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**EUROPEAN CHARTER FOR REGIONAL OR MINORITY LANGUAGES**

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

**UKRAINE**

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

## **PREAMBLE**

Article 11 of the Constitution of Ukraine establishes that the State shall promote consolidation and development of the Ukrainian nation, its historic identity, traditions and culture, as well as development of the ethnic, cultural, linguistic and religious individuality of all indigenous nationalities and national minorities of Ukraine.

Pursuant to paragraph one of article 15 of the Law of Ukraine On International Treaties of Ukraine, Ukraine shall conscientiously comply with the effective international treaties thereof in accordance with the standards of the international law. This provision applies to the entire territory of the state.

Elimination of causes of international tension and conflicts and creation of the atmosphere of tolerance towards representatives of language minorities is one of the fundamental tasks of Ukraine as a constitutional, democratic, social state which has chosen the path of integration into the European community.

In pursuance of article 15 of the Charter, at the end of 2006 the Ministry of Justice began drafting the First Periodic Report Of Ukraine On Implementation Of The European Charter For Regional Or Minority Languages (hereinafter – the Report). With this in view, respective inquiries were sent to the authorities concerned, all state regional administrations of Ukraine, Kiev and Sevastopol municipalities and research institutions, requesting to provide information on the implementation of the provisions of the Charter.

With the aim of discussing the issues of methods of preparation of the First Periodic Report On Implementation by Ukraine of The European Charter, reporting, receipt of recommendations in the legal and practical aspects regarding preparation of the information about fulfilment of the provisions of the Charter, on 25 January 2007 the Ministry of Justice hosted a working meeting with the experts of the Secretariat of the European Charter For Regional or Minority Languages. The participants discussed practical issues and difficulties which emerged in the process of drafting the Report.

Based on the results of the said event, the Ministry of Justice sent out follow-up inquiries with the aim to revise the text of the Report. Bearing in mind the fact that one of the requirements of the Charter monitoring mechanism is studying and taking into consideration public opinion, first and foremost that of the national minority language users, in order to ensure their linguistic rights and needs, on 20 April 2007 the Ministry of Justice submitted the body of the Report for public discussion.

Following a roundtable meeting held on 30 May 2007, the Ministry of Justice studied the proposals submitted by the participants of the aforementioned event and added them to the body of the First Periodic Report of Ukraine on Implementation of the Provisions of the European Charter For Regional and Minority Languages.

### ***Structure of the Report***

The Report covers the information about the measures being taken by Ukraine to protect and develop the regional or minority languages in the fields of education, judicial authority, operation of administrative bodies and public services, mass media, cultural activity, economic and social life etc. Furthermore, the Report contains statistics on minority language users and the languages they speak, and on conditions created by the state and NGOs for encouragement of the national minorities to use their native languages. In the course of drawing up the Report the Ministry of Justice was guided by the Recommendations for Drawing Up Periodic Reports on Implementation of the Provisions of the European Charter For Regional and Minority Languages, approved by the Council of Europe on 23 November 1998.

The Report consists of three parts. Parts I and II cover general principles which were used by our country as guidelines during ratification of this international treaty, and provide information about principal legal documents which form the basis for implementation of the European Charter For Regional and Minority Languages, statistical information about regional or minority language users, the list of authorities and organizations dealing with the issues of protection and development of national minority languages etc.

In particular, Part I of the Report provides answers to 7 general questions, specifically:

- Main legal instrument(s) for implementation of the provisions of the European Charter For Regional or Minority Languages in your state;
- Which all regional or minority languages as defined in paragraph a of Article 1 of the Charter exist on the territory of Ukraine. Indicate also the parts of the territory of your country where the speakers of such language(s) reside.
- Number of the speakers for each regional or minority language specifying the criteria applied by Ukraine for defining the notion “speaker of a regional or minority language”;
- Non-territorial languages defined in paragraph c, Article 1 of the Charter, which are used on the territory of Ukraine providing statistical data concerning speakers;
- Is there any body or organisation, legally established, exists in Ukraine for further protection and development of regional or minority languages? If so, list the names and addresses of such organizations;
- Have any consultations been held with any body or organizations during drawing up of the report? If so, name such organizations;
- Measures taken (in accordance with Article 6 of the Charter) to make better known the rights and the duties deriving from the application of the Charter.

Part II provides answers to the questions about measures taken by Ukraine for application of provisions of article 7 of the Charter in relation to regional languages or those as set forth in paragraphs 2 and 4 of the aforementioned part I, indicating different levels of responsibility of the state and any further measures envisaged in Ukraine.

Part III outlines the status of implementing language rights of regional or minority language speakers in the area of education, cultural activity, economic and social life etc. This part contains specific information about the way in which paragraphs and/or paragraphs of the Charter have been fulfilled for each regional or minority language that were selected during the ratification of the Charter (paragraph 2, article 2 of the Charter).

In accordance with the Outline for Periodical Reports on Implementation of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages to be Submitted By Contracting Parties when providing information about measures taken for implementation of each paragraph or paragraph, the report indicates relevant legal norms and the territory to which these norms apply.

## **Part I**

1.

The European Charter of Regional or Minority Languages (hereinafter – the Charter) was signed by Ukraine on 2 May 1996 and ratified by Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on 15 May 2003 (Law of Ukraine #802-IV On Ratification). The ratification instrument was lodged on 19 September 2005. Pursuant article 19 of the Charter this international treaty became effective for Ukraine on 1 January 2006.

According to part one of article 9 of the Constitution and part one of article 19 of the Law of Ukraine On International Treaties of Ukraine the effective laws which Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine consented to be bound by, are part of the national legislation.

Part two of article 19 of the Law of Ukraine On International Treaties 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.

Part three of article 10 of the Constitution of Ukraine ensures free development, use and protection of Russian and other languages of the national minorities of Ukraine. The Constitution establishes that the citizens belonging to national minorities are guaranteed the right to education in their native languages or studying such languages at public and municipal educational institutions, or through national cultural societies.

The right to equal protection of the law and a ban of ethnic discrimination are secured both in the Constitution of Ukraine and in the Law of Ukraine “On National Minorities in Ukraine”. Ukraine guarantees its citizens, irrespective of their nationality, equal political, social, economic and cultural rights and freedoms, supports development of national identity and self-expression. All Ukrainian citizens enjoy equal protection by the

state. When ensuring the rights of representative of national minorities, the state proceeds from the principle that they are an integral part of generally recognized human rights.

The rights of indigenous nationalities and national minorities are determined solely by the laws of Ukraine.

In addition to the Constitution of Ukraine, the legal basis for building the ethnic and national policy consists of the Declaration of Rights of Nationalities of Ukraine of 1 November 1991 and the Law of Ukraine "On National Minorities in Ukraine" which secure the right of national and language minorities for protection and enforcement of their civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights. Article 5 of the said Law of Ukraine, for example, guarantees that the legislative and executive powers, local governments take into consideration the interests and needs of the national minorities of Ukraine through standing commissions for interethnic relations and advisory bodies consisting of representatives of the national minorities of Ukraine.

The political and legal basis for building and implementing the ethnic and national policy consists of the Constitution of Ukraine, the Declaration of National Sovereignty of Ukraine, the Independence Declaration Act, the Declaration of Rights of Nationalities of Ukraine, the Law of Ukraine "On National Minorities in Ukraine", the Law "On Local Government in Ukraine", the Civil Code of Ukraine, the Code of Procedure of Ukraine, the Family Code of Ukraine, the Code of Administrative Proceedings of Ukraine, the Criminal Procedural Code of Ukraine, the Law of Ukraine "On Television and Broadcasting", the Law of Ukraine "On Languages" and other legislative instruments.

Among other things, a number of legal rules aimed at protection of the interests of national and language minorities are provided for by the following laws of Ukraine: "On Citizenship", "On Public Associations", "On Education", "On Freedom of Conscience And Religious Organisations", "On Printed Mass Media (Press) in Ukraine", and The Fundamental Legislation of Ukraine On Culture.

With the view of improving observance of the rights of regional or language minorities in Ukraine, the State Committee of Ukraine for Nationalities and Religions jointly with other bodies concerned is working to develop draft laws of Ukraine "On Fundamental Principles of Ethnic and National Policy", "On Concept of Ethnic and National Policy in Ukraine". Pursuant to paragraph 82 of the 2007 Tentative Plan of Lawmaking Activity approved by the 26 April 2007 Decree of the Cabinet of Ukraine #239-p, the above executive body is developing a bill on amending the Law "On National Minorities in Ukraine".

Ukraine is also a party to the following international treaties aimed at protection of the language rights of the national minorities:

- UN Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (entered into force on 23 March 1976);
- International Covenant On Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (enacted on 2 March 1976);
- International Convention On Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (enacted on 7 April 1999);
- International Labour Organization Convention #111 On Discrimination in the Area of Labour and Occupation (enacted on 15 June 1960)
- UNESCO Convention Against Discrimination in the Area of Education (enacted on 15 December 1960);
- Convention of the Council of Europe On Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms ETS #005 (enacted on 11 September 1997);
- Framework Convention On Protection of National Minorities ETS #157 (ratified on 9 December 1997);
- European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages ETS #148 (enacted on 1 January 2006).

2.

In accordance with part IX of the Constitution of Ukraine the territorial structure of Ukraine is based on principles of unity and integrity of the national domain, combination of centralization and decentralization in realization of the government, equilibrium and socio-economic development of the regions, with due regard for their historical, economic, environmental, geographic and demographic peculiarities, ethnic and cultural traditions.

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, Odesa, Poltava, Rivne, Sumy, Ternopil, Kharkiv, Kherson, Khmelnytsk, Cherkasy, Chernivtsi, Chernihiv regions, cities of Kyiv and Sevastopol.

Article 10 of the Law of Ukraine “On National Minorities in Ukraine” establishes that the state guarantees the national minorities the right to maintain a living environment in places of their historical and present-day habitation. Today the issues of repatriation of representatives of forcibly displaced nationalities to Ukraine are being tackled by means of relevant legislative acts and treaties of Ukraine with other states. This year the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine approved a program until 2010 of settling Crimean Tatars for their adaptation and social integration. All appropriation funds for this program were included into the State Budget, in particular, the expenditures connected with construction and carrying out of social and cultural activities. According to the data of the nationwide census carried out in December 2001, Ukraine is home for representatives of the following nationalities: Azerbaijanians, Belarusians, Bulgarians, Armenians, Gagauzians, Greeks, Georgians, Jews, Crimean Tatars, Moldovans, Germans, Poles, Russians, Romanians, Slovaks, Tatars, Hungarians, Gypsies (see Annex “2001 Census Statistics”).

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 number, specific weight and geographic location of the users of regional and minority languages are heterogeneous.

Below is given the information indicated in the Public Report On Implementation of the European Charter For Regional Or Minority Languages, drawn up by the People’s Deputy of Ukraine V.V. Kolesnichenko and president of the NGO “Spilna Meta” R.O.Bortnik.

**Russians** populate the territory of Ukraine rather inhomogeneously. Save for the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol, where Russians account for 58.3% and 71.6% respectively for the overall number of the population, their majority reside in the regions of Donetsk (1,844,400 people, or 14.2% of their overall number), Luhansk (991,800 people, or 11.9% of the overall population), Kharkiv (742,000 people, or 8.9%), Dnipropetrovsk (627,500 people, or 7.5%), Odesa (508,500, or 6.1%), and Zaporizhya (476,700, or 5.7%). The specific weight of Russians against the overall population in these regions is also high and ranges from 17.6% in Dnipropetrovsk region to 39% in Luhansk region.

A total of 54.3% (5.2 million) of all the Ukrainian Russians live in the above territories. Added by the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol, this figure comes to 71.7% (6.6million).

In the other regions only in Mykolaiv, Sumy, Poltava and Kyiv regions the number of Russians exceeds 100,000 people in each, their share ranging from 6% to 14%; in the rest of the regions both the absolute and relative number of Russians is marginal and ranges from 1.2% in Ternopil to 3.6% in Lviv regions. In Kyiv the Russian population amounts to 337,300 people, or 13.1% of the total inhabitants.

95.9% of the Russians regard the language of their nationality as their native language.

A total of 275,800 **Belarusians** live in Ukraine (0.6% of the overall number of the population). Their population in Ukraine is rather homogeneous, although their major share falls on Donetsk region – 44,500 people (16.1%).

The **Belarusians** are characterized by their disperse settlement in all regions of Ukraine. In particular, the Belarusian population in the different regions is as follows: 29,500 (0.8%) in Dnipropetrovsk region, 29,200 (1.4%) in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, 20,500 people (0.8%) in Luhansk region, 16,500 (0.6%) in the city of Kyiv, 14,700 (0.5%) in Kharkiv region, 12,700 (0.5%) in Odesa region, 12,600 (0.7%) in Zaporizhya region, 11,800 (1%) in Rivne region, 8,600 (0.5%) in Kyiv region, 8,300 (0.7%) in Mykolaiv region, 8,100 (0.7%) in Kherson region, 7,100 (0.2%) in Chernihiv region, 6,300 (0.4%) in Poltava region, 5,800 (1.6%) in the city of Sevastopol, 5,500 (0.5%) in Kirovohrad region, 5,400 (0.2%) in Lviv region, 4,900 (1.6%) in Zhytomyr region, 4,300 (3.2%) in Sumy region, 3,900 (0.3%) in Cherkasy region, 3,100 (0.2%) in Vinnytsya region, 3,200 (3.2%) in Volyn region, 2,700 (0.2%) in Khmelnytsk region, 1,500 (0.1%) in Ivano-Frankivsk region, and 1,400 (0.2%) in Chernivtsi region.

19.8% of the Belarusians regard the language of their nationality as their native language, while Ukrainian and Russian languages are regarded as native languages by 17.5% and 62.5% of the Belarusians, respectively.

## **Bulgarians**

According to the figures of the 2001 nationwide census, a total of 204,600 Bulgarian nationals live in Ukraine.

Their largest number is located in the following regions: Odesa – 150,600 people (6.1%), Zaporizhya – 27,700 people (1.4%), Mykolaiv – 5,600 people (0.4%), Kirovohrad – 2,200 people (0.2%) and Kherson – 1,000 people (0.1%). *The areas of dense Bulgarian population include the districts of Khartsyzk – 20,100 people (39%), Bolgrad – 45,600 people (60.8%), Tatutyn – 16,900 people (37.5%).*

62.2% of the Bulgarian population regard their national language as their native language, while those regarding Ukrainian and Russian languages as their native languages account for 5% and 30.3%, respectively.

## **Gagauzians**

A total of 31,900 Gagauzians (9.1%) live in Ukraine.

The Gagauzian population in Odesa region amounts to 27,600 people (1.1%). Their majority reside in Bolgrad, Kiliya and Keniya districts of Odesa region.

71.5% of the Gagauzian population regard the language of their nationality as their native language, while those regarding Ukrainian and Russian languages as their native languages account for 3.5% and 22.7%, respectively.

## **Greeks**

A total of 91,500 Greeks (0.2%) live in Ukraine. Of those, 77,500, or nearly 85% reside densely in Donetsk region, in particular, in the city of Mariupol. The Greek population of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea amounts to 2,800 people (0.1%), of Zaporizhya region – 2,200 people (0.1%), of Odesa Region – 2,100 people (0.1%). Their number in the rest of the regions ranges from 1,000 people to 19,000 people in the city of Sevastopol.

6.4% of the Greek population regard their national language as their native language, while those regarding Ukrainian and Russian languages as their native languages account for 4.8% and 88.5%, respectively.

## **Crimean Tatars**

A total of 248,200 Crimean Tatars (0.5%) live in Ukraine. Of those, 234,400, or 98.1% of their overall number, reside in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea. Moreover, 2,000 (0.2%) and 1,800 (0.5%) Crimean Tatars reside in Kherson region and in the city of Sevastopol, respectively.

92% of the Crimean Tatar population regard their national language as their native language, while those regarding Ukrainian and Russian languages as their native languages account for 0.1% and 6.1%, respectively.

## **Moldovans**

Currently a total of 258,600 Moldovan nationals (0.5%) live in Ukraine. Nearly 74% of those are residents of Odesa (123,000 people or 47.8%) and Chernivtsi (67,200 people or 26%) regions. In particular, ethnic Moldavians have a dense residence in Izmail (15,000 people, or 27.8%) and Keniya (19,900, or 49%) districts of Odesa region.

Moreover, the Moldovan population in the other regions is as follows: Mykolaiv – 13,100 people (1%), Kirovohrad – 8,300 people (0.7%), Donetsk – 7,100 people (0.1%), Kherson – 4,100 people (0.4%), Dnipropetrovsk – 4,400 people (0.1%), the Autonomous Republic of Crimea – 3,700 people (0.2%), Vinnytsya – 2,900 people (0.2%), Poltava – 2,500 people (0.2%), Kharkiv – 2,400 people (0.1%), city of Kyiv – 1,900 people (0.1%). The Moldavian population in the rest of the regions ranges from 300 to 1,600 people.

70% of the Moldovans regard their national language as their native language, while those regarding Ukrainian and Russian languages as their native languages account for 10.7% and 17.6%, respectively.

## **Germans**

A total of 33,300 German nationals (0.1%) live in Ukraine. Nearly 59% of all those reside in the following regions: Donetsk – 4,600 people (0.1%), Dnipropetrovsk – 3,800 people (0.1%), Zaporizhya – 2,200 people



(0.1%), Odesa – 2,900 people (0.1%), Zakarpattia - 3,600 people (0.3%), the Autonomous Republic of Crimea – 2,500 people (0.1%). In Luhansk, Kherson and Mykolaiv regions their number is over 1,000 people in each region.

70% of the Germans regard their national language as their native language, while those regarding Ukrainian and Russian languages as their native languages account for 22.1% and 64.7%, respectively.

### **Poles**

A total of 144,100 Polish nationals (0.3%) live in Ukraine. Their vast majority inhabit the following regions: Zhytomyr – 49,000 people (3.5%), Khmelnytsk – 23,000 people (1.6%), Lviv – 18,900 people (0.7%), Ternopil – 3,800 people (0.2%), Vinnytsya – 3,700 people (0.2%), Chernivtsi – 3,300 people (0.4%), Kyiv – 2,800 people (0.2%), Rivne – 2,000 people (0.2%), the Autonomous Republic of Crimea – 3,800 people (0.2%), city of Kyiv – 6,900 people (0.3%).

12.9 of the Poles regard their national language their mother tongue, while those regarding Ukrainian and Russian languages their mother tongues account for 71% and 15.6%, respectively.

### **Romanians**

A total of 151,000 Romanian nationals (0.3%) reside in Ukraine. Of those, 32,100 people (2.6%) reside in Chernivtsi region and 32,100 people (2.6%) – in Zakarpattia region. The rest of the population are settled dispersely in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, Donetsk, Odesa, Mykolaiv, Kherson, Kirovohrad regions, city of Kyiv, their number ranging from 50 to 724 people.

In Chernivtsi region Romanians are densely settled in Hertsav (28,200 people, or 94%) and Hlyboke districts (66,200 people, or 67%), and form a considerable part of the population of Storozhynets (33,700 people, or 37.5%), Khotyn (5,400 people, or 7.1%) districts and yje city of Chernivtsi – 13,000 people (7.5%).

91.7 of the Romanians regard their national language as their native language, while those regarding Ukrainian and Russian languages as their native languages account for 6.2% and 1.5%, respectively.

### **Slovaks**

A total of 6,400 Slovak nationals (0.01%) live in Ukraine.

The vast majority of the Slovaks reside in Zakarpattia region – 5,695 people (9.1%). They are densely settled in the following areas: cities of Uzhgorod and Mukachevo, settlement V. Bereznyi, villages of Storozhnytsya, Antonivka, Hlyboke, Serrednye in Uzhhorod district, Turia-Remeta in Perechyn district, Rudnykova Huta in Svalyava district, settlement Dovhe in Irshava district.

The largest Slovak communities residing outside Zakarpattia region are found in The cities of Kyiv and Lviv, Rivne, Volyn, Dnipropetrovsk, Donetsk and Odesa regions.

41.2 of the Slovaks regard their national language as their native language, while those regarding Ukrainian and Russian languages their as their native languages account for 41.7% and 5.2%, respectively.

### **Hungarians**

A total of 156,600 Hungarian nationals (0.3%) live in Ukraine. Their vast majority populate Zakarpattia region – 151,500 people (12.1%), including in Uzhhorod – 8,000 people (6.9%), Berehove – 12,800 people (48.1%), Mukacheve – 7,000 people (8.5%), Khust – 1,700 people (5.4%), Berehove district – 41,200 people (76.1%), Vynohradiv district – 30,900 people (26.2%), Irshava district – 1,000 people (0.1%), Mukacheve district – 12,900 people (12.7%), Rukhiv district – 2,900 people (3.2%), Svalyava district – 400 people (0.7%), and Tyachiv district – 5,000 people (2.9%).

Hungarians are most densely populated in Berehove, Vynohradiv, Mukacheve districts and in the town of Berehove.

95.4 of the Hungarians regard their national language as their native language, while those regarding Ukrainian and Russian languages as their native languages account for 3.4% and 1%, respectively.

Geographically most densely settled are Crimean Tatars – 98.1% in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and 0.8% in Kherson region, followed by a 96.8% population of Hungarians in Zakarpattia region, 86.5% of

Gagauzians in Odesa region, 84.7% of Greeks in Donetsk region, 75.9% and 21.3% of Romanians in Chernivtsi and Zakarpatya regions, respectively, and 73.7% of Bulgarians in Odesa region.

The highest rate of native language preservation is registered among Hungarians (95.4%), Crimean Tatars (92%), Romanians (91.7%), Gagauzians (71.5%), Moldovans (70%), and Bulgarians (64.1%).

The lowest rate of native language preservation is registered among Jews (13.1%), Greeks (6.4%), Germans (12.2%), Poles (12.9%), and Belarusians (19.8%).

3.

The 2001 nationwide census registered a 10.9 million community representing more than 130 nationalities (22.2% of the overall number of persons residing in Ukraine). The 8.3 million Russian population (17.3% of the overall population) forms the most numerous national minority in Ukraine.

The following sixteen ethnic groups range from 300,000 to 30,000 people: Belarusians – 275,800 people (0.6% of the overall population), Moldovans – 258,600 people (0.5%), Bulgarians – 204,600 people (0.4%), Hungarians – 156,600 people (0.3%), Romanians – 151,000 (0.3%), Poles – 144,100 people (0.3%), Jews – 103,600 people (0.2%), Armenians – 99,900 people (0.2%), Greeks - 91,500 people (0.2%), Tatars – 73,300 people (0.2%), Gypsies (Romas) – 47,600 (0.1%), Azerbaijanis – 45,200 people (0.1%), Georgians – 34,200 people (0.1%), Germans – 33,300 people (0.1%), Gagauzians – 31,900 people (0.1%).

The number of representatives of the other 100 nationalities range from 50,000 to 300 people.

It should be noted that the national legislation of Ukraine does not have a definition of the notion "a regional or minority language user" or a list of groups of citizens belonging to national minorities. Unfortunately, as of today, no specific research has been done or a scientifically grounded methodology for defining these notions has been developed.

At the same time, article 3 of the law of Ukraine "On National Minorities in Ukraine" establishes that national minorities include groups of Ukrainian citizens who are not Ukrainian by nationality and manifest the sense of national identity and community.

4.

The effective legislation of Ukraine does not contain the notion "non-territorial language". At the same time, based on the information which appears in the Public Report On Implementation of the European Charter For Regional or Minority Languages drafted by the People's Deputy of Ukraine V.V. Kolesnichenko and president of the Human rights NGO "Spilna Meta" R.O. Bortnik, Jewish language (Hebrew) can be related to the category of non-territorial languages which are used in the territory of Ukraine and protection of which is legally binding for Ukraine.

The Jewish population of Ukraine amounts to 103,600 people (9.2% of the overall population), most of whom live in the following regions: Kyiv – 18,000 people, in Dnipropetrovsk region – 13,800 people, and in Odesa region – 13,400 people. Besides, the largest Jewish communities are located in Kharkiv region – 11,600 people and Donetsk region – 8,800 people. Their communities in 16 other regions range from 1,000 to 4,000 people, whereas in Volyn, Zakarpatya, Ivano-Frankivsk, Rivne, Sumy and Ternopil regions the Jewish communities is less than 1,000 people.

3.1% of the Jews regard their national language their mother tongue, while those regarding Ukrainian and Russian languages their mother tongues account for 13.4% and 83%, respectively.

5.

Today there is not a single authority in Ukraine responsible for implementation of the provisions of the Charter and protection and development of these languages. These functions are covered by more than ten public and local authorities. Below is given the information about the public authorities responsible for implementation of the provisions of the Charter.

Charter article	Paragraphs and paragraphs of articles selected by Ukraine for implementation	List of public authorities responsible for implementation of the provisions of the Charter
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Article 6. Information		State Committee for Television and Broadcasting; National Council for Television and Broadcasting; State Committee of Ukraine For Nationalities and Religions
Article 7. Goals and principles		Ministry of Education, Ministry of Culture and Tourism, State Committee of Ukraine For Nationalities and Religions, regional, Kyiv and Sevastopol municipal public administrations
Article 8. Education	Paragraphs "a (iii)", "b (iv)", "c (iv)", "d (iv)", "e (iii)", "f (iii)", "g", "h", "i" of paragraph 1; paragraph 2 of article 8	Ministry of Education, State Committee of Ukraine For Nationalities and Religions
Article 9. Judicial authority	Paragraphs "a (iii)", "b (iii)", "c (iii)" of paragraph 1; paragraph c of paragraph 2; paragraph 3, article 9	State Judicial Administration, Supreme Court of Ukraine, Supreme Administrative Court of Ukraine, Ministry of Justice of Ukraine, General Prosecutor's Office of Ukraine
Article 10. Administrative authorities and public services	Paragraphs "a", "c", "d", "e", "f", "g" of paragraph 2, paragraph "c" of paragraph 4, article 10	Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea; regional, Kyiv and Sevastopol municipal public administrations, State Committee of Ukraine For Nationalities and Religions, other executive authorities
Article 11. Mass media	Paragraphs "a (iii)", "b (ii)", "c (ii)", "d", "e (i)", "g" of paragraph 1; paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 11	State Committee for Television and Broadcasting; National Council for Television and Broadcasting; State Committee of Ukraine For Nationalities and Religions
Article 12. Cultural activity	Paragraphs "a", "b", "c", "d", "f", "g" of paragraph 1; paragraphs 2, 3 of article 12	Ministry of Culture and Tourism, State Committee of Ukraine For Nationalities and Religions, regional, Kyiv and Sevastopol municipal public administrations
Article 13. Economic and social life	Paragraphs "b", "c" of paragraph 1, article 13	Regional, Kyiv and Sevastopol municipal public administrations, Ministry of Labour and Social Policy
Article 14. Transboundary exchanges	Paragraphs "a", "b" of article 14	Regional, Kyiv and Sevastopol municipal public administrations

Annual State Budget of Ukraine provides for funds for activities aimed at implementation of the European Charter For Regional And Minority Languages. However, according to the information from the State Committee of Ukraine For Nationalities and Religions, the allocation of the above funds, as shown in the following table, is uneven.

Language minority	Population, number of persons	Allocated public assistance, hryvnyas
Bulgarian	204,600	387,000
Belorusian	275,800	0
Gagauzian	31,900	0
Greek	91,500	118,300
Jewish	103,600	394,000
Crimean Tatar	248,200	527,000
Moldovan	258,600	20,000
German	33,300	25,000
Polish	144,100	339,400
Russian	13,500,000	60,000
Romanian	151,000	745,000
Slovak	6,400	0
Hungarian	156,600	124,300

In addition, in pursuance of article 16 of the Law of Ukraine On National Minorities every year the state budget appropriates funds to the Ministry of Culture and Tourism and the State Committee for Nationalities and Religions for the development of cultures of the national and language minorities under the budget programs "Activities Aimed at Rehabilitation of the Culture of National Minorities" and "Activities Aimed at

Rehabilitation of the Culture of National Minorities and Sponsorship of Newspapers Published in Languages of National Minorities ”.

Publishing of textbooks in languages of national minorities is carried out within the allocations provided for by the Ministry of Education and Science under the budget program “Publication, Procurement, Storage and Delivery of Course Books and Manuals For Higher, Secondary and Vocational School Students and Preschool Pupils”.

Furthermore, as of 15 March 2006, the issue of protection and development of the national minority languages in Ukraine is dealt with by 149 legally established public associations.

6.

All public authorities concerned were involved in the process of drawing up the First Periodic Report Of Ukraine On Implementation of the Charter Provisions, among them the Ministry of Education and Science, Tourism, the Ministry for Family, Youth Affairs and Sport, the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, the Interior Ministry, the Ministry of Economy, the State Committee For Nationalities and Religions, the State Judicial Administration, the State Committee For Television and Broadcasting, regional public administrations, Kyiv and Sevastopol municipal administrations.

Bearing in mind that one of the requirements of the Charter mechanism (article 15 of the Charter) is studying and taking into consideration of the public opinion, primarily of national minority language users for proper insurance of their language rights and needs, on 20 April the Ministry of Justice submitted the draft Report for public review.

On 30 May 2007 The Ministry of Justice held a roundtable meeting with the view of discussing the draft Report with the representatives of public organisations involved in protection of the rights of the national minorities in respect of which Ukraine is legally bound under the provisions of the Charter. The said event was attended by both representatives of public authorities concerned, NGOs and journalists.

The proposals put forward by the public authorities and NGOs, including the Public Report On Implementation of the European Charter For Regional Or Minority Languages developed by the People’s Deputy V.V. Kolesnichenko and the president of the human rights NGO SILNA META .O. Bortnik, were studied and added to the draft Report.

7.

On 25 December 2006 the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages was published in the issue #50 of the Official Bulletin of Ukraine. The Official Bulletin of Ukraine is an information bulletin founded and published by the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine, is an official weekly intended for publishing laws of Ukraine, international treaties of Ukraine which became effective, and other laws and regulations in the official language of Ukraine.

Furthermore, the Charter was published on the official free site of Verkhovna Rada [www.rada.gov.ua](http://www.rada.gov.ua) from the date of its enactment.

The national and regional level social and educational activities, speeches and publications of representatives of the State Committee For Nationalities and Religions include regular comprehensive explanatory activities among representatives of various nationalities regarding the equality of human and civil rights and freedoms irrespective of an individual’s race, nationality, language, attitude to religion, membership in public associations and groups etc.

With the view of meeting the information needs of the national minorities in Ukraine, there are 145 periodicals intended for local distribution, including 123 newspapers, 15 magazines, 3 bulletins and almanacs. Currently, 4348 printed media are published in Ukrainian, 2 in Bulgarian, 4 in Crimean Tatar, 3 in German, 5 in Polish, 2,742 in Russian, 6 in Romanian, 10 in Hungarian languages. Among bilingual periodicals 3,530 newspapers and magazines are published in Ukrainian and other languages, 1 in Belarusian, 4 in Bulgarian, 1 in Yiddish, 1 in Hebrew, 12 in Crimean Tatar, 11 in German, 3 in Polish, 4 in Romanian, 3,594 in Russian and other languages.

The State Committee for National Minorities and Religions is a co-founder of 6 newspapers published in national minority languages, namely, The Jewish News in Hebrew, The Dzennik Kiyowski in Polish, The Roden Krai in Bulgarian, The Concordia in Romanian, and The Voice of Crimea in Crimean Tatar.

Among the priorities of implementing the state ethnic national policy is expansion and optimisation of the information sphere and operation of the mass media in the languages of the national minorities. Furthermore, national-cultural societies publish the following newspapers for national minorities without government support: at the national level – The Forum of Nations and The Our Homeland, at the regional level: for Greeks – the Mariupol-based Ellines of Ukraine, for Hungarians – the Karpati Igaz Co (Uzhgorod), for Poles – the Kotwiza (Mykolaiv) and the Gazeta Lwowska (Lviv), for Slovaks – Pidkarpatsky Slovak, for Romanians – the Dacia (Uzhgorod), for Jews – Hadashot (Kyiv), for Germans – The German Channel (Kyiv), for Tatars – The Duslyk magazine (Kyiv), for Russians – “The Russian Bulletin” (Lviv), for Belarusians – “The News From Belarus” (Lviv).

In 2006 nearly 1.5 million hryvnias were allocated for the operation of the periodicals co-founded by the State Committee for National Minorities and Religions. Besides, the above committee provided financial assistance to the amount of over 200,000 hryvnias to other periodicals published in national minority languages. More than 90,000 hryvnias were assigned for carrying out activities aimed at the promotion of the national minority languages.

In 2006 the State Committee for National Minorities and Religions financed publication of course books and other editions in the national minority languages to the amount of more than 80,000 hryvnias.

On the whole, during 2005-2006 the aforementioned executive authority, within the funds under the budget program 5321080 “Activities Aimed at Implementation the European Charter for Regional and Minority Languages”, carried out practical work to promote 13 national minority languages which are covered by the provisions of the Charter.

At present, experts of the State Committee For Nationalities and Religions are developing a draft law of Ukraine On the Concept of State Ethnic and National Policy of Ukraine. The authors of the bill will take into account the experience of development of interethnic processes in Ukraine, activity of national minority NGOs and generally recognised European standards of protecting human rights and freedoms.

At the same time, work is underway to introduce amendments to the Law of Ukraine On National Minorities in Ukraine, which is slated for submission to the Cabinet of Ukraine for August 2007, after the parliamentary endorsement of the Law of Ukraine On the Concept of State Ethnic and National Policy of Ukraine.

With the view of development and maintenance of the cultural diversity of the national minorities of Ukraine, their traditions, customs and rites, the State Committee for National Minorities and Religions has submitted to the Cabinet of Ukraine a draft Program of Implementation of the National Policy in the Field of Interethnic Relations and Development of National Minority Cultures Until 2010.

With the view of tackling a range of issues related to normative, financial and logistical support of the process of implementing the Charter, an interdepartmental working group was formed under the Foreign Ministry of Ukraine, which included representatives of the ministries and agencies concerned, scientists and public figures.

## Part II

1.

In pursuance of subparagraph a, paragraph 1, article 7 of the Charter, the following should be communicated.

The preamble to the Constitution of Ukraine states that the Ukrainian nation consists of the Ukrainian citizens of all nationalities.

The fundamentals of the Ukrainian legislation on culture define legal, economic, social, organisational grounds for cultural development in Ukraine, regulate social relations in the sphere of creation, dissemination, preservation and use of cultural values and are aimed at the following:

- realisation of Ukraine's sovereign rights in the cultural area;
- renaissance and development of the cultures of the Ukrainian nation and of the national minorities inhabiting Ukraine;
- ensuring the freedom of creative activity, free development of cultural and creative processes, professional and amateur art activities;
- realisation of citizens' rights to access to cultural values;
- social protection of cultural workers;
- creation of material and financial conditions for cultural development.

Pursuant to article 12 of the said document, the following are the basic principles of the cultural policy in Ukraine:

- recognition of culture as one of the key drivers of the originality of the Ukrainian nation and of the national minorities inhabiting Ukraine;
- promotion of humanistic ideas, high moral standards in public life, orientation to both national and universal human values, recognition of their priority over political and class interests;
- preservation and augmenting of cultural heritage;
- ensuring the freedom of creative activity, non- interference of the government, political parties and other public associations into creative processes;
- equality of rights and opportunities of the citizens irrespective of their social status and nationality in creation, use and dissemination of cultural values;
- availability of cultural values, all kinds of cultural services and cultural activity for each citizen;
- ensuring conditions for an individual's creative development, enhancement of the cultural level and aesthetic education of the citizens;
- encouragement of charitable activity of enterprises, organisations, public associations, religious organisations, individuals in the cultural sphere;
- comprehensive international cultural cooperation;
- recognition of the priority of international legal instruments in the cultural sphere;
- consolidation of government and public involvement to guarantee cultural development.

### With regard to subparagraph "b", paragraph 1, article 7 of the Charter

Today Ukraine's administrative-territorial system includes the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, regions, districts, cities, municipal districts, settlements and villages. Ukraine consists of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, the regions of Vinnytsya, Volyn, Dnipropetrovsk, Donetsk, Zhytomyr, Zakarpatya, Zaporizhya, Ivano-Frankivsk, Kyiv, Kirovohrad, Luhansk, Lviv, Mykolaiv, Odesa, Poltava, Rivne, Sumy, Ternopil, Kharkiv, Kherson, Khmelnytsk, Cherkasy, Chernivtsi, Chernihiv, and the cities of Kyiv and Sevastopol.

However, it should be noted that the current administrative-territorial system was developed in the days of the Soviet Union and does not make allowance for the issue of the national minorities. In 2005 an administrative-territorial reform was initiated. Yet, as of today, its concepts do not include the possibility of creating districts with representatives of national and language minorities forming a considerable share of the population, thus making it possible to increase the number of activities aimed to promote regional languages.

### With regard to subparagraph "c", paragraph 1, article 7 of the Charter

Part 5 of article 53 of the Constitution of Ukraine establishes that the citizens belonging to the national minorities are legally guaranteed the right to education in their mother tongue or studying their mother tongue at public and municipal educational institutions, or by means of national cultural societies.

Part 1 of article 3 of the Law of Ukraine "On State Support of Mass Media and Social Protection of Journalists" establishes that the mass media for children and youth, specialised scientific publications which are published by the scientific and educational institutions of no less than the third degree of accreditation and the mass media which promote development of languages and cultures of the national minorities of Ukraine, as well as periodicals specialised in literature and fiction works, are provided with public assistance.

Pursuant to part 1, article 4 of this Law, the public assistance of the mass media is carried out via the protectionist policy of reducing the use value of information products, including tax, tariff, customs, monetary and economic regulation, compensation of damages, extension of financial assistance.

With regard to subparagraph "d", paragraph 1, article 7 of the Charter

Pursuant to part 2, article 22 of the Labour Code, any directed or indirect limitation of rights or imposing of direct or indirect advantages during conclusion, modification and termination of a labour contract subject to origin, social and proprietorship status, race and nationality, sex, language, political and religious beliefs, membership in a trade union or any other public association, occupation, place of residence, shall not be tolerated.

With regard to subparagraphs "f" and "g", paragraph 1, article 7 of the Charter

Part 5, article 53 of the Constitution of Ukraine establishes that, in accordance with the law, national minority representatives are guaranteed the right to education in or studying their native language at public and municipal educational institutions or through relevant national cultural societies.

Article 7 of the Law of Ukraine "On Education" establishes that the language of education is determined by the Constitution of Ukraine, the Law of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic "On Languages in the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic" passed on 28 October 1989 (below are given articles 25-28 of this Law).

#### **Article 25. Language of Education and Instruction**

*Free choice of the language of instruction is an inalienable right of the citizens of the Ukrainian SSR.*

*Every child in the Ukrainian SSR is guaranteed the right to education and instruction in the national language. This right is secured through creation of a network of preschool institutions where education and instruction are carried out in Ukrainian and other national languages.*

#### **Article 26. Language of education in preschool institutions**

*In the Ukrainian SSR education at preschool institutions, including orphanages, is carried out in Ukrainian language.*

*In the areas of dense settlement of other nationalities, preschool institutions can be established with the educational process carried out in the children's national or any other language.*

*Where necessary, at preschool institutions separate groups can be formed with the language of education other than in the rest of any such institution.*

#### **Article 27. Language of instruction and education at general education schools**

*The instruction and educational work at general education schools in the Ukrainian SSR is carried out in Ukrainian language.*

*In the areas of dense settlement of national minorities general education schools can be established with instruction and educational process carried out in the children's national or any other language.*

*In cases provided for in part 3, article 3 of this Law, general education schools can be established in which instruction and education is carried out in the language mutually designated by the schoolchildren's parents.*

*General education schools can establish special forms with instruction and education carried out in Ukrainian or a language of another nationality.*

*Study of Ukrainian and Russian languages in all general education schools shall be compulsory.*

*The procedure of learning Ukrainian language by persons arriving from other republics of the USSR or their exemption from this is determined by the Ministry for Popular Education of the Ukrainian SSR.*

**Article 28. Language of Instruction in Vocational Schools, Specialised and Higher Education Institutions**

*In the Ukrainian SSR instruction and education in vocational schools, specialised and higher education institutions is carried out in Ukrainian, and, in cases provided for by parts 2 and 3 of this Law, alongside with Ukrainian in the language of the major part of the population.*

*For training of the national level specialists the above institutions can establish groups with instruction process carried out in an appropriate national language.*

*These institutions can also create groups with instruction in Russian language for those citizens of the Ukrainian SSR who, alongside with Ukrainian and Russian languages studied their national language, for citizens from other Soviet republics and foreign citizens, and in cases determined by relevant public administration authorities. The said authorities also determine educational institutions with Russian as an instruction language.*

*Study of Ukrainian language is ensured in all groups with Russian as an instruction language and non-Ukrainian educational institutions, irrespective of their departmental subordination.*

According to the State Committee of Ukraine for Nationalities and Minorities, in the 2006/2007 academic year a total of 20,443 general education institutions with the contingent of 4,935,423 pupils are operating in Ukraine. Of these, in 16,969 schools (3,514,897 pupils) the instruction process is carried out in Ukrainian, in 1,305 schools (482,611 pupils) – in Russian, in 91 schools (21,167 pupils) – in Romanian, in 71 schools (13,386 pupils) – in Hungarian, in 14 schools (3,345 pupils) – in Crimean Tatar, in 7 schools (2,559 pupils) – in Moldovan, in 5 schools (1,302 pupils) – in Polish. Furthermore, in 1,948 schools instruction is carried out in two or more languages.

Improvement has been observed in the area of training and methodology procurement of general education institutions in which national minority languages are studied either as regular or optional subjects. New curricula and native language course and reading books for forms 1-4 and 5-6 of general education schools with instruction carried out in Romanian, Hungarian, Polish, and Crimean Tatar languages; Ukrainian language course and reading books for forms 1-4 and 5-6 with instruction carried out in Hungarian and Romanian languages.

The State Committee for Nationalities and Religions provides financial support for activities aimed at implementing the European Charter for Regional or minority Languages, i.e. publication of course books, dictionaries, native language reference books, curricula, plans, teacher guide books for Sunday schools, conducting contests and competitions for the best knowledge of national minority languages, seminars, conferences, roundtable meetings, symposia dedicated to linguistic issues. Over the last two years 900,000 hryvnyas (approximately 133,920 euros) have been allocated from the State Budget under an appropriate budget program, and 963,000 hryvnyas (approximately 143,000 euros) are envisaged for 2007.

Being a co-founder, the State Committee for Nationalities and Religions is supporting publication of 5 newspapers in national minority languages, which are in the list of the periodicals covered by the provisions of the Charter. This year 1,615,000 hryvnyas are allocated for these purposes under the budget program "Activities Aimed At Renaissance of the Culture of National Minorities and Financial Support of Newspapers Published in Their Languages".

Moreover, organisational support is provided to the operation of Sunday schools offering classes of native languages, conducting training workshops for their management and teachers, publication of curricula, plans, teacher guide books.

In relation to subparagraph "h", paragraph 1, article 7 of the Charter

The Institute of Linguistics is a multidisciplinary linguistic institution boasting considerable success in studying the national minority languages in Ukraine. The Institute, in particular, consists of the sections of general Slavonic issues and East Slavonic languages, a section of the Russian language, and a section of West- and South Slavonic languages. Among long-term tasks of these sections is scientific research of the languages widely used in Ukraine – Russian, Belarusian, Polish, Czech, Slovak, Bulgarian.



A number of monographs, collections of research papers, interlingual dictionaries, textbooks and phrase books are an evidence of significant achievements in the field of studying regional and minority languages (see also Annex "Monographs").

Besides, the Institute offers postgraduate training in the topics related to the history, structure, development and functioning of the regional and minority languages in Ukraine (see Annex "Postgraduate students").

A large number of doctoral and PhD theses on the issues of development of regional and minority languages in Ukraine have been defended over the last decade at the institute's Specialised Research Council. (see Annex "Research Papers")

With regard to subparagraph 2, article 7 of the Charter

Part 1 of article 24 of the Constitution of Ukraine lays down that no privileges or limitations can be applied on the bases of race, colour, political, religious and other beliefs, sex, ethnic and social background, proprietary status, place of residence, language or other criteria.

Part 3, article 10 of the Constitution of Ukraine ensures free development, use and protection of Russian and other minority languages of Ukraine. The Constitution establishes that the citizens belonging to national minorities are legally guaranteed the right to education in or studying their native language in public and municipal educational institutions or through cultural societies.

The right of equality before the law and ban of ethnic discrimination are laid down in the Constitution of Ukraine and in the Law of Ukraine "On National Minorities in Ukraine". Ukraine guarantees to its citizens, irrespective of their national background, equal political, social, economic and cultural rights and freedoms, and supports the development of national identity and self-expression. All Ukrainian citizens enjoy equal protection of the state. When ensuring the rights of the persons belonging to national minorities, the state proceeds from the belief that they are an essential part of universally recognised human rights.

With regard to subparagraph 3, article 7 of the Charter

Pursuant to part 3 of the Law of Ukraine "On State Support of Mass Media and Social Protection of Journalists", the mass media for children and youth, specialised scientific editions which are published by research and educational institutions of the 3<sup>rd</sup> or a higher accreditation level, are provided with the state targeted support.

Pursuant to part 1, article 4 of the said Law, the state support of the mass media is realised through a protectionist policy of reducing the user value of the information products, including tax, tariff, customs, monetary and economic regulation, compensation of damages, and extension of financial assistance.

2.

Among the follow-up efforts provided for in Ukraine in connection with implementation of the provisions of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages, should be improvement of the current legislation in the part of implementation of the Charter and for its further bringing in line with international standards.

In particular, a separate expense item should be envisaged in the state, republican and local budgets for competent central and local executive authorities to carry out activities aimed at implementing the provisions of the Charter. Today, the limited financing is the main cause of incomplete fulfilment by Ukraine of its obligations.

Furthermore, one cannot rule out that the public authorities will seek to adopt a new law of Ukraine "On introducing Amendments to the Law of Ukraine "On Ratification of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages", aimed at elimination of existing discrepancies between the authentic text of the Charter and its translated Ukrainian version, extension of the list of the national minority languages, and protection of the language rights as provided for in the new Law.

Further improvement should be carried out in regard of the network of educational institutions, guidance manual and textbook supply of preschool, general and higher education institutions in accordance with educational requirements and the national mix of the population.

### **Part III**

#### **Article 8.**

#### **Education**

##### **Legal regulation**

By assuming obligations in accordance with subparagraphs “f (iii)”, “b (iv)”, “d (iv)”, “e (iii)”, “f (iii)”, “g”, “h”, “i” of paragraph 1 and paragraph 2, article 8 of the Charter in the field of education, Ukraine ensures implementation of part 5, article 53 of the Constitution of Ukraine, which establishes that the citizens belonging to national minorities are legally guaranteed the right to education in their native language or studying it either at public or municipal educational institutions or through national-cultural societies. It means that in public as well as in municipal educational institutions together with state language during the studying process could be used and studied the languages of national minorities.

In general, citizens belonging to national minorities study in the national minority language and in the official Ukrainian language. The official language is mandatory for studying in all educational institutions in the entire territory of Ukraine as a regular subject.

The language of instruction in each particular case is determined by a local executive authority with due regard for applications submitted by parents or persons substituting them.

In educational institutions with foreign ethnic student bodies the instruction is performed in the official language or, where possible, separate forms are created for studying a particular minority language. Instruction in or studying a native language or teaching in this language must not impair the process of studying Ukrainian language, since knowledge of Ukrainian is one of the driving forces of social accord and integration of representatives of national minorities into the Ukrainian society.

Educational institutions of Ukraine’s national minorities operate in the context of the current legislation, creation of equal rights to education, compliance with the national requirements concerning the content, level and volume of education, promotion of creative research among scientists and teachers, and the opportunities for personal and professional formation of the subjects of education.

##### **With regard to Paragraph 1**

###### ***Subparagraph “a”***

Pursuant to article 7 of the law of Ukraine “On Preschool Education”, among the tasks of preschool education are development in children of respect to official and native languages, to the national values of the Ukrainian nation, and to the values of other nations and nationalities.

Pursuant to article 10 of this Law, the language(s) of a preschool institution is determined in accordance with the Constitution of Ukraine and laws on languages.

Pursuant to article 26 of the Law of the Ukrainian SSR “On Languages in Ukrainian SSR” of 28.10.1989, educational process in preschool institutions, including orphanages, is carried out in Ukrainian language.

In the areas of dense settlement of other nationalities, preschool institutions can be established with the educational process carried out in the children’s national or any other language.

Where necessary, at preschool institutions separate groups can be formed with the language of education other than in the rest of any such institution.

###### ***Subparagraphs “b”, “c”***

Pursuant to article 5 of the Law of Ukraine “On General Secondary Education”, among the tasks of general secondary education are development in children of respect to official and native languages, to the national values of the Ukrainian nation, and to the values of other nations and nationalities.

Pursuant to article 7 of this Law, the language(s) of instruction and education in general education institutions is determined in accordance with the Constitution of Ukraine and the Law of Ukraine on languages.

Pursuant to article 27 of the Law of the Ukrainian SSR "On Languages in Ukrainian SSR", the instruction and educational processes in general schools are carried out in Ukrainian language.

In the areas of dense settlement of other nationalities, general schools can be established with the educational process carried out in their national or any other language.

In cases envisaged by part 3, article 3 of this Law, pursuant to which in cases when citizens of other nationalities who constitute the majority of the population of particular administrative-territorial unit, populated localities, do not have sufficient knowledge of the national language, or when these units or localities are densely populated by several nationalities, none of which constitute the major part of the population of the locality, Ukrainian or the language acceptable for the whole population can be used in the aforementioned authorities and organisations, general secondary schools can be established with the language of instruction and education determined collectively by the schoolchildren's parents.

Separate forms can be created in general schools with of instruction and education carried out in Ukrainian or a language of another nationality.

Study of Ukrainian and Russian languages in all secondary schools is compulsory.

The procedure of studying Ukrainian language by persons who arrived from other Soviet republics or their exemption from this is determined by the Ministry for Popular Education of the Ukrainian SSR (currently, the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine, in accordance with the Resolution #1757 of the Cabinet of Ukraine of 19 December 2006 "On Approval of the Provisions the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine").

Pursuant to part 1, article 11 of the Law of Ukraine "On General Secondary Education", public and municipal general education institutions are created by central and local executive authorities, respectively or local governments with regard for social-economic, national, cultural and educational needs and subject to availability of sufficient number of pupils in accordance with existing standards of quantitative composition of forms, required infrastructure and research and methodology basis, and teaching staff in the procedure established by the Cabinet of Ukraine.

*Subparagraphs "d", "e".*

Pursuant to article 5 of the law of Ukraine "On Higher Education", the language(s) of instruction in higher education institutions is determined in accordance with the Constitution of Ukraine and the Law of Ukraine on languages.

Pursuant to article 28 of the Law of the Ukrainian SSR "On Languages in Ukrainian SSR", teaching and educational work in vocational schools, specialised secondary schools and higher educational institutions is carried out in Ukrainian language, and in cases provided for by parts 2 and 3 of article 3 of this Law, pursuant to which party bodies, public organisations, enterprises, establishments and organisations located in the areas populated predominantly by citizens of other nationalities (towns, districts, village and settlement councils, villages, their clusters), their national languages can be used alongside with Ukrainian language. In cases when the citizens of another nationality which forms the majority of the population of the said administrative-territorial units, localities, do not have sufficient knowledge of the national language, or when these units or localities are densely populated by several nationalities, none of which constitute the major part of the population of the locality, Ukrainian or the language acceptable for the whole population can be used in the aforementioned authorities and organisations alongside with Ukrainian and the language of the population majority.

The above educational institutions can create groups with instruction performed in the language of an appropriate national language.

These educational institutions can create groups with Russian as the language of instruction for those Ukrainian SSR citizens who, alongside with Ukrainian and Russian languages, studied their national language at general education schools, for citizens from other Soviet republics and foreign citizens, and in cases determined by relevant public authorities. The above authorities determine the educational institutions with Russian as the language of instruction.

Studying of Ukrainian language is ensured in all groups with Russian as the language of instruction and in non-Ukrainian language educational institutions, irrespective of their departmental subordination.

Furthermore, article 29 of this Law establishes that persons entering higher and secondary specialised educational institutions of the republic shall take an entrance examination in Ukrainian.

Those citizens of the Ukrainian SSR who studied their national language alongside with Ukrainian and Russian languages and those from other union republics shall take an entrance examination in Ukrainian when applying for enrolment in groups with Ukrainian as the language of instruction, and those applying for enrolment in groups with Russian as the language of instruction, shall take an examination in Russian.

Persons entering higher and secondary specialised educational institutions which provide training of national specialists shall take an entrance examination in their native language.

The procedure of entrance examinations in certain higher educational institutions and the procedure of taking entrance examinations for the persons who are not certified in Ukrainian language, is determined by the Ministry for Higher and Secondary Specialised Education of the Ukrainian SSR (presently the Ministry for Education and Science of Ukraine pursuant to the Decree of the President of Ukraine #773 of 7 June 2000).

#### *Subparagraph "f"*

Paragraph 8, paragraph 4 of the Provisions on the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine, approved by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ukraine #1757 of 19 December 2006 sets forth that the above Ministry, in accordance with the tasks it is entrusted with, shall seek to ensure implementation of educational and scientific programs of revival and development of the national culture, Ukrainian language and national minority languages, national and cultural traditions of indigenous nationalities and national minorities of Ukraine.

### Measures taken with regard to article 8 of the Charter

#### **1. Belarusian language:**

According to the Ministry of Education, paragraph 1, paragraphs a(iii), b(iv), c(iv), d(iv), e(iii), f(iii), g, h, i are not applied in respect of Belarusian language since representatives of the Belarusian national minority do not evince wish for establishing general education institutions with Belarusian as the instruction language or studying it as a subject.

Studying of the language, history, culture and traditions of the nationality offer NGOs as for example is effecting in Donetsk region in the "Belorysynky centre" at the Donetsk NGO "Cultural and Educational Society of Belarusians "Neman".

#### **2. Bulgarian language:**

##### Paragraph 1

Subparagraph a (iii) not applied;

Subparagraph b(iv) : there is one general education school in Bolgrad district of Odesa region, where 75 pupils of 1-4 forms are taught in Bulgarian. At 37 schools in Artsyz, Bolgrad, Ivaniv, Izmail, Kiliya, Reni, Saraty, Tarutyn and Tatarbunary districts Bulgarian language is taught as a curriculum component. 1,194 pupils study Bulgarian as a subject.

In Zaporizhya region in the context of the primary education Bulgarian language is taught as a curriculum component. 36 pupils study Bulgarian as a subject. In the Autonomous Republic of Crimea 84 pupils of 1-4 forms study their native language as a subject.

A total of 3,809 pupils in Zaporizhya, Odesa regions, and in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea study Bulgarian language as a subject.

Subparagraph c(iv): In Ukraine there are no schools with the entire instruction process carried out in Bulgarian.

In Izmail district of Odesa region there is one school with instruction in Ukrainian and Bulgarian, one with instruction in Ukrainian, Russian and Bulgarian with a total of 107 pupils (5-11 forms – 32 pupils) studying in Bulgarian. At 37 schools in Artsyz, Bolgrad, Ivaniv, Izmail, Kiliya, Reni, Saraty, Tarutyn and Tatarbunary districts Bulgarian language is taught as a curriculum component. 1,194 pupils study Bulgarian as a subject. In the city of Bilgorod-Dnistrovsky and in Artsyz, Bolgrad, Izmail, Saraty, Tarutyn districts pupils study

Bulgarian as an optional subject. There is a specialist Bulgarian language school (the Bolgrad gymnasium), with 334 pupils.

At the schools of Mykolaiv region Bulgarian language study as an optional subject 39 pupils of 5-11 forms and 48 pupils in Kirovohrad region (Dobryanska secondary school in Vilshany district).

At the schools of Zaporizhya region Bulgarian is studied as a subject by 305 pupils of 5-11 forms in Prymorskyi and Pryazovsky districts. Bulgarian teachers are invited for teaching the language.

In the Autonomous Republic of Crimea 29 pupils of 5-11 forms study their native language as a subject; there are no optional courses of Bulgarian. There are no specialist Bulgarian language schools in the region.

A total of 8,251 pupils of 5-11 forms in Zaporizhya, Odesa regions and in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea study Bulgarian language as a subject. 954 pupils study Bulgarian as an optional subject or in hobby groups. 334 pupils of the Bolgrad gymnasium study the language intensively. 954 pupils in Zaporizhya, Odesa, Kirovohrad, Mykolaiv regions study Bulgarian as an optional subject.

Subparagraph d(iv): not applied;

Subparagraph e(iii): Bulgarian as a discipline is studied at the Kyiv National Taras Shevchenko University, the Lviv Ivan Franko National University, the Odesa Mechnikov National University, and the Izmail State University of Humanities.

In accordance with the Protocol On Cooperation in the Field of Education Between the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine and the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Bulgaria, graduates of national schools with Bulgarian student contingent are offered an opportunity to study at higher educational institutions of Bulgaria. In 2006 28 persons went to study at higher educational institutions of Bulgaria.

At the Berdyansk and Melitopol state teacher training universities in Zaporizhya region Bulgarian is studied as an independent discipline.

Subparagraph f (iii): not applied in respect of Bulgarian language.

Paragraph g: the history, culture and traditions of Bulgarian nation are studied as an optional subject or in hobby groups.

For example, with the view of developing national identity the schools of Odesa region celebrate days of native language, European cultural heritage, Slavonic literature and culture. The schools of Izmail and of Tatarbunary, Saratsky, Artsyzsk, Izmail, Kiliya, Tarutyn districts hold theme days entitled "Rodna rech omaina, sladka" and theme class meetings entitled "Culture of the Nationalities of Bessarabia", "So many lands, so many customs", school conferences "Slavonic Literature" etc.

Area study expeditions are carried out in Reni, Izmail, Kiliya, Tatrbanary districts of Odesa region.

At the schools of Tatarbunary, Bolgrad, Izmail, Saraty, Kiliya, Bilgoro-Dnistrovsk districts of the abovementioned region there are folk groups which participate in the Ukrainian national contest "Your talents, Ukraine", the festival of folk art "We are all your children, Ukraine", the international festival of Bulgarian folklore "Bolgradske Lyato" (Bolgrad), the international festival of children's and young people's amateur and folk arts "Sun, Youth, Beauty: the Constellation of the Sea", in Varna, Bulgaria, etc.

The history, culture and traditions of Bulgarian nation are studied as an optional subject or in hobby groups at the general schools of Vilshany district, Kirovograd region, densely populated by Bulgarians.

The history, culture and traditions of Bulgarian nation are studied in one school in Kirov district of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea.

Subparagraph h: The following Ukrainian schools offer basic professional and teacher refresher training programs aimed at fulfilment of paragraphs a-g, article 8 of the Charter: the Kyiv National Taras Shevchenko University, the Lviv Ivan Franko National University, the Odesa Mechnikov National University, the Berdyansk Teacher Training University, the Izmail State University of Humanities, the Bilgorod-Dnistrovsky Teacher Training School of the South-Ukrainian Ushynsky Teacher Training University, the teacher refresher course at the Odesa Regional Institute of Teacher Advanced training.

A total of 30 primary school teachers using Bulgarian as a language of instruction and teachers of Bulgarian language and literature have completed a training course at the Odesa regional institute for teacher advancement and the institute of postgraduate studies of the Republic of Bulgaria.

In October 2006 a Ukrainian national seminar “Peculiarities of Studying Bulgarian Language at Schools With a 12-Year Education Course” was held by the Department of Education of the Zaporizhya City Council.

Subparagraph j: The supervisory bodies monitoring activities and progress in the area of initiation or development of teaching regional or minority languages are represented by the departments of education and science of regional state administrations, the Ministry of Education and Science of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, and the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine.

The Odesa Regional Institute for Teacher Advancement has a section of national minority languages and literatures; a resource specialist in Bulgarian language and literature monitors activities and progress in the area of initiation or development of teaching Bulgarian and draws up periodic reports with his conclusions which are made public.

#### Paragraph 2.

This paragraph is not applied in respect of Bulgarian language. The state does not prohibit from activities aimed at permitting, encouragement or ensuring teaching in or studying Bulgarian language at all respective education levels, provided this is justified by the number of persons using Bulgarian language.

### **3. Gagauzian language:**

#### Paragraph 1

Subparagraph a (iii): This paragraph is not applied in respect of Gagauzian language.

Subparagraph b (iv): A total of 545 pupils of 1-4 forms study Gagauzian language as a subject;  
Subparagraph c (iv): Gagauzian language as a subject study 723 pupils of 5-11 forms; At three schools of Bolgrad, Kiliya and Reni districts Gagauzian language is a curriculum component.

Subparagraph d (iv): not applied in respect of Gagauzian language.

Subparagraph e (iii): not applied in respect of Gagauzian language due to non-signature of the Protocol on Cooperation in the area of education between the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine and the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Moldova regarding training opportunities at the Komrat University for those wishing so.

Subparagraph f (iii): not applied in respect of Gagauzian language.

Subparagraph g: with the view of developing national identity the regional educational institutions organise days of the native language, of the European cultural heritage, and of Gagauzian culture.

The schools of Bolgrad, Kiliya, Izmail and Reni districts in Odesa region hold theme days and class meetings entitled “Culture of the Nationalities of Bessarabia”, “So many lands, so many customs”.

Area study expeditions are carried out in Reni, Kiliya, Bolgrad districts of Odesa region. The pupils collect exhibits and donate them to school-based and ethnographic museums.

Subparagraph h: Retraining program for Gagauzian language teachers is established at the Kyiv National Taras Shevchenko University; teacher refresher course is organised at the Odesa regional institute for Advanced Teacher Training.

Subparagraph i: The supervisory bodies monitoring activities and progress in the area of initiation or development of teaching regional or minority languages are represented by the department of education and science of Odesa regional state administration and the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine.

The Odesa Regional Institute for Teacher Advancement has a section of national minority languages and literatures, whose specialists monitor activities and progress in the area of initiation or development of teaching Gagauzian and draw up periodic reports with their conclusions which are made public.



#### Paragraph 2.

This paragraph is not applied in respect of Gagauzian language. The state does not prohibit from activities aimed at permitting, encouragement or ensuring teaching in or studying Gagauzian language at all respective education levels, provided this is justified by the number of persons using Gagauzian language.

#### **4. Greek language:**

##### Paragraph 1

Subparagraph a (iii): not applied in respect of Greek language;

Subparagraph b (iv): A total of 56 pupils of 1-4 forms in Kherson region and the Autonomous Republic of Crimea study Greek language as a subject. Schools specialising in modern Greek, history, culture of Greece and Ukrainian Greeks operate in Mariupol, in Donetsk region. In Kherson in the context of the primary education Greek is taught as a curriculum component. 23 pupils study Greek as a subject.

Subparagraph c (iv): In the Kherson region, Autonomous Republic of Crimea 55 pupils of 1-4 forms study Greek as a subject. In Donetsk, Lviv, Odesa regions and in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea 1,670 pupils study Greek as an optional subject.

In Chernigiv region Greek as an optional subject studied in Nizhyn city. The Greek Diaspora provides pupils with appropriate textbooks.

Subparagraph d(iv): not applied in respect of Greek language.

Subparagraph e (iii): In Donetsk region there are 4 higher educational institutions where Greek is studied as a discipline, in particular, the Mariupol State University of Humanities, the Pryazovsk State Technical University, the Donetsk Institute of Tourism Business and the Donetsk Institute of Social Education. Teachers of modern Greek are trained at the Mariupol State University of Humanities. Annually the number of graduates ranges from 40 to 65 persons.

Subparagraph f (iii): not applied in respect of Greek language.

Subparagraph g: the history, culture and traditions of Greek nation are studied as an optional subject or in hobby groups. In Donetsk region there are 8 Sunday schools where study the language, culture, history, customs and traditions of the nation.

Subparagraph h: in Donetsk region the Mariupol State University for Humanities and the Tavia National Vernadsky University offer training programs for teachers of modern Greek. Over the last 5 years the number of graduates has reached over 250 persons.

A significant value is attached to professional advancement of teachers of modern Greek. Every year the teachers improve their knowledge at the higher educational institutions of Greece and Cyprus. Over recent years more than 30 teachers went to study abroad in the context of various programs, and some of them worked as trainees at the University of Cyprus, while others studied at the universities of Greece, within the Onassis Foundation program. Every year Mariupol hosts the national workshops for teachers of modern Greek which are attended by teachers from Greece and from the Mariupol State University for Humanities. Every year in April pupils' competitions are held in modern Greek, history, culture of Greece and Ukrainian Greeks, with over 600 children participating from other regions of Ukraine.

Subparagraph i: The supervisory bodies monitoring activities and progress in the area of initiation or development of teaching regional or minority languages are represented by the departments of education and science of the regional state administrations, the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Crimea, and the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine.

##### Paragraph 2.

This paragraph is not applied in respect of Greek language. The state does not prohibit from activities aimed at permitting, encouragement or ensuring teaching in or studying Greek language at all respective education levels, provided this is justified by the number of persons using Greek language.

## **5. Language of Jewish national minority (Hebrew):**

### Paragraph 1

Subparagraph a (iii): not applied at the national level in respect of Hebrew;

In several regions, including Chernigiv, Donetsk, Kherson, and in cities of Vinnytsya, Zaporizhya, Odesa, Kirovograd, Chernivtsi, there are private preschool institutions.

Paragraph b (iv): A total of 458 pupils of 1-4 forms in Vinnytsya, Donetsk, Zhytomyr, Zaporizhya, Dnipropetrovsk, Kirovohrad, Luhansk, Odesa, Chernivtsi, Kherson regions and in the cities of Vynitsya, Kyiv, Odesa, Chernivtsi, Kherson study Hebrew as a subject.

Subparagraph c (iv): Hebrew is studied as a subject in Vinnytsya, Dnipropetrovsk, Zaporizhya, Donetsk, Zhytomyr, Luhansk, Odesa, Chernivtsi, Kherson regions and in the cities of Kyiv, Vynitsya, Mykolaiv, Odesa. According to the Ministry of Education of Ukraine, 745 and 136 pupils study Hebrew as a regular and an optional subject, respectively.

At the same time, in Ukraine there is a widespread network of private Jewish schools, hence the real number of persons studying Hebrew is larger than the aforementioned figures.

Subparagraph d(iv): not applied in respect of Hebrew.

Subparagraph e (iii): Hebrew is studied as a discipline in the Kyiv Linguistic Teacher Training University, the Kharkiv Teacher Training University, and the Horlovka Teacher Training Institute.

Hebrew is studied as a subject at the higher theological seminary-yeshivah Tomhei Tmimim in Donetsk region and at the women's teacher training school "Bet-Hanah" in Dnipropetrovsk region.

Subparagraph f (iii): not applied at the national level in respect of Hebrew.

However, according to the information from the regional state administrations, Hebrew is studied at Sunday schools in Volyn region under the Volyn Jewish Culture Society, and in the cities of Chernihiv and Donetsk.

Subparagraph g: the history, culture and traditions of the Jewish nation are studied as an optional subject at general and Sunday schools in Volyn, Donetsk, Dnipropetrovsk, Zhytomyr, Odesa, Chernihiv and Chernivtsi regions.

Subparagraph h: training of teachers of Jewish is done through workshops in teaching strategy and training courses at institutes of teacher postgraduate education.

In Donetsk region, the higher theological seminary-yeshivah Tomhei Tmimim offers training programs for teachers Hebrew. In Zhytomir region teachers of Hebrew at infant schools undergo language refresher training at the national cultural and educational associations of Ukraine. In Chernivtsi region the teachers of Hebrew undergo retraining courses in Kyiv and Lviv cities.

With the assistance of Jewish charitable organisations general school teachers have an opportunity to improve their qualification at higher schools in Izrael.

Subparagraph i: The supervisory bodies monitoring activities and progress in the area of initiation or development of teaching regional or minority languages are represented by the departments of education and science of the regional state administrations and the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine.

The Odesa Regional Institute for Teacher Advancement has a section of national minority languages and literatures, whose specialists monitor activities and progress in the area of initiation or development of teaching regional or minority languages and draw up periodic reports with their conclusions which are made public.

### Paragraph 2.

This paragraph is not applied in respect of the Jewish minority language. The state does not prohibit from activities aimed at permitting, encouragement or ensuring teaching in or studying the Jewish minority language at all respective education levels, provided this is justified by the number of persons using the said language.

## **6. Crimean Tatar language:**

### Paragraph 1

Subparagraph a (iii): not applied.

Subparagraph b (iv): A total of 2015 pupils of 1-4 forms in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea study in Crimean Tatar, and 6,859 pupils study the said language as a subject.

In Kherson region in the context of the primary education Crimean Tatar is taught as a curriculum component. 97 pupils study Crimean Tatar as a subject.

Subparagraph c (iv): There are 14 (3,345 pupils) general schools with instruction performed in Crimean Tatar, 29 Russian- Crimean Tatar schools, 1 Ukrainian- Crimean Tatar schools, 35 Ukrainian-Russian-Crimean Tatar schools, with a total of 2,169 pupils studying in Crimean Tatar. 14,702 pupils of 5-11 forms study Crimean Tatar as a subject.

At a school in Melitopol city, in Zaporizhya region, 20 pupils study Crimean Tatar as an optional subject. In Kherson region 278 pupils of 5-11 forms study Crimean Tatar as a subject, 39 pupils study Crimean Tatar as an optional subject.

In the Autonomous Republic of Crimea 18,652 pupils study their native language, and 4,002 pupils from 25 Crimean regions study their native language as an optional subject. There are 14 schools with Crimean Tatar as a language of instruction, of those 1 is located in town of Yevpatoria, 1 in town of Sudak, 3 in Bakhchisarai, 2 in Bilogorsk, 2 in Jankoi, 1 in Kirovsk, 1 in Krasnohvardiisk, 1 in Sovetskiy, 1 in Simferopol and 1 in Pervomaiskiy districts. There are no specialist Crimean Tatar language schools.

Subparagraph d(iv): teaching is not performed in Crimean Tatar.

Subparagraph e (iii): Crimean Tatar is studied as a discipline at the Crimean Engineering and Teacher Training University, in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, and at the Tavria National Vernadsky University, in Simferopol.

Subparagraph f (iii): Teaching of specialty disciplines at the refresher training courses of Crimean Tatar language and literature teachers is carried out in Crimean Tatar.

Subparagraph g: the history, culture and traditions of the Crimean Tatar nation are studied as an optional subject within the course The Crimean Tatar Language and The Crimean Tatar Literature at all general schools of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea.

Furthermore, the history and traditions of the Crimean Tatar nation are studied in hobby classes of certain general schools of Melitopol and Pryazovsk districts in Zaporizhya region and in the Novooleksiivka general school (optionally).

Subparagraph h: The Crimean Engineering and Teacher Training University, the Tavria National Vernadsky University, the Simferopol Teacher Training School, the Crimean Republican Institute of Postgraduate Teacher Training.

Subparagraph i: The supervisory bodies monitoring activities and progress in the area of initiation or development of teaching regional or minority languages are represented by the departments of education and science of the regional state administrations, the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine, and the Ministry of Education and Science of Ministry of Education and Science of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea.

Paragraph 2: At the preschool institutions of Prymorsky, Pryazovsk, Yakymivsk, Berdyansk, Melotopol districts of Zaporizhya region, in cities of Melitopol and Berdyansk which are densely populated by national minorities (Bulgarians, Czechs, Crimean Tatars), work is carried out to study the culture and traditions of these nations. In Melitopol there is a museum of the national minority cultures.

In the village of Partyzany of Genichevsk district, Kherson region, which is densely populated by Crimean Tatars, conditions have been created for studying Crimean Tatar language.

## **7. Moldovan language**

### Paragraph 1

Subparagraph a(iii): In Odesa region there are 19 preschool institutions with Moldovan as a language of instruction and education;

Subparagraph b(iv): 1,600 pupils of 1-4 forms study in Moldovan. 616 pupils study Moldovan as a subject. Teaching of Moldovan as a curriculum component is carried out in 6 out of 7 educational institutions.

Subparagraph c(iv): In Odesa region there are 7 (2,559 pupils) general schools with Moldovan as a language of instruction, 6 Ukrainian-Moldovan schools, 2 Russian-Moldovan schools with 2,966 pupils studying in Moldovan. 3,925 pupils of 5-11 forms study in Moldovan, and a total of 5,525 pupils study in Moldovan. 726 pupils of 5-1 forms study Moldovan as a subject, and 1,194 pupils study Moldovan in optional or hobby classes.

Subparagraph d (iv): not applied in respect of Moldovan.

Subparagraph e (iii): not applied in respect of Moldovan.

At the same time, pursuant to the Protocols On Cooperation between the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine and the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Moldova, graduates of national schools with Moldovan as an instruction language are given an opportunity to study at higher educational institutions of Moldova. In 2006 16 persons went to study at higher educational institutions of Moldova.

Subparagraph f (iii): not applied in respect of Moldovan.

Subparagraph g: with the view of developing national identity, the regional educational institutions organise days of the native language, of the European cultural heritage, and of Gagauzian culture. The schools of Izmail and of Tatarbunary, Saatsk, Atsyzsk, Izmail, Kiliya, Tarutyn districts hold theme days and class meetings entitled "Culture of the Nationalities of Bessarabia", "So many lands, so many customs", pupils' conferences etc.

Area study expeditions are carried out in Reni, Izmail, Kiliya, Tatarbunary districts. The pupils collect exhibits and donate them to the local ethnographic museums and classrooms "Casa mare" and "Gulame Cste".

At the schools of Tatarbunary, Bolgrad, Izmail, Saratsk, Kiliya, Bilgorod-Dnistrovsk districts there are folk groups which participate in the Ukrainian national contest "Your talents, Ukraine", the festival of folk art "We are all your children, Ukraine", the international festival of Bulgarian folklore "Bolgradske Lyato" (Bolgrad), the international festivals of Moldovan amateur and folk arts and folklore "La Fentina Dorului", "The Goldfish", held in Romania, etc.

Subparagraph h: the Odesa National Mechnikov University, the Bilgorod-Dnistrovsky Teacher Training School of the South Ukrainian Ushynsky Teacher Training University, The Izmail State University of Humanities; teacher refresher course at the Odesa Regional Institute for Advanced Teacher Training.

Task-oriented work is carried out aimed to enhance professional skills of the teachers of Moldovan and Bulgarian languages and literatures. In 2002-2006 over 80 teachers of Moldovan language and literature took refresher training courses. Moreover, 75 primary school teachers improved their qualification at postgraduate education institutions in the Republic of Moldova.

Subparagraph i: The supervisory bodies monitoring activities and progress in the area of initiation or development of teaching regional or minority languages are represented by the departments of education and science regional state administrations and the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine.

The Odesa Regional Institute for Teacher Advancement has a section of national minority languages and literatures; a resource specialist in Moldovan language and literature monitors activities and progress in the area of initiation or development of teaching Moldovan and draws up periodic reports with his conclusions which are made public.

## Paragraph 2.

This paragraph is not applied in respect of Moldovan language. The state does not prohibit from activities aimed at permitting, encouragement or ensuring teaching in or studying Moldovan at all respective education levels, provided this is justified by the number of persons using Moldovan.

## **8. German language**

### Paragraph 1

Subparagraph a(iii): not applied in respect of German, since it is studied as a foreign language in general schools, including by children of the German minority.

Subparagraph b(iv): not applied in respect of German, since it is studied as a foreign language in general schools, including by children of the German minority.

In Chernihiv region in the context of the primary education German is taught as a curriculum component. 1,620 pupils study German as a subject.

In Kherson region in the context of the primary education German is taught as a curriculum component. 608 pupils study German as a subject.

Subparagraph c(iv): not applied in respect of German, since it is studied as a foreign language in general schools, including by children of the German minority

In the schools of Chernihiv region 13,121 pupils of 5-11 forms study German as a compulsory. 240 pupils study German as an optional subject.

In 284 schools of Volyn region 22,919 pupils study German as a compulsory subject. 361 pupils study German as an optional subject.

In the general schools of Kherson region 12,133 pupils of 5-11 forms study German as a subject. In Kherson and in urban settlement Novotroitske there are 3 German specialist schools. Moreover, 4,191 pupils in Kherson region study German as a second foreign language.

Subparagraph d (iv): not applied in respect of German, since it is studied as a foreign language in general schools.

Subparagraph e (iii): not applied in respect of German, since it is studied as a foreign language in general schools.

German as a separate subject is studied at higher educational institutions of Chernihiv region. The faculty of foreign languages of the Nizhyn State Mykola Gogol University provides training of school teachers of German language and literature with a specialist degree in "German Language and Literature and Another Foreign Language" and "English Language and Literature and Another Foreign Language (German or French)". Moreover, the Nizhyn State University offers a master degree program in German, where currently 10 undergraduates are taking their studies. In 2006 the Chernihiv State Taras Shevchenko Teacher Training University launched a language and literature faculty. The second year students majoring in Language and Literature (English) shall take a course in German.

At the Uzhgorod National University there is a faculty of Romanic and Germanic Philology. German as a foreign language is studied by the students of the higher educational institutions of the region.

In Volyn region specialists of German undergo training at the faculty of Romanic and Germanic Languages at the Volyn State Lesya Ukrainka University, in Lutsk.

German as a separate subject is taught at the Kherson State University, the Kherson National Technical University, the Kherson State Agrarian University, the Kherson Bais Medial College, Kherson School of Music, the Kherson School of Culture, the Kherson Nautical College

Subparagraph f (iii): not applied in respect of German, since it is studied as a foreign language in general schools, including by children of the German minority.

At the same time, German is taught at a Sunday school of the Volyn cultural and educational society of the Germans of Volyn "Renaissance".

Subparagraph g: not applied in respect of German, since it is studied as a foreign language in general schools, including by children of the German minority.

The history, culture and traditions of the German nation are studied as an optional subject at the general schools of Chernihiv region (Nizhyn, Chernihiv, Pryluky).

The history and culture of the German nation are studied at the Volyn State Lesya UKrainka University and in optional classes at a Sunday school of the Volyn cultural and educational society of the Germans of Volyn "Renaissance".

The German history, culture and traditions are studied as an optional subject at the Vysokopil gymnasium, in the Vysokopil District Council of Kherson region.

Subparagraph h: not applied in respect of German, since it is studied as a foreign language in general schools, including by children of the German minority.

The basic training of German language teachers is carried out at the Nizhyn State Mykola Gogol University. Refresher training of German language teachers is provided by the Chernihiv Regional Institute for Advanced Teacher Training.

Training, retraining, and refresher training of German language teachers are carried out at the Uzhhorod National University and the Transcarpathian Institute for Advanced Teacher Training. Refresher training of German language teachers is also carried out at the Volyn Institute for Advanced Teacher Training.

Subparagraph i: The supervisory bodies monitoring activities and progress in the area of initiation or development of teaching regional or minority languages are represented by the departments of education and science regional state administrations and the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine.

There exists a national minority school coordination centre at the Department of Education and Science of the Zakarpatya regional state administration. The regional, municipal and district education authorities have senior officials who supervise the process of implementing the provisions of the Charter.

## Paragraph 2.

This paragraph is not applied in respect of German language. The state does not prohibit from activities aimed at permitting, encouragement or ensuring teaching in or studying Moldovan at all respective education levels, provided this is justified by the number of persons using German.

## **9. Polish language:**

### Paragraph 1

Subparagraph a (iii): In Lviv region there is one preschool institution where 36 children are educated in Polish, and several private preschool institutions with Polish as a language of education.

Subparagraph b(iv): In 5 general schools of Lviv and Khmelnytsk regions and in 1 bilingual school of Ivano-Frankivsk region 516 pupils of 1-4 forms are taught in Polish. 776 pupils study Polish as a subject.

In Zhytomyr, Vinnytsya and Kherson regions, in the context of the primary education Polish is taught as a curriculum component. In Zhytomyr region 246 pupils of 1-4 forms study Polish as either a compulsory or an optional subject, in Vinnytsya region 145 pupils study Polish, in Kherson city 25 pupils.

Subparagraph c (iv): In all regions of Ukraine in 5-11 forms pupils have possibility to study Polish as a compulsory or optional subject. 3,889 pupils study Polish as a compulsory subject, while 5,328 pupils study it as an optional subject. In 5 teaching and educational institutions of Lviv and Khmelnytsk regions and in 1 general school of Ivano-Frankivsk region in 5-11 forms 998 pupils study in Polish.

In Zhytomyr region 808 pupils of 5-11 forms study Polish as a compulsory subject. In Volyn region 1,237 pupils study Polish as a compulsory subject, while 1,061 pupils study it as an optional subject. In Vinnytsya region 141 pupils study Polish as a compulsory subject, while 254 study it as an optional subject.



At the schools of Mykolaiv region 28 pupils of 5-11 forms study Polish as a compulsory subject, in Kirovograd region – 352 pupils.

In Kherson region 28 pupils of 5-11 forms study Polish as a subject.

In Chernihiv region pupils of 5-11 forms do not study Polish as a compulsory subject. 278 pupils study it as an optional subject. In particular, Polish is studied in certain teaching and educational institutions in the main areas of population of this national minority: in Chernihiv – 23 pupils (1 form), in Nizhyn – 50 pupils (9-11 forms), in Pryluky – 203 pupils (3-11 forms). Provision of pupils with textbooks and extension of material assistance is carried out by the Polish Diaspora in Pryluky. Polish language teachers have been invited from Poland. Furthermore, a Polish language school for schoolchildren and students has been established at the initiative of the Nizhyn-based Polish Cultural and Educational Society “Aster” and the management of the local university. The General Consulate of the Polish Republic in Kyiv has invited a teacher from Poland and provided the students with learning aids. The university students attending the school are offered an opportunity of practical language training in Poland and acquiring an additional speciality in Polish language.

The Polish history, culture and traditions are studied as an optional subject in general schools of Chernihiv region (Nizhyn, Chernihiv, Pryluky).

Subparagraph d(iv): not applied in respect of Polish;

Subparagraph e(iii): Polish as a discipline is studied at the Volyn State University, the Kyiv National Taras Shevchenko University, the Luhansk-based Eastern Ukrainian National Volodymyr Dal University, the national universities of Lviv, Prykarpattia, Khmelnytsk, the Kyiv National Teacher Training University, the Drohobych Teacher Training University, and the Zhytomyr State Franko University.

In Zaporizhya region Polish is studied as an independent discipline at the Petro Mohyla University.

Subparagraph f (iii): not applied in respect of Polish language.

However, in Zakarpatya, Volyn and Chernivtsi regions there are Sunday schools where persons who wish so can study Polish.

Subparagraph g: the Polish history, culture and traditions are studied as an optional subject at general and Sunday schools of Donetsk, Zakarpatya, Zhytomyr and Volyn regions.

Subparagraph h: through workshops and training courses at Zhytomyr, Lviv, Khmelnytsk, Volyn regional institutes of postgraduate teacher training.

In Volyn region the advance training of Polish language teachers is carried out at the institute of postgraduate teacher training.

In Chernivtsi and Zhytomyr regions Polish language teachers have an opportunity to take a teacher retraining course in cities of Poland.

Subparagraph i: The supervisory bodies monitoring activities and progress in the area of initiation or development of teaching regional or minority languages are represented by the departments of education and science of regional state administrations and the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine.

In Volyn region the supervision over implementation of activities aimed at development of national minority languages and cultures is performed by the Interdepartmental Coordination Council For National Minorities and Interethnic Relations of the regional state administration.

## Paragraph 2.

This paragraph is not applied in respect of Polish language. The state does not prohibit from activities aimed at permitting, encouragement or ensuring teaching in or studying Polish language at all respective education levels, provided this is justified by the number of persons using Polish language.

## 10. Russian language:

### Paragraph 1

Subparagraph a (iii): in all regions of Ukraine there are 971 preschool institutions where 157,033 children are educated in Russian.

Subparagraph b(iv): In all regions of Ukraine at 1,305 general schools with Russian as a language of instruction and at 1,860 bilingual general schools 269,647 pupils are taught in Russian. 391,000 pupils study Russian as a subject.

Subparagraph c (iv): In all regions of Ukraine at 1,305 general schools with Russian as a language of instruction and at 1,860 bilingual general schools 688,221 pupils are taught in Russian. In all regions of Ukraine 1,050,390 pupils study Russian as a compulsory subject, and 192,768 pupils study it as an optional subject.

Subparagraph d(iv): In Dnipropetrovsk, Donetsk, Zaporizhya, Kirovohrad, Luhansk, Kharkiv, Kherson regions and in the city of Sevastopol pupils at 154 vocational schools are taught in Russian.

Subparagraph e(iii): Russian as a discipline is studied at the Kyiv Linguistic Teacher Training University, the teacher training universities of Kirovohrad, Pereyaslav-Khmelnytsky, Kharkiv, Gorlivka, Kryvyi Rih, Luhansk, Poltava, Sumy, the Kyiv National Teacher Training University and in 20 classical universities of Ukraine.

Subparagraph f (iii): not applied in respect of Russian language.

Subparagraph g: the Russian history, culture and traditions are studied as an optional subject at general and Sunday schools.

Subparagraph h: through workshops and training courses at 27 regional institutes of postgraduate teacher training.

The following footnoted electronic catalogues have been created at the Donetsk regional institute of postgraduate teacher training:

advanced experience of teaching Russian language and literature;  
teaching guidance and didactic supplies of the courses “Russian language” and “Literature” on electronic media.

In addition, a mini library of the Russian-published teaching guidance literature and teaching guidance cases have been created. A number of the following guidance manuals on organisational and educational support of teaching Russian language and literature for all subjects of educational process have been developed: collected books of dictations, summaries, monologues, creative tasks, self-study tasks, communicative and situational exercises, reading books etc.

Subparagraph i: The supervisory bodies monitoring activities and progress in the area of initiation or development of teaching regional or minority languages are represented by the departments of education and science of regional state administrations and the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine.

### Paragraph 2.

This paragraph is not applied in respect of Polish language. The state does not prohibit from activities aimed at permitting, encouragement or ensuring teaching in or studying Russian at all respective education levels, provided this is justified by the number of persons using Russian.

## 11. Romanian language:

### Paragraph 1

Subparagraph a (iii): in Chernivtsi region there are 42 preschool institutions where 1,800 children are taught and educated in Romanian. in Zakarpatya region there are 2 preschool institutions where 65 children are taught and educated in Romanian.

Subparagraph b(iv): A total of 8,671 pupils of 1-4 forms in Chernivtsi and Zakarpatya regions are taught in Romanian. In Zakarpatya region 3,948 pupils study at 12 Romanian-language and 2 Ukrainian-Romanian-Russian language schools. In Chernivtsi region 177 pupils study Romanian as a subject.

Subparagraph c (iv): In Chernivtsi and Zakarpatya regions there are 91 general schools (21,167 pupils) with Romanian as a language of instruction, 11 Ukrainian-Romanian schools, 2 Ukrainian-Russian-Romanian schools, where 3,059 pupils study in Romanian. A total of 24,226 pupils study in Romanian. In Chernivtsi region 146 pupils of 5-11 forms study Romanian as a compulsory subject, and 1534 pupils study it as an optional subject.

Subparagraph d(iv): not applied in respect of Romanian.

Subparagraph e(iii): Romanian as a discipline is studied at the Chernivtsi National Fedkovych University, the Uzhgorod National University and the teacher training colleges of Chernivtsi and Zakarpatya regions.

In the autumn of 2006 the Zakarpatya State University and the Romanian side signed a major agreement, which provides for opening at the said university a branch of the Vasile Goldis Western University, which will enable representatives of the Romanian minority of Zakarpatya to pursue higher education in their native language.

Subparagraph f (iii): not applied in respect of Romanian language.

Subparagraph g: the Romanian history, culture and traditions are studied as an optional subject at general schools of Chernivtsi region.

Subparagraph h: the Chernivtsi National Fedkovych University, the Uzhgorod National University, the Mukacheve Institute of Humanities and Teacher Training, the teacher training colleges of Chernivtsi and Zakarpatya regions, the Chernivtsi Regional Research Institute of Postgraduate Teacher Training, and the Zakarpatya Institute of Postgraduate Teacher Training.

Subparagraph i: The supervisory bodies monitoring activities and progress in the area of initiation or development of teaching regional or minority languages are represented by the departments of education and science of regional state administrations and the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine.

## Paragraph 2.

This paragraph is not applied in respect of Romanian language. The state does not prohibit from activities aimed at permitting, encouragement or ensuring teaching in or studying Romanian at all respective education levels, provided this is justified by the number of persons using Romanian.

## **12. Slovak language:**

### Paragraph 1

Subparagraph a (iii): not applied in respect of Slovak language.

Subparagraph b(iv): In Zakarpatya region 53 pupils of 1-4 forms study in Slovak. The language is not studied in 1-4 forms as a subject.

Subparagraph c (iv): In Uzhgorod, Zakarpatya region, there is 1 Ukrainian-Slovak general school, where 53 of 1-4 forms study in Slovak. 179 pupils of 5-11 forms study Slovak as a compulsory subject, and 157 pupils study it as an optional subject.

According to Zakarpatya regional state administration, introduction of secondary education in Slovak is scheduled for the near term future.

Subparagraph d(iv): not applied in respect of Slovak language.

Subparagraph e(iii): Slovak as a discipline is studied at the Uzhgorod National University and the Lviv Ivan Frako National University. Slovak is studied as a second foreign language at the Zakarpatya branch of the Kyiv University for Slavonic Studies.

Subparagraph f (iii): not applied in respect of Slovak language.

Subparagraph g: the Slovak history, culture and traditions are studied as an optional subject at general schools of Zakarpatya region.

Subparagraph h: the Uzhgorod National University, Zakarpatya Institute of Postgraduate Teacher Training.

Teachers of Slovak language and literature have an opportunity to participate in summer seminars on Slovak language held in Banska-Bystrica, in the Slovak Republic, within the framework of assistance to Slovak expatriates.

Subparagraph i: the Department of Education and Science of the Zakarpatya regional state administration, the Coordination Centre for National Minority Schools at the above department, and the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine.

#### Paragraph 2.

Study of Slovak language is guaranteed at all respective educational levels. The state does not prohibit from activities aimed at permitting, encouragement or ensuring teaching in or studying Slovak at all respective education levels, provided this is justified by the number of persons using Slovak.

### **13. Hungarian language:**

#### Paragraph 1

Subparagraph a (iii): in Zakarpatya region there are 68 preschool institutions with instruction and education process carried out in Hungarian. 2,856 children are taught and educated in Hungarian.

Subparagraph b(iv): at 71 general schools with Hungarian as an instruction language and 27 bilingual general schools of Zakarpatya region 6,528 pupils study in Hungarian. 329 pupils study Hungarian as a subject.

Subparagraph c (iv): at 71 general schools with Hungarian as an instruction language and 27 bilingual general schools of Zakarpatya region 11,608 pupils study in Hungarian. 665 pupils study Hungarian as a compulsory subject, and 521 pupils study it as an optional subject.

Subparagraph d(iv): at vocational school in Beregove of Zakarpatya region 170 persons study in Hungarian.

Subparagraph e(iii): Hungarian is studied at the Uzhgorod National University, the Lviv Mukacheve Institute of Humanities and Teacher Training, the Uzhgorod School of Culture, the Beregove Medical College. Groups with Hungarian as a language of instruction have been opened at the Mukacheve state agrarian college.

In Beregove there is a private educational institution – the Zakarpatya Hungarian Ferenc Racoczi II Institute with over a 1,000 student body.

The Uzhgorod National University has a chair of Hungarian language and literature and a chair of Hungarian History and European Orientation. Graduates of Hungarian-language schools are entitled to taking entrance examinations to the Uzhgorod National University in their native language. Since 1988 a Centre of Hungarology has been operating at the Uzhgorod National University.

Subparagraph f (iii): not applied in respect of Hungarian language.

Subparagraph g: the Hungarian history, culture and traditions are studied as an optional subject at general and Sunday schools.

Subparagraph h: the Uzhgorod National University, the Mukacheve Institute of Humanities and Teacher Training, the Zakarpatya Institute of Postgraduate Teacher Training, and the Zakarpatya Hungarian Ferenc Racoczi II Institute offer training, retraining and refresher courses for teachers working in Hungarian-language general schools. The regional teacher advancement program is implemented to the full extent.

The Zakarpatya Regional Institute of Postgraduate Teacher Training holds regular teaching guidance workshops and courses.

Subparagraph i: The supervisory bodies monitoring activities and progress in the area of initiation or development of teaching regional or minority languages are represented by the departments of education and science of regional state administrations and the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine.

#### Paragraph 2.

The state does not prohibit from activities aimed at permitting, encouragement or ensuring teaching in or studying Slovak at all respective education levels, provided this is justified by the number of persons using Slovak.

### **Article 9.**

#### **Judicial authorities**

##### **Legal regulation**

Pursuant to the Law On Ratification of the European Charter for Regional and Minority Languages, Ukraine has assumed obligations pursuant to paragraphs “a(iii)”, “B(iii)”, “c(iii)” of paragraph 1, paragraph “c” of paragraph 2 and paragraph 3 of article 9 of the Charter with the view of ensuring protection of regional or minority languages in during criminal, civil and administrative proceedings.

The law of Ukraine “On Judicial System of Ukraine” lays down legal grounds for organisation of the judicial system and execution of justice in Ukraine, determines the system of general jurisdiction courts, key requirements to formation of the body of professional judges, the system and procedure of judicial self-government, establishes the overall procedure of supporting the operation of courts and regulates other issues of judicial system.

Pursuant to article 10 of the Law above, judicial proceedings in Ukraine shall be conducted in the official language. Other languages during judicial proceedings shall be used in cases and in the procedure stipulated by the law. Persons who do not have or have insufficient knowledge of the official language, are entitled to use their native language or the services of an interpreter during legal proceedings. In cases provided for by the procedural law, this right shall be ensured by the state.

Pursuant the Judgment of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine #10-pn/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.

Bearing in mind that the judgment above is binding, final and cannot be appealed in the territory of Ukraine, the use languages other than the official one in courts of justice is virtually ruled out.

However, it should be noted that the information regarding application by courts of article 9, part III of the Charter in primary records of cases and case materials is not accounted and is not shown in statistical reports on court activities. Hence, it is practically impossible to provide information regarding implementation by courts of justice of the provisions of the Charter in respect of Belarusian, Bulgarian, Gagauzian, Greek, Hebrew, Crimean Tatar, Moldovan, German, Polish, Romanian, Slovak and Hungarian languages.

Another problem paragraph is that courts of justice and judicial authorities lack financing for inviting interpreters of the minority languages. The languages most commonly used in legal proceedings are the official and Russian languages (in the event of compliance with the legal requirement).

The procedure of applying languages in proceedings is determined by a relevant procedural law, namely:

##### In respect of subparagraph a(iii), paragraph 1:

Pursuant to article 19 of the Criminal and Procedural Code of Ukraine (hereinafter – CPC of Ukraine), legal proceedings is executed in Ukrainian or the national language of the majority of population of the area. If persons taking part in a case do not speak the language of the legal procedure, such persons shall be guaranteed the right to make statements, give evidence, petition, familiarize themselves with case materials, speak in court and use the services of an interpreter in the order provided for by the Code above. Guarantees of ensuring the right of the parties to a legal procedure to use their native language or the language they can

speak, or to use the services of an interpreter, are determined by the provisions of articles 45, 69<sup>1</sup> of the CPC of Ukraine.

Judicial documents, in accordance with the procedure established by the Code above, which are served to the defendant, shall be translated into his native language or the language he can speak (provisions of articles 254, 341, 344 of the CPC of Ukraine). Article 53 of the CPC of Ukraine determines the obligation of the court to explain to the persons participating in the case their rights and ensure the enforceability of such rights. Furthermore, article 370 of the CPC of Ukraine provides for the list of requirements under which the sentence shall be cancelled, including violation of the defendant's right to use his native language or the language he can speak, or the assistance of an interpreter.

*In respect of subparagraph b (iii), paragraph 1:*

Provisions of article 7 of the Code of Civil Procedure of Ukraine of 18.03.2004 (hereinafter – CCP of Ukraine) and of article 15 of the Code of Administrative Proceedings of Ukraine (hereinafter – CAP of Ukraine) determine the right of the participants of the process who do not speak or do not speak well enough the official language, shall, in the order provided for by relevant codes, present their case, speak in court and petition in their native language or the language they can speak, while using the services of an interpreter (articles 27, 50 of CCP of Ukraine, 49, 65 of CAP of Ukraine). The judicial documents are drawn up in the official language.

An interpreter is admitted to the case by a court approval upon an application from the person participating in the case (part 2, article 55 of CCP of Ukraine). In administrative proceedings part 2 of article 68 stipulates that an interpreter can also be assigned at the initiative of the court. The court calls for an interpreter in case it reaches the conclusion that a person shall be deprived of his right to relief in court due to his inability to pay for an interpreter's services. As of today, the expenses in relation to civil or administrative proceedings are borne by the parties concerned. Relevant provisions of the codes guarantee the party who won the suit and who is not a subject of power authorization, shall be guaranteed the right to reimbursement of expenses borne, including expenses related to use of interpreters (per diem (in case of a trip), reimbursement of earnings lost or diversion from their usual job).

The provisions of the Regulations on Records Management at the General Jurisdiction Court of Appeal, approved by the Order #1 of the State Judicial Administration of Ukraine of 06.01.2006 and registered at the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine on 30.01.2006 under #75/11949, the Regulations on Records Management at the Local Court of General Jurisdiction, approved by the Order #68 of the State Judicial Administration of Ukraine of 27.06.2006 and registered at the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine on 24.07.2006 under #860/12734), the Regulations on Records Management at the Courts of Appeal and Local Administrative Courts, approved by the Order #155 of the State Judicial Administration of Ukraine of 05.12.2006 and registered at the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine on 22.12.2006 under #1345/13219, lay down that judicial records management is carried out in the official language. All judicial documents are also drawn up in the official language with due account for procedural legislation of Ukraine.

A defendant who does not speak the language in which the conviction and the criminal letter were drawn up, shall be served the above documents translated into his native language or the language he can speak. A copy of the sentence is made available to the person convicted or acquitted after the sentence has been pronounced within the terms determined by the criminal procedural legislation. If the sentence is drawn up in the language which is not familiar to the person convicted or acquitted, he shall be served the above documents translated into his native language or the language he can speak. Translation shall be done by an interpreter and pertains to legal expenses.

Pursuant to article 268 of the Code of Ukraine On Administrative Offence, a person brought to administrative responsibility who speaks the language of the legal proceeding, shall be given right to make a speech in his native language and use the services of an interpreter.

*In respect of subparagraph c (iii) of paragraph 1:*

Pursuant to article 15 of the Code of Administrative Proceedings, administrative proceedings shall be carried out in the official language. Persons who do not have or have insufficient knowledge of the official language, are entitled to use their native language or the language they can speak, or use the services of an interpreter in the order determined by the Code. The judicial documents are drawn up in the official language.



Pursuant to article 62 of the Code above, in addition to the parties to a case, a secretary of the judicial sitting, master of the court, a witness, an expert, a specialist, and an interpreter are the participants of an administrative proceeding.

Pursuant to article 68 of the Code of Administrative Proceedings an interpreter is a person who speaks fluently the language of an administrative proceeding, and another language, the knowledge of which is required for oral or written translation from one language into the other, as well as a person who has the skills of communicating with a deaf, mute or dead mute person.

An interpreter is admitted by the court approval or on application of a party to the case, or is paragraphed on the court initiative. The court calls for an interpreter in case it reaches the conclusion that a person shall be deprived of his right to relief in court due to his inability to pay for an interpreter's services.

An interpreter has the right to refuse to participate in an administrative procedure in case he does not speak the language to the extent necessary for translation, to ask questions with the aim of improving the accuracy of his translation, and to receive remuneration for the job performed and to the reimbursement of costs related to the summons.

An interpreter is obliged to appear in the court upon receipt of summons, perform full and accurate, certify with his signature the accuracy of translation in the procedural documents which are presented to the parties to the case, into the language they speak.

An interpreter is held criminally liable for a wittingly inaccurate translation or refusal to fulfill his assigned duties without any sound reasons.

### **Actions taken by the State for the purposes of fulfilling Article 9 of the Charter**

#### **1. the Byelorussian language:**

##### Paragraph 1.

##### Subparagraph a (iii):

During criminal proceedings any applications or evidences, written or oral, shall not be considered as not accepted solely on the ground that they were enunciated in the Byelorussian language. All Regions shall comply with the provisions of applicable law pertaining to this subparagraph.

Particularly, pursuant to Article 19 of Criminal procedure of Ukraine, legal proceedings shall be carried out in the Ukrainian language or in a language spoken by the majority of people living within this locality. Persons who participate in the case and do not speak the language of the legal proceedings shall have the right to make applications, testify, submit petitions, familiarize themselves with the case files, appear in court *in their native language* and *use services of an interpreter in compliance with the procedure established by the criminal procedural law of Ukraine*. In compliance with the procedure established by the criminal procedural code 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.

Courts shall carry out legal proceedings on claims laid by a party to the proceeding in Byelorussian language. Any defendant shall have the right to speak his/her regional language or a language spoken by the minority.

##### subparagraph b (iii):

During civil proceedings, it is allowed to submit documents and evidences compiled in the Byelorussian language engaging 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 any regional language or in other languages spoken by the minorities. 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 any regional language or a language spoken by the minorities.

subparagraph c (iii):

During administrative proceedings, it is allowed to submit documents and evidences compiled in the Byelorussian language engaging interpreters and translators.

Legal proceedings on claims laid by a party to the proceeding shall be carried out in any regional language or in other languages spoken by the minorities. 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.

Paragraph 2.

subparagraph c: Pursuant to the applicable law, validity of judicial documents shall not be denied for the parties to a legal proceedings if they are compiled within the country, solely based in the reason that the documents were prepared in the Byelorussian language.

Paragraph 3. the aforementioned paragraph shall not be applied to the Byelorussian language.

**2. the Bulgarian language:**

Paragraph j

subparagraph a (iii):

During criminal proceedings any applications or evidences, written or oral, shall not be considered as not accepted solely on the ground that they were enunciated in the Bulgarian language. All Regions shall comply with the provisions of applicable law pertaining to this subparagraph.

Particularly, pursuant to Article 19 of Criminal procedure of Ukraine, legal proceedings shall be carried out in the Ukrainian language or in a language spoken by the majority of people living within this locality. Persons who participate in the case and do not speak the language of the legal proceedings shall have the right to make applications, testify, submit petitions, familiarize themselves with the case files, appear in court in their native language and use services of an interpreter in compliance with the procedure established by the criminal procedural law of Ukraine. In compliance with the procedure established by the criminal procedural code 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.

Courts shall carry out legal proceedings on claims laid by a party to the proceeding in Bulgarian language. Any defendant shall have the right to speak his/her regional language or a language spoken by the minority.

subparagraph b (iii):

During civil proceedings, it is allowed to submit documents and evidences compiled in the Bulgarian language engaging 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 any regional language or in other languages spoken by the minorities. 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 any regional language or a language spoken by the minorities.

subparagraph c (iii):

During administrative proceedings, it is allowed to submit documents and evidences compiled in the Bulgarian language engaging interpreters and translators.

Legal proceedings on claims laid by a party to the proceeding shall be carried out in any regional language or in other languages spoken by the minorities. 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.

Paragraph 2.

subparagraph c: Pursuant to the applicable law, validity of judicial documents shall not be denied for the parties to a legal proceedings if they are compiled within the country, solely based in the reason that the documents were prepared in the Byelorussian language.

Paragraph 3. the aforementioned paragraph shall not be applied to the Bulgarian language.

**3. the Gagauzian language:**

Paragraph 1

subparagraph a (iii):

During criminal proceedings any applications or evidences, written or oral, shall not be considered as not accepted solely on the ground that they were enunciated in the Gagauzian language. All Regions shall comply with the provisions of applicable law pertaining to this subparagraph.

Particularly, pursuant to Article 19 of Criminal procedure of Ukraine, legal proceedings shall be carried out in the Ukrainian language or in a language spoken by the majority of people living within this locality. Persons who participate in the case and do not speak the language of the legal proceedings shall have the right to make applications, testify, submit petitions, familiarize themselves with the case files, appear in court in their native language and use services of an interpreter in compliance with the procedure established by the criminal procedural law of Ukraine. In compliance with the procedure established by the criminal procedural code 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.

Courts shall carry out legal proceedings on claims laid by a party to the proceeding in Gagauzian language. Any defendant shall have the right to speak his/her regional language or a language spoken by the minority.

subparagraph b (iii):

During civil proceedings, it is allowed to submit documents and evidences compiled in the Gagauzian language engaging 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 any regional language or in other languages spoken by the minorities. 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 any regional language or a language spoken by the minorities.

subparagraph c (iii):

During administrative proceedings, it is allowed to submit documents and evidences compiled in the Gagauzian language engaging interpreters and translators.

Legal proceedings on claims laid by a party to the proceeding shall be carried out in any regional language or in other languages spoken by the minorities. 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.

Paragraph 2.

subparagraph c: Pursuant to the applicable law, validity of judicial documents shall not be denied for the parties to a legal proceedings if they are compiled within the country, solely based in the reason that the documents were prepared in the Gagauzian language.

Paragraph 3. the aforementioned paragraph shall not be applied to the Gagauzian language.

#### **4. the Greek language:**

##### Paragraph j

###### subparagraph a (iii):

In criminal proceedings any applications or evidences, written or oral, shall not be considered as not accepted solely on the ground that they were enunciated in the Greek language. All Regions shall comply with the provisions of applicable law pertaining to this subparagraph.

Particularly, pursuant to Article 19 of Criminal procedure of Ukraine, legal proceedings shall be carried out in the Ukrainian language or in a language spoken by the majority of people living within this locality. Persons who participate in the case and do not speak the language of the legal proceedings shall have the right to make applications, testify, submit petitions, familiarize themselves with the case files, appear in court in their native language and use services of an interpreter in compliance with the procedure established by the criminal procedural law of Ukraine. In compliance with the procedure established by the criminal procedural code 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.

Courts shall carry out legal proceedings on claims laid by a party to the proceeding in Greek language. Any defendant shall have the right to speak his/her regional language or a language spoken by the minority.

###### subparagraph b (iii):

During civil proceedings, it is allowed to submit documents and evidences compiled in the Greek language engaging 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 any regional language or in other languages spoken by the minorities. 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 any regional language or a language spoken by the minorities.

###### subparagraph c (iii):

During administrative proceedings, it is allowed to submit documents and evidences compiled in the Greek language engaging interpreters and translators.

Legal proceedings on claims laid by a party to the proceeding shall be carried out in any regional language or in other languages spoken by the minorities. 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.

##### Paragraph 2.

subparagraph c: Pursuant to the applicable law, validity of judicial documents shall not be denied for the parties to a legal proceedings if they are compiled within the country, solely based in the reason that the documents were prepared in the Greek language.

Paragraph 3. the aforementioned paragraph shall not be applied to the Greek language.

#### **5. the language of Jewish minority (Hebrew)**

##### Paragraph 1

###### subparagraph a (iii):

In criminal proceedings any applications or evidences, written or oral, shall not be considered as not accepted solely on the ground that they were enunciated in the Hebrew language. All Regions shall comply with the provisions of applicable law pertaining to this subparagraph.

Particularly, pursuant to Article 19 of Criminal procedure of Ukraine, legal proceedings shall be carried out in the Ukrainian language or in a language spoken by the majority of people living within this locality. Persons who participate in the case and do not speak the language of the legal proceedings shall have the right to make applications, testify, submit petitions, familiarize themselves with the case

files, appear in court in their native language and use services of an interpreter in compliance with the procedure established by the criminal procedural law of Ukraine. In compliance with the procedure established by the criminal procedural code 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.

Courts shall carry out legal proceedings on claims laid by a party to the proceeding in Hebrew language. Any defendant shall have the right to speak his/her regional language or a language spoken by the minority.

subparagraph b (iii):

During civil proceedings, it is allowed to submit documents and evidences compiled in the Hebrew language engaging 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 any regional language or in other languages spoken by the minorities. 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 any regional language or a language spoken by the minorities.

subparagraph c (iii):

During administrative proceedings, it is allowed to submit documents and evidences compiled in the Hebrew language engaging interpreters and translators.

Legal proceedings on claims laid by a party to the proceeding shall be carried out in any regional language or in other languages spoken by the minorities. 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.

Paragraph 2.

subparagraph c: Pursuant to the applicable law, validity of judicial documents shall not be denied for the parties to a legal proceedings if they are compiled within the country, solely based in the reason that the documents were prepared in the Hebrew language.

Paragraph 3. the aforementioned paragraph shall not be applied to the Hebrew language.

**6. the Crimean Tatar language:**

Paragraph 1

subparagraph a (iii):

During criminal proceedings any applications or evidences, written or oral, shall not be considered as not accepted solely on the ground that they were enunciated in the Crimean Tatar language. All Regions shall comply with the provisions of applicable law pertaining to this subparagraph.

Particularly, pursuant to Article 19 of Criminal procedure of Ukraine, legal proceedings shall be carried out in the Ukrainian language or in a language spoken by the majority of people living within this locality. Persons who participate in the case and do not speak the language of the legal proceedings shall have the right to make applications, testify, submit petitions, familiarize themselves with the case files, appear in court in their native language and use services of an interpreter in compliance with the procedure established by the criminal procedural law of Ukraine. In compliance with the procedure established by the criminal procedural code 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.

Courts shall carry out legal proceedings on claims laid by a party to the proceeding in Crimean Tatar language. Any defendant shall have the right to speak his/her regional language or a language spoken by the minority.

subparagraph b (iii):

During civil proceedings, it is allowed to submit documents and evidences compiled in the Crimean Tatar language engaging 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 any regional language or in other languages spoken by the minorities. 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 any regional language or a language spoken by the minorities.

subparagraph c (iii):

During administrative proceedings, it is allowed to submit documents and evidences compiled in the Crimean Tatar language engaging interpreters and translators.

Legal proceedings on claims laid by a party to the proceeding shall be carried out in any regional language or in other languages spoken by the minorities. 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.

Paragraph 2.

subparagraph c: Pursuant to the applicable law, validity of judicial documents shall not be denied for the parties to a legal proceedings if they are compiled within the country, solely based in the reason that the documents were prepared in the Crimean Tatar language.

Paragraph 3. Pursuant to part 1 Article 2 of the Regulations of the Verkhovna Rada (Supreme Council) of the Autonomous Republic of the Crimea, legal documents of the Verkhovna Rada (Supreme Council) 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.

**7. the Moldavian language:**

Paragraph 1

subparagraph a (iii):

During criminal proceedings any applications or evidences, written or oral, shall not be considered as not accepted solely on the ground that they were enunciated in the Moldavian language. All Regions shall comply with the provisions of applicable law pertaining to this subparagraph.

Particularly, pursuant to Article 19 of Criminal procedure of Ukraine, legal proceedings shall be carried out in the Ukrainian language or in a language spoken by the majority of people living within this locality. Persons who participate in the case and do not speak the language of the legal proceedings shall have the right to make applications, testify, submit petitions, familiarize themselves with the case files, appear in court in their native language and use services of an interpreter in compliance with the procedure established by the criminal procedural law of Ukraine. In compliance with the procedure established by the criminal procedural code 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.

Courts shall carry out legal proceedings on claims laid by a party to the proceeding in Moldavian language. Any defendant shall have the right to speak his/her regional language or a language spoken by the minority.

subparagraph b (iii):

During civil proceedings, it is allowed to submit documents and evidences compiled in the Moldavian language engaging 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 any regional language or in other languages spoken by the minorities. 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 any regional language or a language spoken by the minorities.

subparagraph c (iii):

During administrative proceedings, it is allowed to submit documents and evidences compiled in the Moldavian language engaging interpreters and translators.

Legal proceedings on claims laid by a party to the proceeding shall be carried out in any regional language or in other languages spoken by the minorities. 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.

Paragraph 2.

subparagraph c: Pursuant to the applicable law, validity of judicial documents shall not be denied for the parties to a legal proceedings if they are compiled within the country, solely based in the reason that the documents were prepared in the Moldavian language.

Paragraph 3. the aforementioned paragraph shall not be applied to the Moldavian language.

**8. the German language:**

Paragraph 1

subparagraph a (iii):

During criminal proceedings any applications or evidences, written or oral, shall not be considered as not accepted solely on the ground that they were enunciated in the German language. All Regions shall comply with the provisions of applicable law pertaining to this subparagraph.

Particularly, pursuant to Article 19 of Criminal procedure of Ukraine, legal proceedings shall be carried out in the Ukrainian language or in a language spoken by the majority of people living within this locality. Persons who participate in the case and do not speak the language of the legal proceedings shall have the right to make applications, testify, submit petitions, familiarize themselves with the case files, appear in court in their native language and use services of an interpreter in compliance with the procedure established by the criminal procedural law of Ukraine. In compliance with the procedure established by the criminal procedural code 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.

Courts shall carry out legal proceedings on claims laid by a party to the proceeding in German language. Any defendant shall have the right to speak his/her regional language or a language spoken by the minority.

subparagraph b (iii):

During civil proceedings, it is allowed to submit documents and evidences compiled in the German language engaging 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 any regional language or in other languages spoken by the minorities. 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 any regional language or a language spoken by the minorities.

subparagraph c (iii):

During administrative proceedings, it is allowed to submit documents and evidences compiled in the German language engaging interpreters and translators.

Legal proceedings on claims laid by a party to the proceeding shall be carried out in any regional language or in other languages spoken by the minorities. 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.

Paragraph 2.

subparagraph c: Pursuant to the applicable law, validity of judicial documents shall not be denied for the parties to a legal proceedings if they are compiled within the country, solely based in the reason that the documents were prepared in the German language.

Paragraph 3. the aforementioned paragraph shall not be applied to the German language.

**9. the Polish language:**

Paragraph 1

subparagraph a (iii):

During criminal proceedings any applications or evidences, written or oral, shall not be considered as not accepted solely on the ground that they were enunciated in the Polish language. All Regions shall comply with the provisions of applicable law pertaining to this subparagraph.

Particularly, pursuant to Article 19 of Criminal procedure of Ukraine, legal proceedings shall be carried out in the Ukrainian language or in a language spoken by the majority of people living within this locality. Persons who participate in the case and do not speak the language of the legal proceedings shall have the right to make applications, testify, submit petitions, familiarize themselves with the case files, appear in court in their native language and use services of an interpreter in compliance with the procedure established by the criminal procedural law of Ukraine. In compliance with the procedure established by the criminal procedural code 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.

Courts shall carry out legal proceedings on claims laid by a party to the proceeding in Polish language. Any defendant shall have the right to speak his/her regional language or a language spoken by the minority.

subparagraph b (iii):

During civil proceedings, it is allowed to submit documents and evidences compiled in the Polish language engaging 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 any regional language or in other languages spoken by the minorities. 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 any regional language or a language spoken by the minorities.

subparagraph c (iii):

During administrative proceedings, it is allowed to submit documents and evidences compiled in the Polish language engaging interpreters and translators.

Legal proceedings on claims laid by a party to the proceeding shall be carried out in any regional language or in other languages spoken by the minorities. 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 any regional language or a language spoken by the minorities.

Paragraph 2.

subparagraph c: Pursuant to the applicable law, validity of judicial documents shall not be denied for the parties to a legal proceedings if they are compiled within the country, solely based in the reason that the documents were prepared in the Polish language.

Paragraph 3. the aforementioned paragraph shall not be applied to the Polish language.

## **10. the Russian language:**

### Paragraph 1

#### subparagraph a (iii):

During criminal proceedings any applications or evidences, written or oral, shall not be considered as not accepted solely on the ground that they were enunciated in the Russian language. All Regions shall comply with the provisions of applicable law pertaining to this subparagraph.

Particularly, pursuant to Article 19 of Criminal procedure of Ukraine, legal proceedings shall be carried out in the Ukrainian language or in a language spoken by the majority of people living within this locality. Persons who participate in the case and do not speak the language of the legal proceedings shall have the right to make applications, testify, submit petitions, familiarize themselves with the case files, appear in court in their native language and use services of an interpreter in compliance with the procedure established by the criminal procedural law of Ukraine. In compliance with the procedure established by the criminal procedural code 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.

Courts shall carry out legal proceedings on claims laid by a party to the proceeding in Russian language. Any defendant shall have the right to speak his/her regional language or a language spoken by the minority.

#### subparagraph b (iii):

During civil proceedings, it is allowed to submit documents and evidences compiled in the Russian language engaging 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 any regional language or in other languages spoken by the minorities. 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 any regional language or a language spoken by the minorities.

#### subparagraph c (iii):

During administrative proceedings, it is allowed to submit documents and evidences compiled in the Russian language engaging interpreters and translators.

Legal proceedings on claims laid by a party to the proceeding shall be carried out in any regional language or in other languages spoken by the minorities. 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.

### Paragraph 2.

subparagraph c: Pursuant to the applicable law, validity of judicial documents shall not be denied for the parties to a legal proceedings if they are compiled within the country, solely based in the reason that the documents were prepared in the Russian language.

Paragraph 3. 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 a 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 (Supreme Council) of the Autonomous Republic of the Crimea, regulatory legal documents of the Verkhovna Rada (Supreme Council) 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.

## **11. the Romanian language:**

### Paragraph 1

#### subparagraph a (iii):

During criminal proceedings any applications or evidences, written or oral, shall not be considered as not accepted solely on the ground that they were enunciated in the Romanian language. All Regions shall comply with the provisions of applicable law pertaining to this subparagraph.

Particularly, pursuant to Article 19 of Criminal procedure of Ukraine, legal proceedings shall be carried out in the Ukrainian language or in a language spoken by the majority of people living within this locality. Persons who participate in the case and do not speak the language of the legal proceedings shall have the right to make applications, testify, submit petitions, familiarize themselves with the case files, appear in court in their native language and use services of an interpreter in compliance with the procedure established by the criminal procedural law of Ukraine. In compliance with the procedure established by the criminal procedural code 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.

Courts shall carry out legal proceedings on claims laid by a party to the proceeding in Romanian language. Any defendant shall have the right to speak his/her regional language or a language spoken by the minority.

#### subparagraph b (iii):

During civil proceedings, it is allowed to submit documents and evidences compiled in the Romanian language engaging 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 any regional language or in other languages spoken by the minorities. 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.

#### subparagraph c (iii):

During administrative proceedings, it is allowed to submit documents and evidences compiled in the Romanian language engaging interpreters and translators.

Legal proceedings on claims laid by a party to the proceeding shall be carried out in any regional language or in other languages spoken by the minorities. 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 any regional language or a language spoken by the minorities.

### Paragraph 2.

subparagraph c: Pursuant to the applicable law, validity of judicial documents shall not be denied for the parties to a legal proceedings if they are compiled within the country, solely based in the reason that the documents were prepared in the Romanian language.

Paragraph 3. the aforementioned paragraph shall not be applied to the Romanian language.

## **12. the Slovak language:**

### Paragraph 1

#### subparagraph a (iii):

During criminal proceedings any applications or evidences, written or oral, shall not be considered as not accepted solely on the ground that they were enunciated in the Slovak language. All Regions shall comply with the provisions of applicable law pertaining to this subparagraph.

Particularly, pursuant to Article 19 of Criminal procedure of Ukraine, legal proceedings shall be carried out in the Ukrainian language or in a language spoken by the majority of people living within this locality. Persons who participate in the case and do not speak the language of the legal proceedings shall have the right to make applications, testify, submit petitions, familiarize themselves with the case files, appear in court in their native language and use services of an interpreter in compliance with the

procedure established by the criminal procedural law of Ukraine. In compliance with the procedure established by the criminal procedural code 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.

Courts shall carry out legal proceedings on claims laid by a party to the proceeding in Slovak language. Any defendant shall have the right to speak his/her regional language or a language spoken by the minority.

subparagraph b (iii):

During civil proceedings, it is allowed to submit documents and evidences compiled in the Slovak language engaging 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 any regional language or in other languages spoken by the minorities. 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 any regional language or a language spoken by the minorities.

subparagraph c (iii):

During administrative proceedings, it is allowed to submit documents and evidences compiled in the Slovak language engaging interpreters and translators.

Legal proceedings on claims laid by a party to the proceeding shall be carried out in any regional language or in other languages spoken by the minorities. 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.

Paragraph 2.

subparagraph c: Pursuant to the applicable law, validity of judicial documents shall not be denied for the parties to a legal proceedings if they are compiled within the country, solely based in the reason that the documents were prepared in the Slovak language.

Paragraph 3. the aforementioned paragraph shall not be applied to the Slovak language.

**13. the Hungarian language:**

Paragraph 1

subparagraph a (iii):

During the criminal proceedings any applications or evidences, written or oral, shall not be considered as not accepted solely on the ground that they were enunciated in the Hungarian language. All Regions shall comply with the provisions of applicable law pertaining to this subparagraph.

Particularly, pursuant to Article 19 of Criminal procedure of Ukraine, legal proceedings shall be carried out in the Ukrainian language or in a language spoken by the majority of people living within this locality. Persons who participate in the case and do not speak the language of the legal proceedings shall have the right to make applications, testify, submit petitions, familiarize themselves with the case files, appear in court in their native language and use services of an interpreter in compliance with the procedure established by the criminal procedural law of Ukraine. In compliance with the procedure established by the criminal procedural code 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.

Courts shall carry out legal proceedings on claims laid by a party to the proceeding in Hungarian language. Any defendant shall have the right to speak his/her regional language or a language spoken by the minority.

subparagraph b (iii):

During civil proceedings, it is allowed to submit documents and evidences compiled in the Hungarian language engaging 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 any regional language or in other languages spoken by the minorities. 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 any regional language or a language spoken by the minorities.

subparagraph c (iii):

During administrative proceedings, it is allowed to submit documents and evidences compiled in the Hungarian language engaging interpreters and translators.

Legal proceedings on claims laid by a party to the proceeding shall be carried out in any regional language or in other languages spoken by the minorities. 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.

Paragraph 2.

subparagraph c: Pursuant to the applicable law, validity of judicial documents shall not be denied for the parties to a legal proceedings if they are compiled within the country, solely based in the reason that the documents were prepared in the Hungarian language.

Paragraph 3. the aforementioned paragraph shall not be applied to the Hungarian language.

**Article 10.**

**Administrative authorities and public services**

**Judicial settlement**

Having entered into the commitment in accordance with subparagraphs "a", "c", "d", "e", "f" and "g" of Paragraph 2 and subparagraph "c" Paragraph 4 of Article 10 of the Charter, Ukraine shall ensure fulfillment the provisions of the applicable Law of Ukraine "On Languages in the Ukrainian SSR" and enforcement of the ruling approved by the Constitutional Court of Ukraine as of December 14, 1999, No.10, whereby it is established that in the course of exercising the powers by local executive bodies, authorities of the Autonomous Republic of the Crimea and by the self-governing authorities, the Russian language as well as other languages of ethnic minorities may be used to the extent of, and within the procedure established by the laws of Ukraine.

To Paragraph 2.

subparagraphs a, c, d, e, f:

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 its 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.

Pursuant to Article 6 of the law of Ukraine «On Citizens' Appeals», the citizens shall have the right to file appeals in the Ukrainian language or in any other language agreed by the parties, to the state and self-governance agencies, public unions or officials, enterprises, institutions and organizations irrespective of their pattern of ownership.

Pursuant to Article 9 of the law of Ukraine "On information" all citizens, legal entities, and state bodies of Ukraine shall have the right to information, envisaging the possibility of free receipt, use, distribution, and storage of any data as may be required for the implementation of their rights, freedoms, and lawful interests, as well as for carrying out their tasks and their functions.



Exercising the right to information by citizens, legal entities, and the state shall not infringe the civil, political, economic, social, cultural, ecological, and other rights, freedoms, and lawful interests of other citizens, as well as the rights and interests of legal entities.

Every citizen shall be ensured free access to information relating to that citizen, except in cases envisaged by the laws of Ukraine.

Pursuant to paragraph 50, Part 1 of Article 26 of the law of Ukraine "On Local Self-Government in Ukraine" 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.

The Law of Ukraine "On Approval of the Constitution of the Autonomous Republic of the Crimea" shall, *inter alia*, define that:

- in the Autonomous Republic of the Crimea there shall be ensured proper functioning and development, usage and protection of the Russian language, the Crimean Tatar language and the languages spoken by other ethnic nationalities along with the state language (paragraph 1 of Article 10 of the ARC Constitution);

- in the Autonomous Republic of the Crimea the Russian language, spoken by the majority of the population and accepted for international communication, shall be used in all spheres of social life (paragraph 2 of Article 10 of the ARC Constitution);

- solution of any issues related to ensuring proper functioning of the State language (i.e. - Ukrainian), the Russian language, the Crimean Tatar language and the languages spoken by other ethnic nationalities, shall fall under the competence of the Verkhovna Rada (Supreme Council) of the Autonomous Republic of the Crimea (subparagraph 14 of paragraph 2 of Article 26 of the ARC Constitution).

Pursuant to part 1 Article 2 of the Regulations of the Verkhovna Rada (Supreme Council) of the Autonomous Republic of the Crimea, regulatory legal documents of the Verkhovna Rada (Supreme Council) 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.

Pursuant to Article 4 of the Law of Ukraine "On mass media coverage of the performance of state authorities and local self-governance bodies in Ukraine" the language used for distribution of information on the performance of state authorities and local self-governance bodies shall be determined in accordance with the Constitution of Ukraine and the Law of Ukraine "On Languages in Ukraine". In the event any official information is distributed in other languages, the state authorities and local self-governance bodies shall provide an authentic translation from the State language into the other language used for distributing the information. The mass media shall be forbidden to translate official information from the official language into any other language on their own authority.

subparagraphs e, f:

Pursuant to Article 15 of the Law of Ukraine "On Languages in the Ukrainian SSR" the Ukrainian language shall be the language of congresses, sessions, conferences, plenary sessions, meetings, other gatherings of the state, party, public bodies, enterprises, institutions and organizations in Ukraine.

In cases set forth in part 2 of Article 3 thereof\*, a national language spoken by the majority of the population residing within certain locality may be used together with the Ukrainian language during congresses, sessions, conferences, plenary sessions, meetings, other gatherings of state agencies and organizations.

The language chosen by participants of a forum shall be the language of inter-republican, all-union and international forums being held on the territory of Ukraine.

Participants of local, republican, inter-republican, all-union congresses, conferences, meetings and other gatherings of agencies and organizations shall enjoy the guaranteed right of the choice of the language of their speech with the interpretation into the working language of the forum in question.

\* Article 3 of the Law of Ukraine "On Languages in the Ukrainian SSR".

The Ukrainian SSR shall ensure necessary conditions required for the development and use of languages of other ethnic nationalities in the Republic.

The national languages may be used together with the Ukrainian language in activities of the state, party, public bodies, enterprises, institutions and organizations located in places of residence of the majority of citizens of other nationalities (towns, districts, village and settlement councils, villages, their totalities).

If the citizens of another nationality constituting the majority of the population of the said administrative and territorial units or populated areas are not sufficiently fluent in the national language or if several nationalities reside within boundaries of such administrative and territorial units or populated areas and none of such nationalities is in majority among the population of the locality in question, the

Ukrainian language or the language acceptable for the whole population may be used in the work of the said bodies and organizations.

subparagraph g:

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.

The Ukrainian toponyms shall be reproduced in other languages by means of transcription.

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 in published in the Ukrainian language.

### **Actions taken for the purpose of fulfilling Article 10 of the Charter**

#### **1. the Byelorussian language:**

Paragraph 2.

subparagraph a: Representatives of Byelorussian nationality do not usually use their native language while interacting with the local executive agencies.

subparagraph c: Official documents issued by the regional authorities are not published in the Byelorussian language.

subparagraph d: Official documents issued by the local authorities are not published in the Byelorussian language.

subparagraph e: During discussions at meetings held by the regional authorities, the Byelorussian language may be used along with the State language if its usage prevails in the said locality.

subparagraph f: During discussions at meetings held by the local authorities, the Byelorussian language may be used along with the State language if its usage prevails in the said locality.

subparagraph g: No relevant information available.

Paragraph 4.

subparagraph c: No relevant information available.

#### **2. the Bulgarian language:**

subparagraph a: Representatives of Bulgarian nationality do not usually use their native language while interacting with the local executive agencies.

subparagraph c: Official documents issued by the regional authorities are not published in the Bulgarian language.

subparagraph d: Official documents issued by the local authorities are not published in the Bulgarian language.

subparagraph e: During discussions at meetings held by the regional authorities, the Bulgarian language may be used along with the State language, however only 57 persons consider it to be their native language (0.005 % of the Region's total population).

subparagraph f: During discussions at meetings held by the local authorities, the Bulgarian language may be used along with the State language, however only 57 persons consider it to be their native language (0.005 % of the Region's total population).

subparagraph g: No relevant information available.

Paragraph 4.

subparagraph c: No relevant information available.

### **3. the Gagauzian language:**

#### Paragraph 2.

subparagraph a: Representatives of Gagauzian nationality do not usually use their native language while interacting with the local executive agencies.

subparagraph c: Official documents issued by the regional authorities are not published in the Gagauzian language.

subparagraph d: Official documents issued by the local authorities are not published in the Gagauzian language.

subparagraph e: No relevant information available.

subparagraph f: No relevant information available.

subparagraph g: No relevant information available.

#### Paragraph 4.

subparagraph c: No relevant information available.

### **4. the Greek language:**

#### Paragraph 2.

subparagraph a: Representatives of Greek nationality do not usually use their native language while interacting with the local executive agencies.

subparagraph c: Official documents issued by the regional authorities are not published in the Greek language.

subparagraph d: Official documents issued by the local authorities are not published in the Greek language.

subparagraph e: No relevant information available.

subparagraph f: No relevant information available.

subparagraph g: No relevant information available.

#### Paragraph 4.

subparagraph c: No relevant information available.

### **5. the language of Jewish minority (Hebrew)**

#### Paragraph 2.

subparagraph a: Representatives of Jewish nationality do not usually use their native language while interacting with the local executive agencies.

subparagraph c: Official documents issued by the regional authorities are not published in the Hebrew language.

subparagraph d: Official documents issued by the local authorities are not published in the Hebrew language.

subparagraph e: During discussions at meetings held by the regional authorities, the Hebrew language may be used along with the State language, however only 33 persons consider it to be their native language (0.003 % of Chernihiv Region's total population). In other Regions, the regional authorities do not usually use the Hebrew language during discussions at their meetings.

subparagraph f: During discussions at meetings held by the local authorities, the Hebrew language may be used along with the State language, however only 33 persons consider it to be their native language (0.003 % of Chernihiv Region's total population). In other Regions, the regional authorities do not usually use the Hebrew language during discussions at their meetings.

subparagraph g: No relevant information available.

Paragraph 4.

subparagraph c: In Volyn region, the officials who speak the Hebrew language may apply for the post provided they have a good command of the State language.

## **6. the Crimean Tatar language:**

Paragraph 2.

subparagraph a: Representatives of Crimean Tatar nationality do not usually use their native language while interacting with the local executive agencies.

subparagraph c: Pursuant to part 1 Article 2 of the Regulations of the Verkhovna Rada (Supreme Council) of the Autonomous Republic of the Crimea, regulatory legal documents of the Verkhovna Rada (Supreme Council) 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.

subparagraph d: Pursuant to part 1 Article 2 of the Regulations of the Verkhovna Rada (Supreme Council) of the Autonomous Republic of the Crimea, regulatory legal documents of the Verkhovna Rada (Supreme Council) 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.

subparagraph e: No relevant information available.

subparagraph f: No relevant information available.

subparagraph g: No relevant information available.

Paragraph 4.

subparagraph c: No relevant information available.

## **7. the Moldavian language:**

Paragraph 2.

subparagraph a: Representatives of Moldavian nationality do not usually use their native language while interacting with the local executive agencies.

subparagraph c: Official documents issued by the regional authorities are not published in the Moldavian language.

subparagraph d: Official documents issued by the local authorities are not published in the Moldavian language.

subparagraph e: No relevant information available.

subparagraph f: No relevant information available.

subparagraph g: No relevant information available.

Paragraph 4.

subparagraph c: No relevant information available.

## **8. the German language:**

Paragraph 2.

subparagraph a: Representatives of German nationality do not usually use their native language while interacting with the local executive agencies.

subparagraph c: Official documents issued by the regional authorities are not published in the German language.

subparagraph d: Official documents issued by the local authorities are not published in the German language.

subparagraph e: No relevant information available.

subparagraph f: the German language may be used along with the State language during discussions at meetings and during public events.

subparagraph g: in Transcarparthia region, in the localities densely populated by Germans, the names of inhabited settlements are presented in the State language since the number of Germans is very small.

Paragraph 4.

subparagraph c: In Transcarparthia region, the officials who speak the German language and apply for job, are, if possible, employed within the localities densely populated by Germans. Proper command of the State language shall be a compulsory condition during the employment procedure.

## **9. the Polish language:**

Paragraph 2.

subparagraph a: Representatives of Polish nationality do not usually use their native language while interacting with the local executive agencies.

subparagraph c: Official documents issued by the regional authorities are not published in the Polish language.

subparagraph d: Official documents issued by the local authorities are not published in the Polish language.

subparagraph e: No complete information available.

subparagraph f: No complete information available.

subparagraph g: No relevant information available.

Paragraph 4.

subparagraph c: No relevant information available.

## **10. the Russian language:**

Paragraph 2.

subparagraph a: Representatives of Russian nationality use their native language while interacting with the local executive agencies.

Pursuant to part 2 of Article 2 of the Regulations of the Verkhovna Rada (Supreme Council) of the Autonomous Republic of the Crimea the Russian language along with the State language shall be used during its activity and record keeping of the Verkhovna Rada (Supreme Council) of the Autonomous Republic of the Crimea and its agencies.

subparagraph c: Official documents issued by the regional authorities shall be published in the State language.

In Donetsk region, the regional authorities shall publish all information related to processing of citizens' appeals, schedules for reception of citizens, information on the processing status of the citizens' appeals in the Russian language.

Pursuant to part 1 Article 2 of the Regulations of the Verkhovna Rada (Supreme Council) of the Autonomous Republic of the Crimea, regulatory legal documents of the Verkhovna Rada (Supreme Council) 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.

subparagraph d: In Donetsk region, the local authorities shall publish all official documents in the Russian language. In some regions of Ukraine, the official documents issued by the local authorities shall not be published in the Russian language.

Pursuant to part 1 Article 2 of the Regulations of the Verkhovna Rada (Supreme Council) of the Autonomous Republic of the Crimea, regulatory legal documents of the Verkhovna Rada (Supreme Council) 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.

subparagraph e: During discussions at meetings held by the regional authorities, the Russian language is used along with the State language.

subparagraph f: During discussions at meetings held by the local authorities, the Russian language may be used along with the State language.

In Donetsk region, the regional authorities shall use the Russian language for public receptions of citizens, for public meetings and field receptions of citizens.

In Zaporizhzhya region, when considering citizens' appeals, providing personal reception of citizens, the officials of Zaporizhzhya Regional State Administration and executive authorities shall have no right to dismiss any appeal if it has been filed in the Russian language.

If citizens speak the Russian language during personal reception of citizens, all clarifications and consultations shall be provided in the Russian language.

subparagraph g:

In Donetsk region, the Russian language is used together with the State language for spelling names of localities.

Paragraph 4.

subparagraph c: No relevant information available.

## **11. the Romanian language:**

Paragraph 2.

subparagraph a: Representatives of Romanian nationality do not usually use their native language while interacting with the local executive agencies.

In Transcarpathia region, particularly, in Tyachivskiy and Rakhivskiy districts, in settlement and village councils, the Romanians speak both the State and Romanian language.

In Chernivtsi region, in localities densely populated by Romanians, the Romanian language is used by the officials during communication with visitors.

subparagraph c: Official documents issued by the regional authorities are not published in the Romanian language.

In Transcarpathia region and in Chernivtsi region the official documents issued by the state authorities shall be published both in the State language and in the Romanian language within the places of compact residence of the Romanians.

In Chernivtsi region, the Romanian speaking population may submit oral and written appeals to the authorities and receive replies in the Romanian language. Replies to written appeals shall be provided in the State (Ukrainian) language.

subparagraph d: In the most cases official documents issued by the local authorities are not published in the Romanian language.

In Transcarpathia region, official documents issued by the regional authorities are published in the state and the Romanian language in the territorial places of compact living of Romanians.

subparagraph e: In Chernihiv region, during discussions at meetings held by the regional authorities, the Polish language may be used along with the State language, however only 32 persons consider it to be their native language (0.0026 % of the Region's total population).

In Transcarpathia region the State language and, partially the Romanian language are used during discussions at meetings and during public events.

In Chernivtsi region, the Romanian language is used during sessions of Gertsavsk district council.

subparagraph f: In Chernihiv region, during discussions at meetings held by the local authorities, the Polish language may be used along with the State language, however only 32 persons consider it to be their native language (0.0026 % of the Region's total population).



In Transcarpathia region, both the State language and the Romanian language are used during discussions at meetings and during public events.

In Chernivtsi region, the Romanian language is used during meetings held by local self-governance authorities in the areas densely populated by Romanians. However, clerical work is maintained in the State (Ukrainian) language.

subparagraph g:

In Transcarpathia region, within the areas densely populated by Romanians (Tyachivskiy and Rakhivskiy districts), names of settlements, institutions and educational institutions are spelled in both languages.

In most of the settlements located in Gertsaiivskiy, Glybotskiy and Starozhynetskiy districts of Chernivtsi region, within the areas densely populated by Romanian communities, signs specifying names of inhabited localities are written in two languages.

Paragraph 4.

subparagraph c:

In Chernivtsi region, the officials who speak the Romanian are employed for job, if possible, within the localities densely populated by Romanians. For instance, around 80% of officials working in Gertzayevski district state administration, speak the Romanian, around 30% of officials in Storozhinetzki district state administration and around 15% of officials in Glybokski district state administration.

In Transcarpathia region, the officials who speak the Romanian language are employed, if possible, within the localities densely populated by Romanians.

**12. the Slovak language:**

Paragraph 2.

subparagraph a: Representatives of Slovak nationality do not usually use their native language while interacting with the local executive agencies.

subparagraph c: Official documents issued by the regional authorities are published in the State language. The aforementioned documents are not published in the Slovak language.

subparagraph d: Official documents issued by the local authorities are published in the State language. The aforementioned documents are not published in the Slovak language.

subparagraph e: the State language is used during discussions at meetings and during public events.

subparagraph f: the State language and the Slovak language are used during discussions at meetings and during public events.

subparagraph g: in Transcarpathia region, within the areas densely populated by Slovaks, the names of inhabited settlements are presented in the State language since the number of Slovaks is very small.

Paragraph 4.

subparagraph c: In Transcarpathian region, the officials who speak the Slovak language, are employed, if possible, within the localities densely populated by Slovaks.

**13. the Hungarian language:**

Paragraph 2.

subparagraph a: in Transcarpathian region, the State language, along with the Hungarian language, is used in district state administrations, municipal executive committees, settlement and village councils, and in the areas densely populated by Hungarians. Administrative documents and letterforms of common use are drawn up in bilingual counterparts within these territorial entities.

subparagraph c: In Transcarpathia region the official documents issued by the state authorities are published both in the State language and in the Hungarian language within the areas densely populated by Hungarians.

subparagraph d: In Transcarpathia region, the official documents issued by local self-governance authorities are published both in the State language and in the Hungarian language within the areas densely populated by Hungarians.

subparagraph e: In Transcarpathia region, both the State language and the Hungarian language are used during discussions at meetings and during public events.

subparagraph f: In Transcarpathia region, both the State language and the Hungarian language are used during discussions at meetings and during public events.

subparagraph g: In Transcarpathia region, within the areas densely populated by Hungarians, names of settlements, institutions and educational institutions are spelled in both languages.

Paragraph 4.

subparagraph c: in Transcarpathia region, the officials who speak the Hungarian language are employed, if possible, within the localities densely populated by Hungarians.

**Article 11.  
Mass media.**

**Judicial settlement**

To paragraph 1.

subparagraphs a(iii), b(iii), c(iii)

Pursuant to Article 4 of the law of Ukraine «On Television and Radio Broadcasting», it determines the national policy in regard to television and radio broadcasting, in particular:

1. The State shall pursue protectionism policy with regard to distribution of national TV programs and broadcasting.

2. The State shall create conditions for Television and Radio Broadcasting and Means of Mass Communication to satisfy information and cultural requirements of the Ukrainian citizens, as well as ethnic Ukrainians residing abroad.

3. The State shall support associations of agents of information activity with TV and radio broadcasting (TV/radio broadcasting organizations and a la carte agencies) into independent entities.

4. The State shall not prevent direct transmission of TV and Radio programs and broadcasts from other countries, broadcast in the language of an ethnic minority or in a regional language similar to it.

5. The State shall establish active restrictions as for monopolization of TV/Radio broadcasting organizations by any industrial and financial, political or other groups or any individuals. It shall also indemnify TV/Radio broadcasting organizations from any financial or political pressure from any financial-political groups and state authorities or local self-governance authorities.

6. The State shall guarantee implementation of rights to information, free and open discussion of pressing social questions by means of TV and Radio broadcasting.

7. The State shall take all possible legal measures to prevent any news programs or other TV and Radio broadcastings from any systematic, purposeful or groundless focusing on war, violence and cruelty, instigating race, national or religious animosity, or any positive coverage (interpretation) thereof. It shall also ensure ideological and political pluralism within the sphere of audio/visual mass media.

8. The State shall define by law the state authorities carrying out registration and regulation within TV/Radio broadcasting and shall not tolerate establishment of any new nor shall it vest the existing state agencies with identical or backup authorities as for audio/visual mass media.

9. No double licensing of the same type of activity within TV and Radio broadcasting shall be permitted.

National minorities are mostly represented within the TV and Radio broadcast of Ukraine in Transcarpathia region, Chernivtsi region and the AR of Crimea. Thus, language, cultural-ethnic needs of ethnic minorities in Ukraine are satisfied partially.

However, in general, the current situation with mass media, particularly with TV and Radio in Odessa region, is still controversial. Certain areas densely populated by ethnic minorities, especially near-border localities of Odessa region have neither TV nor radiofrequency signal. The number of programs presented in the languages of ethnic minorities cannot satisfy their information and cultural-ethnic needs.

subparagraph d:

At the same time, according to part 4 of Article 4 of the law of Ukraine «On Television and Radio Broadcasting», the State shall not prevent direct transmission of TV and Radio programs and broadcasts from other countries, broadcast in the language of an ethnic minority or in a regional language similar to it.

Paragraph «b» of part 14 of Article 25 of the aforementioned Law, determines that upon considering applications, the National Council of Ukraine for Television and Radio Broadcasting gives preference to the TV/Radio broadcasting organization which mainly focuses on important social programs (news, social-political, for children, etc.) and satisfies needs of ethnic minorities and ensures freedom of speech.

Scope and directions for the use of languages in mass media, in particular, the languages of ethnic minorities shall be defined by licenses obtained by all TV/Radio organizations for TV or Radio broadcasting in Ukraine.

The National Council of Ukraine for Television and Radio Broadcasting (hereinafter referred to as – the "National Council") acts in compliance with the internal regulatory document for the purpose of the law of Ukraine on Language used in TV programs and broadcasts *i.e. a decision of the National Council No.317 dated April 14, 2004, establishing introduction of instruments of regulatory control over activity of TV and Radio organizations in order to ensure comprehensive development and use of the Ukrainian language, the Russian language and languages of ethnic minorities residing in Ukraine*, through determining scope of use of the said languages in the programs designs. A TV/Radio organization shall be fully responsible for fulfilling terms and conditions thereof upon obtaining corresponding license for use of broadcasting channels. Today, a required scope of use of languages is expressly defined in percentage rate against total scope of broadcasting and is specified in the licenses issued by the National Council.

The decision consists of three parts: recitals, annexes, containing official information provided by the State Committee of Ukraine for Nationalities and Migration about areas densely populated by ethnic minorities on the territory of Ukraine, their number, references about administrative entities densely populated by ethnic minorities, data on the latest population census (December of 2001) and recommendations on defining language of TV/Radio programs and broadcasts with program designs developed by the TV/Radio organizations, which already broadcast on the territory of Ukraine or intend to obtain the licenses. *In particular, paragraph 3 contains recommendations on determining a language of programs and broadcasts in the areas densely populated by ethnic minorities.* It is said that during tender procedures for broadcasting in the areas densely populated by ethnic minorities, the National Council take due account of language needs of these TV viewers and radio listeners.

If broadcasting is provided in one city, settlement or village, densely populated by ethnic minorities, TV/Radio organization may request to include into their licenses the scope of programs and broadcasts presented in languages of ethnic minorities in proportion to the number of this population subject to official data.

Moreover, the National Council, when holding tenders for using broadcasting channels, shall take into consideration language situation with information area of a locality. This being said, requests of public associations facilitating development of ethnic cultures, shall be also be taken into due consideration.

If a TV or Radio company files a corresponding request, the National Council will have to meet their requirements as for broadcasting programs and broadcasts in the languages other than the Ukrainian language, in a specific city, district, settlement or village, proportional to the number of population that speak these languages.

The main problem here is not so much in introducing programs in this or that language but in insufficient output of domestic TV and Radio products. Unfortunately, the Ukrainian TV and Radio companies keep on purchasing significant volumes of foreign programs, adapting them to comply with the requirements of the Ukrainian law. In most of the cases,, only economically feasible trends of the information market are developing now. Programs and broadcasts prepared in languages of ethnic minorities do not fall into this category.

Typically, the programs for ethnic minorities in European countries are created either by social or state broadcasting services. There are instances in Ukraine when financing, designing and broadcasting of programs and broadcast for ethnic minorities is done through the State TV/Radio broadcasting system, particularly, through the regional state TV/Radio broadcasting companies. Broadcasting of most of the programs in languages of ethnic minorities is usually done by the said companies. Under such circumstances, financial encouragement procedure is conducted at the expense of state budget through government contractual work. The said practice has positive outcome in some regions, particularly in Transcarpathia region. However, there exists other practice as well, consisting in production, distribution and broadcasting of TV programs for ethnic minorities by non-state TV/Radio broadcasting companies. In Donetsk and in Zaporizhyya region, if there is a state TV/Radio broadcasting network, the regional state TV/Radio broadcasting companies neither produce nor broadcast any programs for ethnic minorities.

There are non-state broadcasting companies in almost all regions where ethnic minorities live. However, the major obstacle to activity of the said companies consists in financing such projects. Producing programs for ethnic minorities is a more expensive process compared to ordinary TV/Radio projects. Furthermore, law of Ukraine on advertising, for example, expressly prohibits any sponsoring of news programs and politically motivated programs. All of this adds financial risks of commercial TV/Radio companies, which deem it possible to launch projects for ethnic minorities. Some companies have corresponding experience in producing programs in the languages of ethnic minorities, particularly, in Zaporizhya region, however, money problems made it impossible to produce them anymore. So, financing of programs and broadcasts in the languages of ethnic minorities by non-state TV/Radio companies at their own expense in Ukraine is unfeasible.

*To paragraph 2.*

Retransmission of TV an/or radio programs from the territory of neighboring countries to the territory of Ukraine is governed by Article 42 of the law of Ukraine "On Television and Radio Broadcasting", which stipulates for **no restrictions** in terms of broadcasting in the languages of ethnic minorities or regional languages.

Pursuant to the aforementioned Article, any retransmission of TV/Radio programs shall not be restricted on the territory of Ukraine, provided the content thereof fully complies with the requirements of the European convention on trans-frontier television. The retransmission pattern shall be governed by the said Law.

Any economic agent who falls within the jurisdiction of Ukraine and intends to carry out retransmission and obtained necessary permission from the owner (producer), who does not fall within the jurisdiction of a EU country or a country that ratified the European Convention on trans-frontier television, shall undertake to adapt content of the programs meant for retransmission, in compliance with the requirements of the Ukrainian law.

Right for retransmission of TV and/or radio programs shall be determined by a broadcasting license or a provider license of program service.

Maximum scope of retransmission and approximate list (genres) of programs and broadcasts meant for retransmission shall be determined by broadcasting concept program in compliance with the said Law.

The program service providers shall retransmit TV/Radio programs and broadcasts within multi-channel TV networks in compliance with the list of TV/Radio programs and broadcasts mean for transmission within the program service.

The National Council repeatedly addressed to TV/Radio broadcasting companies, which provide broadcasting within the areas densely populated by ethnic minorities, requesting to take proper account of the interests of this category of citizens when planning content of the programs to be broadcast. Thus, at the end of October 2004, in view of ample requests from citizens and non-governmental organizations, being really concerned about the situation on meeting information, national-cultural and language needs of ethnic minorities in Odessa region, the National Council made requests to CEOs of the leading TV/Radio companies of the region, which provide broadcasting of TV and Radio programs within the areas of the Odessa region densely populated by ethnic minorities ("Editorial office of Bilgorod-Dniestrovskiy City Regional Broadcasting Service "Novyny Prydnistroviya", Privately owned TV/Radio Broadcasting Company "Efir-R", Reni City, Public Utility Enterprise TV/Radio Broadcasting Company "Illichisk television-3", LLC "TV/Radio Broadcasting Company "Radio-Sanna", Odessa City, LLC "Riak-Info", Illichivsk City, Regional Center for Aesthetic Education in Izmail City, Public Utility Enterprise TV/Radio Broadcasting Company "Ovis-TRM", Ovidiopol City, Subsidiary Company "Keniyske Municipal TV", Reni City), to facilitate transmission of TV/Radio programs for ethnic minorities, because of lack of relevant transmission may result in a certain social problem within the region related to exercising constitutional rights by ethnic minorities for the purpose of preserving and developing their mother tongue, since there live, particularly in Odessa region, three quarters of Bulgarians (150,6 thousand), half of Moldavians (123,7 thousand) and 90% of Gagauzian (27, 6 thousand) of Ukraine. The CEOs of the said and other TV/Radio companies expressed readiness to produce and broadcast programs in the languages of ethnic minorities provided, however, there was an additional financing for such activity from the State.

In order to speed up the procedure on ratification of the European Convention on trans-frontier television, the National Committee for TV and Radio Broadcasting of Ukraine is updating a corresponding draft law on ratification.

*To paragraph 3.*

According to available data of the State Committee of Ukraine for Nationalities and Religions there is no TV/Radio broadcasting on the territory of two regions - Donetsk and Zaporizhya regions, out of 7 administrative territories of Ukraine (Autonomous Republic of the Crimea, Odessa region, Chernivtsi region, Zaporizhya region, Donetsk region, Zhytomir region and Tarnscartpathia region).

Taking into account peculiarities of the national composition of certain regions of Ukraine, broadcasting for ethnic minorities is being provided by: Transcarpathia, Zhytomyr, Odessa, Chernivtsi Regional State TV/Radio Companies, "Crimea" TV/Radio Company, "Atlant-Sv" TV/Radio Company, "TAV-Dair" TV/Radio Company, the latter two companies are in the Autonomous Republic of the Crimea, "Soyuz-TV" TV/Radio Company, in Zhytomir City, "TBA" TV/Radio Company, in Chernivtsi City, "MAN" TV/Radio Company and LLC "RIZ" "Nezalezhnist", in Lviv City, Izmail City telecasting studio, "Real-ATV" TV/Radio Company, in Bolgrad City, "Novyny Pridnistroviya" TV/Radio Company, in Bilgorod-Dniestrovskiy City.

### **Actions taken for the purpose of fulfilling Article 11 of the Charter**

#### **1. the Byelorussian language:**

subparagraph a(iii): Editorial office of wired radio broadcasting service of Sevastopol Regional State TV/Radio Company produces "Batkovshyna" program in the Byelorussian language, created with the help of National-Cultural Communities Association of Sevastopol City. The program was created jointly with ethnic minorities communities by using the language of the minority.

subparagraph b (ii): No relevant information available.

subparagraph c (ii): No relevant information available.

subparagraph d: No relevant information available.

subparagraph e (i): In Chernigiv region, Nizhyn State University, named after Mykolai Gogol issues annual digest "Literature and culture of Polissya" containing materials in Ukrainian, Russian and Byelorussian. During the Second quarter of 2005, there was published Literature-Art journal "Literary Chernigiv", containing parentageal (in the Byelorussian language) poetry and prose works by contemporary writers from Gomel region of Byelorussia republic.

Journalists from Chernigiv regional newspaper "Desnaynska Pravda" keep on cooperating with their colleagues from the regional publication of Gomel Region "Gomel Prada". Joint editions of these newspapers (jointly developed by journalists from "Branskiy Rabochiy" newspaper, published in Braynsk region, Russian Federation) are periodically issued under the title "Zhyva voda" (life-giving water).

"Svitlytsya" newspaper, published in Donetsk region, contains a page in the Byelorussian language every month about life and activity of Donetsk based public organization "Neman", "Cultural-educational Byelorussian community".

"We are together" newspaper, distributed within Zaporizhya region, contains information on life of the most numerous ethnic groups of the region published in 6 languages (Ukrainian, Russian, Bulgarian, Armenian, Byelorussian and Hebrew).

In Lviv region, there are newspapers published in the Byelorussian language – "Vestki z Belarusi" (News from Belarus) and "Galytchyna Belarus".

subparagraph g: No information available.

Paragraph 2: Residents of near border and neighboring districts of Chernigiv, Donetsk and Mykolaiv regions have an opportunity to receive retransmission of radio and TV programs in the Byelorussian and the Russian languages.

Paragraph 3. Representation and taking into account the interests of citizens speaking regional languages or the languages of ethnic minorities has been regulated within legislative level.



## **2. the Bulgarian language**

subparagraph a(iii): The State TV/Radio company "Krym" in the Autonomous Republic of the Crimea also provides broadcasting in the Bulgarian language (0.62%). "Bulgarian meetings" a 15 minutes TV program is prepared for Bulgarians every week.

There were registered some negative instances during the activity of TV/Radio broadcasting companies in Zaporizhya region when they tried to develop and broadcast programs for ethnic minorities. Today there is no TV/Radio broadcasting for ethnic minorities within the region. The previous experience of the said company pertaining to production and editing cycle testifies that preparing educational, ethnic-cultural items and programs requires larger creative and technical efforts, compared to "standardized informational work", i.e. extra financial expenditures, which significantly scale up expense side of the budget of any TV company. Even cooperation with sponsors during developing such type of programs can hardly cover production costs of a TV company.

Odessa regional state TV/Radio Company has broadcast a 30-minute program "Roden krai" in the Bulgarian language for 20 years already. These are weekly TV newsreels about activity of national culture communities and revival of ethnic languages and cultures.

Israeli TV studio is among other local non-state TV Companies, which produce some programs in the languages of ethnic minorities.

Occasionally, there appear programs in the Bulgarian language shown by Bulgarian TV/Radio Company "Real - ATV".

"Novyny Pridnistroviya" TV/Radio Company (in Belgorod-Dniestrovskiy City) develops and broadcasts some radio-programs in the Bulgarian language as well.

subparagraph b (ii): "Roden krai" radio program is broadcast in the Bulgarian language in Odessa region.

The State TV/Radio company "Krym" in the Autonomous Republic of the Crimea broadcasts the following radio programs in the Bulgarian language: "Bulgarian meetings" (broadcast once per week, 15 minutes), "We are back" (broadcast once per month, 15 minutes), "Crimean Dialog" (broadcast once per month, 30 minutes).

subparagraph c (ii): "Roden krai" radio program is broadcast in the Bulgarian language in Odessa region. Odessa Regional State TV/Radio company broadcasts programs in the Bulgarian language (0.7% of the total scope of broadcasting) and "Krym" Regional State TV/Radio company in the Autonomous Republic of the Crimea (0.8% of the total scope of broadcasting).

subparagraph d: No relevant information available.

subparagraph e (i): financial support from the budget of Odessa region and the State Department for Nationalities and Religions was provided for publishing "Roden krai" newspaper in the Bulgarian language.

"We are together" newspaper, distributed within Zaporizhya region, contains information on life of the most numerous ethnic groups of the region published in 6 languages (Ukrainian, Russian, Bulgarian, Armenian, Byelorussian and Hebrew).

subparagraph g: Center for training and professional development of Odessa regional institute of public administration National academy of public administration, office of President of Ukraine arranges annual trainings for the workers of print media published fully or partially in the languages of ethnic minorities.

Paragraph 2. There was provided retransmission of radio and TV programs from Bulgaria in Mykolaiv, Odessa and in the City of Kyiv.

Paragraph 3. Representation and taking into account the interests of citizens speaking regional languages or the languages of ethnic minorities has been regulated within legislative level.

## **3. the Gagauzian language:**

Paragraph 1.

subparagraph a (iii): broadcasting of programs in the Gagauzian language was provided by Odessa Regional State TV/Radio broadcasting company. In particular, Odessa Regional State TV/Radio broadcasting company has broadcast regular 30-minutes programs such as "Ana tarafi" (in the



Gagauzian language) for 20 years so far, and it broadcasts 30-minute TV program "Kolorit" twice per month.

"Novyny Pridnistroviya" TV/Radio Company (in Belgorod-Dniestrovsk City) prepares and broadcasts certain radio-programs in Moldavian, Bulgarian, Yiddish, Gagauzian, Greek and Byelorussian.

subparagraph b (ii): "Ana Tarafi" radio program is broadcast in the Gagauzian language in Odessa region.

subparagraph c (ii): Odessa Regional State TV/Radio Company broadcasts "Ana Tarafi" program (once per week, 30 minutes). These are weekly TV newsreels about activity of national culture communities and revival of ethnic languages and cultures. "Kolorit" 30-minutes TV program is also broadcast once per month.

subparagraph e (i): no application for registration of a printed publication in the Gagauzian language has been filed.

subparagraph g: Center for training and professional development of Odessa regional institute of public administration National academy of public administration, office of President of Ukraine arranges annual trainings for the workers of print media published fully or partially in the languages of ethnic minorities.

Paragraph 2. Free retransmission of Radio and TV programs from neighboring countries has been provided in the regions populated by ethnic minorities.

Paragraph 3. Representation and taking into account the interests of citizens speaking regional languages or the languages of ethnic minorities has been regulated within legislative level.

#### **4. the Greek language:**

##### Paragraph 1.

subparagraph a (iii): The State TV/Radio company "Krym" in the Autonomous Republic of the Crimea provides broadcasting in the Greek language (0.71%). List of programs in Greek broadcast by the editorial office of wired radio broadcasting service of Sevastopol Regional State TV/Radio Company included "Yasas" program, created with the assistance of National-Cultural Communities Association of Sevastopol City. These programs are created jointly with ethnic minority communities by using the language of a minority.

15-minutes weekly programs "Kalimera" and "Khoffnung" are prepared for Greeks.

Starting from September 2004, TV/Radio company "Mariupol Television" in Donetsk region has broadcast "Az yesm" program (20-minutes program, broadcast twice per week).

The program introduces information on culture and traditions of different peoples residing in the City of Mariupol. Programs about Greek Diaspora of Mariupol City were also broadcast. \_ The program is broadcast in the Ukrainian language, however one can hear Polish, Georgian and many other languages during the program. These programs were also broadcast by Lviv Television and by UT-1.

In 2005, the program was awarded Grand Prix at All-Ukrainian Journalist Contest "Mass Media – for interethnic tolerance and society consolidation". There was noticed highly professional level and high journalistic standards during coverage of issues pertaining to interethnic problems in relations of today's Ukrainian state.

"Novyny Pridnistroviya" TV/Radio Company (in Belgorod-Dniestrovskiy City, Odessa region) develops and broadcasts some radio-programs in the Greek language as well.

subparagraph b (ii): The State TV/Radio Company "Krym" (Autonomous Republic of the Crimea) broadcasts the following radio-programs: "Yalas" (once per month), "Elefteria" (four times per week, 15 minutes), "We are back" (twice per month, 15 minutes), "Crimean Dialogue" (twice per month, 30 minutes).

subparagraph c (ii): The State TV/Radio Company "Krym" (Autonomous Republic of the Crimea).

subparagraph e(i) "Hellenes of Ukraine", "Kambana" and "Khronos" newspapers are published for Greeks.

There are 2 newspapers published by Jewish national-cultural community in Zaporizhya region.

Paragraph 2. Free retransmission of Radio and TV programs from neighboring countries has been provided in the regions populated by ethnic minorities.

Paragraph 3. Representation and taking into account the interests of citizens speaking regional languages or the languages of ethnic minorities has been regulated within legislative level.

## **5. the language of Jewish minority:**

### Paragraph 1.

subparagraph a (iii): "Novyny Pridnistroviya" TV/Radio Company (in Belgorod-Dniestrovskiy City, Odessa region) develops and broadcasts some radio-programs, including the programs in Hebrew language.

Israeli TV studio is among other local non-state TV Companies, which produce some programs in the languages of ethnic minorities.

### subparagraph b (ii):

Chernivtsi Regional State TV/Radio company broadcasts in Hebrew for 0.3 hours during one month. In other regions, radio-programs in Hebrew are not broadcast on the regular basis;

Sevastopol State TV/Radio company broadcasts "Sholom" radio-program once per month.

subparagraph c (ii): Chernivtsi State TV/Radio company broadcasts "Sholom" radio-program in Hebrew.

In general, Hebrew is not frequently used, and if required it is used in news coverage about communities' activities, memorable dates, national celebrations and other events. TV-programs in Hebrew are not broadcast on the regular basis.

subparagraph d: governmental authorities create conditions for distributing audio-visual works in Hebrew by Jewish public organizations;

subparagraph e (i) in Donetsk region, they publish the following newspapers for Jewish population of the region: "Our life within Diaspora and at home", twice per month, 5,5 thousand copies, "A yidishe mame" monthly magazine, 1,5 copies.

In Volyn region, there is no newspaper published in Hebrew, however, representatives of Jewish national minority have an opportunity to publish their materials in certain regional publications;

There are 2 newspapers published by Jewish, 2- by Russian, 1- by Tatar national-cultural communities in Zaporizhyya region. "We are together" newspaper, distributed within Zaporizhyya region, contains information on life of the most numerous ethnic groups of the region published in 6 languages (Ukrainian, Russian, Bulgarian, Armenian, Byelorussian and Hebrew).

In order to satisfy information needs of the Jewish community within the region, "Chernovitsker Bletter" is being published and distributed in the regions.

There are newspapers in Lviv region, published in the language of Jewish minority. These are "Shofar" and "Khased-Arye" newspapers.

Paragraph 2. Free retransmission of Radio and TV programs from neighboring countries has been provided in the regions populated by ethnic minorities.

Paragraph 3. Representation and taking into account the interests of citizens speaking regional languages or the languages of ethnic minorities has been regulated within legislative level.

## **6. the Crimean Tatar language:**

### Paragraph 1.

#### subparagraph a (iii):

The State TV/Radio company "Krym" in the Autonomous Republic of the Crimea also provides broadcasting in the Crimean-Tatar language (5.94%).

Thus, the following TV programs are prepared for *Tatar* population: "Povernennyya" (once per month, 20 minutes), "Ana Yurt" (twice per month, 30 minutes), "Dzhanim stirav" (twice per month, 30 minutes), "Genchlik" (once per month, 30 minutes), "Miras" (once per month, 20 minutes), "Edebiy kervan" (once per month, 20 minutes), "Khaberler" (twice per week, 20 minutes), "Tuvgiyam tilim" (once per week, 30 minutes), "Din ve urf-adetlerimiz" (once per month, 30 minutes), and "Shellyare" (once per month, 25 minutes). The following radio-programs are broadcast on the radio: "Merabaniz balarar" (once per week, 20 minutes), "Peshraf" (once per week, 20 minutes) and "Music aleminde" (once per month, 30 minutes).

Sevastopol regional state TV/Radio company broadcasts a program in the Crimean-Tatar language "Akiar dalgasy" (once per week, 1 hour).

It should also be noted that the Crimea is considered to be a territorial leader in terms of the broadcasting scope in the languages of ethnic minorities compared to the commercial TV/Radio broadcasting of Ukraine. This being said, the total scope of radio broadcasting provided by "Atlant-SV"

(Radio Maidan) TV/Radio company, consists of 50% of broadcasting in the Crimean Tatar language and 10% of the total number of TV programs of this company is in the Crimean Tatar language. 50% of the total broadcasting scope of "TAV-DAIR" TV/Radio company are the programs in the Crimean Tatar language.

subparagraph b (ii): List of programs in Crimean Tatar language (1% of the total broadcasting scope) broadcast by the editorial office of wired radio broadcasting service of Sevastopol Regional State TV/Radio Company includes "Arzu" program, created with the assistance of National-Cultural Communities Association of Sevastopol City. This program is created jointly with ethnic minority communities by using the language of a minority. Each program lasts for 25 minutes.

The State TV/Radio Company "Krym" (9,8 % of the total broadcasting scope) broadcasts the following programs: "Khaberler" radio-programs (news edition) - 10 minutes (6 times per week and 6 re-runs in the morning); "Peshraf" - 10 minutes (4 times per week; "Akisham kavesi" - 45 minutes (4 times per month); "Insan ve zaman" - 20 minutes (2 times per month); "Region lar" - 20 minutes (2 times per month); "Aktual mevzuda subet" - 20 minutes (2 times per month); "Tarikhke nazar" - 20 minutes (2 times per month); "Edebiy karavan" - 20 minutes (once per month); "Merabaniz balarar" - 30 minutes (once per week); and "Shellyale" radio-program - 30 minutes (4 times per month);

subparagraph c (ii): Sevastopol Regional State TV/Radio broadcasting company (1% of the total broadcasting scope) broadcasts the following programs: "Akyar dalgasy" TV program (once per month, 1 hour), broadcast by "Krym" State TV/Radio broadcasting company (7.1% of the total broadcasting scope).

subparagraph e (i): There is 1 newspaper published by Tatar national-cultural community in Zaporizhya region.

Paragraph 2. Free retransmission of Radio and TV programs from neighboring countries has been provided in the regions populated by ethnic minorities.

Paragraph 3. Representation and taking into account the interests of citizens speaking regional languages or the languages of ethnic minorities has been regulated within legislative level.

## **7. the Moldavian language:**

### Paragraph 1.

subparagraph a (iii): broadcasting of programs in the Moldavian language was provided by Odessa Regional State TV/Radio broadcasting company. Odessa regional state TV/Radio Company has broadcast a 30-minute programs "Playul natal" in the Moldavian language for 20 years already. These are weekly TV newsreels about activity of national culture communities and revival of ethnic languages and cultures.

subparagraph b (ii): "Aktualitets" radio program is broadcast in the Moldavian language in Odessa region.

subparagraph c (ii): Odessa Regional State TV/Radio broadcasting company broadcasts "Playul natal" TV program in the Moldavian language and "Kolorit" TV program - 3- minutes (twice per month).

subparagraph e (i): financial support form the regional budget region and the State Department for Nationalities and Religions was provided for publishing "Luchaferul" newspaper in the Moldavian language.

subparagraph g: Center for training and professional development of Odessa regional institute of public administration National academy of public administration, office of President of Ukraine arranges annual trainings for the workers of print media published fully or partially in the languages of ethnic minorities.

Paragraph 2. Free retransmission of Radio and TV programs from Moldova has been provided in the region.

Paragraph 3. Representation and taking into account the interests of citizens speaking regional languages or the languages of ethnic minorities has been regulated within legislative level.

## **8. the German language:**

### *paragraph 1.*

#### subparagraph a (iii):

Transcarpathia Regional State TV/Radio broadcasting company produces TV and Radio programs for the German ethnic minority, in particular, «Podrobytsi» news program, socio-political, educational, youth and artistic TV/Radio programs such as: «German sounds», «My Generation». The programs concern political life of the region, interviews, news coverage, socio-political commentaries, about social protection of pollution, meetings with newsmakers of the region, «round-table» sessions, where the participants discuss development programs for ethnic minorities, protection of language, traditions and national customs.

Total annual broadcasting scope of the said TV/Radio company of the German ethnic minority accounts for 40 hours, which equals to 5.5% in percentage ratio respectively.

subparagraph b(ii): radio-programs in the German language are broadcast on a regular basis. Total annual broadcasting scope of radio-programs of Transcarpathia regional state TV/Radio company, the radio-programs in the German language for the German ethnic minority accounts for 32 hours, which equals to 1.4% in percentage ratio respectively.

The State TV/Radio Company "Krym" (2,4 % of the total broadcasting scope) broadcasts the following programs: «Hoffnung» – 15 minutes (4 times per month); «We are back» – 15 minutes per month; «Crimean Dialogue» – 30 minutes (once per month).

Transcarpathia Regional State TV/Radio Company (4 % of the total broadcasting scope) broadcasts the following programs: «German Sounds» (once per week); «Podrobytsi» (once per month); «My generation» (once per month); «Welcome» (once per week).

Chernivtsi Regional State TV/Radio Company: «Ukraine – native land» radio-program – 30 minutes (once per month).

subparagraph c (ii): TV-programs in the German language are broadcast on a regular basis.

The State TV/Radio Company "Krym" - 0,4 % of the total broadcasting scope.

Transcarpathia Regional State TV/Radio Company - 3 % of the total broadcasting scope.

Chernivtsi Regional State TV/Radio Company: «Rodina» radio-program – 30 minutes (once per month).

subparagraph d: International Festival of TV and Radio programs «My native Land» is held in Transcarpathia region every year. It is arranged by the State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting of Ukraine, Transcarpathia Regional State Administration, Regional Council and Transcarpathia Regional State TV/Radio Company with assistance of European Ethnic Broadcasting Association.

subparagraph e (i): there are 11 print media with combined text (in German and in other languages); 108 print media are published in parallel editions (in German and in other languages).

«German Central Newspaper» is published in German all over Ukraine and in Lviv region «Hallo Freunde» newspaper is published.

«Visnyk ARN» (founded by non-profit public organization «Nizhyn Development Agency») is published in Nizhyn City, Chernihiv region, and from time to time it contains articles in Ukrainian, Russian, English, German and Polish.

subparagraph g: professional journalists are trained in Institutions of Higher Education in Transcarpathia region.

Paragraph 2. No restrictions for expression of opinions and free distribution of information in print mass media are imposed.

Paragraph 3. Representation and taking into account the interests of citizens speaking regional languages or the languages of ethnic minorities has been regulated within legislative level.

## **9. the Polish language:**

### Paragraph 1.

subparagraph a (iii): Zhytomir Regional State TV/Radio Company provides broadcasting for ethnic minorities in the Polish language. In particular, Zhytomir Regional State TV/Radio Company broadcasts «Slovo polske» a weekly program (in Polish), which lasts for 20 minutes, and also 30-minutes

TV program «U rodakiv» in Polish three times per week. Total broadcasting scope in the Polish language accounts for:- 40 minutes of radio-broadcasting per week and 20 minutes of TV-broadcasting per week.

In addition, «Soyuz TV» TV/Radio Company in Zhytomir City provides broadcasting in Polish with a total scope of 3 hours per day. The company produces its own programs and broadcasts programs of Poloniya TV channel.

LLC «Regional Information Center» «Independence» located in Lviv City has 10 hours of broadcasting scope in Polish per week (one-hour daily news program, three-hours broadcasting of Polish radio on Wednesdays and three-hour program in Polish every Saturday, prepared by its own editorial office in Poland).

subparagraph b(ii): Zhytomir Regional State TV/Radio Company (5 % of the total broadcasting scope): «Yednist» radio-program – 3 minutes.

Chernivtsi Regional State TV/Radio Company: «Ukraine - native land» radio-program – 3-minutes (once per month).

Since October 2001, Donetsk Regional Radio has broadcast "Polska khvylya Donbasu" program, which lasts for 0.5 hours; in Lviv region, programs in Polish language are broadcast by "Nezalezhnist" and "radioMaidan" radio-stations.

Chernivtsi Regional State TV/Radio company broadcasts in Polish for 0.2 hours during one month.

subparagraph c (ii): Zhytomir Regional State TV/Radio Company (5 % of the total broadcasting scope): "Polske slovo" TV program.

Chernivtsi Regional State TV/Radio Company: - "Rodina" TV program – 30 minutes (once per month).

Transcarpathia Regional State TV/Radio Company and "Zheshuv" TV studio (Poland) have created a joint program "On both sides of the Carpathians".

Starting from December 2002, Donetsk Regional Television has broadcast a TV program "TV for Polish of Donbas", and the cable TV network in Lviv region retransmits three programs of Polish Television.

Limited Liability Company "TV/Radio Company Soyuz-TV" ( Zhytomir City) broadcasts 6-hour programs for the Polish community, as advised by the Polish State TV company "Polonia".

subparagraph d: International Festival of TV and Radio programs "My native Land" is held in Transcarpathia region every year. It is arranged by the State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting of Ukraine, Transcarpathia Regional State Administration, Regional Council and Transcarpathia Regional State TV/Radio Company with assistance of European Ethnic Broadcasting Association; in 2006, Festival of Polish Cinema was held in Donetsk region.

subparagraph e (i): in Donetsk region, "Poles of Donbas" news paper is published for polish population, in Lviv region, "Gazeta Lwowska", "Glos Nauczyciela", and "Radosc Wiary" magazine are published in Polish.

Two newspapers in the languages of ethnic minorities are published in Zhytomir region: "Gazeta Polska" (circulation – 550 copies; daily; published in Ukrainian and Polish), was founded and is published by City Public Organization "Polish Research Community in Zhytomir"; "Mozaika Berdychivska" newspaper (circulation – 1000 copies; published once per two months in Polish), was founded and is published by Berdychiv City Department of Polish Union of Ukraine;

In 2005, Cultural-Education Polish Union in Pryluky City registered "Orle plemię" newspaper published in Ukrainian and Polish. "Visnyk ARN" (founded by non—profit public organization "Nizhyn Development Agency") is published two times per month in Nizhyn City, Chernihiv region, and from time to time it contains articles in Ukrainian, Russian, English, German and Polish.

All in all, there are 5 print media published in Polish only; 3 printed media are published with combined text (in polish or in other languages); there are 37 print media published in parallel editions (in Polish and in other languages).

Subparagraph g: In Donetsk region, Polish is not frequently used, and if required it is used in news coverage about communities' activities, memorable dates, national celebrations and other events.

Paragraph 2. No restrictions for expression of opinions and free distribution of information in print mass media are imposed.

Paragraph 3. Representation and taking into account the interests of citizens speaking regional languages or the languages of ethnic minorities has been regulated within legislative level.



## 10. the Russian language:

### Paragraph 1.

subparagraph a (iii): Programs in the Russian language are broadcast in different scopes all over Ukraine.

subparagraph b(ii): Vinnytsya Regional State TV/Radio Company - 5% of the total broadcasting scope, Dnipropetrovsk Regional State TV/Radio Company - 10% of the total broadcasting scope, Donetsk Regional State TV/Radio Company - 40% of the total broadcasting scope, "Krym" Regional State TV/Radio Company - 55, 5% of the total broadcasting scope, Lugansk Regional State TV/Radio Company - 28% of the total broadcasting scope, Odessa Regional State TV/Radio Company - 39, 1% of the total broadcasting scope, Poltava Regional State TV/Radio Company - 10% of the total broadcasting scope, Kherson Regional State TV/Radio Company - 10% of the total broadcasting scope, Sevastopol Regional State TV/Radio Company - 74% of the total broadcasting scope, Zhytomir Regional State TV/Radio Company broadcasts its own programs in Russian - 2 hours 45 minutes.

subparagraph c (ii): Vinnytsya Regional State TV/Radio Company - 30% of the total broadcasting scope, Dnipropetrovsk Regional State TV/Radio Company - 25% of the total broadcasting scope, Donetsk Regional State TV/Radio Company - 40% of the total broadcasting scope, Kyiv Regional State TV/Radio Company - 10% of the total broadcasting scope, "Krym" Regional State TV/Radio Company - 56, 5% of the total broadcasting scope, Lugansk Regional State TV/Radio Company - 50% of the total broadcasting scope, Odessa Regional State TV/Radio Company - 42, 3% of the total broadcasting scope, Poltava Regional State TV/Radio Company - 10% of the total broadcasting scope, Kharkiv Regional State TV/Radio Company - 20% of the total broadcasting scope, Kherson Regional State TV/Radio Company - 10% of the total broadcasting scope, Sevastopol Regional State TV/Radio Company - 89% of the total broadcasting scope.

Transcarpathia Regional State TV/Radio Company has been advised to set up editorial office for broadcasting in the Russian language.

subparagraph d: International Festival of TV and Radio programs "My native Land" is held in Transcarpathia region every year. It is arranged by the State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting of Ukraine, Transcarpathia Regional State Administration, Regional Council and Transcarpathia Regional State TV/Radio Company with assistance of European Ethnic Broadcasting Association.

In Volyn region, governmental authorities create conditions for distributing audio and audio-visual works in Russian by public organizations of Russian ethnic minority;

subparagraph e (i): All in all, there are 2343 print media published in Russian only; 3598 printed media are published with combined text (in Russian or in other languages); there are 3834 print media published in parallel editions (in Russian and in other languages).

Thus, in Donetsk region, there are 261 print media published in Russian, 704 publications print information in Russian; in Odessa region, there are 277 print media issued in Russian. Financial support was provided from the regional budget for publishing "Odessa Visti" newspaper; in Volyn region, there is no newspaper published in Russian, however, representatives of Russian national minority have an opportunity to publish their materials in certain regional publications;

Most of the print periodicals in Zaporizhya region are registered as bilingual, i.e. published in Ukrainian, Russian and in other languages of ethnic minorities, applying environment of information market. 11 publications out of 26 are issued in Ukrainian, 2 in Russian, 13 are combined (in Ukrainian and in Russian). There are 2 newspapers published by Jewish, 2- by Russian, 1- by Tatar national-cultural communities of the region. "We are together" newspaper, distributed within Zaporizhya region, contains information on life of the most numerous ethnic groups of the region published in 6 languages (Ukrainian, Russian, Bulgarian, Armenian, Byelorussian and Hebrew).

As of December 1, 2006, in Chernihiv region there are 16 periodicals published in Russian with a one-time edition of 201,8 thousand copies and 9 bilingual publications (in Russian and in Ukrainian) – (45.4 thousand copies). Out of the total number of public newspapers (28) there is only one regional newspaper "Zhyttya Semenivshchyny" is published in Ukrainian and Russian, which fully satisfies information needs of Russian population living in near-border Semenivskiy district. In 2006, the editorial office of "Zhyttya Semenivshchyny" newspaper obtained UAH 3.0 thousand from the regional budget. A regional weekly "Gart" is published in Ukrainian and has a relevant Russian edition registered by the National Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting as an All-Ukrainian newspaper. Furthermore, there are 12 entirely Russian periodicals in the region (2 journals and 10 newspapers), founded by business entities and religious organizations. "Tkhiya" newspaper has been published in the region since 1997. It was founded by city Jewish community. "Sokhnuton" newspaper has been published since 1999



and was founded by city affiliate of Jewish agency "Sokhnuton - Ukraine". The said publications have circulation of over 1 thousand copies and published in Russian at the expense of their founders. "Visnyk ARN" (founded by non-profit public organization "Nizhyn Development Agency") is published two times per month in Nizhyn City, and from time to time it contains articles in Ukrainian, Russian, English, German and Polish. In Chernigiv region, Nizhyn State University, named after Mykolai Gogol issues annual digest "Literature and culture of Polissya" containing materials in Ukrainian, Russian and Byelorussian. During the Second quarter of 2005, there was published Literature-Art journal "Literary Chernigiv", containing parentageal (in Russian) poetry and prose works by contemporary writers from Bryansk region of the Russian Federation.

Journalists from Chernigiv regional newspaper "Desnaynska Pravda" keep on cooperating with their colleagues working for "Branskiy Rabochiy" newspaper, Bryansk region of the Russian Federation. Joint editions of these newspapers (jointly developed by journalists from "Gomelskaya Pruda" newspaper) are periodically issued under the title "Zhyva voda" (life-giving water).

The following newspapers registered in Lviv region are published in Russian: "Den za dnem", "Russian vestnik", "Zdorovy obraz zhizni v Ukraine", "Sport-express v Ukraine".

subparagraph g: Journalists are trained in Uzhgorod National University. In Donetsk region, issue-related workshops are arranged for newspaper editors working for local authorities and self-governance authorities every three months on "Socio-economic development of the region and ways of improvement of periodical press editions";

Center for training and professional development of Odessa regional institute of public administration National academy of public administration, office of President of Ukraine arranges annual trainings for the workers of print media published fully or partially in the languages of ethnic minorities.

Paragraph 2. TV programs from Russia are retransmitted on the territory of Donetsk region ("RTR-Planeta" TV channel, "Worldwide Network"), "NTV - Mir", "TV-Center" international channel, etc.)

Paragraph 3. Representation and taking into account the interests of citizens speaking regional languages or the languages of ethnic minorities has been regulated within legislative level.

## **11. the Romanian language:**

### Paragraph 1.

subparagraph a (iii): Transcarpathia Regional State TV/Radio Company broadcasts TV and Radio programs for Romanian ethnic minority. In the total annual broadcasting scope of Transcarpathia Regional State TV/Radio Company, TV programs in Romanian language account for 95 hours, which equals to 13% in the percentage ratio. In the total annual broadcasting scope of Transcarpathia Regional State TV/Radio Company, Radio programs in Romanian language account for 112 hours, which equals to 4,9% in the percentage ratio.

The following news TV programs are broadcast in Hungarian: "News", "TV courier of Transcarpathia Hungarians", news radio-programs: "Romanian Meridians", TV/Radio program "Romanian Rainbow". All of the said programs provide a comprehensive coverage of the events in Hungarian taking place within the region, country and abroad.

Chernivtsi Regional State TV/Radio Company includes a creative association of TV/Radio programs broadcast in Hungarian and it is divided into two separate editorial offices – television and radio broadcasting.

Scope of programs broadcast in Hungarian: 25% of the total radio broadcasting scope (25 minutes every day, broadcast over the National Channel), 20% of their own television broadcasting scope (twice per week, 45 minutes each, 5-10 minutes per day or 20 minutes per day on the average).

Apart from Chernivtsi Regional State TV/Radio Company, "TBA" TV/Radio Company also broadcasts programs in Romanian within the region. It produces and broadcasts daily "News" program (broadcast time 10-15 minutes) in Hungarian.

At the same time, dozens of powerful radio and TV transmitters servicing major part of Chernivtsi region have been installed on the border between Romania and Moldova. TV/Radio companies in Chernivtsi are not capable of withstanding any competition with them.

subparagraph b(ii): Chernivtsi Regional State TV/Radio Company broadcasts: 120 hours per year, using wire broadcasting, which makes up 16% of the total broadcasting scope and 240 hours per year are broadcast by "Bukovyna" Radio Station, which makes up 7% of the total broadcasting scope. The following is a subject schedule the approved list of radio-programs broadcast in Romanian: "News" – 5 minutes (twice per day); "Panorama Bukoviny" – 20 minutes (twice per week); "Dialog Dnay" – 20 minutes (twice per month); "Lyudy i Doli" – 20 minutes (twice per month); "Nedilna kramnytsya" – 30 minutes (once per month); "Ridny krai" – 30 minutes (once per month); "Budte z namy" – 55 minutes

(twice per week); "Melomania" – 20 minutes (three times per week); "Radio molod" – 20 minutes (twice per month);

Transcarpathia Regional State TV/Radio Company (12 % of the total broadcasting scope) broadcasts: radio-programs such as: "Romanian Rainbow" (once per week); "Romanian Meridians" (every day).

subparagraph c (ii): Chernivtsi Regional State TV/Radio Company includes Romanian editorial office, being one of its structural units, which broadcasts annual broadcasting scope in Romanian – 180 hours of its own broadcasting and replays, which make up 25% of the total broadcasting scope. The following is a subject schedule of the approved list of radio-programs broadcast in Romanian: "Noutets" (news) – 15 minutes (twice per week); "Express TV" – 45 minutes (twice per week); "Ukrainian word" – 30 minutes (twice per week); "Romanian word" – 30 minutes (twice per week); "Orizont Bukovynyan" – 30 minutes (twice per week); "Mergarite" – 30 minutes (four times per week);

Transcarpathia Regional State TV/Radio Company (7 % of the total broadcasting scope) broadcasts: TV programs such as "Telecourier" (once per week); "Skarbnytsya" (once per week).

subparagraph d: International Festival of TV and Radio programs "My native Land" is held in Transcarpathia region every year. It is arranged by the State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting of Ukraine, Transcarpathia Regional State Administration, Regional Council and Transcarpathia Regional State TV/Radio Company with assistance of European Ethnic Broadcasting Association.

subparagraph e (i): All in all, there are 6 print media published in Romanian only; 4 printed media are published with combined text (in Romanian and in other languages); there are 4 print media published in parallel editions (in Romanian and in other languages).

subparagraph g: professional journalists are trained in Institutions of Higher Education in Transcarpathia region.

Chernivtsi Regional State TV/Radio Company facilitates professional training of journalists who work for Romanian-speaking editorial office, particularly, by means of experience exchange with TV/Radio channels of Romania.

Paragraph 2. No restrictions for expression of opinions and free distribution of information in print mass media are imposed.

Paragraph 3. Representation and taking into account the interests of citizens speaking regional languages or the languages of ethnic minorities has been regulated within legislative level.

Public Board was established under Chernivtsi State Administration, which includes representatives of the six most influential national-cultural associations within the region. For the last 12 months there have been held meetings between the management of the Regional State Administration and leaders of national-cultural associations where the participants discussed cooperation vectors between national-cultural associations and authorities, issues related to financial support provided to national-cultural associations, assurance of freedom and pluralism of mass media.

## **12. the Slovak language:**

### Paragraph 1.

#### subparagraph a (iii):

Transcarpathia Regional State TV/Radio Company broadcasts TV and Radio programs for Slovak ethnic minority. In the total annual broadcasting scope of Transcarpathia Regional State TV/Radio Company, TV programs in the Slovak language account for 48 hours, which equals to 6,5% in the percentage ratio. In the total annual broadcasting scope of Transcarpathia Regional State TV/Radio Company, Radio programs in the Slovak language account for 48 hours, which equals to 2% in the percentage ratio.

TV/Radio programs of ethnic minorities include all types of broadcasting.

The following programs are broadcast in the Slovak language: news TV program "Slovatski poglyady", news radio-program "Slovak kaleidoscope". They provide a comprehensive coverage of events taking place within the region, country and abroad in the native language, TV/Radio programs: "Spravy. Relaks. Zabavy", "Farbena duga", "Nash gist". The programs provide coverage of political life of the region, interviews, news coverage, socio-political commentaries, about social protection of pollution, meetings with newsmakers of the region, "round-table" sessions, where the participants discuss development programs for ethnic minorities, protection of language, traditions and national customs.

subparagraph b(ii): Transcarpathia Regional State TV/Radio Company (7 % of the total broadcasting scope) broadcasts: radio-program "Slovak kaleidoscope" (twice per month), "Slovatski poglyady" (once per week), "Nashi gosti" (twice per month), "Farbena duga" (twice per month).

subparagraph c (ii): Transcarpathia Regional State TV/Radio Company (4 % of the total broadcasting scope). Transcarpathia Regional State TV/Radio Company and TV studios of Slovak Television in Koshytse City are working on producing joint video films.

subparagraph d: International Festival of TV and Radio programs "My native Land" is held in Transcarpathia region every year. It is arranged by the State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting of Ukraine, Transcarpathia Regional State Administration, Regional Council and Transcarpathia Regional State TV/Radio Company with assistance of European Ethnic Broadcasting Association.

subparagraph e (i): Only one newspaper in Slovak is published in Transcarpathia Region.

subparagraph g: professional journalists are trained in Institutions of Higher Education in the region.

Paragraph 2. No restrictions for expression of opinions and free distribution of information in print mass media are imposed.

Paragraph 3. Representation and taking into account the interests of citizens speaking regional languages or the languages of ethnic minorities has been regulated within legislative level.

### **13. the Hungarian language:**

#### Paragraph 1.

subparagraph a (iii): TV programs in Hungarian are broadcast 24 hours per quarter in Transcarpathia Region and radio-programs are broadcast 27 hours per quarter. Transcarpathia Regional State TV/Radio Company includes editorial office of Hungarian broadcasting.

On November 1, 2005, "Tisa-1" TV Channel was created on the basis of Transcarpathia Regional State TV/Radio Company. It broadcasts programs in Hungarian.

subparagraph b(ii): Transcarpathia Regional State TV/Radio Company (22 % of the total broadcasting scope) broadcasts the following programs: radio-programs such as "Information Cocktail" (once per week); "Lydyna i chas" (once per week); "Priorities" (once per week); "Kaleidoscope of the week" (once per week); "Dzherelo" (once per week).

There was introduced a monthly 30-minutes exchange of radio-programs broadcast by the Regional State TV/Radio Company and those of Nyre Gyasa Radio (Hungary).

subparagraph c (ii): Transcarpathia Regional State TV/Radio Company (11 % of the total broadcasting scope) broadcasts: TV programs such as "News" (daily); "Horizon" (once per week).

subparagraph d: International Festival of TV and Radio programs "My native Land" is held in Transcarpathia region every year. It is arranged by the State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting of Ukraine, Transcarpathia Regional State Administration, Regional Council and Transcarpathia Regional State TV/Radio Company with assistance of European Ethnic Broadcasting Association.

subparagraph e (i): All in all, there are 10 print media published in Hungarian only; there are 8 print media published in parallel editions (in Hungarian and in other languages).

subparagraph g: There was founded a Union of Hungarian journalists of Transcarpathia.

Paragraph 2. No restrictions for expression of opinions and free distribution of information in print mass media are imposed.

Paragraph 3. Representation and taking into account the interests of citizens speaking regional languages or the languages of ethnic minorities has been regulated within legislative level.

**Article 12.**  
**Cultural activity and ways of implementing thereof.**

**Judicial settlement**

*To Paragraph 1.*  
*subparagraph a (iii):*

The Fundamental Principles of the Legislation of Ukraine on Culture shall define legal, economic, social and organizational principles of the development of culture in Ukraine, govern the public relations in the field of the creation, dissemination, preservation and use of cultural values and are aimed, particularly, at the revival and development of the culture of the Ukrainian nation and cultures of national minorities living on the territory of Ukraine.

The Article 2 of the said Fundamentals defines that one of the major principles of cultural policy in Ukraine consists in recognizing the culture as one of the major factors of the parentageality of the Ukrainian nation and national minorities living on the territory of Ukraine.

Pursuant to Article 3 of these Fundamentals, the State shall give priority to creating conditions for development of the culture of the Ukrainian national and cultures of national minorities.

Moreover, it should be noted that Article 4 of the aforementioned Fundamentals determines that the State take care of the development of Ukrainian-language forms of the cultural life and guarantee equal rights and opportunities in respect of the use of languages of all national minorities living on the territory of Ukraine in the field of culture.

In addition, pursuant to Article 8 of the Fundamentals, the State shall create conditions for the development of cultures of all national minorities living on the territory of Ukraine, foster their involvement in the common process of the creation of cultural values.

Citizens of any nationality shall enjoy the right: to preserve, develop and popularize their culture, language, traditions, customs and rites; to set up national culture societies, centers, cultural and artistic establishments and educational institutions, establish mass media and publishing houses.

According to the Ministry for Culture and Tourism of Ukraine, it has a department on Ethos's Cultures of Ukraine and that of Ukrainian Diaspora. The activity in this direction is carried out in accordance with the applicable law in the field of culture and needs of ethnic minorities living in Ukraine.

Budget program "Activities on revival of culture of ethnic minorities" is 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.

*To subparagraphs b, c*

Libraries give attention to satisfying national-cultural needs, preserving moral identity, respect to languages and cultural heritage, arrange literary-artistic events, thematic book-fairs and reading conferences. Activity on popularizing history and culture is carried out, literary, poetry and thematic soirees are held, as well as presentations of books.

According to the information received by the Ministry for Culture from local and regional authorities, library stocks in some of the regions do not have publications in the languages of ethnic minorities due to the lack of funding for purchasing thereof. At the same time, statistical data, provided by the State Statistics Committee of Ukraine on the breakdown of library stocks under the languages is given below (see Annex "Breakdown of library stocks under the languages").

Pursuant to Article 6 of the law of Ukraine "On Cinematography", languages in the field of cinematography shall be used in compliance with the Article 10 of the Constitution of Ukraine. Part two of Article 14 of the said Law establishes that foreign films shall be dubbed, sound recorded or subtitled in the State language and in the languages of national minorities before distribution in Ukraine.

It is advised to provide up to 20 feature films, 10 animated cartoon films, 50 non-fiction films and 13 films in the languages of ethnic minorities for release of films created at film studios of Ukraine within areas densely populated by ethnic minorities.

*to subparagraph g:* Today, there is no single state body in Ukraine that would be responsible for enforcing provisions of the Charter and protecting and developing the said languages. These responsibilities fall under the competence of over ten state and local authorities.

*To paragraph 3.*

Pursuant to Article 2 of the Fundamental Principles of the Legislation on Culture, the major principles of the cultural policy in Ukraine shall be as follows:

- the recognition of the culture as one of the major factors of the parentageality of the Ukrainian nation and national minorities living on the territory of Ukraine;
- strengthening of humanistic ideas, high moral principles in the public life, the orientation towards both national values, and values common to the whole mankind, the recognition of their priority over the political and class interests;
- the preservation and augmentation of cultural values;
- the development of cultural links with Ukrainians living abroad as the basis for the preservation of the integrity of the Ukrainian culture;
- the guarantee of the freedom of the creative work, the non-intervention of the state, political parties and other public associations in the creative process;
- the equality of rights and opportunities of individuals regardless of their social status and national affiliation while creating, using and disseminating cultural values;
- the accessibility of cultural values, all types of cultural services and cultural activities to any citizen;
- ensuring conditions for the creative development of personality, the increase in the cultural level and aesthetic education of citizens;
- fostering the charitable activities of enterprises, organizations, public associations, religious organizations and individual citizens in the field of culture;
- the comprehensive international cultural co-operation;
- the recognition of the priority of international legal acts in the field of culture;
- the integration of state and public principles in ensuring the development of the culture.

The priority fields of the culture development shall be defined by state programs approved by the Supreme Council (Parliament) of Ukraine.

The state shall give priority to creating conditions for:

- the development of the culture of the Ukrainian national and cultures of national minorities;
- the preservation, replication and protection of the cultural and historical environment;
- the aesthetic education of children and young people;
- the performance of fundamental research into theory and history of the culture of Ukraine;
- the expansion of the cultural infrastructure in rural areas;
- the material and financial support to cultural establishments, enterprises, organizations and institutions.

Pursuant to Article 8 of the Fundamentals, the State shall create conditions for the development of cultures of all national minorities living on the territory of Ukraine, foster their involvement in the common process of the creation of cultural values. Citizens of any nationality shall enjoy the right:

- to preserve, develop and popularise their culture, language, traditions, customs and rites;
- to set up national culture societies, centers, cultural and artistic establishments and educational institutions, establish mass media and publishing houses.

### **Actions taken for fulfilling provisions of the Charter**

#### **1. the Byelorussian language:**

##### Paragraph 1.

subparagraph a: In Chernihiv region, any initiatives and forms of expression peculiar to the Byelorussian language are stimulated through interaction and providing support to a Byelorussian national-cultural association "Saybry", founded in Chernihiv City in 2001. This activity was much facilitated by the representatives of the Byelorussian national-cultural association during the First Folklore Festival of Ethnic Cultures "Polis'ke kolo" (held on May 21-22, 2006, in Chernihiv, by the order of the Head of Regional State Administration dated February 30, 2006 No.139) dedicated to the 15<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Ukraine's Independence.

Access to the works in Byelorussian is greatly facilitated by the activity carried out by the Department of Foreign Documents of the Regional Scientific Library named after V.G. Korolenko, which is working towards popularization of pieces of works in Byelorussian (literary soirees, etc.) In 2006 there were held three such events.

This type of activity does not apply in Lviv region, since the number of native speakers is insignificant and the state libraries nether keep nor hand out pieces of work created in this language.

Department of Foreign Literature of the State Regional Universal Library named after O. Gmyryev (Mykolaiv region) takes actions aimed at popularization of culture of the Byelorussian people, arranges sessions of "Polyglot" and "Translator" Clubs, book-fairs are held for the visitors.



Some proper conditions are created for the Byelorussian language in Donetsk region, however it is not being used since there is no corresponding request on the part of representatives of the Byelorussian nationality.

In Zaporizhya region, interaction with national-cultural associations is maintained by the department for culture and tourism at the Regional State Administration. Pursuant to the law of Ukraine "On Ethnic Minorities in Ukraine", the key principle of such interaction consists in implementing the Program aimed at development of cultures of ethnic minorities in Zaporizhya region. The representatives of ethnic minorities have submitted no regional language initiatives within the recent years.

subparagraph b: Libraries of Mykolaiv region keep and popularize literary works translated from Byelorussian into Ukrainian. All visitors of the libraries may freely use the said literature.

subparagraph c: No relevant information available.

subparagraph d: Performances made by the representatives of "Syabry" association, who played tunes in Byelorussian, have become a constituent part of the events held in Chernihiv City on celebrating significant dates (calendar and regional holidays).

Artistic groups from Byelorussian ethnic community are invited for annual Festival of National Cultures "We are all your children - Ukraine" held Lviv Region .

There are 8 Byelorussian organizations registered on the territory of Donetsk region. In Donetsk City, Donetsk public organization "Cultural-Educational Association of Byelorussians "Neman"" has set up an instrumentalist-group "Polesye", children's instrumentalist-group "Belorusinki" and a group of sport ball-room dancing "Tip-Top" and also a choir "Veteran" in Belitske City, which popularize their native language, folk dancing and singing.

subparagraph f: In Chernihiv region, the cultural activity of "Syabry" association is maintained by providing it with free use of concert halls and facilities.

In Lviv region, a public organization "Byelorussian Community of Lviv Region" carried its activity aimed at satisfying and protection of their legal national-cultural, language, educational, social, economic and other interests.

Byelorussian community is a part of Board of Representatives of ethnic minorities' public organizations attached to the head of Regional State Administration.

In Donetsk region, representatives of Byelorussian nationality are encouraged to directly participate in the events of all levels held both within the region and beyond its boundaries for the purpose of popularizing the national cultural heritage.

A singer, V. Koryakina, participates in festivals and contests held in Mykolaiv region.

subparagraph g: No relevant information available.

Paragraph 2: persons who use the Byelorussian language shall not be prohibited to carry out cultural activity on the territory of Ukraine.

### Paragraph 3.

The State authorities endeavor to take into consideration the Byelorussian language in pursuance of the cultural policy.

Thus, for example, they pay proper attention to interaction between public associations of Byelorussians of the region with their fellow nationals. Proper activity related to establishing scientific, cultural and economic relations between Donetsk region and Belarus Republic has been carried out with the Embassy of Belarus Republic to Ukraine, State Committee for Religions and Nationalities attached to the Cabinet Council of Belarus Republic.

## **2. the Bulgarian language:**

### Пункт 1.

subparagraph a: Department of Foreign Literature of the State Regional Universal Library named after O. Gmyryev (Mykolaiv region) takes actions aimed at popularization of culture of the Bulgarian people, arranges sessions of "Polyglot" and "Translator" Clubs, book-fairs are held for the visitors.

subparagraph b: Libraries of the region keep and popularize literary works translated from Bulgarian into Ukrainian. All visitors of the libraries may freely use the said literature.

subparagraph c: not provided.



subparagraph d: distribution of information about the Bulgarian language and cultural values during cultural events is ensured.

subparagraph f: An artist, V. A. Ziryнова, a singer, A. Smarzhеvska, Koryakina, manager of folk dancing group “Mykolaiv”, M.V. Merlyanov, manager of “Vesnyanka” choir, O.A. Shpachynskiy are regularly invited to participate in cultural-educational events.

Paragraph 2.

Persons who use the Bulgarian language shall not be prohibited to carry out cultural activity on the territory of Ukraine.

Thus, for example, 2 national-cultural organizations of the Bulgarian language and culture function in Mykolaiv region.

Paragraph 3.

The State authorities endeavor to take into consideration the Bulgarian language in pursuance of the cultural policy.

**3. the Gagauzian language:**

Paragraph 1.

subparagraph a: Department of Foreign Literature of the State Regional Universal Library named after O. Gmyryev (Mykolaiv region) takes actions aimed at popularization of culture of the Gagauzian people, arranges sessions of "Polyglot" and "Translator" Clubs, book-fairs are held for the visitors.

subparagraph b: Libraries of Mykolaiv region keep and popularize literary works translated from Gagauzian into Ukrainian. All visitors of the libraries may freely use the said literature.

subparagraph c: not provided.

subparagraph d: distribution of information about the Gagauzian language and cultural values during cultural events is ensured.

subparagraph f: No relevant information available.

Paragraph 2: persons who use the Gagauzian language shall not be prohibited to carry out cultural activity on the territory of Ukraine.

Paragraph 3. The State authorities endeavor to take into consideration the Gagauzian language in pursuance of the cultural policy.

**4. the Greek language:**

Paragraph 1.

subparagraph a: The State encourages any forms of expression and initiatives with respect to the Greek language.

Thus, for example, local Greek community named after Zosim Brothers was set up in Nizhyn (Chernihiv region). There is a Sunday School for learning Greek, a folk dance company for children “Zosimki” was set up in the region. It performs Greek songs and Greek folk dances.

Exhibition hall “Druzhba” in Genichensk City Regional Museum of Local Lore (Kherson Region) displays cultural life of Greeks.

Department of Foreign Literature of the State Regional Universal Library named after O. Gmyryev (Mykolaiv region) takes actions aimed at popularization of culture of the Greek people, arranges sessions of "Polyglot" and "Translator" Clubs, book-fairs are held for the visitors.

subparagraph b: libraries of Chernihiv region keep insignificant number of books in the Greek language. Access to such works is greatly facilitated by the activity carried out by the Department of Foreign Documents of the Regional Scientific Library named after V.G. Korolenko.

Libraries of Mykolaiv region keep and popularize literary works translated from Greek into Ukrainian. All visitors of the libraries may freely use the said literature.

library stocks of Kherson region do not have publications in Greek due to the lack of funding for purchasing thereof.

subparagraph c: In Donetsk region, 5,5 thousand copies of 14 feature, educational and documentary books for Greek population were published during 2005-2006.

subparagraph d: The State encourages any forms of expression and initiatives with respect to the Greek language.

Thus, artistic groups from Greek ethnic community are invited for annual Festival of National Cultures "We are all your children - Ukraine" held Lviv Region.

There are 44 public associations of Greeks on the territory of Donetsk region. The associations have set up 5 theaters, 18 singing, 16 dancing and 5 music companies. Greek language and culture revival centers work at libraries in Mariupol city, Telmanivskiy district, Starobeshiv district and in Volodarskiy district. Mariupol City Museum of Local Lore, named after Pasha Angelina, displays installations dedicated to historical and cultural heritage of Greeks who used to live in Azov area.

League of Greek Artists of Donetsk region was established in 2006 in order to coordinate and arrange measures aimed at developing Greek cultural heritage. Festivals of Greek culture are held annually in areas densely populated by Greeks at which the participants sing Greek songs in memory of Tamara Katsa and to celebrate days of Greek culture.

Cultural and Art institutions of Kherson region regularly provide instructional support services for arranging cultural events.

subparagraph f: Local communities of Nizhyn City in Ukraine and Yamny City in Greece have maintained friendly relations. Church of Constantine and Olena built by Zosim brothers has resumed its activity. Nizhin State University, named after M. Gogol, held International Scientific Training Conference "Greeks in Ukraine. History of Nizhyn Greek Community". There were published three book-collections "Greeks in Nizhyn".

There are two public organizations in Lviv region: West-Ukrainian Greek ethnic association, named after Constantine Corniaktos and a Greek Community "Ellines". Their activity focuses on revival of national identity, dignity, spirituality, national traditions and customs of Greek people of Ukraine.

The ethnic communities are a part of Board of Representatives of ethnic minorities' public organizations attached to the head of Regional State Administration.

There is a well-known dancing theater in Mykolaiv region "Rhythms of the Planet", managed by members of Greek national association "Ellas". The group's repertoire includes dancing arrangements related to the culture of Greeks.

In Kherson region, workshops are arranged for the heads of communities and managers of amateur groups of the region.

subparagraph g: Digests on celebrations and rites of Greek people were published in Kherson region.

Paragraph 2: persons who use the Greek language shall not be prohibited to carry out cultural activity on the territory of Ukraine.

Ethnic association of Greek culture "Ellines" was established in Mykolaiv region, and a Local Community of Greeks "Ellines" is in Kherson City. There is a Greek community ""Ellines" in Skadovsk City.

Paragraph 3. The State authorities endeavor to take into consideration the Greek language in pursuance of the cultural policy. Thus, for instance, in Donetsk region they pay due attention to popularization of Azov Greeks' cultural heritage, and it can be proved by:

- participation of the best creative teams of the region in annual international festivals held in the cities of Greece and Cyprus;
- arrangement and hosting of various art exhibitions;
- exchange of cultural delegations consisting of artists;
- presentation of masterpieces of renowned Greek poets, writers and translators, etc.

In order to promote cultural exchange, creative groups from Kherson region and representatives of ethnic minorities take part in various International and all-Ukrainian events.

## **5. the language of Jewish minority:**

### Paragraph 1.

subparagraph a: The State encourages self-expression and any initiatives peculiar to the Jewish language. Russian-language newspaper of Jewish community "Tkhiya" (Revival) has been published since 1997. The following coteries, creative teams and clubs carry out their activity within Chernihiv City Jewish community: children's, youth, ladies' and family; "Shpigl" Jewish theater, ranked as "Ethnic Amateur", Klezmer music band, children's choir, ladies' choreographic ensemble, men's choir. Creative teams of Jewish community are regular participants at various festivals, contests, concerts held in

Chernihiv and in other cities of Ukraine. Starting from 2005 Chernihiv City Jewish community jointly with the department of Chernihiv city council arrange an annual Festival of Jewish Culture, named after Sholom Aleichem. In 2006, there was held all-Ukrainian Children's Festival of Jewish Song, participated by leading singers and teams from 9 regions of Ukraine.

Access to such works in Yiddish is greatly facilitated by the activity carried out by the Department of Foreign Documents of the Regional Scientific Library named after V.G. Korolenko that keeps insignificant number of books in Hebrew. A historical and ethnography digest "Jews in Nizhyn" was developed and published in Nizhyn City.

State and local self-governance authorities of Zhytomir region facilitate free access to the works created in the languages of ethnic minorities. For instance, library stock of the region includes 5848,4 thousand copies of books in Russian, Polish, Hebrew and other languages.

Volyn region encourages any forms of expression and initiatives with respect to Jewish minority, such as ethnic cultures' festivals, round-table session, seminars and providing access to works created in the Hebrew language.

Exhibition hall "Druzhba" in Genichensk City Regional Museum of Local Lore (Kherson Region) displays cultural life of Jews.

subparagraph b: Volyn region provides necessary facilities for translation, dubbing, sound recording and subtitling in Ukrainian of works created in Hebrew.

Scope of literature in Hebrew in the libraries of Kherson region makes up 0,1 thousand copies.

Subparagraph c – A book "Jews of Grodno Region: life before the catastrophe" by O. Sobolevska and V. Goncharov was presented for Jewish population in Donetsk Region, in 2005 with a total print of 300 copies.

The exchange collection of the Universal Library regularly submits information to the libraries of Kherson region about new editions in the languages of ethnic minorities living on the territory of the region.

subparagraph d: Artistic groups from Jewish ethnic community are invited for annual Festival of National Cultures "We are all your children - Ukraine" held Lviv Region .

There are 13 public associations of Jews on the territory of Donetsk region. The associations have created: Children's Choir for boys "Pikhrey Donetsk", girls' choir, dancing team "Simkha", Jewish music team, children's club "Tsivot Gashem", and theater coterie, named after Sholom Aleichem. In 2006, there was opened Public Cultural Center in Donetsk.

There is Jewish Museum of Donbas in Donetsk region, museum-exhibition of the national habiliments, museum "Donbas the rebellious" in memory of the Jews murdered during Holocaust, Jews museum in Artemivsk city.

During Independence Day of Ukraine, there is an annual regional festival of ethnic cultures in Zhytomir city "Poliska rodyna", participated by artistic groups of Polish, Russian, Armenian, German, Greek, Czech, and Jewish ethnic minorities. In the course of the said cultural events, participated by ethnic minorities, information about regional languages and cultural values is being distributed and the said languages are freely spoken during the events.

During the period of Ukrainian independence, Volyn region has hosted 7 Festivals of Ethnic minorities cultures, including the culture of Jews. It also held 6 workshops on cultural and national relations whereby information about Jewish language and cultural values of Jewish people was distributed.

subparagraph f: there are two national-cultural Jewish associations: regional united Jewish community "Golden Rose", dealing with protection of legal, national-cultural, language, Educational, social, economic and the interests of Jewish public organizations. There is also a Community of Jewish Culture, named after Sholom Aleichem, and it deals with research of ethnic and cultural interests of Jewish population, revival and development of Jewish national culture, art, religion and language.

The ethnic communities are a part of Board of Representatives of ethnic minorities' public organizations attached to the head of Regional State Administration.

In Donetsk region, representatives of Jewish nationality are encouraged to directly participate in the events of all levels held both within the region and beyond its boundaries for the purpose of popularizing the national cultural heritage.

Local authorities of Volyn region always encourage the representatives of Jewish minority to directly participate in and arrange cultural activity and events;

subparagraph g: There is a publishing board in Volyn region that facilitates publishing of works, including the ones in the Jewish language.

The regional center of folk arts in Kherson region publishes repertory guideline collections "Traditional national celebrations and rites of peoples of Kherson region".

Paragraph 2: persons who use the Hebrew language shall not be prohibited to carry out cultural activity on the territory of Ukraine.

In Kherson city, there is a Jewish Center "Shmoel".

Paragraph 3. The State authorities endeavor to take into consideration the Hebrew language in pursuance of the cultural policy. In order to promote cultural exchange, creative groups from the region and representatives of ethnic minorities take part in various International and all-Ukrainian events.

## **6. the Crimean Tatar language:**

Paragraph 1.

subparagraph a: Department of Foreign Literature of the State Regional Universal Library named after O. Gmyryev (Mykolaiv region) takes actions aimed at popularization of culture of the Crimean Tatar people, arranges sessions of "Polyglot" and "Translator" Clubs, book-fairs are held for the visitors.

In Kherson region, it has become a tradition to arrange festivals of Crimean Tatar culture "Song of Native Land" in Novotroitske settlement. Genichensk city regularly hosts all-Ukrainian festival of foreign ethnic cultures "Tavriyska rodyna". Genichensk regional folk museum displays a permanent exhibition displaying over 100 installations of amenities and arts of the Crimean Tatars.

subparagraph b: Libraries of Mykolaiv region keep and popularize literary works translated from the Crimean Tatar language into Ukrainian. All visitors of the libraries may freely use the said literature.

Scope of literature in the Crimean Tatar in the libraries of Kherson region makes up 0, 66 thousand copies.

subparagraph d: Artistic groups from the Crimean Tatar ethnic community are invited for annual Festival of National Cultures "We are all your children - Ukraine" held Lviv Region .

subparagraph f: Mr. M.D. Kaimarazov, head of ethnic associations board, actively participates in the events arranged in Mykolaiv region.

subparagraph g: A book "Slovo ridne – mova ridna" written by M.D. Kaimarazov, head of ethnic associations board of Mykolaiv region, was published with assistance of the department for culture of the regional state administration and then presented in the State Regional Universal Library named after O. Gmyryev and in the central library for adults, named after M.L. Kropivnytskiy.

Digests on celebrations and rites of the Crimean Tatar people were published in Kherson region.

Paragraph 2: persons who use the Crimean Tatar language shall not be prohibited to carry out cultural activity on the territory of Ukraine.

There are Ethnic Cultures Centers in Kherson region: Center of Tatar Culture "Sari Bulat" – Novotroitskiy Cultural Center, Cultural and Educational Center of Crimean Tatars "Birlyk" – in Genichensk city.

Paragraph 3. The State authorities endeavor to take into consideration the Crimean Tatar language in pursuance of the cultural policy. In order to promote cultural exchange, creative groups from the region and representatives of ethnic minorities take part in various International and all-Ukrainian events.

## **7. the Moldavian language:**

Paragraph 1.

subparagraph a: Department of Foreign Literature of the State Regional Universal Library named after O. Gmyryev (Mykolaiv region) takes actions aimed at popularization of culture of the Moldavian people, arranges sessions of "Polyglot" and "Translator" Clubs, book-fairs are held for the visitors.

subparagraph b: Libraries of Mykolaiv region keep and popularize literary works translated from Moldavian into Ukrainian. All visitors of the libraries may freely use the said literature.

subparagraph d: distribution of information about the Moldavian language and cultural values during cultural events is ensured.

Paragraph 2: persons who use the Moldavian language shall not be prohibited to carry out cultural activity on the territory of Ukraine.

In Kherson city, there is a Jewish Center "Shmoel".

Paragraph 3. The State authorities endeavor to take into consideration the Hebrew language in pursuance of the cultural policy. In order to promote cultural exchange, creative groups from the region and representatives of ethnic minorities take part in various International and all-Ukrainian events.

## **8. the German language:**

### Paragraph 1.

subparagraph a (iii): There are four club institutions in Transcarpathia region within areas densely populated by Germans. The regional library stock keeps 4,9 thousand copies of books in German. There are 14 amateur talent groups consisting of 206 people. In Mukachevo city, there is a Center of German Culture "Palanok" that also includes an amateur talent group, children's choir and an orchestra.

In order to provide German-language readers with books, the state libraries of Lviv region keep and hand out books created in the language. There is no statistical data on the number of German books or readers who use the books and periodicals in the German language.

Volyn region encourages any forms of expression and initiatives with respect to German minority, such as ethnic cultures' festivals, round-table session, seminars and providing access to works created in the German language.

Department of Foreign Literature of the State Regional Universal Library named after O. Gmyryev (Mykolaiv region) takes actions aimed at popularization of culture of the German people, arranges sessions of "Polyglot" and "Translator" Clubs, book-fairs are held for the visitors.

Kherson region arranges Days of German Culture with the participation of artistic groups attached to German associations. The events include exhibitions of national culture, concerts, and ethnic cuisine. The Regional Museum of Local Lore displays a stationary exhibition "Shlyakhmy Doli" (history of Germann-colonists).

In Chernihiv region, any initiatives pertaining to the German language are stimulated through: Sunday School of Language and Culture, women's club "Senior Club", singing group "Sonnenstrahl", dancing team "Nova techiya", attached to Chernihiv German cultural center "Interaction" and German study group, and singing and dancing groups attached to Gorodnya German Cultural center "Interaction". Artistic teams of the German Cultural center "Interaction" took part in the 2<sup>nd</sup> All-Ukrainian Festival of German Culture held in Bila Tserkva; string orchestra of this Center participated in International Festival of German Culture "Karpotland" held in Mukachevo city and in the 2<sup>nd</sup> International Festival of German Music in Odessa city, etc. Bakhmach historical museum has an exhibition "History of German settlements in Bakhmach district" displaying corresponding documents. There is a significant number of German literature in the libraries of the region (books and periodicals).

subparagraph b: Scope of literature in German in the libraries of Kherson region makes up 0,127 thousand copies.

subparagraph c: Transcarpathia Regional State TV/Radio Company has set up a joint editorial office (6 hours of TV and 7 hours of radion broadcasting) for programs in the German language that translates certain programs into this language from other languages. "Tisa-1" TV Channel was launched. It broadcasts programs via satellite broadcasting, including the ones in German.

subparagraph d: State and local self-governance authorities of Transcarpathia region provide proper support for arranging annual celebrations of German Art, facilitate dissemination of information on cultural values of the German people, actively participate in arranging other traditional celebrations held within the areas densely populated by Germans. Exhibitions of amateur artists and craftsmen are held during the celebrations.

Artistic groups from the German ethnic community are invited for annual Festival of National Cultures "We are all your children - Ukraine" held Lviv Region .

During Independence Day of Ukraine, there is an annual regional festival of ethnic cultures in Zhytomir city "Poliska rodyna", participated by artistic groups of Polish, Russian, Armenian, German, Greek, Czech, and Jewish ethnic minorities. Days of German Culture event was launched in 2006. In the course of the said cultural events, participated by ethnic minorities, information about regional languages and cultural values is being distributed and the said languages are freely spoken during the events.

During the period of Ukrainian independence, Volyn region has hosted 7 Festivals of Ethnic minorities cultures, including the culture of Germans. It also held 6 workshops on cultural and national relations whereby information about the German language and cultural values of German people was distributed.



subparagraph f: There are two regional ethnic associations of Germans in Transcarpathia region that tightly cooperate with the State and local self-governance authorities of the region, maintain relations with non-governmental organizations in Germany.

There are three German ethnic associations in Lviv region: German youth organization "Deutsche Jugend", the activity of which is mainly aimed at unifying German youth, revival, distribution and development of ethnic, cultural, religious and spiritual traditions of the German people; regional German association "Deutsche Heim", the activity of which is mainly aimed at unifying Germans, living in Lviv region, securing and protecting their legal, national, spiritual, educational, language, social and economic interests; "German Senior-Club Lviv", including pension age Germans.

The ethnic communities are a part of Board of Representatives of ethnic minorities' public organizations attached to the head of Regional State Administration.

Choir of German Song "Hei Maht" attached to the German association "Viedeburg" participates in cultural life of Mykolaiv region.

subparagraph g: There was created a center of Folk Arts in Transcarpathia region that deals with collecting, storing and arranging presentation of works produced by this community. This activity is shared by the regional universal library.

The regional center of folk arts of the region publishes repertory guideline collections "Traditional national celebrations and rites of peoples of Kherson region".

Paragraph 2: persons who use the German language shall not be prohibited to carry out cultural activity on the territory of Ukraine. There are 2 ethnic associations in the region.

In Kherson city, there is a Center of German Culture and Business Cooperation and regional department of German associations of Ukraine "Viedeburg".

Paragraph 3. The State authorities endeavor to take into consideration the German language in pursuance of the cultural policy. Agreements have been concluded on Artistic relations, exchange of artistic groups, on participation in festivals and exhibitions abroad. The representatives of state authorities of the region work within the framework of the state cultural policy abroad.

## **9. the Polish language:**

### Paragraph 1.

subparagraph a (iii): In Transcarpathia region, the representatives of Polish community live dispersedly. In Uzhgorod city, the regional association of Polish culture includes a library with 9 thousand copies of literature in Polish. The association also includes Youth Folklore Ensemble "Guralska Nuta", attached to the secondary school No.5. There is a medical group "Kolo lekarske" that initiated a Cooperation Agreement between Uzhgorod National University and Siletz Medical Academy (Katowice).

"Days of Polish Culture" event was held in Chernihiv region, and in Nizhyn and Priluki there were arranged soirees dedicated to F. Chopin and A. Mitskevich. Priluki city library has opened a department of Polish literature. Chernihiv city association "Polska prystan" provides Polish learning trainings, attended by about 20 people. Group of Singers "Jaskólecza" is a regular participant of local and regional cultural events. There is a significant number of Polish literature in the libraries of the region (books and periodicals). A historical and ethnography digest "Poles in Nizhyn" was developed and published in Nizhyn City.

State and local self-governance authorities of Zhytomir region facilitate free access to the works created in the languages of ethnic minorities. For instance, library stock of the region includes 5848,4 thousand copies of books in Russian, Polish, Hebrew and other languages.

Department of Foreign Literature of the State Regional Universal Library named after O. Gmyryev (Mykolaiv region) takes actions aimed at popularization of culture of the Polish people, arranges sessions of "Polyglot" and "Translator" Clubs, book-fairs are held for the visitors.

In order to provide Polish-language readers with books, the state libraries of Lviv region keep and hand out books created in the language. The Regions' library stocks of Polish books makes up 69,7 thousand books. During 2006, 19,96 thousand of books were handed out to readers.

Kherson region arranges Days of Polish Culture with the participation of artistic groups attached to Polish associations and city associations. The Regional Museum of Local Lore displays a stationary exhibition "Polonia" (history of Poles).

subparagraph b: Libraries of Mykolaiv region keep and popularize literary works translated from Polish into Ukrainian. All visitors of the libraries may freely use the said literature.

Scope of literature in the Polish language in the libraries of Kherson region makes up 0,034 thousand copies.



subparagraph c: Polish Film Festival was held in Donetsk region in 2006.

subparagraph d: State and local self-governance authorities of the region provide proper support for arranging annual celebrations of Polish Art, facilitate dissemination of information on cultural values of the Polish people, actively participate in arranging other traditional celebrations held within the areas populated by Poles. Exhibitions of amateur artists and artisans from Polish community are held during the celebrations.

There are 6 public associations of Poles on the territory of Donetsk region. There are singing, dancing and music groups attached to the associations.

For the purpose of preserving and development of cultural heritage of ethnic minorities living in Zhytomir region, the Regional State administration arranges and holds the following events every year: Regional Festival of Polish Culture "Veselka Polissya" (May, Zhytomir City); Regional Festival of Polish Culture in Romaniv Town, Zhytomir region, held in September. During Independence Day of Ukraine, there is an annual regional festival of ethnic cultures in Zhytomir city "Poliska rodyna", participated by artistic groups of Polish, Russian, Armenian, German, Greek, Czech, and Jewish ethnic minorities. In the course of the said cultural events, participated by ethnic minorities, information about regional languages and cultural values is being distributed and the said languages are freely spoken during the events.

During the period of Ukrainian independence, Volyn region has hosted 7 Festivals of Ethnic minorities cultures, including the culture of Poles. It also held 7 workshops on cultural and national relations whereby information about the Polish language and cultural values of Polish people was distributed.

Artistic groups from the Polish ethnic community are invited for annual Festival of National Cultures "We are all your children - Ukraine" held Lviv Region .

subparagraph f: There is one regional ethnic association of Poles in the region, which closely cooperate with the State and local self-governance authorities of the region, maintain close relations with non-governmental organizations in Poland. The association is a member of Federation of Polish Associations in Ukraine.

In Chernihiv region, representatives of Polish nationality are encouraged to directly participate in the events of all levels held both within the region and beyond its boundaries for the purpose of popularizing the national cultural heritage.

Local authorities of Volyn region always encourage the representatives of Polish minority to directly participate in and arrange cultural activity and events.

Singing group "Zlata gvyazda" (Pervomaisk City) participates in cultural life of Mykolaiv city.

There is a Polish Culture Association in Lviv Region. It carries out cultural-educational activity pertaining to revival and development of Polish ethnic traditions, culture and the language. The ethnic association is a part of Board of Representatives of ethnic minorities' public organizations attached to the head of Regional State Administration.

subparagraph g: There was created a center of Folk Arts in Transcarpathia region that deals with collecting, storing and arranging presentation of works produced by this community. This activity is shared by the regional universal library.

There is a publishing board in Volyn region that facilitates publishing of works, including the ones in the Polish language.

Digests on celebrations and rites of the Polish people were published in Kherson region.

Paragraph 2: persons who use the Polish language shall not be prohibited to carry out cultural activity on the territory of Ukraine. In case of necessity, corresponding measures will be taken with regard of facilitating relevant cultural activity. There is Polish Ethnic Association in Mykolaiv region. In Kherson region, there is a regional Polish Association "Polonia".

There are 4 Polish Folk amateur talent groups in Chernihiv region, which popularize the national culture and participate in International Festivals with assistance of local authorities.

Paragraph 3. The State authorities endeavor to take into consideration the Polish language in pursuance of the cultural policy.

It is extremely important for the near-border Transcarpathia region to establish cultural relations with the neighboring countries. Agreements have been concluded on Artistic relations, exchange of artistic groups, on participation in festivals and exhibitions abroad (during the year, a group from Transcarpathia participated in the events held abroad).

In Donetsk region, a considerable attention is paid to popularization of Polish cultural heritage, and it can be proved by:

- participation of the best creative teams of the region in annual international festivals held on the territory of Poland;

- arrangement and hosting of various art exhibitions;
- exchange of cultural delegations consisting of artists;

Cultural and art events are periodically held in Lviv region, including those that are held with assistance of local authorities, and they are aimed at popularization of the Polish language and culture. "Days of Polish Culture" event was held in 2006.

## **10. the Russian language:**

### Paragraph 1.

subparagraph a (iii): The Center of Ethnic Minorities' Cultures of Transcarpathia region is providing cultural maintenance of the Russian ethnic minority. There are no club institutions, libraries in the region that would provide services for Russians only. Total scope of Russian literature in libraries makes up 3,2 mln copies. There is Region Music-Drama Theater in Mukachevo City. There are 65 members in 3 Russian Folklore groups.

In order to provide Russian-language readers with books, the state libraries of Lviv region keep and hand out books created in the language. The Regions' library stocks of Russian books makes up 5,812 mln books. During 2006, 4,658 mln of books were handed out to readers.

State and local self-governance authorities of Zhytomir region facilitate free access to the works created in the languages of ethnic minorities. For instance, library stock of the region includes 5848,4 thousand copies of books in Russian, Polish, Hebrew and other languages.

"Days of Russian Culture" event is held on the basis of cultural institutions of Kherson region.

There are 3 Russian Folk amateur talent groups in Chernivtsi region, which popularize the national culture and participate in International Festivals with assistance of local authorities.

In Chernihiv region, annual Festivals "Slav Theatrical meetings" are held in the Regional Academic Ukrainian Drama Theatre, named after T. Shevchenko with participation of Bryansk Drama Theater, named after A. Tolstoy and "December Theatrical Evenings" are arranged in the regional Youth Theater with participation of Theaters for Russia. Information needs of Russian-speaking citizens are satisfied by the Region's libraries that store approximately 6 mln books.

subparagraph b: Books in Russian are printed by the Region's publishing houses. The repertoire of the Russian Drama Theater includes masterpieces of the World' Drama Art.

Scope of literature in the Russian language in the libraries of Kherson region makes up 4045,84 thousand copies.

subparagraph c: The Regional Library, named after O. Honchar (Kherson region) is selecting materials for a Web-site about the national policy pursued in the region. The exchange collection stock of the Universal Library regularly submits information to the libraries of the region about new editions in the languages of ethnic minorities living on the territory of the region.

subparagraph d: State and local self-governance authorities of the region provide proper support for arranging annual celebrations of Russian Art, facilitate dissemination of information on cultural values of the Russian people, actively participate in arranging other traditional celebrations held within the areas densely populated by Russians. Exhibitions of amateur artists and artisans are held during the celebrations.

Artistic groups from Russian ethnic community are invited for annual Festival of National Cultures "We are all your children - Ukraine" held Lviv Region. There are four public associations founded by citizens of Russian parentage. Their activity is aimed at preserving spiritual values of the Russian culture, popularization thereof and further development.

The ethnic associations are a part of Board of Representatives of ethnic minorities' public organizations attached to the head of Regional State Administration.

There are 6 public associations of Russians on the territory of Donetsk region.

During Independence Day of Ukraine, there is an annual regional festival of ethnic cultures in Zhytomir city "Poliska rodyna", participated by artistic groups of Polish, Russian, Armenian, German, Greek, Czech, and Jewish ethnic minorities. In the course of the said cultural events, participated by ethnic minorities, information about regional languages and cultural values is being distributed and the said languages are freely spoken during the events.

During the period of Ukrainian independence, Volyn region has hosted 7 Festivals of Ethnic minorities cultures, including the culture of Russians. It also held 3 workshops on cultural and national relations whereby information about the Russian language and cultural values of Russian people was distributed.

Cultural and Art institutions of Kherson region regularly provide instructional support services for ethnic minorities for arranging cultural events. The Regional Center of Folk Arts studies innovative

patterns of the activity carried out by clubs and accumulates experience of the best ethnic folk groups. There is a library of foreign ethnic arts. Workshops are arranged annually for the heads of communities and managers of amateur talent groups of the region.

subparagraph f: There are three regional ethnic associations of Russians in the region that closely cooperate with the State and local self-governance authorities of the region, maintain relations with non-governmental organizations in Russia.

In Donetsk region, representatives of Russian communities are encouraged to directly participate in the events of all levels held both within the region and beyond its boundaries for the purpose of popularizing the national cultural heritage.

subparagraph g: There was created a center of Folk Arts in Transcarpathia region that deals with collecting, storing and arranging presentation of works produced by this community. This activity is shared by the regional universal library.

The regional center of folk arts of the region publishes repertory guideline collections "Traditional national celebrations and rites of peoples of Kherson region".

Paragraph 2: persons who use the Russian language shall not be prohibited to carry out cultural activity on the territory of Ukraine.

In Kherson city, there is a Russian Culture Center "Rusich".

Paragraph 3. The State authorities endeavor to take into consideration the Russian language in pursuance of the cultural policy.

Agreements have been concluded on Artistic relations, exchange of artistic groups, on participation in festivals and exhibitions abroad. In order to promote cultural exchange, creative groups from the region and representatives of ethnic minorities take part in various International and all-Ukrainian events.

## **11. the Romanian language:**

### Paragraph 1.

#### subparagraph a (iii):

In Transcarpathia region, in the areas densely populated by Romanians, there are 5 clubs, 8 libraries (total scope of Romanian literature makes up 14 thousand copies), two Art Schools for children, 29 amateur talent groups (329 members) two of which were awarded the title "People's".

In Chernivtsi region, there are 75 public libraries and 76 children's libraries in the settlements densely populated by Romanians. The libraries stocks store around 300 thousand books in Romanian. Every year, the regional budget allocates funds for publishing books by Romanian authors.

subparagraph b: Books in Romanian are printed by the Region's publishing houses.

subparagraph c: Transcarpathia Regional State TV/Radio Company has set up a joint editorial office (55 hours of TV and 92 hours of radion broadcasting) for programs in the Romanian language that translates certain programs into this language from other languages. "Tisa-1" TV Channel was launched. It broadcasts programs via satellite broadcasting, including the ones in Romanian.

subparagraph d: State and local self-governance authorities of the region provide proper support for arranging annual celebrations of Romanian Folk Art, regular Festival "Mertsishor", facilitate dissemination of information on cultural values of the Romanian people, actively participate in arranging other traditional celebrations held within the areas densely populated by Romanians. Exhibitions of amateur artists and artisans are held during the celebrations.

In Chernivtsi region, in the areas densely populated by Romanians, there 82 Cultural Centers and Clubs, 16 Arts Schools, 583 amateur talent groups that satisfy cultural needs of the population in question.

subparagraph f: There are four regional ethnic associations of Romanians in the region that closely cooperate with the State and local self-governance authorities of the region, maintain relations with non-governmental organizations in Romania and Moldova.

subparagraph g: There was created a center of Folk Arts in Transcarpathia region that deals with collecting, storing, and arranging presentation of works produced by this community. This activity is shared by the regional universal library.

Paragraph 2: persons who use the Romanian language shall not be prohibited to carry out cultural activity on the territory of Ukraine.

Paragraph 3. The State authorities endeavor to take into consideration the Romanian language in pursuance of the cultural policy.

It is extremely important for the near-border Transcarpathia region to establish cultural relations with the neighboring countries. Agreements have been concluded on Artistic relations, exchange of artistic groups, on participation in festivals and exhibitions abroad (during the year, a group from Transcarpathia participated in 12 cultural events held abroad).

## **12. the Slovak language:**

Paragraph 1.

subparagraph a (iii): in Transcarpathia region, in the areas densely populated by Slovaks, there are 11 clubs, 5 libraries (total scope of Slovak literature makes up 6,5 thousand copies), 27 armature talent groups (376 members).

subparagraph c: Transcarpathia Regional State TV/Radio Company has set up a joint editorial office (6,5 hours of TV and 7,5 hours of radion broadcasting) for programs in the Slovak language that translates certain programs into this language from other languages. "Tisa-1" TV Channel was launched. It broadcasts programs via satellite broadcasting, including the ones in Slovak.

subparagraph d: State and local self-governance authorities of Transcarpathia region provide proper support for arranging annual celebrations of Slovak Folk Art "Slovenska veselitsa", facilitate dissemination of information on cultural values of the Slovak people, actively participate in arranging other traditional celebrations held within the areas densely populated by Slovaks. Exhibitions of amateur artists and artisans are held during the celebrations.

subparagraph f: There are four regional ethnic associations of Slovaks in Transcarpathia region that closely cooperate with the State and local self-governance authorities of the region, maintain relations with non-governmental organizations in Slovakia.

In Lviv region, there is Slovak association, named after Milan Rastislav Shtefanik, the activity of which is aimed at facilitating and strengthening cultural, educational and information relations between Slovakia and Ukraine.

The ethnic association is a part of Board of Representatives of ethnic minorities' public organizations attached to the head of Regional State Administration.

subparagraph g: There was created a center of Folk Arts in Transcarpathia region that deals with collecting, storing, and arranging presentation of works produced by this community. This activity is shared by the regional universal library.

Paragraph 2: persons who use the Slovak language shall not be prohibited to carry out cultural activity on the territory of Ukraine.

Paragraph 3. The State authorities endeavor to take into consideration the Slovak language in pursuance of the cultural policy.

It is extremely important for the near-border Transcarpathia region to establish cultural relations with the neighboring countries. Agreements have been concluded on Artistic relations, exchange of artistic groups, on participation in festivals and exhibitions abroad (during the year, a group from Transcarpathia participated in 21 cultural events held abroad).

## **13. the Hungarian language:**

Paragraph 1.

subparagraph a: in Transcarpathia region, in the areas densely populated by Hungarians, there are 76 clubs, 87 libraries (total scope of Hungarian literature makes up 408,3 thousand copies). There is a Regional Hungarian Drama Theater in Beregovo City. Thanks to the relations established between the Ministry for National Cultural Heritage of Hungary, the Department of Foreign Languages of the Regional Universal Scientific Library has obtained free SZIREN library software, and the users have access to the electronic database of library resources of Hungary. The Association of Hungarian Librarians of Tanscarpathia has been working for 12 years and its main task is to preserve and popularize Hungarian culture, language, literature and maintain cooperation between libraries of Hungary.

subparagraph b: Books in Hungarian are printed by the Region's publishing houses. The repertoire of the Hungarian Drama Theater includes masterpieces of the World' Drama Art.

subparagraph c: Transcarpathia Regional State TV/Radio Company has set up a joint editorial office for programs in the Hungarian language that translates certain programs into this language from other languages.

subparagraph d: State and local self-governance authorities of the region provide proper support for arranging annual celebrations of Hungarian Folk Art, facilitate dissemination of information on cultural values of the Hungarian people, actively participate in arranging other traditional celebrations held within the areas densely populated by Hungarians. Exhibitions of amateur artists and artisans are held during the celebrations.

subparagraph f: there are 12 regional ethnic associations of Hungarians, one of which, Democratic Union of Hungarians of Ukraine, acts on the national level. There are 395 amateur talent groups with 5 363 members.

subparagraph g: There was created a center of Folk Arts in Transcarpathia region that deals with collecting, storing, and arranging presentation of works produced by this community. This activity is shared by the regional universal library.

Paragraph 2: persons who use the Hungarian language shall not be prohibited to carry out cultural activity on the territory of Ukraine.

Paragraph 3. The State authorities endeavor to take into consideration the Hungarian language in pursuance of the cultural policy.

It is extremely important for the near-border Transcarpathia region to establish cultural relations with the neighboring countries. Agreements have been concluded on Artistic relations, exchange of artistic groups, on participation in festivals and exhibitions abroad (during the year, a group from Transcarpathia participated in 22 cultural events held abroad).

### **Article 13. Economic and social life**

#### **Judicial settlement**

*To subparagraphs c,d Paragraph 1*

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.

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.

The Russian language shall be the language of relations of republican and local state, party, public bodies, enterprises, institutions and organizations with Union bodies. The Russian language or a language acceptable to the parties shall be the language of relations of the said bodies, enterprises, institutions and organizations with enterprises, institutions and organizations of



other union republics. (Article 12 of the Law) The technical and design documents in Ukraine shall be produced in Ukrainian or Russian.

### **Actions taken for the purposes of fulfilling Article 13 of the Charter**

#### **1. the Byelorussian language:**

Paragraph 1.

subparagraph b: Pursuant to the applicable law of Ukraine and the Constitution of Ukraine, any limitations on linguistic basis shall not be permitted. In this connection, in all regions of Ukraine, there shall be no provisions contained in by-laws of any enterprise or private documents that would exclude or limit use of the Byelorussian language (at least between persons who use the same language).

subparagraph c: refusal form using the Byelorussian language in economic and social activity shall not be applied.

#### **2. the Gagauzian language:**

Paragraph 1.

subparagraph b: Pursuant to the applicable law of Ukraine and the Constitution of Ukraine, any limitations on linguistic basis shall not be permitted. In this connection, in all regions of Ukraine, there shall be no provisions contained in by-laws of any enterprise or private documents that would exclude or limit use of the Gagauzian language (at least between persons who use the same language).

subparagraph c: refusal form using the Gagauzian language in economic and social activity shall not be applied.

#### **3. the Greek language:**

Paragraph 1.

subparagraph b: Pursuant to the applicable law of Ukraine and the Constitution of Ukraine, any limitations on linguistic basis shall not be permitted. In this connection, in all regions of Ukraine, there shall be no provisions contained in by-laws of any enterprise or private documents that would exclude or limit use of the Greek language (at least between persons who use the same language).

subparagraph c: refusal form using the Greek language in economic and social activity shall not be applied.

#### **4. the language of Jewish minority:**

Paragraph 1.

subparagraph b: Pursuant to the applicable law of Ukraine and the Constitution of Ukraine, any limitations on linguistic basis shall not be permitted. In this connection, in all regions of Ukraine, there shall be no provisions contained in by-laws of any enterprise or private documents that would exclude or limit use of the Hebrew language (at least between persons who use the same language).

subparagraph c: refusal form using the Hebrew language in economic and social activity shall not be applied.

#### **5. the Crimean Tatar language:**

Paragraph 1.

subparagraph b: Pursuant to the applicable law of Ukraine and the Constitution of Ukraine, any limitations on linguistic basis shall not be permitted. In this connection, in all regions of Ukraine, there shall be no provisions contained in by-laws of any enterprise or private documents that would exclude or limit use of the Crimean Tatar language (at least between persons who use the same language).

subparagraph c: refusal form using the Crimean Tatar language in economic and social activity shall not be applied.

**6. the Moldavian language:**

Paragraph 1.

subparagraph b: Pursuant to the applicable law of Ukraine and the Constitution of Ukraine, any limitations on linguistic basis shall not be permitted. In this connection, in all regions of Ukraine, there shall be no provisions contained in by-laws of any enterprise or private documents that would exclude or limit use of the Moldavian language (at least between persons who use the same language).

subparagraph c: refusal form using the Moldavian language in economic and social activity shall not be applied.

**7. the German language:**

Paragraph 1.

subparagraph b: Pursuant to the applicable law of Ukraine and the Constitution of Ukraine, any limitations on linguistic basis shall not be permitted. In this connection, in all regions of Ukraine, there shall be no provisions contained in by-laws of any enterprise or private documents that would exclude or limit use of the German language (at least between persons who use the same language).

subparagraph c: refusal form using the German language in economic and social activity shall not be applied.

**8. the Polish language:**

Paragraph 1.

subparagraph b: Pursuant to the applicable law of Ukraine and the Constitution of Ukraine, any limitations on linguistic basis shall not be permitted. In this connection, in all regions of Ukraine, there shall be no provisions contained in by-laws of any enterprise or private documents that would exclude or limit use of the Polish language (at least between persons who use the same language).

subparagraph c: refusal form using the Polish language in economic and social activity shall not be applied.

**9. the Russian language:**

Paragraph 1.

subparagraph b: Pursuant to the applicable law of Ukraine and the Constitution of Ukraine, any limitations on linguistic basis shall not be permitted. In this connection, in all regions of Ukraine, there shall be no provisions contained in by-laws of any enterprise or private documents that would exclude or limit use of the Russian language (at least between persons who use the same language).

subparagraph c: refusal form using the Russian language in economic and social activity shall not be applied.

**10. the Romanian language:**

Paragraph 1.

subparagraph b: Pursuant to the applicable law of Ukraine and the Constitution of Ukraine, any limitations on linguistic basis shall not be permitted. In this connection, in all regions of Ukraine, there shall be no provisions contained in by-laws of any enterprise or private documents that would exclude or limit use of the Romanian language (at least between persons who use the same language).

subparagraph c: refusal form using the Romanian language in economic and social activity shall not be applied.

**11. the Slovak language:**

Paragraph 1.

subparagraph b: Pursuant to the applicable law of Ukraine and the Constitution of Ukraine, any limitations on linguistic basis shall not be permitted. In this connection, in all regions of Ukraine, there shall be no provisions contained in by-laws of any enterprise or private documents that would exclude or limit use of the Slovak language (at least between persons who use the same language).

subparagraph c: refusal form using the Slovak language in economic and social activity shall not be applied.

## **12. the Hungarian language:**

### Paragraph 1.

subparagraph b: Pursuant to the applicable law of Ukraine and the Constitution of Ukraine, any limitations on linguistic basis shall not be permitted. In this connection, in all regions of Ukraine, there shall be no provisions contained in by-laws of any enterprise or private documents that would exclude or limit use of the Hungarian language (at least between persons who use the same language).

subparagraph c: refusal from using the Hungarian language in economic and social activity shall not be applied.

## **Article 14. Transborder exchanges**

At the national level, bilateral or multilateral agreements currently in force with the states in which similar language is used in the same or close form shall apply with regard to each language of ethnic and linguistic minorities.

They are specified in the list below with respect to each language.

### **1. the Byelorussian language:**

#### Paragraph 1

##### subparagraph a:

On the national level, the provisions of the Agreement between the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic shall apply in this part (effective date: August 8, 1991)

In particular, Article 4 of the said Agreement contains provisions on preserving and developing ethnic, cultural, linguistic and religious identity of ethnic minorities living in the countries, and permanent unique ethnic cultural localities.

subparagraph b: The regional authorities of Chernihiv region entered into 4 agreements with the regions of Belarus Republic within the framework of trans-border cooperation, and also an agreement with Chernihiv Regional State Administration of Ukraine, Bryansk Regional Administration of the Russian Federation and Gomel Regional Executive Committee of Belarus Republic on trade and economic, research-and-technology and cultural cooperation.

Lviv Regional State Administration signed an Agreement and writs of execution on cooperation in different spheres with Brest Region of Belarus Republic.

Mykolaiv Regional State Administration signed a bilingual (in Ukrainian and in Byelorussian) Agreement with Minsk Region of Belarus Republic.

Donetsk region signed a Cooperation Agreement with the cities of the region Vitebsk, Molodechne and Volozhyn in Belarus Republic.

Zhytomir Regional State Administration signed bilateral Cooperation Agreement in March 2006 with Cultural Department of Gomel regional executive committee of Belarus Republic.

Rivne region maintains interregional cooperation under the agreements signed between Rivne Regional State Administration (Ukraine) and Brest regional executive committee (Belarus Republic) and cooperation memorandum between Rivne Regional State Administration (Ukraine) and Brest regional executive committee (Belarus Republic).

Sevastopol City State Administration and Minsk City Executive Committee signed a Cooperation Agreement in trade and economic and cultural spheres on July 5, 1997.

On October 1, 1998, the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of the Crimea (Ukraine) and Minsk City Executive Committee (Belarus Republic) signed a Cooperation Agreement in trade and economic, research-and-technology and cultural spheres.

## **2. the Bulgarian language:**

### Paragraph 1 subparagraph a:

On the national level, the provisions of the Agreement between the Ukrainian Government and the Government of Bulgarian Republic shall apply in this part (effective date: December 31, 1993).

Article 6 of the said Agreement contains provisions on ensuring all necessary conditions for implementing special measures, particularly, through entering into separate agreements for the purpose of preserving and developing ethnic, cultural identity of Ukrainians permanently living in Bulgarian Republic, as well as Bulgarians, living on the territory of Ukraine, i.e. Besarabia, Crimean and Azov Bulgarians and Gagauzianians people.

These measure envisage opportunities for those people to ensure learning their native tongue, history, culture and traditions, exchanging teachers, training and advanced training of corresponding teachers, scientists and workers of culture, admitting students and pupils into educational institutions, etc.

Apart from major guidelines that will facilitate learning the Ukrainian language and history in Bulgarian Republic likewise the Bulgarian language and history in Ukraine, the Agreement between the Ministry of Education of Ukraine and the Ministry for Science and Education of Bulgarian Republic provides for implementation of specific measures. For instance:

- providing scholarships for participation in Summer language courses arranged by universities in Ukraine and in Bulgarian Republic on the basis of non-currency equivalent exchange or at the expense of a sending Party;

- exchange of teachers of the Ukrainian language and literature and, accordingly, teachers of the Bulgarian language and literature for advanced trainings, and students studying Bulgarian or, accordingly, Ukrainian, for a partial learning course, etc.

### subparagraph b:

Mykolaiv Regional State Administration signed an interregional Agreement with Pleven region of Bulgarian Republic in Ukrainian and in Bulgarian.

## **3. the Gagauzian language:**

### Paragraph 1 subparagraph a:

On the national level, the provisions of the Agreement between the Ukrainian Government and the Government of Bulgarian Republic shall apply in this part (effective date: December 31, 1993).

Article 6 of the said Agreement contains provisions on ensuring all necessary conditions for implementing special measures, particularly, through entering into separate agreements for the purpose of preserving and developing ethnic, cultural identity of Ukrainians permanently living in Bulgarian Republic, as well as Bulgarians, living on the territory of Ukraine, i.e. Bessarabia, Crimean and Azov Bulgarians and Gagauzianians.

These measure envisage opportunities for those people to ensure learning their native tongue, history, culture and traditions, exchanging teachers, training and advanced training of corresponding teachers, scientists and workers of culture, admitting students and pupils into educational institutions, etc.

## **4. the Greek language:**

### Paragraph 1 subparagraph a:

On the national level, the provisions of the Friendship and Cooperation Agreement between Ukraine and Greek Republic shall apply in this part (effective date: June 22, 1998).

Cultural cooperation is also stipulated by a memorandum on establishing Euro region "MEOTIDA", entered into by Donetsk, Lugansk and Rostov (Russia) regions. It will cover Greek population in Mariupol and some districts of Donetsk region.

subparagraph b: Nizhyn city in Chernihiv region of Ukraine and Yanina in Greek Republic signed an Agreement on Establishing partner, cultural, educational, sports, tourist and economic cooperation within the framework of trans-border cooperation.

Cooperation with Greece in the sphere of education, culture, religion, etc., is underway in Donetsk region. Activity is being carried out for facilitating cultural exchange between Greeks from Black Sea region within the framework of border cooperation program "the Black Sea". A draft of Agreement is

being prepared on interregional cooperation between Donetsk region and some administrative entities of Greece.

**5. the language of Jewish minority:**

Paragraph 1  
subparagraph a:

On the national level, the provisions of the Agreement on Cooperation in the sphere of education and culture between the Ukrainian Government and the Government of Israel shall apply in this part (effective date: April 20, 1994). 20.04.94 and Memorandum of Understanding and key principles of cooperation between Ukraine and the State of Israel (effective date: January 12, 1993)

Article 9 of the said Memorandum defines that the Parties shall facilitate further development of cooperation and contacts within the sphere of culture, education, science and technology, arts, literature, health care, mass media (including radio and TV broadcasting), tourism and sports.

subparagraph b: Trans-border cooperation is underway in Volyn region between the authorities of regional and local self-governance whereby the interests of Jewish ethnic minorities are satisfied.

**6. the Crimean Tatar language:**

No information available.

**7. the Moldavian language:**

Paragraph 1  
subparagraph a:

On the national level, the provisions of the Neighborliness, Friendship and Cooperation Agreement between Ukraine and Moldova Republic shall apply in this part (ratification date: November 1, 1996).

For the purposes of this Agreement, the Parties thereto shall guarantee to the persons belonging to ethnic minorities and living on the territory of the corresponding Party, individual rights and common rights for free expression, preserving and development of their ethnic, cultural, linguistic and religious identity and protection from any attempts of assimilation against their will.

Pursuant to Article 1 of the Agreement on Cooperation in the sphere of education, science and culture between the Ukrainian Government and the Government of Moldova Republic (effective date: March 20, 1993) the Parties to the Agreement shall develop and maintain cooperation between corresponding organizations and institutions of both countries in the sphere of education, science and culture, sports, tourism and international politics, publishing and press, radio and television, cinematography on the basis of mutual respect, parity and neighborliness.

**8. the German language:**

Paragraph 1  
subparagraph a:

On the national level, the provisions of the Joint Declaration on Cooperation Principles between Ukraine and the Federal Republic of Germany shall apply in this part (effective date: June 6, 1993).

The Declaration affirms that Ukraine and Germany has agreed that Ukrainian citizens of German parentage living in Ukraine likewise German citizens of Ukrainian parentage living in Germany, with due consideration of their free choice, shall be able to preserve the language, culture, national traditions and freely practice religion.

The Agreement between Ukrainian government and the government of the Federal Republic of Germany on Cooperation related to deportees of German nationality and mutual securing of rights of ethnic minorities remains in force on the territory of Ukraine (effective date: June 10, 1993).

Article 1 of this Agreement determines that persons belonging to the German minority in Ukraine, likewise those of the Ukrainian minority in Germany shall have the right, in accordance with the laws of the Parties, individually or together with the members of their group, to freely express, preserve and develop their ethnic, cultural, linguistic and religious identity. They shall have the right to freely use their native language at home and in public, to exchange and disseminate information using it and to have free



access thereto. They shall have the right to fully and efficiently exercise human rights and fundamental freedoms without any discrimination and in full compliance with Law.

The Agreement between Ukrainian government and the government of the Federal Republic of Germany on dispatching German teachers to educational institutions of Ukraine (effective date: March 24, 1994) establishes that the Parties to the Agreement shall facilitate dispatching the German teachers and specialists on the German language teaching methodology to educational institutions of Ukraine to provide trainings and advance trainings for Ukrainian teachers of German and teachers of specialized subjects, and to teach the German language (as native), particularly, in the regions of Ukraine where Ukrainian citizens of German parentage live.

Ukraine and the Federal Republic of Germany also entered into an Agreement on Cooperation with regard to the persons of German parentage living in Ukraine (effective date: August 1, 1997).

subparagraph b: Chernihiv City and Memmingen City (Bavaria, the Federal Republic of Germany) have signed an Agreement within the framework of trans-border cooperation. It has been 12 years since vocational-technical schools of the region and educational institutions of Memmingen City have maintained cooperation on introducing new professions and high teaching ethnologies. The following joint projects have been successfully implemented: "Business activity", "Car Service", "Sanitary Engineering", "Restaurant and Hotel Business", "Woodworking" (traineeship and retraining of industrial training foremen and teachers, setting up modern training facilities, arranging joint seminars).

Lviv Regional State Administration signed an Agreement and writs of execution on cooperation in different spheres with the Free State of Thuringia (Germany).

Trans-border cooperation is underway in Volyn region between the authorities of regional and local self-governance whereby the interests of German ethnic minority are satisfied.

## **9. the Polish language:**

### Paragraph 1 subparagraph a:

On the national level, the provisions of the Friendship and Cooperation Agreement between Ukraine and the Republic of Poland shall apply in this part (effective date: December 30, 1992).

Article 1 of this Agreement affirms the right of persons belonging to the Polish minority in Ukraine, likewise those of the Ukrainian minority in Poland for individual or joint, with the members of their group, expression, preservation and development of their ethnic, cultural, linguistic and religious identity without any discrimination and under conditions of full equality before the law. The Parties shall take relevant measure for the purpose of exercising this right, in particular, the right to:

- study and teach the native language, use it, have access to information, to exchange and disseminate it.
- found and maintain own educational, cultural and religious organizations and societies;
- freedom of religion;
- Use names and surnames using the sounds typical of the native language;
- Establish and maintain free contacts between themselves within the country of residence and abroad.

Contractual and legal base in relations between Poland regarding trans-border cooperation consists of the following instruments:

- Declaration of principles and key guidelines of development of Ukrainian-Polish relations (effective date: October 13, 1990);
- Agreement of Cooperation Principles between Ukraine and the Republic of Poland on securing the rights of ethnic minorities (effective date: February 2, 1994);
- Preliminary Agreement between Ukraine and the Republic of Poland on cultural and scientific cooperation (effective date: May 18, 1992);
- Friendship and Cooperation Agreement between Ukraine and the Republic of Poland (effective date: December 30, 1992).
- Cooperation Agreement between Ukraine and the Republic of Poland on culture, science, and education (effective date: November 22, 1999);

### subparagraph b:

A draft of Agreement between Transcarpathia region and Ciscarpathian voivodship in Poland is being prepared.

Today, there are Cooperation Agreements between Mizhgirskia City Council and Vlodova City (Poland), between Uzhgorod City Council and Yaroslav City (Poland), between Chop City and Sokołów Małopolski (Poland), between Velyka Dobron village of Uzhgorod district and Korchyňa gmina of Ciscarpathian voivodship (Poland), between Velykoberezhnyanska regional state administration and regional council and Leskiv povit of Ciscarpathian voivodship (Poland), between Vinogradivska regional state administration and Sanok gmina (Poland).

International cooperation with Silez voivodship (Poland) is implemented in Donetsk region within the following spheres: Industry, agriculture, education, culture, tourism, etc.

Lviv Regional State Administration signed an Agreement and writs of execution on cooperation in different spheres with Ciscarpathian, Lublin, Silez, Małopolski, Mazovez voivodships of Poland.

Trans-border cooperation is underway in Volyn region between the authorities of regional and local self-governance whereby the interests of Polish ethnic minority are satisfied.

Mykolaiv Regional State Administration signed an interregional Agreement with West Primorsky voivodship of the Republic of Poland in Ukrainian and Polish.

Ivano-Frankivsk region (Ukraine) and Opolske voivodship (Republic of Poland) signed an Interregional Cooperation Agreement on October 5, 2001. Ivano-Frankivsk region (Ukraine) and Ciscarpathian voivodship (Republic of Poland) signed an Interregional Cooperation Agreement on June 20, 2002. Ivano-Frankivsk region (Ukraine) and Lyubosh voivodship (Republic of Poland) also signed an Interregional Cooperation Agreement on September 15, 2002.

Rivenska region is to terminate Interregional Cooperation with Varminsk-Mazuske voivodship (Republic of Poland) under the signed Agreements.

On October 17, 2004, the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of the Crimea (Ukraine) and Government of Podlyaski voivodship (Republic of Poland) signed a Cooperation Agreement in trade and economic, research-and-technology and humanitarian spheres.

## **10. the Russian language:**

### Paragraph 1

#### subparagraph a:

On the national level, the provisions of the Agreement between the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic shall apply in this part (effective date: June 14, 1991). 14.06.91

Article 3 of this Agreement determines that each of the High Contracting Parties shall guarantee to the citizens of the other Party, as well as to stateless persons living on its territory, irrespective of their national identity or other differences, their civil, political, social, economic, and cultural rights and freedoms in accordance with the generally acknowledged international human rights.

Contractual and legal base in relations between Russian Federation regarding trans-border cooperation consists of the following instruments:

- Agreement on Friendship, Cooperation and Partnership between Ukraine and Russian Federation (effective date: February 8, 1995);
- Cooperation Agreement between Ukraine and Russian Federation on culture, science, and education (effective date: August 28, 1995);
- Agreement on Friendship, Cooperation and Partnership between Ukraine and Russian Federation (effective date: April 4, 1999);
- Agreement between the Ministry of Education of Ukraine and the Ministry of general vocational education of Russian Federation on cooperation in educational sphere (signed: February 27, 1998);
- Agreement between the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and the Government of Russian Federation on cooperation in the sphere of TV/Radio broadcasting (signed: October 23, 2000);

Agreement on cultural cooperation between the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine and the Ministry of Culture of Russian Federation (effective date: March 25, 1994) 25.03.94 among other measures on cultural cooperation, stipulates facilitation of annual programs and projects of cultural cooperation, arrangement of tours for theaters, artistic groups and single performers, providing national stocks with print products, cinema, photo and photographic documents, establishing integrated library-information systems, catalogues and inter-library circulation departments, exchanging arts exhibitions and museum specimen, movies, TV and radio programs, arranging festivals, contests, conferences and other events in the sphere of professional art, folk art, entertainment activity and protection of cultural heritage.

#### subparagraph b:

Agreements on trade and economic, research-and-technology and humanitarian cooperation were signed in Donetsk region (the latter provides for concerts of artistic groups, honoring renowned

writers from both countries, and protection of citizens' rights of both countries, with regard to language aspect) with 9 regions of Russian Federation: Kursk region (signed in 1994), Novosibirsk region (effective date: December 10, 2002), Orlov region (effective date: January 20, 1995), Rostov region (effective date: June 16, 1998), Saratov region (effective date: February 22, 2002), Sverdlovsk region (effective date: March 26, 2001), Nizhniy Novgorod region (effective date: October 6, 2004), Belgorod region (effective date: August 3, 2005).

Pursuant to Article 10 of the Agreement on trade and economic, research-and-technology and humanitarian cooperation between Donetsk region (Ukraine) and the government of Moscow City (Russian Federation) (effective date: May 17, 2000), the Parties shall undertake to facilitate development of culture of ethnic minorities and take actions aimed at expanding cooperating and direct contacts between cultural institutions: theaters, libraries, museums, club institutions, amateur talent groups, youth organizations, art unions, associations and foundations. The Parties will facilitate arrangement of cultural events, art exhibitions, tours of performers, exchange of theatrical plays and performances, literary soirees and round-table sessions, comprehensive cooperation in the sphere of educational and cultural activity.

Lviv Regional State Administration signed an Agreement and writs of execution on cooperation in different spheres with Vologda, Sverdlovsk, Rostov and Tyumen regions of Russia.

Trans-border cooperation is underway in Volyn region between the authorities of regional and local self-governance whereby the interests of Russian ethnic minority are satisfied.

On June 14, 1997, Ivano-Frankivsk region of Ukraine and Novgorod region of Russian Federation signed an Agreement on long-term trade and economic, research-and-technology and cultural cooperation.

On September 12, 2003, the State Administration of Ivano-Frankivsk region of Ukraine and administration of Orenburg region of Russian Federation signed an Agreement on trade and economic, research-and-technology and cultural cooperation.

The regional authorities of Chernihiv region entered into 31 agreements with the regions of Russian Federation within the framework of trans-border cooperation, and also an agreement with Chernihiv Regional State Administration of Ukraine, Bryansk Regional Administration of the Russian Federation and Gomel Regional Executive Committee of Belarus Republic on trade and economic, research-and-technology and cultural cooperation.

Rivne region is to terminate Interregional Cooperation with Orenburg, Bryansk and Rostov regions of Russian Federation under the signed Agreements.

The following Agreements between various entities of Russian Federation were executed in the Autonomous Republic of the Crimea: The Agreements are on:

- on trade and economic, research-and-technology and cultural cooperation between the council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of the Crimea (Ukraine) and the government of Moscow region (September 24, 2003), between Perm Regional Administration (April 20, 2000), Novosibirsk Regional Administration (December 1, 2000), Murmansk Regional Administration (December 2003), Karelia Republic Government (January, 2000);

- on principals of trade and economic, research-and-technology and cultural cooperation between the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of the Crimea (Ukraine) and Krasnoyarsk Territory (April 12, 2002), between Tyumen Region (December 30, 1999), Perm Regional Administration (April 20, 2000) and Tambov Region (April 24, 2000);

- on trade and economic, research-and-technology and cultural cooperation between representative and executive authorities of the Autonomous Republic of the Crimea (Ukraine) and Moscow City (August 26, 1998), representative and executive authorities of Krasnoyarsk Territory (April 12, 2002), Volgograd Region (August 6, 2001), Kursk region (October 31, 2001) and Ivanovo region (February 22, 2002).

## **11. the Romanian language:**

### **Paragraph 1** **subparagraph a:**

On the national level, the provisions of the Agreement on Cooperation in the sphere of education and culture between the Ukrainian Government and the Government of Romania shall apply in this part (effective date: November 30, 1992). 30.11.92

Pursuant to Article 13 of the Agreement on Friendship and Cooperation between Ukraine and Romania (effective date: October 22, 1997), 22.10.97 this instrument was executed for the purpose of protection of ethnic, cultural, language and religious Ukrainian minority living in Romania and the Romanian minority living in Ukraine. Persons belong to these minorities shall have the right to:

- individual or common free expression, preserving and development of their ethnic, cultural, linguistic and religious identity, protect and develop their culture and to be protected from any attempts of assimilation against their will.
- education in native language and in sufficient number of schools and in state and specialized educational institutions, located in accordance with geographical allocations of corresponding minorities;
- use native language while interacting with state authorities in accordance with the state law and international commitments of the Parties.

Today, the issues of trans-border exchange between Transcarpathia region and Maramuresh district (Romania) are governed by Cooperation Agreement and Memorandum on Environmental Protection of Tisa river basin signed between Rakhiv district Council (Ukraine) and the Romanian Party.

A draft of Agreement has been prepared and submitted for approval on trade and economic, and cultural cooperation between Transcarpathia region and Satu-Mare district (Romania).

On May 7, 2003, Ivano-Frankivsk regional state administration (Ukraine) and Vaslui District Council (Romania) signed an Agreement on trade and economic, research-and-technology and cultural cooperation; on April 28, 2004, Agreement on trade and economic, research-and-technology and cultural cooperation between Ivano-Frankivsk regional state administration (Ukraine) and Suchava District Council (Romania) came into force.

Chernivtsi region together with Botoshanskiy and Suchava districts (Romania) are included into Euroregion "Upper Prut". Cooperation between state and local authorities has been established within the framework of Euroregion project.

There is a large Romanian-speaking community living in Chernivtsi region and a large Ukrainian-speaking community - in Suchava district. One of the groups dealing with humanitarian policy includes representatives of ethnic-cultural associations of Ukraine and Romania.

## **12. the Slovak language:**

### Paragraph 1

#### subparagraph a:

On the national level, the provisions of the Friendship and Cooperation Agreement between Ukraine and the Slovak Republic shall apply in this part (effective date: June 16, 1994). 16.06.94

Pursuant to Article 9 of the said Agreement the Parties declare that in order to provide necessary conditions for rapprochement of the peoples on a friendly basis, they undertake to do their best to facilitate expanding of contacts between citizens of their countries both on individual basis and through state and public organizations.

The Parties have also agreed to ensure favorable conditions to facilitate establishing ties and cooperation between public organizations, trade unions, church, foundations, educational and cultural institutions, research institutes, and mass media of both countries.

The Agreement on cultural cooperation between the Ministry of Culture and Art of Ukraine and the Ministry of Culture of the Slovak Republic came into force on January 23, 1996.

#### subparagraph b:

Transcarpathia region and Koshytski self-governance territory of the Slovak Republic signed an Agreement on trade and economic, research-and-technology and cultural cooperation on October 24, 2006. Transcarpathia region and Pryashivsk self-governance territory of the Slovak Republic signed a Cooperation Agreement on March 15, 2006.

There are Cooperation Agreements between Perechyn City and Gumenne City (Slovak Republic), between Perechyn local council and Union for tourism promotion in micro-region "Koromlya a kole" (Slovak Republic), between Uzhgorod city council and local self-governance authorities of Mikhailovitse City and Koshytse City (Slovak Republic), between Uzhgorod district and Pryashivsk district (Slovak Republic), between Velykoberezyanska district state administration and district council and Administration of Gumenne City (Slovak Republic), between Rakhiv local council and city administration of Svydnyk City (Slovak Republic), between Svalyava and Stara Lyubava (Slovak Republic).

Lviv Regional State Administration signed an Agreement and writs of execution on cooperation in different spheres with Pryashiv Territory of the Slovak Republic.

Starting from December 9, 1997, provisions of the Agreement on principles of mutual relations and cooperation development between Koshytse Territory (Slovak Republic) and Ivano-Frankivsk region (Ukraine) shall be applied in Ivano-Frankivsk region. Starting from June 26, 2001, provisions of the Agreement on interregional cooperation between Pryashiv Territory (Slovak Republic) and Ivano-Frankivsk region (Ukraine) shall be applied in Ivano-Frankivsk region.

### **13. the Hungarian language:**

#### Paragraph 1

##### subparagraph a:

On the national level, the provisions of the Joint Declaration on Cooperation Principles between Ukrainian SSR and the Hungarian Republic on securing rights of ethnic minorities shall apply in this part (effective date: May 31, 1991). 31.05.91

The said document contains such important provisions envisaging introduction of legislative, administrative and other measures for the ethnic minorities to be able to exercise their right to freely use their native language in private and public life, in writing and in speaking, including use their national name and surnames.

The following bilateral agreements between the Hungarian Republic were executed in the sphere of trans-border exchanges:

- Agreement on Friendship and Cooperation Principles between Ukraine and the Hungarian Republic (effective date: June 16, 1993); 16.06.93

- Cooperation Agreement between Ukraine and the Republic of Hungary on culture, science, and education (effective date: September 15, 1995); 15.09.95

##### subparagraph b:

Transcarpathia regional state administration and Sabolch-Satmar-Berezk region of the Hungarian Republic signed a corresponding Framework Cooperation Agreement in humanitarian, education, cultural, information, special training spheres. There are Cooperation Agreements between Perechyn City Council and Nodyched City Council (Hungary), between Uzhgorod City Council and Hiredgza and Beikeshchaba Cities (Hungary), between Vynogradiv City and Nirbator City (Hungary), between Rakhiv City Council and 5<sup>th</sup> District of Budapest City Seged City (Hungary), between Svalyava and Nirmigaldi City (Hungary).

There are Friendship and Cultural Cooperation Agreements signed by local self-governance authorities of Beregiv district of Transcarpathia region between local executive and self-governance authorities of near-border settlements.

Lviv Regional State Administration signed an Agreement and writs of execution on cooperation in different spheres with Baranya Region, Hungary.



## **ANNEX 1 “Monographs”**

### **Scientific publications by staff members of O.O. Potebnya Linguistics Institute on issues of national minorities' languages under Ukrainian National Academy of Science (UNAS) (1997-2007).**

#### **Monographs and collections**

Balandina N.F. Functions and significance of Czech pragmatic clichés in communicative context / UNAS. O.O. Potebnya Linguistics Institute. – K., 2002. – 331 p.

Basova G.D., Kachura A.V., Kihno A.V., Musienko V.P., Ozerova N.G.. Contrastive grammar / UNAS. O.O. Potebnya Linguistics Institute / N.G. Ozerova (resp. edit.). – K.: Naukova dumka, 2003. – 536p.

Danylenko L.I., Rusanivs'ky V.M., Fedonyuk V.Ye., Chumak V.V. Ukrainian linguistics among the Western and the Southern Slavs / V.M. Rusanivs'ky (resp. edit.). – K., 2005. – 180p.

Lazarenko L.O. Lexical interference in Romanian spoken language in Ukraine: (Linguistic and sociolinguistic aspects) / UNAS. O.O. Potebnya Linguistics Institute, etc. – K., 2001. – 130 p.

Outlines on Byelorussian and Ukrainian literature connections: Cultural – historical and literary aspects of the problem / G. P. Pivtorak (transl. from Byelorussian and Russian; introduction). – K.: Main specialized editorial body for the literature in national minorities' languages of Ukraine, 2003. – 413 p.

Pivtorak G. P. The origin of Ukrainians, Russians, Byelorussians and their languages: Myths and truth about three Slavonic brothers originated from “common cradle”. – K., 2001. – 152p.

Rusanivs'ky V.M., Lukinova T.B., Grytsenko P.Yu., Petrenko I.M., Barbolova Z. Complex research of the Slavs' spiritual culture / UNAS; Ukrainian Committee of Slavists / I.M. Yudkin (resp. edit.), V.O. Zakharzhevs'ka (compiler). – K., 2004. – 168p.

Skopnenko O.I. Beresteys'k and Pyns'k dialects: genesis and current situation: Historical and phonetic outline / UNAS. O.O. Potebnya Linguistics Institute. – K., 2001. – 174 p.

Eastern Slavs: Language. History. Culture: Col. of scientific works / UNAS. O.O. Potebnya Linguistics Institute. – K., 2001. Number 3-4. – 160 p.

#### **Translation dictionaries**

Klymenko N.F., Ponomariv O.D., Chernukhin Ye.K. Romaic – Ukrainian dictionary: 22 000 words. – 2-nd addition. – Kyiv. “Ukrainian encyclopedia named after M.P. Bazhan” Publishing House, 2005. – 428 p.

Pivtorak G. P. Skopnenko O.I. Byelorussian-Ukrainian dictionary / UNAS. O.O. Potebnya Linguistics Institute. – K.: Trust, 2007. – 700 p.

Russian – Ukrainian external trade and economy dictionary / UNAS. O.O. Potebnya Linguistics Institute. / Edited by V.M. Brytsyn. – K.: Higher school, 2004. – 735 p.

Russian – Ukrainian dictionary: Approximately 45 000 words / UNAS. O.O. Potebnya Linguistics Institute; Compiled by: O.I. Skopnenko, Tsybalyuk; Edit. G.P. Pivtorak. – K.: Trust, 2002. – 631 p.

Russian – Ukrainian dictionary: Approximately 180 000 words / UNAS. O.O. Potebnya Linguistics Institute; Compiled by: I. O. Annina, G. N. Goryushyna, etc.; Edited by V. V. Zhayvoronok. – K., 2003.

Russian – Ukrainian dictionary: (Sphere of business communication) / UNAS. O.O. Potebnya Linguistics Institute; Compiled by: O.O. Taranenko, etc. – 2-nd ed., corrected and added – K.: Foundation, 1999. – 398 p.

Russian – Ukrainian dictionary –reference book / UNAS. O.O. Potebnya Linguistics Institute; Compiled by: O.I. Skopnenko, T.V. Tsybalyuk, annexes – V. V. Zhayvoronok; Edited by V.M. Brytsyn. – Kyiv: Trust, 2005. – 942 p.

Russian – Ukrainian defining dictionary on electrical energy industry / UNAS. O.O. Potebnya Linguistics Institute; Edited by: S.Ya. Mezheny, N.F. Klymenko. – 2-nd edit. – K.: SRI of Energy Industry, 1999. – 100 p.

Ukrainian-Russian dictionary: (Sphere of business communication) / UNAS. O.O. Potebnya Linguistics Institute; Compiled by: O.O. Taranenko, V.M. Brytsyn. – K.: Pozhinformtekhnik, 2000. – 448 p.

Ukrainian-Russian dictionary: Approximately 65 thousand words / UNAS. O.O. Potebnya Linguistics Institute; Compiled by: G.P. Yizhakevych, etc.; Edit. staff.: L.G. Skrypnik (respons. edit.), etc. – K.: Scientific thought, 1999. – 964 p.

### **Text books, manuals and phrase-books**

Pivtorak G. P. Byelorussian language: Text book for the pupils of comprehensive schools, gymnasiums and students of the universities – K.: Lybid', 1997. – 240p.

Ukrainian-Polish phrase book / UNAS. O.O. Potebnya Linguistics Institute / V.M. Rusanivs'ky (editor), Y.F. Anresh (compiler). – K.; Irpin': Perun, 2004. – 336p.

### **Articles**

Azhnyuk B. M. "European charter of the regional languages or minorities' languages" in the context of the language situation in Ukraine // Herald of Lviv Ivan Franko National University.

Azhnyuk B. M. Sociolinguistic status of the "language minority" notion // European charter of the regional languages or minorities' languages" and language situation in Ukraine.

Basova G.D. Works of Russian poets of Ukraine in XX century in the course of Russian poetic speech // Culture of Prichernomor'ye nations. – 2004.

Lazarenko O. M. Lazar Baranovych in the context of Ukrainian and Polish language contacts during the baroque period // Ukrainian and Polish literature contexts of the baroque period. Collection of the scientific works. Kyiv polonists' studios. – V. VI. – K., 2004. – P. 534-541.

Lazarenko O. M. Polish language in XVII century on Ukrainian-Polish cultural borderline (Works by Lazar Baranovych) // „Ukrainian school” in the literature and culture of Ukrainian-Polish borderline. Collection of the scientific works. Kyiv polonists' studios. – V. VII. – K., 2005. – C. 530–542.

Lazarenko O.M. Eastern Slavonic lexical borrowings in the Polish language of XVII century on Byelorussian and Ukrainian lands. // Acta Albaruthenica, Rossica, Polonica. – Vitebsk, 2006. – P. 81–83.

Lazarenko O.M. Lazar Baranovych in the context of Ukrainian and Polish language contacts during the baroque period // Ukrainian and Polish literature contexts of the baroque period. – K., 2004. – V. VI. – P. 534–541.

Lazarenko O.M. Polish language in XVII century on Ukrainian-Polish cultural borderline (Works by Lazar Baranovych) // „Ukrainian school” in the literature and culture of Ukrainian-Polish borderline. – K., 2005. – V. VII. – P. 530–542

Mykhal'chuk O.I. Polish language elements in modern Western Ukrainian nick-names // New receipts of literature monuments from Cossacks period (in print).

Synytysya I.A. Language and cultural interaction in Russian scientific text in XIX century. // System and structure of the Eastern Slavonic languages. – 2003.

Synytysya I.A. Ukrainian intelligentsia and Russian literary language in XIX century. // Russian language and literature in educational institutions. – 2003.

Skopnenko O. I. Reception of the Southern- Western dialectic features in modern Ukrainian and Byelorussian literary languages (based on the materials of nouns' case forms) // Lexicography bulletin. – Number 14, 2006.

Skopnenko O. I. Modern Byelorussian literary language: the ways of codification development // Herald of Zaporizhzhya National University: Collection of scientific articles. Philological sciences. – № 2. – 2006. – P. 245–248.

Fedonyuk V.Ye. Ukrainisms in the Slovak language and their further destiny // Eastern Slavs: Language. History. Culture». – Nizhyn, 2002, Number 4. – P. 146–152.

Fedonyuk V.Ye. Ukrainian word as an element of the Slovak culture // New receipts of literature monuments from Cossacks period. – Kyiv, 2003. – Number 12. – P. 281–285.

Chumak V.V. Intercultural communication in Ukraine // Scientific herald of KSLU UNESCO Department. Philology. Pedagogics. Psychology. – K., 2003, number 7. – p. 122-125.

Lazarenko O. M. O sytuacji językowej w kilku polskich wsiach na Kijowszczyźnie na początku lat dwudziestych XX wieku // 36. наук. праць Яęzyк польски давних Кресов Вшходних. – Warszawa, 2006. – T. 3. – S. 97-107.

Pivtorak G. P. Ukraińsko-polskie relacje etniczne i językowe na przestrzeni wieków // Studia polsko-ukraińskie. – Przemyśl, 2006. – S. 13-18.

## **ANNEX 2 «Postgraduates»**

### **Postgraduates training in O.O. Potebnya Linguistics Institute on problems of regional or minority languages development and functioning under Ukrainian National Academy of Science (UNAS).**

Barbara N. V. «Ukrainian mentality reflection in Russian publicist discourse during second half of the XX – beginning of the XXI centuries (based on the materials of phraseological units)

Miroshnichenko I. M. «Phrasal and semantic field of “work – laziness” in the Polish language»

Muratova O. O. «Semantic evolution of the borrowed lexicon in the Russian literary language of XIX-XXI century»

Romanenko A. O. «Language image of a woman in Polish phraseology»

Stanislavs'ka A. Ye. «Language means of aggression expression in modern Russian literary language»

Tyschenko-Monastyr'ska O. O. «Structural and functional peculiarities of the Ukrainian and Crimean-Tatar languages (based on the materials of comparisons in folklore)».

### ANNEX 3 «Scientific tractates»

**Thesis works on problems of national minorities languages development that were maintained at Specialized Scientific Council which functions in O.O. Potebnya Linguistics Institute.**

Baranivs'ka O. S. Compound sentences with coordinating attributives in modern Polish language: Thesis work in candidacy for a degree of Ph.D. in linguistics: 10.02.03 / UNAS; O.O. Potebnya Linguistics Institute. – K., 2003.

Vyshnyts'ka Yu.V. Mythologemes of Aleksandr Blokh in the Russian ethno-cultural scope: Thesis work in candidacy for a degree of Ph.D. in linguistics / HAH UNAS; O.O. Potebnya Linguistics Institute. – K., 2003.

Georgiyeva S.I. Bulgarian transmigratory dialect of the mixed type: current status and stages of formation: Thesis work in candidacy for a degree of Ph.D. in linguistics: 10.02.03 / UNAS; O.O. Potebnya Linguistics Institute. – K., 2006.

Kolesnik V. O. Debalcanization of the Bulgarian transmigratory dialects in Ukraine: Thesis work in candidacy for a degree of Ph.D. in linguistics: 10.02.03 / UNAS; O.O. Potebnya Linguistics Institute. – K., 2005.

Kravchuk A. M. Polish phraseology with onomastic component: Thesis work in candidacy for a degree of Ph.D. in linguistics: 10.02.03 / UNAS; O.O. Potebnya Linguistics Institute. – K., 1999.

Kuznyetsova T.V. Language of the bilingual family in its functional aspect: Thesis work in candidacy for a degree of Ph.D. in linguistics / UNAS; O.O. Potebnya Linguistics Institute. – K., 1999.

Lazarenko L. O. in Romanian spoken language in Ukraine: (Linguistic and sociolinguistic aspects): Thesis work in candidacy for a degree of Ph.D. in linguistics: 10.02.05; 10.02.15 / UNAS; O.O. Potebnya Linguistics Institute. – K., 1997.

Lazarenko L. M. Peculiarities of the Polish language functioning in Ukraine in XVII century (based on works by Lazar Baranovych): Thesis work in candidacy for a degree of Ph.D. in linguistics: 10.02.03 / UNAS; O.O. Potebnya Linguistics Institute. – K., 2005.

Medvid' S.M. Evolution of personal names formulas in the Slavonic languages: Thesis work in candidacy for a degree of Ph.D. in linguistics / UNAS; O.O. Potebnya Linguistics Institute. – K., 2000.

Nikolayenko L.I. Structural and semantic characteristics of agentives – compounds in the Polish language: Thesis work in candidacy for a degree of Ph.D. in linguistics / UNAS; O.O. Potebnya Linguistics Institute. – K., 1999.

Polyakova T. M. Lexical innovations of foreign origin in the modern Russian language (based on Mass Media language used during last decade of century XX – beginning of the century XXI): Thesis work in candidacy for a degree of Ph.D.: 05.05.03 / UNAS; O.O. Potebnya Linguistics Institute. – K., 2004.

Stoyanov I. A. The Bulgarian language in Ukraine: Problem of lexicon functioning and development: Thesis work in candidacy for a degree of Ph.D. in linguistics: 10.02.03 / UNAS; O.O. Potebnya Linguistics Institute. – K., 1995.

Stoyanova E. P. Ethnic and socio-linguistic aspect of insular written discourse Thesis work in candidacy for a degree of Ph.D. in linguistics: 10.02.03 / UNAS; O.O. Potebnya Linguistics Institute. – K., 2005.

Unuk G.M. Slovak and Ukrainian phraseology with components – names of metrological and monetary units: Thesis work in candidacy for a degree of Ph.D. in linguistics: 10.02.03 / UNAS; O.O. Potebnya Linguistics Institute. – K., 2000.

Yurevych M. V. Phonetics, accidence and socio-linguistic status of the Polish peripheral insular dialect in Krasylivs'ka Slobidka village of Khmel'nyts'ky region: Thesis work in candidacy for a degree of Ph.D. in linguistics: 10.02.03 / UNAS; O.O. Potebnya Linguistics Institute. – K., 2003.

Yanchuk I. A. Functioning of variant noun forms in Russian speech in Ukraine (socio-linguistic aspect): Thesis work in candidacy for a degree of Ph.D. in linguistics: 10.02.01 / UNAS; O.O. Potebnya Linguistics Institute. – K., 1993.

## ANNEX 4: THE MOST NUMEROUS NATIONALITIES IN UKRAINE

*According to the data from the last population census (December, 2001)*

N n/n	Nationalities	Number (thousand, people)	Percentage part
1.1.	the Russians	1180,4	58,3
1.2.	the Ukrainians	492,2	24,3
1.3.	Crimean Tatars	243,4	12,0
1.4.	the Byelorussians	29,2	1,4
1.5.	the Tatars	11,0	0,5
1.6.	the Armenians	8,7	0,4
1.7.	the Juwish people	4,5	0,2
1.8.	the Poles	3,8	0,2
1.9.	the Moldavians	3,7	0,2
1.10.	the Azerbaijani	3,7	0,2
2.1.	the Ukrainians	1674,1	94,9
2.2.	the Russians	67,5	3,8
2.3.	the Poles	3,7	0,2
2.4.	the Byelorussians	3,1	0,2
2.5.	the Juwish people	3,0	0,2

The table includes data about nationalities whose percentage part in the number of the resident population was not less than 0,2 % in the corresponding region.

1. Autonomous Republic of Crimea - 2024, 0 thousand people

2. Vinnitsa region - 1763,9 thousand people

the Moldavians  
2,9 (0,2%)

3. Volyn' region - 1057,2 thousand people

the Ukrainians  
1025,0 (96,9%)  
the Russians  
25,1 (2,4%)  
the Byelorussians  
3,2 (0,3%)

4. Dnipropetrivs'k region - 3561,2 thousand people

the Ukrainians  
2825,8 (79,3%)  
the Russians



627,5 (17,6%)  
the Byelorussians  
29,5 (0,8%)  
the Jewish people  
13,7 (0,4%)  
the Armenians  
10,6 (0,3%)  
the Azerbaijani  
5,6 (0,2%)

5. Donetsk region - 4825,6 thousand people

the Ukrainians  
2744,1 (56,9 %)  
the Russians  
1844,4 (38,2 %)  
the Greeks  
77,5 (1,6 %)  
the Byelorussians  
44,5 (0,9 %)  
the Tatars  
19,1 (0,4 %)  
the Armenians  
15,7 (0,3 %)  
the Jewish people  
8,8 (0,2 %)  
the Azerbaijani  
8,0 (0,2%)

6. Zhytomyr region - 1389,3 thousand people

the Ukrainians  
1255,0 (90,3 %)  
the Russians  
68,9 (5,0 %)  
the Poles  
49,0 (3,5%)  
the Byelorussians  
4,9 (0,4%)  
the Jewish people  
2,6 (0,2%)

7. Zakarpattya region -1254,6 thousand people

the Ukrainians  
1010,1 (80,5 %)  
the Hungarians  
151,5 (12,1%)  
the Romanians  
32,1 (2,6%)  
the Russians  
31,0 (2,5%)  
Gypsydom  
14,0 (1,1%)  
the Slovaks  
5,6 (0,5%)  
the Germans  
3,5 (0,3 %)

8. Zaporizzhya region - 1926,8 thousand people

the Ukrainians  
1364,1 (70,8 %)  
the Russians  
476,8 (24,7 %)  
the Bulgarians  
27,7 (1,4 %)

the Byelorussians  
12,6 (0,7 %)  
the Jewish people  
4,3 (0,2 %)  
the Armenians  
6,4 (0,3 %)  
the Tatars  
5,1 (0,3 %)  
the Georgians  
3,8 (0,2 %)

9. Ivano-Frankivs'k region - 1406,1 thousand people

the Ukrainians  
1371,2 (97,5 %)  
the Russians  
24,9 (1,8 %)

10. Kyiv region -1821,1 thousand people

the Ukrainians  
1684,8 (92,5 %)  
the Russians  
109,3 (6,0 %)  
the Byelorussians  
8,6 (0,5 %)  
the Poles  
2,8 (0,2 %)

11. Kyrovograd region - 1125,7 thousand people

the Ukrainians  
1014,6 (90,1%)  
the Russians  
83,9 (7,5 %)  
the Moldavians  
8,2 (0,7 %)  
the Byelorussians  
5,5 (0,5 %)  
the Armenians  
2,9 (0,3 %)  
the Bulgarians  
2,2 (0,2 %)

12. Lugans'k region - 2540,2 thousand people

the Ukrainians  
1472,4 (58,0 %)  
the Russians  
991,8 (39,0 %)  
the Byelorussians  
20,5 (0,8 %)  
the Tatars  
8,5 (0,3 %)  
the Armenians  
6,5 (0,3 %)

13. Lviv region - 2606,0 thousand people

the Ukrainians  
2471,0 (94,8%)  
the Russians  
92,6 (3,6 %)  
the Poles  
18,9 (0,7 %)  
the Byelorussians  
5,4 (0,2 %)

14. Mykolayiv region - 1262,9 thousand people

the Ukrainians  
1034,5 (81,9%)  
the Russians  
177,5 (14,1 %)  
the Moldavians  
13,1 (1,0 %)  
the Byelorussians  
8,3 (0,7%)  
the Bulgarians  
5,6 (0,4%)  
the Armenians  
4,2 (0,3%)  
the Juwish people  
3,2 (0,3 %)

15. Odessa region - 2455,7 thousand people

the Ukrainians  
1542,3 (62,8%)  
the Russians  
508,5 (20,7%)  
the Bulgarians  
150,6 (6,1%)  
the Moldavians  
123,7 (5,0%)  
the Gagauzes  
27,6 (1,1%)  
the Juwish people  
13,3 (0,5%)  
the Byelorussians  
12,7 (0,5%)  
the Armenians  
7,4 (0,3%)  
Gypsydom  
4,0 (0,2%)

16. Poltava region - 1621,2 thousand people

the Ukrainians  
1481,1 (91,4%)  
the Russians  
117,1 (7,2%)  
the Byelorussians  
6,3 (0,4%)  
the Armenians  
2,6 (0,2%)  
the Moldavians  
2,5 (0,2%)

17. Rivne region - 1171,4 thousand people

the Ukrainians  
1123,4 (95,9%)  
the Russians  
30,1 (2,6%)  
the Byelorussians  
11,8 (1,0%)  
the Poles  
2,0 (0,2%)

18. Sumy region - 1296,8 thousand people

the Ukrainians  
1152,0 (88,8%)

the Russians  
121,7 (9,4%)

the Byelorussians  
4,3 (0,3%)

19. Ternopil region - 1138,5 thousand people

the Ukrainians  
1113,5 (97,8%)  
the Russians  
14,2 (1,2%)  
the Poles  
3,8 (0,3%)

20. Kharkiv region - 2895,8 thousand people

the Ukrainians  
2048,7 (70,7%)  
the Russians  
742,0 (25,6%)  
the Byelorussians  
14,7 (0,5%)  
the Jewish people  
11,5 (0,4%)  
the Armenians  
11,1 (0,4%)  
the Azerbaijanians  
5,6 (0,2%)  
the Georgians  
4,4 (0,2%)

21. Kherson region - 1172,7 thousand people

the Ukrainians  
961,6 (82,0%)  
the Russians  
165,2 (14,1%)  
the Byelorussians  
8,1 (0,7%)  
the Tatars  
5,3 (0,5%)  
the Moldavians  
4,1 (0,4%)  
the Armenians  
4,5 (0,4%)  
Crimean Tatars  
2,0 (0,2%)

22. Khmel'nitskyi region - 1426,6 thousand people

the Ukrainians  
1339,3 (93,9%)  
the Russians  
50,7 (3,6%)  
the Poles  
23,0 (1,6%)  
the Byelorussians  
2,7 (0,2%)

23. Cherkasy region - 1398,3 thousand people

the Ukrainians  
1301,2 (93,1%)  
the Russians

75,6 (5,4%)  
the Byelorussians  
3,9 (0,3%)

24. Chernovtsy region - 919,0 thousand people

the Ukrainians  
689,1 (75,0%)  
the Romanians  
114,6 (12,5%)  
the Moldavians  
67,2 (7,3%)  
the Russians  
37,9 (4,1%)  
the Poles  
3,3 (0,4%)  
the Byelorussians  
1,4 (0,2%)  
the Jewish people  
1,4 (0,2%)

25. Chernigiv region - 1236,1 thousand people

the Ukrainians  
1155,4 (91,5%)  
the Russians  
62,2 (5,0%)  
the Byelorussians  
7,1 (0,6%)

26. City of Kyiv - 2567,0 thousand people

the Ukrainians  
2110,8 (82,2%)  
the Russians  
337,3 (13,1%)  
the Jewish people  
17,9 (0,7%)  
the Byelorussians  
16,5 (0,6%)  
the Poles  
6,9 (0,3%)  
the Armenians  
4,9 (0,2%)

27. City of Sevastopol - 377,2 thousand people

the Russians  
270,0 (71,6%)  
the Ukrainians  
84,4 (22,4%)  
the Byelorussians  
5,8 (1,6%)  
the Tatars  
2,5 (0,7%)  
Crimean Tatars  
1,8 (0,5%)  
the Armenians  
1,3 (0,3%)  
the Jewish people  
1,0 (0,3%)  
the Moldavians  
0,8 (0,2%)  
the Azerbaijanians  
0,6 (0,2%)



Annex N 2

to the Recommendations regarding definition of the programs and broadcasts language in program concepts of the TV and Broadcasting organizations that broadcast on the territory of Ukraine or claim getting licenses

REGIONS OF COMPACT INHABITANCY OF THE NATIONAL MINORITIES ON THE TERRITORY OF UKRAINE

*According to the official reports by the State Committee of Ukraine on issues of nationalities and migration*

National minorities

Number according to the data from population census, thousand people

Administrative units with compact inhabitancy of the national minorities

1. Zakarpattia region

*the Hungarians*

151,5

Berehiv district; Mukacheve district; Vynogradiv district; Tyachiv district; Uzhgorod district

*the Slovaks*

95,6

Uzhgorod district, Svalyava district, Irshava district, city of Uzhgorod

*Roma*

34,0

Uzhgorod district, Berehiv district, Vynogradiv district, city of Uzhgorod

*the Romanians*

32,1

Rakhiv district, Tyachiv district

2. Zhytomyr region

*The Poles*

49,0

Baraniv district, Dzerzhyns'k district, Chervonoarmiys'k district, city of Zhytomyr, town of Berdychiv, town of Korosten', town of Novograd –Volyns'ky

*The Byelorussians*

4,9

Ovruch district, city of Zhytomyr, town of Berdychiv, town of Korosten', town of Novograd –Volyns'ky

3. Donetsk region

*the Greeks*

77,5

Velyko Novoselkivs'k district, Starobeshivs'k district, Tel'maniv district, Volodar district, Volnovas'k district, Pershotravneve district, city of Mariupol, city of Donetsk

4. Zaporizzhya region

*the Bulgarians*

27,8

Makeevskiy district, Berdyansk district, Prymors'ke district, Pryazovs'k district

5. Chernivtsi region

*the Romanians*

114,6

Glyboka district, Gertsayivs'k district, Novoselivs'k district, Storozhynets'k district, city of Chernivtsi

*the Moldavians*

67,2

Glyboka district, Novoselivs'k district

*The Poles*

3,3

Glyboka district, Storozhynets'k district

6. Odessa region

*the Bulgarians*

150,6

Bolgrad district, Izmail district, Artsyzk district

*the Moldavians*

123,7

Reni district, Izmail district, Tarutyn district

*the Gagauz*

27,6

Bolgrad district, Reni district, Tarutyn district

*The Byelorussians*

12,7

Izmail district, Bilyayevo district, town of Bilgorod-Dnistrovs'kyi

*The Armenians*

7,4

city of Odessa, Bilyayevo district

*Gypsydom*

4,0

Izmayil district, Bilgorod – Dnistrovs'kyi district, Bolgrad district

7. Autonomous Republic of Crimea

*Crimean Tatars (автохтонна меншина)*

243,4

according to the data from authority bodies of Autonomous Republic of Crimea – compact groups within the territory of the administrative unit (district or city) with inhabitants part not less than 0,2 %.