification of European Charter for Regional or Minority languages”.

### The Hungarian language

As of 2010/2011 academic year, the region of Transcarpathia has 70 pre-school education establishments with the Hungarian language of teaching. According to parents’ applications, 3,451 children study in Hungarian – everybody who wishes to.

The Bodies of state Power as well the education authorities have not received any complaints from parents about teaching in the Hungarian language.

### *Paragraph b), Subparagraph iv*

Elementary education in minority languages is provided in case there are a sufficient number of applicants. In accordance with the Program of economic reforms "Wealthy society, competitive economy, effective state", there started a renovation of the content standards of general secondary education. The Ministry of Education and Science, Youth and Sport of Ukraine elaborated a new State standard of elementary general education, approved by the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine # 462 of April 29, 2011.

### *(Subparagraph 189 of the Report of the Committee of Experts)*

The abovementioned subparagraph contains inaccuracies. Pursuant to the Law of Ukraine “On General Secondary Education”, "general secondary education is a mandatory basic constituent of continuous education" (Article 3). The Law also determines the levels of general secondary education, which shall be provided for by education establishments: “elementary general education, basic secondary education, full general secondary education” (Article 9).

### The Belarusian language

In 2009 the education management body in the state district of Shevchenko in the city of Kyiv received an application from a citizen on providing his child with

education in the first grade in the Belarusian language. Since, there were no other applicants for studying in Belarusian or learning Belarusian, the abovementioned applicant received an explanation of the effective Law.

In case we receive a sufficient number of applications for offering elementary education in Belarusian or providing courses on Belarusian, the issue will be considered and resolved in accordance with the Constitution of Ukraine and the Law of Ukraine “On Ratification of European Charter for Regional or Minority languages”.

Education establishments and education management bodies have not received any applications from parents for providing elementary education or its part in the Belarusian language.

### The Bulgarian Language

The gymnasium of Bolhrad of the region of Odessa provides advanced courses on the Bulgarian language.

Education establishments and education management bodies have not received any applications from parents for providing elementary education or its part in the Bulgarian language.

As of 2010/2011 academic year, in the region of Odessa there are 2 general secondary education establishments with the Bulgarian, Russian and Ukrainian languages of teaching, where a significant part of subjects are read in Bulgarian.

According to parents’ applications, 65 children study in Bulgarian in elementary school, 2,794 children study the Bulgarian language in the region of Odessa and in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea – everybody who wishes to.

### The Gagauzian language

Education establishments and education management bodies have not received any applications from parents for providing elementary education or its part in the Gagauzian language. In case we receive a sufficient number of applications, the issue will be considered and resolved in accordance with the Constitution of Ukraine and the Law of Ukraine “On Ratification of European Charter for Regional or Minority languages”.

With regard to the parents’ applications in the 2010/2011 academic year in region of Odessa in general elementary schools, 482 pupils study the Gagauzian as a subject – everybody who wishes to.

Education establishments and education management bodies have not received any applications from parents for providing elementary education or its part in the Gagauzian language.

### Greek minority languages: Modern Greek, Romani and Urum.

Education establishments and education authorities have not received any applications from parents for providing elementary education or its part in the Modern Greek, Romani and Urum languages or studying these languages. In case we receive a sufficient number of applications, the issue will be considered and resolved in accordance with the Constitution of Ukraine and the Law of Ukraine “On Ratification of European Charter for Regional or Minority languages”.

With regard to the parents’ applications in the 2010/2011 academic year, in the region of Donetsk and the Autonomous Republic of Crimea in general elementary schools, 618 students study the Modern Greek as a subject – everybody who wishes to.

Education establishments and education management bodies have not received any applications from parents for providing elementary education or its part in the Modern Greek, Urum or Romani languages.

### Jewish minority Languages: Hebrew and Yiddish

Education establishments and education authorities have not received any applications from parents for providing elementary education or its part in the Hebrew and Yiddish languages or studying these languages. In case we receive a sufficient number of applications, the issue will be considered and resolved in accordance with the Constitution of Ukraine and the Law of Ukraine “On Ratification of European Charter for Regional or Minority languages”.

With regard to the parents’ applications in the 2010/2011 academic year, in regions of Odessa, Zaporizhya, Chernivtsi and the city of Kyiv, in general elementary schools 497 pupils study the Yiddish as a subject – everybody who wishes to.

Education establishments and education management bodies have not received any applications from parents for providing elementary education or its part in the Hebrew or Yiddish languages or studying these languages.

### The Crimean Tatar language

As of 2010/2011 academic year, in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea there are 15 general secondary education establishments with the Crimean Tatar language of teaching, 23 education establishments with the Crimean Tatar and Russian languages of teaching and 39 education establishments with the Crimean Tatar and Ukrainian languages of teaching.

With regard to the parents’ applications in the 2010/2011 academic year in region of Donetsk and the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, the region of Kherson and in the city of Sevastopol in general elementary schools 2,126 pupils study the Crimean Tatar language as a subject – everybody who wishes to.

During a reception by the deputy of the Verkhovna Rada of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea Illiasov R.I., in 2010, one of the parents raised a question of opening the first grade with the Crimean Tatar language of teaching in general secondary school of 1st-2nd levels of accreditation in the municipal district of Lenino. Since there have only been 3 parents' applications, it does not give enough reasons for opening the class with the Crimean Tatar language of teaching, but from September 2011, an optional course on the Crimean Tatar language is to be introduced.

*(Question 199 of the Committee of Experts)*

In the 2010/2011 academic year in the region of Kherson, everybody who wishes, can study the Crimean Tatar language. The information on education methodic support of the Crimean Tatar language is given above.

### The Moldovan language

As of 2010/2011 academic year in region of Odessa there are 6 general secondary education establishments with the Moldovan language of teaching, 6 education establishments with the Moldovan and Ukrainian languages of teaching and 1 education establishment with the Moldovan and Ukrainian languages of teaching.

With regard to the parents' applications in the 2010/2011 academic year in the region of Odessa in general elementary schools, 1,177 pupils study the Moldovan language as a subject – everybody who wishes to.

Education establishments and education management bodies have not received any applications from parents for providing elementary education or its part in the Moldovan language or studying this language.

### The German language

Education establishments and education management bodies have not received any applications from parents for providing elementary education or its part in the German language. In case we receive a sufficient number of applications, the issue will be considered and resolved in accordance with the Constitution of Ukraine and the Law of Ukraine “On Ratification of European Charter for Regional or Minority languages”.

With regard to the parents' applications, in the 2010/2011 academic year, in Ukraine in state and communal general elementary schools 88,091 pupils study the German language as a subject – everybody who wishes to.

Education establishments and education management bodies have not received any applications from parents for providing elementary education or its part in the German language or studying this language.

### The Polish language

As of 2010/2011 academic year, in regions of Ivano-Frankivsk, Lviv and Khmelnytsk there are 5 general secondary education establishments with the Polish language of teaching, 1 education establishment with the Polish and Ukrainian languages of teaching and 1 education establishment with the Polish and Ukrainian languages of teaching.

With regard to the parents' applications, in the 2010/2011 academic year, 525 pupils study in Polish, in the regions of Odessa, Zhytomyr, Khmelnytsk and Chernivtsi and the city of Kyiv in general elementary secondary schools, 806 pupils study the Polish language as a subject – everybody who wishes to.

Education establishments and education management bodies have not received any applications from parents for providing elementary education or its part in the Polish language or studying this language.

### The Russian language

As of 2010/2011 academic year, Ukraine has 1,149 communal general secondary education establishments with the Russian language of teaching, 1,373 secondary education establishments with the Russian and Ukrainian languages of teaching, 23 secondary education establishments with the Russian and Crimean Tatar languages of teaching, 39 secondary education establishments with the Russian, Crimean Tatar and Ukrainian languages of teaching, 1 secondary education establishment with the Russian, Ukrainian and Romanian languages of teaching, 1 secondary education establishment with the Russian, Ukrainian and Moldovan languages of teaching, 87 private secondary education establishments with the Russian language of teaching, 5 private secondary education establishments with the Russian and Ukrainian languages of teaching.

With regard to the parents' applications in the 2010/2011 academic year 257,443 pupils study in Russian, in state general elementary secondary schools, 4,222 pupils study the Russian language in private general secondary schools, 367,427 pupils study the Russian language as a subject in communal general secondary schools, 933 pupils study Russian as a subject in private general secondary schools – everybody who wishes to.

### Parents' complaints and applications

In 2009 the education management body in the region of Luhansk received an application from 2 parents for providing their children with education in the first grade in the Russian language in general secondary school #11 of Volodarsk (the city of Sverdlovsk). After considering these applications, classes with the Russian language teaching were opened.

In 2010 Education and Science management body of the regional administration of Donetsk received applications from the parents from the cities of Avdiivka, Horlivka, Dokuchaevsk, Enakievo and Hartsyzk for opening 1<sup>st</sup> grades

with the Russian language of teaching in general secondary education establishments with the Ukrainian language of teaching. Such classes were opened.

In 2009 the education management body in the region of Luhansk received an application from parents for providing their children with education in the first grade in the Russian language in education complex of Luhansk (specialized school of the 1<sup>st</sup> degree # 30). After considering their applications, such class was opened.

### The Romanian language

As of 2010/2011 academic year, in regions of Transcarpathia and Chernivtsi, there are 82 general secondary education establishments with the Romanian language of teaching, 14 education establishments with the Romanian and Ukrainian languages of teaching and 1 education establishment with the Romanian and Ukrainian languages of teaching.

With regard to the parents' applications in the 2010/2011 academic year in general elementary secondary schools 6,207 pupils study in the Romanian language and 277 pupils study Romanian as a subject – everybody who wishes to.

Education establishments and education management bodies have not received any applications from parents for providing elementary education or its part in the Romanian language or studying this language.

### The Slovak language

In 2010/2011 academic year, specialized secondary school of I-III degrees # 21 with advanced courses on foreign languages, with the Ukrainian and Slovak languages of teaching, continues its work in the city of Uzhhorod ( the Transcarpathian region). With regard to parents' application, 113 pupils study in Slovak in elementary school of other general secondary education establishments of Transcarpathian region, as well as 35 pupils study Slovak as a subject – everybody who wishes to.

Education establishments and education management bodies have not received any applications from parents for providing elementary education or its part in the Slovak language or studying this language.

### The Hungarian language

As of 2010/2011 academic year, in region of Transcarpathia, there are 70 general secondary education establishments with the Hungarian language of teaching, including 66 communal education establishments and 4 private education establishments. There are 31 communal education establishments with the Hungarian

and Ukrainian languages of teaching and 1 private secondary education establishment with the Hungarian and Ukrainian languages of teaching.

With regard to the parents' applications in the 2010/2011 academic year in general elementary secondary schools 5,604 pupils study in the Hungarian language and 600 pupils study Hungarian as a subject – everybody who wishes to.

Education establishments and education management bodies have not received any applications from parents for providing elementary education or its part in the Hungarian language or studying this language.

*Paragraph c), Subparagraph iv*

Secondary education in minority languages is provided in case there are a sufficient number of applicants. Final examination in general secondary schools (state final attestation) is held in the language of teaching.

The Belarusian language

Education establishments and education authorities have not received any applications from parents or pupils for providing secondary education or its part in the Belarusian language or studying this language. In case we receive a sufficient number of applications, the issue will be considered and resolved in accordance with the Constitution of Ukraine and the Law of Ukraine “On Ratification of European Charter for Regional or Minority languages”.

*(Question 222 of the Committee of Experts)*

The Ministry of Education and Science, Youth and Sport of Ukraine held a consultation with the representatives of Social Groups of the Belarusians. They reckon there is no need to provide secondary education in the Belarusian language (see Annex 1).

The Bulgarian Language

As of 2010/2011 academic year, in the Odessa region there is 1 general secondary education establishment with the Bulgarian and Ukrainian languages of teaching, and 1 education establishment with the Bulgarian, Russian and Ukrainian languages of teaching.

With regard to the parents' applications, 65 pupils study in the Bulgarian language (only in elementary school), 10,148 pupils study the Bulgarian language as a subject in communal general secondary schools, 764 pupils study Bulgarian as an optional subject or in out-of-school hours in the regions of Zaporizhya, Kirovohrad, Kyiv, Mykolaiv, Odessa, the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and in the city of Kyiv. 21 pupils study Bulgarian as an optional subject or in out-of-school hours in private schools – everybody who wishes to.

The gymnasium of Bolhrad of the region of Odessa provides advanced courses on the Bulgarian language.

In the region of Zaporizhya there is a regional Ukrainian-Bulgarian multilateral lyceum of Prymorsk. For the last 3 years this school has increased the number of classroom hours of the Bulgarian language as a compulsory subject starting from the 7th grade. In senior classes of philological type the number of classroom hours of Bulgarian has increased to 4 hours per week.

Education establishments and education management bodies have not received any applications from parents or pupils for providing secondary education or its part in the Bulgarian language.

*(Question 224 of the Committee of Experts)*

For the last 3 years the number of pupils who study the Bulgarian language has increased in the region of Zaporizhya. 2008/2009 academic year – 590 pupils (316 – in urban areas, 274 – in rural areas), 2010/2011 academic year – 729 pupils (327 – in urban areas, 402 – in rural areas). The table concerns the districts and the cities of the region, where the Bulgarian language is taught:

2009/2009 academic year      2010/2011 academic year

Region Name	The number of children			The number of children		
	Urban area	Rural area	total	Urban area	Rural area	In total



(Berdiansk	66	-	66	75	-	75
Melitopol	5	-	5	-	-	-
District of Berdiansk	-	69	69	-	100	100
District of Pryazovske	-	125	125	-	222	222
District of Prymorsk	245	64	309	252	74	326
District of Yakymivka	-	16	16	-	6	6
total	316	274	590	327	402	729

For the previous two academic years there was an inter-school optional course on the Bulgarian language (10 pupils) in the municipal district of Yakymivka. In 2010/2011, the optional course was not opened, because no pupils' applications were submitted. This academic year general secondary school of Volodymyr provides an optional course on the Bulgarian language (6 pupils).

The number of classroom hours corresponds to the curriculum plans, chosen by a certain education establishment.

*(Question 225 of the Committee of Experts)*

Teaching materials are adapted to all levels of general secondary education. There are no translated textbooks in the Bulgarian language, since secondary schools do not provide teaching in Bulgarian.

### The Gagauzian language

Education establishments and education management bodies have not received any applications from parents or pupils for providing secondary education or its part in the Gagauzian language. In case we receive a sufficient number of applications, the issue will be considered and resolved in accordance with the Constitution of Ukraine and the Law of Ukraine “On Ratification of European Charter for Regional or Minority languages”.

With regard to the parents' applications in the 2010/2011 academic year, in the region of Odessa in general secondary schools 1,418 pupils study the Gagauzian language as a subject – everybody who wishes to.

Education establishments and education management bodies have not received any applications from parents or pupils for providing secondary education or its part in the Gagauzian language or studying this language.

#### Greek minority languages: Modern Greek, Romani and Urum.

Education establishments and education authorities have not received any applications from parents or pupils for providing secondary education or its part in the Modern Greek, Romani and Urum languages or studying these languages. In case we receive a sufficient number of applications, the issue will be considered and resolved in accordance with the Constitution of Ukraine and the Law of Ukraine “On Ratification of European Charter for Regional or Minority languages”.

With regard to the parents' applications in the 2010/2011 academic year, in the regions of Donetsk, Odessa, Kherson, the cities of Kyiv and Sevastopol and the Autonomous Republic of Crimea in general secondary schools 3,379 pupils study the Modern Greek as a subject, 610 pupils study Modern Greek as an optional subject, 19 pupils study Urum in out-of-school hours in the Donetsk region, 38 pupils study Romani – everybody who wishes to.

In the Donetsk region there are 2 specialized schools with advanced courses on the Modern Greek language, history, culture of Greece and the Greeks of Ukraine: School # 46 of Saryi Krym in the city of Mariupol (195 pupils study modern Greek, 19 pupils study Urum in out-of-school hours), school # 8 of Sartana in the city of Mariupol (705 pupils study Modern Greek, 15 pupils study Romani in out-of-school hours) and school # 94 “Ellada” in the city of Kyiv (271 pupils study Modern Greek). School of I-III degrees of Maloianisol of the municipal district of Volodar of the Donetsk region provides out-of-school hours on the Romani language (23 pupils).

The Bodies of state Power as well education authorities have not received any complaints from parents or pupils about education in the Modern Greek, Romani and Urum languages or studying these languages.

#### Jewish minority Languages: Hebrew and Yiddish

Education establishments and education authorities have not received any applications from parents or pupils for providing secondary education or its part in the Hebrew and Yiddish languages or studying these languages. In case we receive a

sufficient number of applications, the issue will be considered and resolved in accordance with the Constitution of Ukraine and the Law of Ukraine “On Ratification of European Charter for Regional or Minority languages”.

With regard to the parents’ applications in the 2010/2011 academic year, in the regions of Donetsk, Odessa, Kharkiv, Dnipropetrovsk, Zaporizhya, Chernivtsi, the Autonomous republic of Crimea, and the city of Kyiv in general secondary schools 1,915 pupils study Hebrew as a subject, 13 pupils study Hebrew as an optional subject, 1,159 pupils study Hebrew as a subject in private schools, 142 pupils study Hebrew in out-of-school hours – everybody who wishes to.

In the cities of Dnipropetrovsk, Kryvyi Rih, Dniprodzerzhynsk and Odessa there are general secondary schools with advanced courses on Hebrew, the history of the Jewish people and Jewish traditions.

In the city of Zaporizhya there is a communal Jewish school-gymnasium "Alef" and a private specialized school “Habad Lybavych” with advanced courses on English and Hebrew. Due to a variable component of curriculum plans, the following subjects were introduced: “The Tradition of the Jewish people”, “The History of the Jewish people”, “The Jewish literature”, “Geography of Israel”.

Under the Synagogue in the city of Ivano-Frankivsk, there is a Jewish private school "Or Avner" with courses on Hebrew.

In the city of Luhansk, there is a secondary school “Beit-Menahem” with courses on Hebrew.

In the city of Lviv there is a private general school-gymnasium “Brothers of Israel”.

Private secondary specialized school of Mykolaiv "Or-Menahem" provides courses on the history of the Jewish people.

Pupils of 5<sup>th</sup>-11<sup>th</sup> grades study Hebrew as a subject in a private education complex “pre-school institution - specialized school of I-III degrees "Habad" with advanced courses on Hebrew and English in the city of Kherson.

The specialized general school # 21 in the city of Chernivtsi with courses on Jewish culture, all 172 pupils of 5<sup>th</sup>-11<sup>th</sup> grades study Hebrew, history and traditions of the Jewish people. In 10<sup>th</sup>-11<sup>th</sup> grade pupils study the Jewish literature and the subject "The Catastrophe of the European Jewry".

Education establishments and education management bodies have not received any applications from parents or pupils for providing secondary education or its part in the Hebrew or Yiddish languages or studying these languages.

*(Question 233 of the Committee of Experts)*

The Ministry of Education and Science, Youth and Sport of Ukraine held consultations with the representatives of public organizations of the Jews. They reckon there is no need to provide secondary education in the Yiddish language (see Annex 1).

### The Crimean Tatar language

As of 2010/2011 academic year, in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea there are 15 general secondary education establishments with the Crimean Tatar language of teaching, 23 education establishments with the Crimean Tatar and Russian languages of teaching and 39 education establishments with the Crimean Tatar and Ukrainian languages of teaching.

With regard to the parents' applications in the 2010/2011 academic year, in region of Donetsk and the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, the region of Kherson and in the city of Sevastopol in general secondary schools 14,642 pupils study the Crimean Tatar language as a subject, 5,097 pupils study Crimean Tatar in out-of-school hours – everybody who wishes to.

#### Parents' and pupils' complaints and applications

In 2008 the Ministry of Education and Science of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea received a collective application from the parents of the pupils of the 9th grade for providing a course on Crimean Tatar in general secondary school of I-III degrees of Voykivka of the municipal district of Pervomaisk. After considering the application, the class was opened. In 2009 there was a similar collective application from the parents of the pupils of the 5th grade of general secondary school of Dzhankoi. The issue was resolved as well.

### The Moldovan language

As of 2010/2011 academic year in region of Odessa, there are 6 general secondary education establishments with the Moldovan language of teaching, 6 education establishments with the Moldovan and Ukrainian languages of teaching and 1 education establishment with the Moldovan and Ukrainian languages of teaching.

With regard to the parents' applications in the 2010/2011 academic year, in the region of Odessa in general secondary schools 3,877 pupils study in the Moldovan language, 2,038 pupils study Moldovan as a subject, 275 pupils – study Moldovan as an optional subject or in-out-of-school hours – everybody who wishes to.

Education establishments and education management bodies have not received any applications from parents or pupils for providing secondary education or its part in the Moldovan language or studying this language.

### The German language

Education establishments and education management bodies have not received any applications from parents or pupils for providing elementary education or its part in the German language. In case we receive a sufficient number of applications, the issue will be considered and resolved in accordance with the Constitution of Ukraine and the Law of Ukraine “On Ratification of European Charter for Regional or Minority languages”.

With regard to the parents’ applications in the 2010/2011 academic year, in Ukraine in state and communal general elementary secondary schools, 614,729 pupils study the German language as a subject, 1,174 pupils study German in schools of other property categories, 4,767 study German in private schools – everybody who wishes to.

Education establishments and education management bodies have not received any applications from parents or pupils for providing secondary education or its part in the German language or studying this language.

### The Polish language

As of 2010/2011 academic year in the regions of Ivano-Frankivsk, Lviv and Khmelnytsk there are 5 general secondary education establishments with the Polish language of teaching, 1 education establishment with the Polish and Ukrainian languages of teaching and 1 education establishment with the Polish and Ukrainian languages of teaching.

With regard to the parents’ applications, 1,357 pupils study in the Polish language, 8,338 pupils study the Polish language as a subject in communal general secondary schools, in the regions of Vinnutsia, Volyn, Donetsk, Zhytomyr, Ivano-Frankivsk, Kyiv, Kirovohrad, Luhansk, Lviv, Odessa, Rivne, Ternopil, Kherson, Khmelnytsk, Chernivtsi and in the city of Kyiv. 3,516 pupils study Polish as an optional subject or in out-of-school hours, 19 pupils study Polish in private schools, 13 pupils –study Polish as a subject or in out-of-school hours – everybody who wishes to.

With the aim to satisfy the needs of the pupils in studying Polish, in 2010/2011 academic year, general secondary school of I-III degrees # 3 of Ivano-Frankivsk increased the number of classroom hours of Polish from 12 to 13 hours per week. This year another class with the Polish language of teaching is to be opened (15 pupils).

Education establishments and education management bodies have not received any applications from parents or pupils for providing secondary education or its part in the Polish language or studying this language.

*(Question 237 of the Committee of Experts)*

As stated above, there were no complaints concerning this issue. During the consultations, the representatives of Polish public organizations claimed that all the applications for education in Polish or studying it were satisfied. The information on the availability of teaching materials is given above.

The Russian language

As of 2010/2011 academic year, Ukraine has 1,149 communal general secondary education establishments with the Russian language of teaching, 1,373 secondary education establishments with the Russian and Ukrainian languages of teaching, 3 communal general secondary schools with the Russian and Moldovan languages of teaching, 23 secondary education establishments with the Russian and Crimean Tatar languages of teaching, 39 secondary education establishments with the Russian , Crimean Tatar and Ukrainian languages of teaching, 1 secondary education establishment with the Russian, Ukrainian and Romanian languages of teaching, 1 secondary education establishment with the Russian, Ukrainian and Moldovan languages of teaching, 1 secondary education establishment with the Russian, Ukrainian and Bulgarian languages of teaching, 4 general secondary schools of other property categories with the Russian language of teaching, 87 private secondary education establishments with the Russian language of teaching, 4 private secondary education establishments with the Russian and Ukrainian languages of teaching and 1 general secondary school with the Russian, Ukrainian and English languages of teaching.

With regard to the parents' applications, in the 2010/2011 academic year, in general secondary schools 685,806 pupils study in the Russian language, 464 pupils study in Russian in schools of other property categories, 9,769 pupils study in Russian in private general secondary schools, 1,242,184 pupils study Russian as a subject, 1,269 pupils study Russian as a subject in schools of other property categories, 2,232 pupils study Russian in private schools. 131,471 pupils study Russian as an optional subject or in out-of-school hours, 877 pupils study Russian in private schools – everybody who wishes to.

Parents' and pupils' complaints and applications

In 2008 the education management body in the region of Zaporizhya received a complaint from a parent of a pupil of 6<sup>th</sup> grade of one of the general secondary school of Zaporizhya. He was discontent at the fact that his son had to study Russian. After considering this complaint, the pupil was exempted from studying Russian.

The following year the education management body in the state municipal administration of Sevastopol received applications from 4 parents for providing their children with education in Russian. Since there are 57 general secondary schools (out of 67) with the Russian language of teaching and 9 schools with Ukrainian and Russian languages of teaching, the applicants were given an official explanation.

In 2010, the chief management body of education and science in Kyiv state administration received applications from parents of the pupils of the 6<sup>th</sup> grade of school # 302 for providing their children with courses on the Russian language. The authorities made a decision to open extracurricular classes.

### The Romanian language

As of 2010/2011 academic year, in regions of Transcarpathia and Chernivtsi there are 82 general secondary education establishments with the Romanian language of teaching, 14 education establishments with the Romanian and Ukrainian languages of teaching and 1 education establishment with the Romanian and Ukrainian languages of teaching.

With regard to the parents' applications in the 2010/2011 academic year, in general secondary schools 18,866 pupils study in the Romanian language, 578 pupils study Romanian as a subject, 289 pupils – study Romanian as an optional subject or in-out-of-school hours – everybody who wishes to.

Education establishments and education management bodies have not received any applications from parents or pupils for providing secondary education or its part in the Romanian language or studying this language.

*(Question 240 of the Committee of Experts)*

Pupils and their parents have the right to choose the language of teaching. As stated above, there were no complaints concerning this issue. Thus, teaching in the State language does not hamper education in Romanian.

### The Slovak language

In 2010/2011 academic year, specialized secondary school of I-III degrees # 21 with advanced courses on foreign languages with the Ukrainian and Slovak languages of teaching, continues its work in the city of Uzhhorod (the Transcarpathian region). With regard to parents' application, 113 pupils study in Slovak in secondary school of other general secondary education establishments of the Transcarpathian region, as well as 214 pupils study Slovak as a subject, 246 – as an optional subject – everybody who wishes to.

Education establishments and education management bodies have not received any complaints from parents or pupils about providing secondary education or its part in the Slovak language or studying this language.

*(Question 246 of the Committee of Experts)*

At present the authorities do not plan to introduce secondary education in Slovak in the Zakarpatya region, since parents wish that their children studied in Ukrainian from the 5th grade in school # 21 and the Slovak language were taught as a subject. In future this issue may be considered with regard to parents' applications.

### The Hungarian language

As of 2010/2011 academic year, in region of Transcarpathia there are 70 general secondary education establishments with the Hungarian language of teaching, including 66 communal education establishments and 4 private education establishments. There are 31 communal education establishments with the Hungarian and Ukrainian languages of teaching and 1 private secondary education establishment with the Hungarian and Ukrainian languages of teaching.

With regard to the parents' applications in the 2010/2011 academic year, in general secondary schools 15,126 pupils study in the Hungarian language, 300 pupils study in Hungarian in private schools, 1,091 pupils study Hungarian as a subject, 4 pupils study Hungarian in private schools, 390 pupils study Hungarian as an optional subject or in-out-of-school hours – everybody who wishes to.

Education establishments and education management bodies have not received any complaints from parents or pupils about providing secondary education or its part in the Hungarian language or studying this language.

*Paragraph d), Subparagraph iv*

### The Belarusian language

Education establishments and education authorities have not received any applications from parents or pupils for providing technical or vocational education or its part in the Belarusian language or studying this language. In case we receive a sufficient number of applications, the issue will be considered and resolved in accordance with the Constitution of Ukraine and the Law of Ukraine "On Ratification of European Charter for Regional or Minority languages".



*(Question 250 and 254. (box) of the Committee of Experts)*

The Ministry of Education and Science, Youth and Sport of Ukraine held consultations with the representatives of Social Groups of the Belarusians. They reckon there is no need to provide technical and vocational education in the Belarusian language (see Annex 1).

### The Bulgarian Language

Education establishments and education authorities have not received any applications from parents or pupils for providing technical or vocational education or its part in the Bulgarian language or studying this language. In case we receive a sufficient number of applications, the issue will be considered and resolved in accordance with the Constitution of Ukraine and the Law of Ukraine “On Ratification of European Charter for Regional or Minority languages”.

*(Question 250 and 254. (box) of the Committee of Experts)*

The Ministry of Education and Science, Youth and Sport of Ukraine held consultations with the representatives of public organizations of the Bulgarians. They reckon there is no need to provide technical and vocational education in the Bulgarian language (see Annex 1).

### The Gagauzian language

Education establishments and education authorities have not received any applications from parents or pupils for providing technical or vocational education or its part in the Gagauzian language or studying this language. In case we receive a sufficient number of applications, the issue will be considered and resolved in accordance with the Constitution of Ukraine and the Law of Ukraine “On Ratification of European Charter for Regional or Minority languages”.

*(Question 250 and 254. (box) of the Committee of Experts)*

The Ministry of Education and Science, Youth and Sport of Ukraine held consultations with the representatives of public organizations of the Gagauzians. They reckon there is no need to provide technical and vocational education in the Gagauzian language (see Annex 1).

### Greek minority languages: Modern Greek, Romani and Urum.

Education establishments and education authorities have not received any applications from parents or pupils for providing technical and vocational education or its part in the Modern Greek, Romani and Urum languages or studying these languages. In case we receive a sufficient number of applications, the issue will be considered and resolved in accordance with the Constitution of Ukraine and the Law of Ukraine “On Ratification of European Charter for Regional or Minority languages”.

*(Question 250 and 254. (box) of the Committee of Experts)*

The Ministry of Education and Science, Youth and Sport of Ukraine held consultations with the representatives of Social Groups of the Greeks. They reckon there is no need to provide technical and vocational education in the Modern Greek, Urum and Romani languages (see Annex 1).

### Hebrew and Yiddish

Education establishments and education authorities have not received any applications from parents or pupils for providing technical and vocational education or its part in the Hebrew and Yiddish languages or studying these languages. In case we receive a sufficient number of applications, the issue will be considered and resolved in accordance with the Constitution of Ukraine and the Law of Ukraine “On Ratification of European Charter for Regional or Minority languages”.

*(Question 250 and 254. (box) of the Committee of Experts)*

The Ministry of Education and Science, Youth and Sport of Ukraine held consultations with the representatives of public organizations of the Jews. They reckon there is no need to provide technical and vocational education in the Hebrew or Yiddish languages (see Annex 1).

### The Crimean Tatar language

Education establishments and education authorities have not received any applications from parents or pupils for providing technical or vocational education or its part in the Crimean Tatar language or studying this language. In case we receive a sufficient number of applications, the issue will be considered and resolved in accordance with the Constitution of Ukraine and the Law of Ukraine “On Ratification of European Charter for Regional or Minority languages”.

*(Question 250 and 254. (box) of the Committee of Experts)*

The Ministry of Education and Science, Youth and Sport of Ukraine held consultations with the representatives of public organizations of the Crimean Tatars. They reckon there is no need to provide technical and vocational education in the Crimean Tatar language (see Annex 1).

### The Moldovan language

Education establishments and education authorities have not received any applications from parents or pupils for providing technical or vocational education or its part in the Moldovan language or studying this language. In case we receive a sufficient number of applications, the issue will be considered and resolved in accordance with the Constitution of Ukraine and the Law of Ukraine “On Ratification of European Charter for Regional or Minority languages”.

*(Question 250 and 254. (box) of the Committee of Experts)*

The Ministry of Education and Science, Youth and Sport of Ukraine held consultations with the representatives of public organizations of the Moldovans. They reckon there is no need to provide technical and vocational education in the Moldovan language (see Annex 1).

### The German language

Education establishments and education management bodies have not received any applications from parents or pupils for providing technical and vocational education or its part in the German language. In case we receive a sufficient number of applications, the issue will be considered and resolved in accordance with the Constitution of Ukraine and the Law of Ukraine “On Ratification of European Charter for Regional or Minority languages”.

In vocational schools German is taught with regard to parents’ and pupils’ wish.

Education establishments and education management bodies have not received any applications from parents or pupils for providing technical and vocational education or its part in the German language or studying this language.

*(Question 250 and 254. (box) of the Committee of Experts)*

The Ministry of Education and Science, Youth and Sport of Ukraine held consultations with the representatives of public organizations of the Germans. They reckon there is no need to provide technical and vocational education in the German language (see Annex 1).

### The Polish language

Education establishments and education authorities have not received any applications from parents or pupils for providing technical or vocational education or its part in the Polish language or studying this language. In case we receive a sufficient number of applications, the issue will be considered and resolved in accordance with the Constitution of Ukraine and the Law of Ukraine “On Ratification of European Charter for Regional or Minority languages”.

*(Question 250 and 254. (box) of the Committee of Experts)*

The Ministry of Education and Science, Youth and Sport of Ukraine held consultations with the representatives of public organizations of the Poles. They reckon there is no need to provide technical and vocational education in the Polish language (see Annex 1).

### The Russian language

As of 2010/2011 academic year, there are 35 vocational education establishments with the Russian language of teaching, and 100 vocational education establishment with the Russian and Ukrainian languages of teaching.

With regard to the parents’ and pupils’ applications, 16,023 pupils study in the Russian language and 37,599 pupils study in Russian and Ukrainian in vocational schools – everybody who wishes to.

Education establishments and education management bodies have not received any applications from parents or pupils for providing technical and vocational education or its part in the Russian language or studying this language.

### The Romanian language

Education establishments and education authorities have not received any applications from parents or pupils for providing technical or vocational education or its part in the Romanian language or studying this language. In case we receive a sufficient number of applications, the issue will be considered and resolved in

accordance with the Constitution of Ukraine and the Law of Ukraine “On Ratification of European Charter for Regional or Minority languages”.

*(Question 250 and 254. (box) of the Committee of Experts)*

The Ministry of Education and Science, Youth and Sport of Ukraine held consultations with the representatives of public organizations of the Romanians. They reckon there is no need to provide technical and vocational education in the Romanian language (see Annex 1).

### The Slovak language

Education establishments and education authorities have not received any applications from parents or pupils for providing technical or vocational education or its part in the Slovak language or studying this language. In case we receive a sufficient number of applications, the issue will be considered and resolved in accordance with the Constitution of Ukraine and the Law of Ukraine “On Ratification of European Charter for Regional or Minority languages”.

*(Question 250 and 254. (box) of the Committee of Experts)*

The Ministry of Education and Science, Youth and Sport of Ukraine held consultations with the representatives of public organizations of the Slovaks. They reckon there is no need to provide technical and vocational education in the Slovak language (see Annex 1).

### The Hungarian language

Education establishments and education authorities have not received any applications from parents or pupils for providing technical or vocational education or its part in the Hungarian language or studying this language. In case we receive a sufficient number of applications, the issue will be considered and resolved in accordance with the Constitution of Ukraine and the Law of Ukraine “On Ratification of European Charter for Regional or Minority languages”.

*(Question 250 and 254. (box) of the Committee of Experts)*

The Ministry of Education and Science, Youth and Sport of Ukraine held consultations with the representatives of public organizations of the Slovaks. They expressed their proposal for opening Hungarian-speaking groups in the lyceum of

service sector # 11 of Berehiv and in other vocational schools, technical schools, lyceums and colleges of the region with regard to applications.

*Paragraph e) Subparagraph iii*

According to the legislation of Ukraine, university education or other levels of education may be provided both in the State language and in minority languages, as well as students can obtain a possibility to study these languages in universities or others higher education establishments.

Under the decrees adopted by the Ministry of Science and Education, Youth and Sports of Ukraine, in 2010 and 2011, the applicants who completed their full secondary education in Russian or other minority languages and who wish to enroll at higher education establishments, can take independent external exam (tests), translated into the language of teaching if they wish (with the exception of tests on the Ukrainian language and literature and foreign languages).

*(Question 258 and 259 (box) of the Committee of Experts)*

In terms of abovementioned, education policy on regional or minority languages is comprehensive. A better proficiency in the State language will be achieved without jeopardizing the possibility of higher education for speakers of regional or minority languages. Higher education in these languages remains available for students of national minorities.

The Belarusian language

In 2010, the Institute of Philology at the Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv enrolled the first students who would study the Belarusian language. There are 14 first-year students: 8 of them obtain free of charge education.

*(Question 260 of the Committee of Experts)*

The Ministry of Education and Science, Youth and Sport of Ukraine held consultations with the representatives of Social Groups of the Belarusians. There is no need to provide higher education in the Belarusian language or to open groups with the Belarusian language of teaching (see Annex1).

The Bulgarian Language

It is possible to study the Bulgarian language at the Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, the Odessa National Mechnikov University, the National University of "Kyiv-Mohyla Academy", the Ivan Franko National University of Lviv, the Oles Honchar National University of Dnipropetrovsk, the K.D. Ushynsky South-Ukrainian Pedagogical university, the State Humanities University of Ismail, the National University of Zaporizhya, the State Pedagogical University of Berdiansk, the State Pedagogical University of Melitopol, the Petro Mohyla Blacksea State University and in Pedagogical College of Bilhorod-Dnistrovskiyi.

### The Gagauzian language

Higher education is not provided in the Gagauzian language, nor there are courses on this language in higher education establishments. In 2013, the Institute of Philology at the Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv is to enroll the first students who will study the Gagauzian language.

*(Question 264 of the Committee of Experts)*

Although, we are planning to provide advanced training for teachers of the Gagauzian language in 2011 at the University of Komrat (Gagauzia – an autonomous formation in Moldova).

### Greek minority languages: Modern Greek, Romani and Urum

The Modern Greek language is taught in the Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, the Kyiv National Linguistic University, the Tavrida National V.I. Vernadsky University, The State University of Mariupol, the Institute of Tourism of Donetsk, the Slavic University of Kyiv, the Odessa National Mechnikov University, the Ivan Franko National University of Lviv, the State Technical University of Pre-Azov and at the Institute of Social Education of Donetsk.

### Jewish minority Languages: Hebrew and Yiddish

The Hebrew language is taught in the Solomon University and in women's pedagogical college "Bet-Khana" (the city of Dnipropetrovsk).

*(Question 269 of the Committee of Experts)*

The Yiddish language is not available in higher education establishments.

### The Crimean Tatar language

The Crimean Tatar language is taught at the Tavrida National V.I. Vernadsky University and The Crimean State Engineering Pedagogical University.

At the department of the Crimean Tatar language and literature at the Tavrida National V.I. Vernadsky University, there are 180 students, 105 of them are full-time students.

At the department of Philology at the Crimean State Engineering Pedagogical University students are educated by the training program "Philology" and obtain specialization "The Crimean Tatar language and literature". At the Faculty of the Crimean Tatar and Turkish linguistics there are 316 students who take a bachelor degree program, among them there are 132 part-time students. 85 students take a specialist degree program, among them there are 42 part-time students, and 8 students take a master degree program.

### The Moldovan language

At present, higher education is not provided in the Moldovan language, nor there are courses on this language in higher education establishments. The Mechnikov National University of Odessa, on the initiative of the Ukrainian national-cultural Moldovan Association, supported by the Ministry of Education and Science, Youth and Sport of Ukraine, is considering enrolling a group of students who will study the Moldovan language.

### The German language

More than 40 higher education establishments, in all the administrative units, provide courses on the German language.

The National Technical University "Kharkiv Politechnic Institute" established the German Technical Faculty. Its activity is based upon a long-term productive cooperation of the departments of NTU "KPI" with their counterparts at the universities of Germany and Austria. Their cooperation is preconditioned by the need of the businesses, organizations and higher education establishments for experts in modern technology of projecting, production and running production machines and mechanisms, automated electro-technical complexes, electronic systems. They also need experts who speak excellent German and can participate in scientific technical cooperation.



General engineering training is carried out in Ukrainian, and a special one - in German, which is the main principle of education of specialists at the Faculty. It allowed organizing education process with the aid of foremost professors from Germany as well as making use of German technical teaching materials.

Graduates obtain their diplomas not only at NTU "KPI" but also at the University of Magdeburg. They also obtain a certificate of a translator from the German language and are recommended to obtain a job at the enterprises which make use of facilities, produced by foremost German firms or produce facilities to export into the countries of Western Europe. They can get a job at the firms, which need translators of special technical texts.

Specialist trained in the framework of the program “Science to Business” by Siemens, have an opportunity to take personal part in the production of brand new products and creation of engineering solutions in various branches of the world economy.

The National Polytechnic University of Odessa established the similar German Technical Faculty.

On the initiative of the staff of the department of German language, the National University of Uzhhorod established the Center of the German language (partner of the Goethe Institute of Kyiv), where students take advanced courses on the German language and obtain international certificate.

### The Polish language

The Polish language is taught at the Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, the National University of “Kyiv-Mohyla Academy, the Ivan Franko National University of Lviv ,the Vasyl Stefanyk Precarpathian National University, the Lesia Ukrainka National University of Volyn, the Ivan Franko State Pedagogical University of Drohobych , the Oles Honchar National University of Dnipropetrovsk ,the Dal’ Pedagogical University, the National University of Khmelnytsk, the Mykola Hohol State University of Nizhyn, the Mykola Ohienko National University of Kmianets-Podilsk, the State Humanities University of Rivne, the National University of Water Management and Nature Use, the National University of Ostroh Avademy, the International Economic-Humanities University named after academician S.Demianchuk, the Institute “Open International University of Human Development “Ukraine”, the Agricultural University of Sumy, the State Pedagogical University of Berdiansk, the University of Management and Business of Berdiansk, the Volodymyr Vynnychenko State Pedagogical University of Kirovohrad, the State technological University of Zhytomyr.

The Oles Honchar National University of Dnipropetrovsk established the Ukrainian-Polish center in 2008. The similar center was founded in the State University of Mariupol.

### The Russian language

33,455 students obtain higher education in Russian in higher education establishments of the I-II levels of accreditation, and 217,649 in higher education establishments of the III-IV levels of accreditation.

More than 40 higher education establishments in all the administrative units provide courses on the Russian language.

On the requests of a number of representatives of public organizations and higher education establishments, which enroll students to be trained by education program "Philology" – "Russian language and literature", under the decree of the Ministry of education, Science, Youth and Sport of Ukraine, in 2011 the Russian language will be included into the independent external examination for those school-leavers who wish to enroll at higher education establishments of Ukraine.

### The Romanian language

85 students obtain higher education in Romanian in the higher education establishment of the I-II levels of accreditation – the Pedagogical College at the Yuri Fedkovych National University of Chernivtsi.

The Romanian language is taught at the Yuri Fedkovych National University of Chernivtsi, the Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, the State Humanities University of Izmail, the State Technological University of Zhytomyr and pedagogical colleges of the Zakarpatya and Chernivtsi regions.

*(Question 269 of the Committee of Experts)*

The Ministry of Education and Science, Youth and Sport of Ukraine has not received any applications for establishing the subsidiary of the Vasyl Holdis Western University, as well as no licenses have been submitted.

### The Slovak language

The Slovak language can be studied at the Slavic University of Kyiv, the Oles Honchar National University of Dnipropetrovsk and at the Ivan Franko National University of Lviv, the Zakarpatya subsidiary of the Slavic University of Kyiv and the Institute of Slavic Studies of Rivne.

### The Hungarian language

87 students obtain higher education in Hungarian in higher education establishments of the I-II levels of accreditation, and 795 – in higher education establishments of the III-IV levels of accreditation.

The Uzhhorod National University established the Humanities faculty with Hungarian as a language of teaching. It comprises three departments: the department of Hungarian Philology, the department of the history of Hungary and European integration and the department of math and physics. There are 284 students studying at the Faculty (235 – full-time students and 49 – part-time students).

There is the Ferenz Rakozzi II Hungarian Institute of Zakarpatya (private higher education establishments of the III level of accreditation) in the city of Berehovi. There are 847 students studying at the Institute (522 – full-time students and 325 – part-time students).

Students can obtain education in Hungarian in the Zakarpatya subsidiary of the Slavic University of Kyiv (24 students), the Humanities Pedagogical College of the State University of Mukachevo (127 students), the Medical College of Berehovi (76 students), the College of Culture and Art of Uzhhorod (69 students) and the State Agricultural vocational school of Mukachevo (41 students).

The Hungarian language is taught at the State Technological University of Zhytomyr.

*Paragraph f) Subparagraph iii*

The Belarusian language

Education establishments and education authorities have not received any applications from the citizens for providing adult education or its part in evening schools in the Belarusian language. In case we receive a sufficient number of applications, the issue will be considered and resolved in accordance with the Constitution of Ukraine and the Law of Ukraine “On Ratification of European Charter for Regional or Minority languages”.

As a part of continuing education the Belarusian language, culture, history, traditions and customs are studied by children and adults in 4 Saturday and Sunday schools (46 students) in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the region of Odessa.

*(Question 282 of the Committee of Experts)*

The Ministry of Education and Science, Youth and Sport of Ukraine held consultations with the representatives of Social Groups of the Belarusians. They reckon there is no need to provide adult education in the Belarusian language.

The Bulgarian Language

Education establishments and education authorities have not received any applications from the citizens for providing adult or continuing education or its part in evening schools in the Bulgarian language. In case we receive a sufficient number of applications, the issue will be considered and resolved in accordance with the Constitution of Ukraine and the Law of Ukraine “On Ratification of European Charter for Regional or Minority languages”.

As a part of continuing education the Bulgarian language, culture, history, traditions and customs are studied by children and adults in education centers, Saturday and Sunday schools (189 students) in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea in the regions of Odessa, Zaporizhya and the cities of Kyiv and Sevastopol.

*(Question 282 of the Committee of Experts)*

The Ministry of Education and Science, Youth and Sport of Ukraine held consultations with the representatives of public organizations of the Bulgarians. They reckon there is no need to provide adult education in the Bulgarian language.

The Gagauzian language

Education establishments and education authorities have not received any applications from the citizens for providing adult or continuing education or its part in evening schools in the Gagauzian language. In case we receive a sufficient number of applications, the issue will be considered and resolved in accordance with the Constitution of Ukraine and the Law of Ukraine “On Ratification of European Charter for Regional or Minority languages”.

*(Question 282 of the Committee of Experts)*

The Ministry of Education and Science, Youth and Sport of Ukraine held consultations with the representatives of public organizations of the Gagauz. They reckon there is no need to provide adult education in the Gagauzian language.

Greek minority languages: Modern Greek, Romani and Urum.

Education establishments and education authorities have not received any applications from the citizens for providing adult or continuing education or its part in evening schools in the Modern Greek, Romani and Urum languages. In case we receive a sufficient number of applications, the issue will be considered and resolved in accordance with the Constitution of Ukraine and the Law of Ukraine “On Ratification of European Charter for Regional or Minority languages”.

As a part of continuing education, the Modern Greek language, culture, history, traditions and customs are studied by children and adults in 26 education centers, Saturday and Sunday schools (817 students) in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea in the regions of Odessa, Dnipropetrovsk, Donetsk, Zaporizhyya, Luhansk, Mykolaiv, Kharkiv, Kherson, Cherkasy, Chernihiv and the city of Kyiv.

*(Question 282 of the Committee of Experts)*

The Ministry of Education and Science, Youth and Sport of Ukraine held consultations with the representatives of Social Groups of the Greeks. They reckon, there is no need to provide adult and continuing education in the Modern Greek, Urum and Romani languages.

Jewish minority Languages: Hebrew and Yiddish

Education establishments and education authorities have not received any applications from the citizens for providing adult or continuing education or its part in evening schools in the Hebrew and Yiddish languages. In case we receive a sufficient number of applications, the issue will be considered and resolved in accordance with the Constitution of Ukraine and the Law of Ukraine “On Ratification of European Charter for Regional or Minority languages”.

As a part of continuing education, the Hebrew and Yiddish languages, culture, history, traditions and customs are studied by children and adults in 86 education centers, Saturday and Sunday schools (Hebrew is studied in all the administrative units of Ukraine, and Yiddish – in the regions of Vinnytsia, Zhytomyr, Zaporizhya, Kyiv, Lviv, Odessa, Kharkiv, Cherkasy, Chernivtsi, Chernihiv and in the city of Kyiv). 200 pupils study the Yiddish language, and 2,398 pupils study the Hebrew language.

*(Question 282 of the Committee of Experts)*

The Ministry of Education and Science, Youth and Sport of Ukraine held consultations with the representatives of public organizations of the Jews. They reckon, there is no need to provide adult and continuing education in the Hebrew or Yiddish languages.

#### The Crimean Tatar language

In the 2010/2011, academic year, with regard to submitted applications, as a part of continuing education of adults in evening schools, 91 citizens obtain education in Crimean Tatar – everybody who wishes to.

As a part of continuing education, the Crimean Tatar language is studied by children and adults in 2 Saturday and Sunday schools (46 students) in the regions of Zaporizhya and Kherson.

#### The Moldovan language

In the 2010/2011 academic year, with regard to submitted applications, as a part of continuing education of adults, in evening schools, 94 citizens obtain education in Moldovan – everybody who wishes to.

As a part of continuing education, the Moldovan language is studied by children and adults in 2 Saturday and Sunday schools (35 students) in the region of Odessa.

#### The German language

The German language is studied as a subject as a part of adult education in evening schools.

As a part of continuing education, the German language is studied by children and adults in 38 education centers, Saturday and Sunday schools (953 students) in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea in the regions of Odessa, Ivano-Frankivsk, Poltava, Donetsk, Luhansk, Mykolaiv, Kharkiv, Kherson, Cherkasy and Chernihiv.

*(Question 282 of the Committee of Experts)*

The Ministry of Education and Science, Youth and Sport of Ukraine held consultations with the representatives of public organizations of the Germans. They reckon there is no need to provide adult education in the German language.

#### The Polish language

Education establishments and education authorities have not received any applications from the citizens for providing adult or continuing education or its part in evening schools in the Polish language. In case we receive a sufficient number of applications, the issue will be considered and resolved in accordance with the Constitution of Ukraine and the Law of Ukraine “On Ratification of European Charter for Regional or Minority languages”.

As a part of continuing education, the Polish language is studied by children and adults in 105 education centers, Saturday and Sunday schools (5,455 students) in all the administrative units of Ukraine, except for the region of Poltava.

*(Question 282 of the Committee of Experts)*

The Ministry of Education and Science, Youth and Sport of Ukraine held consultations with the representatives of public organizations of the Poles. They reckon there is no need to provide adult education in the Polish language.

#### The Russian language

In the 2010/2011 academic year with regard to submitted applications, as a part of continuing education of adults, in evening schools 26,070 citizens obtain education in Russian – everybody who wishes to.

As a part of continuing education, the Russian language is studied by children and adults in 10 education centers, Saturday and Sunday schools (178 students) in the regions of Vinnytsia, Ivano-Frankivsk, Rivne and Ternopil.

#### The Romanian language

In the 2010/2011 academic year with regard to submitted applications, as a part of continuing education of adults in evening schools, 580 citizens obtain education in Romanian – everybody who wishes to.

#### The Slovak language

Education establishments and education authorities have not received any applications from the citizens for providing adult or continuing education or its part in evening schools in the Slovak language. In case we receive a sufficient number of applications, the issue will be considered and resolved in accordance with the Constitution of Ukraine and the Law of Ukraine “On Ratification of European Charter for Regional or Minority languages”.

*(Question 282 of the Committee of Experts)*

The Ministry held a range of consultations with the representatives of public organizations of Slovaks. They reckon there is no need to provide adult education in the Slovak language.

#### The Hungarian language

In the 2010/2011 academic year with regard to submitted applications, as a part of continuing education of adults in evening schools, 300 citizens obtain education in Hungarian – everybody who wishes to.

As a part of continuing education, the Hungarian language is studied by children and adults in a cultural and education center (15 students) in the city of Kyiv.

*Paragraph g)*

Elements of history and culture of the peoples whose representatives lived and live in Ukraine, are studied in the courses secondary schools: "History of Ukraine", "World History", "Geography", "World Literature", "Music Art" " Visual Arts ", " Art Culture ". These courses are obligatory for all the pupils.

In recent years Ukraine has paid great attention to multiculturalism. In the current conditions the main task of a teacher is shift emphasis to something in common that unites the citizens of Ukraine of different nationalities. Cultural diversity is necessary to understand our own historical progress. The key issues for school teachers of history are cultural and historical image, national Identity and cultural diversity.

The elements of history and important facts from the past of the Belarusian, Bulgarian, Gagauzian, Greek, Jewish, Crimean Tatar, Moldovan, German, Polish, Russian, Romanian, Slovak and Hungarian peoples are studied by students in close correlation with the history of the Ukrainian people.

The Ministry of Education and Science, Youth and Sport of Ukraine is constantly improving curricula and history textbooks.

Textbooks, published in recent years, focus special attention to the everyday history. They portray multicultural image of the nineteenth - early twentieth centuries on the background of interethnic relations. It was urban culture that demonstrated the multicultural essence of Ukraine. Today students need to know how the representatives of different ethnic groups co-existed in a multi-ethnic city, what ethno-social background was, how inter-ethnic cooperation was growing.

For example, a teacher can show that Russian, Polish, Jewish and Ukrainian artists found a common language in Kyiv literary and artistic society of the early twentieth century. Liberal Russian press - newspaper "Kievskie otklyky" published the first Ukrainian article by Serhiy Efremov in 1906.

Authors of textbooks emphasize the positive features and points of cooperation and endeavour to find mutual compromises. They show a complex problem and the ways it was resolved, at least in part. The same concerns the evaluation of political figures and scholars. For example, P. Struve was a spokesman for the Russian assimilation of Ukrainians, but at the same time, he was a prominent social scientist, philosopher and economist. N. Berdyaev - the greatest philosopher of Russian Christian movement

was a Kyivan, but he was indifferent to Ukrainians, although his brother S. Berdyaev was an active Ukrainian journalist and public figure.

Hereby, the international nature of the urban artists is revealed, national features of artists and their creations are underlined. For example, German architects I. Shtrom, P. and G. Schleifer, A. Shille worked in Kyiv. They were creating Kyiv classicism and modern art. Italians V. Beretti and O. Beretti and P. Sparro were the builders of the most gorgeous classicist buildings in Kyiv of the nineteenth century. A special place was occupied by Polish and Jewish architects. Today an average Ukrainian knows them as creators of the works of the Ukrainian architectural school of the past, because time perceives these objects as national cultural works.

The course of world history and the history of Ukraine provides studying the history of Holocaust - the most tragic pages of Jewish history, one of the events of recent history that influenced the development of the continent and the world in general (topic "Concentration camps and mass extermination of people, Holocaust").

In order to motivate students to high moral values and orientations, patriotic and civic consciousness, respect for national traditions and cultures of Ukraine, the schools of the country implemented an optional course "Diversity of religions and cultures of the world" for students of the 1st-11th grades.

According to the experts of the International Foundation «Revival» and European research associations, which in 2010 analysed the state of modern textbooks in Ukraine's history and world history, ethnic correctness is inherent in all the textbooks in history. But in the future we are planning to edit textbooks, which would pay much more attention to ethnic issues, in order to eliminate historical gaps of other ethnicities.

In the courses on economic and social geography of Ukraine, pupils of the 9th grade of secondary schools study the section "The population of Ukraine," including the topic "National and ethnic composition of the population." Pupils must know the history of the formation of the Ukrainian nation, the national composition of population of Ukraine and separate regions, to have an understanding of the political nation, indigenous peoples and national minorities and ethnographic groups of Ukrainians, Ukrainian diaspora and its geography.

In the course "World Literature" pupils study the works of various writers and poets: Russian - Ivan Krylov, O. Pushkin, M. Lermontov, M. Hohol, M. Nekrasov, F.Tyutchev, F.Dostoevsky, L.Tolstoy, A. Chekhov, M. Bulgakov, O.Block, A.Akhmatova, B. Pasternak, M. Sholokhov, S. Marshak, O.Tvardovsky;

German and Austrian - J. W. Goethe, F. Schiller, R.M Rilke, G. Bell, G. Heine, F. Kafka, B. Brecht, P. Zyuskinda;

Greek - Myths of Prometheus and Hercules, Homer, Aesop, Tirteya, Archilochus, Sappho, Anacreon, Aeschylus, Sophocles, Hungarian - Petofi S;



Polish - A. Mickiewicz, Jewish - Sh. Aleichem.

The system of school art and aesthetic education is aimed at studying the whole picture of the world and, above all - the world culture, man's world and at fostering liberal and systemic thinking among the youth. Art and aesthetic education in school aims to promote learning national and global cultural and artistic experience by the pupils, and create conditions and opportunities for active participation of young people in artistic and communicative processes of modern society.

One of the important principles of art education in schools is a fundamental unity of the universal (multicultural), national (state) and regional (ethno-local, regional) components of the education with national focus, which fosters patriotic and civic consciousness among pupils. In the process of studying the objects of artistic and aesthetic world, cultural approach to the analysis of works of art is applied, which involves penetration of the nature of signs and symbols into so-called speech codes. Comprehending and understanding artistic images is a creative process of empathy and interpretation, which is of actively dialogical character. That is "Dialogue of Cultures" that enables individuals not only to contribute to national and universal values, but also to gain independence in the world of culture, get involved in its creation and at the same time, to develop themselves as subjects of culture. Hereby, the dialogue of cultures is not the only form of communication in cross-cultural environment, but it also promotes pupils' awareness of relations between the types of cultures - historical, national, regional, and personal.

Education field "Art" in elementary school is represented by the subjects "Music Art" and "Visual Arts" or by an integrated course "Art," which is studied in the 1st-4th grades. The general section of the 4th grade "Music unites the world" and its components - education topic, "Music knows no boundaries," which is studied in terms of the course "Music Art" is interesting in terms of multicultural orientation. The abovementioned issue analyses, in particular, the interconnection of music of the Slavic peoples (Ukrainian, Russian Belarusian), and the features of music of Baltics, the Caucasus, Central Asia, Europe and the world. Among the recommended works in the education program for elementary school there are compositions by the following composers: Russian:

M.Glinka, P. Tchaikovsky, M. Rimsky-Korsakov, S.Prokofiev, D. Shostakovich, S. Rachmaninov, K. Myaskovsky, I. Dunaevsky, R. Shchedrin, D. Kabalevsky, M. Blanter, G. Gladkov;

Armenian: A. Khachaturian;

Polish: F. Chopin, German: Y.S. Bach L.Beethoven, R. Schumann, Y. Brahms; Hungarian: Z Kodaly, as well as folk songs and dances: Russian, Belarusian, Polish, German, Bulgarian and more.

Education field "Aesthetic culture" in the elementary school covers such education subjects as "Music Art" (grades 5th-8th), "Visual Arts" (5th-7th grades), "Art Culture" (Grade 9th).

In the process of mastering the subject content of "Music Art" from 5th to 8th grade, pupils listen to and perform the recommended works by various composers, including Russian: M. Glinka, P.Tchaikovsky, O. Borodin, M. Rimsky-Korsakov, M.Mussorgsky, S. Rachmaninov, I. Stravinsky, S. Prokofiev, D.Shostakovich, O.Scriabin, G. Sviridov, R. Shchedrin, A. Schnittke, I. Dunaevsky, V. Basner, A. Alexandrov, D. Tuhmanova, V. Soloviev-Syedoy, B. Grebenshchikov, A. Kozlov, L. Quint, Y.Chychkova, G. Gladkov, O. Zacepin et al.;

German: Y.S. Bach, H.-V. Gluck, L. Beethoven, Y. Brahms (Hungarian themes);  
Polish: F. Chopin and M. Ohinsky;

Hungarian – F. Liszt.

In the process of mastering the subject "Visual Arts" topic 2 "Man and the objective world" in the 6th grade, pupils extend their ideas about the spiritual and material cultural heritage, national features of art work and life, topic 2 "Objective environment" in the 7th grade, pupils consider the particular cultural and national traditions in the design environment.

In high school the course "Art Culture" is studied in 10th-11th grades at the standard, academic and main levels. The cultural course "Art Culture" in high school is a kind of artistic and ideological culmination of school art education, which consists of two parts: Ukrainian (Grade 10) and foreign (Grade 11) cultures, which are studied on the basis of comparative studies ("Ukraine - Europe, Ukraine - World "). This approach enhances the education potential of the course through the implementation of multicultural component and the simultaneous preservation of the national education priorities.

Notably, the program in the artistic culture of the standard level (Grade 11) considers, among other topics: "Sculpture - a hymn to man" (samples of works of ancient Greek sculptors), "Russian painting", "Russian Ballet", in the context of the theme "Art - a mediator between cultures "- examples of the interpenetration of cultures of different national pictures of the world.

The program of the artistic culture of the academic level in the 11th grade in the section "European artistic culture" includes such topics as: "Greece", "Germany", "Russia" and the section VII, "The space of culture" includes such topics as: the meaning of any culture - its "conductivity" in terms of other cultures, as well as prominent foreign artists in Ukraine are studied.

The program of the artistic culture of the main level in the 11th grade is based upon a deeper analysis of the culture of Greece, Germany, as well as studying such topics as: "Bulgaria" (Cyril and Methodius), "Poland" (F. Chopin), "Romania" (carpet art),

"Hungary" (folk danced, F. Liszt, I. Kalman), "Belarussia" (band "Pesniary"), "Russia" (icon painting, painting, ballet, theatre, cinema), "Decorative handicraft of Muslims", "Ukrainian-Russian relations".

Along with the above outlined invariant component of cultural education in school, there is its variable component that is implemented through the introduction of optional courses and out-of-school courses. Thus among the ethnological and multicultural programs, recommended by the Ministry of Education Science, Youth and Sports of Ukraine, there is a program "Decorative Applied Arts" (1st-11th classes). The program includes such topics as: "Toys of the peoples of the world", "The main feature of tracery of various nations", "Guards of various nations of the world", "Ritual symbols", "Divergent features of carpet handicraft of different regions of Ukraine", "Divergent features of ceramics of different regions of Ukraine", "Divergent features of embroidery of different regions of Ukraine", "Divergent features of wood decorative art of different regions of Ukraine", "Ethno-design", 8th grade. Among the topics of the course there are: "Decorative patterns in different regions of Ukraine", "Ornaments of the world", "The main types of Greek, Egyptian ornaments", "Ornaments of the East", "The characters in folk art", "Musical Studies", 7th grade. This optional course reveals the music culture of Poltava. Based on the program, pupils can study musical culture and its ethnic characteristics of any region of Ukraine.

Extension of variable component of cultural education in schools through elaboration of new programs, optional courses and extracurricular courses will enable teaching staffs to make use of ethno-local and cultural features and to make use of multicultural approaches to teaching art subjects.

In the Chernivtsi region the textbook "History of my native land" for 7th-11th grades (translated into Romanian as well) and the manual "Story from the history of my native land" were published. In several schools of the region, pupils study "History of the Poles of Bukovina." Multicultural issues in the region are reflected in the manuals on the literature of the native land and geography of the Chernivtsi region, published in the period of 2000-2011.

At the Ivan Franko State University of Zhytomyr, the Department of History of Ukraine established the Research Centre for Jewish Studies for more detailed study of the characteristics of the history of the Jewish minority of Ukraine. The Centre aims to coordinate scientific programs on the Jewish issues in Volyn - Zhytomyr to create tolerant cultural environment among pupils and students, to perpetrate scientific investigations into modern Ukrainian-Jewish relations and to hold scientific and practical conferences on history and culture of Jews of the region. The Centre held international scientific conference on the topic "Jews in Volyn: history and present days" in March 2009, international scientific conference for teachers and students on the topic "Historical lessons of Holocaust and intercultural relations (to the 70th anniversary of the WWII)" in October 2009 and international scientific and

practical conference on the topic "XX century – ethno-cultural aspect and Holocaust" in October 2010.

*Paragraph h)*

The Ministry of Science and Education, Youth and Sports of Ukraine, education management bodies provide basic and further training of the teachers to implement those of paragraphs a to g of the Charter.

The Belarusian language

As stated above, the Institute of philology of the Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv opened the Center of the Belarusian language and culture in 2009, which develops curriculum plans to train experts in the Belarusian language. There was the first admission of the students, who would be teachers of the Belarusian language, if necessary.

The Bulgarian Language

The Odessa National Mechnikov University, the Oles Honchar National University of Dnipropetrovsk , the K.D. Ushynsky South-Ukrainian Pedagogical university, the State Humanities University of Izmail, the State Pedagogical University of Berdiansk, and the Pedagogical College of Bilhorod-Dnistrovsk train teachers for general secondary education establishments.

The cooperation between education management bodies of the Odessa region and the Association of Bulgarians of Ukraine and the Congress of Bulgarians of Ukraine give teachers of the Bulgarian language and literature a possibility to advance their professional skills in Bulgaria.

The Gagauzian language

In 2006 the Institute of Philology at the Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv established teacher of Gagauzian training courses .

on the basis of the University of Komrat (Gaugasia – an autonomous formation in Moldova).

The Institute of Philology at the Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv is considering enrolling the first students who could be teachers of the Gaugazian language in 2013.

Greek minority languages: Modern Greek, Romani and Urum.

The State University of Mariupol, the Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, the Slavic University of Kyiv, National Linguistic University of Kyiv, the Mechnikov National University of Odessa, the Ivan Franko National University of Lviv, the Vernadskyi Taurida National University train experts in the Modern Greek language.

Further teacher training of Modern Greek is in the center of attention thanks to the active stance of the Federation of Greek communities of Ukraine. Every year, teachers advance their professional skills in higher education institution of Greece and Cyprus. In recent years more than 50 teachers of Ukraine have participated in different exchange programs.

### Jewish minority Languages: Hebrew and Yiddish

In the Dnipropetrovsk region the women's pedagogical college "Bet-Khana" trains elementary school teachers and teachers of music for schools, where Jewish children study.

The Crimean Humanities University (Yalta) trains teachers of Hebrew for general secondary schools

In 2010, the Jewish Forum of Ukraine organized and held summer camp "Di idische voh" (Jewish week) in the city of Kyiv. For a week, 30 teachers of Sunday schools from 15 cities of Ukraine studied the Jewish languages, folklore and the Jewish literature.

### The Crimean Tatar language

The Crimean State Engineering Pedagogical University, the Tavrida National V.I. Vernadsky University and the Pedagogical Vocational School of Simferopol train teachers of Crimean Tatar language for general secondary education establishments. The Crimean Republican Institute of postgraduate education and the Institute of Postgraduate Education of the Sevastopol Municipal Humanities University provide for further teacher training courses.

### The Moldovan language

The National University of Uzhhorod, the Y. Fedkovych National University of Chernivtsi, the K.D. Ushynsky South-Ukrainian Pedagogical university, the State Humanities University of Izmail, the Pedagogical College of Bilhorod-Dnistrovsk and the regional Odessa Institute for Advanced Teacher Training train teachers of Moldovan for general secondary education establishments.

### The German language

34 higher education establishments of the III-IV levels of accreditation in all the administrative units of Ukraine, classical pedagogical universities train teachers of

German for general secondary schools, as well as all the regional Institutes of Postgraduate Education provide for further teacher training courses.

### The Polish language

The Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, the Ivan Franko National University of Lviv, the V. Stefanyk Precarpathian National University, the Lesia Ukrainka Volyn University, the Pedagogical University of Drohobych, the State University of Kamianets-Podilskyi, the National University of Khmelnytsk train teachers of Polish for general secondary schools. As well as the regional Institutes of Postgraduate Education of Volyn, Zhytomyr, Lviv and Khmelnytsk provide for further teacher training courses.

### The Russian language

12 higher education establishments of the I-II levels of accreditation and 34 higher education establishments of the III-IV levels of accreditation in all the administrative units of Ukraine train teachers of secondary schools with the Russian language of teaching. These are classical universities and pedagogical universities. Teacher training is carried out by the lecturers of the departments of the Russian literature, Slavic languages, etc. Further teacher training is provided for in all regional Institutes of Postgraduate Education.

In particular, the Donetsk Regional Institute of Postgraduate education carries out systematic work to improve methodological culture and professional competence of teachers of the Russian language and literature in the exam period. From 2008-2011 a number of events were held: 15 masterclasses of teachers of the Russian language and literature were held, a range of scientific methodical events were held: 15 seminars, 24 practical seminars, 11 practical conferences, 27 masterclasses, 39 thematic tutorials, 18 meetings of the regional creative group for developing an electronic textbook in Russian for the pupils of the 8th grade, 8 meetings of the laboratory, 8 meetings of methodical laboratory, 4 teaching seminars, 4 Internet competitions, 3 round-table discussions, 5 presentations of postgraduate education, 6 festivals, 3 students' scientific practical seminars, 3 students' scientific and practical conferences, student's practical readings. Pedagogical readings "Paths of Teachers ..." by the creative legacy of V.A Sukhomlynsky were held in August within the teaching studio.

In the Dnipropetrovsk region, the Regional Institute of Postgraduate Education offers special courses and optional subjects in the process of training teachers of the Russian language and literature; a number of regional workshops for teachers "Innovative technologies in teaching Russian language and literature" were organized.

In the Lugansk region, a range of education plans for thematic courses of further training teachers of Russian language were elaborated according to length of teaching experience. In addition to the basic plan, special courses "Innovative technologies in museum pedagogy," "Modern technologies of teaching Russian language and literature" were offered to the teachers of Russian language and literature. During the courses, the Russian language teachers study a special course in information technology. New courses, lectures, tutorials, case discussions. etc. were developed. For the purpose of informational support for professional development of teachers of the Russian language, in terms of further training courses, a special guide to "Postgraduate education: the professional development of teachers of the Russian language and literature is published each year.

The Poltava Regional Institute of Postgraduate Education named after M.V Ostrogradskiy established special research group of Russian language teachers to develop the concept of key models and professional competence of pupils. The Group prepared and published methodical collections "Hohol and Poltava", "Russian language, collection of texts for 6th-9th grades, socio-cultural aspect" and together with the Poltava National Pedagogical University named after V.G Korolenko, the group edited the manual "Hohol on the lessons of the Russian language: Ukrainian subjects."

Scientific and methodological support of teaching Russian language and literature in general education institutions of Sevastopol is carried out at the Institute of Postgraduate Studies of the Sevastopol city Humanities University. Such activity helps settling the following issues: development of teachers' professional competence, developing pupils' multicultural competence, assisting gifted children, implementing new technologies into education process, organizing events, dedicated to anniversaries of various writers and poets.

The Voronezh Regional Institute of Further teacher training and the St. Petersburg Academy of Postgraduate Education (Russian Federation) offer advanced training courses for teachers of the Russian language and literature.

### The Romanian language

The National University of Uzhhorod and its affiliated colleges, the Y. Fedkovych National University of Chernivtsi, the State Humanities University of Izmail and the Regional Odessa and Chernivtsi Institutes for Advanced Teacher Training train teachers of Romanian for general secondary education establishments with the Romanian language of teaching.

### The Slovak language

Further teacher training is provided for at the Zakarpatya and Uzhhorod National Universities of Further Teacher Training.

Besides, teachers of the Slovak language and literature have a possibility to participate in summer seminars organized in the Republic of Slovakia and in language-professional courses at the Methodical Centre at the Banska Bystryzia University named after Matej Bel.

### The Hungarian language

Further teacher training is provided for at the Uzhhorod National University, Zakarpatya Hungarian Institute named after F. Rakoczi II, the Mukachevo Humanities and Pedagogical Institute of Further Teacher training and at the Zakarpatya Institute of Postgraduate Teacher Training and its subsidiary in the city of Berehovi, as well as during teaching refresher courses in education establishments in Hungary.

#### *Paragraph i)*

The Ministry of Education and Science, Youth and Sport of Ukraine is an oversight body, which controls minority languages studying and teaching in minority languages.

The materials and conclusions concerning minority languages, studying and teaching in minority languages are annually published in digests to final meetings of the education Board and on the official website of the Ministry. During the meetings, the education Board considers taking measures, drafting and adopting regulatory and legal acts.

The Ministry of Education and Science, Youth and Sports of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, regional education management boards and education management boards of Kyiv and Sevastopol state administrations publish materials concerning their territorial units and minority languages spoken on their territories.

#### *Paragraph 2)*

Education management boards provide parents, pupils and students with information on law dispositions which regulate language usage in education as well as information on the network of education establishments.

### The Belarusian language

As stated above, education establishments and education authorities have not received any applications from parents or pupils for providing education or its part in the Belarusian language or studying this language. In case we receive a sufficient



number of applications from outside the traditional language areas, the issue will be considered and resolved in accordance with the Constitution of Ukraine and the Law of Ukraine “On Ratification of European Charter for Regional or Minority languages”.

#### The Bulgarian Language

Education establishments and education authorities have not received any applications from parents or pupils outside the traditional language areas, for providing education or its part in the Bulgarian language or studying this language. In case we receive a sufficient number of applications, the issue will be considered and resolved in accordance with the Constitution of Ukraine and the Law of Ukraine “On Ratification of European Charter for Regional or Minority languages”.

#### The Gagauzian language

Education establishments and education authorities have not received any applications from parents or pupils outside the traditional language areas, for providing education or its part in the Gagauzian language or studying this language. In case we receive a sufficient number of applications, the issue will be considered and resolved in accordance with the Constitution of Ukraine and the Law of Ukraine “On Ratification of European Charter for Regional or Minority languages”.

#### Greek minority languages: Modern Greek, Romani and Urum.

Education establishments and education authorities have not received any applications from parents or pupils outside the traditional languages areas, for providing education or its part in these languages or studying these languages. In case we receive a sufficient number of applications, the issue will be considered and resolved in accordance with the Constitution of Ukraine and the Law of Ukraine “On Ratification of European Charter for Regional or Minority languages”.

The Modern Greek was not used in Ukraine. The information hereof is given in corresponding chapters.

#### Jewish minority Languages: Hebrew and Yiddish

Education establishments and education authorities have not received any applications from parents or pupils outside the traditional language areas, for providing education or its part in the Hebrew language or studying this language. In case we receive a sufficient number of applications, the issue will be considered and resolved in accordance with the Constitution of Ukraine and the Law of Ukraine “Omn Ratification of European Charter for Regional or Minority languages”.

Yiddish was traditionally used in all the territories. The information hereof is given in corresponding chapters.

#### The Crimean Tatar language

Education establishments and education authorities have not received any applications from parents or pupils outside the traditional language areas, for providing education or its part in the Crimean Tatar language or studying this language. In case we receive a sufficient number of applications, the issue will be considered and resolved in accordance with the Constitution of Ukraine and the Law of Ukraine “On Ratification of European Charter for Regional or Minority languages”.

The information concerning the Crimean Tatar language of teaching and studying this language in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, the regions of Zaporizhyya, Kherson and the city of Sevastopol is given above.

#### The Moldovan language

Education establishments and education authorities have not received any applications from parents or pupils outside the traditional language areas, for providing education or its part in the Moldovan language or studying this language. In case we receive a sufficient number of applications, the issue will be considered and resolved in accordance with the Constitution of Ukraine and the Law of Ukraine “On Ratification of European Charter for Regional or Minority languages”.

#### The German language

German was traditionally used in all the territories. The information hereof is given in corresponding chapters.

#### The Polish language

Education establishments and education authorities have not received any applications from parents or pupils outside the traditional language areas, for providing education or its part in the Polish language or studying this language. In case we receive a sufficient number of applications, the issue will be considered and resolved in accordance with the Constitution of Ukraine and the Law of Ukraine “On Ratification of European Charter for Regional or Minority languages”.

#### The Russian language

Russian was traditionally used in all the territories. The information hereof is given in corresponding chapters.

#### The Romanian language

Education establishments and education authorities have not received any applications from parents or pupils outside the traditional language areas, for providing education or its part in the Romanian language or studying this language. In case we receive a sufficient number of applications, the issue will be considered and resolved in accordance with the Constitution of Ukraine and the Law of Ukraine “On Ratification of European Charter for Regional or Minority languages”.

#### The Slovak language

Education establishments and education authorities have not received any applications from parents outside the traditional language usage, for providing education or its part in the Slovak language or studying this language. In case we receive a sufficient number of applications, the issue will be considered and resolved in accordance with the Constitution of Ukraine and the Law of Ukraine “On Ratification of European Charter for Regional or Minority languages”.

#### The Hungarian language

Education establishments and education authorities have not received any applications from parents or pupils outside the traditional language areas, for providing education or its part in the Hungarian language or studying this language. In case we receive a sufficient number of applications, the issue will be considered and resolved in accordance with the Constitution of Ukraine and the Law of Ukraine “On Ratification of European Charter for Regional or Minority languages”.

#### *Article 14*

##### *Paragraph a)*

#### The Belarusian language

The following agreements are in force in Ukraine: the Agreement between the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and the Government of the Republic of Belarus on mutual recognition and equivalence of documents on education and academic titles and the Agreement between the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine and the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Belarus on cooperation in education of 18.06.2001.

The Centre of the Belarusian language at the Institute of Philology of the Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv coordinates international cooperation with higher education establishments of the Republic of Belarus, gives informational support for students and teachers on training courses in education establishments of the country and on scientific conferences and seminars.

To deepen international cooperation in education, to share cultural traditions of peoples of Ukraine, Belarussia and Russia, every year near the Friendship Monument in the village of Senkivka of the Horodyanskyi municipal district in the Chernihiv region, a festival " The Source of Slavic friendship" takes place. Secondary schools # 5, 21, 30 in Chernihiv, teachers and students in schools in the city of Gomel, education establishments of the municipal district of Horodyany in the Chernihiv region and Dobrusk in Belarussia, schools and education establishments of the Chernihiv and Gomel regions continue sharing teaching and education experience.

In 2010, the authorities signed the protocol of intentions on the cooperation between education establishments of the region of Rivne (Ukraine) and the region of Brest (Belarussia), under which the parties agreed to develop international cooperation in

education, the exchange of experience, creative development of pupils and teachers, to assist in making bilateral agreements on cooperation between secondary and vocational education establishments, to promote exchange programs of students and teachers in order to get a deeper knowledge of the culture of two nations, to hold sporting competitions, etc.

In March 2011 the students of the National University "Ostroh Academy" presented their university in the academic circles of Belarusia for the third time. This year nine students took part in the V International Youth Scientific-practical conference "Scientific potential of youth - the future of Belarusia" in Minsk.

### The Bulgarian Language

The following agreements are in force in Ukraine: the Agreement between Ukraine and the Government of the Republic of Bulgaria on cooperation in education, science and culture, the Agreement between the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and the Government of the Republic of Bulgaria on mutual recognition and equivalence of documents on education and academic titles and the Agreement between the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine and the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Bulgarian and the Protocol on cooperation and exchange between the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine and Ministry of Education of the Republic of Bulgarian for 2008/2009, 2009/2010, 2010/2011 academic years of 09.07.2009 and the Protocol between the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine and Ministry of Education of the Republic of Bulgarian on the Bolhrad gymnasium named after H.S. Rakovskyi of 29.07.2009.

This year, the Department of Higher Education of the Republic of Bulgaria suggested that teachers of the Bulgarian philology at the department of the I.I. Mechnikov Odessa National University should participate in European international project "Bulgarian identity in multilingual European culture", which is coordinated by the Shumen University. The department prepared and submitted respective documentation for this project.

### The Gagauzian language

The following agreements are in force in Ukraine: the Agreement between Ukraine and the Government of the Republic of Moldova on cooperation in education, science and culture, the Agreement between the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and the Government of the Republic of Moldova on mutual recognition and equivalence of documents on education and academic titles and the Agreement between the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine and the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Moldova and the Protocol on cooperation in education between the Ministry of

Education and Science of Ukraine and the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Moldova for 2010/2011, 2011/2012, 2012/2013 academic years of 29.06.2010.

#### Greek minority languages: Modern Greek, Romani and Urum

The program of cooperation in education, science and culture between the Government of Ukraine and the Government of the Hellenic Republic for 2002-2005, the of 16.04.2002 is in force in Ukraine.

The Mariupol State University signed a cooperation agreement with the Yannin University (Greece).

#### Jewish minority Languages: Hebrew and Yiddish

The Agreement on Cooperation in Education between the Government of Ukraine and the Government of Israel of 09.04.2000 is in force in Ukraine.

In November 2010, Israeli President Shimon Peres visited Dnipropetrovsk, where he learned about the work of the specialized school number 144 with advanced courses on Hebrew, Jewish history, Jewish tradition, which maintains friendly contacts with Israeli education institutions. Every year the school organizes international camps "Havaya", where children interact with their peers from the U.S.A. and Israel.

#### The Crimean Tatar language

The following agreements are in force in Ukraine: the Agreement on cultural cooperation between Ukraine and the Government of the Republic of Turkey and the Agreement on Cooperation in Education between the Ministry of Education of Ukraine and the Ministry of National Education and Higher Education Council of Turkey.

#### The Moldovan language

The following agreements are in force in Ukraine: the Agreement between Ukraine and the Government of the Republic of Moldova on cooperation in education, science and culture, the Agreement between the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and the Government of the Republic of Moldova on mutual recognition and equivalence of documents on education and academic titles and the Agreement between the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine and the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Moldova and the Protocol on cooperation in education between the Ministry of

Education and Science of Ukraine and the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Moldova for 2010/2011, 2011/2012, 2012/2013 academic years of 29.06.2010.

### The German language

The following agreements are in force in Ukraine: the Agreement between Ukraine and the Government of Germany on referral of German teachers to education institutions of Ukraine of 10.06.1993 and the Agreement between Ukraine and the Government of Germany on Cultural Cooperation of 15.02.1993.

### The Polish language

The following agreements are in force in Ukraine: the Agreement between Ukraine and the Government of the Republic of Poland on cooperation in culture, science and education and the Agreement on Cooperation between the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine and Minister of National Education of Poland of 02.07.2001.

The Ukrainian and Polish teachers exchange program is expanded. Thus in the 2010/2011 academic year, 22 teachers of the Polish language and literature from the Republic of Poland worked in secondary schools of Ukraine.

The authorities signed agreements on cooperation between 12 secondary schools of the Rivne region with Polish secondary schools to exchange pupils, to acquaint them with the traditions and culture of Poland and Ukraine and to broaden their knowledge of Polish and Ukrainian languages.

The department of Polonaise Studies at the Institute of Philology of the Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv cooperated with a number of education establishments of Poland: the Polish Academy of Science, the University of Warsaw, the Jagiellonian University in Krakow, the John Paul II Catholic University in Lublin, the Maria Curie-Skłodowska University in Lublin, The University in Wroclaw and the Polish Institute in Kyiv. Students go to study in Warsaw and Wroclaw for a term, and in summer schools to Krakow and Lublin. Lecturers from Poland often work at the department.

The department of Polish philology at the Ivan Franko National University of Lviv cooperates with Polish universities in the framework of international agreements. The Department established cooperation, which provides scientific training of teachers, exchange of lecturers, exchange of student groups, organization of joint conferences with the University of Silesia, the Maria Curie-Skłodowska University in Lublin, the Wroclaw University, the University of Poznan, the Jagiellonian University, the Warsaw University, the Catholic University in Lublin. In addition, the scientists of the department participate in international conferences that take place in other Polish institutions - for example, in Łódź, Białystok and the Rzeszów State University.

In the framework of international cooperation with the University of Wrocław, there is an annual two-week training for third-year students studying Polish at this University.

Each year the best students of the Department of Polish Philology study in summer schools of Polish language and culture (Tsyeshyn, Warsaw, Lublin, Krakow and Wrocław).

Since 2008 the best fourth-year students have had the opportunity to study at the Warsaw University for the term.

Together with the School of Polish Language and Culture at the University of Selassie and the Department of Applied Linguistics at the Ivan Franko National University of Lviv, the department of Polish Philology organized and hosted the International scientific conference "The foreign language: the problem of certification according to European standards" (23-24 April 2009). The department of Polish Philology, together with the School of Polish Language and Culture at the University Selassie (Katowice, Poland) was the organizer of the cycle of postgraduate training in "Polish as a foreign language and Polish culture," which took place from May 2008 to October 2009. The courses were conducted by experts from the School of Polish Language and Culture at the University of Silesia. More than 50 students from Ukraine obtained diplomas of second education at the University Selassie.

During 2006-2010 the Department of Polish Philology at the Ivan Franko National University of Lviv hosted a lecturer Monica Rusin, MA of the University of Silesia in Katowice, from the 2010-2011 academic year Jerzy Kovalevsky, doctor of humanities, is an intern at the department.

In November 2010, under the action "Ukraine in the centre of Lublin" within four days the inhabitants of the city of Lublin (Poland) had a chance to get acquainted with Ukrainian culture. On the initiative of a group of students and graduate students from the Lublin-Ukrainian universities, the event, aimed at spreading knowledge about Ukraine in Poland, was conducted. The residents of the city became acquainted with the works of Ukrainian toy artists, participated in competitions in Ukrainian, listened to the Ukrainian music performed by groups from the city of Lviv and became acquainted with photographs, Ukrainian cinema, etc. They also participated in the debate on the topic: "How to promote Ukraine in Poland?" with the participation of the Consuls of Ukraine in Lublin and Khelm and other dignitaries. In the city centre the big screen was displaying films about Ukraine, which also presented a film about the oldest institution of East land - Ostroh Academy. Lublin is a typical student town, where about 600 Ukrainians obtain education.

In November 2010, the National University "Ostroh Academy" held an international scientific conference "Cross-border cooperation in the context of European integration of Ukraine". The conference was held in the framework of the International scientific and education project "From the local neighbourhood to

international partnership European Neighbourhood days in 2010 "and was intended to attract researchers and practitioners, lecturers, researchers, graduate students, government authorities and Public Organizations from Ukraine, Poland and Germany to address the pressing problems of cross-border cooperation. In discussing the various problems and challenges of cross-border cooperation between Ukraine and Poland, the authorities had an idea to create a joint Ukrainian-Polish Centre for the Study of Central and Eastern Europe.

In January 2011, the Rivne Institute of Slavic Studies of the Kyiv Slavic University hosted an international scientific conference "Central and Eastern Europe: Twenty years of systemic transformation and geopolitical change," whose participants were scientists from Ukraine, Russia and Poland.

In April 2011, the National University "Ostroh Academy" held IV International scientific conference "Problems of cultural identity: the relationship of traditional and modern aspects of identification", organized by the Department of Culture and philosophy, which was attended by scientists from Poland.

28 secondary schools in the Ternopil region concluded cooperation agreements with education institutions of Bohnia, Krakow, Przemysl, Kudowa, Poznan, etc. 16 secondary schools in Vinnytsia region also support partnerships with Poland.

In the Volyn region the authorities established cooperation in the sphere of education between students of secondary school of I-III degrees № 4 of Kivertsi and the gymnasium of Hrubeshov, Vladimir-Volyn education complex # 3 and lyceum of Hrabovets, the secondary school of Hyschansk in the municipal district of Lyboml' and the schools of the city of Fayslavitse, vocational school № 22 of the village of Lykov and the Union of schools № 2 (School Rilnycha) of Lublin province.

The Drohobych Branch of the Institute of Innovative Technology and Content of Education cooperates with the Provincial methodical centre for further teacher training in the city of Hozhu Wielkopolska.

The History Faculty of the Honchar National University of Dnipropetrovsk is actively cooperating with Polish universities (the Faculty of History and Pedagogy of the University of Wroclaw, the Institute of Archaeology of the Maria Curie-Skłodowska University in Lublin. Different presentations of monographs, devoted to the Ukrainian-Polish historical and cultural ties, take place. A local historical tour of "The Poles in pre-revolutionary Yekaterinoslav was developed. Polish scientists took part in the international conference "East Ukraine in the context of the historical development of Central and Eastern Europe" (October 2009).

Lecturers of the Faculty of History participate in international conferences in the framework of Ukrainian-Polish project "Historiography and mentality" which are organized by the Poznan, Zhesluvka, Lodz and Lviv Universities.



### The Russian language

The following agreements are in force in Ukraine: the Agreement between the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and the Government of the Russian Federation on mutual recognition and equivalence of documents on education and academic titles and the Agreement between the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine and the Ministry of general and Vocational Education of the Russian Federation on cooperation in education of 27.02.1998.

The quota established by the Russian Centre of International Scientific and Cultural Cooperation under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation stipulates, that teachers of Russian language and literature have the opportunity to take teacher refresher training courses in Moscow, Voronezh, Rostov-on-Don and St. Petersburg.

The authorities of the Donetsk region and regions of the Russian Federation signed an agreement to promote cooperation in education and research through mutual exchanges of students, pupils, teachers and researchers. Similar agreements were signed by higher education establishments: the Donetsk State University of Management with the Russian Academy of Management and Market (in Moscow), the St. Petersburg State Technological University, The Volhohrad Institute of Economy, Sociology and Law, etc., the Donetsk Law Institute with the St.Petersburg University of MIA of Russia, etc., the State Humanities University of Mariupol with the Moscow State Humanities University; The Pedagogical University of Horlivka with the South Federal University (Rostov-on-Don); the Donetsk Industrial Engineering Academy with the Moscow State Technical University, the Moscow State Institute of Steel and Alloy, etc., the Horkyi National Medical University of Donetsk with the State Scientific Institution "Research Centre for the quality of expert training of the Federal Agency of education of the Russian Federation".

For several years a group of students of the Russian Branch of the Institute of Philology of the Carpathian National University named after Stefanik takes training courses at the State Historical and Cultural and Natural Landscape Museum-Reserve of O.S. Pushkin's "Mihailivske" (the Pskov region).

In the framework of the agreement on cooperation between the Ivano-Frankivsk Regional State Administration and the mayor's office of Yaroslavl in 2010, the delegation of students and teachers from the city of Yaroslavl visited the Carpathian region, and the pupils of the region rested in the camp "Young Guard" (the Yaroslavl region).

Under the cooperation agreement between the Department of Education and Science of Ivano-Frankivsk Regional State Administration and the Committee on Education and Administration of the Novgorod region and the rector of the Novgorod State University named after Yaroslav the Wise, the school-leavers of the Ivano-Frankivsk

secondary school of the I-III degrees # 3 shall enrol on preferential terms to the abovementioned education establishment.

In 2010, the Department for Education and Science of the Sumy Regional State Administration and the Committee of Education and Science of the Kursk region signed an agreement on cooperation in education. With the assistance of the Kursk regional public organization "Slavic cultural and historical centre" Holy Rus' the authorities formed and relegated a library of classic literature to students of education establishments of the Sumy region. In the summer of 2010, in the village of Ryasne there was a place-tourist meeting with student delegations from the district of Rokytno in the Belgorod region and Krasnopillia district of the Sumy region.

In the framework of the agreement of cooperation between "Roszarubizhtsentr" (Russia) and Zaporizhya Gymnasium "Osnova", the NEC of Novavasylivka "Harmony" of the Azov district of the Zaporizhya region exchanged methodical and fiction literature and released collections of pupils' poetry. Zaporizhya gymnasium № 28 cooperates with the Moscow Academy of Training and Further Training of Teachers and the Voronezh Regional Institute of Training and Further Training of Teachers. School teachers took refresher training courses at these establishments.

The National University of Civil Defense of Ukraine and the Kharkiv National Automobile and Highway University cooperate on education and science with the Belgorod State Technological University named after Shukhov, the Kharkiv University of Humanities "People's Ukrainian Academy" and with the scientists of the Belgorod State University.

### The Romanian language

The following agreements are in force in Ukraine: the Agreement between the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and the Government of Romania on mutual recognition and equivalence of documents on education and academic titles and the Protocol on cooperation between the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine and the Ministry of Education, Research and Youth of Romania on cooperation in education for 2008-2009, 2009-2010, 2010-2011 academic years.

On the basis of the Protocol the Joint Commission of Experts work to analyse the correlation between textbooks, and make recommendations to developers of textbooks on language, literature, history, geography, culture, ethnology in Romanian in Ukraine and, accordingly, in the Ukrainian language in Romanian schools for general secondary education.

Higher education establishments of Ukraine perform important and fruitful cooperation with scientific and education institutions of Romania, which covers various aspects of life. Cooperation is based on bilateral agreements between universities of both countries. In particular, the Uzhhorod National University

maintains close ties with the Babes-Bolyai University of Cluj, the university Baia Mare, the Academy of Trade of Satu Mare and the city museum of Satu Mare. University scientists and Romanian experts work on the study of ethno-cultural, political and general historical processes in the Carpathian region, conduct archaeological, ethnographic, folklore and historical research in South-Western Romania and Transcarpathia. Research findings are highlighted at international scientific conferences and workshops.

The State Humanities University of Izmail, in the framework of the bilateral agreement with the Jos Din Galati University of Dunarea, cooperates in such directions: training courses and postgraduate studies at the Jos Din Galati University of Dunarea, international conferences dedicated to memorable dates (Festival of Poetry by P.Botsu, conference to the 155th anniversary of religious and social figure N. Paku).

The Yuriy Fedkovych National University of Chernivtsi signed bilateral cooperation agreements with the University of Suceava "Stefan cel Mars", the university "Babeh-Boyay" (Cluj-Napoca), the University of Bucharest, the Botoshansk Orthodox Seminary "St. George ", the University" A.I. Cuza and the "National Institute of Economic Research of the Romanian Academy of Sciences (Bucharest).

To implement the concluded agreements, the Faculty of Philology, Geography, Physics, the Faculty of History and Political Science and International Affairs and the Department of Computer Science were involved.

In cooperation with the University of Suceava and the Universities of Chernivtsi and Suceava, there were held summer schools in Ukrainian and, accordingly, in Romanian, which traditionally involve students of the philological and historical faculties of both universities. In addition, each summer archaeological practice is conducted.

Students of the Faculty of Computer Science take part in the international competition "Hard & Soft", which is held at the Suceava University.

The Yuriy Fedkovych National University of Chernivtsi is a partner to higher education establishments of Romania on implementation of international projects of cooperation, which is financed by the foundations of the European Union: "Romania-Ukraine: joint management to protect the quality of air in international aspect of Suceava - Chernivtsi". One of the results of the project was the publication of Handbook of joint actions to protect air quality in the transboundary context "Info-Bukovina - development of tourism industry in a Transboundary Context." The project aimed to create tourist information centre in the Suceava county, publication of information booklets Bukovina tourist, "Cultural roots, people, common traditions, natural places of pilgrimage tourism in Bukovina". The album "Bukovina tourist", "Integrated water quality monitoring of the cross-border river Siret was issued. The result is further training of specialists on monitoring water quality, "Bukovina

Innovation Centre." Expected result is the creation of innovative laboratories, "Foster the development of local socio-economic sphere" in cooperation with the North University in Baya Mare, and the Chamber of Commerce in Baya Mare.

Pursuant to Article 5 of the Protocol on cooperation in education between the Ministry of Education, Research and Innovations of Romania and the Ministry of Education and science of Ukraine for 2008-2009, 2009-2010 and 2010-2011 academic years, 94 ethnic Romanian from Ukraine were admitted to education establishments of Romania in 2008-2009 academic year, namely 39 to obtain a qualification level of "bachelor" and 39 - "master and 7- to take doctoral courses and 9 as postgraduate students.

### The Slovak language

The following agreements are in force in Ukraine: the Agreement between the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and the Government of the Slovak Republic on mutual recognition and equivalence of documents on education, issued in Ukraine and the Slovak Republic and the Program of cooperation between the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine and the Ministry of Education, of the Slovak Republic on cooperation in education for 2005-2008 (extended).

Teaching staff of secondary schools participate in further training courses, teaching days, language and professional courses and summer workshops on the Slovak language, organized by the methodical centre at the University named after Matej Bel in Banska Bystrica (Slovakia).

In 2011, the training of teachers of Slovak language and primary school teachers who work in classes with the Slovak language of teaching, with the participation of methodological and pedagogical centre of Bratislava and the University of Cyril and Methodius in Trnava, took place.

The Oles Honchar National University of Dnipropetrovsk supports partnerships with methodological centre SAS (Studia Academica Slovaca) of the Philosophy Faculty of Comenius University, Bratislava.

### The Hungarian language

The following agreements are in force in Ukraine: the Agreement between the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and the Government of the Republic of Hungary on cooperation in education, culture and science, and the Agreement between the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and the Government of the Republic of Hungary on

mutual recognition and equivalence of documents on education, issued in Ukraine and the Republic of Hungary.

The Humanities and Natural Sciences Faculty with the Hungarian language of teaching of the Uzhgorod National University closely cooperates with universities in Hungary. During an academic year, third-year students take training courses at the Debrecen University. During the previous academic year, students of historical faculty undertook their archaeological practice in Hungary, and this academic year, the best students have won scholarships for undergraduate practices that take place in Germany and Hungary. Fifth-year students of the department of Hungarian philology annually undertake undergraduate training in Budapest, in the central library named after Syycheni.

Secondary schools with the Hungarian language of teaching of the region of Zakarpatya established fruitful cooperation with education institutions of the Republic of Hungary.

### *3.2. Judicial authorities (Article 9 of the Charter)*

Pursuant to the Judgment of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine #10- /99 of 14 December 1999, "the provisions of part one of article 10 of the Constitution of Ukraine, which establishes that —Ukrainian is the official language in Ukraine“ shall be understood as follows: Ukrainian as the official language is a mandatory means of communication in the entire territory of Ukraine during exercise of powers by public authorities and local governments, (i.e. the language of acts, work, office and paperwork etc.) and in other public areas of social life as determined by the law.

The Judgment of the Constitutional Court is binding, final and cannot be appealed in the territory of Ukraine, the use of languages other than the official one in courts of justice is virtually ruled out.

Information on the Application of Article 9 of Part III of the Charter is not registered in primary accounting documents and materials in courts and is not displayed in the statistical reports of the courts.

#### *Paragraph 1*

##### *subparagraph a (iii)*

In criminal proceedings the petition and evidence, whether written or oral, shall not be regarded as inadmissible solely because they are formulated in the Belarusian, Bulgarian, Gagauzian, Greek and Jewish minorities languages, Crimean Tatar, Moldovan, German, Polish, Romanian, Slovak or Hungarian languages.

Persons, involved in the case, who do not speak the language in which proceedings are held, shall enjoy the right to make statements, testify, submit petitions, familiarize with all the case materials, appear in court in their native language and use services of an interpreter in accordance with the laws of Ukraine. A defendant shall be provided with investigative and judicial documents translated into his/her native language or any other language he/she might speak.

The accused person is guaranteed the right to use his/her regional or minority language.

<b>Administrative-territorial Unit</b>	<b>The amount of money allocated for services of translators during proceedings in local courts (2008-2011)</b>
The Autonomous Republic of Crimea	0
The Vinnytsia region	0
The Volyn region	306.00
The Dnipropetrovsk region	3,540.20
The Donetsk region	15,248.00
The Zhytomyr region	0
The Zakarpatya region	15,007.20
The Zaporizhzhia region	10,100.00
The Ivano-Frankivsk region	950.00
The Kyiv region	0
The Kirovohrad region	0
The Luhansk region	644.21
The Lviv region	6,137.00
The Mykolaiv region	0
The Odessa region	346,704.68
The Poltava region	0
The Rivne region	16,160

The Sumy region	0
The Ternopil region	0
The Kharkiv region	10,345.44
The Kherson region	16,200.00
The Khemlytsk region	22,601.50
The Cherkasy region	0
The Chernivtsi region	13,727.50
The Chernihiv region	3,418.00
The city of Kyiv	7,187.08
The city of Sevastopol	6,406.71
<b>Total:</b>	<b>159,74</b>

*subparagraph b (iii):*

During civil proceedings, it is allowed to submit documents and evidence in the regional or minority languages by the use of interpreters and translators.

Pursuant to the applicable law, any persons, who participate in the proceedings but do not speak or have insufficient command of the State language, shall have the right to make applications, provide clarifications, appear in court and file motions in their native language or in a language they can speak, using services of a translator/interpreter in accordance with the procedure established by the applicable law of Ukraine. Pursuant to Article 55 of the Code of civil procedure of Ukraine, an interpreter/translator shall be approved by court's decision based on the application of a person participating in the proceedings. Courts shall carry out legal proceedings on claims laid by a party to the proceeding in national minority languages. If a party must appear before court personally, it may be allowed to speak its regional language or a language spoken by the minorities without any additional expenses. Should there be a necessity to engage interpreters or translators it is allowed to submit documents and evidences in national minority languages.

<b>Administrative-territorial Unit</b>	<b>The amount of money allocated for services of translators during proceedings in courts of appeal (2008-2011)</b>
The Autonomous Republic of	571.04

Crimea	
The Vinnytsia region	0
The Volyn region	0
The Dnipropetrovsk region	0
The Donetsk region	0
The Zhytomyr region	0
The Zakarpatya region	528
The Zaporizhzhia region	0
The Ivano-Frankivsk region	0
The Kyiv region	0
The Kirovohrad region	0
The Luhansk region	0
The Lviv region	0
The Mykolaiv region	235
The Odessa region	2,308.66
The Poltava region	0
The Rivne region	
The Sumy region	0
The Ternopil region	2,066.15
The Kharkiv region	0
The Kherson region	0
The Khemlytsk region	2,490.00
The Cherkasy region	0
The Chernivtsi region	1,095.00
The Chernihiv region	0
The city of Kyiv	0
The city of Sevastopol	0
<b>Total:</b>	<b>9,293.85</b>



*subparagraph c (iii):*

During administrative proceedings, it is allowed to submit documents and evidence compiled in the Greek language engaging interpreters and translators.

Courts shall carry out legal proceedings on claims laid by a party to the proceeding in any national minority language. If a party must appear before court personally, it may be allowed to speak his/her national minority language. The total amount of money allocated for services of translators/interpreters in local administrative courts, accounts for 37,050.00 UAH and includes the costs of only one region - the Odessa region.

*Paragraph 2*

According to the applicable law, the validity, as between the parties, of legal documents drawn up within the country solely because they are drafted in a regional or minority language is not denied.

*Paragraph 3*

The provisions of the Paragraph shall be applied to the Russian language. Any laws signed by the President of Ukraine, as well as the laws that have been officially made public by the Chairman of Verkhovna Rada, shall be published in "Bulletins of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine" in Ukrainian and in Russian.

Pursuant to the Decree of the President dated December 1996 No.1207/96 "On publishing legislative acts of Ukraine in the news-bulletin "Official Bulletin of the Verkhovna Rada ", the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine was instructed to ensure publishing of laws and other regulatory legal acts of Ukraine translated into the Russian language.

Pursuant to part 1 Article 2 of the Regulations of the Verkhovna Rada of the Autonomous Republic of the Crimea, regulatory legal documents of the Verkhovna Rada of the Autonomous Republic of the Crimea shall be published and made public in the State language as well as in the Russian language and in the Crimean Tatar language.

### *3.3. Administrative authorities and public services*

*Article 10 of the Charter*

Article 26 of the law of Ukraine "On Local Self-Government in Ukraine" stipulates that any solution related to the issue of Language(s) used by Rada and its executive body in their activity and in official announcements shall fall under the exclusive competence of village, locality and city councils in accordance with the Law.

Ukraine ensures compliance of the effective Law of Ukraine "On Languages in Ukrainian SSR" and realization of the Judgment of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine #10-NO/99 of 14 December 1999, which stipulates that, together with the Ukrainian language, local executive bodies, executive bodies of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and bodies of local self-government have the right to use the Russian language and other minority languages when fulfilling their duties, as determined by laws.

Pursuant to Article 6 of the Law of Ukraine "On Languages in the Ukrainian SSR" all officials of state, party, public agencies, institutions and organizations shall have command of the Ukrainian language and the Russian language, and, if required, other national language to the extent needed for fulfilling their official duties.

Lack of command of the Ukrainian language or the Russian language by a citizen shall give no grounds for accepting him/her for employment. After having been employed an official shall master the language used in the authority or organization to the extent required for fulfilling his/her official duties.

Article 8 of the law of Ukraine «On ethnic minorities in Ukraine» determines that if the majority of population consists of a certain national minority, the language of such minority along with the state Ukrainian language may be used in the course of work of any state or public agencies, institutions or organizations situated in the locality.

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Pursuant to Article 38 of the Law of Ukraine "On Languages in the Ukrainian SSR", in Ukraine, the toponyms (names of inhabited localities, administrative-territorial entities, streets, squares, rivers, etc.) shall be formed and presented in the Ukrainian language. The toponyms may also be presented in the national language of the majority of the population of a certain area.

Toponyms from outside the boundaries of Ukraine shall be presented in the Ukrainian language by means of transcription from the source language.

The maps designated for the use in Ukraine shall be prepared and published in the Ukrainian language.

### 3.4. Media (Article 11 of the Charter)

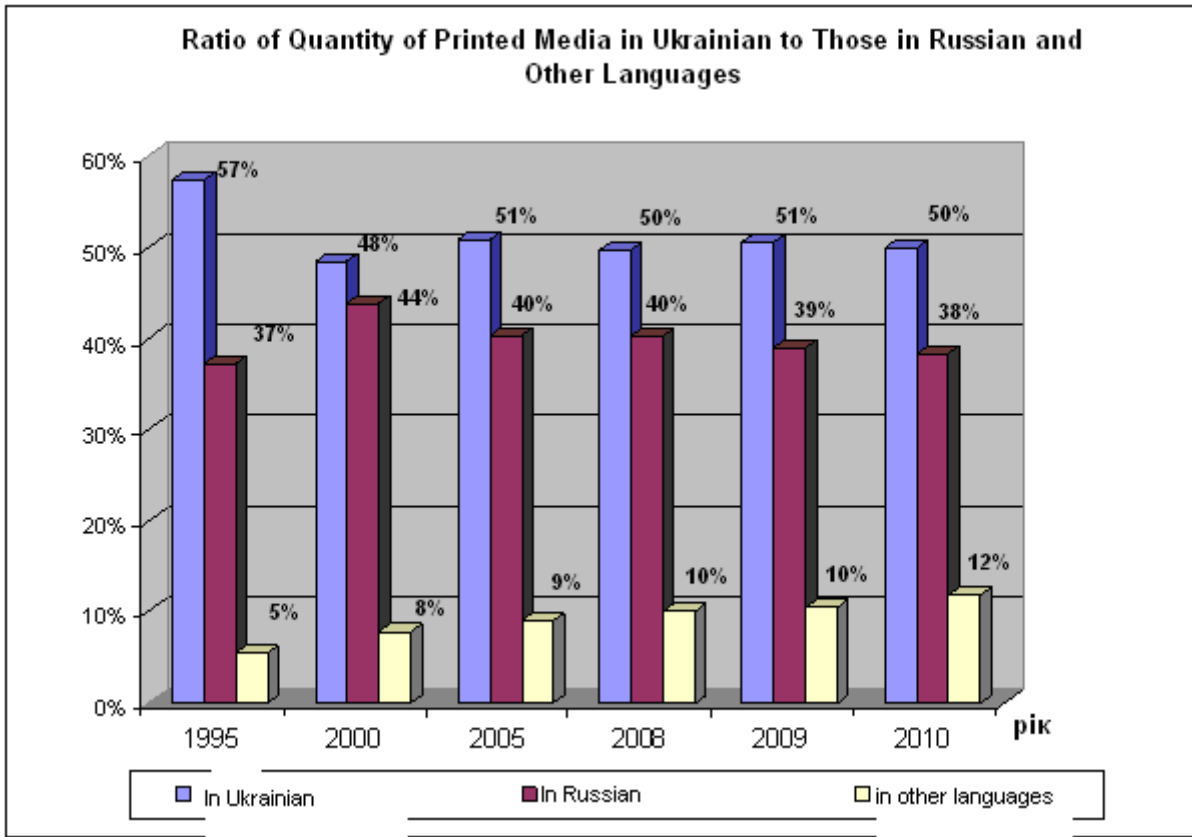
Ratio of quantity of printed media (newspapers) in Ukrainian to those in Russian and other languages as well as the ratio of average single and annual runs of printed media are presented in tables and displayed in charts.

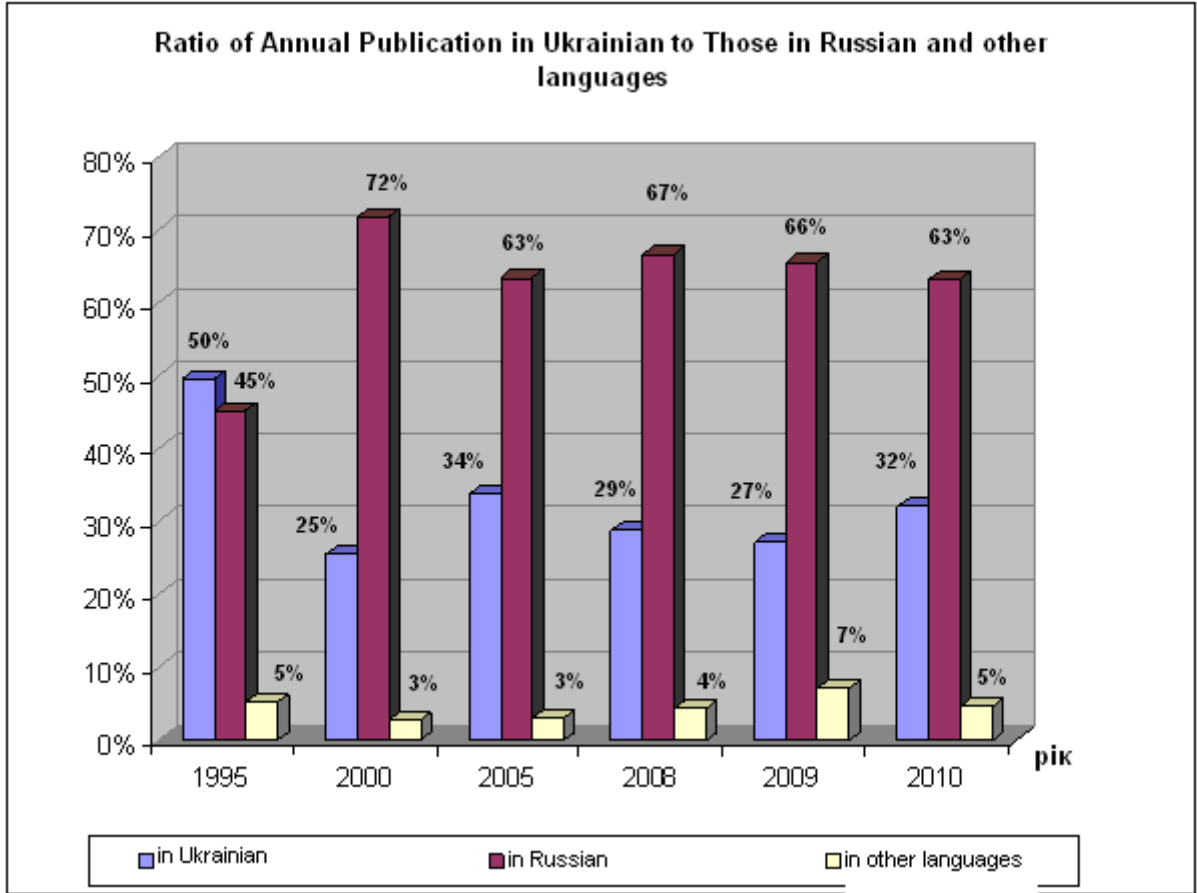
year	1995	2000	2005	2008	2009	2010
<b>Quantity of publications</b>	<b>1877</b>	<b>2667</b>	<b>2974</b>	<b>2647</b>	<b>2499</b>	<b>2347</b>
<i>Ukr.</i>	1078	1290	1509	1316	1264	1171
<i>Rus.</i>	698	1170	1199	1066	975	901
<i>other.</i>	101	207	266	265	260	275
<i>Ukr..</i>	57%	48%	51%	50%	51%	50%
<i>Rus.</i>	37%	44%	40%	40%	39%	38%
<i>other</i>	5%	8%	9%	10%	10%	12%
<b>Average quantity of single publications</b>	<b>20570</b>	<b>47668</b>	<b>79509</b>	<b>59332</b>	<b>55368</b>	<b>54508</b>
<i>Ukr..</i>	9537	13104	24822	18796	18506	18084
<i>Rus.</i>	9671	33116	51036	36648	32929	32376
<i>Other.</i>	1362	1448	3651	3888	3933	4048
<i>Ukr..</i>	46%	27%	31%	32%	33%	33%
<i>Rus..</i>	47%	69%	64%	62%	59%	59%
<i>Other.</i>	7%	3%	5%	7%	7%	7%
<b>Annual quantity of publications</b>	<b>1629928.0</b>	<b>3458766</b>	<b>4959791.1</b>	<b>3966113.5</b>	<b>3444551.7</b>	<b>3168879.8</b>
<i>Ukr..</i>	808901	876845	1668318	1141877	935746	1014915
<i>Rus..</i>	738597	2487092	3146551	2647385	2260890	2004117
<i>Other.</i>	82430	94829	144922.1	176851.5	247915.7	149847.8
<i>Rus..</i>	50%	25%	34%	29%	27%	32%
<i>Rus..</i>	45%	72%	63%	67%	66%	63%

<i>other.</i>	5%	3%	3%	4%	7%	5%
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	Total	Including languages:										
		Ukrainian	Russian	Ukrainian and Russian	Hungarian	Polish	Romanian	English	Armenian	German	bilingual	multilingual
<b>Quantity of publication of printed media</b>	<b>2347</b>	<b>1171</b>	<b>901</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>
<i>including</i>												
nationwide	298	141	130	21	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	2
regional	430	237	132	55	-	1	2	1	-	-	2	-
municipal	409	171	192	40	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	2
District	415	334	38	41	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Local	185	90	67	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Private	242	69	156	14	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
commercial.	249	91	126	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	119	38	60	14	1	1	-	-	1	-	3	1
<b>Average quantity of single publications .</b>	<b>54508</b>	<b>18084</b>	<b>32376</b>	<b>3864</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>22</b>
<i>includingi</i>												
Nationwide	13585	4006	9044	511	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	20
regional	10308	4653	4455	1121	-	1	56	7	-	-	15	-
municipal	9252	2809	5610	802	3	1	-	25	-	-	1	2
Regional	1580	1187	220	170	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Local	615	184	360	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Private	9640	1218	8274	122	25	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
commercial	8043	3661	3477	904	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	1487	367	938	165	9	4	-	-	1	-	3	1
<b>Quantity of annual publications.</b>	<b>3168880</b>	<b>1014915</b>	<b>2004117</b>	<b>143180</b>	<b>2586</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>1043</b>	<b>1851</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>39</b> <b>7</b>	<b>658</b>

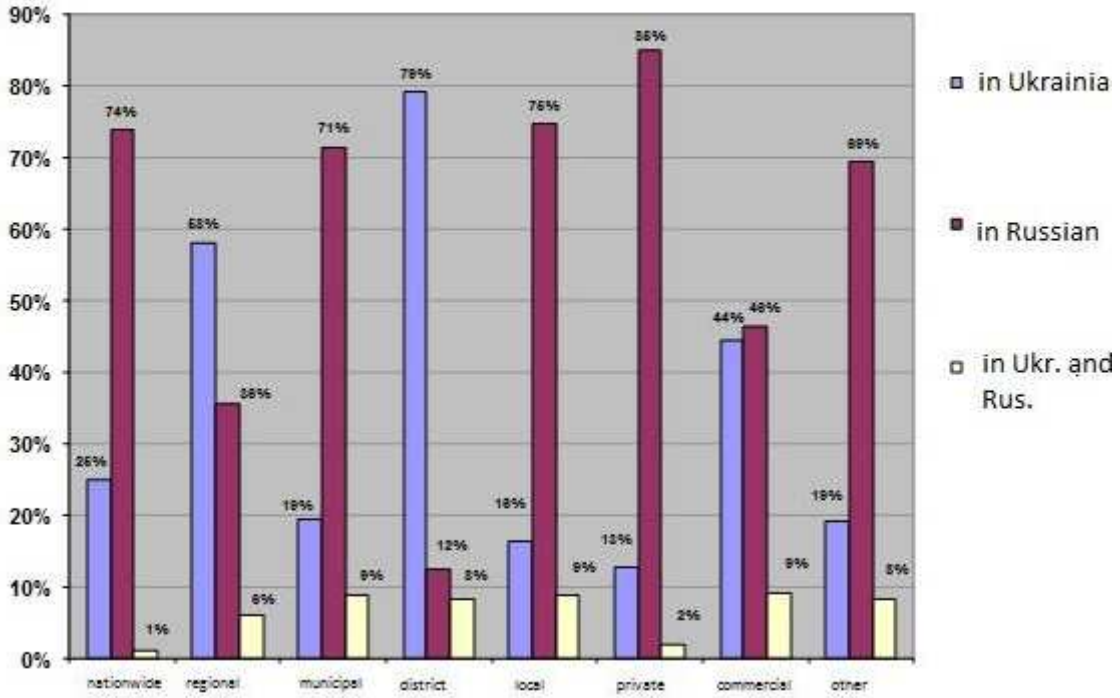
<i>Including</i>												
Nationwide	1372939	341721	1014392	16071	-	-	-	60	-	29	35	632
Regional	536653	311577	191052	32196	-	8	964	541	-	-	31	-
Municipal	521933	101012	372792	46854	5	6	-	1250	-	-	1	14
District	90655	71711	11244	7609	12	-	79	-	-	-	-	-
Local	26397	4302	19719	2368	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-
Private	255978	32699	216979	4937	1340	23	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial	325744	144560	151203	29981	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	38581	7333	26737	3165	1229	56	-	-	12	-	37	12



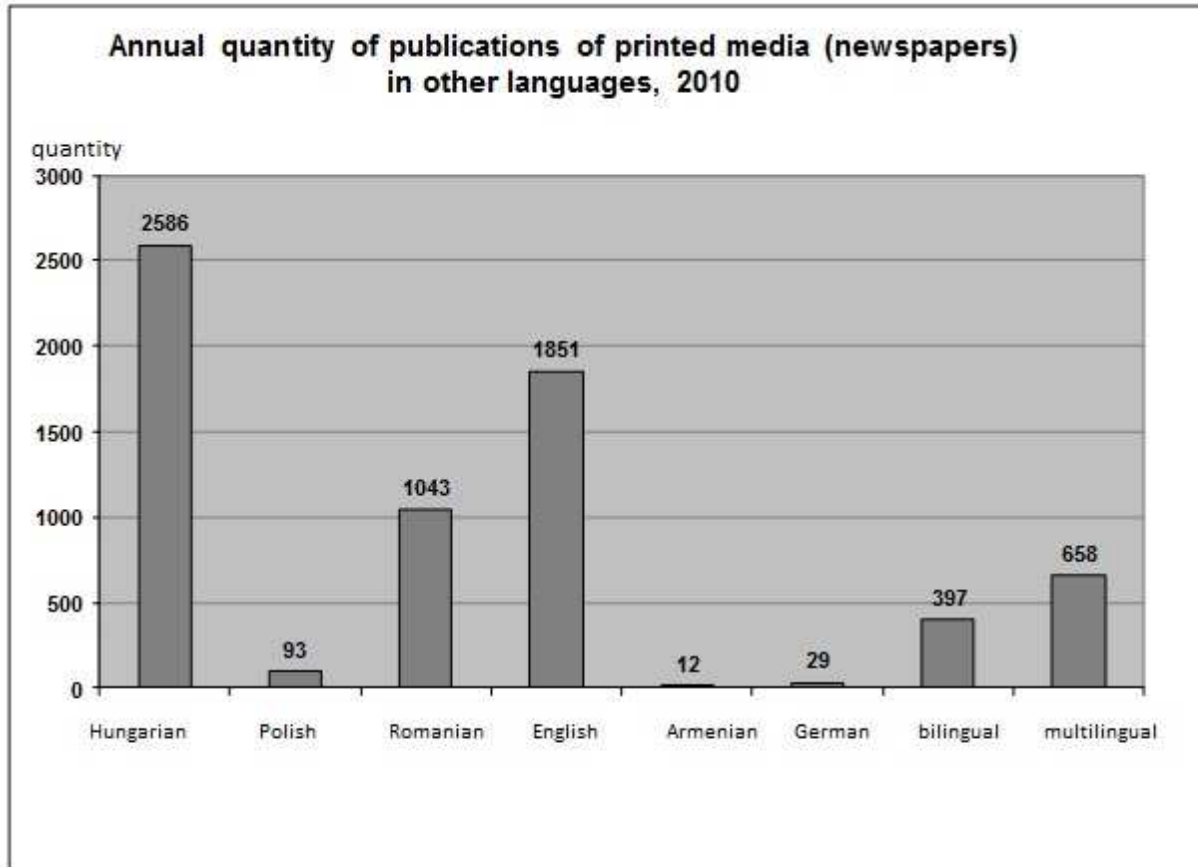


**Distribution of newspapers according to types and languages**

Proportion of annual publication of newspapers according to the type of printed media and languages of publication, 2010







### *Publication of Books and Booklets in Ukraine*

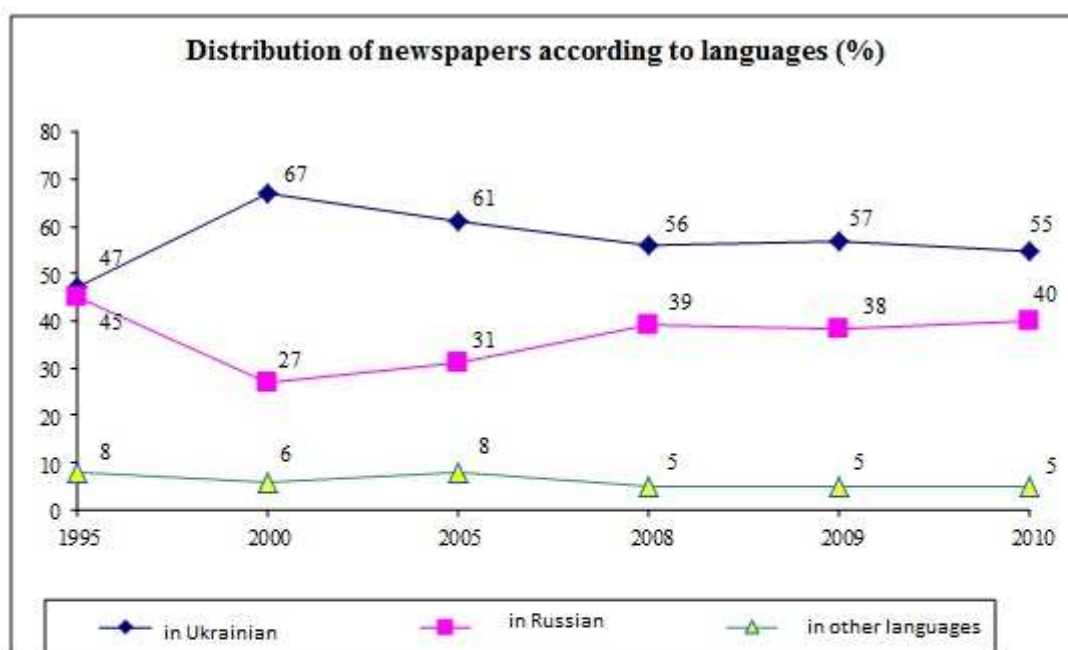
	<i>1995</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>
<b>The Quantity of printed issues</b>	<b>6109</b>	<b>7749</b>	<b>15720</b>	<b>24040</b>	<b>22491</b>	<b>22557</b>
<i>includingi</i>						
In Ukrainian	2855	4760	10258	16417	14797	14852
% out of total number	47	61	65	68	66	66
In Russian	2393	2142	3982	5748	5732	5554
% out of total number	39	28	25	24	25	25
Issues published						
For 100 thousand people	11.9	15.8	33.3	52.0	48.8	49.2

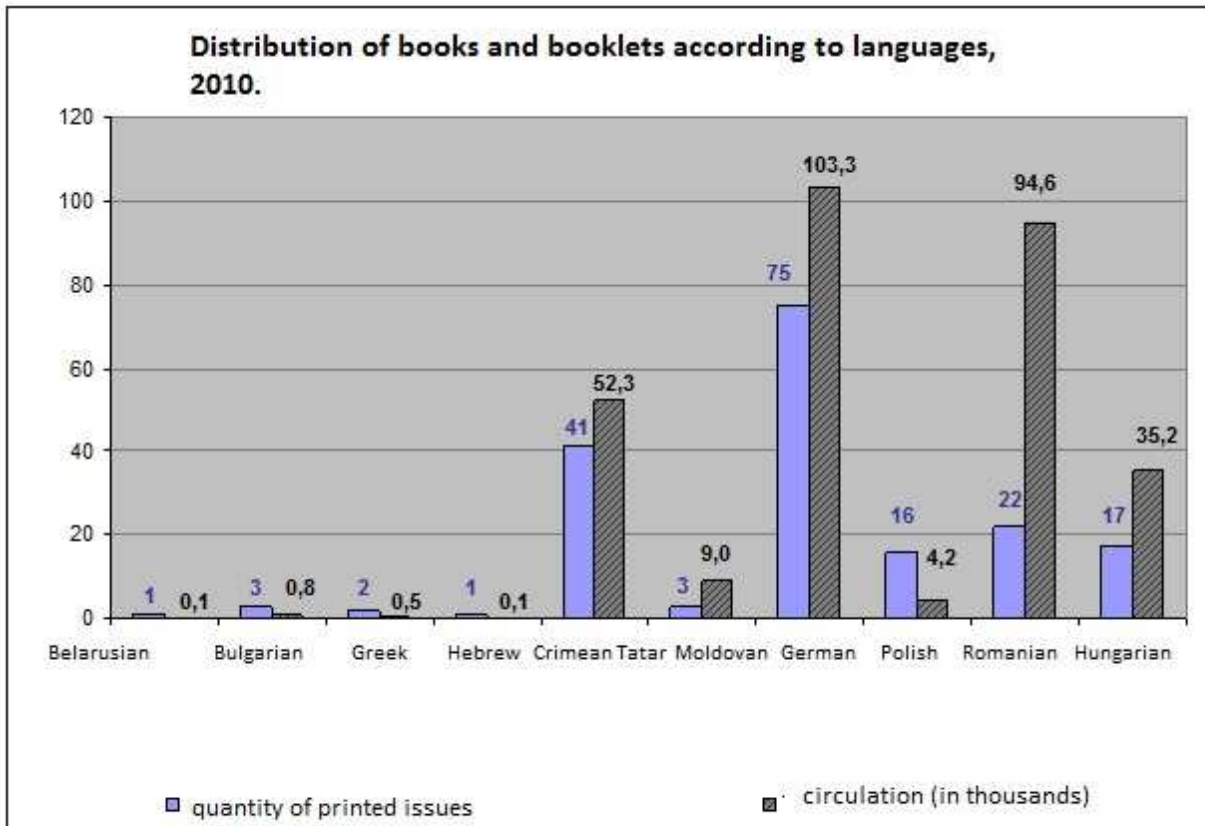
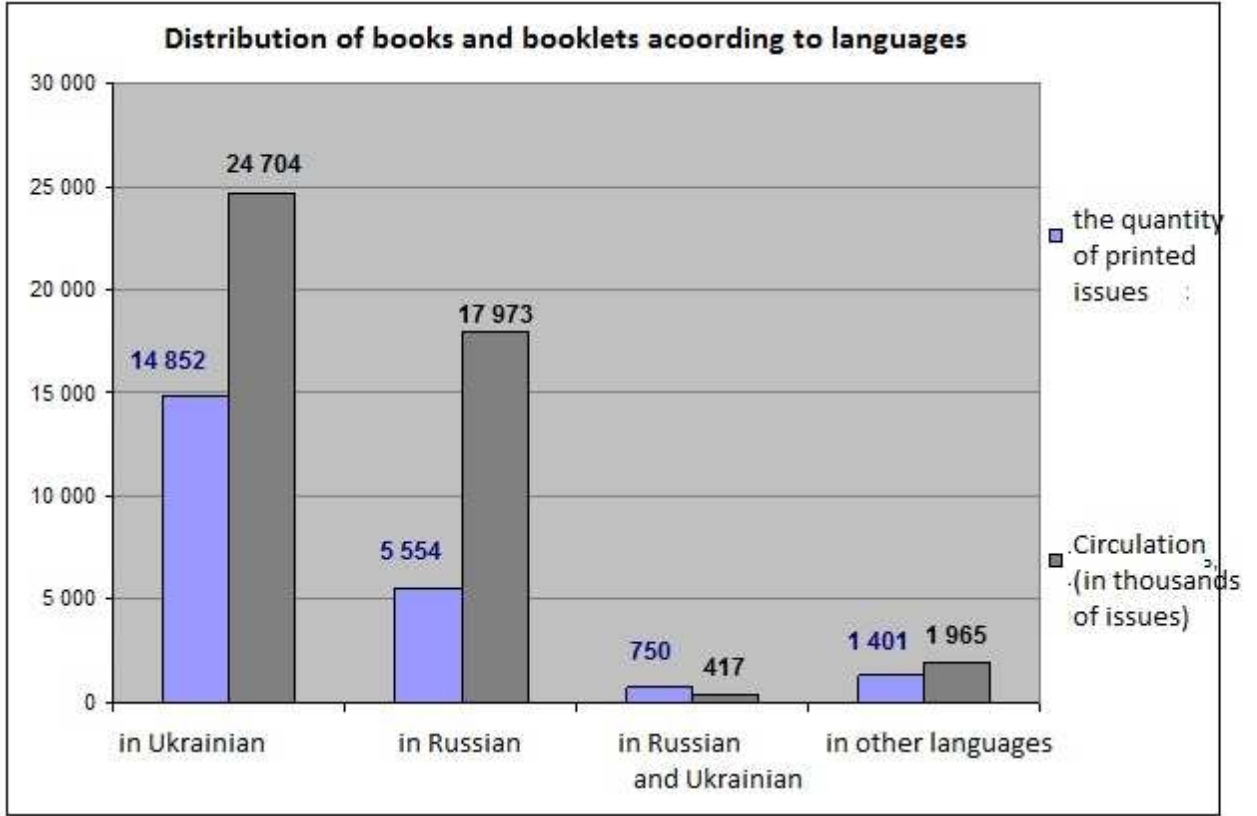
#### **The Quantity of printed issues**

*includingi*

In Ukrainian	2855	4760	10258	16417	14797	14852
% out of total number	47	61	65	68	66	66
In Russian	2393	2142	3982	5748	5732	5554
% out of total number	39	28	25	24	25	25
Issues published						
For 100 thousand people	11.9	15.8	33.3	52.0	48.8	49.2

<b>Quantity of publications</b>	<b>68156</b>	<b>43563</b>	<b>54060</b>	<b>58158</b>	<b>48514</b>	<b>45058</b>
<i>including</i>						
In Ukrainian	32054	29225	33212	32606	27527	24704
% out of total number	47	67	61	56	57	55
In Russian	30688	11730	16612	22535	18623	17973
% out of total number	45	27	31	39	38	40
Annual run for 100 people	132	89	115	126	105	98

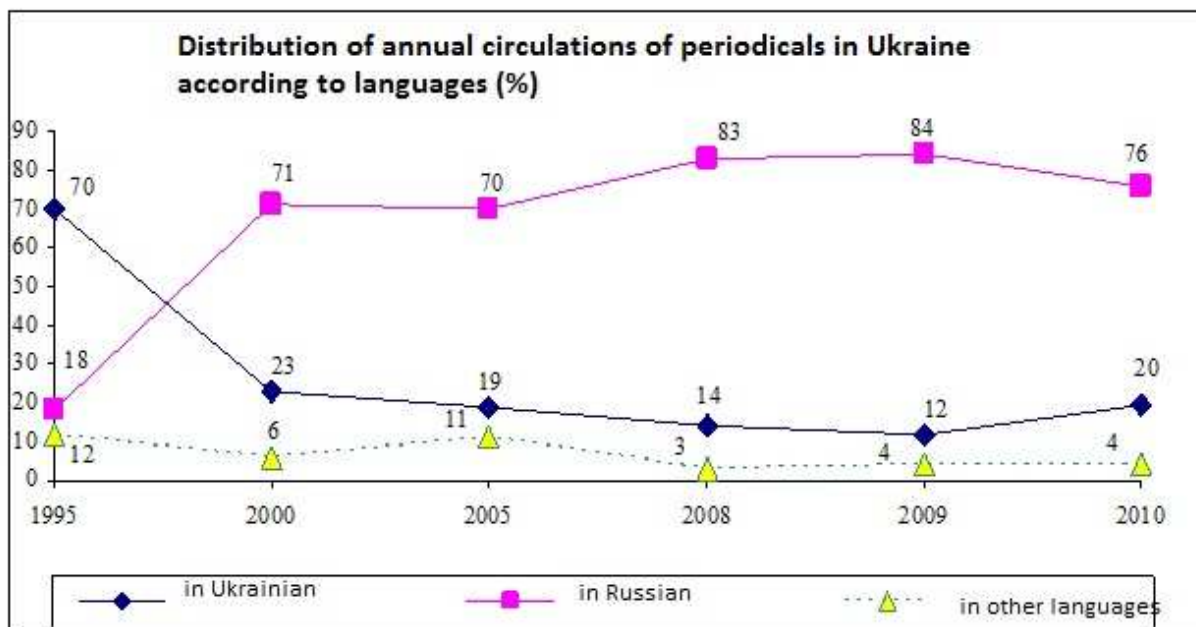




**Periodicals in Ukraine**

	<b>1995</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>
<b>Quantity of periodicals</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>1245</b>	<b>2182</b>	<b>2422</b>	<b>2515</b>	<b>2822</b>
<i>including</i>						
In Ukrainian	309	527	883	954	918	1062
% out of total number	51	42	40	39	37	38
In Russian	187	299	470	528	473	509
% out of total number	31	24	22	22	19	18
Issues published						
For 100 thousand people	1,2	2,5	4,6	5,2	5,5	6,2
<b>Average quantity of single publication</b>	<b>3192</b>	<b>3988</b>	<b>11271</b>	<b>22823</b>	<b>21985</b>	<b>24470</b>
<i>including</i>						
In Ukrainian	1947	1337	3505	3819	2861	3533
% out of total number	65	34	31	17	13	14
In Russian	990	2111	6425	17151	17677	19203
% out of total number	31	53	57	75	80	78
<b>Annual quantity of publications.</b>	<b>23885</b>	<b>52492</b>	<b>132457</b>	<b>270356</b>	<b>256327</b>	<b>338034</b>
<i>including</i>						
In Ukrainian	16642	12187	24923	36510	30484	66269
% out of total number	70	23	19	14	12	20
In Russian	4309	37399	92932	223994	214257	256887
% out of total number	18	71	70	83	84	76

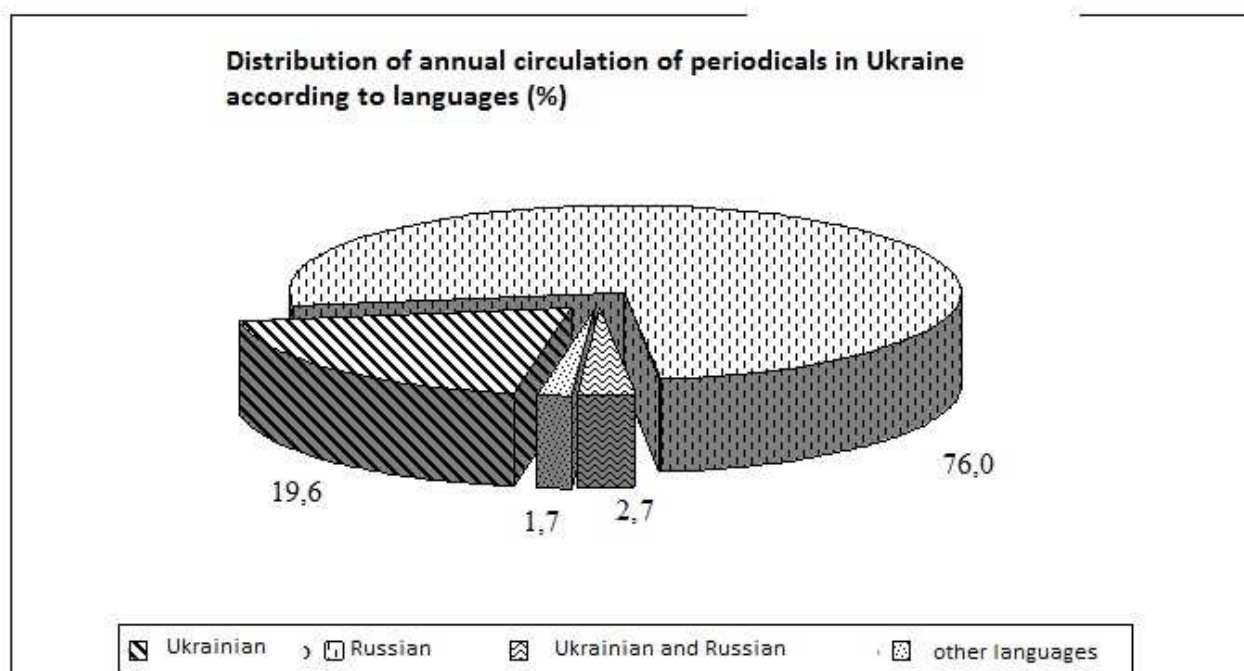
Annual circulation for 1 person	0,5	1,1	2,8	5,8	5,6	7,4
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### Distribution of periodicals in Ukraine according to languages

	Total	including									
		Ukrai- nian	Russian	Ukrai-- nian and -Russian	English	Kazakh-	Ger -man	Po-- lish	Hun- garian	Bilin- gual	Multi-- lingual
<b>Quantity of issues</b>	<b>2822</b>	<b>1062</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>879</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>279</b>
<i>including</i>											
magazines	1810	680	315	562	20	-	1	1	1	38	192
journals	652	251	28	269	2	-	-	-	-	21	81

bulletins	317	107	163	36	-	1	-	-	-	8	2
bibliographies	43	24	3	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
<b>Average single publication</b>	<b>24470,4</b>	<b>3532,6</b>	<b>19202,7</b>	<b>1182,9</b>	<b>41,7</b>	<b>3,0</b>	<b>0,5</b>	<b>1,0</b>	<b>2,4</b>	<b>379,9</b>	<b>123,7</b>
<i>including</i>											
magazines	12725,1	1880,8	9685,0	800,5	41,1	-	0,5	1,0	2,4	217,1	96,7
journals	596,1	482,6	8,6	75,6	0,6	-	-	-	-	4,6	24,1
bulletins	11140,3	1163,1	9508,3	305,2	-	3,0	-	-	-	158,2	2,5
bibliographies	8,9	6,1	0,8	1,6	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,4
<b>Annual circulation</b>	<b>338033,9</b>	<b>66268,6</b>	<b>256887,3</b>	<b>9168,8</b>	<b>104,2</b>	<b>57,0</b>	<b>0,5</b>	<b>1,0</b>	<b>9,4</b>	<b>5133,4</b>	<b>403,7</b>
<i>Including</i>											
Magazines	217886,4	47041,7	160917,6	4693,4	103,6	-	0,5	1,0	9,4	4790,5	328,7
journals	791,5	527,7	14,0	171,1	0,6	-	-	-	-	8,4	69,7
Bulletins	119320,5	18672,9	95954,0	4298,1	-	57,0	-	-	-	334,5	4,0
bibliographies	35,5	26,3	1,7	6,2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,3



*Distribution of local TV broadcasting according to regions and languages in 2008-2010.*



	2010	13,20	100,0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Chernivtsi region	2008	8,73	85,1	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,9	-	-
	2009	14,40	95,1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,9	-	-
	2010	15,70	94,9	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,1	-	-
The city of Kyiv	2008	107,64	98,0	2,0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2009	111,95	97,5	2,2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2010	96,24	97,0	2,5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
The city of Sevastopol	2008	11,97	30,7	66,8	-	-	-	-	2,5	-	-	-
	2009	12,00	30,8	66,7	-	-	-	-	2,5	-	-	-
	2010	12,00	75,0	21,9	-	-	-	-	3,1	-	-	-

### 3.5. Cultural activities and facilities (Article 12 of the Charter)

*(Question 577 of the Committee of Experts)*

According to Article 3 of the Basic Laws of Ukraine on culture, as a priority the state creates conditions for development of Ukrainian culture and minority cultures. Budget programs "Activities on revival of culture of ethnic minorities" and "Activities on implementation of the European Charter for Regional or Minority languages" are being implemented. Each year, the State Budget allocates funds for facilitating development of culture of ethnic minorities of Ukraine that are used for arranging cultural and artistic events aimed at development of culture of ethnic minorities of Ukraine. The Ministry for Culture and Tourism of Ukraine has established cooperation with national- cultural associations whereby a number of all-Ukrainian and regional events are arranged annually. Local executive bodies have created Councils for Ethnic Policy.

*(Question 578 of the Committee of Experts)*

The State makes conditions for the development of minority cultures a primary priority. Public associations of national minorities are provided with premises in long-term use for the implementation of their activities.

*(Question 578 of the Committee of Experts)*

Requirements for dubbing and subtitling films in minority languages in the Ukrainian language are defined by laws of Ukraine. The authorities have not received any complaints about problems with distribution of such films.

*subparagraph a) of paragraph 1 of Article 12 of the Charter*



### The Belarusian language

In the Dnipropetrovsk region there is a regional public association "Belarusians of Prydniprovia" which has a vocal ensemble "Zdravushka".

In the Rivne region, Rivne branch of All-Ukrainian association "Belarus" holds cultural and art events. There is an ensemble of Belarusian folk song "Rechanka".

*(The questions 585, 586 of the Committee of Experts)*

In order to promote the works, translated from Belorussian, libraries of the region organize permanent information stands and showcases: "People. Facts. Events".

### The Bulgarian Language

With the participation of members of the Donetsk Cultural Society of Bulgarians "Renaissance" there was established a library of Bulgarian authors of scientific and literary works, audio - and video collection about Bulgaria.

The library stock of the Ternopil Scientific Library contains 193 copies of the documents in the Bulgarian language. In Ternopil there is a Bulgarian Association.

In the Kherson region there is a centre of the Bulgarian culture, Kherson municipal public organization "Bulgarians of Kherson," which launched a month of Bulgarian culture and Bulgarian Culture and opened a centre of the Bulgarian culture.

### The Gagauzian language

Book fund of the Odessa region contains 1,303 copies in Gagauzian. Rural libraries, which are located in places of compact settlement of national minorities, undertake considerable activities on promoting Gagauzian literature and hold presentations of book exhibitions "We are proud of our native word".

### Greek minority languages: Modern Greek, Romani and Urum.

In the Donetsk region, thanks to the Federation of Greek Societies of Ukraine and its centres, inhabitants of the region are involved in the activities to revive culture, literature and art of Azov Greeks - their historical homeland. The Donetsk region has two theatres, House of Culture and 17 vocal, 3 folk groups, 4 groups of song and dance and 9 dance music groups. There are two rural centres of Greek culture, Greek Cultural Centre of Federation of Greek Societies of Ukraine. Different cultural and art events take place.

The Greek cultural Fund of the Odessa region held a number of different events for the Greek community of the Odessa region. They established the museum "Filiki Eteri", courses of the Greek language and a library.

### Jewish minority Languages: Hebrew and Yiddish

The Library of Jewish literature in the city of Kyiv contains 40 different names of Jewish periodicals. There are Hebrew language courses and the club of intellectuals at the library. The library stock of Jewish literature contains 5,000 copies of publications.

The Library of Jewish literature in the city of Lutsk has 6 creative companies.

There are 13 public associations of Jews in the Donetsk region. The associations set up a number of creative teams and 4 Jewish museums.

Libraries of the region of Kherson contain 100 copies of books in the languages of Jewish minority. Museums set up display windows of Jewish cultural life.

In the city of Kherson there is the Jewish centre "Shmoel."

### The Crimean Tatar language

In the secondary school № 57 in the city of Sevastopol, there is a TV studio, museums and a club "Heritage", which promote the development of the Crimean Tatar national cultural traditions and customs.

In the Crimea there are 41 amateur teams, "The Crimean Tatar Academic Music and Drama Theatre," and "The Crimean Tatar Library named after I. Hasprynsky.

There are 120 works available in the Crimean Tatar language in the libraries of the Chernihiv region.

### The Moldovan language

In the Kirivohrad region there are 2 Moldovan ensembles.

In the Mykolaiv region there are 4 Moldovan amateur groups which actively participate in international, national, regional, city concerts, competitions and festivals of national cultures.

In the towns of the Odessa region, there are 366 libraries, which contain 61,144 copies of books in the Moldovan language.

### The German language

The Library stock of the Vinnytsia regional Universal Scientific Library named after Timiryazev K.A. was supplemented with 10 copies of documents in German, and now it accounts for 32,860 copies.

In the Regional Universal Scientific Library named after. Ivan Franko ( Ivano-Frankivsk,) the library stock in German accounts for 11.5 thousand copies. In 2010, the library stock was supplemented with new valuable publications of German authors in Ukrainian and German.

Library Stock of German literature in the Kherson region accounts for 0.21 thousand copies. In the Kherson region there are two centres of German culture, which holds the Festival "Little Bavaria in big Kherson." In the regional museum there is an exhibition "Roads of Destiny" (the history of German colonists).

### The Polish language

In the library of A. Mickiewicz in the city of Kyiv there is a department of Polish books. The Embassy of Poland in Ukraine transferred books to the library. Today there are 5.5 thousand copies of publications in the library.

In the library collections of Lviv there are 5000 copies of books in Polish.

Chernihiv Regional Children (puppet) theatre staged a performance in Polish - "Jumping Princess by" L. Dvorsky. The libraries of the region contain a significant number of Polish literature (books and periodicals). The Priluky City Library has a department of Polish literature.

### The Russian language

In the city of Kyiv there is a library named after O.S. Pushkin, the partners of which are the Ukrainian Society "Pushkinist", Kyiv city national cultural and educational society "Russian Assembly".

In the city of Sevastopol there are two theatres, which stage performances in Russian: the Sevastopol Academic Russian Drama Theatre named after A.V. Lunacharsky and the Theatre for children and youth.

Library Stock of the Kherson region contains 3839.53 thousand copies in Russian

Libraries in the Chernihiv region contain 5563.24 thousand copies in Russian 3 theatres stage performances in Russian. Annual festivals "Slavonic Theatrical Meetings" take place.

### The Romanian language

In areas densely populated by Romanians, in Transcarpathia, there are 5 cultural clubs, eight libraries (book stock in Romanian has over 14 thousand copies. (46%), 2 children's art schools, 29 teams of amateur art, three of which are "national".

In the Chernivtsi region, library stock in Romanian has 52.2 thousand copies (18%). Different cultural and art events take place, a library of the new Romanian literature and Romanian publishers of the Chernivtsi region was established. At the club facilities, there are 3,159 clubs (39,522 participants), of which 2,790 are amateur

teams (31,791 participants), 319 amateur associations and clubs (6,994 participants). 10 amateur Romanian amateur teams were granted with titles "national" and "model".

#### The Slovak language

In the Transcarpathian region, in the areas densely populated by Slovaks, there are 11 club establishments, 5 libraries (total book stock of Slovak literature is more than 6,500 copies), 22 amateur teams (280 participants).

#### The Hungarian language

In areas densely populated by Hungarians, in the Transcarpathian region, there are 94 public libraries (in which there are 408.3 thousand copies of books in Hungarian) 76 club establishments (336 groups of amateur art).

*Subparagraph b), Paragraph 1, Article 12 of the Charter*

*(Questions 610-623 of the Committee of Experts)*

#### The Belarusian language

Libraries keep and popularize literary works translated from the Belarusian language into the Ukrainian language.

#### The Bulgarian Language

Libraries of the Odessa region keep and popularize literary works translated from the Bulgarian language into the Ukrainian language.

#### The Gagauzian language

Libraries of the Odessa and Mykolaiv regions keep and popularize literary works translated from the Gagauzian language into the Ukrainian language.

#### Greek minority languages: Modern Greek, Romani and Urum.

Certain literary works of Greek minority are published both in Russian and in languages of Greek minority. Greek societies are not directly involved in translation of literary works.

#### Jewish minority Languages: Hebrew and Yiddish

Libraries of the Rivne region keep 0.03 thousand copies of books in Jewish minority languages and several Jewish works translated into Russian and Ukrainian.

#### The Crimean Tatar language

Libraries of the Odessa and Kherson regions keep and popularize literary works translated from the Crimean Tatar language into the Ukrainian language.

### The Moldovan language

Libraries keep and popularize literary works translated from the Moldovan language into the Ukrainian language.

### The German language

The head of the Donetsk regional centre of German culture wrote a play “With hope in my heart” in Russian and German.

### The Polish language

The representatives of Polish Diaspora in cooperation with the Society of Polish culture of Donbas take part in nationwide and international competitions for reciters in Polish.

### The Russian language

Russian literary works translated into Ukrainian are freely available. 5 plays were translated from Russian into Ukrainian in the Sumy regional children’s and youth theatre.

### The Romanian language

Libraries keep and popularize literary works translated from the Romanian language into the Ukrainian language.

### The Slovak language

Libraries keep and popularize literary works translated from the Slovak language into the Ukrainian language.

### The Hungarian language

Libraries keep and popularize literary works translated from the Romanian language into the Ukrainian language.

*Subparagraph c), Paragraph 1, Article 12 of the Charter*

*(Question 624- 632 of the Committee of Experts).*

### The German language

Editorial staff in the Transcarpathian regional state TV and Radio Company does translations of the programs into German from other languages.

### The Polish language

Ternopil Regional Drama Theatre translated the play "Gosling" into the Polish language.

### The Russian language

The Transcarpathian regional state TV and Radio Company employs editorial staffs, which broadcast in Russian and Romani languages.

#### The Romanian language

The Transcarpathian regional state TV and Radio Company employs editorial staffs, which broadcast in the Romanian language. Publishing houses of the Transcarpathian region print literary works in Romanian.

#### The Slovak language

Editorial staff in the Transcarpathian regional state TV and Radio Company does translations of the programs into Slovak from other languages.

#### The Hungarian language

Editorial staff in the Transcarpathian regional state TV and Radio Company does translations of the programs into Hungarian from other languages.

There are no data concerning other languages.

#### *Subparagraph d), Paragraph 1, Article 7 of the Charter*

#### The Belarusian language

In the Chernihiv region, the authorities provide support for Belarusian national and cultural societies and vocal duet "Syabrovyky" performing works in the Belarusian language in a variety of cultural events.

The Rivne regional branch of All-Ukrainian association "Belarus" is an active member of diverse national, regional and local cultural events, during which participants speak Belarusian.

#### The Bulgarian Language

In the city of Zaporizhya, there were celebrations dedicated to the Day of Slavic writing and Bulgarian culture, with the active participation of Zaporizhya regional association of Bulgarian culture.

#### The Gagauzian language

In the Odessa region, there was a roundtable discussion on " the Gagauzian language in Ukraine: state, problems and prospects."

#### Greek minority languages: Modern Greek, Romani and Urum.

In the Kherson region, there was a regional seminar on "Promoting cultural ethnic relations", where members of Greek society were the participants and speakers.

#### Jewish minority Languages: Hebrew and Yiddish

Chernihiv City Jewish community, together with the Department of Culture of Chernihiv City Council holds the annual Festival of Jewish Culture named after Sholom Aleichem and Ukrainian festival of Jewish songs.

#### The Crimean Tatar language

*(Question 636 of the Committee of Experts)*

National teams in the Genichesk district (the Kherson region) and the Crimea are actively involved in conducting celebrations, various holidays.

*(Question 636 of the Committee of Experts)*

The Ministry of Culture of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea holds events aimed to popularize the Crimean Tatar language and literature, notably "All-Crimean festival "Khydyrlez", International Crimean Tatar festival "Bakhchisarai", International festival of Crimean Tatar culture and instrumental pop music "Teprech-Kefe" , International festival of Crimean Tatar and Turkic cultures "Derviza - Hezlev kapusy", etc.

#### The Moldovan language

In cooperation with the national-cultural societies, there was the Moldovan-Ukrainian Festival of culture "Dniester wave", the first Moldovan Youth Festival "Mertsishor, the VI Festival of Moldovan Culture in Reni, International Festival of Moldovan Culture "Struhushor".

#### The German language

In the Donetsk region, there were 3 regional festivals of German culture and 3 German film festivals.

#### The Polish language

In the Donetsk region, there were two interregional festivals of Polish culture, Polish festival of dance performances in Ukraine, exhibitions and expositions in the regional art museum.

Sumy City Public Association of Polish culture, with the assistance of the authorities held a seminar "Poland and Ukraine".

#### The Russian language

State and local authorities of Rivne offer adequate support for the annual celebrations of Russian folk art, traditional Pushkin days. They are making efforts to disseminate information about the cultural values of the Russian people, organize exhibitions of works of amateur artists and painters. In the Rivne region, the authorities registered 5 Russian national-cultural societies.

State and local authorities of the Sumy region support the annual celebrations of the artistic activities of the figures of Russian culture.

Kharkiv Regional Council secured funding from the regional budget of the Russian edition Calendar of memorable dates.

#### The Romanian language

Local authorities of Transcarpathia give adequate support for the annual celebrations of Romanian culture, in particular the regional festival of Romanian folk art, regional festival "Mertsyshor."

#### The Slovak language

Local authorities of Transcarpathia give adequate support for the annual regional festivals of Slovak folk culture.

#### The Hungarian language

State authorities and local authorities of Transcarpathia offer adequate support of the annual celebrations of the Hungarian folk art, making efforts to disseminate information about the cultural values of the Hungarian people.

*Subparagraph f) of paragraph 1 of Article 12 of the Charter*

#### The Belarusian language

In the Lviv region there is a public organization "Belarusian Community of Lviv Region". The building was transferred to the community free of charge.

The Head of Rivne Regional Branch of the All-Ukrainian association "Belarus" is a member of the Council for Ethnic Policy, supported by the head of the Rivne Regional State Administration.

#### The Bulgarian Language

*(Question 649 of the Committee of Experts)*

The Ukrainian Centre of Bulgarian Culture is located in the building that is the architectural monument in the city of Odessa. In the centre, there is The Sunday school, folk dance groups and various exhibitions.

#### The Gagauzian language



*(Question 649 of the Committee of Experts)*

Gagauzian national cultural society "Birlik" (Odessa region) obtained premises for 10 years at concessional terms for carrying out statutory activities.

Greek minority languages: Modern Greek, Romani and Urum

*(Question 672 of the Committee of Experts)*

The region of Donetsk regularly hosts festivals, days of Greek culture, competitions, exhibitions, children's cultural competitions, etc. The Department of Culture and Tourism of the Donetsk regional state administration concluded agreements (with financial support) for hosting the 2011 International Festival of Greek culture "Mega Yorty" with the Federation of Greek Societies of Ukraine. The branch of Greek culture in the Odessa region is located in the premises transferred by Odessa city executive body.

Jewish minority Languages: Hebrew and Yiddish

To organize its activities, the Kirovograd Regional communal Jewish Centre "Hesed Shlomo" obtained premises free of charge.

To satisfy social and ethno-cultural needs of Jewish communal Charitable Centre "Hesed-Haim" and cultural centre "Menorah" of Sumy and the City Charitable Foundation "The Jewish community centres " Esther "and cultural centre" Lyebn" of Konotop have obtained premises.

The Crimean Tatar language

National and cultural associations of the Crimean Tatar community cooperate closely with the executive bodies and local governments.

The Moldovan language

All-Ukrainian national-cultural Moldovan Association obtained premises for its statutory activities. The Moldovan national-cultural society "Izvor" in the Reni district has its own premises too.

The German language

In the Sumy region there is a city centre of German culture "Unity" of Sumy, which cooperates closely with the authorities.

In the Rivne region, the authorities registered two national-cultural societies of German ethnic group, the heads of which are members of the Council for Ethnic Policy supported by the head of the Rivne Regional State Administration.

The Polish language

Polish community obtained two-storey building - "Polish House" in Zhytomyr.

In the Transcarpathian region, there is a regional national-cultural society of Poles, which cooperates with the executive authorities and local government. It maintains close ties with non-governmental organizations in Poland and is a member of the Federation of Polish organizations in Ukraine.

#### The Russian language

*(Questions 662, 674 of the Committee of Experts)*

In the Sumy region, the authorities registered two public organizations of Russian minority, which work closely with authorities and cooperate with public organizations in Russia.

In the Kherson region, there are seminars-workshops for heads of Russian companies and heads of national amateur teams.

#### The Romanian language

In the Transcarpathian region, there are 4 regional national-cultural associations of Romanians, which cooperate with authorities and organizations in Romania.

#### The Slovak language

In the Transcarpathian region, there are 4 regional national-cultural associations of Slovaks, which cooperate with authorities and organizations in Slovakia.

#### The Hungarian language

In the Transcarpathian region, there are 13 regional national-cultural associations of Hungarians and the Democratic Union of Hungarians in Ukraine.

*(The questions 669, 670, 674 of the Committee of Experts)*

In the Transcarpathian region, there is a Transcarpathian Regional Center of folk art that deals with collecting, preserving and organizing the presentation of works of national communities, including Hungarian, Polish, Slovak, Russian and German.

#### Paragraph 2 Article 12 of the Charter

#### The Belarusian language

Conducting cultural activities by persons who speak the Belarusian language is not prohibited in Ukraine.

#### The Bulgarian Language

*(Question 678 of the Committee of Experts)*

In order to conduct Youth conference, devoted to the Bulgarian language, the Mykolayiv regional public organization "Union of Bulgarian youth" obtained 15 thousand UAH according to the budget program 5321080 "Measures to implement the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages" from the State Committee on Nationalities and Religions.

#### The Gagauzian language

Conducting cultural activities by persons who speak the Gagauzian language is not prohibited in Ukraine.

#### Greek minority languages: Modern Greek, Romani and Urum.

In areas of compact Greek settlement in the Donetsk region, there are cultural activities and adequate means for their implementation.

#### Jewish minority Languages: Hebrew and Yiddish

Conducting cultural activities by persons who speak the Greek minority languages is not prohibited in Ukraine.

#### The Crimean Tatar language

In the cultural institutions of the Kherson region, there are centres of national cultures: Tatar culture "Sarah Bulat" - the centre of culture and leisure, Meskhetian Turkish culture "Akhaltzikhe" - Chaplinsky district, cultural and educational centre of Tatar "Byrlyk" - in the city of Genichesk.

#### The Moldovan language

Conducting cultural activities and facilities by persons who speak the Moldovan language is not prohibited in Ukraine.

#### The German language

In the city of Kherson, there is the city centre of German culture, the regional branch of the German Society of Ukraine "Wiedergeburt."

#### The Polish language

Conducting cultural activities by persons who speak the Polish language is not prohibited in Ukraine.

#### The Russian language

Conducting cultural activities by persons who speak the Russian language is not prohibited in Ukraine.

#### The Romanian language

Conducting cultural activities by persons who speak the Romanian language is not prohibited in Ukraine.

#### The Slovak language

Conducting cultural activities by persons who speak the Slovak language is not prohibited in Ukraine.

#### The Hungarian language

Conducting cultural activities by persons who speak the Hungarian language is not prohibited in Ukraine.

#### *Paragraph 3 Article 12 of the Charter*

#### The Belarusian language

In the Donetsk region, the authorities pay due attention to the cooperation of Belarusian public associations in the region with their compatriots.

In 2011, the Department of Culture, Tourism and Cultural Heritage Protection of Chernihiv Regional State Administration signed an agreement on cooperation in culture with the Department of Culture of Gomel Executive Committee (Belarus).

#### The Bulgarian Language

The authorities try to pay due attention to cultural policy abroad for the Bulgarian language and culture.

#### The Gagauzian language

The authorities try to pay due attention to cultural policy abroad for the Gagauzian language and culture.

#### Greek minority languages: Modern Greek, Romani and Urum.

The city community of Nizhyn established friendly relations with the city of Yaniny (Greece).

Every year the Consul General of Greece Yerasymos Davarys comes to Odessa. He holds meetings with the mayor and the governor of the city and gets closely in touch with the Greek community.

#### Jewish minority Languages: Hebrew and Yiddish

Creative teams of the Jewish minority are constantly involved in various activities at an international level with the aim of cultural exchange.

#### The Crimean Tatar language

Creative teams and representatives of the Crimean Tatar minority are constantly involved in various activities at an international level with the aim of cultural exchange.

#### The Moldovan language

The Odessa region is one of the founders and an active member of Euroregion "Lower Danube" the agreement, which was signed at a meeting of heads of border regions of Ukraine (Odessa region), Romania (counties Breyila, Galati, Tulcea) and the Republic of Moldova (Vulcaneshti areas, Cahul Cantemir). The purpose of creating the Euroregion was to achieve a harmonious and balanced development of the regions – members, in all spheres of life.

#### The German language

The authorities of the Donetsk region pay due attention to popularizing of the cultural heritage of Germans on the territory of their historical motherland (festivals, exhibitions, youth festivals, seminars, conferences, exchange of cultural delegations, etc.)

#### The Polish language

The authorities of the Donetsk region pay due attention to popularizing of the cultural heritage of Poles on the territory of their historical motherland (festivals, exhibitions, youth festivals, seminars, conferences, exchange of cultural delegations, etc.)

Pupils and students from twin-cities of Uman and Gniezno took part in an international project of the Polish-Ukrainian exchange "Know each other - know ourselves."

#### The Russian language

In 2010, the Luhansk region of Ukraine concluded an agreement with the Rostov region of the Russian Federation on the creation of territory of cross-border cooperation "Euroregion" Donbass ".

Today, the Cherkasy region has 7 agreements concluded, which envisage cultural exchanges of theatres, teams, festivals, etc.

#### The Romanian language

The authorities of the Transcarpathian region concluded agreements on creative relationships, exchange of creative teams, participation in festivals and exhibitions abroad.

Chernivtsi City Council together with the City Council of Suceava (Romania) and the City Council of Kypnulun-Moldovenesk (Romania) implemented a cross-border cooperation project "Promotion of common cultural heritage in cross-border

region" Chernivtsi – Suceava "under the Neighbourhood Programme" Romania-Ukraine".

#### The Slovak language

The authorities are considering opening the Uzhhorod Centre of Slovak Culture.

#### The Hungarian language

The Department of Culture of the Transcarpathian Regional State Administration of Ukraine concluded an agreement on cultural collaboration with the State self-government of Ukrainians in Hungary and the Society of Ukrainian Culture in Hungary.

### *3.6. Economic and social life (Article 13 of the Charter)*

Since the First Periodical report was submitted, Ukrainian legislation has not undergone any changes concerning language usage in economic and social life. As stated in the previous report, The Law of Ukraine "On Languages in Ukrainian SSR" determines the issues on governing public relations in the sphere of the comprehensive development and use of the Ukrainian and other languages used by the population of the Republic in the state, economic, political and public life, to protect the constitutional rights of citizens in this sphere, to develop the respectful attitude to the national dignity of an individual, his/her culture and language, etc. Pursuant to Article 8 of the said Law of Ukraine Any privileges or limitations of rights of an individual on a linguistic basis, the linguistic discrimination shall not be permitted. Any public humiliation or disrespect, deliberate distortion of the Ukrainian or other languages in official documents and texts, creation of obstacles and restrictions in the use thereof, advocating of the enmity on a linguistic basis shall be subject to legal prosecution. Article 11 of the aforementioned document defines that the Ukrainian language shall be the language of activities, records and documents, as well as the relations of the state, party, public bodies, enterprises, institutions and organizations in Ukraine. The technical and design documents in Ukraine shall be produced in Ukrainian or Russian In cases, stipulated by part two of Article 3 of this Law, any national language may be used together with the Ukrainian language in activities of the state, party, public bodies, enterprises, institutions and organizations located in corresponding places, or as its stipulated in part three of the same Article - a language acceptable for the given area.

### *3.7. Transfrontier exchanges (Article 14 of the Charter)*

Since the First Periodical Report was submitted, Ukrainian legislation has not undergone any changes concerning transfrontier exchanges.

**Information on consultations held by the Ministry of Education and Science, Youth and Sports of Ukraine with the speakers, representatives and heads of public organizations and the members of the Public Council of Heads of Education programs of All-Ukrainian Associations of national minorities of Ukraine, in terms of drafting the Second Periodical Report of Ukraine on Implementation of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages.**

**The Belarusian language**

Date and place of consultations	Contents of issues raised by representatives of public organizations.	The names and initials of representatives of public organizations, their positions.	Comment of the Ministry
05/25/2011  the city of Odessa	To assist with increasing the number of Sunday schools, where Belarusian would be taught.	Kovalevich FP, chairman of the Odessa regional public association "Belarus", deputy chairman of the All-Ukrainian Union of Belarusians of Ukraine, member of the Public Council of Heads of educational programs of All-Ukrainian associations of national minorities of Ukraine.	Ministry, local education authorities will promote the activities of Sunday schools, where the Belarusian language would be taught, the creation of which will be initiated by the Belarusian community.
06/14/2011  the city of Kyiv		Orzhehivska I.A., chairman of the All-Ukrainian Union of Belarusians of Ukraine	

During the consultations, the representatives of Belarusian organizations noted that the lack of applications for teaching in the Belarusian language and its study in schools can be explained by the peculiarities of the mentality of the Belarusians, some historical reasons, etc. In their view, there is no need to provide pre-school, general secondary, vocational, higher education and adult education in Belarusian.

### The Bulgarian Language

Date and place of consultations	Contents of issues raised by representatives of public organizations.	The names and initials of representatives of public organizations, their positions.	Comment of the Ministry
05/25/2011 the city of Odessa	Promote opportunities for studying the Bulgarian language for pupils of Bulgarian origin in secondary schools where it is not taught and increase the number of class-hours in the Bulgarian language	Hramatik Y.I., president of the Congress of Bulgarians of Ukraine	The Ministry and local authorities will promote studying the Bulgarian language by students of the Bulgarian origin in case we receive a sufficient number of applications. The Ministry developed a multivariate Typical curricula for various types of secondary schools. The school itself chooses the curriculum plan.
	To establish nationwide students' competitions in the Bulgarian language.		The issue is under consideration in the Ministry.
05/25/2011 village of Novoselivka, Kiliya district of the Odessa region.	Practically there are no textbooks in the Bulgarian language for pupils of secondary schools, published in Ukraine. It is necessary to proceed to their planned release.	Drahnyeva S.I., vice president of the Association of Bulgarians of Ukraine, member of the Public Council of Heads of educational programs	It is planned that from the 2011/2012 academic year, textbooks in Bulgarian language in accordance with new curricula and for the corresponding grades (from the 1st) will be published.



	Facilitate the procedure of nostrification of diplomas obtained by the Bulgarian language teachers in the Republic of Bulgaria.	of All-Ukrainian Associations of national minorities of Ukraine; Hramatik S.M., chairman of the Bulgarian Society of the village of Kulebchi, members of the Association of the Bulgarians of Ukraine, members of parent councils, leaders, teachers of schools, where the Bulgarian language is taught, staff of cultural institutions and heads of village councils, where Bulgarians live.	Ministry considers the possibility of amending the relevant international agreement.
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During the consultations, the representatives of public organizations of the Bulgarians claimed that there was no need to provide vocational education and adult education in Bulgarian.

#### The Armenian language

Date and place of consultations	Contents of issues raised by representatives of public organizations.	The names and initials of representatives of public organizations, their positions.	Comment of the Ministry
05/23/2011 the city of Simferopol	Consider studying the elements of the Armenian language and culture in pre-school institutions.	R.S. Akopyan, head of the Crimean Armenian Society, Salista-Grigoryan T.A., deputy head of the association, Director of Alternative Armenian schools and members of the Society of Armenian language teachers.	This study can be arranged in case we receive sufficient number of applications from parents to provide additional educational services, availability of staff and curriculum plans.
	To promote the study of Armenian language as a subject in one of the general educational institutions of Simferopol.		In case we receive a sufficient number of applications, the issue will be considered in accordance with laws of Ukraine.
	Assist in organizing the study of Armenian language in one of the higher educational institutions of the Autonomous Republic of		Establishing the departments (divisions) of the Armenian language at the Faculty or departments of foreign languages in higher

	Crimea.		education institutions of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea is subject to a license and the issue of additional funding.
07/06/2011 the city of Lviv	Consider recognition of teacher training of Armenian language diplomas, issued in Armenia.	K.G, Sargsyan, head of the Armenian community of the Lviv region. "Ahyur", deputy head of the community, R.V. Mkrtchyan, Director of the Armenian Sunday school and members of the parent committee of the school, teachers of the Armenian language	Ministry considers the possibility of amending the relevant international agreement.

### The Gagauzian language

Date and place of consultations	Contents of issues raised by representatives of public organizations.	The names and initials of representatives of public organizations, their positions.	Comment of the Ministry
05/25/2011 village of Old Troianu, Kiliya district of Odessa region.	Practically there are no textbooks in the Gagauzian language for pupils of secondary schools, published in Ukraine. It is necessary to proceed to their planned release.	Kulaksis O.S., chairman of the society "Berlik" teacher of the Gagauzian language; Moldovan D.D., head of Stari Troiany village, members of the Union of the Gagauzians of Ukraine, Society "Berlik", members of parent councils, leaders, school teachers, where the Gagauzian language is taught, staff of pre-schools and cultural	It is planned that from the 2011/2012 academic year, textbooks in Gagauzian language in accordance with new curricula and for the corresponding grades (from the 1st) will be published.
	Provide creative holiday for the Gagauzian language teachers involved in the creation of textbooks.		Issues will be considered by the education management bodies in the Odessa region in accordance with the procedure established by law.

		institutions	
06/14/2011 the city of Kyiv	Promote the organization of teacher training in the Gagauzian language at the Komrat University (Republic of Moldova).	Arnaut F. I., chairman of the All-Ukrainian public organization "Union of Gagauzians of Ukraine", member of the Public Council of Heads of educational programs of All-Ukrainian associations of national minorities of Ukraine.	Issues will be considered by the education management bodies in the Odessa region in accordance with the procedure established by law.

During the consultations, the representatives of public organizations of Gagauzians claimed that there was no need to provide pre-school, general secondary, vocational, higher education and adult education in Gagauzian language.

#### **Greek minority languages: Modern Greek, Romani and Urum.**

Date and place of consultations	Contents of issues raised by representatives of public organizations.	The names and initials of representatives of public organizations, their positions.	Comment of the Ministry
16/04/2011 the city of Mariupol, Donetsk region),	To confer the status of All-Ukrainian on the student's competition in the Modern Greek language.	Protsenko-Pichadzhi O.I. Head of Federation of Greek Communities of Ukraine; Dobra O.M. head of department of education of the Federation, member of the Public Council of Heads of educational programs of All-Ukrainian Associations of national minorities of Ukraine, members of parent councils, leaders, teachers of schools, where the Modern Greek, Urum and	The issue is under consideration in the Ministry.
	Promote the preservation of existing and opening new specialized schools with advanced study of the Greek language in areas densely populated by Greeks.		Issues will be considered by local education management bodies in case they receive a sufficient number of applications in accordance with the procedure established by law.

		Romani language is taught.	
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During the consultations with the representatives of public organizations of Greeks said that there was no need to provide pre-school, general secondary, vocational, higher education and adult education in New Greek, Urum and Romani languages.

### Jewish minority Languages: Hebrew and Yiddish

Date and place of consultations	Contents of issues raised by representatives of public organizations.	The names and initials of representatives of public organizations, their positions.	Comment of the Ministry
06/16/2011 the city of Kyiv	For the revival of Yiddish in Ukraine to create a laboratory involving experts in language and literature, who can create programs and textbooks in modern Yiddish.	Monastyrsky A.I., president of the Jewish Forum of Ukraine, chairman of the Jewish Foundation of Ukraine, Chairman of the Public Council of Heads of educational programs, All-Ukrainian associations of national minorities of Ukraine.	The matter will be considered by the Ministry in cooperation with scientific institutions and universities.
	On the basis of the Borys Grinchenko Kyiv University to establish teacher training courses in Yiddish.		The matter will be considered by the Ministry jointly with the Department of Education and Science of Kyiv City State Administration and the Borys Hrinchenko Kyiv University.
	To establish the department of the Jewish language and literature at the Faculty of Philology at the Yuri Fedkovych Chernivtsi National University.		The matter will be considered by the Ministry jointly with the Yuriy Fedkovych Chernivtsi National University.
06/16/2011 the city of Kyiv	Create a curriculum plan on Hebrew as a foreign language for pupils of the 1st-11th grades.	Bakulina N.V., head of the Project-camp "Sources of Tolerance" of the Congress of National Communities of Ukraine, Secretary of the Public Council of Heads of educational programs,	In 2011, a curriculum plan for 1-4 classes was elaborated and recommended by the Ministry for use in secondary schools, a curriculum plan for 5-11 grades will be established

		All-Ukrainian associations of national minorities of Ukraine.	after approval of the new version of the State standard of basic and full secondary education.
06/30/2011 the city of Kyiv	Promote the importance of studying Yiddish for its preservation among parents.	Levitas I.M., president of the National Societies of Ukraine, president of the Jewish Council of Ukraine, member of the Public Council of Heads of educational programs, All-Ukrainian associations of national minorities of Ukraine.	The Ministry, local authorities will assist in this issue.

During the consultations, the representatives of public organizations of Jews claimed that there was no need to provide pre-school, general secondary, vocational, higher education and adult education in Hebrew and Yiddish languages.

### The Karaite language

Date and place of consultations	Contents of issues raised by representatives of public organizations.	The names and initials of representatives of public organizations, their positions.	Comment of the Ministry
05/23/2011 the city of Simferopol	Organize department of learning the language, literature and culture of Crimean Karaites in the Research Center of the Crimean Engineering and Pedagogical University, which would become the center of the study and preservation of the Karaim language as an integral part of historical and cultural heritage of Ukraine (by the staffing provision).	Ormeli V.Y., chairman of the Association of Crimean Karaites "Krymkaraylar" Kropotova N.V., member of the Scientific Council of the Association.	The Ministry of Education and Science, Youth and Sport of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the administration of the Crimean Engineering-Pedagogical University employed teaching staff to provide courses in the Karaite and Crimean Tatar languages on the request of the Karaite-Krimchak and national-cultural societies.
24/05/2011	Assist the Sunday	Tiriyaky V.Z.,	The Board of

the city of Evpatoria, Crimea.	School, where the Karaites language is studied .	chairman of Spiritual Management of Karaites religious organizations of Ukraine, Head of Karaites religious community, hazzan, Sinani S. B., head of Evpatoria national-cultural society "Kardashlar".	Education of the Municipal Council of Evpatoria issued an order, under which from September 1, 2011 an inter-school extracurricular classes in minority languages shall be organized, including the Karaites language.
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### The Crimean Tatar language

Date and place of consultations	Contents of issues raised by representatives of public organizations.	The names and initials of representatives of public organizations, their positions.	Comment of the Ministry
05/23/2011 the city of Simferopol	The situation of the Crimean Tatar language education and its study is not satisfactory, the absolute majority of the Crimean Tatar people do not receive education in their native language. Since the curriculum plans must be funded at the expense of local budgets, there are numerous cases when local authorities for various reasons refused to finance the study of the Crimean Tatar language. It is necessary to build new schools, renovate existing ones, increase the number of class-hours for the Crimean Tatar language.	Kadzhametov S., deputy of the Verkhovna Rada of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, head of the Association of Crimean-Tatar teachers "Maarifchi", deputy head of Public Council of Heads of educational programs, All-Ukrainian associations of national minorities of Ukraine; Useinov S.M., head of the national council of education of the Association "Maarifchi", Fazyl R., head of the Union of Crimean Tatar writers, Ilyasova B.A. head of monitoring commission of the Association "Maarifchi", E. Bariev, honourable president of Crimean Tatar youth center; lecturers, teachers of Crimean Tatar and scholars.	Issues will be considered by local education management bodies in case they receive a sufficient number of applications in accordance with the procedure established by law. The Ministry developed a multivariate Typical curricula for various types of secondary schools. The school itself chooses the curriculum plan. The issue of building and reconstruction of schools is to be redolved within the framework of the program of resettlement of deported Crimean Tatars and other nationalities who have returned to live in Ukraine, their adaptation and integration into Ukrainian society. Draft Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine for the extension of the program is under consideration by the central executive authorities.

	<p>For three years the reconstructed pre-school institution with the Crimean language of teaching of Belohorsk has not started its functioning.</p>		<p>The pre-school institution is to be commissioned in the 2011/2012 academic year.</p>
	<p>In the district education departments of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea there is no staff responsible for the Crimean Tatar language.</p>		<p>According to the distribution of functional responsibilities managers or specialists of education management bodies are in charge of these issues. In addition, the district offices employ teaching staff of the Crimean Tatar language and literature.</p>
	<p>It is necessary to restore education management in the Crimean Tatar language in the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea represented by not less than 5 workers.</p>		<p>Since at present there is a reduction of the state apparatus, including education authorities, the proposal cannot be realized. The structure of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea includes educational sector in Crimean Tatar.</p>
	<p>It is necessary to increase staff of teaching laboratory of education in the Crimean Tatar language at the Institute of postgraduate education (up to 5 workers).</p>		<p>At this time the laboratory employs 2 workers. The issue of expanding the staff will be considered in case of financing.</p>
	<p>The Crimean Tatar language should be included in the list of subjects for the external independent examination for admission to higher educational institutions to education direction "Philology" for appropriate specialization.</p>		<p>The proposal to take into account the Crimean Tatar language for admission to higher educational establishment was considered by the Ministry and the Crimean Tatar language was included into the list of admission examinations at higher educational establishments for 2012. The higher</p>

			education institution can substitute an exam in foreign language for an exam in Crimean Tatar.
	From year to year the problem of national professional education for pre-school, primary education and specialists in the subjects for institutions with the Crimean Tatar language of teaching remains unsettled.		Specialists for preschool and elementary education in Crimean Tatar are trained by universities of I-IV levels of accreditation in the Crimea. The issue of improvement of this activity, as well as the introduction of special courses for teachers are under consideration.

During the consultations, the representatives of public organizations of Crimean Tatars claimed that there was no need to provide vocational education in the Crimean Tatar language.

#### The Krimchak language

Date and place of consultations	Contents of issues raised by representatives of public organizations.	The names and initials of representatives of public organizations, their positions.	Comment of the Ministry
05/23/2011 the city of Simferopol	to assist Sunday schools, where the Krimchak language is taught.	Pirkova D.A., chairman of the Crimean Republican Cultural Society of Krimchaks "Krymchahlar"; Purim Y.M., honorary chairman of the Society.	Education management bodies will assist the Sunday school.
	to assist in employing teachers of Krimchak at the Crimean Engineering and Pedagogical University.		The Ministry of Education and Science, Youth and Sport of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea is considering the issue.

#### The Moldovan language

Date and place of consultations	Contents of issues raised by representatives of public organizations.	The names and initials of representatives of public organizations, their positions.	Comment of the Ministry



<p>05/25/2011</p> <p>village of Pryozerne</p> <p>the district of Kiliya, region of Odessa.</p>	<p>Facilitate the procedure of nostrification of diplomas obtained by Moldovan language teachers in the Republic of Moldova.</p>	<p>Fetesku A.S., president of the All-Ukrainian national and acultural Moldovan Association; Burlia O.K., head of the Reni district society of Moldovan culture "Izvor"; Bodarev S.P., head of Bilhorod-Dinstrovskiyi Moldovan cultural and educational society; Chepoi H.H. head of Ismail regional Moldovan cultural society, members of Moldovan societies, members of parent councils, leaders, school teachers, where the Moldovan language is taught, staff of pre-schools and cultural institutions, heads of villages where Moldovans live.</p>	<p>The issue is under consideration in the Ministry.</p>
	<p>There are not enough textbooks and visual aids for teaching the Moldovan language.</p>		<p>In 2011, textbook in the Moldovan language for the 7th grade was published, which had not been published before. It is planned that from the 2011/2012 academic year, textbooks in Moldovan language in accordance with new curricula and for the corresponding grades (from the 1st) will be published.</p>
	<p>It is not clear why in Ukraine teachers of the Moldovan language are not trained, while the Izmail State Humanities University provides courses on the Romanian language. It is important to begin training teachers of the Moldovan language at the Mechnikov Odessa National University.</p>		<p>The question is being considered by the Ministry jointly with the Izmail State Humanitarian University and the Mechnikov Odessa National University.</p>

	<p>It is desirable to have more class-hours of the Moldovan language in secondary schools with education in Ukrainian.</p>		<p>The Ministry developed a multivariate Typical curriculum for various types of secondary schools. The school itself chooses the curriculum plan.</p>
	<p>It is necessary that curricula and textbooks in Ukrainian language for secondary schools with instruction in Moldovan be different from those for schools with education in Ukrainian.</p>		<p>In 2011, curriculum in Ukrainian language for 1st-4th grades for schools with education in Moldovan were elaborated and approved of. Relevant textbooks are being prepared. This proposal will be taken into account in the future.</p>
	<p>It is necessary to publish the Ukrainian-Moldovan and Moldovan-Ukrainian school dictionaries in all subjects.</p>		<p>The issue will be considered by the Ministry and the Institute of Innovative Technology and Educational Content.</p>

01/06/2011 village of Boiany district of Novoselytsia, Chernivtsi region.	Promote learning an optional course "History of the Moldovan people in secondary schools of the district.	01/06/2011 village of Boiany district of Novoselytsia, Chernivtsi region.	Secondary schools of the district provide optional course "History of the Moldovan people."
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During the consultations, the representatives of Moldovan public organizations claimed that there was no need to provide vocational education in Moldovan. Consultations with representatives of public organizations of Moldovans in the Chernivtsi region also showed that there was no need to provide preschool education in Moldovan in this region.

#### The German language

Date and place of consultations	Contents of issues raised by representatives of public organizations.	The names and initials of representatives of public organizations, their positions.	Comment of the Ministry
23/06/2011 the city of Kyiv	German language textbook for secondary schools are not always of high quality.	Leysle V.I., leader of the Germans of Ukraine, Kovalenko-Schneider L.P., head of the German school club "August," the Center of German Culture "Wiedershtral" in the city of Kyiv	The Ministry sought to provide specific comments on certain textbooks for their examination by the relevant scientific and methodical commissions.

During the consultations, representatives of public organizations of Germans claimed that there was no need to provide general secondary, vocational education and continuing education in German there.

#### The Polish language

Date and place of	Contents of issues raised by representatives of	The names and initials of representatives of	Comment of the Ministry
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consultations	public organizations.	public organizations, their positions.	
06/08/2011 the city of Lviv	To timely provide secondary schools with textbooks, including textbook in Polish.	Kheliova E.P., head of the Federation of Polish organizations of Ukraine, Khlopek A.B., head of Union of teachers of Polish of Ukraine, member of Public Council of Heads of educational programs, All-Ukrainian associations of national minorities of Ukraine, Istoshyn V.M. chair of the charity Foundation "Svitlytsia Polska" in the Vinnytsia region, members of parent councils, leaders, school teachers, where the Polish language is taught	The issue is under the control of the Ministry.
	Contribute to the creation of cultural and educational centre of the Polish minority in the city of Vinnytsia, because the issue has remained unsettled for several years.		The Ministry forwarded a relevant letter to the Mayor of Vinnytsia, the issue is under consideration.
	To establish nationwide students' competitions in the Polish language.		The issue is under consideration in the Ministry.

During the consultations, representatives of public organizations of Poles said that there was no need to provide vocational education and continuing education in Polish.

### The Romani language

Date and place of consultations	Contents of issues raised by representatives of public organizations.	The names and initials of representatives of public organizations, their positions.	Comment of the Ministry
05/18/2011 the city of Uzhhorod	to create separate groups for members of the Romani minority in pre-school institutions, where teachers of Romani minority could also teach.	Buchko B.P., chairman of the Transcarpathian Regional Romani Society "Romani Chhib"	Creation of separate groups for members of one nationality is considered purposless. Educators of preschool education institutions should take into account the peculiarities of children, including Romani.
05/25/2011	to consider fixing a quota for Romani minority	Yermoshkin S.M., chairman of the Odessa	Fixing quotas is impossible because it

the city of Odessa	for admission in pedagogical institutions.	Regional Congress, Secretary of the Romani Council of Ukraine	contradicts the requirements of the legislation.
	to create regional evening schools for the Romani minority.		The matter will be considered by education management boards.
	to create scientific and educational advisory board with representatives of teachers of Romani.		The matter will be considered by education management boards.
	to assist in creating a website for distribution of materials for studying the Romani language and for Romani education.		The issue will be considered by the Ministry jointly with the Institute of Innovative Technology and Educational Content.

### The Russian language

Date and place of consultations	Contents of issues raised by representatives of public organizations.	The names and initials of representatives of public organizations, their positions.	Comment of the Ministry
05/19/2011 the city of Kyiv	In Ukraine, the law prohibits the creation of pre-schools institutions with the Russian language of education. it is necessary to restore such institutions.	Shurov K.V., head of the Ukrainian organization "Russian Community of Ukraine," a member of the Public Council of Heads of educational programs, All-Ukrainian associations of national minorities of Ukraine.	This does not correspond to actual state of affairs. In Ukraine, there are 1012 pre-schools institutions with the Russian language of education.
	to introduce courses on the Russian language in secondary schools, especially in those with the Ukrainian language of education, while following the laws and regulations of Ukraine..		Language courses are optional for children and their parents. The Ministry developed a multivariate Typical curriculum for various types of secondary schools. The school itself chooses the curriculum plan.
24/05/2011 the city of Kyiv	To consider and discuss draft projects and official documents concerning the education of minorities with the public.	V.A. Korsakov, chairman of the Association of Teachers of the Russian Language and	These projects are published on the official website of the Ministry for discussion; proposals may be made also during the

		Literature, board member of the Ukrainian Society of Russian Culture "Rus", Deputy Chairman of the Public Council of Heads of educational programs of All-Ukrainian associations of national minorities of Ukraine.	meetings of the Public Council of Heads of educational programs of All-Ukrainian associations of national minorities of Ukraine and its members. The proposal will be taken into consideration by the Ministry.
05/30/2011 the city of Kyiv	there is a tendency for forced reduction of secondary schools with the Russian language of education and change of their status (transition of these institutions into those with the Ukrainian language of education).	Pashkov V.V., Co-Chair of the High Council of the Board of the Ukrainian Union of public organizations "Association of compatriots Russian Union", a member of the Public Council of Heads of educational programs of All-Ukrainian associations of national minorities of Ukraine.	Network of secondary schools are formed by local authorities and local governments pursuant to applications filed by parents. Recently, reduction of the network of educational institutions has been related to the general demographic situation in the country, while the number of first-graders, including those who are educated in Russian, is constantly increasing.
06/06/2011 the city of Kyiv	to establish the Faculty of Russian culture at one of the universities.	A.V. Potapov, president of the Ukrainian national cultural and educational society "Russian Assembly"; member of the Public Council of Heads of educational programs of All-Ukrainian associations of national minorities of Ukraine.	History and the phenomenon of Russian culture is taught both in general and in special courses at many universities.
	to study the works of Russian literature in the original language.		The Ministry recommends studying the works of world literature, including Russian both in the Ukrainian language and in the original (on the request of teachers and pupils).
	to include the works of contemporary Russian writers of Ukraine into curricular.		These works are included in the curricular; the proposal will be considered by the Ministry.

Date and place of consultations	Contents of issues raised by representatives of public organizations.	The names and initials of representatives of public organizations, their positions.	Comment of the Ministry
05/19/2011 the city of Uzhhorod	to provide high-quality translation of the tasks of the state final examinations and final examinations for pupils of the 5th-8th grades.	Oprish Y.M., Head of Socio-Cultural Community of Transcarpathian Romanians named after D.ZH. Kozhbuka; Oprish	The issue is under the control of the Ministry.
	To establish nationwide students' competitions in the Romanian language.	M.M., Director of secondary school № 2 of Solotvyn, Tiachiv district, Transcarpathian region.	The issue is under consideration in the Ministry.
01/06/2011 the city of Chernivtsi	to take in account the knowledge of the Romanian language and literature when admitting students to higher education institutions, for the training direction of "Philology (Romanian language and literature)."	Buku V.M., Head of the Chernivtsi regional association of Romanian culture named after M. Eminescu	The proposal to take into account the Romanian language for admission to higher educational establishment was considered by the Ministry and the Romanian language was included into the list of admission examinations at higher educational establishments for 2012. The higher education institution can substitute an exam in foreign language for an exam in Romanian.
	to establish the Multilanguage University in the city of Chernivtsi		The authorities have not received any application for establishing a state university of this kind. The procedure of establishing private higher education institutions is specified by law.
01/06/2011 the city of Chernivtsi	to revoke the order of the Ministry on the implementation of the study of certain subjects in secondary schools with the Romanian language of	Levchik Y.S., head of Art Center "Renaissance" of Chernivtsi.	This procedure meets THE HAGUE RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING THE EDUCATION RIGHTS OF NATIONAL MINORITIES of High Commissioner on National

	education in Ukrainian.		Minorities of OSCE, according to which during education in secondary schools, it is necessary to gradually increase the number of subjects taught in the official language.
	to provide general education institutions with the Romanian language of education with qualified teachers of Ukrainian language and literature, such as graduates of Yuriy Fedkovych National University of Chernivtsi, but not with former teachers of Russian.		According to the Principal Department of Education and Science of Chernivtsi Regional State Administration, general education institutions are provided with qualified teachers of the Ukrainian language and literature. Preference is given to graduates of the Yuriy Fedkovych National University of Chernivtsi
01/06/2011 the city of Chernivtsi	To introduce the course on history and geography in Romanian at the Yuriy Fedkovych National University of Chernivtsi	Opayits A.S., chairman of the League of Human Rights.	The authorities have not received any applications from students for the abovementioned issue.
	Implement classbooks in Romanian in secondary schools with the Romanian language of education.		keeping documents in secondary schools, including classbooks is carried out in accordance with law.
	not to open classes with the Ukrainian language of education in secondary with the Romanian language of instruction.		The right of choice of a language of education belongs to pupils and their parents. Network of secondary schools are formed by local authorities and local governments pursuant to applications filed by parents.
01/06/2011 the city of Chernivtsi	to delineate an integrated course "Literature (Romanian and world)" and introduce courses "Romanian Literature" and "World Literature".	Terytsanu V.D., chairman of the Regional Cultural Foundation "House of the Romanian language"	The proposal is considered purposeless.
	not to open classes with the Ukrainian		The right of choice of a language of education belongs to



	<p>language of education in secondary with the Romanian language of instruction.</p>		<p>pupils and their parents. Network of secondary schools are formed by local authorities and local governments pursuant to applications filed by parents.</p>
	<p>to provide libraries of secondary schools with literature in the native language, including works in accordance with the curriculum.</p>		<p>the Ministry issues textbooks for secondary schools at the expense of the budget program. Foreign book acquisition for school libraries is carried out according to the budget of educational institutions and funded by local authorities.</p>
02/06/2011 the city of Chernivtsi	<p>not to open classes with the Ukrainian language of education in secondary with the Romanian language of instruction.</p>	<p>Bozhesku A.V., executive secretary of the Interregional Association "Romanian Community of Ukraine," a member of the Public Council of Heads of educational programs of All-Ukrainian associations of national minorities of Ukraine.</p>	<p>The right of choice of a language of education belongs to pupils and their parents. Network of secondary schools are formed by local authorities and local governments pursuant to applications filed by parents.</p>
	<p>to ensure the right to higher education in the mother tongue at the Yuriy Fedkovych National University of Chernivtsi.</p>		<p>The authorities have not received any applications from students for the abovementioned issue. The Yuriy Fedkovych National University of Chernivtsi provides courses on the Romanian language and has the appropriate Department.</p>
	<p>To add disciplines "Romanian language and literature" to the list of exams to obtain philological education at universities.</p>		<p>The proposal to take into account the Romanian language for admission to higher educational establishment was considered by the Ministry and the Romanian language was included into the list of admission examinations at higher educational establishments for 2012. The higher education institution can substitute an exam in foreign language for an exam in Romanian.</p>

During the consultations, the representatives of public organizations of Romanians claimed that there was no need to provide vocational education in the Romanian language.

### The Slovak language

Date and place of consultations	Contents of issues raised by representatives of public organizations.	The names and initials of representatives of public organizations, their positions.	Comment of the Ministry
05/18/2011 the city of Uzhhorod	to allocate funds to finance the Ukrainian scientific-methodological for the centre of Slovak studies, established by the Uzhgorod National University, to purchase a multimedia projector.	S.N. Pakhomova, Head of the department of the Slovak philology at the Uzhgorod National University, Doctor of Letters, Full Professor.	The above issues should be settled directly at the university while planning costs for the new fiscal year.
05/19/2011 the city of Uzhhorod	Implement studying the Slovak language as a subject in other parts of the Transcarpathian region.	Haynish Y.Y., chairman of the regional cultural and educational organization "Matica Slovenska in Transcarpathia"	The right of choice of a language of education belongs to pupils and their parents. Network of secondary schools are formed by local authorities and local governments pursuant to applications filed by parents. In case the authorities receive a sufficient number of application for studying the Slovak language, the issue will be considered in accordance with law.

During the consultations, the representatives of public organizations of Slovaks claimed that there was no need to provide vocational education and adult education in the Slovak language.

### The Hungarian language

Date and place of consultations	Contents of issues raised by representatives of public organizations.	The names and initials of representatives of public	Comment of the Ministry
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		organizations, their positions.	
<p>05/18/2011</p> <p>the city of Berehove, the region of Transcarpathia</p>	<p>To add disciplines "Hungarian language and literature" to the list of exams to obtain philological education at universities.</p>	<p>Oros I.I., head of Transcarpathian pedagogical community, Berki K.I., deputy head of Transcarpathian pedagogical community, Brenzovych V.I., head of the commission for budget of the regional Transcarpathian council, Chernychko S.S., vice-chancellor of the Transcarpathian Hungarian Institute named after F. Rakosi II, Kantor Y.Y., and director of secondary school of Velykidobronsk of the municipal district of Uzhhorod.</p>	<p>The proposal to take into account the Hungarian language for admission to higher educational establishment was considered by the Ministry and the Hungarian language was included into the list of admission examinations at higher educational establishments for 2012. The higher education institution can substitute an exam in foreign language for an exam in Hungarian.</p>
	<p>To ensure teaching history and culture of the Hungarian people as a subject in schools with the Hungarian language of instruction at the expense of the invariant part of the curriculum.</p>		<p>According to the basic curriculum, educational plans include two components: invariant and variable.</p> <p>Invariant component implies that all the schools that provide secondary education, follow the same requirements for</p>

		<p>general education of pupils. Variable component is aimed at ensuring individual oriented educational content.</p> <p>the content of invariant component is determined by the State standard for basic and secondary education, approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of January 14, 2004 № 24.</p> <p>Variable component is formed by the institution, taking into account peculiarities of the region, type of institution, individual educational needs of pupils.</p> <p>Classhours of this component can be devoted to studying the subjects chosen by pupils, optional classes, including the history and culture of the Hungarian people, etc.</p> <p>These courses are studied on the request of pupils in schools of the Transcarpathian region.</p> <p>Besides, individual events of the Hungarian history are studied in the course of world history through invariant component of the curriculum.</p>
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	<p>to systematically provide schools with textbooks in Hungarian on each academic subject, including private schools and lyceums.</p> <p>Provide funding of teaching invariant component of the curriculum from the state budget in private general education institutions.</p>		<p>their founders (owners).</p> <p>Budget Code of Ukraine does not envisage funding private schools at the expense of the state and local budgets.</p> <p>The Constitutional Court of Ukraine has concluded (decision of 04.03.2004 № 5-rp/2004; case on available and free education), that the state provides free education only in preschool and secondary education institutions of state and municipal ownership. In the schools of other forms of property the state ensures the development of education not by financing, but by means of governance, as defined by the legislation on education.</p> <p>By creating a private school, the founder is committed to its maintenance, the provision of appropriate learning environment, providing quality educational services, health maintenance, food for the pupils, etc.</p> <p>The authorities have not received any applications from</p>
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	<p>to open education institutions "school - pre-school" with the Hungarian language of education in the city of Rakhiv, town. Yasin, Velykyi Bychkiv, Kobyletska Poliana of Rakhiv district if needed.</p> <p>to open Hungarian-language group in the Berehiv Lyceum № 11 and in other vocational schools, colleges, high schools and colleges of the</p>		<p>parents. In case the authorities receive a sufficient number of application, the issue will be considered in accordance with law.</p> <p>The authorities have not received any applications from parents. In case the authorities receive a sufficient number of application, the issue will be considered in accordance with law.</p>
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	Transcarpathian region.		
05/18/2011 the city of Berehove the region of Transcarpathia	<p>To add disciplines "Hungarian language and literature" to the list of exams to obtain philological education at universities.</p> <p>To establish nationwide students' competitions in the Hungarian language.</p>	<p>Representatives of the Democratic Union of Hungarians in Ukraine in the Transcarpathian region: Medvid S.V., first deputy head of district administration of Berehove, Braun A.O., Vice-Chairman of the Berehove District Council</p>	<p>The proposal to take into account the Hungarian language for admission to higher educational establishments was considered by the Ministry and the Hungarian language was included into the list of admission examinations at higher educational establishments for 2012. The higher education institution can substitute an exam in foreign language for an exam in Hungarian.</p> <p>The issue is under consideration in the Ministry.</p>