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EUROPEAN CHARTER FOR REGIONAL OR MINORITY LANGUAGES

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

POLAND

IV REPORT

TO THE SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE

ON THE IMPLEMENTATION BY THE REPUBLIC OF POLAND

OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE EUROPEAN CHARTER FOR REGIONAL OR MINORITY LANGUAGES

Warsaw 2022

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FORMAL REMARKS

The obligation of the States Parties to the *European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages* (hereinafter referred to as the *Charter*) to periodically provide the Secretary General of the Council of Europe with regular reports (in a form prescribed by the Committee of Ministers) on their actions implemented in accordance with Part II of the *Charter* and measures taken in application of those provisions of Part III which they have accepted is specified in Article 15 of the *Charter*.

Article 15 imposes on States Parties to the *Charter* the obligation to submit the first report within the year following the entry into force of the *Charter* with respect to the Party concerned, with the other reports at three-yearly intervals after the first report.

The consent for the President of the Republic of Poland to ratify the *Charter* was expressed in the Act of 13 June 2008 on the ratification of the *European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages* drawn up in Strasbourg on 5 November 1992 (Journal of Laws of 2008, item 898). The *Charter* was ratified on 12 February 2009. In accordance with Article 19(2) of the *Charter*, the entered into force in respect of Poland on 1 June 2009.

In view of the obligation arising from Article 15, in 2010, the Republic of Poland presented the *I Report to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe on the Implementation by the Republic of Poland of the Provisions of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages.*

INTRODUCTION

The Committee of Experts of the *European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages* noted that the choice of the provisions of the *European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages* that the Republic of Poland decided to apply with regard to minority languages and the regional language was an ambitious one. Indeed, Poland undertook to implement the same measures with respect to all languages, with only one Signatory State selecting more languages than Poland (the Republic of Romania – 20 languages). While most States declared several languages, Poland chose as many as 15.

On the one hand, it followed from the principle laid down in Article 32(1) of the Constitution of the Republic of Poland that all persons shall be equal before the law and that all persons shall have the right to equal treatment by public authorities. On the other hand, it was consistent with the suggestions of minority and regional language users made during the consultations on the instruments of the *Charter*'s ratification. Accepting the *European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages,* Poland perceived the document of the Council of Europe as an extremely important instrument enabling it to strengthen the solutions aimed at the protection of minority languages and the regional language which had been applied previously in our country.

With the large number of minority languages in Poland and the small size of the population using them, the main problem in pursuing the *Charter* lies the implementation of its provisions at levels of school education. Poland tries to create the best possible conditions for this (both legal and practical) and encourages the use of applicable regulations and opportunities created. However, the small number of users of those languages continues to be a problem - detailed data on the number of users of individual languages and the division by language spoken are shown in the table below: Table 1, p. 8.

The *European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages* is an excellent instrument for the protection of languages. However, due to the aforementioned circumstances, reaching full implementation of all its provisions is difficult. The implementation is a goal which Poland pursues by adopting practical solutions to promote all minority languages and the regional language. In this regard, the Polish government the Polish government constantly undertakes actions aimed at increasing the presence of minority languages and the regional language in the public space.

It should be noted that, in order to give a full picture of the situation, Poland sent the Advisory Committee, following the *III Report,* an update of the data and information for the years 2017-2018. The data is again included in this Report which, in accordance with the reporting period, covers the years 2017-2021. The structure of the Report has been modified to make it easier for the readers to analyse the document. To this end, the Annexes include more detailed figures and substantive information regarding respective parts of this Report.

PART I: GENERAL

1. The number of people using minority languages and the regional language according to the National Census of Population and Housing 2011.

To begin with, it must be noted that in the reporting period covered (2017-2021) the National Census of Population and Housing (hereinafter referred to as NSP'21) was conducted. However, its detailed findings regarding the socio-demographic situation of the country's minorities is scheduled for 2023. Therefore, the information presented here as regards the number of users of minority languages and the regional language comes from the findings of the National Census of Population and Housing which was conducted in 2011 (hereinafter referred to as NSP'11). The data remains valid until the publication of the next census's findings regarding national and ethnic minorities and the community using the regional Kashubian language.

The subject matter of the census, its scope, form, mode, boundaries to the statistical obligation limits are set forth in the *Act of 4 March 2010 on the national census of population and housing in 2011* (Journal of Laws of 2010, item 277) and implementing acts thereto, and in *Regulation (EC) No. 763/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 July 2008 on population and housing censuses* (OJ L 218, 13.08.2008).

In NSP'11, a mixed census method was applied, involving combination of data from registers and information systems with data acquired in direct statistical surveys. For the first time in the history of Polish population censuses, NSP'11 enabled the inhabitants of Poland to declare complex national-ethnic identities by answering the following two questions about their national-ethnic affiliation:

- *What is your nationality?*
- *Do you feel affiliated also to any other nation or ethnic group?*

In the 2011 census, a study of the language most frequently used in household interactions was also conducted (respondents could indicate two non-Polish languages regardless of whether they were used with Polish or not). It is worth stressing that apart from the question about the language used in everyday household interactions with the closest relatives, respondents were also asked about their mother tongue, i.e. the language they learned first in their early childhood, e.g. from their mother.

According to NSP'11 findings, Poland is inhabited by representatives of 13 national and ethnic minorities with a population of 286,192, accounting for some 0.75% of all residents of Poland. Furthermore, 301,805 people living in the territory of the Republic of Poland declared using minority languages or the regional language at home. The population of persons using minority languages and the regional language in household interactions is as follows:

Table 1 Members of national and ethnic minorities – within the meaning of the Act on national and ethnic minorities – by number of people using their language at home

Language spoken during home interactions	Number of people using the language at home
Belarusian	26,448
Czech	1,451
Hebrew	321
Yiddish	90
Karaim	1-50*
Kashubian	108,140
Lithuanian	5,303
Lemko	6,279
German	96,461
Armenian	1,847
Romani	14,468
Russian	19,805
Slovak	765
Tatar	1-50*
Ukrainian	24,539
Total number of speakers of any of the above languages	301,805

** Because the population cannot be precisely estimated, a range is provided.*

Table 2. Members of national and ethnic minorities - within the meaning of the Act on national and ethnic minorities - by the most frequently declared language of home contacts (acc. to 2011 National Census)[1]

National or ethnic minority	Most frequently declared language of contacts at home	Number of persons declaring
Belarusian	Total including:	43,878
	Polish	39,237
	Belarusian	20,528
	Russian	1,022
	dialect of the Polish-Belarusian borderland	569
	Ukrainian	487
	Belarusian-Ukrainian dialect	420
	Belarusian dialect (the so-called "simple" language)	319
	Ruthenian	172
Czech	Total including:	2,831
	Polish	2,808
	Czech	392
	Silesian	101
Karaim	Total including:	314

[1] https://www.gov.pl/web/mniejszosci-narodowe-i-etniczne/wyniki-narodowego-spisu-powszechnego-ludnosci-i-mieszkan-2011---mniejszosci-narodowe-i-etniczne-oraz-jezyk-regionalny

	Polish	311
Lithuanian	Total including:	7,376
	Polish	3,845
	Lithuanian	4,630
Lemko	Total including:	9,640
	Polish	8,301
	Lemko	5,470
	Ukrainian	269
German	Total including:	144,236
	Polish	116,404
	German	50,347
	Kashubian	178
	Russian	106
Armenian	Total including:	1,683
	Polish	1,642
	Armenian	429
Romani	Total including:	16,723
	Polish	14,748
	Romani	12,075
Russian	Total including:	8,796
	Polish	8,529
	Russian	2,091
Slovak	Total including:	2,739
	Polish	2,728
	Slovak	268
Tatar	Total including:	1,828
	Polish	1,808
Ukrainian	Total including:	38,795
	Polish	34,520
	Ukrainian	17,820
	Russian	915
	Lemko	530
	Belarusian	147
Jewish	Total including:	7,353
	Polish	7,284
	Hebrew	129
	Russian	109

Table 3. Changes in declared language spoken at home in 2002-2011[2]

Language spoken in contacts at home	Year*		Increase/Decrease
	2002	2011	
	in thousands		
Population total	38,230.1	38,511.8	+281.7
Poland	37,405.3	37,815.6	+410.3
Non-Polish	563.5	948.5	+385.0
including:			
Kashubian	52.7	108.1	+55.5
German	204.6	96.5	- 108.1
Belarusian	40.7	26.4	-14.2
Ukrainian	22.7	24.5	+1.8
Russian	15.3	19.8	+4.5
Romani	15.8	14.5	-1.3
Lemko	5.6	6.3	+0.7
Lithuanian	5.8	5.3	-0.5

** Respondents were given an opportunity to indicate more than one language – data in columns*

[2] Tables 2 and 3, source: https://stat.gov.pl/spisy-powszechne/nsp-2011/nsp-2011-wyniki/struktura-narodowo-etniczna-jezykowa-i-wyznaniowa-ludnosci-polski-nsp-2011,22,1.html, pp. 69-92.

Chart 1. Population by declared national and ethnic identity and use of either Polish of nor-Polish language spoken at home in 2011



ARTICLE 8 EDUCATION

WITH REGARD TO EDUCATION, THE PARTIES UNDERTAKE, WITHIN THE TERRITORY IN WHICH SUCH LANGUAGES ARE USED, ACCORDING TO THE SITUATION OF EACH OF THESE LANGUAGES, AND WITHOUT PREJUDICE TO THE TEACHING OF THE OFFICIAL LANGUAGE(S) OF THE STATE:

Re 25, 26, 27, 28, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37,

During the reporting period, actions undertaken for maintenance of students' sense of national, ethnic and linguistic identity, in particular classes on the language, history and culture of their minorities, were conducted at all levels of education, i.e. in preschools, primary schools, lower secondary schools, general upper secondary schools and in vocational and music schools.

According to Education Information System data as of 30 September 2020, a total of 83,285 students used the system of learning a national or ethnic minority language and the regional Kashubian language:

Table 3. Number of students of national and ethnic minorities and the community using the regional language learning a minority language in 2014-2021

School year	Belarusian	Czech	Karaim	Lithuanian	Lemko	German	Armenian	Romani	Russian	Slovak	Tatar	Ukrainian	Hebrew	Kashubian	STUDENTS TOTAL
2014/2015	3,010	0	0	648	280	45,543	76	5	0	190	0	2,934	418	19,527	72,631
2015/2016	3,072	0	0	622	333	51,198	86	2	59	219	0	3,136	427	20,323	79,477
2016/2017	2,862	0	0	600	290	52,914	75	2	68	258	0	3,108	435	20,690	81,302
2017/2018	2,828	0	0	593	297	57,522	76	5	61	229	0	2,956	393	19,828	84,788
2018/2019	2,926	0	0	609	306	60,169	76	0	45	197	0	2,867	464	20,396	88,055
2019/2020	2,794	0	0	588	313	58,889	58	0	135	188	0	2,943	361	20,623	86,892
2020/2021	2,739	0	0	599	303	56,649	42	0	45	188	0	2,175	356	20,189	83,285

Detailed statistical information regarding the number of national minority students who learn their mother tongue at preschools and schools in Poland can be found on the website of the

Open Data portal: https://dane.gov.pl/pl/dataset/276,nauka-jezykow-mniejszosci-narodowych-etnicznych-i-jezyka-regionalnego (source: Ministry of Education and Science, dataset: *Teaching of minority and ethnic languages and the regional language*).

A) MAKING AVAILABLE PRESCHOOL EDUCATION IN THE RELEVANT REGIONAL OR MINORITY LANGUAGES

B) MAKING AVAILABLE PRIMARY EDUCATION IN THE RELEVANT REGIONAL OR MINORITY LANGUAGES

Effective on 1 September 2017, preschools and primary schools must apply the core curriculum laid down in the *Regulation of the Minister of National Education of 14 February 2017 on the core curriculum of preschool education and the core curriculum of general education for primary school, including students with moderate or severe intellectual disability, general education for first-degree vocational school, general education for special job-training school, and general education for post-secondary school* (Journal of Laws of 2017, item 356, as amended).

The school's responsibility as regards teaching of a national or ethnic minority language involves support of comprehensive and harmonious development of the students by strengthening their cultural, historic, ethnic or national identity.

Teaching of a national or ethnic minority language should be supported by teaching of the customs, habits and appropriate behaviours in the family, local and school environments. The role of a teacher is to make the students aware that such communities as the family, local environment and homeland represent a tremendous value in everyone's life, and everyone has some responsibilities towards those communities. Furthermore, it is an inherent element of school work to develop respect to one's own mother tongue.

Implementation of the core curriculum of the subject *National or ethnic minority language* put emphasis on developing the students' knowledge and skills in the following areas:

- awareness of one's own national or ethnic heritage;
- language education,
- literary and cultural education,
- producing statements,
- comprehension of cultural texts.

In accordance with the core curriculum of the subject *Regional language – Kashubian,* education in the Kashubian language is aimed at developing the language, cultural and identity

awareness of the students in partnership with their family as well as local and regional environment.

This goal is specifically pursued through:

1) providing and expanding the knowledge of the language, literature, written texts, traditions, rituals, history, religion, architecture, music, painting, broadly understood arts (including folk art), and everyday life of Kashubians, including the local, geographical and natural specificities,

2) developing language skills for the purposes of interpersonal communication, access to the cultural heritage (written texts, literature, music etc.) and creative development of the students' own potential,

3) developing a positive attitude towards the Kashubian language and culture,

4) developing the attitude of involvement in the development of the geographical, natural, cultural and social environment of the Kashubia and Pomerania,

5) developing openness to other cultures of Pomerania, as well as the POlish and European culture.

In grades I–III of primary school, the students followed the content of teaching in the fields of "National or ethnic minority language" and "Regional language – Kashubian".

In grades IV–VI of primary school (II level of education), at lower secondary schools and upper secondary schools (III and IV level of education), the students could participate in classes "Regional language – Kashubian" and "Minority or ethnic minority language".

The core curriculum of the subject "National or ethnic minority language" defines the following educational goals:

- awareness of one's own national or ethnic heritage;
- comprehension of statements and use of the information contained therein;
- production of statements,
- analysis and interpretation of cultural texts.

The teaching content set forth in the core curricula of the aforementioned subjects for specific levels of education has been defined according to students' age, capabilities and educational needs.

The tables below show the dynamics of teaching of mother tongues of national and ethnic minorities and education of the Kashubian language at preschool and primary school levels in school year 2013/2014:

Table 4. Number of students of national and ethnic minorities and the community using the regional language - preschools in 2013-2021

Preschool education according to Education Information System data (as of 30 September each year)																
	Belarusian	Czech	Karaim	Lithuanian	Lemko	German	Armenian	Romani	Russian	Slovak	Tatar	Ukrainian	Hebrew	Yiddish	Kashubian	TOTAL
Number of establishments	4	0	0	3	7	181	1	1	1	2	0	37	3	0	22	
2013/2014	121	0	0	126	66	7,259	2	0	0	25	0	336	130	0	653	8,718
2014/2015	103	0	0	108	7	7,470	0	3	0	22	0	378	162	0	1,527	8,253
2015/2016	163	0	0	117	45	6,970	0	0	2	7	0	318	64	0	712	8,398
2016/2017	152	0	0	131	17	8,186	5	0	0	13	0	375	58	0	950	9,887
2017/2018	160	0	0	132	35	8,751	0	0	0	12	0	354	59	0	498	10,001
2018/2019	276	0	0	121	28	7,218	0	0	0	0	0	176	54	0	344	8,217
2019/2020	201	0	0	115	37	7,166	0	0	91	0	0	317	47	0	556	8,530
2020/2021	249	0	0	118	36	6,987	0	0	0	0	0	225	0	0	319	7,934

Table 5. Number of students of national and ethnic minorities and the community using the regional language - primary schools in 2013-2021

Primary school education according to Education Information System data (as of 30 September each year)																
	Belarusian	Czech	Karaim	Lithuanian	Lemko	German	Armenian	Romani	Russian	Slovak	Tatar	Ukrainian	Hebrew	Yiddish	Kashubian	TOTAL

Number of establishments	24	0	0	7	21	335	3	1		6	0	74	3	0	227	
2013/2014	1,610	0	0	276	209	27,650	49	0	0	139	0	1,518	205	0	13,205	44,861
2014/2015	1,659	0	0	283	212	32,397	76	2	0	151	0	1,579	226	0	14,490	51,075
2015/2016	1,728	0	0	281	215	38,252	86	2	57	177	0	1,782	317	0	15,799	58,696
2016/2017	1,580	0	0	276	219	38,658	70	2	56	186	0	1,750	312	0	15,597	58,706
2017/2018	1,772	0	0	316	225	44,804	76	0	60	172	0	1,909	291	0	16,225	65,850
2018/2019	2,126	0	0	419	264	52,243	76	0	45	197	0	2,393	383	0	18,689	76,835
2019/2020	2,003	0	0	384	259	51,513	58	0	44	188	0	2,192	301	0	18,924	75,866
2020/2021	1,917	0	0	369	256	49,443	42	0	45	188	0	1,793	313	0	18,700	73,066

C) MAKING AVAILABLE SECONDARY EDUCATION IN THE RELEVANT REGIONAL OR MINORITY LANGUAGES

Starting from school year 2019/2020, secondary schools apply the core curriculum laid down in the *Regulation of the Minister of National Education of 30 January 2018 on the core curriculum of general education for general secondary school, technical secondary school and II-degree vocational school* (Journal of Laws, item 467, as amended).

The students can choose and learn, either in basic or extended scope, the subjects "National or ethnic minority language" or "Regional language – Kashubian".

The core curriculum of a national or ethnic minority language enables the youth from a national or ethnic minority to develop at multiple levels: national awareness and identity, cultural integration and language communication. It involves active participation of the students in the life of their local environment as well as the national or ethnic culture. Emphasis is put on motivating the students to explore the national or ethnic literature and other cultural texts, including the regional culture, developing in the students the attitudes of curiosity, openness to the surrounding world and respect for the culture of one's won nation or ethnic group, as well as the Polish and European culture.

Education in the Kashubian language aims at forming and developing the language, cultural and identity awareness of young people in their relations with their region, State, Europe and the world. It is also aimed at developing in the students the curiosity of, openness to and respect for other cultures.

The students develop competencies regarding the regional and ethnic awareness and identity, as well as the language and culture.

Furthermore, the core curriculum stresses the importance of motivating the students to explore their regional literature and other cultural texts, gain knowledge of their region and develop language skills in their mother tongue, as well as to pursue broadly understood collaboration with their local and regional environment.

The tables below show the dynamics of teaching of mother tongues of national and ethnic minorities and education of the Kashubian language at secondary education level (general secondary, vocational and technical schools) starting from school year 2013/2014:

Table 6. Number of students of national and ethnic minorities and the community using the regional language - secondary schools in 2013-2021

Education - general secondary schools according to Education Information System data (as of 30 September each year)																
School year	Belarusian	Czech	Karaim	Lithuanian	Lemko	German	Armenian	Romani	Russian	Slovak	Tatar	Ukrainian	Hebrew	Yiddish	Kashubian	TOTAL
Number of establishments	21	0	0	7	9	97	0	0	1	2	0	53		0	103	
2013/2014	1,403	0	0	257	77	5,767	0	0	7	13	0	902	34	0	3,022	11,482
2014/2015	1,248	0	0	252	61	5,538	0	0	0	17	0	924	30	0	3,097	11,167
2015/2016	1,181	0	0	217	73	5,699	0	0	0	35	0	1,003	46	0	3,181	11,435
2016/2017	1,130	0	0	193	54	5,881	0	0	0	59	0	965	65	0	3,380	11,727
2017/2018	896	0	0	145	37	3,848	0	0	0	45	0	685	43	0	2,358	8,057
2018/2019	524	0	0	69	14	616	0	0	0	0	0	284	27	0	654	2,188
2019/2020	590	0	0	89	16	83	0	0	0	0	0	426	13	0	464	1,681
2020/	573	0	0	112	8	130	0	0	0	0	0	151	43	0	461	1,478

2021																

Table 7. Number of students of national and ethnic minorities and the community using the regional language - technical and vocational schools in 2013-2021

Education - secondary schools - technical and vocational schools according to Education Information System data (as of 30 September each year)																
	Belarusian	Czech	Karaim	Lithuanian	Lemko	German	Armenian	Romani	Russian	Slovak	Tatar	Ukrainian	Hebrew	Yiddish	Kashubian	TOTAL
Number of establishments	0	0	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	13	
2013/2014	0	0	0	5	0	133	0	0	0	0	0	51	0	0	267	456
2014/2015	0	0	0	5	0	129	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	413	597
2015/2016	0	0	0	7	0	277	0	0	0	0	0	33	0	0	611	928
2016/2017	0	0	0	0	0	189	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	763	970
2017/2018	0	0	0	0	0	119	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	747	874
2018/2019	0	0	0	0	0	92	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	709	815
2019/2020	0	0	0	0	1	127	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	679	815
2020/2021	0	0	0	0	3	89	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	709	807

TEACHING OF THE REGIONAL LANGUAGE - KASHUBIAN

The legal grounds for pursuing educational activity aimed at promoting the use of the Kashubian regional language and as well as national and ethnic minority languages are laid down in Article 13 of the *Act of 7 September 1991 on the system of education* (Journal of Laws of 2021, item 1915, as amended), which rules that the school and public establishments shall enable students to preserve the sense of national, ethnic, language and religious identity, and in particular to learn their own language, culture and history.

Article 13(4)-(7) of the Act on the system of education provides that:
- the teaching and educational work of public schools shall ensure maintenance of regional culture and tradition;
- the minister competent for educational and pedagogical matters shall take measures to ensure the possibility of training teachers and to ensure access to textbooks for state schools and establishments;
- the minister competent for educational and pedagogical matters shall take measures to popularise the knowledge of history, culture, language and religious traditions of national and ethnic minorities and the community using the regional language.

At the parents' request, teaching of a minority language and the regional language can be conducted:

1) in separate groups, classes or schools;
2) in groups, classes or schools - with additional teaching of the language and own history and culture;
3) in inter-school education establishments.

The minister competent for educational and pedagogical matters laid down, by means of a regulation[3], the conditions and manner for schools and establishments to pursue tasks enabling the maintenance of national, ethnic and language identity among students from national and ethnic minorities and the community using the regional language, specifically establishing the minimum number of students for whom respective forms of education shall be arranged.

In the reporting period, i.e. in 2017-2021, teaching of minority or ethnic languages the Kashubian regional language was conducted in accordance with the core curriculum regulated under the Regulations:
1) the *Regulation of the Minister of National Education of 27 August 2012 on the core curriculum of preschool education and general education in particular types of schools* (Journal of Laws, item 977, as amended),
2) the *Regulation of the Minister of National Education of 14 February 2017 on the core curriculum of preschool education and the core curriculum of general education for primary school, including students with moderate or severe intellectual disability, general education for I-degree vocational school, general education for special job-training school, and general education for post-secondary school* (Journal of Laws, item 356, as amended),
3) the *Regulation of the Minister of National Education of 30 January 2018 on the core curriculum of general education for general secondary school, technical secondary school and II-degree vocational school* (Journal of Laws, 467, as amended).

[3] The Regulation of the Minister of National Education of 18 August 2017 on the conditions and manner for the pursuing by preschools, schools and public establishments of tasks enabling the maintenance of national, ethnic and language identity among students from national and ethnic minorities and the community using the regional language (Journal of Laws of 2017, item 1627, as amended).

CURRICULA AND TEXTBOOKS FOR LEARNING MINORITY LANGUAGES AND THE REGIONAL LANGUAGE

Re 25, 26, 27, 28. 39

In accordance with the provisions of the *Act on the system of education*,[4] a school and a public establishment shall enable students preserve their sense of national, ethnic, language and religious identity, in particular through learning their language and own history and culture. At the parents' request, teaching of the language and own history and culture can be conducted:

1) in separate groups, classes or schools;
2) in groups, classes or schools - with additional teaching of the language and own history and culture;
3) in inter-school education establishments.

The minister competent for educational and pedagogical matters laid down, by means of the *Regulation on the conditions and manner for the pursuing by preschools, schools and public establishments of tasks enabling the maintenance of national, ethnic and language identity among students from national and ethnic minorities and the community using the regional language*[5], the conditions and manners of conducting the aforementioned tasks. As transpires from the Regulation:

1) teaching of a minority language or the regional language at schools may be arranged:
   a) in the form of additional teaching of a minority language or the regional language,
   b) by means of bi-lingual educational classes: in Polish and a minority language or the regional language,
   c) by means of educational classes conducted in a minority language or the regional language[6];
2) teaching of a minority language, the regional language, own history and culture and geography of the State with whose cultural area the national minority concerned identifies itself is conducted on the basis of curricula approved for use at a school by the principal[7].

[4] Article 13(1)-(3) of the *Act of 7 September 1991 on the system of education.*

[5] *The Regulation of the Minister of National Education of 18 August 2017 on the conditions and manner for the pursuing by preschools, schools and public establishments of tasks enabling the maintenance of national, ethnic and language identity among students from national and ethnic minorities and the community using the regional language.*

[6] § 4 of the *Regulation of the Minister of National Education of 4 August 2017 on the conditions and manner for the pursuing by preschools, schools and public establishments of tasks enabling the maintenance of national, ethnic and language identity among students from national and ethnic minorities and the community using the regional language.*

[7] § 10 of the *Regulation of the Minister of National Education of 18 August 2017 on the conditions and manner for the pursuing by preschools, schools and public establishments of tasks enabling the maintenance of national,*

The goals, content and detailed requirements regarding teaching of a minority language and the regional language set forth in the core curriculum represent a starting material for teachers to develop individual curricula and for publishers to prepare textbooks for learning a minority language and the Kashubian language. Matters relating to the development and approval of curricula and textbooks for the purpose of conducting school tasks associated with teaching of a minority language and own history and culture are regulated under general provisions under which principals approve preschool or education curricula for use at a school and under which the minister competent for educational and pedagogical matters approves textbooks for the use at school.

The provisions of Article 22a of the *Act of 7 September 1991 on the system of education* provide that a teacher or a team of teachers shall present a curriculum to the school principal. A curriculum may include educational content which goes beyond the scope of the content established in the core curriculum.

After first consulting the pedagogical council, the principal of a preschool or school may approve a curriculum presented by a teacher for the subsequent use. Curricula approved for use at school form a school set of curricula.

In accordance with Article 22aa of the *Act on the system of education*, a teacher may decide to implement a curriculum with the use of a textbook, educational material which either replace or supplement a textbook, and practice materials, or without a textbook and the said materials. A textbook or an educational material is selected at a given school by a team of teachers who teach the classes concerned.

In the case of students covered by education within the scope necessary to preserve the sense of national, ethnic and language identity, a team of teachers who teach a minority language may suggest to the school principal more than one textbook or educational material[8].

Textbooks are subject to the procedure of approval for use at school by the minister competent for educational and pedagogical matters. The procedure to approve a textbook for use at school is carried out at the request of the entity which holds economic copyrights to the textbook concerned or other rights to use a work which is a textbook. Entities which apply for the approval of a textbook include mainly publishers associated with individual national and ethnic minority communities in Poland who are directly interested in publishing their textbooks for the minority to which they belong themselves.

Textbooks are approved for use at school following a positive opinion by experts on general education textbooks, upon which they are entered in the list of general education textbooks

ethnic and language identity among students from national and ethnic minorities and the community using the regional language.

[8] Article 22ab of the *Act of 7 September 1991 in the system of education*.

(an online application) which is prepared and maintained by the minister competent for educational and pedagogical matters.

Educational and practice materials or auxiliary books are not subject to the aforementioned procedure.

Textbooks proposed by publishers for learning a national. ethnic or regional language, own history and culture, and geography of the State with whose cultural area the national minority concerned identifies itself are prepared by authors who originate from the respective minorities, mainly by school or academic teachers.

This model of collaboration between the State and national and ethnic minorities seems to be the most effective in terms of substance, as it contributes to including in textbooks the content which those communities consider important.

Curricula for teaching own history and culture and geography of the State with whose cultural area the national minority concerned identifies itself which are prepared by teachers, as well as textbooks for those subjects which are prepared by publishers include a structured presentation of the educational content from the subject concerned which goes beyond the scope laid down in the core curriculum of general education. They take into account recommendations of bilateral textbook commissions and other textbook commissions and teams acting on the basis of international agreements on cooperation in education or memoranda of understanding signed between UNESCO national committees.

In accordance with Article 68 of the *Act of 27 October 2017 on the financing of educational tasks* (Journal of Laws of 2021, item 1930, as amended), textbooks and auxiliary books for educating students to the extent necessary to preserve their sense of national, ethnic and language identity may be funded from that part of State which is administered by the minister competent for educational and pedagogical matters. Pursuant to Article 13(6) of the *Act on the system of education*[9], the minister competent for educational and pedagogical matters shall take measures to ensure access to textbooks for schools and public establishments which enable their students to preserve their sense of national and ethnic identity.

Due to the high unit price of textbooks for minorities (the high cost of preparation at a relatively low circulation), the Ministry of National Education and Science (earlier the Ministry of National Education) subsidises all costs associated with preparing, developing and publishing textbooks and auxiliary books meant for educating students who declare affiliation to national or ethnic minorities and the community using the regional language.

State funding covers the textbooks which have been approved for use at school by the minister competent for educational and pedagogical matters (in the course of the aforementioned procedure) and have been entered in the list of textbooks for general

[9] The *Act of 7 September 1991 on the system of education*.

education of national and ethnic minorities and the community using the regional language, as well as the so-called auxiliary books (e.g. exercise books, subject dictionaries, methodical handbooks etc.). Auxiliary books are not subject to the procedure of approval for use at school. The list of textbooks and auxiliary books covered by funding is determined on a yearly basis, following the presentation of publishing plans entities which hold economic copyrights to those textbooks and books and the demand signalled by schools for respective titles, which is established by competent education superintendents, taking into account the financial capacity of the Ministry.

To date, state funding has been granted to all textbooks and auxiliary books developed by publishers for national and ethnic minorities and the communities using the Kashubian regional language.

Textbooks and auxiliary books purchased by the Ministry of Education and Science are transferred free of charge to relevant school superintendent's offices and then on to school libraries or inter-school education establishments – according to the demand signalled by their principals.

Such a system guarantees appropriate distribution of and access to free-of-charge textbooks and auxiliary books for successive classes of students who belong to national and ethnic minorities and the community using the Kashubian regional language.

Between 2010 and 2020, electronic versions of individual textbooks and auxiliary books were made available for free-of-charge download, at the consent of their publishers, in the educational portal Scholaris[10]; beginning in 2021, they are placed on the Integrated Education Platform. This allows teachers, students and other parties concerned to use paper textbooks and auxiliary books also in electronic form. At present, work is under way to transfer the resources from Scholaris to the Integrated Education Platform www.zpe.gov.pl[11].

Faced with the demand for textbooks for the Ukrainian national minority and concurrent lack of publication proposals from publishers, the Ministry of National Education (presently the Ministry of Education and Science) took measures in 2019 to ensure access to Ukrainian language textbooks for secondary school students who declared affiliation to the Ukrainian national minority.

[10] https://portal.scholaris.pl/

[11] The Integrated Education Platform is a project aimed at supporting the process of student education through making available e-materials addressed to teachers and students. The materials serve as didactic aids and a tool, supplement and alternative for the existing publications. It is a teacher who decides whether to use interactive exercises during a lesson, take the students for a virtual walk around Czarnolas and Colosseum, use the resources in the reversed classroom formula or encourage the students to take part in an interdisciplinary research project. Details of the project can be found on the website https://zpe.gov.pl/a/o-projekcie/Dpk5vazeG

In July 2019, the Ministry of Education and Science signed an agreement with the John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin for the development of a digital representation of a Ukrainian language textbook (to be stored on an electronic medium in the PDF format) for students of general and technical secondary schools from the Ukrainian national minority. Under the said agreement, all parts of the textbook are to be prepared by the end of 2022, which will be subsequently published on the Integrated Education Platform.

Table 8. A list of amounts spent by the Ministry of Education and Science in 2017-2021 on textbooks and auxiliary books designed to educate students to the extent necessary to preserve their sense of national, ethnic and language identity

Year of publication	National or ethnic minority	Number of individual titles of textbooks and auxiliary books for minorities funded by the ME&S	Total amount of State budget funding spent	Publisher / Supplier
2017	Lithuanian	5 titles	PLN 339,457.00	Wydawnictwo Aušra Sp. z o. o.
	German	2 titles	PLN 129,808.00	Wydawnictwo LektorKlett
	the community using the Kashubian regional language	2 titles	PLN 281,136.00	Kashubian-Pomeranian Association
2018	Lithuanian	7 titles	PLN 423,790.00	Wydawnictwo Aušra Sp. z o. o.
	German	3 titles	PLN 154,200.20	Wydawnictwo LektorKlett
	Armenian	1 title	PLN 380.00	Foundation for the Culture and Heritage of Polish Armenians
	the community speaking the Kashubian regional language	2 titles	PLN 258,258.00	Kashubian-Pomeranian Association
2019	Belarusian	5 titles (in total)	PLN 344,200.00	1) Prince Konstanty Ostrogski Foundation (1 title) 2) Association for the Children and Youth Learning the Belarusian Language AB-BA (4 titles)
	Lithuanian	5 titles	PLN 448,000.00	Wydawnictwo Aušra Sp. z o. o.
	German	3 titles	PLN 109,299.40	Wydawnictwo Klett Polska
	Slovak	2 titles	PLN 8,196.00	Main Board of the Association of Slovaks in Poland

	Ukrainian	Targeted subsidy – an agreement with KUL for the publication of a Ukrainian language textbook for general and technical secondary schools in 2019 – 2022	PLN 8,607.09	Catholic University of Lublin (KUL)
	the community using the Kashubian regional language	2 titles	PLN 220,000.00	Kashubian-Pomeranian Association
2020	Lithuanian	5 titles	PLN 469,000.00	Wydawnictwo Aušra Sp. z o. o.
	German	3 titles	PLN 67,964.40	Wydawnictwo Klett Polska/ Textbook supplier: "HORYZONT" S.C. Piotr Sycan, Renata Sycan
	Ukrainian	2 titles (in total)	PLN 200,992.05	1) PROSVITA Foundation (1 title) 2) Catholic University of Lublin (1 title) (Targeted subsidy – an agreement with KUL for the publication of a Ukrainian language textbook for general and technical secondary schools in 2019 – 2022)
	the community speaking the Kashubian regional language	1 title	PLN 101,000.00	Kashubian-Pomeranian Association
2021	Belarusian	1 title	PLN 121,800.00	Association for the Children and Youth Learning the Belarusian Language AB-BA
	German	3 titles	PLN 59,632.65	Wydawnictwo Klett Polska/ Textbook supplier: "HORYZONT" S.C. Piotr Sycan, Renata Sycan
	Ukrainian	2 titles (in total)	PLN 163,900.32	1) PROSVITA Foundation (1 title) 2) Catholic University of Lublin (1 title) (Targeted subsidy – an agreement with KUL for the publication of a Ukrainian language textbook for general and technical secondary schools in 2019 – 2022)
	the community speaking the Kashubian regional language	2 titles	PLN 262,500.00	Kashubian-Pomeranian Association

TEACHERS

Re 1

Teacher training falls within the remit of the Ministry of Education and Science.
The rules of organising methodical consultancy and teacher development courses are laid down in the *Regulation of the Minister of National Education of 28 May 2019 on teacher training establishments* (Journal of Laws, item 1045, as amended).
Teachers who conduct regional language or national/ethnic language classes can participate in various forms of professional development. They are provided at teacher development establishments, higher schools and other entities whose statutory responsibilities include professional development of teachers funded (in whole or in part) from the resources allocated within the budget of the competent supervising body (a local government unit) to that purpose. School superintendents in charge of organising a methodological consultancy network are obliged to take into account – as required – methodological consultancy services for teachers employed at schools with the language of instruction being the language of a national or ethnic minority or the regional language.

EDUCATION OF STUDENTS OF ROMANI DESCENT.

Re 27

Actions taken to date by the Polish Government with regard to support for education of students of Romani descent have led to numerous systemic changes in the attitude towards educating this community. In addition to actions taken for many years as part of the government programmes for integration for this ethnic minority and the introduction of an increased education subsidy for additional educational actions addressed to Romani students at schools, including special education schools, one must note the amendment to the provisions of the *Regulation of the Minister of National Education of 7 September 2017 on decisions and opinions issued by adjudicating panels active at public psycho-pedagogical units* (Journal of Laws, item 1743, as amended). The said Regulation provides that a Romani education assistant may participate – in an advisory capacity - in meetings of adjudicating panels held at psycho-pedagogical units. Additionally, where a decision or opinion is issued regarding children and students from national and ethnic minorities and the community using the regional language, as well as children and students who either do not speak Polish at all or speak Polish at a level which is insufficient to use education effectively, their language and cultural difference must be taken into consideration. It is recommended to use diagnostic tools which are adapted to the language capacities of such children and students, including non-verbal and culture-fair tests, and in the case of surveys and interviews with children and students of Romani descent it is made possible to use the aid of, respectively, a Romani

education assistant or a person speaking the language of the country of origin of such children and students.

One must emphasise the effective functioning and commitment of Romani education assistants, teachers, personnel of psycho-pedagogical units, Romani leaders and, most importantly, mothers of Romani children, who - often against the traditional family model - become involved in the formal education of their children. This has brought noticeable effects a regards education of Romani students: full execution of the school obligation at the primary school level, improved attendance, participation in secondary education, and a decrease in the percentage of Romani children attending special from ca. 17% to ca. 9-10% over the last decade.

As regards education of Romani children, the Ministry of Education and Science (formerly the Ministry of National Education) has been cooperating with the Ministry of the Interior and Administration since 2011 in the implementation of a part of the education module of successive multi-year government programmes addressed to the Romani community by way of financing certain educational projects[12]. Financing from the budget of the Minister of Education and Science (education and upbringing) was most often granted to such tasks as: purchase of textbooks and school starter kits, sport clothes, didactic and materials and office supplies, payment of accident insurance premiums, field trips, summer leisure, preschool education, Romani poetry contests, arts/photography contests etc., as well as vocational workshops, theatre groups, after-school clubs, Romani reading rooms etc.
Educational tasks are financed within the *Programme* also from the targeted reserve for its implementation at the level of individual Voivodships. These tasks include both formal education (e.g. additional classes) and non-formal (e.g. after-school clubs) and historical education (e.g. funding for the construction of the Romani martyrdom monument in Kędzierzyn-Koźle) etc.
Subsidies under the *Programme* covered also Romani education assistants who improved their professional qualifications, took up studies or gained additional skills to be used in working with Romani students etc. The funding is also granted to application by local governments for educational incentive scholarships.
As part of successive *Programmes*, the Minister of the Interior and Administration runs a system of scholarships for students of Romani descent: talented students (since 2004), secondary school students (since 2011) and higher education students (since 2004). In total, the number of Romani scholarship holders since 2004 has reached 1,962, while in the reporting period 2017-2021 alone it amounted to 664.
The table below shows the number of scholarship holders of Romani descent:

[12] A pilot government programme for the Romani community in the Małopolskie Voivodship in 2001-2004; a programme for the Romani community in Poland in 2004-2013; a programme of integration of the Romani community in Poland in 2014-2020, hereinafter referred to as the *Programme*.

Table 9. The number of Romani students receiving a scholarship in 2004-2021

Scholarship category	'04	'05	'06	'07	'08	'09	'10	'11
for talented students	12	10	13	15	17	14	18	15
	'12	'13	'14	'15	'16	'17	'18	'19
	17	25	21	20	21	21	23	22
	'20	'21	'22	'23	'24	'25	'26	'27
	21	26						
for secondary school students	'04	'05	'06	'07	'08	'09	'10	'11
								55
	'12	'13	'14	'15	'16	'17	'18	'19
	56	70	66	51	57	67	53	52
	'20	'21	'22	'23	'24	'25	'26	'27
	79	81						
for higher education students	'04	'05	'06	'07	'08	'09	'10	'11
	40	44	51	53	53	80	70	74
	'12	'13	'14	'15	'16	'17	'18	'19
	75	72	59	37	34	41	40	42
	'20	'21	'22	'23	'24	'25	'26	'27
	42	34						

On 21 December 2020, the Council of Ministers adopted another multi-year *Programme of social and civic integration of the Romani population in Poland for the years 2021–2030.* [13]

EDUCATION EXPENDITURES

Re 31, 32 and 33

In the algorithm for the allocation of the educational part of the general subsidy for local government units for the year 2021, with regard to students from national or ethnic minorities and the community using the regional language, the following weights were fixed for students who belong to a given national or ethnic minority or a community using the regional language, and for the Romani students for whom a school carries out additional educational tasks: P_{24}, P_{25}, P_{26}, P_{27}. Assigning the first three weights depends on the number of students belonging to a given national or ethnic minority and the community using the regional language, and Romani students in primary and secondary school. Furthermore, weight P_{27} is assigned to students of classes and schools with education in a national or ethnic minority language or in the regional language, and for students of classes and schools where educational activities are conducted in two languages: Polish and a minority language or the regional language as the second language of education.

To illustrate this mechanism: e.g. the educational part of the general subsidy for the year 2021 the aforementioned weights were applied to calculate additional funds for respective local government units (taking into account the correcting factor Di) totalling PLN 436,253,000

[13] *Resolution No. 190/2020 of the Council of Ministers of 21 December 2020 on the establishment of the multi-year "Programme of social and civic integration of the Romani population in Poland for the years 2021–2030".* Program integracji społecznej i obywatelskiej Romów w Polsce na lata 2021-2030

which represented a 3.2% increase compared to 2020 (with the total amount of the subsidy higher by 3.9%). The funds were calculated for a total of 75,779 students participating in minority language education and students using the Kashubian regional language:

– in weight P_{24} for 24,427 students,

– in weight P_{25} for 16,263 students,

– in weight P_{26} for 35,089 students,

– in weight P_{27} for 2,252 students (the students in weight P_{27} for bilingual classes are recognised in weights P_{24}-P_{26}).

Table 10. Weights for the increased education subsidy in 2017-2021

Weights for the increased education subsidy with regard to students from national or ethnic minorities and the community using the regional language in 2017-2021		
weight description	weight no.	weight value
2017		
for students from belonging to a particular national or ethnic minority and the community using the regional language, for students of Romani descent for whom a school carries out additional educational tasks; the weight encompasses students whose number, established separately for each national or ethnic minority, the community using the regional language, and for students of Romani descent, is higher than 84 in a primary school, and higher than 42 in a lower secondary school and upper secondary school - $N_{13,i,}$	P_{13}	0.20
for students from belonging to a particular national or ethnic minority and the community using the regional language, for students of Romani descent for whom a school carries out additional educational tasks; the weight encompasses students whose number, established separately for each national or ethnic minority, the community using the regional language, and for students of Romani descent, does not exceed 60 in a primary school, and does not exceed 30 in a lower secondary school and upper secondary school - $N_{14,i,}$	P_{14}	1.50
for students from belonging to a particular national or ethnic minority and the community using the regional language, for students of Romani descent for whom a school carries out additional educational tasks; the weight encompasses students whose number, established separately for each national or ethnic minority, the community using the regional language, and for students of Romani descent, is higher than 60 but does not exceed 84 in a primary school, and is higher than 30 but does not exceed 42 in a lower secondary school and upper secondary school - $N_{15,i,}$	P_{15}	1.10

Weights for the increased education subsidy with regard to students from national or ethnic minorities and the community using the regional language in 2017-2021		
weight description	weight no.	weight value
for students of classes and schools with education in a national or ethnic minority language or in the regional language, and for students of classes and schools where educational activities are conducted in two languages: Polish and a minority language or the regional language as the second language of education - $N_{16,i,}$	P_{16}	0.40
2018		
for students belonging to a given national minority, ethnic minority or the community using the regional language, and for students of Romani descent for whom a school carries out educational tasks in accordance with the provisions established under Article 13(3) of the *Act of 7 September 1991 on the system of education*; the weight encompasses students whose number, established separately for each national minority, ethnic minority, the community using the regional language, and for students of Romani descent, is higher than: 98 in a primary school, 28 in the current lower secondary school, and 42 in a secondary and upper secondary school- N19,i,	P_{19}	0.20
for students belonging to a given national minority, ethnic minority or the community using the regional language, and for students of Romani descent for whom a school carries out educational tasks in accordance with the provisions established under Article 13(3) of the *Act of 7 September 1991 on the system of education*; the weight encompasses students whose number, established separately for each national minority, ethnic minority, the community using the regional language, and for students of Romani descent, is higher than 70 but does not exceed 98 in a primary school, is higher than 20 but does not exceed 28 in the current lower secondary school, and is higher than 30 but does not exceed 42 in a secondary or upper secondary school - $N_{20,i,}$	P_{20}	1.00
for students belonging to a given national minority, ethnic minority or the community using the regional language, and for students of Romani descent for whom a school carries out educational tasks in accordance with the provisions established under Article 13(3) of the *Act of 7 September 1991 on the system of education*; the weight encompasses students whose number, established separately for each national minority, ethnic minority, the community using the regional language, and for students of Romani descent, does not exceed: 70 in a primary school, 20 in the current lower secondary school, and 30 in a secondary and upper secondary school- $N_{21,i,}$	P_{21}	1.30
for students of classes and schools with education in a national or ethnic minority language or in the regional language, and for students of classes and schools where educational activities are conducted in two languages: Polish and a national or ethnic minority language or the regional language as the second language of education - $N_{22,i,}$	P_{22}	0.60
2019		
for students belonging to a given national minority, ethnic minority or the community using the regional language, and for students of Romani descent for whom a school carries out educational tasks in accordance with the provisions established under Article 13(3) of the *Act of 7 September 1991 on the system of education*; the weight encompasses students whose number, established separately for each national minority, ethnic minority, the community using the regional language, and for students of Romani descent, is higher than: 112 in a primary school, 14 in the current lower secondary school, and 42 in a secondary and upper secondary school- $N_{22,i,}$	P_{22}	0.20

Weights for the increased education subsidy with regard to students from national or ethnic minorities and the community using the regional language in 2017-2021		
weight description	weight no.	weight value
for students belonging to a given national minority, ethnic minority or the community using the regional language, and for students of Romani descent for whom a school carries out educational tasks in accordance with the provisions established under Article 13(3) of the *Act of 7 September 1991 on the system of education*; the weight encompasses students whose number, established separately for each national minority, ethnic minority or the community using the regional language, and for students of Romani descent, is higher than 8 but does not exceed 14 in a primary school, and is higher than 30 but does not exceed 42 in a secondary and upper secondary school - $N_{23,i,}$	P_{23}	1.00
for students belonging to a given national minority, ethnic minority or the community using the regional language, and for students of Romani descent for whom a school carries out educational tasks in accordance with the provisions established under Article 13(3) of the *Act of 7 September 1991 on the system of education*; the weight encompasses students whose number, established separately for each national minority, ethnic minority, the community using the regional language, and for students of Romani descent, does not exceed: 80 in a primary school, 10 in the current lower secondary school, and 30 in a secondary and upper secondary school- $N_{24,i,}$	P_{24}	1.30
for students of classes and schools with education in a national minority, ethnic minority language or in the regional language, and for students of classes and schools where educational activities are conducted in two languages: Polish and a national or ethnic minority language or the regional language as the second language of education - $N_{25,i,}$	P_{25}	0.60
2020		
for students belonging to a given national minority, ethnic minority or the community using the regional language, and for students of Romani descent for whom a school carries out educational tasks in accordance with the provisions established under Article 13(3) of the *Act of 7 September 1991 on the system of education*; the weight encompasses students or participants whose number, established separately for each national minority, ethnic minority, the community using the regional language, and for students or participants of Romani descent, is higher than: 112 in a primary school, and 42 in a secondary school and in upper secondary classes conducted in a secondary school - $N_{24,i,}$	P_{24}	0.20
for students belonging to a given national minority, ethnic minority or the community using the regional language, and for students of Romani descent for whom a school carries out educational tasks in accordance with the provisions established under Article 13(3) of the *Act of 7 September 1991 on the system of education*; the weight encompasses students or participants whose number, established separately for each national minority, ethnic minority or the community using the regional language, and for students or participants of Romani descent, is higher than 80 but does not exceed 112 in a primary school, and is higher than 30 but does not exceed 42 in a secondary school and upper secondary classes conducted in a secondary school - $N_{25,i,}$	P_{25}	1.00
for students belonging to a given national minority, ethnic minority or the community using the regional language, and for students of Romani descent for whom a school carries out educational tasks in accordance with the provisions established under Article 13(3) of the *Act of 7 September 1991 on the system of education*; the weight encompasses students or participants whose number, established separately for each national minority, ethnic minority, the community using the regional language, and for students or participants of Romani descent, does not exceed: 80 in a primary school, and 30 in a secondary school and in upper secondary classes conducted in a secondary school - $N_{26,i,}$	P_{26}	1.30
for students of classes and schools with education in a national minority, ethnic minority language or in the regional language, and for students of classes and schools where educational activities are conducted in two languages: Polish and a national or ethnic minority language or the regional language as the second language of education - $N_{27,i,}$	P_{27}	0.60
2021		

Weights for the increased education subsidy with regard to students from national or ethnic minorities and the community using the regional language in 2017-2021		
weight description	weight no.	weight value
for students belonging to a given national minority, ethnic minority or the community using the regional language, and for students of Romani descent for whom a school carries out educational tasks in accordance with the provisions established under Article 13(3) of the *Act of 7 September 1991 on the system of education*; the weight encompasses students or participants whose number, established separately for each national minority, ethnic minority, the community using the regional language, and for students or participants of Romani descent, is higher than: 112 in a primary school, and 42 in a secondary school and in upper secondary classes conducted in a secondary school - $N_{24,i,}$	P_{24}	0.20
for students belonging to a given national minority, ethnic minority or the community using the regional language, and for students of Romani descent for whom a school carries out educational tasks in accordance with the provisions established under Article 13(3) of the *Act of 7 September 1991 on the system of education*; the weight encompasses students or participants whose number, established separately for each national minority, ethnic minority or the community using the regional language, and for students or participants of Romani descent, is higher than 80 but does not exceed 112 in a primary school, and is higher than 30 but does not exceed 42 in a secondary school and upper secondary classes conducted in a secondary school - $N_{25,i,}$	P_{25}	1.00
for students belonging to a given national minority, ethnic minority or the community using the regional language, and for students of Romani descent for whom a school carries out educational tasks in accordance with the provisions established under Article 13(3) of the *Act of 7 September 1991 on the system of education*; the weight encompasses students or participants whose number, established separately for each national minority, ethnic minority, the community using the regional language, and for students or participants of Romani descent, does not exceed: 80 in a primary school, and 30 in a secondary school and in upper secondary classes conducted in a secondary school - $N_{26,i,}$	P_{26}	1.30
for students of classes and schools with education in a national minority, ethnic minority language or in the regional language, and for students of classes and schools where educational activities are conducted in two languages: Polish and a national or ethnic minority language or the regional language as the second language of education - N27,i,	P_{27}	0.60

In practice (and subject to a necessary simplification for the purpose of this document), it means that the annually established financial standard A is multiplied by the number of students in a given local government unit, which on this basis receives funds from the State budget for education of "conversion" student.

For example: financial standard A was PLN 5,918 in 2020 and PLN 6,069 in 2021 per "conversion" student.

If a local government reports to the Education Information System students from national minorities, ethnic minorities or students using the Kashubian regional language – and provided that additional minority classes are conducted for these students – the local government will receive additional funds (in addition to financial standard A), i.e. financial standard A multiplied by the applicable weight. Therefore, in 2021, a local government which provided education for minority students received the amount of standard A=PLN 6,069 plus additionally PLN 1,214 PLN / PLN 6,069 / PLN 7,890 / PLN 3,641 (base amount A multiplied by

the weight factor P24=0.2 / P25=1 / P26=1.3 / P27[14] =0.6 respectively) per each student originating from a minority.

This exceptionally favourable mechanism is a major incentive for local governments to provide education for children from national and ethnic minorities.

Table 41. The amount of the annual education subsidy for students from national and ethnic minorities and the community using the regional language in 2010-2021

Year	Annual education subsidy in PLN	Number of students from national and ethnic minorities
2010	197,470,927	50,617
2011	226,185,997	49,663
2012	270,557,548	53,399
2013	280,376,886	55,921
2014	296,684,463	58,955
2015	326,010,879	64,831
2016	356,784,343	73,241
2017	373,217,220	73,391
2018	364,740,816	76,961
2019	396,989,670	79,482
2020	422,901,130	78,745
2021	436,253,402	75,779

D) MAKING AVAILABLE UNIVERSITY AND OTHER HIGHER EDUCATION IN REGIONAL OR MINORITY LANGUAGES, OR PROVIDE FACILITIES FOR THE STUDY OF THESE LANGUAGES AS UNIVERSITY AND HIGHER EDUCATION SUBJECTS

It must be noted that, compared to the previous reporting period for the implementation of the provisions of the *Charter,* the Republic of Poland has seen a change in supervision over higher education. In accordance with the *Regulation of the Prime Minister of 20 October 2020 on the detailed scope of activities of the Minister of Education and Science* (Journal of Laws of 2022, item 18, as amended), supervision over higher education is exercised by the Minister of Education and Science (formerly the Minister of Science and Higher Education).

In Poland, it is possible to study minority languages and the regional language at language faculties as well as foreign language classes and post-graduate studies.

Studies at a given faculty are available as first-, second- and third-cycle, both as full-time and part-time programmes. The number of students studying languages used by members of national and ethnic minorities reached ca. 13,000 in the academic year 2020/2021, with the largest group of students studying German and Russian.

[14] Weight P27 is calculated additionally only for the aforementioned students in bilingual classes. The calculations do not include correcting factor Di which is computed for each local government unit on an individual basis.

Polish higher education institutions are guarantee autonomy, including in terms of curricula, which allows them to form the study offer to suit the needs of both the institution and its socio-economic environment. It is not possible to impose upon them the obligation to offer a particular field of study, neither is there a central list of fields of study. Therefore, decisions to create specific fields of study are made by autonomous higher education institutions, which gives them greater flexibility in shaping their educational offer.

It is also worth adding that under the National Programme for the Development of Humanities established by the minister competent for educational and pedagogical matters, eligible entities (including higher education institutions, research institutes and entities conducting scientific activities) may apply, in a competition procedure, for funding of their projects, e.g. development of specialist dictionaries.

A practical example regarding the regional language is the creation of first-cycle studies in the field of "Kashubian Ethnophilology" at the University of Gdańsk i 2012. Number of students in years 2017 – 2021 is as follows [15]: [source: the Integrated System of Information on Science and Higher Education – POL-on, 17 September 2021]:

Table 52. The number of students studying Kashubian Ethnophilology at the University of **Gdańsk** in 2017-2021

Academic year	Winter semester	Summer semester
2016/2017	57 students	16 students
2017/2018	31 students	16 students
2018/2019	3 students	3 students
2019/2020	28 students	13 students
2020/2021	38 students	17 students

It is worth noting that education in minority languages is not limited only to the most popular languages, i.e. German and Russian. Many academic centres across Poland offer education in minority languages (either as the language of philology or instruction), for instance [source: the Integrated System of Information on Science and Higher Education POL-on, 19 July 2021]:

- Czech: University of Bielsko Biała, State Higher Vocational School in Racibórz, Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań, Jagiellonian University in Kraków, University of Łódź, Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń, University of Opole, University of Silesia in Katowice, University of Wrocław, Higher School Humanitas in Sosnowiec;
- Lithuanian: Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań;
- German: University of Humanities and Economics in Łódź, Jacob of Paradies University, Pomeranian University in Słupsk, Ateneum-University in Gdansk, Karkonosze

[15] Source: the Integrated System of Information on Science and Higher Education – POL-on [accessed: 17 September 2021]; The Integrated System of Information on Science and Higher Education is an integrated network which allows gathering data on science and higher education. It provides for remote reporting and has a real influence on effective spending of public funds on education and training. For more information about POL-on, visit https://polon.nauka.gov.pl/system-polon.

University of Applied Sciences in Jelenia Góra, John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, Warsaw School of Applied Linguistics, Cavalry Captain Witold Pilecki State University of Małopolska in Oświęcim, Stanisław Staszic State University of Applied Sciences in Piła, State University of Applied Sciences in Nowy Sącz, University of Applied Sciences in Nysa, State Higher Vocational School in Racibórz, University of Applied Sciences in Tarnow, Koszalin University of Technology, Silesian University of Technology, Linguistics-Technical University (Department of Philology in Świecie), University of Gdańsk, Jan Długosz University in Częstochowa, Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań, Jagiellonian University in Kraków, Jan Kochanowski University in Kielce, Kazimierz Wielki University in Bydgoszcz, Maria Curie-Skłodowska University in Lublin, Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń, University of Opole, Pedagogical University of Krakow, University of Rzeszów, University of Szczecin, University of Silesia in Katowice, Kazimierz Pulaski University of Technology and Humanities in Radom, University of Białystok, University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn, University of Warsaw, University of Wrocław, University of Zielona Góra, Wszechnica Polska University in Warsaw, WSB University in Wrocław, Samuel Bogumił Linde College of Modern Languages in Poznań, College for Foreign Languages in Czestochowa;

- Russian: Pomeranian University in Słupsk, John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, Warsaw School of Applied Linguistics, Pope John Paul II State School Of Higher Education in Biała Podlaska, Prof. Edward Szczepanik State Higher Vocational School of Suwalki, State School of Higher Education in Chełm, University of Applied Sciences in Nowy Sącz, University of Gdańsk, Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań, Jagiellonian University in Kraków, Kazimierz Wielki University in Bydgoszcz, University of Łódź, Maria Curie-Skłodowska University in Lublin, Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń, University of Opole, Pedagogical University of Krakow, University of Rzeszów, University of Szczecin, University of Silesia in Katowice, University of Białystok, University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn, University of Wrocławs, University of Zielona Góra, Wszechnica Polska University in Warsaw, WSB University, Siedlce University of Natural Sciences and Humanities, Wyższa Szkoła Biznesu-National Louis University with Branch Office in Nowy Sącz, Higher School Humanitas in Sosnowiec;
- Slovak: Jagiellonian University in Kraków, Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań, University of Silesia in Katowice;
- Ukrainian: Maria Curie-Skłodowska University in Lublin, John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, State School of Higher Education in Chełm, Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań, Jagiellonian University in Kraków, University of Wrocław;
- Hebrew: University of Wrocław, Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań;

Kashubian regional language can be studies at the University of Gdańsk (first cycle studies) at the faculty of Kashubian Ethnophilology.

ARTICLE 9 JUDICIAL AUTHORITIES

The Minister of Justice is the authority responsible for the implementation of the provisions of Article 9 of this *Charter*. In accordance with Article 5 § 1 of the *Act of 27 July 2001 on the Law on the system of common courts* (Journal of Laws of 2020, item 2072, as amended), Polish is the official language before courts. The provision of § 2 of the said Article provides that a person who has no sufficient command of the Polish language has the right to act before a court using their native language and have a free assistance of an interpreter.

The aforementioned systemic rule creates the general framework for ensuring a free-of-charge interpreting and translation service at Polish common courts, and represents one the guarantees of the actual (material) right to a fair trial. In addition to interpretation of a part of the proceedings (i.e. the hearing), it also ensures that a person who has no sufficient command of the Polish language has access to translation of documents, also as regards minority and regional languages.

Furthermore, in accordance with § 36(1)(2) of the *Regulation of the Minister of Justice of 13 September 2017 on the Fund for the Assistance to the Victims of Crimes and Post-Penitentiary Assistance - the Justice Fund* (Journal of Laws of 2019, item 683, as amended), the funds in the Justice Fund may be used to finance assistance to the victims of a crime and their close relatives. Such assistance involves arranging and financing interpreting/translating assistance (until the preparatory inquiries are initiated) in order to help the eligible person shall he or she have no sufficient command of Polish.

In accordance with Article 1 of the *Act of 9 April 2010 on the Prison Service* (Journal of Laws of 2021, item 1064, as amended), the Minister of Justice is in charge of the Prison Service. It must be mentioned that the Service also becomes involved in the process of actions and initiatives which serve promotion of the use of regional or minority languages among inmates. In 2017 – 2021, penitentiary establishments were involved in various projects promoting multiculturalism, including ones relating to the heritage of national and ethnic minorities.

1. Detention Centre in Wejherowo

In 2017-2021, the Detention Centre in Wejherowo took actions relating to promotion of the Kashubian language. The Centre's radio broadcast system plays local radio stations *Radio Kaszebe* and *Norda FM,* which broadcast programmes in Kashubian. In 2017-2018, as part of an agreement with the Centre for Culture, Sport, Tourism and Library in Gniewino, the Centre hosted musical educational concerts titled *Music jest w nas* (There is music in us). The *Music jest w nas* project was created as part of the programme *Kultura bliska* (Close Culture) and was co-financed by the National Centre for Culture. In 2017-2021, based on original group programmes for social re-adaptation of convicts title *Tożsamość Kaszubska* (Kashubian Identity) and *Kaszuby bez śmieci* (Kashubia without rubbish), inmates had direct contact with

the Kashubian language which residents of Kashubia use every day. Those actions were driven by officers and personnel of the Detention Centre in Wejherowo, who declare strong ties with Kshubia speaking the Kashubian language on a daily basis, and propagating the local culture and traditions also among the inmates. Participation of the Officers of Wejherowo's Detention Centre in the World Kashubian Congresses is a specific example of an activity relating to promotion of the Kashubian language.

2. Penal Facility in **Jastrzębie-Zdrój**

The Penal Facility in Jastrzębie-Zdrój offers a possibility of borrowing books; if there is a broader interest in foreign language publications, more books are ordered from the City Public Library in Jastrzębie Zdrój under an agreement signed with the library.

3. Penal Facility in Cieszyn

Due to its regional location and border area of operations, the Penal Facility in Cieszyn with a Field Branch in Bielsko- Biała, the facility's library offers inmates books in *inter alia* Czech, German and Hebrew. The library also provides compendia in foreign languages for persons held on remand, convicted or punished and for foreigners. Furthermore, in 2017-2019, the institution conducted a re-adaptation programme *Tikkun-Naprawa* (Tikkun-Repair), under which talks and meetings regarding Jewish issues were prepared, both as regards the culture and ethnicity.

4. Penal Facility in Tarnów

The Penal Facility in Tarnów takes initiatives among inmates to increase their tolerance towards regional or minority languages spoken in the country, which is reflected in face-to-face conversations with educators and psychologists in accommodation blocks. Furthermore, a meeting about the Romani and Jewish culture and history was arranged for juvenile inmates at the institution in June 2021.

5. Detention Centre in Kielce

The Detention Centre in Kielce promotes regional or minority languages chiefly by means of expanding its central library collection. The library offers mainly popular science books e.g. Slavonic culture dictionaries, books about the extermination of Siniti and Romani (in the form of a catalogue) or the Koran. It is worth highlighting that inmates who use regional and minority languages are motivated to maintain their ties with relatives and cultivate their language through listening to music and reading press acquired outside the Centre.

6. Detention Centre in Ostrów Wielkopolski

The Detention Centre in Ostrów Wielkopolski played radio broadcasts via its radio broadcasting system and announced contests promoting the command of regional and minority languages. In 2021, it regularly emitted language courses, including German, Russian and Ukrainian. In 2020/2021, it conducted German language classes for a group of 10 inmates (taught by an inmate).

7. Penal Facility in Rawicz

The Penal Facility in Rawicz conducted knowledge contests for the inmates on the Poznań dialect - a conglomerate of the regional dialect and words borrowed from German. It purchased books in Russian and German, which inmates can borrow from the Central Library. In 2020, one of the inmates sat a matriculation examination for a national minority in German at the extended level.

8. Penal Facility in **Łupków**

As part of cultural and educational actions, the Penal Facility in Łupków conducted classes aimed at familiarising the inmates with matters relating to Ukrainian and Yiddish. The classes were conducted in collaboration with the Foundation of the Centre for Dialogue Between Religions and Nations in Przemyśl. The Foundation had collaborated on an on-going basis with selected penitentiary units since 2017, and in May 2019 it signed an agreement on collaboration with the Regional Prison Service Inspectorate in Rzeszów. The classes themselves were not strictly related with promotion of minority languages, neither did they represent an educational offer of teaching a specific language. The said classes focused on various aspects of the life of ethnic minorities in the Bieszczady region - mainly in the context of culture and history. Topics of the identity of ethnic groups living in the region, integration with the Polish population and the importance of the language as an inherent element of the culture were raised on numerous occasions during the classes. A total of 11 such classes were held at the Penal Facility in Łupków in 2018-2021 (4 in 2018, 3 in 2019, 0 in 2020, 4 in 2021). Since they included some motifs of the Ukrainian and Yiddish language, they can be categorised as activities which raise awareness of the role of regional languages in the life of local communities. The classes were attended by ca. 95 inmates.

9. Detention Centre in **Świdnica**

As part of its off-premises cultural and educational activities in 2017-2021, the Detention Centre in Świdnica arranged classes dedicated to the region's culture and history as well as national minorities and differences arising from their functioning. Significant portion of the classes was dedicated to the German national minority and its culture, religion and language in the context of life in Lower Silesia. On 3 December 2019, also as part of cultural and educational activities, an unusual history lesson was conducted, during a discussion which the inmates about the Jewish culture in Lower Silesia, the individuality of the Jews, including in

terms of culture and language, as well as their life after World War II, was carried out by dr Anna Grużlewska. During her visit to the Detention centre, dr Anna Grużlewska, who specialises in the research into the history of Jews in Lower Silesia, told the inmates about the history of the Jewish population in the region and their current life in Poland, particularly in the former Wałbrzyskie Voivodship. Furthermore, dr Anna Grużlewska, who regularly collaborates with the Foundation for the European Understanding in Krzyżowa, the Social and Cultural Association of Jews in Poland and the Beiteinu Chaj Foundation, delivered a lecture on matters of tolerance and building of understanding between people of different cultures, religions and nationalities.

Library collections held by penitentiary units include literature in minority languages.

Furthermore, the Prison Service website www.sw.gov.pl contains the *Compendium for foreign national on remand, convicted or punished* translated into eights foreign languages, including Ukrainian, Russian and German. In addition, library collections held by penitentiary units include literature in minority languages.

ARTICLE 10 ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITIES AND PUBLIC SERVICES

Re 2

AUXILIARY LANGUAGE

The provisions regulating the use of a minority language at offices were introduced under the *Act of 6 January 2005 on national and ethnic minorities and on the regional language* (Journal of Laws of 2017, item 823). In accordance with Article 9 of the Act, a minority language may be used as an auxiliary language in contacts with municipal authorities. However, this right may be exercised only by residents of municipalities where the number of residents belonging to a minority is at least 20% of the overall population of the municipality concerned and which are included in the Official Register of Municipalities where an auxiliary language is used. The possibility to use an auxiliary language means that persons belonging to a minority have the right to address municipal authorities in that language orally or in writing (it is allowed to submit an application in the local language) and, at the express request, be answered also in the regional language, orally or in writing, with the appeal procedure always held in the official language.

A municipality is included in the Official Register of Municipalities by the responsible minister in charge of religious denominations and national and ethnic minorities following a request by the Council of the municipality concerned. The procedure of inclusion in the register is laid down in the Act. Under the authority laid down in the Act, the Minister of the Interior and

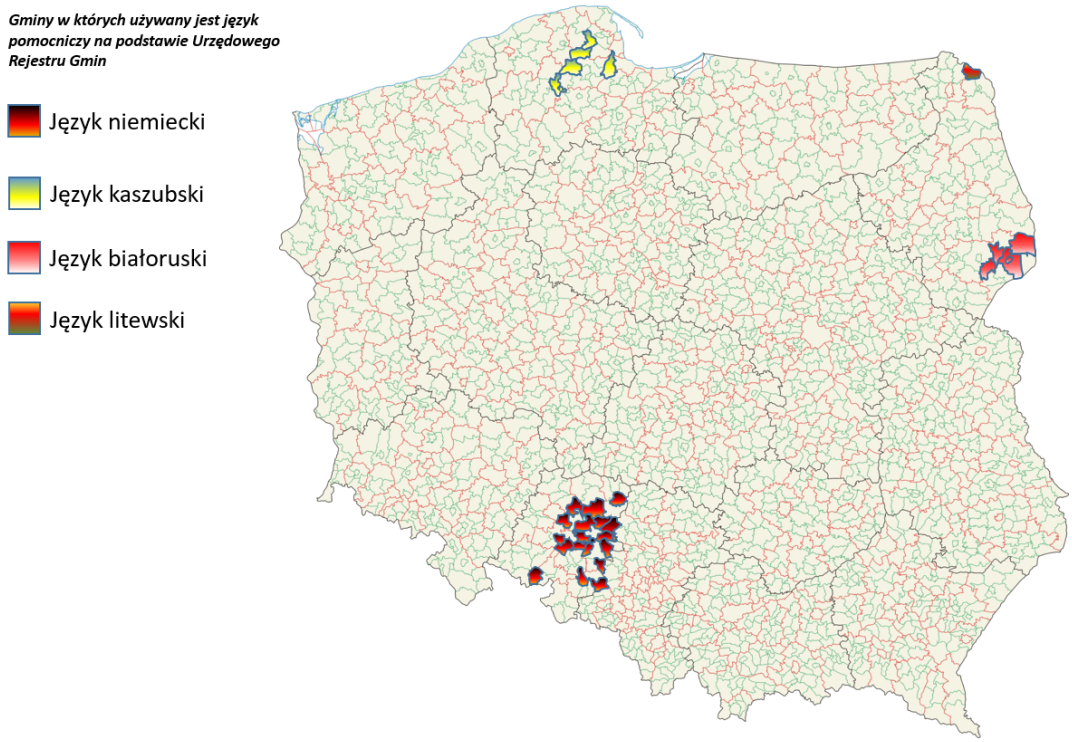
Administration issued a regulation in which he defined the manner of keeping the register and submitting an application for inclusion in it. In accordance with Article 10(5) of the Act, the applying Municipal Council has the right to appeal to the Administrative Court against the minister's refusal to include it in the register. The Act provides also that a municipality may be removed from the register only at the request of the Council of the municipality concerned.

The Act introduced a mechanism designed to encourage local government workers to learn auxiliary languages, thus ensuring a high quality of handling people from minorities in their mother tongues. In accordance with Article 11(1) of the Act, in a municipality which is included in the register, workers employed at the Municipality Office, auxiliary municipality units as well as municipal budget units and facilities may be granted an allowance for the knowledge of the auxiliary language. Under the authority laid down in the Act, the Minister of the Interior and Administration issued a regulation in which he specified a list of diplomas, attestations and certificates confirming the command of minority languages.

The Official Register of Municipalities where an auxiliary language is used started functioning upon inclusion of the first municipality, i.e. on 25 January 2006. The first municipality included in the register was the Municipality of Radłów in the Opolskie Voivodship, and the auxiliary language was German. As of 31 December 2016, the register included 33 municipalities, of which six in the Podlaskie Voivodship (with Lithuanian being the auxiliary language in one, and Belarusian it the other five), five in the Pomorskie Voivodship (with Kashubian as the auxiliary language) and twenty two in the Opolskie Voivodship (where German is the auxiliary language). It must me noted that in March 2021 the Official Register was updated and publish on a website dedicated specially to national and ethnic minorities and the regional language[16].

Matters relating to the issue of certificates confirming the command of minority languages and the regional language are regulated under the *Regulation of the Minister of the Interior and Administration of 16 June 2005 on diplomas, documents or certificates confirming the knowledge of an auxiliary language* (Journal of Laws, item 1013), in which the aforementioned documents confirming the command of national and ethnic minority languages and the regional language are listed.

[16] The update of the Official Register was a result of audits conducted y the Supreme Audit Office in 2020 and 2021 at the Department for Religious Denominations and National and Ethnic Minorities of the Ministry of the Interior and Administration. See https://www.gov.pl/web/mniejszosci-narodowe-i-etniczne/urzedowy-rejestr-gmin-w-ktorych-jest-uzywany-jezyk-pomocniczy2



Source: based on https://www.gov.pl/web/mniejszosci-narodowe-i-etniczne/urzedowy-rejestr-gmin-w-ktorych-jest-uzywany-jezyk-pomocniczy2

ADDITIONAL NAMES IN A MINORITY LANGUAGE

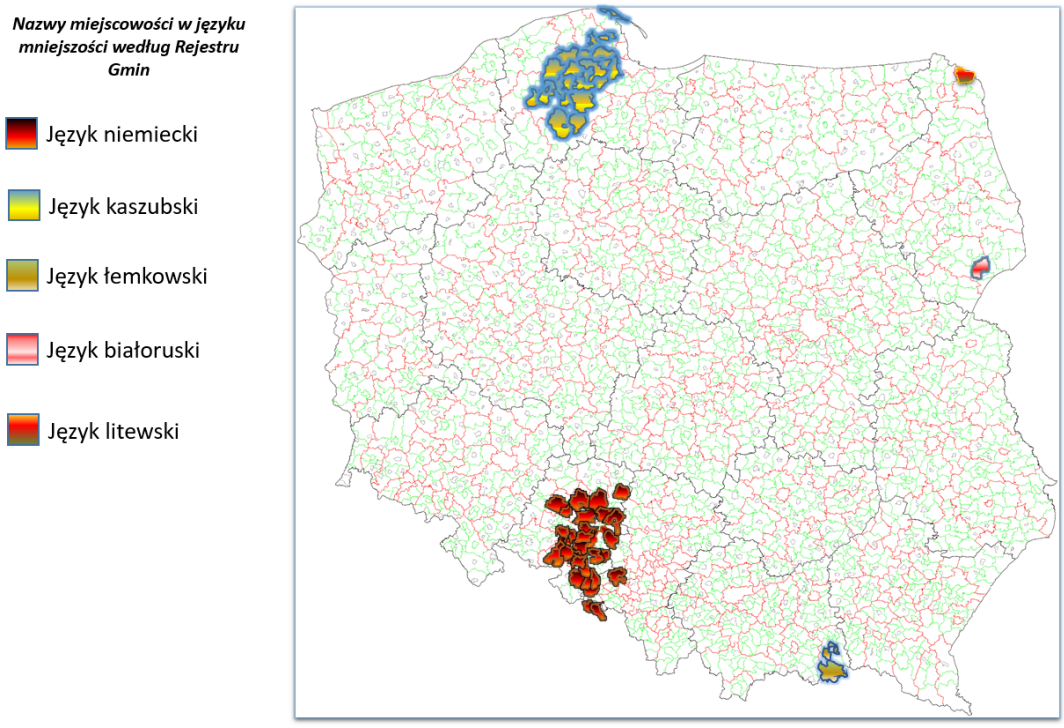
Pursuant to Article 12(1) and (2) of the *Act of 6 January 2005 on national and ethnic minorities and on the regional language,* national and ethnic minorities and the minority using the Kashubian regional language have the right to use additional names in a minority language in their municipalities. Additional names in a minority language may be used in addition to the names of localities, physiographic objects and streets within the boundaries of municipalities included in the Register of Municipalities kept by the minister competent for religious denominations and national and ethnic minorities. An additional name of a locality or physiographic object may be introduced at the request of the Council of the municipality concerned if the number of residents of that municipality account for at least 20% of the overall population of that municipality or, in the case of an inhabited locality, if the establishment of an additional name is supported by more than a half of resident of that locality [17]who participated in consultations conducted pursuant to Article 5(2) of the *Act of 8 March 1990 on the municipal government*.

It must be noted that the above details are regulated also under the Regulation of the Minister of the Interior and Administration on the Register of Municipalities where names in a minority language are used*, on model applications for inclusion in that register, and on establishing an*

[17] In accordance with Article 5 of the Act of 8 March *1990 on the municipal government* (Journal of Laws of 2021, item 1372, as amended) , the rules and mode of conducting consultations with residents of a municipality are set forth in a resolution adopted by the council of the municipality concerned

additional name of a locality or a physiographic object in a language of a national or ethnic minority or in the regional language (Journal of Laws of 2014, item 1486).

A municipality is included in the Register of municipalities where names in a minority language are used by the Minister of the Interior and Administration at the request of the Council of the municipality concerned. Applications for establishing an additional name of a locality or a physiographic object are reviewed by the competent Voivode and by the Commission for the Names of Localities and Physiographic Objects. The mode of reviewing names of localities and physiographic objects by the Commission is laid down in the *Act of 29 August 2003 on official names of localities and physiographic objects* (Journal of Laws of 2019, item 1443.) and the *Regulation of the Minister of the Interior and Administration of 5 August 2004 on the mode of operation of the Commission for the Names of Localities and Physiographic Objects, and on the wage payable to its members for participation in its meetings* (Journal of Laws of 2021, item 1985). The Commission for the Names of Localities and Physiographic Objects consists mainly of academics (linguists, historians, geographers) from various scientific centres, which affects the frequency of the Comission's meetings. It must be highlighted that all applications submitted to the Ministry of the Interior and Administration are considered on an on-going basis. If found formally faulty, an application is returned to the municipality to be corrected and supplemented.



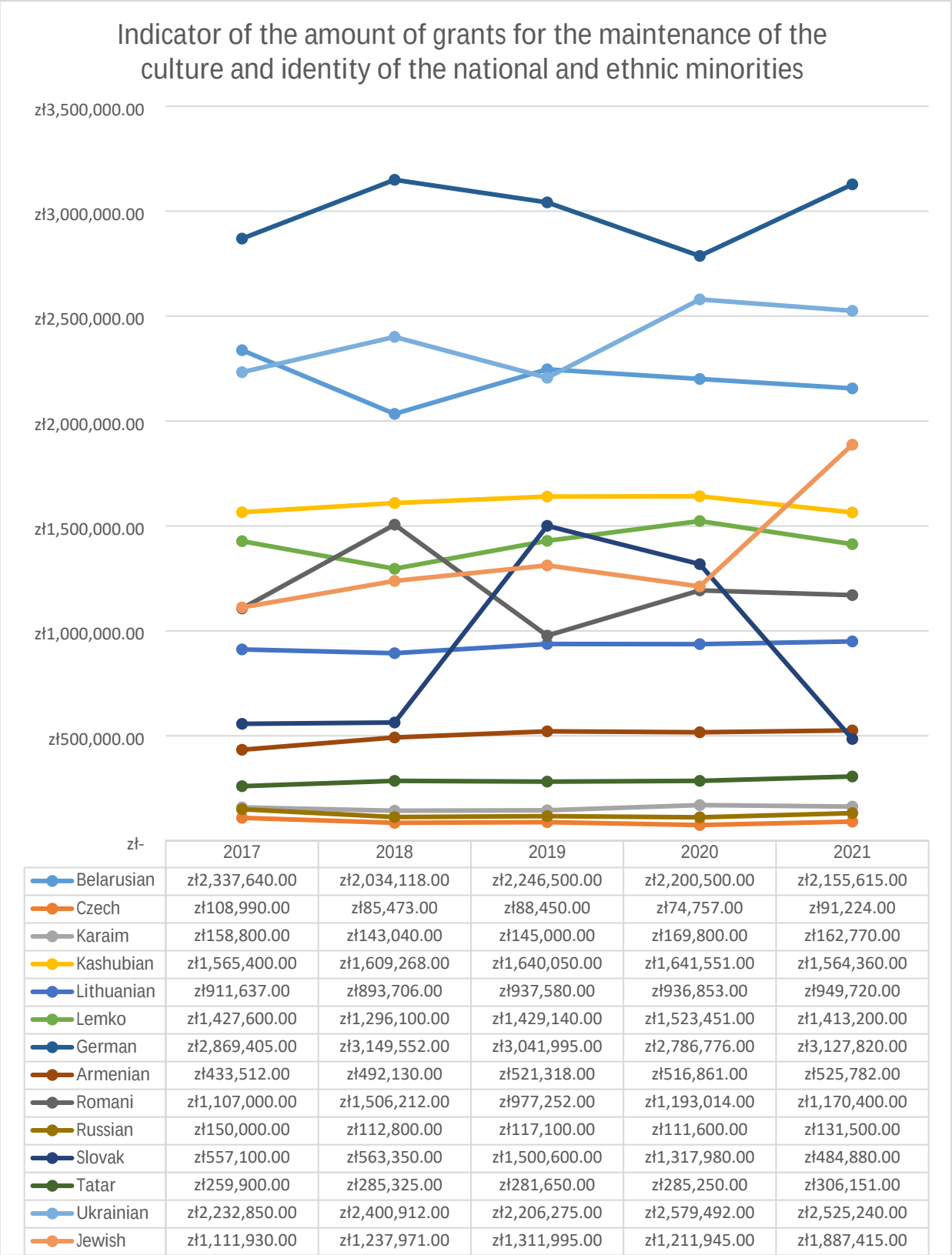
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In 2017–2021, the Ministry of the Interior and Administration received a total of 5 applications from municipalities applying for the inclusion in the Register of Municipalities where names in a minority language are used (no such application was submitted in 2020).

SUPPORT FROM THE MINISTRY OF INTERIOR AND ADMINISTRATION

It must also be noted that the Ministry of the Interior and Administration has created a kind of an internal list of subsidies granted to organisations of national and ethnic minorities and the Kashubian regional language. Data from that list has been used to compile the chart below, showing the indicators of the amounts of subsidies granted for the purpose of identity preservation. The chart shows also the trend for the amount of subsidies granted, separately for respective minorities[18].

[18] It must be noted that the chart does not include the amounts allocated in the second call for applications for the year 2021.



	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Belarusian	zł2,337,640.00	zł2,034,118.00	zł2,246,500.00	zł2,200,500.00	zł2,155,615.00
Czech	zł108,990.00	zł85,473.00	zł88,450.00	zł74,757.00	zł91,224.00
Karaim	zł158,800.00	zł143,040.00	zł145,000.00	zł169,800.00	zł162,770.00
Kashubian	zł1,565,400.00	zł1,609,268.00	zł1,640,050.00	zł1,641,551.00	zł1,564,360.00
Lithuanian	zł911,637.00	zł893,706.00	zł937,580.00	zł936,853.00	zł949,720.00
Lemko	zł1,427,600.00	zł1,296,100.00	zł1,429,140.00	zł1,523,451.00	zł1,413,200.00
German	zł2,869,405.00	zł3,149,552.00	zł3,041,995.00	zł2,786,776.00	zł3,127,820.00
Armenian	zł433,512.00	zł492,130.00	zł521,318.00	zł516,861.00	zł525,782.00
Romani	zł1,107,000.00	zł1,506,212.00	zł977,252.00	zł1,193,014.00	zł1,170,400.00
Russian	zł150,000.00	zł112,800.00	zł117,100.00	zł111,600.00	zł131,500.00
Slovak	zł557,100.00	zł563,350.00	zł1,500,600.00	zł1,317,980.00	zł484,880.00
Tatar	zł259,900.00	zł285,325.00	zł281,650.00	zł285,250.00	zł306,151.00
Ukrainian	zł2,232,850.00	zł2,400,912.00	zł2,206,275.00	zł2,579,492.00	zł2,525,240.00
Jewish	zł1,111,930.00	zł1,237,971.00	zł1,311,995.00	zł1,211,945.00	zł1,887,415.00

NATIONAL CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING 2021

The Ministry of the Interior and Administration took actions to coordinate the campaign of promotion of the National Census of Population and Housing, which was scheduled for 2021. The initiative came as a result of the position presented at the LXXI meeting of the Joint Government and National and Ethnic Minorities Commission by representatives of national and ethnic minorities. At the said meeting, a discussion was held on the state of preparation to the National Census of Population and Housing, which was scheduled for 2021. The representatives of national and ethnic minorities were particularly interested in promotional activities addressed to national and ethnic minorities living in Poland. As a result of talks held and the conclusions therefrom, the Ministry of the Interior and Administration undertook to organise meetings with representatives of Statistics Poland (ZUS) to discuss details of the Census and the promotion campaign designed to encourage persons from national and ethnic minority communities to take part in it. On 26 April 2021, the Ministry of the Interior and Administration organised a meeting between representatives of national and ethnic minorities and representatives of Statistics Poland (which was held online due to the COVID-19 pandemic). As a result of the resulting arrangements, the Ministry of the Interior and Administration conducted coordination and promotion activities promoting the Census among national and ethnic minority communities. To this end, actions were taken to involve Voivode Representatives for National and Ethnic Minorities in the campaign promoting the National Census of Population and Housing 2021.

The Ministry of the Interior and Administration, in collaboration with Statistics Poland, prepared materials in national and ethnic minority languages in order to enhance promotion of the National Census of Population and Housing to be conducted in 2021. Furthermore, the Ministry of the Interior and Administration requested the Voivode Representatives for National and Ethnic Minorities to engage in in information and promotion activities related to NSP'21, including regional media and the Internet as well as by means of informing and promoting the Census among national and ethnic minority communities and and the community using the regional language. During the NSP'21 promotion campaign, the Voivode Representatives for National and Ethnic Minorities took the following actions (to a varying extent):

- collaboration was established with Regional Statistical Offices (US) and meetings were held with representatives of national and ethnic minority organisations,
- the US were provided with contact details of national and ethnic minority organisations,
- national and ethnic minority organisations were provided with information materials received from GUS,
- the information materials were published on respective websites and in social media,

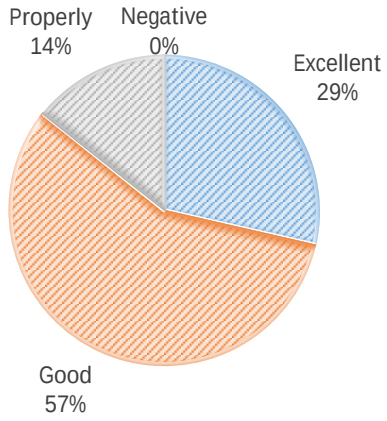
- cooperation was established with the US regarding distribution of information leaflets in national and ethnic minority languages,
- the Voivode Representatives kept national and ethnic minorities informed about NSP'21 through contacts and meetings with them,
- letters and/or emails were sent to national and ethnic minority organisations in respective Voivodships with information about NSP'21 as well as information materials and/or addresses of relevant websites,
- NSP'21 was promoted in the context of minorities in news programmes aired by regional public media,
- letters were sent to mayors and presidents of cities to inform them about questions raised with respect to national end ethnic minorities, requesting them to support national and ethnic minorities during NSP'21 (Voivodships: Lubelskie, Łódzkie, Małopolskie, Śląskie),
- informational materials and leaflets in national and ethnic minority languages were published on the website of the Voivode Representative for National and Ethnic Minorities in the Voivodships of Małopolskie and Wielkopolskie,
- the Voivode Representative for National and Ethnic Minorities in the Voivodships of Małopolskie and Wielkopolskie organised a meeting with representatives of national and ethnic minorities; the meeting was combined with a presentation of a test self-census website.

SITUATION IN THE CONTEXT OF THE SARS-COV-2 PANDEMIC

Information activities conducted by the Minister of the Interior and Administration were intensified due to the state of COVID-19 epidemic announced in March 2021. Immediately after the state of epidemic threat along with restrictions on activities of organisations had been announced, the Department for Religious Denominations and National and Ethnic Minorities commenced actions to mitigate the effects of the pandemic. It was as early as 17 March 2020, i.e. 5 days after the state of epidemic threat had been announced in Poland, that the Ministry of the Interior and Administration emailed its guidelines regarding the manner of execution of tasks related to the preservation of the identity and culture of national and ethnic minorities and of the community using the regional language in the face of numerous and unforeseeable threats and objective difficulties. In April 2020, the Ministry of the Interior and Administration received the *Position of the minority side of the Joint Commission* which referred to tasks, the implementation of which would require organising public gatherings. This applied to artistic events, particularly all types of festivals and concerts. At the same time, it was obvious that a possibility of implementing each such event had to be assessed on a case-by-case basis, taking into account *inter alia* the prevailing situation and applicable restrictions on organising public gatherings. However, on each occasion the initiative regarding a change in the form of implementing a given task belonged to the contractor. It was strongly

emphasised that "transferring funds bewteen tasks" was not allowed. In addition, the Department for Religious Denominations and National and Ethnic Minorities provided the stakeholders with a working instruction on signing documents electronically with the use of a trusted signature (taking into account the manners of submitting documents to the MI&A).

Table 12. Assessment of cooperation with the Ministry of the Interior and Administration during the epidemic threat period and state of epidemic, as expressed by representatives of minority organisations



Source: a survey for minority organisations

The respondents[19] pointed out that MI&A personnel provided timely information about the development of the epidemic situation in the context of the entrusted tasks. Communication with the Section of National and Ethnic Minorities was smooth and undisturbed, and representatives of minority organisations received assistance in solving problems related to their activities. The MI&A was open to changes in the tasks in order to adapt them to the new circumstances.

It must be noted that a publication was issued in 2020 to mark the 15th anniversary of the *Act of 6 January 2005 on national and ethnic minorities and on the regional language*, which contained thoughts of authors coming from national and ethnic minorities and from the Kashubian community about the functioning of those communities within the legal framework introduced under the said Act.

ACTIVITY OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

Under Article 212 of the Constitution of the Republic of Poland (Journal of Laws of 1997, item 483, as amended) , the Commissioner for Human Rights, as an independent constitutional body, is obliged to provide the Sejm and Senate with annual reports on his activity and on the

[19] A survey for minority organisations.

state of compliance with freedoms, human rights and rights of citizens, including also as regards the rights of national and ethnic minorities.

In the reporting period, the Commissioner for Human Rights prepared *Information for the protection of the rights of national and ethnic minorities in 2016-2018* and *Information for the protection of the rights of national and ethnic minorities in 2018-2019*[20]. Both documents contain a detailed description of the problems faced by national and ethnic minorities in Poland, as well as examples of most important interventions undertaken in the reporting period by the Office of the Commissioner for Human Rights in relation with matters of teaching national minority languages to students from national or ethnic minorities. Among other interventions, the Commissioner for Human Rights intervened in the matter of the lack of opportunities to choose learning a minority language as a modern foreign language, the problem of no access to textbooks for the Ukrainian language, implementation of the rights of students from the German minority to learn German as a minority language and, at the same time, as a modern foreign language, and the matter of teaching classes based on original curricula.

[20] For details about the activity of the Commissioner for Human Rights for the rights of national and ethnic minorities in 2016-2018 and 2018-2019, wivit https://bip.brpo.gov.pl/sites/default/files/Sprawozdanie%20RPO%20dla%20Komisji%20Mniejszo%C5%9Bci%20Narodowych%20i%20Etnicznych.pdf and https://bip.brpo.gov.pl/sites/default/files/Informacja%20o%20dzia%C5%82aniach%20RPO%20na%20rzecz%20ochrony%20praw%20mniejszo%C5%9Bci%20narodowych%20i%20etnicznych%20w%20latach%202018-2019.pdf

The legal basis for public media to satisfy the needs of national and ethnic minorities and the community using the regional language in programmes of public radio and television is laid down in Article 21(la)(8a) of the *Act of 29 December 1992 on radio and television* (Journal of Laws of 2022, item 1722). In accordance with that provision, the tasks of public radio and television, within the frameworks of their public mission, include in particular "taking into account the needs of national and ethnic minorities and the community using the regional language, including broadcasting of news programmes in the languages of national and ethnic minorities and the regional language".

Public radio and television companies prepare annual programme and financial plans for ventures which require public funding, including with respect to creating and disseminating programmes for national and ethnic minorities and the community using the regional language. Having considered those plans, the National Broadcasting Council distributes the funds from subscription fees among public media companies.

Programmes for national and ethnic minorities are produced and disseminated through eight field branch offices of Telewizja Polska SA, i.e in Białymstok, Gdańsk, Katowice, Kraków, Olsztyn, Opole, Rzeszów and Szczecin. In addition, TVP3 Regionalna aired, offered three broadcasts, in its shared broadcast time, of *Telenowyny,* a 24-minute news and commentary programme produced in Ukrainian and addressed to the Ukrainian minority in Poland.

Polskie Radio SA does not broadcast any programmes for national minorities. On the other hand, regional radio companies broadcast programmes for national minorities through eleven regional public radio stations, i.e. Białymstok, Gdańsk, Katowice, Koszalin, Kraków, Olsztyn, Opole, Rzeszów, Szczecin, Wrocław and Radio Zachód in Zielona Góra.

The following field branch offices of Telewizja Polska SA and regional public radio stations broadcast programmes for respective national minorities and the Kashubian community (the data comes from programme reports of the ocmpanies concerned):

Belarusian minority (broadcast by TVP Białystok, Radio Białystok)

- *Tydzień białoruski* (TVP3 Białystok) – a 22-minute news and commentary programme aired three times a week throughout the year; it raises the topic of social and cultural life of Belarusians living in the Podlaskie Voivodship,
- *Pod Znakiem Pogoni* (Radio Białystok) – a 20-minute news and commentary programme aired daily throughout the year,

- *Duchowe Spotkania* (Radio Białystok) – a 15-minute programme aired once a week throughout the year; it promotes Christian values and is dedicated to the matters of the Orthodox Church,

- *Przed wyjściem do cerkwi* (Radio Białystok) – a 15-minute religious programme dedicated to the matters of the Orthodox Church. It is aired once a week throughout the year. It is a religious, commentary and educational programme which aimes at promoting Christian values based on the Decalogue,

- *Pożadlanaja Pieśnia* (Radio Białystok) – a 25-minute musical programme aired once a week. It is dedicated entirely to the minority's music and regional matters.

Lithuanian minority (broadcast by: TVP3 Białystok, TVP3 Szczecin, Radio Białystok)

- *Panorama Litewska* (TVP3 Białystok) – a 7-minute news and commentry programme aired twice a week throughout the year; it raises the topic of social and cultural life of Lithuanians living in the Voivodship; Dedicated entirely to regional matters,

- *Głos polskich Litwinów* (Radio Białystok) – a 20-minute programme aired 3 times a week throughout the year; dedicated entirely to regional issues.

German minority (broadcast by: TVP3 Katowice, Radio Katowice, Radio Olsztyn, Radio Opole, Radio Wrocław).

- *Pojednanie i Przyszłość* (Radio Katowice) – a 55-minute programme aired 2–3 times a month throughout the year. The programme is edited and produced by the minority organisation "Pojednanie i Przyszłość" with its registered office in Katowice. It is generally commentary in nature with some musical content in German. The topics raised relate mainly to the German tradition and culture, as well as the history of Silesia. It very often makes references to the heritage of numerous representatives of German culture, arts and science (Eichendorf, Noble Prize winners born in Silesia etc.),

- *Praesent* (Radio Katowice) – a 55-minute programme aired 2–3 times a month throughout the year. The programme is edited by Towarzystwo Społeczno-Kulturalne Niemców Województwa Śląskiego DFK (Social-Cultural Association of Germans in Silesian Voivodship) with its registered office in Racibórz. It is broadcast in the form of a commentary programme, with the spoken content including reportage, accounts, interviews and commentaries about the life and activities of German minority communities across the Śląskie Voivodship,

- *Deutsche Welle* (Radio Olsztyn) – a 25-minute programme aired once a week throughout the year. The this news and commentary programme is about the German minority in Warmia and Mazury,

- *Powiedz die Musik* (Radio Opole) - première broadcasts in the form of short forms meant to promote artists and musical groups from the German cultural circle. Presentation of pop music stars known to a wide audience around the world and associated with the German-speaking community, as well as bands popular only in Germany. The programme is created by persons related with German minority communities in the Opole region,

- *Wiadomości niemieckie* (Radio Opole) - daily première news programmes about the region and minority issues. Reports from events, interviews with minority activists, interventions. This news programme pays due regard to the needs of national and ethnic minorities and the community using the regional language, including broadcasting news programmes in the languages of national and ethnic minorities and in the regional language (Article 21(1a)(8a)),

- *Sami Swoi* (Radio Wrocław) – a 45-minute programme aired once a week throughout the year. Raising current political, social and cultural topics, the programme is addressed primarily to the Lemko, Ukrainian and German and Armenian minorities.

Romani minority (broadcast by TVP3 Kraków, Radio Zachód, Radio Koszalin)

- *Mniejszości* (Radio Koszalin) – a 3-minute news programme aired once a week throughout the year. In addition to presenting events of importance to the minority concerned, the programme includes cultural announcements and invitations which may be interesting to the Romani people; aired every Sunday at 7.30 am,

- *Mój opolski dom* (Radio Opole) - A programme about the functioning of various ethnic groups that have lived in the Opole region for decades as well as foreigners who came to the region for various reasons, including family, political, economic, personal and emotional ones. Having the form of an interview and commentary, the programme enables citizens and their organisations to participate in public life by presenting their varied views and positions and exercising their rights to social control and criticism, and serves the strengthening of the family,

- *Szlakiem taborów* (Radio Zachód) – a 10-minute programme aired once a week throughout the year. The programme is aimed at promoting the Romani history, tradition, customs and culture among residents of the Lubuskie Voivodeship, fostering fuller participation of the Romani people in the social life of the region, developing pro-education attitudes within the Romani community, overcoming the Romani reluctance to school, promoting artists who come from the Romani community, strengthening the Romani identity, encouraging Romani cultural and organisational, doing away with stereotypes which form the negative image of the Romani community, as well as changing the way the general Polish audience perceives Romani people, building a platform for understanding between Romani and non-Romani communities.

- *Etnopejzaże* (TVP 3 Kraków) – a magazine aired four times a year and produced in several minority languages, including Romani; the annual broadcast time is 3 hours 40 minutes.

Russian minority (broadcast by TVP3 Białystok)

- *Wiadomości Rosyjskie* (TVP3 Białystok) – A 10-minute programme aired twice a month throughout the year. It is a news and commentary programme which raises the topic of social and cultural life of Russians living in the Podlaskie Voivodship,

- *Syberyjski bard* (TVP3 Białystok) – aired once a month, this programme raises the topic of social and cultural life of Russians living in the Podlaskie Voivodship and across Poland. In 2020, the magazine was replaced with the *Wiadomosci rosyjskie* series.

Ukrainian minority (broadcast by Telewizja Polska S.A.: TVP 3 Regionalna - shared broadcast time, TVP3 Białystok, TVP3 Kraków, TVP3 Olsztyn, TVP 3 Rzeszów, TVP3 Szczecin, Radio Białystok, Radio Koszalin, Radio Szczecin, Radio Rzeszów, Radio Kraków, Radio Wrocław, Radio Zachód)

- *Telenowyny* (Telewizja Polska S.A. TV3 Regionalna) – a 23-minute programme aired 1-4 time a month in TV3 Regionalna. Addressed to the Ukrainian minority in Poland and viewers interested in Ukrainian matters, this programme presents history and current information about Polish-Ukrainian relations, as well as commentaries regarding current political and cultural events,

- *Przegląd Ukraiński* (TVP3 Białystok) – a 13-minute news and commentary programme aired twice a week (one première issue and one rerun) throughout the year. Addressed to the Ukrainian minority living in the Podlaskie Voivodship, the programme raises the topic of social and cultural life of Ukrainians,

- *Ukraińskie Wieści* (TVP3 Olsztyn) – a 13-minute news and commentary programme aired twice a week throughout the year. *Ukraińskie Wieści* inform its viewers about most important current events regarding the Ukrainian minority. The maganize shows everyday life of Ukrainians living in Warmia and Mazury, including their traditions, customs, education, cultural activity. It also presents concerts, festivals and social campaigns, and reports on events in Ukraine and regional cooperation,

- *Przed wyjściem do cerkwi* (Radio Białystok) – a 15-minute religious programme dedicated to the matters of the Orthodox Church. It is aired once a week throughout the year. A religious programme educational and commentary programme in Belarusian and Ukrainian which promotes Christian values based on the Decalogue,

- *Ukraińska Dumka* (Radio Białystok) – a 20-minute news and commentary programme aired three times a week throughout the year; it raises diverse issues regarding the Ukrainian minority,

- *Mniejszości* (Radio Koszalin) – aired every Sunday, the programme discusses socio-political and cultural topics regarding the Ukrainian minority in Pomerania,
- *Kermesz – magazyn* (Radio Kraków) – a 25-minute news and commentary programme aired once a week and addressed to the Lemko and Ukrainian minority living in Małopolska,
- *Od Niedzieli do Niedzieli* (Radio Olsztyn) – a 25-minute news and commentary programme aired once a week throughout the year. Discussing problems of the Ukrainian minority, it is edited by members of the Socio-Cultural Association of Ukrainians in Poland,
- *Wiadomości dla Ukraińców* (Radio Rzeszów) – a 30-minute news and commentary programme aired four times a week (from Tuesday to Friday); prepared by the Ukrainian editorial team of Radio Polonia,
- *Skyrnia magazyn* (Radio Rzeszów) – a 50-minute programme aired twice a week (one première issue and one rerun) throughout the year. The programme is addressed mainly to people of Ukrainian descent who live in south-eastern Poland and to all lovers of the Ukrainian language and culture. The magazine contains information about the life of the Ukrainian minority in Poland, historical information, audio reports from celebrations, concerts, exhibitions, scientific conferences and meetings of the community, as well as cultural announcements and press reviews. The content is illustrated with Ukrainian music (ranging from folk to pop and rock). The programme's constant element is the musical series "Muzyczna skrzynka" which presents Ukrainian performers and composers. The programme often presents the activities of the Union of Ukrainians in Poland as well as interviews with interesting people of the world of politics, science and culture. The programme has been aired by Polskie Radio Rzeszów since 1959,
- *Audycje okolicznościowe* (Radio Rzeszów) – a 50-minute programme aired occasionally during Christmas and Easter,
- *Posydeńki* (Radio Szczecin) – a 55-minute commentary programme aired once a week throughout the year. It presents the life, opinions and culture of the Ukrainian minority living in the region and includes a 7-minute news programme aired daily,
- *Sami Swoi* (Radio Wrocław) – a 45-minute programme aired once a week throughout the year. Addressed mainly to the Lemko, Ukrainian and German minorities, the programme discusses currently important political, social and cultural topics,
- *Gawędy o Ukrainie - Besidy pro Ukrainu* (Radio Zachód) – a 10-minute programme in Polish and Ukrainian aired once a week throughout the year. The programme is about the life of Ukrainians in the Lubuskie Voivodeship and news from Ukraine, as well as the history of the Ukrainian minority in the region,

- *Pełnia wiary* (TVP3 Rzeszów) - addressed to the Ukrainian minority, this programme is dedicated to the life of Greek Catholic Church in Poland and the region; it is aired four times a year and its annual broadcast time is 1 hour 29 minutes,

- *Etnopejzaże* (TVP 3 Kraków) – a magazine aired four times a year. In addition to Ukrainian, it is produced also in Lemko, Slovak and Romani; the annual broadcast time is 3 hours 40 minutes.

Kashubian regional language (broadcast by TVP3 Gdańsk, Radio Gdańsk, Radio Koszalin)

- *Tedë jo* (TVP3 Gdańsk) – an 11-minute socio-cultural programme aired twice a week throughout the year. Addressed to the Kashubians, it raises the broadly understood topic of the Kashubian community: its culture, language and customs,

- *Farwe Kaszeb* (TVP3 Gdańsk) – a 10-minute programme aired five times a month throughout the year since March 2019. It presents the contemporary life of the Kashubian community,

- *Kleka* (Radio Gdańsk) – a 20-minute news programme aired four times a week throughout the year. A recap of the *Kleka* broadcast is also aired (two minutes, five times a week). The programme is addressed to the Kashubian community and is edited and hosted by representatives of the community using the regional language.

- *Magazyn Kaszubski* (Radio Gdańsk) - a 50-minute programme aired three times a week throughout the year. Produced in the Kashubian language, this commentary programme presents the topics of the Kashubian identity, language and culture, as well as economic and social matters.

- *Kaszubskie Radio Gdańsk DAB+* (Radio Gdańsk) – a 50-minute programme aired once a week between August and December 2019. Addressed to the community using the regional language, this programme was produced by reporters from the Kashubian community.

- *Mniejszości* (Radio Koszalin) – a 3-minute news programme aired once a week in Kashubian and addressed to the Kashubian community. It raises topics related with the Kashubian culture as well as key events involving Kashubians.

- *Na szago (Radio Gdańsk)* – a tourist programme about Kashubia aired 17 times between July and August.

The rules introduced ensure that the audience from national and ethnic minorities or using the regional language have access to specially addressed programmes aired by the public radio and television.

Within its remit, the National Broadcasting Council divides the funds from subscription fees on an annual basis. At present, it pursues the principle of 100% financing of programme costs reported by the broadcaster concerned for programmes addressed to national and ethnic minorities.

In the case of Regional Radio Stations of Polskie Radio, amounts from subscription fees are allocated to specific companies.

Due to the different organisational structure of TVP SA, the allocation of funds to respective field branch offices falls within the remit of the Board of Telewizja Polska. Each year, the Board indicates two sources of financing for those programmes – subscription fees and own resources.

Public radio and television companies prepare annual financial and programme plans for ventures that require public funding.

On analysing those plans, the National Broadcasting Council divides the subscription-based funds among public radio and television units. The costs of programmes for national minorities in 2017 -2021 at the respective companies were as follows:

Table 13. Costs of radio and television programmes for national and ethnic minorities and the community speaking the regional language in 2017-2021

		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
		PLN k/ € k €	PLN k/ € k €	PLN k/ € k €	PLN k/ € k €	PLN k/ € k €	PLN k/ € k €	PLN k/ € k €	PLN k/ € k €	PLN k/ € k €	PLN k/ € k €
TELEWIZJA POLSKA											
Telewizja Polska SA – field branch offices total plus TVP3 Regionalna		1,118/ 261	1,018/ 246.3	1,285/ 308.1	1,324/ 309	827/190	865/ 201	802.7/ 192.47	934.8/ 218.40	1,027.8/ 231.69	1,125
of which:											
1	TVP3 **Białystok**						579.8/ 135	556.4/ 133.41	644/ 150.46	721.2/ 162.53	614
2	TVP3 Bydgoszcz						-	-	-	-	-
3	TVP3 **Gdańsk**						109.6/ 25	89.1/ 21.36	170.4/ 39.81	203.3/ 45.83	235
4	TVP3 Gorzów Wielkopolski						-	-	-	-	-
5	TVP3 Katowice						5.3/ 1.2	5.1/ 1.22	5.6/ 1.30	16.8/ 3.78	6
6	TVP3 Kielce						-	-	-	-	-
7	TVP3 Kraków						-	-	-	-	35

8	TVP3 Lublin						-	-	-	-	-
9	TVP3 **Łódź**						-	-	-	-	-
10	TVP3 Olsztyn						42/ 9.78	36.9/ 8.84	39.8/ 9.29	29.4/ 6.62	64
11	TVP3 Opole						0.6/ 0.13	0.2/ 0.04	0.9/ 0.21	0.3/ 0.04	5
12	TVP3 **Poznań**						-	-	-	-	-
13	TVP3 Rzeszów						-	-	-	-	-
14	TVP3 Szczecin						44/ 10.25	25/ 5.99	20.1/ 4.69	11.8/ 2.66	67
15	TVP3 Warszawa						-	-	-	-	-
16	TVP3 **Wrocław**						-	-	-	-	-
17	TVP3 Regionalna - shared broadcast time						83.7/ 19.49	90/ 21.58	54/ 12.61	45/ 10.14	99
POLSKIE RADIO											
Regional radio companies		1,634/ 381	1,956/ 473.4	1,877/ 450	3,448/ 80.7	3,765/ 864	3,956/ 921	2,023/ 485.07	2,900/ 677.56	2,895/ 652.62	2,781
of which:											
1	Radio **Białystok** SA	578/ 135	811/ 196.2	743/ 178.1	818/ 191	806/ 185	785/ 182.84	748/ 179.35	808/ 188.78	854/ 192.51	840
2	Radio **Gdańsk** SA	318/ 74	397/ 96	641/ 153.6	820/ 191	897/ 185	1,048/ 244.10	545/ 130.67	784/ 183.17	750/ 169.07	750
3	Radio Katowice SA	16/ 3.7	17/ 4.1	17/ 4.1	17/ 3.9	17/ 3.9	17/ 3.95	17/ 4.07	89/ 20.79	85/ 19.16	84
4	Radio Koszalin SA	126/2 9	130/ 31.4	125/ 30	147/ 34.3	212/ 48.6	159/ 37.03	124/ 29.73	225/ 52.56	218/ 49.14	231
5	Radio Kraków SA	72/ 16.7	85/ 20.5	25/ 6	44/ 10.2	28/ 6.4	33/ 7.68	36/ 8.63	24/ 5.60	42/ 9.46	36
6	Radio Lublin SA		-	-	38/8.8	20/4.6	-	-	-	-	-
7	Radio Olsztyn SA	213/ 49.7	231/ 55.9	244/ 58.5	383/ 89.3	400/ 91.7	395/ 92	384/ 92.07	433/ 101.16	454/ 102.35	420
	in regional programme	49/ 11.4	63/ 15.2	48/ 11.5	97/ 22.6	88/ 20.2	88/ 20.49	83/ 19.90	87/ 20.32	101/ 22.76	100
	program me Ukrainian minority from the transmitter in **Miłki**	164/ 38.2	168/ 40.6	110/ 26.3	286/ 66.7	312/71.6	307/ 71.50	301/ 72.17	346/ 80.84	353/ 79.57	320
11	Radio Opole SA	204/ 47.5	173/ 41.9	712/ 170.7	983/ 2,294	1,126/ 258.3	1,215/ 282.99	241/ 57.78	271/ 63.31	239/ 53.87	140
12	Radio Rzeszów SA	66/ 15.4	65/ 15.7	69/ 16.5	68/ 15.8	130/ 283	153/ 35.63	107/ 25.65	128/ 29.90	99/ 22.31	130

13	Radio Szczecin SA	32/ 7.5	35/ 8.5	40/ 9.6	64/ 14.9	68/ 15.6	73/ 17.46	53/ 12.70	67/ 15.65	75/ 16.90	73
14	Radio **Wrocław** SA	9/ 2.1	12/ 2.9	14/ 3.3	14/ 3.2	14/ 3.2	25/ 5.82	23/ 5.51	23/ 5.37	24/ 5.41	22
15	Radio Zachód SA		-	-	47/ 11	47/ 10.8	53/ 12.34	46/ 11.02	48/ 11.21	55/ 12.39	55

Programmes in minority languages are aired also by non-public radio stations. For example, Radio Wnet broadcasts *Białoruskie noce,* a programme in Belarusian, and *Świt wolności* daily from Monday to Friday.

It must also be pointed out that in accordance with the provisions of the *Act on national and ethnic minorities and on the regional language*, the Minister of the Interior and Administration allocates funds for tasks aimed at the protection, preservation and development of cultural identity of minorities as well as the preservation and development of the regional language, including support of radio programmes produced in minority languages and the regional language. The amount of this support depends on the requests submitted by the entities concerned. In 2017–2021, support was granted to a total of 53 tasks of the following minorities: Belarusian, Lemko, German, Ukrainian and the community using the Kashubian regional language[21].

BELARUSIAN

In 2017–2021, regular support in the total amount of PLN 640,000 was granted to the task titled *Procuring broadcasting of radio programmes in Belarusian addressed to the Belarusian minority living in the city and region of Białystok*.

LEMKO

In 2017–2021, support was granted to the following tasks: *Lemko radio LEM.fm with a news portal lem.fm* in the amount of PLN 948,990, *Lemko Internet television - Lemko TV* in the total amount of PLN 73,000 and *Lemko internet radio – Radio Lemko* in the amount of PLN 186,800.

GERMAN

In 2017–2021, regular support was granted to three tasks, namely *Production of a television programme in German for Germans in Poland* in the amount of PLN 60,000, *Production of the*

[21] Detailed information, including amounts allocated as part of support for the development of radio and television programmes can be found in Annex 8.

programme Musikschachtel-Abgekanzelt in German in the total amount of PLN 190,160 and *Production of the TV programme Schlesien Journal in German* in the total amount of PLN 265,000.

ARMENIAN

In 2019, financial support amounting to PLN 12,000 was granted to the task titled *Armenian radio programme*.

UKRAINIAN

In 2017–2021, regular financial support in the total amount of PLN 132,600 was granted to the task titled *Radio programmes in the Ukrainian language - Ukrainian Word*.

KASHUBIAN REGIONAL LANGUAGE

In 2017–2021, regular financial support in the total amount of PLN 1,200,000 was granted to the task titled *Preservation and development the knowledge of the Kashubian language in the Kashubian community*.

I. Targeted subsidies for journals in minority languages, a regional language or in Polish in print												
	2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		2017-2021 TOTAL	
minority	amount of subsidy	number of tasks	amount of subsidy	number of tasks	amount of subsidy	number of tasks	amount of subsidy	number of tasks	amount of subsidy	number of tasks	amount of subsidy	number of tasks
Belarusian	PLN 811,500.00	5	PLN 685,000.00	6	PLN 775,500.00	6	PLN 757,300.00	6	PLN 734,250.00	6	PLN 3,763,550.00	29
Czech	19,900	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	PLN 19,900.00	1
Karaim	PLN 26,300.00	1	PLN 26,700.00	1	PLN 27,000.00	1	PLN 27,000.00	1	PLN 27,000.00	1	PLN 134,000.00	5
Kashubian lang.	PLN 210,000.00	1	PLN 210,000.00	1	PLN 210,000.00	1	PLN 210,000.00	1	PLN 210,000.00	1	PLN 1,050,000.00	5
Lithuanian	PLN 342,000.00	3	PLN 342,000.00	3	PLN 352,000.00	3	PLN 363,000.00	3	PLN 366,000.00	3	PLN 1,765,000.00	15
Lemko	PLN 99,000.00	6	PLN 88,000.00	5	PLN 90,000.00	5	PLN 89,000.00	5	PLN 89,000.00	5	PLN 455,000.00	26
German	PLN 668,700.00	10	PLN 550,000.00	10	PLN 584,900.00	10	PLN 586,500.00	10	PLN 545,800.00	10	PLN 2,935,900.00	50
Armenian	PLN 40,000.00	2	PLN 44,000.00	2	PLN 42,670.00	2	PLN 51,260.00	2	PLN 51,200.00	2	PLN 229,130.00	10
Romani	PLN 287,000.00	3	PLN 270,000.00	2	PLN 120,350.00	1	PLN 214,188.00	2	PLN 173,500.00	2	PLN 1,065,038.00	10

Russian	PLN 37,500.00	1	PLN 37,500.00	1	PLN 37,500.00	1	PLN 37,500.00	1	PLN 38,700.00	1	PLN 188,700.00	5
Slovak	PLN 273,100.00	2	PLN 275,000.00	2	PLN 239,000.00	1	PLN 231,000.00	1	PLN 220,000.00	1	PLN 1,238,100.00	7
Tatar	PLN 48,000.00	5	PLN 58,000.00	4	PLN 60,500.00	5	PLN 69,500.00	6	PLN 47,000.00	4	PLN 283,000.00	24
Ukrainian	PLN 41,400.00	2	PLN 43,500.00	2	PLN 32,000.00	1	PLN 6,000.00	1	PLN 15,400.00	2	PLN 138,300.00	8
Jewish	PLN 452,000.00	4	PLN 505,000.00	4	PLN 455,000.00	3	PLN 382,000.00	3	PLN 338,000.00	3	PLN 2,132,000.00	17
TOTAL	PLN 3,356,400.00	46	PLN 3,134,700.00	43	PLN 3,026,420.00	40	PLN 3,024,248.00	42	PLN 2,855,850.00	41	PLN 15,397,618.00	212

Under the *Act of 6 January 2005 on national and ethnic minorities and on the regional language*, the minister competent for matters of national and ethnic minorities is legally and financially equipped to support publication of dailies, weeklies and monthlies in minority languages and the regional language. In accordance with the aforementioned act, the Ministry of the Interior and Administration every year finances the publication of many journals in all (except for Czech) languages of national and ethnic minorities and the Kashubian regional language.

Table 6. Titles of journals in a minority language which received support from the State budget in 2017-2021

National or ethnic minority	Titles of journals in minority languages
Belarusian	*Niva* weekly *Czasopis* monthly *Sami o Sobie* monthly *Bielski Hostineć* biannual *Biełaruski nastaunik* biannual *Białoruskie Zeszyty Historyczne* annual *Termopile* annual
Czech	-
Karaim	*Awazymyz* biannual *Almanach karaimski* annual
Lithuanian	*Aušra* bi-weekly *Aušrelė* monthly *Šaltinis* quarterly
Lemko	*Besida* bi-monthly, *Watra* quarterly, *Lemkoland* quarterly, *Rocznik Ruskiej Bursy* annual, *Lemko Rocznik* annual, *Rocznik Muzeum Kultury Łemkowskiej w Zyndranowej* annual

German	*Wochenblatt* weekly, *Oberschlesische Stimme* biweekly, *Mitteilungsblatt* monthly, *Miesięcznik Zielonogórski - Grünberger Monatsblatt* monthly, *Niederschlesische Informationen* biannual, *Allensteiner Nachrichten* monthly, *Masurische Storchenpost* monthly, *Antidotum* quarterly, *Die Heimatkirche. Glaube und Kultur in Schlesien* quarterly, biannual supplement to a local newspaper, dedicated to activities of TKLN Kwidzyn
Armenian	*Awedis* quarterly, *Biuletyn Ormiańskiego Towarzystwa Kulturalnego* quarterly
Romani	*Romano Atmo* bimonthly, *Dialog Pheniben* quarterly, *Studia Romologica* annual
Russian	*Zdrawstwujte!* quarterly
Slovak	*Život* monthly
Tatar	*Overview Tatar* quarterly, *Rocznik Tatarów Polskich* annual
Ukrainian	*Nasze Słowo* weekly, *Nad Buhom i Narwoju* biweekly, *Almanach Ukrainian* annual, *Ukrainian Zaułek Literacki* annual
Jewish	*Słowo Żydowskie / Dos Jidysze Wort* monthly, *Midrasz* bimonthly (published until 2019), *Kolbojnik. Biuletyn Gminy Wyznaniowej Żydowskiej w Warszawie* bimonthly, *Chidusz* monthly, *Almanach Żydowski* annual
Kashubian	*Pomerania* monthly

ARTICLE 12 CULTURAL ACTIVITIES AND FACILITIES

First, it must be noted that under Article 18(1) of the *Act 6 January 2005 on national and ethnic minorities and on the regional language*, public authorities are obliged to take appropriate measures to support activities aimed at protecting, preserving and developing the cultural identity of the minorities as well as civic and social integration. The aforementioned measures may include, specifically, targeted or core subsidies for:

1) activities of cultural institutions, artistic movement and creations of a minority as well

as events which carry significant importance to the minority culture,

2) publication of books, journals, periodicals and leaflets in minority languages or in Polish, in print and by the use of other video and audio recording techniques,
3) keeping libraries and documentation of the cultural and social life of a minority.

The aforementioned subsidies are granted from the part of the State budget which is administered by the minister competent for matters of religious denominations and national and ethnic minorities (the Minister of the Interior and Administration).

Table 7. Cultural subsidies and open contests in 2017-2021

Cultural subsidies and open contests in 2017-2021					
minority	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Belarusian	PLN 2,337,640.00	PLN 2,034,118.00	PLN 2,246,500.00	PLN 2,200,500.00	PLN 2,155,615.00
Czech	PLN 108,990.00	PLN 85,473.00	PLN 88,450.00	PLN 74,757.00	PLN 91,224.00
Karaim	PLN 158,800.00	PLN 143,040.00	PLN 145,000.00	PLN 169,800.00	PLN 162,770.00
Kashubian	PLN 1,565,400.00	PLN 1,609,268.00	PLN 1,640,050.00	PLN 1,641,551.00	PLN 1,564,360.00
Lithuanian	PLN 911,637.00	PLN 893,706.00	PLN 937,580.00	PLN 936,853.00	PLN 949,720.00
Lemko	PLN 1,427,600.00	PLN 1,296,100.00	PLN 1,429,140.00	PLN 1,523,451.00	PLN 1,413,200.00
German	PLN 2,869,405.00	PLN 3,149,552.00	PLN 3,041,995.00	PLN 2,786,776.00	PLN 3,127,820.00
Armenian	PLN 433,512.00	PLN 492,130.00	PLN 521,318.00	PLN 516,861.00	PLN 525,782.00
Romani	PLN 1,107,000.00	PLN 1,506,212.00	PLN 977,252.00	PLN 1,193,014.00	PLN 1,170,400.00
Russian	PLN 150,000.00	PLN 112,800.00	PLN 117,100.00	PLN 111,600.00	PLN 131,500.00
Slovak	PLN 557,100.00	PLN 563,350.00	PLN 1,500,600.00	PLN 1,317,980.00	PLN 484,880.00
Tatar	PLN 259,900.00	PLN 285,325.00	PLN 281,650.00	PLN 285,250.00	PLN 306,151.00
Ukrainian	PLN 2,232,850.00	PLN 2,400,912.00	PLN 2,206,275.00	PLN 2,579,492.00	PLN 2,525,240.00
Jewish	PLN 1,111,930.00	PLN 1,237,971.00	PLN 1,311,995.00	PLN 1,211,945.00	PLN 1,887,415.00
Total	PLN 15,231,764.00	PLN 15,809,957.00	PLN 16,404,905.00	PLN 16,549,830.00	PLN 16,496,077.00

Furthermore, under Article 1 of the *Act of 25 October 1991 on organising and conducting cultural activities* (Journal of Laws of 2020, item 194), the minister competent for matters of culture and national heritage may provide financial support, within the framework of State patronage, implementation of tasks which are scheduled for a given year and related with the State's cultural policy, conducted by cultural institutions and other entities which do not belong to the public finance sector.

Table 8 . Subsidies granted by the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage (MKDN) to national and ethnic minorities in 2017-2021

MKDN subsidies granted to national and ethnic minority organisations in total					
Minority	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Belarusian					PLN 85,000

Czech					
Karaim	PLN 20,000	PLN 40,000	PLN 40,000	PLN 42,000	PLN 39,000
Kashubian regional language	PLN 65,000	PLN 101,408	PLN 33,000		
Lithuanian					PLN 20,000
Lemko	PLN 100,000	PLN 130,000	PLN 70,000	PLN 594,420	PLN 80,000
German			PLN 150,000		
Armenian		PLN 35,000			PLN 115,000
Romani	PLN 80,500	PLN 141,500	PLN 93,000	PLN 145,000	PLN 140,000
Russian					
Slovak					
Tatar		PLN 100,000	PLN 75,000	PLN 107,000	PLN 171,550
Ukrainian	PLN 210,000	PLN 120,000	PLN 70,000	PLN 18,500	
Jewish	PLN 688,650	PLN 684,789	PLN 1,110,582	PLN 1,603,033	PLN 2,912,077
Total	PLN 1,164,150	PLN 1,352,697	PLN 1,641,582	PLN 2,509,953	PLN 3,562,527

The Minister of Culture and National Heritage is competent for matters of culture and protection of national heritage. Until 6 October 2020, that jurisdiction was exercised by the Minister of Culture and National Heritage.

The field of culture and protection of national heritage encompasses matters relating to the development and care of tangible and intangible national heritage, as well as matters of cultural activities, including State patronage over those activities, specifically with regard to:

- preservation and dissemination of national and State tradition,
- protection and care of historical monuments,
- activities of museums,
- sites of national remembrance, war graves and cemeteries, Holocaust memorials and their protection zones,
- creative and artistic activities, folk culture and artistic handicrafts, as well as protection thereof,
- publishing, bookselling, libraries and readership,
- cultural education,
- art exhibitions,
- audio-visual policy, in particular as regards press, radio, television and cinema,
- amateur art movement, regional and socio-cultural organisations and associations,
- international cultural exchange,
- performance and entertainment activity,

- restitution of cultural assets, including return of cultural assets unlawfully removed from the territory of the Republic of Poland,
- participation in the development of aesthetics of public space in terms of architecture, urban planning and spatial planning.

Therefore, actions taken by the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage are targeted at the cultural heritage of minorities as part of the Polish culture.

ENCOURAGING TYPES OF EXPRESSION AND INITIATIVE SPECIFIC TO REGIONAL OR MINORITY LANGUAGES AND FOSTER THE DIFFERENT MEANS OF ACCESS TO WORKS PRODUCED IN THESE LANGUAGES

Re 47, 57, 58, 59

In 2017-2021, as part of its initiative to encourage and foster various forms of access to works produced in regional or minority languages, the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage granted financial and promotional support to a number of projects pursued by national and ethnic minority organisations.

A. ACTIONS IN THE AREA OF ARTISTIC SCHOOLS AND CULTURAL EDUCATION

KASHUBIAN

As part of actions taken in support of various forms of access to works produced in the area of the Kashubian language, collaboration was established with three educational establishments which periodically organise a number of initiative to promote the Kashubian language. These establishments are:

- State Music School of the I Degree in Kościerzyna
- State Music School of the I Degree in Wejherowo
- State Music School of the I Degree in Puck

The State Music School of the I Degree in Kościerzyna is the organiser of two cyclical events which promote the Kashubian culture and language. The contests promote works by Polish authors based on Kashubian folk motifs. During meetings, visitors see the Museum of Accordion and the Kościerzyna Land Museum. In 2017, the school organised the XXIII Kashubian Accordion Meeting and the IX Kashubian Violin Presentation. Both contests take place annually.

In 2017-2020, the State Music School of the I Degree in Wejherowo organised a number of events promoting the Kashubian language and culture. On 10 June 2017, the XII Kashubian Choir Music Festival in Żuków was held. The winner of the Festival was given a Golden Diploma and a special prize as a distinction for the promotion of the culture, including the language. The National Sea Songs Festival and the XX Kashubian Accordion Workshops were held in the same year. At the Sea Songs Festival, the choir won the Musical Academy Rector Prize for the most interesting performance of a Kashubian work.

In 2018, another edition of the Kashubian Accordion Workshops was organised, during which K. Naklicki's musical arrangement of Kashubian folk songs was presented. In the same year, students of the school's third grade took part in the a concert from the *Spotkanie z muzyką Kaszub* (Meetings with the music of Kashubia) series – performance of 12 songs by T. Fopke with the music by Prof. I. Olczak.

In 2019, the XXIV National Sea Songs Festival was held, during which the choir presented works in the Kashubian language. Furthermore, the XXIII Kashubian Accordion Workshops took place on 24-29 June.

In 2020, Christmas songs were produced for the concert *Spotkania z muzyką Kaszub* (online version available on 23-26 December) - Kashubian songs and Christmas carols were performed by student to the music performed by teachers and students of the State Music School of the I Degree in Wejherowo.

The State Music School of the I Degree in Puck supports and promotes the Kashubian language and regional traditions through:

- its library collection which contains works by great Kashubians and Kashubian songbooks,
- use of Kashubian literature and works in activities of the school choir and ballet group.
- use of Kashubian literature and works in community and State concerts.

ROMANI

As part of actions taken in support of various forms of access to works produced in the area of the Romani language, collaboration was established with the Miklosz Deka Czureja Non-Public Music School of the I Degree in Murowana Goślina which is run by the Romani Foundation BAHTAŁE ROMA. The school was granted a subsidy from the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage for non-public schools with rights of public schools in the amount of PLN 388,000.

B. ACTIONS TAKEN AS PART OF THE PATRONAGE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND NATIONAL HERITAGE OVER MINORITY CULTURE IN POLAND

In 2017-2020, the National Centre for Culture planned a number of subsidy programmes under which funding was granted to national and ethnic minorities living in Poland as well as organisations using the Kashubian regional language. These progrmmes were *inter alia*:

- Programme *Kultura Interwencje* (Culture - Interventions)
- Programme *EtnoPolska*
- Programme *Kultura Dostępna* (Accessible Culture)
- Programme *Edukacja Kulturalna* (Cultural Education)
- Socio-educational campaign *Ojczysty – dodaj do ulubionych* (Native - add to favourites)
- Programme *Polsko-Ukraińska Wymiana Młodzieży* (Polish-Ukrainian Exchange of Youth)

KASHUBIAN LANGUAGE

As part of actions taken by the National Centre for Culture in 2017–2019, 12 tasks from the area of a cultural activity related with the culture of the Kashubian minority were funded.

LEMKO

As part of actions taken by the National Centre for Culture in 2017–2019, a total of 6 tasks from the area of a cultural activity related with the culture of the Lemko minority were funded.

ARMENIAN

As part of actions taken by the National Centre for Culture in 2017–2018, 2 tasks from the area of a cultural activity related with the culture of the Armenian minority were funded.

ROMANI

As part of actions taken by the National Centre for Culture in 2017–2019, a total of 5 tasks from the area of a cultural activity related with the culture of the Romani minority were funded.

BELARUSIAN

As part of actions taken by the National Centre for Culture in 2017, a total of 3 tasks from the area of a cultural activity related with the culture of the Belarusian minority were funded.

HEBREW AND YIDDISH

As part of actions taken by the National Centre for Culture in 2017–2019, a total of 40 tasks from the area of a cultural activity related with the culture of the Jewish minority were funded.

LITHUANIAN

As part of actions taken by the National Centre for Culture in 2017–2021, 1 task from the area of a cultural activity related with the culture of the Lithuania minority were funded.

TATAR

As part of actions taken by the National Centre for Culture in 2017–2019, 2 tasks from the area of a cultural activity related with the culture of the Tatar minority were funded.

UKRAINIAN

As part of actions taken by the National Centre for Culture in 2017–2019, a total of 117 tasks from the area of a cultural activity related with the culture of the Ukrainian minority were funded.

It should also be noted that the subsidy fund of the National Centre for Culture was used for funding the programme of *Polish-Ukrainian Exchange of Youth* which involved organisation of a joint stay of a group of Polish and Ukrainian youth in Poland. The actions were implemented in collaboration between the Polish organiser and Ukrainian partner in accordance with the agreed task's subject range in line with the participants' interests. The task included the obligatory language component title *Poznajemy język sąsiada* (Let's Learn Our Neighbour's Language)

C. ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED BY STATE CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS ACTIVE IN THE AREA OF LITERATURE, READERSHIP, BOOK MARKET AND LIBRARIES

OSSOLIŃSKI NATIONAL INSTITUTE (OSSOLINEUM)

Ossolineum pursues statutory tasks which involve gathering, preparing and popularising library and museum collections, with particular focus on works produced in the lands of the Polish Republic and within its historical boundaries. In 2017–2021, Ossolineum collected 10,031 books and journals issued in regional or minority languages, as well as 3,412 items translated from those languages (no data is available for Karaim or Lemko). In 2020, Ossolineum published a bilingual Polish-Ukrainian album by Anita Soroko titled *Rysunki*

artystów polskich z Muzeum Lubomirskich we Lwowie (Drawings by Polish artists from the Lubomirski Museum in Lviv; circulation of 700 copies). In 2017–2021, it hosted 31 visitor groups in German; the visitors participated in workshops, museum lessons and guided tours of Ossolineum.

NATIONAL LIBRARY

The National Library collects, develops, distributes and stores all the national publications, including works published in Poland in regional and minority languages as well as foreign materials related to Poland. Various measures for the protection, preservation and development of cultural identity of national and ethnic minorities as well as for the preservation and development of the regional language were implemented by the National Library also within the framework of www.polona.pl. The publications stored in the digital library include textual and iconographic documents evidencing the existence of national and ethnic minorities and regional languages within the Republic of Poland.

In 2017-2020, the National Library and the Jagiellonian Library implemented a project titled *Patrimonium – digitalizacja i udostępnienie polskiego dziedzictwa narodowego ze zbiorów Biblioteki Narodowej oraz Biblioteki Jagiellońskiej* (Patrimonium - Digitalising and making available Polish national heritage from the collections of the National Library and the Jagiellonian Library) under which one million of the most valuable items from the public domain were scanned, made available on www.polona.pl and archived in the National Library's Digital Repository. Under the project, the National Library digitalised and made available on www.polona.pl a large number of various materials published by national and ethnic minorities and in regional languages (books, journals, manuscripts, leaflets, photographs, graphics, drawings, maps and musical scores).

On 1 July 2020, the National Library and the Jagiellonian Library commenced implementation of a project titled *Patrimonium – zabytki piśmiennictwa* (Patrimonium - historical monuments of literature) which continues the digitalisation of special collections of both libraries and their publication through www.polona.pl . As a result, more than 140,000 digital objects will be added to the on-line resources, including publications of national and ethnic minorities and in regional languages.

BELARUSIAN, HEBREW AND KARAIM

Among the materials published in the digital library, one can found textual and iconographic documents evidencing the existence national and ethnic minorities and regional languages in the Republic of Poland, including *inter alia* 2,145 publications in Belarusian, 3,137 publications in Hebrew and 3 publications in Karaim.

BOOK INSTITUTE

Table 9. Tasks regarding promotion of regional or minority languages financed under Programmes of the Minister of Culture and National Heritage in 2017-2021

Programme	Year	Name of applicant	Name of task
Journals	2017	Midrasz Association	Publication of the nationwide socio-cultural journal *Midrasz*
Literature	2018	Theatre Academy Foundation	Publication of a book by Anna Kuligowska-Korzeniewska *Polska Szulamis. Studia o teatrze polskim i żydowskim* (Polska Szulamis. Studies in Polish and Jewish theatre)
Journals	2019	Midrasz Association	Publication of the nationwide socio-cultural journal *Midrasz*
Literature	2020	Evviva L'arte Foundation	Publication of a book by Łukasz Kozak *Upiór. Materiały do polskiej mitologii ludowej* (Spectre. Materials on Polish folk mythology)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES IN KRAKÓW

In 2018, the National Archives in Kraków and the National Museum in Kraków collaborated in examining the following archive items: *Protokół sądów rabinowskich w roku 1779 postanowiony, w którym wszystkie dekreta mają być ingrosowane* (1780–1789) and *Tora Hebrajska.*

YIDDISH

NATIONAL LIBRARY

The publications stored in the digital library include textual and iconographic documents evidencing the existence of national and ethnic minorities and regional languages within the Republic of Poland, including *inter alia* 40,484 publications in Yiddish.

STATE ARCHIVES IN **CZĘSTOCHOWA**

In 2017, the State Archives in Częstochowa collaborated with the World Society of Częstochowa Jews and Their Descendants with its registered office in New York and the

Society of Częstochowa Jews in Israel in organising a permanent exhibition *Żydzi Częstochowianie* (Częstochowa Jews). In 2017, the State Archives in Częstochowa co-organised, together with the Jana Długosz University and the Museum of Częstochowa, a scientific conference titled *Dawne dzieje ludności żydowskiej w regionie częstochowskim* (History of Jewish population in the Częstochowa region) during which workers of the Archives Elżbieta Surma-Jończyk and Ewa Dubaj delivered a lecture titled *Źródła do badań historii społeczności żydowskiej do roku 1939 w Archiwum Państwowym w Częstochowie* (Sources for studies in Jewish community until 1939 in the State Archives in Częstochowa).

In February 2018, the State Archives in Częstochowa, in collaboration with the World Society of Częstochowa Jews and Their Descendants with its registered office in New York and the Society of Częstochowa Jews in Israel, organised an archive lesson for a group of tourist guides from Israel. The participants became acquainted with the Archives' collection regarding the history of Jewish population in Częstochowa and visited a specially prepared exhibition of archive materials titled *Materiały archiwalne dotyczące ludności żydowskiej w Częstochowie* (Archive materials on Jewish population in Częstochowa).

STATE ARCHIVES IN MALBORK

In 2017, the State Archives in Malbork in collaboration with the Kwidzyn Cultural Centre co-organised an exhibition titled *Historia jednej rodziny. Gmina żydowska w Marienwerder* (History of one family. The Jewish Community in Marienwerder).

STATE ARCHIVES IN **ŁÓDŹ**

In 2017, the State Archives in Łódź collaborated with the Monumentum Iudaicum Lodzense Foundation in creating a virtual museum of Jewish heritage *Dziedzictwo Żydów Łódzkich* (The heritage of Łódź Jews).

In 2017 and 2018, the State Archives in Łódź collaborated with the Museum of the History of Polish Jews *Polin* in digitalising, exchanging and making available digital copies of selected archive units, and in exchanging databases related to the history of Polish Jews. In 2019–2020, the State Archives in Łódź continued the work under *Makieta Litzmannstadt Getto* (A mockup of the Litzmannstadt Getto), a project implemented in collaboration with the Museum of Independence Traditions in Łódź, and *Leksykon Getta Łódzkiego* (Lexicon of the Łódź Ghetto), a project implemented in collaboration with the University of Łódź.

In 2021, the State Archive in Łódź, in collaboration with the Jewish Community in Łódź and the Cultural Heritage Foundation, took a deposit of more than 65,000 funeral cards from the Jewish cemetery in Łódź, Poland's largest Jewish cemetery established in 1892. The materials are being digitalised and will be made available online, including on the website of the State Archives *Szukaj w Archiwach* (Search in the Archives).

STATE ARCHIVES IN OPOLE

In 2017, the State Archives in Opole together with the Opole Town Hall and City Library in Opole created a temporary exhibition *Judaica Opola - Ocalić od zapomnienia* (Opole Judaica - Saving from oblivion). State Archives in Zielona Góra

STATE ARCHIVES IN ZIELONA GÓRA

In 2017, the State Archives in Zielona Góra, in collaboration with the Jewish Historical Institute in Warsaw and the Polish Historical Society, Branch in Zielona Góra, published a book by Zbigniew Bujkiewicz *Zielonogórska Gmina Żydowska 1813–1942* (The Zielona Góra Jewish Community 1813-1942). In 2018, the State Archives in Zielona Góra prepared exhibitions titled *Zielonogórska gmina żydowska w latach 1813–1942* and *Wyznania w regionie, region wielu wyznań* (Religions in the region. Region of many religions).

STATE ARCHIVES IN WARSAW

In 2017, the State Archives in Warsaw signed an agreement with the Museum of the History of Polish Jews POLIN on digitalisation of Jewish genealogy sources. The State Archives in Warsaw prepared a temporary exhibition titled *Miasto bez rabina nie może istnieć…* (A town cannot exist without a Rabbi), which was presented in 2018 during the International Congress of Jewish Genealogical Societies.

CENTRAL ARCHIVE OF HISTORICAL RECORDS

On 7 August 2018, a seminar *Archiwa a żydowska Galicja* (Archives and Jewish Galicia) was held in Warsaw. It was organised by the Central Archive of Historical Records and Gesher Galicia. During the event, workers of the Archives delivered lectures on register books, parish records and records of communities of other religious denominations from the so-called Zabużańskie (literally: behind the Bug River) area held in the collection of the Central Archive of Historical Records; genealogical sources for the history of Galicia Jews in the records of Imperial and Royal Austrian Ministries and records of Jewish communities held by the Central Archive of Historical Records. The authors prepared an exhibition for the seminar.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES IN KRAKÓW

On 15–19 July 2018, the XI Congress of the European Association for Jewish Studies (EAJS) was held in Warsaw. The Archives, in collaboration with the Jewish Studies Institute of the Jagiellonian University, prepared an exhibition in Polish and English titled *Dzieje krakowskich Żydów na przestrzeni wieków* (The history of Kraków Jews across centuries) based on materials from the collection of the National Archives in Kraków. The exhibition accompanied the congress and was supplemented by a catalogue published together with the Aleph

Foundation. In 2018, the National Archives in Kraków and the Aleph Foundation for the Development of Jewish Studies in Kraków cooperated as co-publishers in the publication of the catalogue which accompanied the XI European Congress of Jewish Studies in Kraków; the catalogue was published under the title *Dzieje krakowskich Żydów na przestrzeni wieków*. Materials from the collection of the National Archives in Kraków.

STATE ARCHIVES IN BYDGOSZCZ

In 2018, the State Archives in Bydgoszcz organised an exhibition *Żydzi w Bydgoszczy i regionie 1772-1968* (Jews in Bydgoszcz and the region 1772-1968).

STATE ARCHIVES IN KATOWICE

On 4 July 2018, the V edition of the popular science conference titled *Społeczność żydowska w Małopolsce* (Jewish community in the Małopolska region). The event was organised by the Institute of History of the Jan Kochanowski University in Kielce and the State Archives in Kielce. The Archives presented also two exhibitions: *Judaica w zbiorach specjalnych Pedagogicznej Biblioteki Wojewódzkiej w Kielcach* (Judaica in the special collection of the Voivodship Pedagogical Library in Kielce), a part of which was dedicated also to Irena Sendlerowa, and *Polacy ratujący Żydów w zasobie Archiwum Państwowego w Kielcach* (Poles who saved Jews. Materials from the resources of the State Archives in Kielce).

STATE ARCHIVES IN KIELCE

In 2018, the State Archives in Kielce took part in *Cymes w Kielcach, czyli śladami kultury żydowskiej* (Tzimmes in Kielce. In the footspets of the Jewish culture), a project organised by the "Reconciliation" Foundation in Kielce; the event involved archive workshops and presentation of documents demonstrating Jewish historical and cultural heritage of the city and region of Kielce.

STATE ARCHIVES IN **PRZEMYŚL**

In 2018, the State Archives in Przemyśl, in collaboration with the Department of Jewish history and Culture of the Institute of History of the University of Rzeszów, Polish Historical Society - Branch in Rzeszów, Przemyśl Public Library, Institute of National Remembrance - branch in Rzeszów, organised a conference titled *Historia i kultura Żydów przemyskich naszym wspólnym dziedzictwem* (History and culture of Przemyśl Jews - our common heritage) to commemorate the X International Holocaust Victims Remembrance Day in the Subcarpathia region. The Conference was accompanied by the opening of an exhibition *Żydowska Szkoła Masada w Darmstadzie 1947-1948* (The Jewish Masada School in Darmstadt 1947-1948).

In 2020–2021, the *Przemysl Identification Project* was organised in collaboration with Gesher

Galicia, a non-profit organisation conducting genealogical research regarding the Jewish population of Galicia. The project involved identification of 577 personal indexes in registry books (births, marriages, deaths), i.e. identification of the towns which the respective indexes from the Przemyśl Archives apply to. Identification of the indexes was conducted by Gesher Galicia and voluntary workers free-of-charge.

NATIONAL DIGITAL ARCHIVES

In 2018, the National Digital Archives co-organised two exhibitions dedicated to Jews: *Obcy w swoim domu. Wokół Marca '68* (Alien at their own home. Around March'68) with the Museum of the History of Polish Jews POLIN, and an exhibition about Szmul Zygielbojm with the Jewish Historical Institute.

KASHUBIAN

NATIONAL LIBRARY

The publications stored in the digital library include textual and iconographic documents evidencing the existence of national and ethnic minorities and regional languages within the Republic of Poland, including *inter alia* 125 publications in Kashubian.

BOOK INSTITUTE

Tasks regarding promotion of regional or minority languages financed under Programmes of the Minister of Culture and National Heritage in 2017-2021 conducted by the Book Institute

Table 10. Tasks regarding promotion of regional or minority languages financed under Programmes of the Minister of Culture and National Heritage in 2017-2021

Programme	Year	Name of applicant	Name of task
Journals	2017	Kashubian-Pomeranian Association	Publication of 11 issues of the socio-cultural monthly *Pomerania* in 2017
Promotion of readership	2017	Centre for Culture and Libraries in Brusy	*Jestem z Kaszub, więc czytam* (I'm from Kashubia, so I read)
Journals	2018	Kashubian-Pomeranian Association	Publication of 11 issues of the socio-cultural monthly *Pomerania* in 2018

Journals	2019	Aleksander Skultet City Public Library	Publication of the cultural quarterly *Kociewski Magazyn Regionalny* in 2019
Journals	2019	Kashubian-Pomeranian Association	Publication of 11 issues of the socio-cultural monthly *Pomerania* in 2019
Journals	2020	Kashubian-Pomeranian Association	Publication of 11 issues of the socio-cultural monthly *Pomerania* in 2020
Journals	2020	Evviva L'arte Foundation	Publication of a book by Łukasz Kozak *Upiór. Materiały do polskiej mitologii ludowej* (Spectre. Materials on Polish folk mythology)
Journals	2021	Kashubian-Pomeranian Association	Publication of 11 issues of the socio-cultural monthly Pomerania in 2021

STATE ARCHIVES IN KOSZALIN

On 23 October 2017, the State Archives in Koszalin, in collaboration with the Kashubian-Pomeranian Association, organised the Commemoration of the IV Day of the Griffon. A lecture about the Kashubian culture was organised along with a screening of a documentary film *Na psa urok*, and a meeting with the authors of the film, which is a record of the disappearing Kashubian traditions and rituals. A multimedia presentation titled *Wątki kaszubskie w kronikach miejskich Koszalina i Sławna* (Kashubian traces in the city chronicles of Koszalin and Sławno) was also shown. Reports the event and interviews with the organisers were published in *Głos Koszaliński*, *Miasto*, www.koszalin.naszemiasto.pl and broadcast by Telewizja Max. and Radio Koszalin.

STATE ARCHIVES IN SZCZECIN

In 2017, the State Archives in Szczecin, in collaboration with the Szczecin Branch of the Kashubian-Pomeranian Association, organised a screening of a fictionalised documentary film *Na psa urok*, showing the disappearing Kashubian traditions and rituals, to commemorate the Day of Kashubian Unity. The event was accompanied by a lecture by Prof. Zygmunt Szultka, PhD, DSc, titled *Oświata kaszubska od XVI do XIX w.* (Kashubian education between 16th and 19th century).

ARMENIAN

NATIONAL LIBRARY

The publications stored in the digital library include textual and iconographic documents evidencing the existence of national and ethnic minorities and regional languages within the Republic of Poland, including *inter alia* 66 publications in Armenian.

GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF STATE ARCHIVES

Pursuant to the provisions of the *Act of 24 April 2003 on public benefit activity and volunteer work* (Journal of Laws of 2022, item 1327, as amended), the General Director of State Archives every year announces a contest for the implementation of a public task titled *Support of archive activities.* The objective of the task is to protect and make available archive materials contained in the non-State recorded archive resources, i.e. materials produced as a result of e.g. activities of social organisations. This means that the contest's beneficiaries may include also minority organisations, which are thus given an opportunity to undertake actions that contribute to preservation and development of their cultural identity.

In 2017–2021*,* this form of aid was used by the Foundation for the Culture and Heritage of Armenians, which received funding for the implementation of the following projects:

- in 2017*, Archiwum Polskich Ormian – archiwizacja i udostępnianie materiałów archiwalnych* (Archives of Polish Armenians - archiving and making available archive materials), in the amount of PLN 37,500
- in 2018, *Archiwum Polskich Ormian – archiwizacja i udostępnianie materiałów archiwalnych*, in the amount of PLN 22,900
- in 2021, *Archiwalia z Podola zaboru rosyjskiego - konserwacja zabezpieczająca* (Archive materials from Podole under the Russian partition - protective preservation), in the amount of PLN 22,350.

CENTRAL ARCHIVE OF HISTORICAL RECORDS

Ormianie w Polsce – Polscy Ormianie (Armenians in Poland - Polish Armenians), an exhibition prepared by the Central Archive of Historical Records in Warsaw in connection with a scientific conference titled *Ormianie Polscy. Siedem wieków istnienia* (Polish Armenians. Seven centuries of existence). The exhibition had two editions. First, on

- 19–20 September 2017 during the said scientific conference *Ormianie Polscy. Siedem wieków istnienia*, organised by the Polish Senate's Committee on Culture and Media in collaboration with the Academy of Arts and Sciences and the Armenian Cultural Society. Visitors included *inter alia* the Ambassador of the Republic of Armenia in

Poland.

- Next, the exhibition was presented at the Central Archive of Historical Records in connection with the commemoration of the 700th anniversary of Armenian presence in the Territory of Poland.

That edition was visited by *inter alia* a delegation of Armenians MPs headed by the President of the National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia, Ambassador of the Republic of Armenia in Poland and a representative of the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran. An exhibition of Persian documents and letters by Armenian Catholicos from the resources of the Central Archive of Historical Records.

LITHUANIAN

NATIONAL LIBRARY

The publications stored in the digital library include textual and iconographic documents evidencing the existence of national and ethnic minorities and regional languages within the Republic of Poland, including *inter alia* 2,549 publications in Lithuanian.

BOOK INSTITUTE

The table below shows a list of tasks related with promotion of regional or minority languages, financed under relevant programmes of the Minister Culture and National Heritage in 2017–2021.

Table 11. Tasks regarding promotion of regional or minority languages financed under Programmes of the Minister of Culture and National Heritage in 2017-2021

Programme	Year	Name of applicant	Name of task
Literature	2020	Evviva L'arte Foundation	Publication of a book by Łukasz Kozak *Upiór. Materiały do polskiej mitologii ludowej*

LEMKO

BOOK INSTITUTE

The table below shows a list of tasks related with promotion of regional or minority languages, financed under relevant programmes of the Minister Culture and National Heritage in

2017–2021.

Table 20. Tasks regarding promotion of regional or minority languages financed under Programmes of the Minister of Culture and National Heritage in 2017-2021

Programme	Year	Name of applicant	Name of task
Literature	2017	"Pod Karpatami" Association	*Łemkowszczyzna - wczoraj i dziś* (Lemkivshchyna - history and present day)

GERMAN

NATIONAL LIBRARY

The publications stored in the digital library include textual and iconographic documents evidencing the existence of national and ethnic minorities and regional languages within the Republic of Poland, including *inter alia* 437,082 publications in German.

ROMANI

NATIONAL LIBRARY

The publications stored in the digital library include textual and iconographic documents evidencing the existence of national and ethnic minorities and regional languages within the Republic of Poland, including *inter alia* 226 publications in Romani.

BOOK INSTITUTE

The table below shows a list of tasks related with promotion of regional or minority languages, financed under relevant programmes of the Minister Culture and National Heritage in 2017–2021.

Table 12. Tasks regarding promotion of regional or minority languages financed under Programmes of the Minister of Culture and National Heritage in 2017-2021

Programme	Year	Name of applicant	Name of task

Journals	2017	Association of Roma in Poland	Publication of the *Dialog Pheniben* quarterly in paper and electronic format
Journals	2018	Association of Roma in Poland	Publication of the *Dialog Pheniben* quarterly in paper and electronic format
Journals	2019	Association of Roma in Poland	Publication of the *Dialog Pheniben* quarterly in paper and electronic format

STATE ARCHIVES IN GORZÓW WIELKOPOLSKI

On 7 February 2017, the State Archives in Gorzów Wielkopolski organised a conference in Gorzów titled *Papusza – biografia i dziedzictwo. W 30. rocznicę śmierci poetki cygańskiej Bronisławy Wajs (Papuszy)* (Papusza - her biography and legacy, On the 30th anniversary of the death of a Romani poet Bronisława Wajs - Papusza).

The Archives also published a book about the poet *Bronisława Wajs – Papusza (1908–1987) – biografia i dziedzictwo* (Bronisława Wajs - Papusza (1908 - 1987) - her biography and legacy) (a collective work edited by D. A. Rymar).

STATE ARCHIVES IN KOSZALIN

In 2018, the State Archives in Koszalin, in collaboration with the Institute of National Remembrance - Branch in Szczecin and Jacob of Paradies University in Gorzów Wielkopolski, organised a meeting with dr Piotr Krzyżanowski regarding the publication of *Między wędrówką a osiedleniem. Cyganie w Polsce po 1945* (Between migration and settlement. Gypsies in Poland after 1945).

During the meeting, an exhibition of documents from the State Archives in Koszalin was presented showing the Romani community living in Koszalin in the 1960s and 1970s.

STATE ARCHIVES IN **WROCŁAW,** BRANCH IN **BOLESŁAWIEC**

In 2021, the State Archives in Wrocław – Branch in Bolesławiec implemented a micro-project titled *Odcienie regionalizmu* (Shades of regionalism). The project was aimed at presenting - on the basis of archive resources - the rich history of the region: important historical events

and processes which took place within the boundaries of three counties: Bolesławiecki, Lubański and Zgorzelecki. Romani people featured among the research topics for the project (presentation: *Romowie w Lubaniu 1948–1955 - źródła Archiwum Państwowego we Wrocławiu Oddział w Bolesławcu* - Romani in Lubań 1848-1955, sources of the State Archives in Wrocław - Branch in Bolesławiec).

RUSSIAN

NATIONAL LIBRARY

The publications stored in the digital library include textual and iconographic documents evidencing the existence of national and ethnic minorities and regional languages within the Republic of Poland, including *inter alia* 51,555 publications in Russian.

SLOVAK

NATIONAL LIBRARY

The publications stored in the digital library include textual and iconographic documents evidencing the existence of national and ethnic minorities and regional languages within the Republic of Poland, including *inter alia* 1,571 publications in Slovak.

UKRAINIAN

NATIONAL LIBRARY

The publications stored in the digital library include textual and iconographic documents evidencing the existence of national and ethnic minorities and regional languages within the Republic of Poland, including *inter alia* 12,288 publications in Ukrainian.

BOOK INSTITUTE

The table below shows a list of tasks related with promotion of regional or minority languages, financed under relevant programmes of the Minister Culture and National Heritage in 2017–2021.

Table 13. Tasks regarding promotion of regional or minority languages financed under Programmes of the Minister of Culture and National Heritage in 2017-2021

Programme	Year	Name of applicant	Name of task

Literature	2019	Zona Zero Sp.z o.o.	A paper book by Joanna Puchalska *Wilczyce z dzikich pól. Kresowe Polki z temperamentem* (She-wolves from wild fields. Spirited Polish women from borderlands)
Journals	2020	Association of the Friends of the Land of Drohobycz, Main Board	Print of two issues of *Biuletyn Stowarzyszenia Przyjaciół Ziemi Drohobyckiej* (the Association's newsletter)
Journals	2020	*Ruska Bursa* Association	*Rocznik Ruskiej Bursy 2020* (Ruska Bursa Almanach 2020)
Literature	2020	Evviva L'arte Foundation	Publication of a book by Łukasz Kozak *Upiór. Materiały do polskiej mitologii ludowej*

D. ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED BY ARTISTIC CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE AREA OF THEATRE, MUSIC, DANCE AND VISUAL ARTS

BELARUSIAN

ZBIGNIEW RASZEWSKI THEATRE INSTITUTE

In 2019, a review of new Belarusian theatre took place. Six performances by the youngest theatre artists from Belarus were presented: *Pieśni nad pieśniami* (Songs above Songs) and *Krucjata dziecięca* (Children's crusade) (directed by Yura Divakou), *Swoi* (Their own) (directed by Valentina Moroz), *Białoruś 4'33* (directed by Tatiana Arcimocich), and a concert by Kasia Kamocka, Lera Som and Ana Zhdanova.

HEBREW

ESTER RACHEL AND IDA KAMINSKA JEWISH THEATER – CENTER FOR YIDDISH CULTURE

In 2017–2021, the Centre for Yiddish Culture ran a language course in Hebrew. It consisted of three, and subsequently four, groups at different levels of proficiency. Classes were taught throughout the academic year. In addition, workshops in Hebrew calligraphy were also conducted under the name *Weekend z kaligrafią hebrajską* (Weekend with Hebrew Calligraphy).

YIDDISH

The Ester Rachel and Ida Kaminska Jewish Theater – Center for Yiddish Culture is very active in popularising and promoting Yiddish and Hebrew through organising language courses, literature meetings, workshops, seminars and theatre plays in Yiddish or Hebrew.

Theatre plays in Yiddish on the Jewish Theatre's repertoire:

- *Chumesz leader* by Icyk Manger, directed by A. Munteanu;
- *Miasteczko Kasrylewka* by Szolem Alejchem, directed by S. Atzmon-Wircer;
- *Bóg Zemsty* by Szalom Asz, directed by A. Muntéanu; - *Mazl Tov* directed by G. Tencer;
- *Der Szturem. Cwiszyn/The Tempest. In between* by Wiliam Shakespeare, directed by D. Neć;
- *Dybuk* by Szymon An-ski, directed by M. Kleczewska.

In 2017-2021, Yiddish language courses were offered at several different levels of language proficiency. Participants either learned or improved various language skills and broadened their linguistic competencies. They also learned about most important topics regarding the culture, history and traditions of Polish Jews.

In 2017-2021, the Shalom Foundation in collaboration with the Jewish Theatre's Centre for Yiddish Culture every year organised *Międzynarodowe Letnie Seminarium Języka i Kultury Yiddish* (International Summer Seminar of the Yiddish Language and Culture), which included Yiddish language courses at four levels of language proficiency and a number of theme workshops and lectures in Yiddish.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MUSIC AND DANCE

In 2020, the Institute of Music and Dance started collaboration with the Foundation of the Agnieszka Osiecka Foundation of the Atelier Theatre in Sopot on a project titled *Yiddishland* – a series of 12 CD albums with new Yiddish songs composed by contemporary Polish composers to the poetry of masters of the Yiddish language as well as traditional Jewish songs in new arrangements.

In 2020, the Institute of Music and Dance supported the release of four *Yiddishland* albums: *Bukovina*, *My Blue*, *Layla*, *Scream,* and declared further support for the project in 2021. The records produced as part of this project were released in 2021.

WITOLD **LUTOSŁAWSKI** NATIONAL FORUM OF MUSIC IN **WROCŁAW**

The continuation of the Bente Kahan concert series, which sings in Yiddish compositions by Viktor Ullmann and songs by Ilse Weber, Władysław Szlengl, Mordechai Gebirtig, and songs

from the Terezín ghetto.

MIECZYSŁAW KARŁOWICZ PHILHARMONIC IN SZCZECIN

In 2021, a concert in Yiddish by O. Bilińska titled *Libelid* was broadcast online.

LITHUANIAN

MIECZYSŁAW KARŁOWICZ PHILHARMONIC IN SZCZECIN

In 2017, a concert was held by the Trys Keturiose band promoting the Lithuanian language.

UJAZDOWSKI CASTLE CENTRE FOR CONTEMPORARY ART

In 2018 – 2019, an exhibition titled *Czekając na kolejne nadejście* (Waiting for the next advent) was presented. Organised in collaboration with Lithuania, the exhibition attracted the audience from *inter alia* the Lithuanian minority. The exhibition's finissage was bilingual (Polish and Lithuanian).

GERMAN

MIECZYSŁAW KARŁOWICZ PHILHARMONIC IN SZCZECIN

In 2018, the Philharmonic's Education Department prepared symphonic concerts for primary school students in two languages: English and German. The students were also offered language tasks and puzzles prepared by linguists specially for the concerts.

ROMANI

POLISH NATIONAL RADIO SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA IN KATOWICE

In 2017, the Polish National Radio Symphony Orchestra and the Kraków Philharmonic Choir performed *Harfy Papuszy* (Papusza's Harops), a tone poem composed in 1993 by Jan Kanty Pawluśkiewicz to poems by a famous Gypsy poet Bronisława Wajs. The vocals were delivered in Romani, with translation into Polish displayed for the audience. The concert's solo artists were Poland's top singers: Elżbieta Towarnicka, Iwona Socha, Magdalena Idzik and Andrzej Biegun.

MIECZYSŁAW KARŁOWICZ PHILHARMONIC IN SZCZECIN

In 2018, a concert by the Čači Vorba band was held to promote the Romani language.

RUSSIAN

ZACHĘTA – NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

In 2019–2020, Zachęta – National Gallery of Art held guided tours in Russian covering the exhibitions: *Hiwa K: Wysoce nieprawdopodobne, choć nie niemożliwe* (Highly unlikely but not impossible), *Lalki: teatr, film, polityka* (Puppets: theatre, film and politics) and *Joanna Piotrowska. Zaduch* (Joanna Piotrowska: Stench) combined with workshops in Russian.

SLOVAK

ZBIGNIEW RASZEWSKI THEATRE INSTITUTE

In 2020, the Institute held a review of SLovak theatre. The plays performed included: *Moral insanity – Prešovské národné divadlo*; *Dziki świat wyobraźni* – ODIVO; *Dziadziuś* – Bratislavské bábkové divadlo; *Kocham cię, uważaj na siebie* – Divadlo NUDE, *Mistrz i Małgorzata* – Teatro Tatro; *eu.genus* – Med a prach; *Amerykański cesarz* – Divadlo Pôtoň/Bratislava Theatre Institute. The performances were accompanied by interviews with artists. The review was also accompanied by a concert by the Komajota band, puppet workshops for families and an exhibition about the history of Slovak theatre prepared by the Bratislava Theatre Institute and shown at the Slovak Institute in Warsaw throughout the duration of the festival.

UKRAINIAN

ZBIGNIEW RASZEWSKI THEATRE INSTITUTE

In 2017, the Theatre Institute held the Review of Independent Ukrainian Theatre *Desant*. The performers came from various regions of Ukraine: from Donetsk and Simferopol (Crimea) to Kiev and Lviv. The programme included documentary performances, modern dance, plays based on dramatic texts and improvisations as well as audio-performance. In addition, interviews with Polish and Ukrainian artists and theorists and two workshop sessions were held.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MUSIC AND DANCE

In 2017, the Institute organised and financed, as part of its own programme *Szkoła mistrzów tradycji* (The School of Masters of Tradition), a workshop of songs in Ukrainian titled *Podlasie: północ – południe* (Podlasie: North - South) together with the Podlasie Heritage Association.

MIECZYSŁAW KARŁOWICZ PHILHARMONIC IN SZCZECIN

In 2018 and 2019, the Philharmonic organised concerts by the Dagadana Dziczka band (Poland/Ukraine) promoting the Ukrainian language.

E. ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED BY MUSEUMS SUBORDINATED TO AND CO-MANAGED BY THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND NATIONAL HERITAGE AS WELL AS OTHER CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS

Museums and other cultural institutions subordinated to and co-managed by the Minister of Culture, National Heritage and Sport in 2017–2021 implemented, in collaboration with minority organisations in Poland, a number of projects aimed at promoting works produced in languages of national and ethnic minorities and in the regional language.

BELARUSIAN

The following museum establishments prepared audio-guides and catalogues in Belarusian:

MUSEUM OF THE HISTORY OF POLISH JEWS POLIN

An audio-guide prepared in Belarusian for the exhibition *Tysiąc lat historii Żydów Polskich* (A thousand years of the history of Polish Jews)

NATIONAL MUSEUM IN KRAKÓW

A catalogue for the exhibition *Napoleon Orda* (1807–1883) and an illustrated encyclopaedia of the country (authors: Andrzej Betlej, Urszula Kozakowska-Zaucha, Michał Laszczkowski, Yulia Lisai, Vladimir Prokoptsov). Publisher: National Museum in Kraków,

NATIONAL MUSEUM IN **GDAŃSK**

Ethnography Branch - Etno Multi Kulti - the multicultural weekend, 18-19 August 2018, *Lalki motanki* (Scrap dolls),

PODLASKIE MUSEUM IN **BIAŁYSTOK**

A research programme *Badania ręcznika ludowego na pograniczu polsko – białoruskim* (Research into the folk towel in the Polish-Belarusian borderland) (a record of interviews in national minority languages); an exhibition inspired by the customs and rituals related with the traditional Belarusian towel *Byliśmy, jesteśmy, będziemy…* (We were, we are, we will be…) - author: Mirosław Zdrajkowski), presented at the Museum Bielsk Podlaski, the Museum of Religion in Grodno and Hajnówka Culture House as part of the Orthodox Church Music Days; a permanent exhibition *Tajemniczy ręcznik* (Mysterious towel) with interviews in the languages of minorities living in the Podlasie region (Belarusian and Ukrainian); collaboration with the Museum of Little Homeland in Studziwody as part of promotion of a publication titled

Hodi. Rzecz o Józefie Tokarzewiczu (Hodi. A matter about Józef Tokarzewicz [22].

The Podlaskie Museum in Białystok is a honorary patron of two artistic groups that create in the Belarusian language and dialect: "Lanok" at St. Gabriel Młodzieniec Non-Public Preschool No. 1 in Bielsk Podlaski and "Ruczniczok" at J. Kostycewicz Primary School No. 3 with Additional Education in Belarusian in Bielsk Podlaski.

MUSEUM OF MODERN ARTS IN WARSAW

In 2017–2021, the Museum consistently addressed its offer to the Belarusian minority. Since a significant part of that minority uses Russian, several events accompanying the exhibitions were made in Russian (e.g. 5 guided tours combined with discussions).

"MEMORY AND IDENTITY" CENTRE

In 2021, the institution co-organised with the Lower Silesian Film Centre *Festiwal Niezależnej Kultury Białoruskiej* (Festival of Independent Belarusian Culture) and outdoor exhibition *Wrocław solidarny z narodem białoruskim* (Wrocław in solidarity with the Belarusian people).

CZECH

MEMORIAL AND MUSEUM AUSCHWITZ-BIRKENAU. FORMER GERMAN NAZI CONCENTRATION AND EXTERMINATION CAMP

In 2017-2019, as part of actions taken by the Museum - in collaboration with the Památník Terezín Museum[23] - a seminar for Polish and Czech teachers titled *Auschwitz – historia i symbolika* (Auschwitz - the history and symbolics) was organised.

In 2017–2021, the establishment prepared and published a total of 27 guides in the Czech language. Furthermore, in 2018 and 2019, a number of publications in Czech were published:

- *Auschwitz-Birkenau. Miejsce, na którym stoisz…* (Auschwitz-Birkenau. The site you're standing at now…)
- *Miejsce Pamięci Auschwitz-Birkenau. Przewodnik* (Auschwitz-Birkenau Memorial. A Guide)
- *Szkicownik z Auschwitz* (A Sketchbook from Auschwitz)
- *Auschwitz-Birkenau. Historia i teraźniejszość* (Auschwitz-Birkenau. The history and the

[22] It must be noted that in 2017–2021 a total of 16 tasks aimed at supporting and promoting the Belarusian language among the general public were implemented as part of promotion of the Belarusian language. Only some are mentioned in the main body of this *Report.* All tasks are listed in Annex 6 on pp. 20–23.
[23] https://www.pamatnik-terezin.cz/

present)

GROSS-ROSEN MUSEUM IN **ROGOŹNICA.** GERMAN NAZI CONCENTRATION AND EXTERMINATION CAMP (1940-1945)

In 2017–2021, the Museum offered *inter alia* guided tours in Czech, prepared and made available the audio track for the audo-guide, screened films and distributed a leaflet about the Gross-Rosen Museum in Rogoźnica.

TREBLINKA MUSEUM. THE NAZI GERMAN EXTERMINATION AND FORCED LABOUR CAMP (1941-1944)

Presentation of a lecture titled *Michal Chocholatý, jego twórczość w upowszechnianiu wiedzy o Obozie Zagłady Treblinka II* (Michal Chocholatý. His works in popularising the knowledge about the Treblinka Extermination Camp II) at the International Scientific Conference *Treblinka – ostrzega i przypomina!* (Treblinka - warns and reminds!)

MUSEUM OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR

Publication in Czech: D. Panto, W. Łukaszun, *Sovětská okupace polského území v letech 1939–1941*, Gdańsk 2019.

POLISH HISTORY MUSEUM IN WARSAW

2019 - preparation, in collaboration with the history portal dzieje.pl , of a Czech language version of the film *Za waszą i naszą niewolę* (For your captivity and ours) [24]

NATIONAL MUSEUM IN **POZNAŃ** – BRANCH: ETHNOGRAPHIC MUSEUM

2018 - preparation of a lecture tilted *Tradycyjna kultura ludowa Moraw* (The traditional folk culture of Moravia), which was also about the Czech language.

NATIONAL MUSEUM IN **GDAŃSK** – BRANCH: NATIONAL ANTHEM MUSEUM IN **BĘDOMIN**

The National Anthem Museum's permanent exhibition *Losy Mazurka Dąbrowskiego* (The history of the Dąbrowski Mazurka) presents the lyrics of *Hej Slované*, a song written in 1834 by Samuel Tomášik to the music modelled on *Mazurek Dąbrowskiego,* including a brief description.

It should also be noted that in addition to the aforementioned establishments and cultural

[24] For details about the film, see Annex 6

institutions which promoted works produced in minority languages, there were also the Castle Museum in Malbork and the Museum of Modern Arts in Warsaw. In 2017-2021, both museum establishments offered guided tours also in the Czech language.

In 2019, the "Memory and Future" Centre co-organised, together with the Polish-Slovak Solidarity Foundation, the festival *Uwaga! Czesi!* (Attention! The Czechs!), as part of which a publication by Łukasz Kamiński, Petr Blažek and Grzegorz Majewski titled *Nad granicami. Historia Solidarności Polsko-Czechosłowackiej* (Across borders. The history of Polish-Czechoslovakian solidarity) was reissued. Held during the festival were also a review of Czech films, panel discussions, meetings and concerts.[25].

HEBREW/YIDDISH

MEMORIAL AND MUSEUM AUSCHWITZ-BIRKENAU. FORMER GERMAN NAZI CONCENTRATION AND EXTERMINATION CAMP

Translation and publication on the Museum's website of an educational package titled *Obywatele Polscy w KL Auschwitz* (Polish citizens in KL Auschwitz) in Hebrew and issue of 21 guides in Czech in 2017–2021.

STATE MUSEUM AT MAJDANEK IN LUBLIN, TREBLINKA MUSEUM. THE NAZI GERMAN EXTERMINATION AND FORCED LABOUR CAMP (1941-1944) ULMA FAMILY MUSEUM OF POLES SAVING JEWS IN WORLD WAR II IN MARKOWA

Preparation of a guide offering for Hebrew speakers; preparation and publication of the guides.

WARSAW GHETTO MUSEUM (UNDER ORGANISATION)

Preparation, in three languages including Hebrew, of a film material with 30 interviews with witnesses to history made as part of a project titled *AK wobec tragedii Polskich Żydów* (The Home Army in view of the tragedy of Polish Jews) produced under the *Niepodległa* (Independent) programme. The films were published on the Museum's website. Acquisition of historical documents in Hebrew for the Museum's collection (the documents are mainly either of a religious nature or are related with the Zionist movement); gathering texts, leaflets and books published in Hebrew before 1939 and after 1945.

MUSEUM OF THE HISTORY OF POLISH JEWS POLIN

Funds under the European Economic Area Financial Mechanism 2014–2021 were used for

[25] It must also be noted that the Centre implemented also a number of other actions relating to the promotion of the Czech language in Poland. For details, see Annex 6

implementing a project titled *Żydowskie Dziedzictwo Kulturowe* (Jewish Cultural Heritage) as part of the programme *Podniesienie poziomu wiedzy dotyczącej żydowskiego dziedzictwa kulturowego* (Increasing the level of knowledge of the Jewish cultural heritage) - *Wystawa na kółkach* (An exhibition on wheels) produced in 2013–2017 during the implementation of the first edition of the *Żydowskie Dziedzictwo Kulturowe* project. The exhibition contained *inter alia* a 3D mock-up of a *shtetl*, the calendar of key events in the history of Polish Jews, quotes from pre-war memoirs in Languages spoken by Jews – Polish, Yiddish and Hebrew.

The establishment organised also Hebrew language workshops for families with children, preschools and schools, and prepared a publication in Hebrew with selected articles from the *Virtual Shtetl* portal (news, articles on the history of Jewish communities and historical monuments of the tangible and intangible culture).

The Museum gathers, stores, preserves, records, prepares, digitalises and makes available Jewish heritage collections in Hebrew as part of its statutory activity. Thus, it supports existing and newly established institutions who pursue similar tasks.

NATIONAL MUSEUM IN **POZNAŃ**

In 2017–2021, the Museum of Applied Arts, a Branch of the National Museum in Poznań, held study meetings for students of Hebrew Studies of the Asian Studies Department of the Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań. During the classes, the collection of Judaica, both shown in the permanent exhibition and stored in the Museum's warehouse, was presented and widely discussed. On each occasion, the students translated Hebrew inscriptions.

EMANUEL RINGELBLUM JEWISH HISTORICAL INSTITUTE

In 2017–2021, the Institute was very active in publishing scientific texts in Yiddish, publishing more 70 such texts[26].

In 2017–2021, the Institute continued its scientific activity. It commenced work on *inter alia* preparation of the Warsaw Ghetto Encyclopaedia; publications including *Historia Żydów Warszawy* (The history of Warsaw Jews), *Piłsudski i Żydzi Polish* (Piłsudski and Jews); conceptual work on the concept of *ghetto sociology* (as part of monthly workshops); preparation and online publication of archive materials from the Łódź Ghetto and a monograph titled *Historia Żydów Polskich* (The History of Polish Jews).

In 2017-2021, the Emanuel Ringelblum Jewish Historical Institute conducted also educational activities through organising *inter alia* museum lessons and educational classes for school and

[26] For a summary of all publications released in this period, see Annex 6

university students during which it presented the Yiddish language and its culture.

ALF KOWALSKI MUSEUM OF THE MIEDZYRZECZ REGION

2020 – the conference *Z biegiem rzeki. Dzieje Żydów nad Odrą* (Downriver. The history of Jews at Oder) during which Prof. Gil Huttenmeister from Stuttgart told the audience about epitaphs on the Skwierzyna Jewish Cemetery, explained iconography and the alphabet.

KARAIM

In 2018, the National Museum in Wrocław – Brach: the Ethnographic Museum prepared promotion of the language, a musical concert and songs in Karaim.

KASHUBIAN

NATIONAL MUSEUM IN **GDAŃSK** – ETHNOGRAPGY BRANCH

In its permanent exhibition, the Museum presents artefacts from the Kashubia region. It also prepared workshops *Kaszubskie malarstwo na szkle* (Kashubian glass painting), *Gwiazdy kolędnicze* (Caroling stars) and *Kaszubski design* (Kashubian design) aimed at promoting the Kashubian language through education. In addition, the Museum prepared a temporary exhibition titled *Dźwięki pierwotne* (Primal sounds) dedicated to traditional folk music, presenting *inter alia* Kashubian instruments and sound tools. Its permanent educational offer includes also a lesson titled *Kaszuby wczoraj i dziś* (Kashubia - the past and the present).

Other establishments which are active in promoting works produced in the Kashubian language include: the National Museum in Gdańsk – Branch: the National Anthem Museum in Będomin, the Józef Piłsudski Museum in Sulejówek, and the National Institute for Museums and Public Collections.

LITHUANIAN

NATIONAL MUSEUM IN **POZNAŃ** – BRANCH: ETHNOGRAPHIC MUSEUM

In 2017, the Museum organised a lecture and workshops titled *Dni litewskie* (Lithuanian Days). The offer included *inter alia Mówiący krajobraz. O języku litewskim w Polsce i polskim na Litwie* (Talking landscape. About the Lithuanian language in Poland and Polish language in Lithuania), *Lekcja języka litewskiego* (Lesson of Lithuanian) and *Tajemnice języków bałtyckich* ISecrets of Baltic languages).

NATIONAL MUSEUM IN SZCZECIN

In 2020, the museum establishment prepared a publication in Lithuanian titled *Piękność Twą*

widzę (Tavo regiu aš grožį - From Čiurlionisa to Kairiūkštisa) - Lithuanian art of the first half of the 20th century – a catalogue accompanying the exhibition, edited by Dariusz Kacprzak and Osvaaldas Daugelis.

LEMKO

ALF KOWALSKI MUSEUM OF THE MIEDZYRZECZ REGION

In 2020, the museum establishment organised a lecture by Rev. Ernest Sekulski titled *Cerkiew greckokatolicka miejscem kultu Trójjedynego Boga* (Greek Catholic Church - a place of worship of the Triune God) and Christmas caroling in the traditional Lemko style.

GERMAN

MEMORIAL AND MUSEUM AUSCHWITZ-BIRKENAU. FORMER GERMAN NAZI CONCENTRATION AND EXTERMINATION CAMP

In 2017–2021, the museum establishment published a total of 13 texts in German[27].

GROSS-ROSEN MUSEUM IN **ROGOŹNICA.** GERMAN NAZI CONCENTRATION AND EXTERMINATION CAMP (1940-1945)

In 2017–2021, the following educational workshops for youth were organised in German: *Korespondencja więźniarska* (Letters by inmates) and *Herosi w pasiakach – bohaterskie postawy uczestników sportowych starć w KL Gross-Rosen* (Heroes in striped uniforms - heroic attitudes of participants of sport bouts at KL Gross-Rosen). Distribution of various publications in German published by the Gross-Rosen Museum, such as monographs and memoirs of former inmates of KL Gross-Rosen, should also be considered as promotion of works produced in German.

WARSAW GHETTO MUSEUM (UNDER ORGANISATION)

Actions taken by the museum establishment include *inter alia* gathering archive materials, documentation or handwritten accounts in German - they are mainly documents produced by the occupation authorities, and sometimes texts about private or family matters (captions below photographs in albums, dedications, letters).

CENTRAL MUSEUM OF PRISONERS OF WAR

The activity of the museum establishment was based on creating and promoting exhibitions, and on taking educational actions by means of classes and study visits addressed both to

[27] A detailed list is provided in Annex 6

organisation of German minority communities living in Poland and the general public. It must be highlighted that all the exhibitions, classes and educational visits were organised and made available in German[28].

NATIONAL MUSEUM IN SZCZECIN

In 2017-2021, the National Museum in Szczecin took a number of actions aimed at presenting publications and exhibitions in a minority language.

Exhibitions:

- Eugen Dekkert - *muzealne atelier* (museum atelier),
- *Szczecińskie awangardy* (Szczecin avant-garde),
- *Pojednanie/Versohnung in progres ... Kościół katolicki i relacje polsko-niemieckie po 1945 roku* (The Catholic Church and Polish-German relations after 1945),
- *Archeomoderna. Poland item nowoczesna i mity państwowotwórcze | Polnische modernę Kunst und staatsbildende Mythen* (Polish modern art and natin-building myths),
- *Piękność Twą widzę | In deiner Schónheit prangst du vor mir | Tavo regiu aś grożj - From Ćiurlionisa to Kairiukśtisa* - Lithuanian art in the first half of the 20th century
- *Ptak bez przestrzeni*. Georg Johann Tribowski - early paintings,
- *Stettin/Szczecin - Jedna history. Item XIX i XX wieku* (Stettin/Szczecin - Common history. 19th and 20th century art).

Publications:

- *Szczecińskie awangardy / Stettiner Avantgarden*, Ed. S.P. Kubiak,
- *Nationalmuseum Stettin*, prepared by D. Kacprzak, D. Źródlewski; a folder about the Museum's collection, German version,
- *Nationalmuseum Stettin - Dialogzentrum Umbruche*, prepared by A. Kuchcińska-Kurcz; a folder accompanying the permanent exhibition, German version,
- *Ptak bez przestrzeni*. Georg Johann Tribowski - wczesne obrazy, Ed. S.P. Kubiak, Szczecin 2018,
- *Gabinet biedermeieru*,
- *Pomorskie pasaże historyczne*. An educational project of the National Museum in Szczecin dedicated to the 20th century history of Szczecin and Pomerania, prepared by: D. Kacprzak, E. Kimak, M. Machałek, K. Milewska.

MUSEUM OF ARTS IN **ŁÓDŹ**

In 2019, the Museum issued a publication titled *Die Herbsts. Geschichte einer*

[28] For a detailed list of exhibitions, classes and visits, see Annex 6

Fabrikantenfamilie, Dorota Berbelska, Magdalena Michalska-Szałacka, Lodz-Zoppot 2019.

ARMENIAN

NATIONAL MUSEUM IN KIELCE, BRANCH: MUSEUM FOR INTERCULTURAL DIALOGUE

In 2017, the Museum organised an exhibition titled *Warsztat ormiański – kunszt detalu* (Armenian skill - The virtuosity of detail) presenting valuable and richly ornamented Armenian manuscript as well as matters relating to the Armenian alphabet.

In 2021, in collaboration with the International Cultural Centre and the POLONIKA The National Institute of Polish Cultural Heritage Abroad, the Museum prepared, also in Armenian, an exhibition titled *Katedra ormiańska we Lwowie i jej twórcy* (The Armenian Cathedral in Lviv and its creators).

NATIONAL MUSEUM IN **WROCŁAW** – BRANCH: ETHNOGRAPHY MUSEUM

In 2018, the museum establishment organised a concert of Armenian music and songs, which served promotion of this minority language.

ROMANI

TREBLINKA MUSEUM. THE NAZI GERMAN EXTERMINATION AND FORCED LABOUR CAMP (1941-1944)

In 2017–2021, the museum establishment continued its collaboration with the Romani minority, including the Polish Roma Union.

ETHNOGRAPHY MUSEUM, BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL MUSEUM IN **POZNAŃ**

In 2017, the Museum pursued a rich programme of promotion of the Romani language[29]:

- lessons with guided tours of the exhibition *Romowie ≠ Cyganie* (Romani ≠ Gypsies) presenting the Romani language, history, culture and traditions in Europe and Poland, combined with telling fairy tales: *Jadą wozy bardzo kolorowe*, *W kręgu cygańskich bajek* , *O Cyganie i czerwonym wężu*,
- an exhibition titled *Cyganka prawdę ci powie. W kręgu wróżb i cygańskich zaklęć* (A gypsy woman will tell you the truth. In the circle of Gypsy fortune-telling and spells) (Authors: Agata Łakatosz, Jerzy Grupiński),
- a concert titled *Cyganka Aza* illustrated with a screening of the silent film *Cyganka Aza*

[29] For a detailed list of events organised by the museum establishment, see Annex 6

of 1926 based on motifs from the novel *Chata za wsią* by Józef Ignacy Kraszewski.

NATIONAL MUSEUM IN KIELCE, BRANCH: MUSEUM FOR INTERCULTURAL DIALOGUE

In 2019, the Museum organised a concert of the *Perła i Bracia* band as part of an exhibition titled *Obraz Cyganów. Cyganie w obrazach* (A picture of Gypsies. Gypsies in Pictures) organised by the Museum for Intercultural Dialogue. The concert was aimed at promoting the Romani traditions, culture and language. The songs were performed in Romani with a commentary in Polish.

NATIONAL MUSEUM IN **WROCŁAW** – BRANCH: ETHNOGRAPHY MUSEUM

In 2017, the establishment organised educational events promoting the Romani language.

RUSSIAN

MEMORIAL AND MUSEUM AUSCHWITZ-BIRKENAU. FORMER GERMAN NAZI CONCENTRATION AND EXTERMINATION CAMP

In 2017–2021, five publications in Russian were issued: *Dzieciństwo w pasiakach* Bogdana Bartnikowskiego, *Nadzieja umiera ostatnia* Haliny Birenbaum, *Przewodnik, Auschwitz-Birkenau. Auschwitz-Birkenau. Miejsce, na którym stoisz…, - Auschwitz-Birkenau. Historia i teraźniejszość.*

WAWEL ROYAL CASTLE – STATE ART COLLECTIONS

A publication by M. Piwocka titled *Шпалеры Сигизмунда Августа* (circulation of 1,000 copies)

PODLASKIE MUSEUM IN **BIAŁYSTOK**

In 2017 and 2019, the museum establishment published a total of four books:

- publication: *Wzornik tradycyjnych haftów i koronek ręcznika ludowego. Koronka szydełkowa*; the pattern book presents lattice crochet stitch of rustic towels from the Bielsk Podlaski region; a trilingual publication, including Russian,
- publication: *Katalog ręczników ludowych gminy Boćki, Brańsk, Rudka, Wyszki*; the album is a compendium of information on the state of preservation of rustic towels from four muscipalities in the Bielski County: Boćki, Brańsk, Rudka and Wyszki; published in three language versions, including Russian,
- publication: *Katalog ręczników ludowych gminy Orla*; the album is a compendium of information on the state of preservation of rustic towels in the municipality of Orla and

contains 436 photographs of towels; published in three language versions, including Russian,

- presentation of a mock-up of Białystok in the 18th century combined with a multimedia show *Wersal Północy wśród dźwięków i świateł* (Versailles of the North among sounds and lights); the show is available in Russian (delivered by a reader).

SLOVAK

"MEMORY AND FUTURE" CENTRE

- In 2017, the Centre organised an international tear-long research project titled *Transgraniczne ścieżki polsko-czechosłowackich dysydentów* (Cross-border paths Polish-Czechoslovakian dissidents) aimed at collecting oral accounts of Polish, Czech and Slovak opposition activists from the 1970s and 1980s.

In 2017–2021, actions aimed at promoting works produced in the Slovak language were carried out also by *inter alia* the State Museum of Auschwitz-Birkenau Extermination Camp in Oświęcim, the State Museum at Majdanek in Lublin and the Museum - the Family Home of John Paul II in Wadowice.

TATAR

NATIONAL MUSEUM IN **WROCŁAW** – BRANCH: ETHNOGRAPHY MUSEUM

In 2018, a concert of music and songs was organised and an audiobook was published in the Tatar language.

NATIONAL MUSEUM IN **GDAŃSK** – ETHNOGRAPGY BRANCH

In 2018, as part of its culinary events, the Museum organised an event titled *Tatarski Lunch w Etno* (Tatar lunch at Etno).

UKRAINIAN

MEMORIAL AND MUSEUM AUSCHWITZ-BIRKENAU. FORMER GERMAN NAZI CONCENTRATION AND EXTERMINATION CAMP

In 2018, the Museum published its guidebook *Miejsce Pamięci Auschwitz-Birkenau. Przewodnik* in Ukrainian.

STATE MUSEUM AT MAJDANEK IN LUBLIN

Publication of Ukrainian versions of two texts: *Plan zwiedzania PMM* (The Museum floor plan) and *Przewodnik po obiektach* (A guidebook of artefacts).

MUSEUM OF THE HISTORY OF POLISH JEWS POLIN

In 2020–2021, the museum establishment organised two guided tours in Ukrainian of its temporary exhibition *Tu Muranów* (Muranów here) and one virtual walk.

In cooperation with the "Our Choice" Foundation, it conducted three Polish-Ukrainian education courses for adults (with recruitment and promotion prepared in Ukrainian). The Museum published also a Ukrainian audio-guide of its exhibition Tysiąc lat historii Żydów polskich (A thousand year of the history of Polish Jews).

POLISH HISTORY MUSEUM IN WARSAW

The board exhibition *Wielka Wojna Polaków 1914–1918* (The Great War of Poles 1914-1918) was translated into Ukrainian. The exhibition's 20 photo boards showed the visitors unique photographs from the Great War, a review of newspapers published at the time, iconography and excerpts from memoirs and diaries of those who fought on the frontline as well as those who tried to live a normal life.

In 2018, *Kalendarium Niepodległości* (The Calendar of Independence) was translated into Ukrainian. The publication provides insight into that extraordinary time of struggle, fought not only on battlefields and in the privacy of diplomatic offices, but also in everyday life of ordinary people.

In 2018, audio-guides in Ukrainian were introduced (rented by the visitors 118 time by March 2020. In March 2020, the Museum discontinued renting audio-guide equipment for sanitary reasons due to the COVID-19 pandemic).

In 2021, the script of an exhibition titled *Konstytucja 3 Maja* (The Constitution of 3 May) was translated into Ukrainian. The Ukrainian version of the exhibition was supplemented by additional threads relating to the history of Ukraine.

A book by Richard Butterwick *Konstytucja 3 Maja. Testament Rzeczypospolitej Obojga Narodów* (The Constitution of 3 May. The Testament of the Commonwealth of Two Nations) was published in Ukrainian.

NATIONAL MUSEUM IN KRAKÓW

Beginning in 2020, the Museum offers an audio-guide of the permanent exhibition of the Princes Czartoryski Museum.

As part of the programme which accompanied the exhibition *Polskie style narodowe 1890–1918* (Polish national styles 1890-1918), the Museum organised workshops of songs from Ukraine (Hutsulshchyna regions) and Poland (Podhale regions). The workshops had an integration character.

In addition, the vernissage for an exhibition titled *Wyspiański. Skarby ze Lwowa.* (Wyspiański. Treasures from Lviv) was translated into Ukrainian.

WAWEL ROYAL CASTLE – STATE ART COLLECTIONS

A publication by M. Piwocka titled *Аррасu Сигізмунда Августа* (circulation of 1,000 copes).

JÓZEF **PIŁSUDSKI** MUSEUM IN SULEJÓWEK

Since 2011, the Józef Piłsudski Museum in Sulejówek and the "Aid to Poles in the East" Foundation have been the publishers of *Dialog Dwóch Kultur* (Dialogue Between Two Cultures), a yearly which is now the largest Polish-Ukrainian project in the area of culture and science. In 2021, the second part of the *Dialog Dwóch Kultur* yearly was produced in Drohobych, Ukraine, which made the yearly widely known across the right-bank Ukraine, the Polish-Ukrainian borderland and other regions. The yearly publishes scientific articles in Ukrainian.

In 2020, the Józef Piłsudski Museum in Sulejówek, together with the Military Historical Office and the Polish Institute in Kiev, co-organised a bilingual (Polish and Ukrainian) temporary exhibition titled *Kijów-Warszawa wspólna sprawa // Київ-Варшава спільна справа* (Kiev-Warsaw - a common cause) and an information campaign titled *100-lecie Sojuszu Piłsudski-Petlura* (The 100th anniversary of the Piłsudski-Petlura alliance). Conducted in the form of posters posted in the Kiev metro and electronically in social media, the campaign reached the audience of more than 170,000 people[30].

MUSEUM - THE FAMILY HOME OF JOHN PAUL II IN WADOWICE

In 2019 and 2020, the visitors were offered guided tours of the Museum's permanent exhibition with an Ukrainian guide

ALF KOWALSKI MUSEUM OF THE MIEDZYRZECZ REGION

In 2020, leaflets in Ukrainian about the Museum were printed.

"MEMORY AND FUTURE" CENTRE

[30] It was also available on the website of the Polish Institute in Kiev: http://www.polinst.kyiv.ua/pol/100years.html.

In 2019, as part of actions taken to promote the Ukrainian language, the Centre issued a bilingual (Polish and Ukrainian) publication by Piotr Zubowski titled *Obertyn. Opowieść o życiu miasteczka* (Obertyn. A tale of the life of a town), which is a summary of the research into the lives of residents of that town in the former Stanisławowskie Voivodship. The event was accompanied by a debate with Prof. Ołeksandr Zajcev.

In addition, guidebooks of the permanent exhibition *Wrocław 1945-2916* at the Depot History Centre in Wrocław were issued in several languages, including Ukrainian.

ARTICLE 14 TRANSFRONTIER EXCHANGES

Re 64

The Polish Government favours contacts between users of minority languages in Poland and other countries where the same language is used either in the identical or similar form in the areas of culture, education, information and lifelong learning. As part of actions taken by Polish diplomatic and consular missions in 2017–2021, the task referred to in Article 12(3) of the *Charter* were implemented partially, while those said in Article 14 of the *Charter* were implemented fully. Those actions applied to the following languages: Belarusian, German, Lithuanian, Russian, Ukrainian, Yiddish, Hebrew, Lemko, Romani, Tatar and the Kashubian regional language[31].

BELARUSIAN

Polish Institute in Bucharest – a musical show titled *Jeden-Wiele* (One-Many),

Polish Institute in Prague – a concert by Karolina Cicha: *Wieloma językami* (In many languages)[32],

Polish Institute in New Delhi – a folk music concert by the band *Cicha i spółka,*

Polish Institute in Paris – *Święto Muzyki 2020 w Troyes* (Musical Feast Troyes 2020 - online version).

GERMAN

Embassy of the Republic of Poland in Bucharest – *Bukowiński festiwal kolęd* (Bukowina Festival of Christmas Carols),

Polish Institute in Vienna - A presentation of the album *Erlebnis Ukraine. Auf den Spuren von*

[31] Details and descriptions of the said tasks can be found in Annex 5
[32] https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_IO7I3uEdNk

Joseph Conrad, Bruno Schulz, Joseph Roth,

Polish Institute in Berlin - *Konzert zum polnischen Gedenmonat.*

LITHUANIAN

Polish Institute in Saint Petersburg – *European Languages Day.*

RUSSIAN

Polish Institute in Bucharest – a musical show titled *Jeden*-Wiele (One-Many).

UKRAINIAN

Polish Institute in Bucharest – a musical show titled *Jeden*-Wiele (One-Many),

General Consulate in Lviv – *Polish-Crimean Tatar-Jewish-Ukrainian Interreligious Youth Meeting ARKA,*

Embassy of the Republic of Poland in Bucharest – *Bukowiński festiwal kolęd* (Bukowina Festival of Christmas Carols).

YIDDISH AND HEBREW

Polish Institute in Berlin – A concert *Baj mir bist du szeen,*

Polish Institute in Bucharest – a musical show titled *Jeden-Wiele* (One-Many),

Polish Institute in Prague – a concert by Karolina Cicha: *Wieloma* językami (In many languages),

General Consulate in Lviv – *Polish-Crimean Tatar-Jewish-Ukrainian Interreligious Youth Meeting ARKA,*

Polish Institute in Bratislava – A performance by a folk band Dagadana,

Polish Institute in Paris – Festival of Jewish Cultures in Paris,

Polish Institute in Stockholm – A recital titled *Zol zajn* at Stockholm's Studio Lederman Theatre,

Polish Institute in Vienna – A concert by Magda Brudzińska Klezmer Trio and a lecture by dr Evita Wiecki,

Polish Institute in New Delhi – A concert by *Rzeszów Klezmer Band,*

Polish Institute in Berlin – *Konzert zum polnischen Gedenmonat,*

General Consulate of the Republic of Poland in Edinburgh – A concert by the *Powidok* band in Aberdeen, 2020

LEMKO

Polish Institute in Saint Petersburg – *European Languages Day.*

ROMANI

Polish Institute in Bucharest - an exhibition based on a comic book titled *Road-Drom. Historia Romów w Europie* (Road-Drom. The history of Romani in Europe),

Polish Institute in Saint Petersburg – *European Languages Day.*

TATAR

Polish Institute in Prague – Karolina Cicha: *Wieloma językami* (In many languages),

Polish Institute in Kiev – An exhibition titled *Tradycja i współczesność Tatarów - Polskich Muzułmanów* (The Tradition and Present Day of Tatars – The Polish Muslims), 2017-2018,

General Consulate of the Republic of Poland in Lviv – *Polish-Crimean Tatar-Jewish-Ukrainian Interreligious Youth Meeting ARKA*, 2017-2021,

General Consulate of the Republic Poland in Lutsk – An exhibition titled *Tradycja i współczesność Tatarów - Polskich Muzułmanów* (The Tradition and Present Day of Tatars – The Polish Muslims),

Embassy of the Republic of Poland in Skopje - *Tradycja i współczesność Tatarów - Polskich Muzułmanów* (The Tradition and Present Day of Tatars – The Polish Muslims).

KASHUBIAN

Polish Institute in Bratislava – organisation of a study visit of Slovak journalists to Pomerania.

CONCLUSION

In summary of the information contained in in the *IV Report,* and in reference to the comments made in the *III Opinion of the Advisory Committee* of 30 September 2021, the following must be noted:

- Poland ensures long-term financing of cultural activities carried out by national and ethnic minority organisations through by providing legal guarantees and a stable system of funding these organisations,
- the economic and social life freedoms give the possibility to use minority languages – this is clearly evidenced by the fact that as soon as a large number of migrants arrived in Poland, there appeared notices and instructions in many places which – apart from such popular languages as English, German and Russian – read also in Ukrainian,
- the system of support for national and ethnic minorities, which every year brings hundreds of projects by those organisations – to mention only those funded by the Ministry of the Interior and Administration – which are addressed also to the general public, serves as a means of promoting the minorities' contribution to the Polish cultural heritage; it must be highlighted that the estimates regarding the number of recipients of those tasks in 2021 reached nearly 2.5 million,
- despite the large number of people who declare a minority language as their mother tongue and one spoken at home – ca. 350,000 people (total of 14 minorities) - and the fact that they are scattered around the country (except for Kashubians and the Lithuanian, German and Belarusian minorities), Poland provides them with presence in public media and creates financial conditions for producing programmes in private media,
- in recognition of the contribution to the national heritage and traditional presence, Poland has provided legal grounds for using bilingual names and an auxiliary language in municipalities where minorities represent a small percentage of the overall population (20%),
- Poland creates conditions for publishing press in minority languages, an opportunity systematically taken by the minorities in accordance with their demand,
- Poland creates conditions for broadcasting private programmes through a system of electronic media subsidies, an opportunity systematically taken by the minorities in accordance with their demand.

One must be aware, however, that the large number of languages subject to protection under the *Charter* makes it practically impossible to create, as the Advisory Committee suggested, public media for each of the 14 minorities, or to use designations in all the languages in economic or social life, including in public signs, or to allow submitting oral or written applications in regional or minority languages at county and voivodship level.

Loss of a language and/or small number of its users, or the lack of a standard of notation and dispersion of the users across the country, make it practically impossible to provide school education in certain minority languages, particularly at vocational or technical level.

The Government of the Republic of Poland has taken a number of actions to develop minority languages and the regional language, and to promote multilinguality. In the opinion of the Government, the right of the users of the languages mentioned to learn them is a critical factor for preserving and developing the languages. Therefore, priority has been given to actions in the area of education. Deemed as actions leading to increase the interest of users of minority languages and the regional language in education in those languages should be actions oriented towards preparing textbooks for minorities that use their own national or ethnic minority language and the community that uses the Kashubian regional language. To this end, complete funding was provided for all textbooks prepared by publishers and approved for use at school, as well as auxiliary books, meant for minorities. Textbooks purchased by the Ministry of Education and Science are transferred free of charge to relevant school superintendent's offices and then on to school libraries or inter-school education establishments – according to orders placed by school principals.

It must also be highlighted that the amount of the education subsidy increased in 2017-2021, expanding the possibilities to teach in national or ethnic minority languages and in the Kashubian regional language.

Efforts have also been made to appoint a working group for education with the aim to develop actions oriented towards creating new education strategies to strengthen the identity and community development of national and ethnic minorities living in the Republic of Poland.

Actions have also been taken to overcome the difficulties that prevent effective processing of applications for entering specific municipalities in the Official Register of Municipalities. The content of the Official Register of Municipalities has been updated in accordance as recommended by the audit bodies.

It must be highlighted that Poland still has a number of tasks to complete to facilitate the exercise of language rights for users of minority languages and the regional language, including *inter alia* in terms of media access in the said languages, opportunities regarding education in mother tongues at all school levels (and some progress has taken place in this area), as well as use of minority languages and the regional language in the economic and social life.