

COUNCIL OF EUROPE



CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE

Strasbourg, 16 June 2022

MIN-LANG (2022) PR 1

EUROPEAN CHARTER FOR REGIONAL OR MINORITY LANGUAGES

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

ROMANIA

CONTENT:

Part I

I.1. Introduction

I.2. Demographic data

I.3. Legislative framework

3.1. Legislation entered into force after the last report

3.2. Legislative projects and proposals in the field

I. 4. Financial support from the state budget

4.1. The budget of the Department for Interethnic Relations for the period 2016-2019

4.2. Financial support provided to member organizations of the Council of National Minorities in the period 2016-2019

I. 5. Concrete measures taken by the Romanian state for the implementation of the Recommendations of the Committee of Ministers

Part II. Assessment of minority languages in Part II of the Charter. Article 7, by paragraphs and subparagraphs

Part III. Assessment of minority languages in Part III of the Charter by language

Part I.

Introduction

Since the end of the second monitoring cycle on Romania's implementation of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages (ECRML), the Romanian authorities have continued to make sustained efforts to strengthen the general system for the protection of the rights of persons belonging to national minorities.

For Romania, the protection of the rights of persons belonging to national minorities is one of the defining elements of the contemporary democratic society. Thus, ensuring the observance of the fundamental rights of persons belonging to national minorities, regardless of the names under which they are known, and their non-discriminatory treatment throughout Romania has been and will continue to be a constant concern of the Romanian authorities.

The preconditions of any policy in favour of persons belonging to national minorities are based on respect for diversity and intercultural dialogue, concepts which are, in fact, the foundation of any modern society on which the conditions for the expression, preservation and development of distinct identities, including from the perspective of the preservation and cultivation of the mother tongue.

Romania understood that diversity is an essential value of democracy, creating the right framework for the manifestation and promotion of linguistic, cultural, religious, ethnic diversity and at the same time stimulating people belonging to national minorities to become active members of Romanian society as a whole.

The entire political philosophy of the modern Romanian state was built around the idea of dialogue and consensus building on policies for people belonging to national minorities, a fact reflected in an era dominated internationally by socio-economic upheavals and the resurgence of intolerance and xenophobia, of the harmonious integration by Romania of the specific objectives regarding the protection and promotion of the identity elements of the persons belonging to the national minorities in the public policies developed for the benefit of all its citizens.

The structural dialogue between the majority and minorities, the effective participation of persons belonging to national minorities in the political and socio-economic life of the country, the encouragement of mutual knowledge, were the essential elements of the Romanian state policies in the field of national minorities. The tangible result is that, at the level of society as a whole, the rights of persons belonging to national minorities are perceived as indisputable.

Moreover, the commitment of the Romanian Government to the permanent improvement of the situation of persons belonging to national minorities, reflected by the set of measures and policies dedicated to them, is an ongoing process, whose objectives are found in the platforms and programs of major currents and political parties in Romania. Measures dedicated to persons belonging to national minorities are planned, assumed and put into practice by all political forces in Romania, regardless of their ideological affiliation, fair treatment and promotion of the rights of persons belonging to minorities being a constant of political discourse in Romania.

This attitude was reflected in the important legislative measures and in the financial allocations in favour of the persons belonging to the national minorities living in Romania. These measures and commitments have been recorded and highlighted by both the Advisory Committee of the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities (FCNM) in each of its opinions on Romania and the Committee of Experts (COMEX) of ECRML at each monitoring cycle. In all these opinions, the progress made in protecting and promoting the rights of persons belonging to national minorities living in Romania was highlighted.

At present, it can be stated that the situation of the rights of persons belonging to national minorities has improved substantially, from one monitoring cycle to another; Romania can be considered an example of good practice at European level.

Romania signed the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages on July 17, 1995, and is currently in its fourth monitoring cycle. During all this time, Romania has gained more and more experience in applying this instrument and, in parallel, a complex process of monitoring the degree of implementation of the FCNM has taken place, both being instruments of the Council of Europe that contribute to a solid legal system of protection of the rights of persons belonging to national minorities by the Romanian state.

By the Law for the ratification of the Charter no. 282 of November 6, 2007, the Romanian authorities undertook to ensure the protection of 20 languages spoken by recognized national minorities.¹ Depending on the number of self-declared speakers in the census, Romania has assumed compliance with the provisions of Parts II and III of ECRML as follows: **a minimum set of 35 obligations for 10 languages (Albanian, Armenian, Greek, Italian, Yiddish, Macedonian, Polish, Romani, Ruthenian, Tatar) and an extensive set of commitments to ensure free use in education, justice, administration, media, cultural activities for the other 10 languages, as follows:** Bulgarian (54), Czech (48), Croatian (44), German (57), Hungarian (53), Russian (46), Serbian (44), Slovak (45), Turkish (46), Ukrainian (47). In total, the authorities have undertaken a total of 834 commitments for all languages spoken by national minorities recognized in Romania.

During the reporting period, Romania took steps to strengthen the system for adopting a structured approach to the implementation of the Charter, which also involves close cooperation between institutional actors and organizations representing persons belonging to national minorities, as well as a process of improvement of the information collection system.

Romania has continued to improve its national legislation, the functioning of its institutions and the implementation of relevant policies on the rights of persons belonging to national minorities, thus developing a complex and coherent system for the protection of the rights of persons belonging to national minorities. Thus, a series of normative acts with relevance in the fields of application of ECRML were adopted, such as the Emergency Ordinance no. 87/2018 on amending and supplementing the National Education Law no. 1/2011, Law no. 201/2018 for the amendment and completion of some normative acts in the field of education, Law no. 48/2019 for the amendment and completion of the National Education Law no. 1/2011 or a series of laws regarding the establishment of the Day of the various minority languages spoken on the Romanian territory (details in chapter I.2.1. *Legislation entered into force after the last report*). This process will continue to be improved through appropriate and comprehensive policies. These achievements were also possible due to the direct and constant participation of the representatives of the persons belonging to the national minorities.

The basic principle of Romanian domestic law is that all citizens are equal before the law, regardless of whether they belong to a majority or a national minority, and enjoy the same rights. In addition, the

¹ Languages: Albanian, Armenian, Bulgarian, Czech, Croatian, German, Greek, Italian, Yiddish, Macedonian, Hungarian, Polish, Romani, Russian, Ruthenian, Serbian, Slovak, Tatar, Turkish, Ukrainian.

Romanian legislation contains normative acts that **exclusively** address the rights of persons belonging to national minorities: the right to the promotion of identity; the right to instruction in the mother tongue; access to culture in the mother tongue; the right to information in the mother tongue; the right to participate to public life: the right to preserve one's religious identity and access to religious services in one's mother tongue.

The Romanian Government is currently providing financial support from the state budget for 19 national minority organizations represented in the Council of National Minorities (CMN)² and in the Romanian Parliament. It is important to note that all national minority organizations and, in general, organizations/associations active in areas relevant to the protection of the rights of persons belonging to national minorities and the protection of human rights, have the opportunity to apply to the Department for Interethnic Relations (DRI) for obtaining a non-reimbursable financing for projects carried out in this field. Also, any non-governmental organization or association active in the field of national minorities can benefit from non-reimbursable financing from the state budget, not only the organizations represented in the CMN.

Thus, during the reporting period, 155 projects were financed by the Department for Interethnic Relations, and over 326 million lei were allocated to support the organizations of national minority members in the CMN (detailed information in chapters I.3.1. *Funding through the budget of the Department for Interethnic Relations in the period 2016 - 2019* and I.3.2. *Financial support provided to member organizations of the Council of National Minorities (CMN) during 2016-2019*).

In order to fully understand this document and the concrete measures taken to implement the recommendations, the data contained in both the Opinion of the Romanian Government and the Second Report of the ECRML Committee of Experts (COMEX) and the Fifth National Report on Romania's Application of the FCNM.

The Government of Romania fully shares and strongly supports the principles governing Council of Europe documents regarding the rights of persons belonging to national minorities, which enshrine their individual character, along with the importance of the intercultural dimension of societies, an essential element in building an inclusive and tolerant society.

In order to raise awareness of the monitoring of the two important legal instruments of the Council of Europe, ECRML and FCNM, to obtain information to assess the effective implementation of the Charter commitments, but also to create an up-to-date database with data as true as possible, regarding all aspects related to the use of minority languages, the Romanian Government, through DRI, consulted the organizations of persons belonging to national minorities members of the CMN on the application of ECRML in Romania. The consultation took into account the recommendations of the Committee of Ministers on the application of the provisions of the Charter, as well as the articles (with related paragraphs and subparagraphs) 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14. The way in which the organizations understood to implement the recommendations made are reflected in their contributions, included in the sections dedicated to each mother tongue in this report.

Also, regarding the use of national minority languages in public life, the Romanian Government, through DRI, continues the data collection process started in 2017, regarding the application of legal provisions on the right of citizens belonging to a national minority to use their mother tongue in the local public administration, in the localities where the threshold of the citizens belonging to a national minority exceeds 20% of the population. Through this approach, the Government of Romania aimed to obtain a more accurate

² The Council of National Minorities is an advisory body of the Government of Romania, without legal personality, under the coordination of the Department for Interethnic Relations, which aims to ensure relations with the legally constituted organizations of citizens belonging to national minorities. The Council of National Minorities consists of three representatives of citizens' organizations belonging to national minorities, represented in the Romanian Parliament.

and correct vision on the local application of the internal normative acts regarding the protection of national minorities.

1.1. Demographic data

According to figures released on July 4, 2013 by the National Institute of Statistics, reflecting the final results of the 2011 Population and Housing Census (www.ins.ro), the current ethnic structure (data on national minorities) of Romania's stable population is as follows:

<u>Ethnicity</u>	<u>2011</u>
Hungarians	1,227,623
Roma	621,573
Ukrainians	50,920
Germans	36,042
Turks	27,698
Russian Lipovans	23,487
Tatars	20,282
Serbs	18,076
Slovaks	13,654
Bulgarians	7,336
Croats	5,408
Greeks	3,668
Italians	3,203
Hebrews	3,271
Czech	2,477
Poles	2,543
Armenians	1,361
Macedonians	1,264
Albanians	407
Ruthenians	497

Compared to the previous census (2002), there is a decrease in the number of people who make up ethnic groups, a phenomenon that is part of the general trend of declining the entire population of the country, including the number of people belonging to national minorities, with very few exceptions (this is the case for the Roma and the Macedonians, who have declared themselves in greater numbers).

At the beginning of 2018, the Government of Romania, through DRI, launched an online campaign, M2018, which was carried out with the support of member national minority organizations in the Council of National Minorities. The purpose of this campaign was to raise awareness of the cultural diversity specific to our country, but also to convey the message of unity in diversity and appreciation of common values. This

campaign was part of the series initiated in order to promote intercultural dialogue and cultural diversity, to raise awareness of the contribution of national minorities to the development of the Romanian state.

The M2018 campaign also included information on the demographic evolution of national minorities from 1918 to the present. In this regard, the Institute for the Study of National Minority Issues provided its information on the demographic evolution of Romanian minorities and compiled maps of national minorities, according to the 2011 census.

1.2. Legislative framework

1.2.1. Legislation entered into force after the last report

In the period 2016 - 2019, the Romanian state adopted a series of normative acts with relevance in the fields of application of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages, as follows:

- In the field of national education,
 - In August 2018, the Government of Romania adopted the Emergency Ordinance no. 87/2018 *on amending and supplementing the National Education Law no. 1/2011* by which it was introduced at art. 263 of Law no. 1/2011 paragraph (6¹) which stipulates that “*Teachers for primary education from classes taught in the languages of national minorities teach the subjects Communication in Romanian, as well as Romanian language and literature throughout the primary cycle.*”
 - Law no. 201/2018 *for the amendment and completion of some normative acts in the field of education* contains a series of amendments and completions of the national provisions regarding preschool education. Thus, the normative act establishes that “*in the basic financing of the pre-university education unit with teaching in the languages of national minorities, the standard cost per student, per preschool and per pre-preschool is calculated according to an increased coefficient based on correction factors, taking into account the teaching in the language of the national minority or of the language of the national minority. In the case of these units, the linguistic and geographical isolation and the reduced number of students, pre-schoolers and pre-preschoolers, as well as the students provided in par. (7). The same coefficient applies in the case of school units taught in Romanian, under similar conditions.*”
 - In March 2019, it was published in the Official Journal of Romania Law no. 48/2019 *for the amendment and completion of the National Education Law no. 1/2011*. This normative act also brings amendments to article 63 par. (2) letter b) of the national education law in the sense that: “*the organization, reorganization, abolition of any study formations, including the simultaneous one for the mother tongue education of an existing national minority can be realized with the approval of the Ministry of Education – Commission for education and youth of the Council of National Minorities, under the coordination of the Department for Interethnic Relations within the General Secretariat of the Government, and/or of the organization of the national minority represented in the Romanian Parliament;*”.
- A number of laws have been adopted with the aim of establishing days of different mother tongues, so that at this time the complete list is as follows:
 - Law no. 181/2019 for the establishment of the Armenian language, alphabet and culture Day (12 October);
 - Law no. 20/2019 for the establishment of the Romani Language Day (June 16th);
 - Law no. 214/2018 for the establishment of the Macedonian Language Day (December 8th);
 - Law no. 213/2018 for the establishment of the Ukrainian Language Day (November 9th);
 - Law no. 204/2018 on the establishment of the Greek Language Day (February 9th);

- Law no. 253/2017 on the establishment of Yiddish Language and Theatre Day (May 30th);
- Law no. 177/2016 for the establishment of the Serbian Language Day (November 21st);
- Law no. 223/2016 for the establishment of the Turkish Language Day (June 5th);
- Law no. 100/2015 for the establishment of the Bulgarian Language Day (May 24th);
- Law no. 279/2015 for the establishment of the Hungarian Language Day (November 13th);
- Law no. 142/2014 for the establishment of the Slovak Language Day (May 25th);
- Law no. 130/2014 for the establishment of the Czech Language Day (September 28th);
- Law no. 256/2010 for the establishment of the Tatar Language Day (May 5th).

On the occasion of marking these days, specific cultural events are organized in the localities where ethnic speakers of the respective languages live. The central and local public administration authorities, as well as the interested non-governmental organizations can logistically and/or financially support, as the case may be, the organization of events dedicated to these days. The Romanian Broadcasting Company and the Romanian Television Company, as public services, may include in their programs shows or aspects from the events dedicated to these holidays.

- In the field of health, on January 1, 2018, Law no. 110/2017 *for the completion of Law no. 95/2006 on health care reform, as well as art. 41 of the Law on social assistance no. 292/2011*. According to this normative act, one of the principles underlying public health care is also “*ensuring in health units specialized medical or social assistance personnel, as the case may be, with knowledge of the language of national minorities in administrative-territorial units in which citizens of national minorities either have a share of over 20% of the population, or their number is at least 5,000, in compliance with the other provisions of the job description.*” According to the provisions of the same normative act, the Ministry of Health, as a central authority in the field of public health care, is also responsible for developing rules for the organization and operation of units providing public health care, and this must be done taking also into account the aforementioned provision.

1.2.2. Legislative proposals in the field

A series of draft normative acts are in different stages in the debate of the Romanian Parliament. The Committee will be kept informed of these initiatives as the debate on them progresses.

1.3. Financial support from the state budget

1.3.1. Funding of the Romanian Government through the budget of the General Secretariat of the Government – Department for Interethnic Relations in the period 2016 - 2019

According to the commitments contained in the Government Program, the Government of Romania, through DRI, continued its efforts to support the initiatives of persons belonging to national minorities, as well as to stimulate communication and intercultural dialogue in Romania. Aiming to achieve an efficient management of ethnocultural diversity, with positive effects on the entire Romanian society, the authorities’ efforts focused on two main directions, namely:

- *facilitating and stimulating communication, dialogue and collaboration between all ethnic groups in Romania, between majority and minorities, aiming to contribute to maintaining common values and strengthening social cohesion, combating xenophobia and cultivating tolerance and mutual respect;*
- *participation in international programs and collaborations in the field of human rights belonging to national minorities and intercultural dialogue, external promotion of the positive experience gained by Romania in this field.*

According to its attributions according to the *Government Decision (hereinafter, GD) no. 111/2005 on the organization and functioning of the Department for Interethnic Relations*, but also in accordance with the annual normative acts regarding the distribution and use of the amounts allocated by law annual budget, DRI carries out the following types of projects and activities:

- a. own projects or in partnership with other institutions or organizations to which it offers organizational and financial support;
- b. projects financed by non-reimbursable funds, according to the provisions of *Law no. 350/2005 on the regime of non-reimbursable financing from public funds allocated for non-profit activities of general interest, with subsequent amendments and completions*, initiated by NGOs.

All these projects aim to promote the rights of persons belonging to national minorities in Romania in various fields, such as: education, culture, media, administration, justice, international cooperation etc..

Regarding the programs and projects financed by non-reimbursable funds according to the provisions of Law no. 350/2005, are eligible the organizations, associations and foundations without patrimonial purpose from Romania that carry out actions that fall within the area of competence of DIR.

In the annexes attached to this document are presented the projects from 2016 to 2019 carried out by DIR on its own initiative, in partnership with other institutions or non-governmental organizations, as well as through non-reimbursable funding. We present, below, the synthesis of the activity carried out by DIR on this level:

Year 2016

The letter b) from annex 3/13/02a, to the budget of the General Secretariat of the Government, approved by the Law on the state budget for 2016 no. 339/2015, the amount of **4,000 thousand lei** was provided for financing and carrying out interethnic activities and projects, for promoting the cultural, linguistic, religious identity and the rights of citizens belonging to national minorities, for combating intolerance, as well as for non-reimbursable financing, according to the provisions of Law no. 350/2005.

In 2016, DIR's work focused on:

- promoting intercultural education through non-formal methods and by collaborating with the public education system, a task arising from the latest recommendations of the Council of Europe on compliance with European conventions, as well as the Romanian Government's Strategy for inclusion of Romanian citizens belonging to the Roma minority for 2015 - 2020, approved in January 2015 (Education chapter);
- promoting intercultural dialogue at national and international level (by participating in international projects), strengthening the collaboration between Romanian citizens belonging to national minorities and Romanian citizens belonging to the majority ethnic group, priority related to the recommendation of the European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI) - Council of Europe included in the latest monitoring report on Romania;
- knowledge and promotion of the tangible and intangible cultural heritage of national minorities in Romania and its enhancement, nationally and internationally, an objective assumed in the context of participation in two international projects, the European Union (EU) Strategy for the Danube Region and the Alliance of Civilizations.

The specific objectives, the main types of projects that DIR considered were educational projects, cultural and intercultural projects, youth projects and organizational culture activities.

From the budget allocated for financing and carrying out interethnic activities and projects, promoting the cultural, linguistic, religious identity and the rights of citizens belonging to national minorities, as well as combating intolerance, according to G.D. no. 58/2016, the Government of Romania, through DIR, carried out 18 own projects and 22 programs and projects in partnership with other NGOs and institutions.

As concerns the projects with non-reimbursable financing according to Law no. 350/2005, in the year 2016, two sessions were organized to select interethnic projects, to promote the cultural, linguistic, religious identity and the rights of citizens belonging to national minorities. For the first session, 141 projects were registered, of which 44 projects were selected for funding and approved. For the second selection session, 75 projects were registered, of which 21 were selected for funding and approved. Thus, out of the total number of 216 projects registered with the department in 2016, 65 projects were selected for funding and approval, only these meeting all the conditions required to be able to complete the non-reimbursable financing contracts. By the end of 2016, 61 NGO-initiated projects had been funded by DIR through non-refundable funds.

Year 2017

According to GD no. 209/2017 for approving the distribution and use of the amounts provided in letter a) and b) of annex no. 3/13/02a to the budget of the General Secretariat of the Government, approved by the Law on the state budget for 2017 no. 6/2017, the amount of **2,500 thousand lei** was provided, allocated for financing and carrying out interethnic activities and projects, for promoting the cultural, linguistic, religious identity and the rights of citizens belonging to national minorities, for combating intolerance, as well as for non-reimbursable financing according to the provisions of Law no. 350/2015.

The specific objectives that DIR had aimed were:

- promoting intercultural education through non-formal methods and by collaborating with the public education system;
- promoting intercultural dialogue, including through art (theatre, film, visual arts), both nationally and internationally, strengthening collaboration between Romanian citizens belonging to national minorities and those belonging to the majority ethnic group;
- knowledge and promotion of the tangible and intangible cultural heritage of the national minorities in Romania and its enhancement, nationally and internationally, including through sustainable, tourism-oriented cultural tourism. The project “Diversity and cultural heritage through the prism of the media. The cultural heritage of national minorities in the context of the European Year of Cultural Heritage. Documentation visit and exchange of best practices for journalists (and heritage specialists) from the Danube region” carried out in the context of the EU Strategy for the Danube Region is subsumed to this objective;
- promoting the rights of persons belonging to national minorities, starting from the existing situation of sectoral protection of these rights, but also from the need to ensure proportional representation and political consultation of persons belonging to national minorities at legislative and executive level, at national and local level, from a strategic perspective for the protection of these rights;
- expanding the promotion and cultivation of the Roma language, history and traditions in the pre-university and university education system, which represents Measure 6 of Chapter A (Education) of the Romanian Government’s Strategy for inclusion of Romanian citizens belonging to the Roma minority for 2015-2020.

From the budget allocated for financing and carrying out interethnic activities and projects, promoting the cultural, linguistic, religious identity and the rights of citizens belonging to national minorities, as well as combating intolerance, according to GD. no. 209/2017, the Government of Romania, through DIR, carried out 10 own projects and interethnic events and, in partnership with other institutions or NGOs, another 9 projects. In the session of June 2017, 122 projects with non-reimbursable financing were registered according to Law no. 350/2015, out of which 42 projects were selected for financing and approval, only these meeting all the conditions required to complete the non-reimbursable financing contracts. Out of the 42 projects, 40 projects were completed.

Year 2018

For 2018, the General Secretariat of the Government has allocated DRI, from the state budget, the amount of **4,000 thousand lei**, provided in letter b) from the annex no. 3/13/02a of the State Budget Law, for interethnic activities and projects, for the promotion of cultural, linguistic, religious identity and the rights of citizens belonging to national minorities, as well as for combating intolerance, carried out at the initiative of the Department for Interethnic Relations or in partnership, as well as for non-reimbursable financing, according to the provisions of Law no. 350/2005.

The specific objective considered during this year was to carry out interethnic projects, to promote the cultural, linguistic, religious identity and the rights of citizens belonging to national minorities, as well as to combat intolerance and which aimed at:

- promoting intercultural education through non-formal methods and by collaborating with the public education system;
- promoting intercultural dialogue, including through art (theatre, film, visual arts), both nationally and internationally, strengthening collaboration between citizens belonging to national minorities and those belonging to the majority ethnic group;
- knowledge and promotion of the tangible and intangible cultural heritage of the national minorities in Romania and its enhancement, nationally and internationally, including through sustainable cultural tourism, development-oriented.
- promoting the rights of persons belonging to national minorities, starting from the existing situation of sectoral protection of the rights of national minorities, but also from the need to ensure proportional representation and their political consultation at legislative and executive level, at national and local level;
- extending the promotion and cultivation of the Roma language, history and traditions in the pre-university and university education system, which represents Measure 6 of Chapter A (Education) of the Second Romanian Government Strategy for the inclusion of Romanian citizens belonging to the Roma minority for 2015-2020.

From the budget allocated for interethnic actions, programs and projects to combat intolerance, according to GD no. 128/2018, the Government of Romania, through DRI, organized 15 own projects and interethnic events and another 10 projects and interethnic events in partnership with other institutions.

Regarding the projects initiated by NGOs for which non-reimbursable funds were requested from the DIR allocated budget, in May 2018 a selection session of interethnic projects was organized, to promote the cultural, linguistic, religious identity and the rights of citizens belonging to national minorities. For this session, a total of 130 projects were registered, of which 60 projects were selected for funding and approved, of which, by the end of the year, 54 were completed.

Year 2019

For 2019, the General Secretariat of the Government has allocated from the state budget the amount of **5,000 thousand lei**, provided in letter b) from the annex no. 3/13/02a, for interethnic activities and projects, for the promotion of the cultural, linguistic, religious identity and the rights of citizens belonging to national minorities, as well as for combating intolerance, carried out at the initiative of DIR or in partnership, as well as for non-reimbursable funding, according to the provisions of Law no. 350/2005.

The specific objectives were, during this year, to carry out activities to promote the cultural, linguistic, religious identity and rights of citizens belonging to national minorities and projects to combat intolerance, namely collaboration with public institutions, NGOs, international bodies and other entities in promoting these values. Thus, a series of interethnic and intercultural projects were supported to stimulate the knowledge and promotion of minority languages and culture, to bring minorities culturally closer to the majority population, but also to promote education and expression in the mother tongue through all means of communication. Educational, media, cultural projects carried out at the initiative of DIR or in partnership with non-governmental institutions or organizations³ had as priority themes:

- promoting the languages of national minorities in various fields, in particular those provided for in the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages;
- promoting intercultural education through non-formal methods and through collaboration with the public education system, a task arising from the latest Council of Europe recommendations on compliance with European conventions;
- promoting intercultural dialogue, including through art (theatre, film, visual arts), both nationally and internationally, strengthening collaboration between national minorities and the majority;
- knowledge and promotion of the tangible and intangible cultural heritage of the national minorities in Romania and its enhancement, nationally and internationally, including through sustainable cultural tourism, development-oriented.
- expanding the promotion and cultivation of the Roma language, history and traditions.

Regarding the projects initiated by NGOs for which non-reimbursable funds were requested from the DIR allocated budget, in May 2019 a selection session of interethnic projects was organized, to promote the cultural, linguistic, religious identity and the rights of citizens belonging to national minorities. For this session, a total of 91 projects were registered, of which 50 projects were selected for funding and approved, of which, by the end of the year, 47 were completed.

1.3.2. Financial support provided to member organizations of the Council of National Minorities (CNM) in the period 2016-2019

The Romanian government provides financial support from the state budget to all organizations represented in the CNM and the Parliament (19 organizations, representing 20 minorities). The general budgets of minority organizations are based in proportion of over 90% on the funds received from the state budget of the Government.

³ In 2019, DIR carried out, at its initiative, 16 projects and 9 projects in partnership with other institutions and non-governmental organizations.

Exceptionally, the Democratic Union of Turkish-Muslim Tatars in Romania (UDTTMR), which did not participate in the 2016 electoral process for the election of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate, as it did not meet the conditions provided by the electoral legislation, did not receive direct funding from the state budget, but benefiting from indirect funding through cultural programs promoted. Currently, the situation has been remedied, the Romanian UDTTMR being a member of CMN, with all the rights deriving from this status, including the financial ones. The Tatar minority also has a representative in the Chamber of Deputies, according to the legislation in force.

From the structure of expenditures made by national minority organizations in recent years, it appears that a large part of the funds has been invested in editing publications. Each organization is distinct in linguistic, cultural and religious terms, a specificity which is directly reflected in the decisions taken at their level on the necessary priorities and activities, activities whose financial dimension is set out in the budget proposals prepared by them. Thus, for maintaining and affirming the ethnic, cultural, religious and linguistic identity of persons belonging to national minorities, perpetuating their values and transmitting them from one generation to another, as well as for maintaining cultural and linguistic heritage as a component of cultural and linguistic heritage of Romania, the Government **will continue to provide financial support from the state budget to national minority organizations.**

Below is a brief overview of the financial support provided to the national minority organizations that are members of the CNM for the period 2016-2019, as well as the expenses of these organizations for cultural projects. Further details on the budget appropriations allocated to national minority organizations in the period 2016-2019, as well as a brief description of how they used the funds allocated from the state budget can be found in ANNEX 3.

Year 2016 - 105.401 thousand lei

Share of expenses incurred, by categories of expenses:

- for expenses for the press, books, textbooks and publications, between 0.99% and 28.94%; all organizations have incurred expenses for this purpose;
- for expenses for the production and broadcasting of multimedia materials, as well as expenses for the production of radio-TV shows, between 0.13% and 13.42%; ten organizations incurred expenses for this purpose;
- for expenses for organizing/participating in cultural, scientific, symposiums, educational, sports, members' meetings according to the statute and other such events organized in the country and abroad, between 0.87% and 48.51%; 18 organizations incurred expenses for this purpose;
- for expenses for organizing/participating in exchanges of experience, camps, training courses, documentation and study visits in the country and abroad, in the fields of promoting ethnic and cultural identity, as well as in the field of operational management, between 0.25% and 7.66%; 15 organizations incurred expenses for this purpose;
- for expenses related to co-financing and participation in programs and projects carried out from European and international funds, no organization has incurred expenses for this purpose.

Year 2017- 105.000 thousand lei

Share of expenses incurred, by categories of expenses:

- for expenses for press, books, textbooks and publications, between 0,85% and 21,40%; all organizations have incurred expenses for this purpose;

- for expenses for the production and broadcasting of multimedia materials, as well as expenses for the production of radio-TV shows, between 4,40% and 5,10%; only 7 organizations incurred expenses for this purpose;
- for expenses for organizing/participating in cultural, scientific, symposium, educational, sports, meetings of members according to the statute and other such events organized in the country and abroad; expenses for organizing/participating in exchanges of experience, camps, training courses, documentation and study visits in the country and abroad, in the fields of promoting ethnic and cultural identity, as well as in the field of operational management, between 12,05% and 39,9%.

Year 2018 - 115.763 thousand lei.

Share of expenses incurred, by categories of expenses:

- 22.5% expenses for organizing/participating in cultural, scientific, symposium, educational, sports, exchange of experience, camps, training/improvement courses, documentation and study visits in the fields of protection and promotion of ethnic, linguistic and cultural, as well as in the field of operational management, organized in the country and abroad;
- 6.4% expenses for the production, publication and broadcasting of multimedia and print materials, expenses for the production and broadcasting of radio-TV shows, as well as expenses related to their broadcasting on media channels;
- 0.01% expenditure on co-financing and participation in programs and projects carried out from national, European, and international funds.
- 1.7% expenses for organizing/participating in members' meetings, according to the statute and other similar events, organized in the country and abroad.

Year 2019- 130.275,00 mii lei

The financial support granted for 2019 was 11.13% higher than the amount granted in the previous year. The general budgets of minority organizations were based in 2019, in proportion of over 95%, on the funds received from the state budget through the Government.

Of the amounts allocated from the state budget, the share of expenditures incurred, by categories of expenditures relevant to this document, is as follows:

- for expenses for the press, books, textbooks, publications, information and promotion materials, multimedia materials and radio-TV broadcasts between 0.00% and 22.78%.
- for expenses for the organization and participation in cultural, scientific, educational, sporting, camping, seminars, symposia and other activities in the field of protection and promotion of ethnic, linguistic and cultural identity, membership meetings and other such events organized in the country and abroad, between 0.00% and 32.05%.
- for expenses regarding co-financing and participation in programs and projects carried out from national, European and international funds - 0.56% Association of Italians in Romania RO.AS.IT; all other organizations did not report amounts representing expenses incurred for this purpose.

In each of the expenditure chapters mentioned above, some organizations have allocated larger amounts than those quantified in these percentages, those amounts representing their own contributions or amounts from sources other than the state budget.

I. 4. Concrete measures taken by the Romanian state for the implementation of the Recommendations of the Committee of Ministers

1. reconsider the thresholds for the official use of minority languages in the administration

According to Article 94 of Emergency Ordinance 57/2019 on the Administrative Code:

“(1) In the administrative-territorial units/subdivisions in which the citizens belonging to a national minority have a share of over 20% of the population, established at the last census, the local public administration authorities, the public institutions subordinated to them, as well as the public services deconcentrated ensure the use, in their relations with them, also of the language of the respective national minority, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, of this code and of the international treaties to which Romania is a party.

(2) The local public administration authorities provided in par. (1), by decision, may decide to ensure the use of the language of national minorities in the administrative-territorial units in which the citizens belonging to the national minorities do not reach the threshold provided in par. (1).”

This text of law, applicable from July 2019, took into account the implementation of the recommendation of the Committee of Ministers by widening the scope of the legal provisions concerning the use of a national minority language in relations with a public administration.

This explicitly ensures that, if the 20% threshold is not reached, the local public authorities concerned decide, depending on the needs and requests of persons belonging to national minorities in the territorial area of that administrative unit, territorial policies applied in this field. From the point of view of political commitment, the measure reflects the high level of protection of persons belonging to national minorities assumed by the Romanian authorities.

The Administrative Code also provides that, if, for various reasons, the share of nationals belonging to a national minority in a given area falls below 20%, the rights acquired in the field of the use of the language of that national minority shall be maintained. (Article 604 - (1) The provisions of Article 94, Article 135 (5), Article 138 (3), Article 195 (2) - (6), Article 198 (3) and Article 199 (3) are also applicable if, for various reasons, after the entry into force of this Code, the share of nationals belonging to a national minority falls below the percentage provided for in Article 94, until the date of validation results of the next census).

2. to ensure the basic and ongoing training of a sufficient number of teachers for the full implementation of the commitments in the field of education in Bulgarian, Czech, Croatian, German, Hungarian, Roma, Russian, Serbian, Slovak, Turkish and Ukrainian;

The general regulations can be found in the National Education Law no. 1/2011. According to the provisions of art. 45 para. (10) of this Law, in the units related to pre-university education in the counties where forms of education in the languages of national minorities operate, the employment of specialists belonging to national minorities is also ensured, respecting the criteria of professional competence.

According to the provisions of par. (11) of the same article, “Teachers who teach in groups or classes with full teaching in the language of national minorities must demonstrate professional competence in the language of that national minority and have the right to training and development in the language of

instruction, in the country or in abroad. Exceptions to the need to prove the professional competence in the language of the said national minority are the teachers who teach the Romanian language and literature.”

In the Order of the Minister of Education no. 5561 of October 7, 2011 for the approval of the Methodology on the continuous training of the pre-university education staff is provided in Art. 72, point (1): “*The houses of the Teaching Staff and the certified centres for continuous training in the languages of the national minorities organize activities for the continuous training of the teaching staff, auxiliary teaching staff and of the management, guidance and control staff in pre-university education.*”

The **initial** training of teachers for education in the languages of national minorities is carried out in higher education institutions in Romania. Annually, the Ministry of Education allocates scholarships to state universities to finance specializations in which the basic training of future teachers for education in ***Bulgarian, Czech, Croatian, German, Hungarian, Roma, Russian, Serbian, Slovak, Turkish and Ukrainian is carried out.***

The **continuous** training of teachers is carried out through the Teaching Staff Houses, universities and other providers accredited by the Ministry of Education.

Subordinated to the Ministry of Education operate two specialized centres for the ongoing training of teachers, respectively: the Centre for Ongoing Training in German (1999) and the Centre for Ongoing Training in Hungarian (2018).

The Ministry of Education cooperates closely both with the representatives of the national minorities in the Romanian Parliament and with their organizations regarding the provision of a sufficient number of teachers. Furthermore, the Ministry of Education has concluded bilateral cooperation agreements with peer institutions in Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Germany, Serbia and Turkey, which contain provisions on the initial and continuing training of teachers in the languages of those minorities, but also on the sending of teachers from these minorities. countries to support the activity of educational units in Romania where education is conducted in the language of the respective minorities.

In 2018, Romania renewed the Cooperation Program between the Romanian Ministry of National Education and the Ministry of Education, Science, Research and Sports of the Slovak Republic. According to the provisions of the Program, pre-university teachers in Romania benefit from specialized and methodical courses in the Slovak Republic, and the Slovak side can send teachers to our country to teach Slovak language and literature or other study subjects to pre-university education units with Slovak language of instruction.

Similar agreements are being negotiated with the ministries of education in Croatia, Russia, Hungary and Ukraine.

Starting with May 2019, a program of ongoing training of primary and secondary school teachers is implemented within the *Relevant Curriculum Project, education open to all*. A major component of this project is the curricular empowerment of teachers for the proper implementation of new curricula for primary and secondary education. It provides for the implementation of 16 accredited continuing education programs, covering all subjects, including mother tongue and curricular empowerment of a total of 55,000 primary and secondary school teachers.

Specific information for each minority can be found in the assessment of minority languages contained in Part III of the Charter.

3. to develop comprehensive educational models for teaching in or from Tatar and Turkish, in cooperation with representatives of minority speakers;

Regarding the Turkish language, during the reporting period, the methodology of teaching the Turkish language, history and culture was maintained (3-4 hours of teaching the Turkish language/week in grades

1st to 12th and one hour of teaching the history and traditions of Turks and Tartars/week in grades 6th and 7th). The organization of the Turkish National Language Olympics also continued on an annual basis. We mention that detailed information on the measures taken in the field of education in the Turkish language has been included in “*Part III. Assessment of Minority Languages in Part III of the Charter, Article 8 - Education, Turkish.*”

Until 2016, the Tatar language was studied and taught at the UDTTMR Community School, as well as in two schools in the Constanța county: Techirghiol - 2 hours/week and Lumina - 1 hour/week, as an optional subject, for grades 1st to 4th. The Tatar language courses organized by UDTTMR within the Community School were not only for community members, but for all those who want to learn this language. Therefore, during the past years, these courses were also attended by Romanian ethnics or representatives of other ethnic minorities. At the same time, Tatar language courses were organized at the Community School of the branches of Constanța, Medgidia, Tuzla, Valul lui Traian, Cobadin, Techirghiol, Eforie Nord, Lumina, Mihail Kogălniceanu, Ovidiu, Valea Dacilor, Murfatlar, Agigea, Mangalia, Castelu, Independența, Topraisar, Negru Vodă, Tulcea - a total of 450 students having participated.

The lack of UDTTMR membership in the Council of National Minorities and the loss of funding from the state budget (*situation described in point I.3.2.*) did not lead to the loss of the rights of persons belonging to the Tatar minority in Romania or to a decrease in the representation of their organizations. Compared to other minorities in Romania - German, Turkish, Russian, Greek, Hungarian, Polish, etc. - the Tatar minority is supported exclusively by the Romanian state, not being able to benefit from the support of a native country for the preservation of the language and traditions.

UDTTMR continued its activity, either based on partnerships with local county and municipal authorities, or based on the voluntary activity of its members.

After January 1, 2017, in order to achieve comprehensive educational models for teaching the Tatar language, projects continued on the re-editing of Tatar language textbooks, grades 1st to 4th, printing the Tatar-Romanian and Romanian-Tatar dictionary, as well as printing literature in the Tatar language. At the same time, partnerships were established between UDTTMR and the local authorities and the County School Inspectorates, for carrying out the activities occasioned by the marking of the Tatar Language Day, as well as awarding the students attending the Community School courses within UDTTMR.

In 2018, the Romanian Government, through DRI, granted non-reimbursable financing to the “TOI” project, initiated by the Tatar Democratic Union. The TOI project is the equivalent of the “Kurultai” and the famous “Naadam” and symbolizes the three games: Kureş, archery and riding competition. The project involved young people who, through their activities, harmoniously combined specific games with traditional food and medieval atmosphere. The objective of this project was to promote Tatar customs and traditions, an objective that was achieved, the project enjoying great success.

Also in 2018, the Government of Romania through DRI, in collaboration with the Institute for the Study of National Minorities, with the support of the Museum of National History and Archaeology in Constanța, organized a round table on the occasion of publishing the volumes *Istorie și identitate la turcii din Dobrogea (History and Identity of Turks in Dobrogea)* and *Un destin la Marea Neagră. Tătarii din Dobrogea (A destiny on the Black Sea. The Tartars from Dobrogea)*. Both volumes offer a structured analysis of the two minorities, Turkish and Tatar, from Dobrogea. The studies included in each of the two volumes follow a similar structure, providing a comprehensive analysis of the past and current situation of people belonging to the two minorities. Different in subject matter, the volume studies, elaborated on the basis of in-depth research, of various sources and methodologies, treat pragmatic aspects in an academic, interdisciplinary approach, but accessible to several categories of public, thus fulfilling not only a scientific role but also a social role.

The aim of this project was to promote the two volumes, both among the academic community in Constanța and among the Turkish and Tatar communities, and invited the local public to a better understanding of the historical cultural and linguistic contributions of the two minorities to local and national culture.

At the beginning of 2019, the **Working Group on the revitalization of the Tatar language** was set up in order to identify viable solutions in this regard. Composed of representatives of DRI, the Institute for the Study of National Minority Issues and the Ministry of Education, the Group is constantly analysing the possibilities by which, together with the Tatar community, a viable solution for the preservation and development of the Tatar mother tongue can be provided through the educational system in Romania.

The working group for the revitalization of the Tatar language met on August 20th and September 18th 2019. During these meetings it was decided how to work, create and approve an action plan (approved and approved), but also the initiation of a local working group (Constanța) for the revitalization of the Tatar language, together with the Tatar community. Thus, the meeting for the establishment of the local working group took place on November 18, 2019 and took place with the participation of representatives of DRI and the Ministry of Education and 15 representatives of the Tatar community, teachers, professors, university professors, retired teachers.

During the meeting on January 17, 2020, the existing curricula as an option and as a language study for teaching the languages of national minorities were analysed, as well as some existing course materials that have been the basis for teaching Tatar in the past. The deadline was also set for the elaboration (April 15th 2020) of a new course support, subsequently postponed, amid the establishment of a state of emergency in Romania, to prevent the spread of the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic.

Following the efforts of the Working Group, the Tatar language was included as an optional subject in the primary school curriculum for the academic year 2021-2022, at “A. V. Rădulescu” School in Murfatlar.

Another important initiative in promoting the Tatar language was to initiate and award a prize to people who are active in the field and contribute to the promotion and safeguarding of the cultural and linguistic heritage of the Tartars. The award is named after Yaşar Memedemin, a personality who marked the life of the Tatar community in Romania through his extensive work and commitment to promoting and safeguarding the Tatar language. In 2020, the “Yaşar Memedemin” award was included in the list of expenses that can be covered by state budget funding⁴.

Equally, the Romanian Tatar community continues to benefit from the promotion of the mother tongue in Radio and TV shows.

For additional elements regarding the actions dedicated to the persons belonging to the Tatar minority, we recommend consulting the Fifth National Report of Romania to the Convention - framework of the CoE for the protection of national minorities (FCNM).

4. to continue to develop a comprehensive offer of teaching in the Romani language, taking into account the needs and desires of Roma speakers

Romania has taken effective measures to target persons belonging to the Roma minority. At the educational level, the Ministry of Education, together with other partners, implements a series of affirmative and supportive measures aimed at children and young people belonging to the Roma minority. The approach is dual and includes measures to address the needs of the Roma from a national minority perspective (focusing on teaching or providing education in the Romanian language, studying Roma history and traditions) and

⁴ Article 16 paragraph (3), letter i of GD no. 138/2020 for the approval of the method of distribution and use of the amounts provided in letters a) and b) of annex no. 3/13/02a to the budget of the General Secretariat of the Government, approved by the Law on the state budget for 2020 no. 5/2020.

measures to promote equal access and other social support measures (school mediator, allocation of guaranteed budgeted places in high school and higher education, etc.).

Regarding the preservation of the Romanian language, history and culture in pedagogical approaches, the Romani language continued to be taught as a mother tongue 3-4 hours/week in the primary and secondary cycle (grades 1st to 12th), while history and culture Romans, one hour/week in the 6th and 7th grade. These measures apply in 39 counties.

The authorities also continued to implement measures aimed at promoting the Roma language as a mother tongue at pre-school level, including through bilingual teaching methods (Romanian-Roma and Roma-Hungarian). In the period 2016-2019 were organized approx. 7-10 groups of kindergarten with bilingual teaching in nine counties (Alba, Bacău, Bihor, Buzău, Cluj, Iași, Olt, Mureș, Timiș), annually, having as beneficiaries approx. 210-225 pre-schoolers/year.

Regarding the ongoing training of teachers, this is ensured in the training houses of teachers in the country. A specific course offered is “Educational Rromanipen”⁵.

The offer of in-service teacher training and professional development also includes a summer language course and the Romanian language teaching methodology, organized annually by the Ministry of Education, in collaboration with the Teachers’ House of Constanța and other partners (Ruhama Foundation from Oradea, “Divers” Association from Târgu Mureș, “Romtex” Foundation from the Netherlands, REF RO etc.). These courses are attended by teachers for preschool, primary, secondary education, but also inspectors.

Between 2016 and 2017, 12 ongoing education programs (proposed by various entities, such as Teacher Training Houses and NGOs) were accredited on topics such as: equity in education, interculturality and inclusion in and through education. Among the topics covered, these programs also included elements on combating discrimination and segregation practices against Roma in education. In the 2016-2017 academic year, 1304 teachers participated in such programs, and in 2017-2018, 1845 teachers participated.

Moreover, in the same period, 2016-2017, 48 training activities were organized at national level, attended by 1527 teachers and which addressed topics such as: Inclusive school - school for all children; Stereotypes about the Roma community in Romania - Effects on children; Intercultural education: Roma slavery and the Roma Holocaust; Attitudes, Activities in education and social inclusion (round table); Implementation of the *Second Chance* Program for Roma Adults; Equal opportunities education; Inclusive non-formal education - another type of education - equal opportunities for all children, etc.

In 2018, in Costinesti (Constanța county), three successive modules were organized dedicated to teachers (all levels of pre-university education) who teach in Roma/Romanian language, as well as potential teachers. The training house for teachers in Vrancea and the Directorate for Minorities within the Ministry of Education organized a similar course, which was attended by 60 people from Vrancea county.

In 2019, 16 training courses were organized, attended by approximately 600 teachers. The training offer provided by the Teacher Training Houses, approved by the Ministry of Education, included a series of programs aimed at facilitating Roma access to education and combating discriminatory practices against them. The framework for continuing the summer language courses and the methodology of teaching the Romanian language was also provided. The 2019 edition of the summer course took place between August 18 and September 1st 2019, through three successive modules for teachers and potential Roma language teachers, educators and teachers who teach or will teach in the Roma mother tongue. Also, in Baia-Mare,

⁵ The set of fundamental values of the Roma, which those who work in kindergartens and schools with Roma students (educators, teachers, teachers, principals, school counsellors and mediators, inspectors, etc.) must know them so that their didactic approach enjoys success and the respect of the community of Roma students and parents.

the House of the Maramureş Teaching Staff and the Minorities Directorate within the Ministry of Education organized a similar course for another 60 people from the Maramureş county.

In addition, it is worth mentioning that, starting with 2015, DRI and the Directorate for Minorities of the Ministry of Education organize, every autumn, a Roma language course dedicated to teachers. Teachers for all levels of education participated in each of the editions of the course.

Regarding the promotion of the Romani language, based on a process started in the 1990s, a series of editorial projects were developed, in cooperation with governmental and non-governmental institutions, in order to support the educational process. We mention some projects initiated in 2019 by the National Centre for Roma Culture - Romano-Kher, within the Romanian Government - the institution whose main objective is to promote and preserve the Romanian language, by developing book production, periodicals and specialized works:

- Romani-Romanian-English trilingual dictionary, printed in 1500 copies - work meant to encourage the study of the common, international version, of the Romani language, from the perspective of the international Roma spelling, lexicon and its structure;
- Dialectal dictionary of the Romani language, printed in 500 copies - work elaborated starting from the premise of the importance of the dialectal lexicon for marking the distinctive character of a language, especially in the case of the Romani language, whose basis is the dialects spoken in different Roma communities. The paper also includes an overview of the dialects, as well as a description of the alphabet used
- Amare Barvalimata: anthology of literary texts inspired by Roma culture - printed in 1000 copies;
- Book for children – “Tiro, Miro și Tiro”, printed in 1500 copies.

At the same time, we remind you that the extension of the promotion and cultivation of the Roma language, history and traditions in the pre-university and university education system represented Measure 6 of the *Education Chapter of the Romanian Government Strategy for inclusion of Romanian citizens belonging to the Roma minority for 2015-2020*. In the period 2016 - 2018, within the aforementioned Strategy, a special project dedicated to the Romanian language was organized, in the intercultural educational context of pre-university education. The project addressed, in chronological order, the following topics:

⇒ 2016

- The place of the Romani language and the Romanipen (set of fundamental Roma values) in the local educational and intercultural context;
- The common Romani language and its teaching methodology in the spaces with Roma speakers of Romanian and Hungarian/Turkish.

The emphasis was on theoretical foundations, principles, values, dimensions and objectives of intercultural education, as well as on elements of knowledge of the Roma language, traditions, history and culture.

⇒ 2017

- Achievements and challenges regarding the promotion of the Roma language, history and culture in the Romani education system;

- The current context of the Romani language (from the perspective of its preservation and cultivation) in the school system, of the initial and permanent training of Romanian language teachers, the history of traditions and music in the Romani language;
- The Romani dress, traditions and customs preserving the Romani language within a thousand years of the exodus of the proto-Roma from India;
- Romani language - a living document of Roma history, reflected especially in the periods of tragic history of the Roma;
- The current design of the Romanian language at international and national level. The distance and closeness between the common Roman language taught in schools and its dialects;
- Romani language in the context of national exams and competitions for teachers and students;
- Socio-linguistic decipherment of contemporary texts from the entire area of world spread of the Romanian language, starting from the elements of language, customs, mentalities, traditions and customs preserved/induced by the texts to be analysed;
- Roma customs transmitted as unwritten laws of the Roma, custodians of the Romani language;
- Means of enriching the lexicon of the Romani language in response to modern lexical challenges;
- The role of the Roma models in the instructive-educational process with the Roma, the importance of knowing the Roma exponents with contributions in the Roma socio-cultural sphere;
- Model of the Romanian language lesson from the perspective of interculturality and interdisciplinarity.

⇒ 2018

- Romani language in almost three decades of study in the pre-university education system in Romania;
- Foreign elements in the contemporary Romani language, at international level and their synonyms in the common Romani language; Roma superstitions and their impact on the educational process;
- The role of the Roma models in the instructive-educational process with the Roma, the importance of knowing the Roma exponents with contributions in the Roma socio-cultural sphere;
- Parallel look at the four Roma dialects in Romania; typology of Romani language subjects at all levels (national assessments, Olympics and school competitions, national exams, etc.);
- Socio-linguistic decipherment of contemporary texts from the entire area of world spread of the Romani language, starting from the elements of language, customs, mentalities, traditions and customs preserved/induced by the texts to be analysed;
- The role of local history in deciphering the elements of history, culture, traditions, language; the challenges of teaching borrowed words in Romani in high school;
- The Roma family preserving the Roma customs and their reflection in the educational process with the Roma students;
- Didactic design - inclusion of intercultural elements in the didactic approach.

At the same time, starting with 2015, DRI, in collaboration with the Ministry of Education, also carries out the project *Romani mother tongue, history, traditions and Roma customs, in the intercultural educational context of pre-university education*, in which were addressed, among others, focused topics on interculturality, promoting the Roma language, history and culture in the Romanian education system, as well as on intercultural communication and solidarity. In the 2019-2020 academic year, the project has reached its fifth edition.

In 2018, the Romanian Government, through DRI, financed the volume of *Romii din România și Holocaustul. Istorie, teorie, cultură* (Roma in Romania and the Holocaust. History, theory, culture), whose initiator was the Centre for Romani Cultural and Social Research Rodimata. The volume includes testimonies of Roma deported to Transnistria, the paper containing archival documents regarding the deportation plan, but also the cases of Roma who escaped from Transnistria, their desire being to return to Romania. The volume, in trilingual edition (Romanian, English and Romanian), was printed in 2000 copies. A large number of copies of this volume were distributed to 37 institutions. The book was uploaded on the website www.academia.edu and on the Romani Studies Network, dedicated to research, students, masters, doctoral students.

Interculturalism at school level is promoted on the basis of two previously adopted orders, Order no. 1529/2007 on the promotion of diversity in the national curriculum and Order 3774/2008 on the adoption of the curriculum for the optional subject of the school “Intercultural education” (curriculum at the decision of the school for lower secondary education) and the revised curriculum for the optional school subject “Human Rights” curriculum at the decision of the school for the high school level).

In order to prevent school segregation, the Ministry of Education regularly requests the county inspectorates to monitor compliance with the provisions of *Ministerial Order no. 1540/2007 on the prohibition of school segregation of Roma children and the adoption of the Methodology on the prevention and elimination of school segregation of Roma children*. This is a task that remains the constant focus of school management. Thus, starting with 2007, when new classes are created in the primary classes (preparatory classes), lower gymnasium (fifth grades) and high school (ninth grades), the school management must take into account these provisions, and the school inspectorates monitor their implementation. School inspectorates should also check the implementation of desegregation plans for cases where segregated classes or schools are identified.

In order to further strengthen the legislative framework on combating discriminatory practices in the education system and with a view to eliminating school segregation, in 2016, the Ministry of National Education issued the following documents:

- Order no. 6134/2016 on the prohibition of school segregation in pre-university schools;
- Order no. 6158/2016 on the approval of the Action Plan for the desegregation of the school and the increase of the educational quality in the pre-university schools in Romania.

Specifically, in the implementation of Order no. 6134/2016, school inspectorates and educational institutions will promote an inclusive school, i.e. a democratic and friendly school environment, which capitalizes on social, ethnic and cultural diversity, where all children are respected and integrated without discrimination and without exclusion based on ethnicity or mother tongue, sex, disability/special educational needs, family social and economic background, residence or school achievements.

It is also important to note that Order no. 6134/2016 extended the segregation criteria by including additional factors that may lead to segregation, such as disabilities/special educational needs (SEN), socio-economic status of the family, residence and school performance, in addition to ethnicity.

The implementation of the above-mentioned Orders started in 2017.

The action plan for desegregation in schools and increasing the quality of education in pre-university schools in Romania allows the consolidation of the Romanian education system in terms of preventing and combating school discrimination and segregation, further promoting the principle of equity and increasing the inclusion of very young children, of preschool children and students belonging to vulnerable groups, such as Roma children, children with disabilities/special educational needs, children from rural areas or belonging to poor families, etc.

At the social level, the expected impact of the Plan consists in the sustainable transformation of the Romanian education system into an inclusive system, which will contribute, including the quality of the education act, to reducing the early school leaving rate, while providing preconditions for the extension of the schooling period for students belonging to vulnerable groups. These results will in principle ensure a better professional qualification of graduates and, implicitly, better employment prospects on the labour market.

To achieve these results, the Action Plan is based on seven basic objectives, which include: reviewing the legal framework in the field, increasing the quality of educational services provided in schools at all levels (kindergartens, schools, high schools) in which children/students at risk/in vulnerable situations participate, the training and motivation of all human resources involved, the establishment of complementary measures to prevent and combat discrimination/segregation, as well as the continuous monitoring and review of the measures provided.

As a result of this Action Plan, an advisory working group was set up in order to develop the Methodology for monitoring school segregation, in accordance with the new criteria provided by Order no. 6134/2016 and the Methodology of prevention and intervention in cases of segregation.

It is important to note that Order no. 6134/2016 extended the segregation criteria by including additional factors that may lead to segregation, such as disabilities/special educational needs (SEN), socio-economic status of the family, residence and school performance, in addition to ethnicity.

Thus, following the Framework Order no. 6134/2016 on the prohibition of school segregation in pre-university education units, the following orders were adopted:

- Order no. 3141 of February 8th 2019 on the establishment, organization and functioning of the National Commission for Desegregation and Educational Inclusion (CNDIE), whose mandate is to coordinate the implementation of the *Action Plan for school desegregation and increase educational quality in pre-university education units*, and its composition was approved by Order no. 4789/2019 of August 19th 2019.
- Order no. 5633/2019 of December 23rd 2019 for the approval of the Methodology for monitoring school segregation in pre-university education.

The methodology regulates the monitoring of school segregation, in accordance with the National Education Law no. 1/2011, with subsequent amendments and completions, and with Order no. 6134/2016. Its implementation in pre-university education units started in the second semester of the 2019-2020 academic year. Based on the results obtained, CNDIE is to analyse and formulate proposals for improving the system of indicators that are monitored annually by the Integrated Information System of Education in Romania and by the Romanian Agency for Quality Assurance in Pre-University Education to monitor all forms of school segregation.

Annually, the Ministry of National Education requests the school inspectorates to issue action plans for the prevention of school segregation or desegregation, as well as for the improvement of the quality of education offered in pre-university education units.

At the same time, at school level, the Regulation on the organization and functioning of pre-university schools approved by Order no. 5079/2016 introduces the establishment of the Commission for the prevention and eradication of violence, corruption and discrimination and for the promotion of interculturalism, which also aims to prevent racial discrimination against Roma students.

Part II-a. Assessment of minority languages in Part II of the Charter. Article 7, in paragraphs and subparagraphs

In Romania, the provisions of Part II of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages apply to Albanian, Armenian, Greek, Italian, Yiddish, Macedonian, Polish, Romani, Ruthenian and Tatar. The information provided in this report is based on the contributions received from national minority organizations, but also on the most important projects initiated by the Romanian Government and carried out by DRI during the reference period.

Article 7

7.1 *In respect of regional or minority languages, within the territories in which such languages are used and according to the situation of each language, the Parties shall base their policies, legislation and practice on the following objectives and principles:*

a. the recognition of the regional or minority languages as an expression of cultural wealth;

Regarding the recognition of minority languages as an expression of cultural richness, all ten languages included in Part II are recognized at national and local level as an expression of Romania's cultural richness.

As previously indicated, during the reference period, the Romanian Parliament adopted a series of laws aimed at establishing anniversary days of the various mother tongues, recognized by Romania according to Part II of the Charter of Languages, in recognition of their cultural value:

- Law no. 253/2017 on the establishment of the Yiddish Language and Theatre Day;
- Law no. 214/2018 for the establishment of the Macedonian Language Day;
- Law no. 204/2018 on the establishment of the Hellenic Language Day;
- Law no. 20/2019 for the establishment of the Romani Language Day;
- Law no. 181/2019 on the establishment of the Armenian Language, Alphabet and Culture Day.

Thus, regarding the **Yiddish language**, May 30th, the birthday of the Yiddish poet and writer Ițic Manger, born in Cernăuți in 1901, was declare

d the Day of the Yiddish Language and Theatre (Law no. 253/2017), a celebration with an essential contribution to preserving the tradition and values specific to the Yiddish language, to combating xenophobia and anti-Semitism, clichés and misperceptions, to the development of identity and diversity, but also to highlighting the contribution of Romanian Jews to cultural life, both at the national, as well as at European and international level.

The establishment of December 8th (Law no. 214/2018) as the day of the **Macedonian language** in Romania comes to strengthen and develop the institutional framework necessary for the cultural and identity affirmation of the Macedonian community in Romania, through events organized and held under the auspices of the Association of Macedonians in Romania. December 8th has a special symbolism, being declared a legal holiday in the Republic of Northern Macedonia, on the occasion of which Saint Clement of Ohrid, considered the first author of the Slavonic language, is celebrated.

The **Greek Language** Day is celebrated in Romania starting with 2019, on February 9th. It was established by Law no. 204/2018, with the aim of preserving the traditions, culture and mother tongue of the persons belonging to this national minority.

The Romanian Parliament established the **Romani Language** Day (Law no. 20/8 January 2019) on June 16th in order to preserve the traditions, culture and mother tongue of persons belonging to the Roma minority, but also to highlight the success of the Romani language at pre-university level and university, measured by the large number of Roma students and young people who have studied and are studying the Romani language.

b. the respect of the geographical area of each regional or minority language in order to ensure that existing or new administrative divisions do not constitute an obstacle to the promotion of the regional or minority language in question;

With regard to the respect of the geographical area of each minority language, so that existing or newly created administrative divisions do not constitute an obstacle to the promotion of that minority language, no problems are reported with regard to the use and promotion of minority languages.

c the need for resolute action to promote regional or minority languages in order to safeguard them;

With regard to the need for decisive action to promote minority languages in order to safeguard them, we emphasize, first of all, that the Romanian education system provides a comprehensive framework that guarantees persons belonging to national minorities the right to study in their mother tongue and to develop knowledge of history, culture and traditions.

In 2019, Law no. 1/2011 was amended to ensure better conditions for the educational process conducted in the languages of national minorities. Thus, a provision has been introduced that allows the organization of new study groups with a lower number of students than the threshold provided by law, in localities where there is such a demand.

Equally, the Romanian Government, through DRI, continued to carry out and support projects implemented by national minority organizations that speak the languages recognized by Romania on the basis of Part II of the Charter.

We present below a series of representative projects for the reference reporting period, as follows:

Year 2016

LinguaFEST. Organized in collaboration with the Representation of the European Commission in Romania, the National Agency for Community Programs in Vocational Education and Training and the Cultural Centre of Bucharest - ARCUB, the program entitled *LinguaFEST V*, an event dedicated to the *European Day of Languages*, which aims to bring more the children of languages spoken in Europe, including minority languages spoken in Romania and to arouse their interest in learning more about each language and culture. At the event participated also schools in which mother tongues are studies or where it is studied in mother tongues in Bucharest: *Lauder-Reut* Educational Complex (**Hebrew**), *Spectrum* School (**Turkish**), German *Goethe* College (**German**), Gymnasium School no. 1 *Sfinții Voievozi* (**Romani**), *Hristo Botev* Bulgarian Theoretical High School (**Bulgarian, Neo-Greek and Russian mother tongue**), *Ady Endre* Theoretical High School (**Hungarian**) and *Dante Alighieri* Theoretical High School (**Italian**).

Promoting the religious identity of national minorities, a project aimed at addressing key issues of discrimination, human rights, the importance of education, Roma history, nations, traditions and trades practiced over time by Roma, as well as some of the defining elements of Roma culture, such as Roman music, language and dress.

The International Yiddish Theatre Festival, organized at the initiative of the State Jewish Theatre with the financial support of DRI, to celebrate the 140th anniversary of the uninterrupted existence of Yiddish theatre in Romania. The project aimed to promote Yiddish-Eastern European culture and highlight the cultural specifics of the State Jewish Theatre, bringing to the public's attention performances and events designed to open a gateway to knowledge necessary for understanding and rapprochement between cultures. According to the information provided by the organization, Yiddish language courses are regularly organized at the Jewish Community Centre.

The interethnic theatre festival, a project addressed to the general public, by presenting performances in **Romanian, Hungarian, German and Yiddish by professional theatre troupes**.

Colloquium of National Minority Theatres - 12th edition, cultural project addressed to the general public, by presenting performances in **Romanian, Hungarian, German and Yiddish by professional theatre troupes**. The general objectives of the project were to promote ethnic diversity, as well as to cultivate curiosity about the culture of national minorities.

Stories in the dialects of the Roma, a project realized in Bucharest, May 9th - November 28th, 2016, aimed at **promoting on the Romanian territory, and not only, the linguistic diversity of the traditional Roma nations** in Romania.

In 2016 and 2018, during the *Gaudeamus-Textbook International Fair*, a Stand of ethnic diversity was organized, especially dedicated to the literature, press and traditions of national minorities. Books, magazines, photographs, CDs and book launches were exhibited in the exhibition space.

Year 2017

The Speak and Value the Mother Tongue - Funny and Graceful Expressions campaign, conducted online and dedicated to the celebration of the *International Mother Tongue Day*, on which national minority communities enjoyed promoting the diversity and expressive power of the mother tongue.

The Study visit for Olympic students at the mother tongue Olympics - 1st place, during which non-formal education programs were organized, which facilitated communication and collaboration between students from different communities. Every summer, documentary visits are organized in different countries for the winners of the mother tongue school competitions, the high school phase, which is attended by students from every minority who occupy the 1st place at the mother tongue Olympics.

LinguaFest. The event was dedicated to the *European Day of Languages* and was organized by DRI, in collaboration with the Directorate-General for Translation of the European Commission, the National Agency for Community Programs in Education and Training and the Centre for Creation, Art and Tradition of Bucharest - CREART. The 6th edition of LinguaFest was attended by 60 people involved in Erasmus + projects, potential beneficiaries of these programs, representatives of *European Language Label* award-winning projects, experts, linguists, teachers of modern and minority languages, representatives of national minority organizations, students, pupils, journalists.

The format of the event included a language café - *Language Café*, in which participants addressed topics related to language learning/teaching/use and their role as a vehicle in facilitating intercultural dialogue.

The themes of the workshops proposed for the event were the following: learning minority languages in the context of the 25th anniversary of the adoption of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages; languages and professional development; language professions; language learning in a non-formal context; European Language Label; the role of modern or minority language teachers in the intercultural education of the young generation;

Yiddish International Theatre Festival - TES FEST 2nd edition, event held on the occasion of the 141st anniversary of the founding of the first professional **Yiddish language** theatre in the world in Romania, in Iași, in 1876, by the writer and artist Avram Goldfaden. Professional Yiddish-language theatre groups from all over the world were present at the International Yiddish Theatre Festival - TES FEST - from the USA - Israel, Russia, Poland, France, Austria, world-renowned *klezmer* bands and performers, aimed to bring to the public attention the Yiddish culture, in all its aspects.

Jewish Film Festival. This festival is part of a network that includes over 130 events organized worldwide under the Jewish Film Festival brand. On this occasion, there were screenings of films dealing with a wide

range of topics in the Jewish world, as well as a series of related events that offer the public a double vision of this universe: the image of Jews about themselves and the image of Jews in the eyes of the other cultures. Debates, plays and a klezmer music concert were also present at the seventh edition of the festival.

The Armenian Street Festival, which brings together several minorities from Bucharest and the country. On this occasion, a series of cultural events take place, among which we mention: concerts of traditional and modern music, dances, theatre performances, photography exhibitions, calligraphy workshops, Armenian food.

Year 2018

The M2018 campaign, through which the penetration of some words from the language of national minorities into Romanian, was pursued, a campaign carried out with the support of the organizations of the national minorities members in the Council of National Minorities. The aim of the campaign was to urge everyone that it is time to learn to live together with our differences, but also to send a message of unity in diversity and appreciation of common values. This campaign, which brought together people and ideas, ideas, facts, values through which modern Romania was built, was part of the series to promote intercultural dialogue and cultural diversity, to raise awareness of the contribution of national minorities to the Romanian state's development. Romanian. By conducting these campaigns, the department aimed to draw attention on the role that cultural diversity plays within a state.

Also during the campaign, we mention the publication of the works of three Roma poets in 3 languages on the *International Roma Day*.⁶

Let's Play Lingua Fest. The Government of Romania, through DRI, in collaboration with the Representation of the European Commission in Romania, the National Agency for Community Programs in Vocational Education and Training, the National Museum of Romanian Literature and the Da'DeCe Association organized, at the Museum of Romanian Literature, 7th edition of the *Let's Play Lingua Fest* event, dedicated to the *European Day of Languages* and organized with the aim of highlighting multilingualism and intercultural communication. As in previous editions, the project was addressed mainly to a young and very young audience, with 8 groups of 10 students participating in the project, belonging to the secondary school cycle. Students took a tour of the museum, which included various activities such as: Treasure Hunt (finding clues in the museum), puzzles, origami, *Guess the Language* quiz, *Wheel of Fortune* snapshot, with questions on various topics about certain writers belonging to national minorities, as well as a duplex, via Skype, with students from a Romanian-language school in Stuttgart, the Teatrolici band. On this occasion, each participating group prepared an artistic moment, presented to the students from Germany and vice versa. This event was attended by students from Hristo Botev High School, Dante High School, Goethe College and Lauder School, in the middle school cycle, students learning in their mother tongue.

In the footsteps of national minorities, in cities in Transylvania

This project was attended by over 20 students representing the following national minorities and who won the first prize at the national phase of the mother tongue and literature Olympics in 2018: Hungarian, German, Ukrainian, Roma, Russian-Lipovan, Serbian, Slovak, Turkish and Greek. Conceived in the form of an intercultural school, the project offered participants the opportunity to get to know different cultures and to understand that cultural, linguistic, religious differences should not distance us from each other, but

⁶ “**Jag/ Foc**” – Sorin Aurel Sandu

“**Ciganyatok/Blestem**” – Luminița Mihai Cioabă

“**Béke a cigányoknak/ Pace țiganilor**” – Rafi Lajos

“**Don't Forget Your Name Gypsy Child/ Nu-ți uita numele copil de țigan**” - Luminița Mihai Cioabă

bring us closer, they are an added value in society. Intercultural education, through the interaction between participants belonging to different national minorities, aims to help students become aware of the value of diversity and to increase empathy for cultural differences. In addition, the participants benefited from courses on topics related to intercultural education and visited various objectives belonging to the multicultural region in which the camp took place.

ETNIC 2018, initiated by the Democratic Forum of Germans in the Caraş Severin county, financed by the Romanian Government, through DRI, from non-reimbursable funds. The 16th edition of the Interethnic Festival of Choral and Popular Music was attended by choirs and youth choral groups, vocal soloists, all representatives of several ethnic groups living in the counties of Caraş-Severin, Bacău, Neamţ, Suceava and Bucharest. Songs were performed in **Romanian, German, Hungarian and Polish**.

Roma in Romania and the Holocaust. History, theory, culture. The project was initiated by the Romanian Cultural and Social Research Centre Rodimata and financially supported by the Romanian Government, through DRI, from non-reimbursable funds. Through this project, the volume *Romii din România și Holocaustul. Istorie, Teorie, Cultură (Roma in Romania and the Holocaust. History, Theory, Culture)*. The volume contains testimonies of Roma deported to Transnistria, both from the nomadic and sedentary categories. The volume contains archival documents regarding the deportation plan, but also refers to the cases of Roma who escaped from Transnistria wishing to return to their native country, Romania. The volume was published in a trilingual edition (Romanian, English and Romanian) and was printed in 2000 copies.

Romane dikhimata/Perspective rome. Culegere de creație literară romani (Roma perspectives. Collection of Romani literary creation). The project was initiated by the Amare Rromentza Roma Roma Centre and financially supported by the Romanian Government, through DRI. Through this project, 5 thematic literary creation workshops were organized, occasioned by events from the history and culture of the Roma, following which the volume *Romane dikhimata/Perspective rome. Culegere de creație literară romani. (Roma perspectives. Collection of Romani literary creation)* was made. Within the project, 16 Roma writers were selected, out of which - 10 consecrated and 6 beginners. The volume, printed in 950 copies, includes original literary creations of Roma authors, in prose and verse, both in Romanian and in Romani language.

Year 2019

GAUDEAMUS International Fair-Radio Romania. The Department for Interethnic Relations ensured the participation of national minority organisations in this important event by renting a special exhibition space dedicated to the literature, press and traditions of national minorities. For this edition of the *GAUDEAMUS Book Fair - Radio Romania*, 11 national minorities were provided with a standard exhibition space within the book fair where they exhibited books, magazines, photographs, CDs. Book, magazine and CD launches were organised, as well as events that illustrated the arts, traditions and customs of national minorities in Romania. The participating minorities were: Italians, Macedonians, Russians, Jews, Armenians, Croatians, Ruthenians, Greeks, Ukrainians, Poles, Serbs.

Diversity Cup - Combating xenophobia and discrimination through sport. The project comprised a series of sporting events aimed at promoting the fight against racism, discrimination, promoting ethnic and cultural diversity in Romania and to encourage people to value and enjoy the diversity of intercultural society. The 2019 event included the following sports activities: a football tournament for children aged 12 to 14 and a football tournament for non-professional players.

DONAU LOUNGE 2019 ARAD. Literature and culture in the Danube countries. The essence of the project was the propagation of cultural connections along the Danube area, with the main objective of strengthening

and developing cultural cooperation in the Danube countries, being an integral part of the objective aiming at "creating a Blue Book of the Danube cultural identity" included in Priority Area 3 - Culture, Tourism and direct people-to-people contacts within the EUSDR.

Projects/Events organised by DIR in partnership with other entities

Bridges of Tolerance. The project was carried out by Forumul B'nai B'rith Dr. Moses Rosen Romania in partnership with the Federation of Jewish Communities of Romania and DRI and had as theme: *The contribution of national minorities to the economic development of Romania.* The 2019 event was organized under the High Patronage of the President of Romania.

World Experience Festival, 5th edition. The fifth anniversary edition of the World Experience Festival took place in Cluj-Napoca. During the festival, the public came into contact with over 25 cultures and watched over 100 artists from all over the world on an exciting, cross-cultural musical journey across the globe. There were live performances, artists also held ad-hoc musical workshops, where they shared stories about their cultures and learned about other artists' cultures. Activities took place under the motto *multiculti*. Apart from concerts at the festival there were exhibitions, exotic photo-booths, musical workshops and dances from different parts of the world.

Proetnica 2019 - Sighisoara Intercultural Festival. The project also included moments of traditional dance and music, performed by over 50 national minority ensembles, which could be watched on the stage located in the Citadel Square (Piața Cetății). At the same time, in 2019, a new category was introduced, called the Literary Salon, in which writers of national minorities, as well as writers who write about minorities had the opportunity to present their works, organize debates, readings, presentations, exhibitions, book launches. The festival also included the following sections: Intercultural Dialogue Agora (lectures, round tables and symposia), theatre, joint art exhibitions with artworks made by contemporary national minority artists.

Art against social hatred, discrimination, anti-Semitism and xenophobia. Painting, not hate! Painting camp, 4th edition. On August 26 - 31, DIR together with the Federation of Jewish Communities in Romania - Mosaic Cult and the Filderman Foundation for Education, Culture and Art organized the 4th edition of the Painting Camp in Constanta. On this occasion, 37 young artists, students of art colleges from Bacău, Buzău and Constanța, Cumpăna - Constanța, guided by teachers of fine arts, created works, having as subject the message of fine art against all forms of manifestations of social hatred.

Cantus Mundi Camp. The Cantus Mundi Camp - diversity and multiculturalism took place in Brasov from October 30 to November 3, 2019. The camp was held in collaboration with members of the National Chamber Choir "Madrigal - Marin Constantin", the largest program of social integration through choral singing for children and young people in Romania, providing participants, students belonging to national minorities, with basic knowledge of choral music technique and skills to create and manage children and youth choirs.

TESFEST International Yiddish Theatre Festival, 4th edition. TEFEST International Yiddish Theatre Festival, 4th edition brought together in Bucharest some of the most representative exponents of Yiddish language and theatre from all over the world, presenting the unique specificity of Yiddish language and culture. More than 100 actors, musicians, film directors, playwrights, historians, as well as representatives of DRI, Bucharest City Hall, the Romanian Cultural Institute, the Federation of Jewish Communities in Romania, UNITER, Embassies and Cultural Institutes of the participating countries, Romanian and foreign journalists, etc. participated in the events presented during TEFEST 4th edition.

Projects initiated by NGOs and financed by DIR from non-reimbursable funds

In 2019, most of the activities supported by DIR through non-reimbursable funds were on the following themes: education in different languages for minority children, non-formal education, culture expressed in minority languages, organisation of joint, multi-ethnic cultural events, stimulation of civic spirit of minority youth, valorization of the cultural heritage of communities, etc. In 2019, the projects approved for funding through non-reimbursable financing were included in the following categories: films/film festival/film screenings - 6 projects; theatre/theatre festival - 5 projects; prints/ albums /books - 6 projects; traditions/folklore/heritage - 16 projects; conferences on minority themes - 3 projects; projects on education themes - 11 projects.

We mention some of the 47 projects with non-reimbursable financing carried out in 2019:

Armenian Street Festival (6th edition). Through traditional and modern music concerts, traditional dance performances, calligraphy, dance and creative workshops, photography, graphic and documentary exhibitions, specific gastronomy and sand coffee and oriental delicacies in the café located on Armenian Street, the festival offered participants an insight into Armenian culture and, as guests, into the culture of other minorities such as Greeks, Roma, Jews.

ProEtnica Intercultural Summer Academy. Through the two study visits, on the route Sighisoara - Mediaş - Saschiz - Sângeorgiu de Pădure - Sighisoara, the participants had the opportunity to get to know the past and present in terms of interethnic coexistence between Armenians, Hungarians, Germans, Roma, Jews and Romanians.

ETNIC 2019. The project provided an optimal setting for participants of different ethnicities to present and promote their own ethnic and cultural identities through the performance of musical pieces that were representative of each community. The specificity of the project, however, also consisted in getting to know German culture, through performances of German works in the German language by representatives of other communities.

Cardboard Memories.....Oral Map of the Deportation of Roma in Transylvania. The project took the form of an exhibition, which included archival documents, photo portraits of survivors of the deportation, family photographs and excerpts from interviews with Roma Holocaust survivors. The exhibition was launched at the Holocaust Memorial in Bucharest.

Colloquium of National Minority Theatres - 13th Edition. The Colloquium of National Minority Theatres is the theatre festival with the longest history in Transylvania and is organized biennially by the Figura Studio Theatre and the Figura Association from Gheorgheni. In addition to the minority theatres from Romania - Hungarian, German, Jewish and Roma - this year's edition was also attended by the Hungarian-speaking theatre from Novi Sad, Serbia.

Bilet de iertare. (Forgiveness note). On 7 November, Alina Şerban's short film "*Forgiveness Note*" was screened. Known in Romania as the initiator of theatre with a Roma social message, Alina Şerban has succeeded over the last 10 years in bringing to the public's attention stories about Roma experiences from a Roma perspective. The film is a cinematic premiere - the first film written and directed by a Roma woman in Romania - and is based on a true story from the 1800s, at the time of Roma slavery in Țările Române.

National minority rights - from theory to practice. The project was aimed at implementing non-formal workshops to promote national minority rights among young people. A round table dedicated to young people on the theme of diversity - national minority rights from theory to practice was also held and participants had the opportunity to visit and get to know the most relevant institutions in the field of national minority protection. The objectives of the project also included the implementation of a campaign to indirectly promote national minority rights through young people.

Dobrogea, Buildings with mosaic: Faith, Culture, Fortress. The project implemented by Eurocult Association, aimed to analyze the particularities of national minorities, their cultural heritage, to identify and present their social, political, military, scientific, economic and cultural developments, contributing to the capitalisation of the cultural and creative potential of minorities. The project drew the attention of the local and national public, especially young people, to the importance of the presence of minorities in Dobrogea in particular and in Romania in general.

Jewish Film Festival. The festival is a good example in promoting and enhancing the cultural heritage of minorities in Romania and intercultural and interethnic dialogue. The project aimed to inform the Romanian public about Jewish traditions and art, as well as to educate the public about inter-ethnic and religious tolerance. In addition to screenings, the festival included conferences, concerts of Jewish music, the promotion of important personalities in the cultural history of the Jews in Romania and debates.

Seminar: Slovak schools where to? Protecting national identity. The seminar was attended by 100 teachers, representatives of the Democratic Union of Slovaks and Czechs, representatives of educational institutions. The event focused on highlighting the importance of preserving national identity through school, analysing the problems faced by Slovak teachers and finding solutions to ensure a quality educational process.

Rromane ceacimata/Rome truths. Collection of Rromani literary creation. The project included the following activities: organization of 5 thematic literary creation workshops, based on events in Roma history and culture. The creative workshops were organised around some important dates in Roma history and culture and addressed themes related to Roma history and culture. Some of the literary creations presented during these creative workshops have been selected to be included in the volume "Rromane ceacimata/Rome Truths. A collection of Rromani literary creation". The creations made in Romani were translated into Romanian and published bilingually.

Jewish itinerary in Romania. The documentary film presents part of the history and heritage of the Jewish community in Romania. The documentary focuses on the synagogues that are still functioning, providing historical and architectural details, Jewish cemeteries and symbols of the Jewish community, offering the audience an interesting insight into the culture of the Jewish community and, at the same time, into the history and tragedies suffered by the Jewish community throughout time.

In addition to the projects supported by the Romanian Government, through DRI, the associations of national minorities that speak the languages recognized by Romania on the basis of Part II of the Charter have carried out a series of projects, as follows:

The Romanian League of Albanians Association organized events to promote Albanian culture and language, informal Albanian-language schools, and re-edited and distributed Romanian-Albanian conversation guides and textbooks.

In **2016**, 35 books/publications were printed from the amounts allocated from the state budget. We mention the *Romanian-Albanian Conversation Guide* with an appearance and a print run of 765 copies, as well as Albanian language textbooks made in two editions, in a print run of 175 copies per edition. The Albanian publication in the period under review was *Prietenul Albanezului (The Friend of the Albanian)*.

In **2017**, out of the amounts allocated from the state budget, 5 books/publications were published. By April, *Prietenul Albanezului (The Friend of the Albanian)* was published, after which *Drita* appeared with 11 issues and a circulation of 2,500 copies per issue.

During **2018**, Romanian-Albanian conversation dictionaries were republished and printed in two editions with a circulation of 3300 copies, the *Drita* publication with 12 publications with a circulation of 2500 copies per publication, Albanian language textbooks, 31 books.

The Union of Armenians in Romania has focused on weekly courses in the cities where the Armenian communities are located (Bucharest, Constanta, Botosani). There are about 40 children who benefit from these weekly courses. Also, in 2016, the Union of Armenians in Romania carried out 8 actions aimed at promoting the Armenian language, 30 actions in 2017 and 5 such actions in 2018.

The Greek Union of Romania annually organizes Greek language courses, not only for students but also for adults. Also, by participating in local or national cultural events, such as festivals, fairs, city days and more, the neo-Greek language is promoted through songs and poetry.

In the same sense, the neo-Greek language departments within the Universities of Bucharest and Iasi have been developed by bringing specialized teachers detached from Greece who contribute significantly to the study of the Greek language at a higher level. On the other hand, the *UER Press* publishing house of the Hellenic Union in Romania prints bilingual publications of notable Greek writers and poets, the bilingual quarterly magazine, brochures, while collaborating with publishing houses or cultural organizations.

In 2016, 18 actions were carried out to promote the Greek language, in 2017 - 9 actions, and in 2018 - 18 actions.

As for the promotion of **Italian** language, it is known and understood both by the majority of community members and by a large number of members of the majority population. The Italian language is studied in many educational institutions in Romania, a context in which no special measures are needed to safeguard it. Periodically, cultural, educational, scientific events are organized in institutions of different levels, in which the Italian language is used by native speakers, in most situations without the need for translators. In the sense of promoting and safeguarding the Italian minority language, according to those communicated by the organization, the Association of Italians in Romania - RO.AS.IT. publishes, since its establishment, monthly or quarterly periodicals with the financial support of the Romanian Government, through DRI, such as: *Siamo di nuovo insieme* magazine and *Piazza Romana* newspaper - widely distributed among Italian citizens, as well as to institutions or individuals involved or interested in this process. For the same purpose, RO.AS.IT. publishes bilingual books on the history of Italian emigration to Romania, on the cultural - scientific personalities who come from the Italian ethnic group in Romania or works of fiction made by local Italian ethnics.

In 2016, out of the amounts allocated from the state budget, 5 actions were carried out related to the promotion of the Italian language; in 2017 - 6 projects, and in 2018 - 4 projects to promote the Italian minority language.

Regarding the promotion of **Yiddish** language, during the analysed period, FCER organized a series of events in which a special emphasis was placed on the promotion of Yiddish and Hebrew. Among these events we mention:

Organizing in Suceava and Rădăuți the first edition of the Yiddish Language and Theatre Festival (May 29-30, 2018). The event consisted of concerts, theatre performances, conferences, book launches, Jewish activities.

Representations of the 5 klezmer bands from Romania (Bucharest Klezmer Band, Hakeshet Klezmer Band - Oradea, Mazal Tov - Cluj Napoca, Nigun - Iași and the band from Galați), in whose repertoire there are many songs in Yiddish.

During the mentioned period, there were two editions of the International Yiddish Theatre Festival (TESFEST) organized by the State Jewish Theatre. **In fact, every season, at the State Jewish Theatre, at least 30% of the shows are in Yiddish language.**

The publication by Hasefer Publishing House⁷ and other publishing houses of the works of great Yiddish writers: Shalom Alehem, Itt'ic Manger, Isaac Beeshevis - Singer, Elie Wiesel, etc. Also publishing studies on Yiddish language or theatre.

At important events, such as the “Mihail Sebastian” International Festival, which takes place every year in Brăila, an important chapter is dramaturgic acts or Yiddish concerts, as well as communications on this subject.

The organization of conferences on Yiddish language and literature by other institutions: at the Jewish Cultural Institute in Copenhagen, Camelia Crăciun, lecturer at the Faculty of Foreign Languages and Literatures at the University of Bucharest, held the conference “The Dawn Of Yiddish Theatre”. The event was held with the support of the Romanian Embassy in Copenhagen; The conference “Jewish Theatre, from Avraham Goldfaden and Mihail Sebastian to Broadway” given by Alexander Hausvater, at ICR Tel Aviv.

In 2017, 19 books were published with financial support from the state budget, and in 2018, 17 books were printed.

Regarding the promotion of **Macedonian** language, the Association of Macedonians in Romania continued to organize Macedonian language courses at branch offices as well as camps in Romania where intensive Macedonian language and culture courses are held.

Regarding the promotion of **Polish** language, **based on the requests made by the** Union of Poles in Romania (UPR), as well as by the deputy of the Polish minority, the operation of some classes with fewer students than the one provided by law was approved Polish as a mother tongue: Henryk Sienkiewicz Solonețu Nou Gymnasium School, Cacica Gymnasium School and Krystyna Bochenek Gymnasium School, Poiana Micului (Suceava county).

In 2016, UPR organized 8 events to promote the Polish language as a mother tongue; in 2017 - 14 events, and in 2018 - 9 events.

Throughout this period, books and magazines in Polish were published with funds from the state budget for Polish ethnics in Romania: collection of papers *Aspecte istorice și culturale ale relațiilor polono-române, Pleșa – Istoria satului și a parohiei (Historical and cultural aspects of Polish-Romanian relations, Pleșa - History of the village and of the parish)*, magazine *Polonus* (monthly) and *Micul Polonus (Little Polonus)* (quarterly).

Regarding the promotion of **Romani**⁸ language, based on a process started in the 1990s, a series of editorial projects were developed, in cooperation with governmental and non-governmental institutions, in order to

⁷ Part of the *Jewish Publishing and Publishing Centre*, established by the Federation of Jewish Communities in Romania, since 2011.

⁸ See point I.4.4, page 18.

support the educational process. We mention some projects initiated in 2019 by the National Centre for Roma Culture - Romano-Kher, within the Romanian Government - the institution whose main objective is to promote and preserve the Romanian language, by developing book production, periodicals and specialized works:

- Romani-Romanian-English trilingual dictionary, printed in 1500 copies - work meant to encourage the study of the common, international version, of the Romani language, from the perspective of the international Roma spelling, lexicon and its structure;
- Dialectal dictionary of the Romani language, printed in 500 copies - work elaborated starting from the premise of the importance of the dialectal lexicon for marking the distinctive character of a language, especially in the case of the Romani language, whose basis is the dialects spoken in different Roma communities. The paper also includes an overview of the dialects, as well as a description of the alphabet used
- Amare Barvalimata: anthology of literary texts inspired by Roma culture - printed in 1000 copies;
- Book for children – “Tiro, Miro și Tiro”, printed in 1500 copies.

In order to promote **Ruthenian** language, the activities of promoting the Ruthenian language at local level in small local communities, as well as at national level, are permanently encouraged during the activities in which the organization’s branches participate, but also internationally at events promoted by the World Council of Ruthenians. Examples include the activities of the Romanian Ruthenians’ Day, which takes place every year on March 3rd, the Ruthenian Culture Days held annually in the organization’s branches, the annual National Camp for children and youth.

The Cultural Union of Ruthenians in Romania is working to create the right framework for the promotion, preservation and learning of the Ruthenian language. In this sense, the weekend schools from Peregu Mare (Arad county) and Dărmănești (Suceava county) have been preserved.

In 2016, 3 projects related to the promotion of the mother tongue were carried out, with amounts allocated from the state budget; in 2017 - 3 projects, and in 2018 - 4 events.

Regarding the promotion of **Tatar**, we would like to refer to the *information provided in Part I, point 4. “Concrete measures taken by the Romanian state for the implementation of the Recommendations of the Committee of Ministers”, pre-order no. 3 “to develop comprehensive educational models for teaching in or from Tatar and Turkish, in cooperation with representatives of minority speakers”*.

Members of the Tatar minority in Romania continue to benefit from the promotion of their mother tongue in Radio and TV shows. In 2018, the local authorities in the Constanța county financially supported the events on the occasion of the Tartar Language Day. In 2018, 11 actions related to the promotion of the mother tongue were carried out, with amounts allocated from the state budget. During 2019, the Romanian Government, through DRI, initiated the formation of an inter-institutional working group for the revitalization of the Tatar language in Romania, with the participation of representatives of the Minority Directorate within the Ministry of Education and Research and the Institute for the Study of National Minority Issues. The working group for the revitalization of the Tatar language continuously analyses the possibilities through which, together with the Tatar minority, the Tatar language can be preserved and promoted through the Romanian education system.

d the facilitation and/or encouragement of the use of regional or minority languages, in speech and writing, in public and private life;

Regarding the facilitation and/or encouragement of the use of minority languages orally or in writing, the Romanian authorities encourage the use of these languages both in the private sphere and in the public space.

Romania has a modern legal framework on guaranteeing and ensuring the rights of national minorities. The Constitution guarantees “the right to preserve, develop and freely express the *ethnic, cultural, linguistic and religious* identity” of persons belonging to national minorities (art. 6 para. 1) and also excludes discrimination on the grounds of ethnic origin (art. 4 para. 2).

The use of the mother tongue in the public and private space, orally and in writing, as well as in the relations with the authorities is thus a right guaranteed by the Romanian fundamental law.

Romania’s policy regarding national minorities includes between guaranteed and protected rights and the right to information in the mother tongues. National minorities in Romania benefit from funds from the state budget for publishing press and other publications (books, dictionaries, textbooks) in their mother tongue through DRI. In turn, the Romanian Television offers an important broadcast space to national minorities.

The assessment carried out with the support of national minority organizations did not reveal any problematic situations regarding the use of mother tongues, noting that some of them are used more frequently in the private sphere than in the public sphere.

With regard to **Albanian** language, families of Albanian descent are encouraged to use the Albanian language more widely, at least in the private sphere.

As for the **Armenian** mother tongue, it is mainly used in the family, and its use is encouraged through various publications.

With regard to **Greek** language, there has been a significant increase in the number of pre-schoolers, pupils and adults attending neo-Greek language courses at all branches of Greek minority organizations in the country.

As for **Italian** language, there are more and more native speakers of the Italian language who can express themselves in their mother tongue, both written and spoken, in public life, but especially in private life.

Regarding **Yiddish** language, in the period 2016 - 2018, a series of events was organized to promote the Yiddish and Hebrew languages, such as the Hamsa Festival, Musical Martisor in Israel, Mihail Sebastian Festival, performances by the 5 klezmer bands in Romania, the publication by Hasefer Publishing House and other publishing houses of the works of great Yiddish writers such as Shalom Alehem, Itic Manger, Isaac Beeshevis-Singer, Elie Wiesel, etc. The publication of studies on Yiddish language or theatre is also one of the measures to encourage the use of Yiddish.

The use of **Macedonian** language in private life is encouraged by making audio books with poems of Macedonian classics, children’s stories, and plays available to those interested. Films from Macedonian filmography can also be borrowed from branch offices.

As for **Polish** language, its use is encouraged by organizing Polish language courses for Polish students, but also for people of other ethnicities. In Cacica (Suceava county) at the Roman Catholic Church built in 1904 by the Polish community, the liturgies are also celebrated in Polish, in addition to Romanian, German and Hungarian.

Regarding the use of **Polish** language in relation to local authorities, there is only one locality - Cacica, Suceava county - in which the share of the Polish population exceeds the threshold of 20% of the total population. In this case, the name of the locality is inscribed bilingually, as well as the names of public institutions. At the same time, Polish was used in some public ceremonies.

Regarding the use of the **Romani** language in public and private life, there are variations in the practice of local authorities in which the Roma minority represents at least 20% of the commune’s population (22

counties of Romania: *Alba, Arad, Argeş, Bacău, Bistriţa-Năsăud, Bihor, Braşov, Caraş-Severin, Călăraşi, Cluj, Dolj, Galaţi, Maramureş, Mehedinţi, Mureş, Olt, Satu Mare, Sălaj, Sibiu, Suceava, Timiş and Vrancea*). These variations are explained by the peculiarities of the Romani language - a language that only since 1990 has benefited from a common international spelling, but also by the fact that, in a large percentage, Romanian is the mother tongue.

As a result, in the vast majority of cases, the written or oral requests to the town halls were not made in Romani and, therefore, neither were the answers to them. However, there are situations in which the normative and individual decisions of the local councils are made public in Romani. Romani also began to be used in ceremonies.

Regarding the use of **Ruthenian** language in public and private life, the use of this language is encouraged by UCCR, especially in Ruthenian families. Also, in the village of Peregu Mare, Arad county, the Ruthenian language is used in the religious services of the Greek Catholic Ruthenian Church.

Regarding the use of **Tatar** language in public and private life, the Tatar community in Romania continues to benefit from the promotion of the mother tongue in Radio and TV shows. In the years 2016 - 2018, the Democratic Union of Turkish-Muslim Tatars in Romania organized the event dedicated to the commemoration of the national poet Mehmet Niyazi. The “Mehmet Niyazi” Prize for cultivating and promoting the values of Tatar literature, art and culture in Romania was established by Law no. 366/2007. In 2018, the local authorities from the Constanţa county financially supported the events on the occasion of the Tartar Language Day.

e the maintenance and development of links, in the fields covered by this Charter, between groups using a regional or minority language and other groups in the State employing a language used in identical or similar form, as well as the establishment of cultural relations with other groups in the State using different languages;

Relations between these communities are maintained through the exchange of publications, interethnic and intercultural events hosted or funded by the Romanian Government, DRI, or the participation of the general public, including persons belonging to national minorities and representatives of their organizations, at numerous events hosted by the Government. Romania, through the Ministry of Culture or DRI.

Recently, there has been an intensification of contacts between the representative organizations of the national minorities in Romania, materialized in the organization of common events or participation as a guest in events of other minorities. Here are some relevant examples:

The **Greek minority** annually organizes the “Alphabet of Coexistence” festival, one of the first such events, to which all organizations representing national minorities are invited. “It’s carnival time”, a project organized in collaboration with the “Dimitrie Gusti” National Museum in Bucharest, also brings together representatives of all national minorities present in Romania.

The international interethnic festival “Confluence”, organized in Iasi by the **Association of Italians in Romania - RO.AS.IT.**, with support from the state budget is also an edifying example in this regard. Previous editions of the festival were attended by artists representing the Armenian, Croatian, Jewish, German, Greek, Macedonian, Polish, Russian-Lipovan, Ruthenian, Serbian, Turkish, Ukrainian, Hungarian minorities, but also guests from Italy.

The **Jewish minority** has also been heavily involved in organizing events in collaboration with other national minority organizations, such as the “ProEtnica” festivals, the “Bridges of Tolerance”, an event organized by the B’nai B’rith Forum in partnership with DRI. Culture Unites Peoples “, together with the minority of Lipovan Russians from Romania, “The Turkish Passport “, an event organized together with the Democratic Union of Turkish-Muslim Tatars from Romania and the Embassy of the Republic of Turkey.

The **Ruthenian minority** participated with traditional folk groups in the “Days of Peregu Mare Commune” (along with Hungarians, Slovaks, Roma), the “Interethnic Festival” in Sighisoara, the “Szeike Festival” in Odorheiu Secuiesc, and the Tatar minority was present from the events organized by the Greek and Italian minorities mentioned above, as well as the “Community Spring”, organized by the Turkish Democratic Union of Romania.

The **Albanian, Armenian, Macedonian and Polish minorities** also have close working relationships with organizations representing other minorities, as well as with national minority organizations in other states.

f the provision of appropriate forms and means for the teaching and study of regional or minority languages at all appropriate stages;

With regard to the languages covered by the provisions of Part II of the Charter, we emphasize that the small number of speakers and their geographical distribution make it impossible, with a few exceptions, to teach them in the public education system. The task of promoting them is thus taken over mainly by the representative associations of the respective national minorities which, with the financial support of the Government and in cooperation with the Ministry of Education and Research or other institutions, ensure an educational offer calibrated according to the specific requests of the minority members. The situation for the reporting period is as follows:

- **Albanian language** is not taught in public education, as the Albanian minority in Romania is spread in almost all counties of the country and there are not large enough school age groups organized in the same locality. Therefore, the courses are organized by specialized teachers, members of the Romanian League of Albanians Association. The association also organized events to promote the Albanian language and culture, republished and distributed Romanian-Albanian conversation guides and Albanian language textbooks.
- **Armenian language:** Starting in 2015, the Department of Armenian Studies was established at Babeş-Bolyai University, and there is a Department of Armenian Language at the University of Bucharest. UAR also organizes the weekly school, in Bucharest, for mother tongue and history studies, constantly involving 22 students and 1 teacher.
- **Greek language:** Within the collaboration of UER with the Romanian Ministry of Education, the number of textbooks, the curriculum and the regulations of the Olympics specific to the level of preparation of each student were established. Students are grouped by level and age (beginner, intermediate, advanced). There is also a very good collaboration with the Ministry of Education, in the sense of enrolling interested students in neo-Greek language courses with grading in the state education system, as well as a wide support in the development of all stages of the neo-Greek language Olympiad. Dance teams made up of students studying their mother tongue participate in various phases of the *Diversity - an extra chance for the future* (2016-2017), *My Multicultural Journey* (2016-2017) competition, with outstanding results as well as the activities organized on the occasion of the *Day International Mother Tongues* (2016-2017), MALLtilingvism Festival (2016-2017) and others. In 2018, a total of 812 students were enrolled, of which 407 benefit from studying neo-Greek as their mother tongue in the state education system, 287 students benefit from studying non-Greek as a foreign language - optionally in the state education system and 118 students study the language neo-Greek as a foreign language outside the education system. There are also a total of 23 teachers.
- **Italian language:** At the Dante Alighieri Theoretical High School in Bucharest there are classes with teaching in the Italian mother tongue from preschool to high school. In the 2018 academic year, 508 students studied in these classes, the number of teachers being 50.

- **Yiddish language:** Yiddish is studied in the “Lauder-Reut” Educational Complex. The Federation of Jewish Communities in Romania organized Yiddish language courses at the Jewish Community Centre in Bucharest.
- **Macedonian language:** The Association of Macedonians in Romania has organized Macedonian language courses for adults, youth and children at the branch level. He also organized the *Macedonian Language, Culture, and Traditions Camp* for children and adults. Persons who teach Macedonian as their mother tongue are not licensed in profile (philology or foreign language). The Macedonian community in Romania is not homogeneous throughout the country, the low number of people belonging to this minority making it impossible to create classes at any level for teaching and learning in their mother tongue. At the Faculty of Foreign Languages and Literatures within the University of Bucharest, there is a department of Russian and Slavic philology, in which the Macedonian language can be studied.
- **Polish language:** *Children of Bukovina* is an educational project dating back to 2002, with the aim of improving the level of education. The program also included several lectures for teachers on methods of teaching the Polish language. Teachers are invited annually to teach Polish in several localities in the Suceava county. At the “Alexandru cel Bun” College in Gura Humorului (grades 9 to 12) there are classes with partial teaching in Polish and, in addition, the teaching of Polish as a mother tongue has been reintroduced. The Union of Poles in Romania together with the Embassy of the Republic of Poland in Bucharest, the Centre for the Development of Polish Education Abroad in Warsaw and the Suceava County School Inspectorate organize annual methodological workshops for Polish language teachers, educators and teachers in Polish language schools and kindergartens. Within the projects and partnerships concluded between the schools in the Suceava county where the mother tongue is studied and schools in Poland, there were exchanges of experience regarding the teaching of the Polish language.
- **Romani language** - we refer to the information provided in section I.4. “Concrete measures taken by the Romanian state for the implementation of the Recommendations of the Committee of Ministers”, point 4, “to continue to develop a comprehensive offer of teaching in the Romani, taking into account the needs and desires of Roma speakers”.

According to the Ministry of National Education, at the Faculty of Foreign Languages and Literatures of the University of Bucharest, Romanian Language and Literature section, 21 places are offered annually to young Roma, interested in graduating with a bachelor’s degree in philology. The graduates of this section ensure the teaching of the Romani language and literature in schools (grades 5th to 12th). 15 of these places are subsidized. For teaching at pre-school, school and high school level, the Romanian Government has published the entire set of textbooks, as part of a program whose purpose is to support the Romani language in education, started in 2001. A similar set of textbooks in Romani existed since 2000, at the Faculty of Foreign Languages and Literatures at the University of Bucharest, where the study of the Romani language began in 1992. At the same time, teachers from the Romani language department support activities in the country and abroad, as members of groups organizing conferences on the Romani language and culture.

Starting with 2016, an optional Romani language course open to both Roma and non-Roma students is available at Babeş-Bolyai University in Cluj-Napoca.

The ongoing training of teachers is ensured in the training houses of teachers in the country. A specific course offered is the one on Educational Romanipen.

In addition, the offer of teacher ongoing training and professional development includes a Romani language summer course and teaching methodology, which is organized annually by the Directorate for Minorities within the Ministry of National Education, in collaboration with the Teachers’ House of Constanța and other partners (Ruhama Foundation from Oradea, “Divers” Association from Târgu Mureş, “Romtex” Foundation from the Netherlands, REF RO etc.). These courses are attended by teachers for preschool, primary and secondary education, as well as school inspectors.

For example, in 2018, three successive modules were organized in Costinesti (Constanța county) dedicated to teachers (all levels of pre-university education) who teach in Romani/Romanian, as well as potential teachers. In addition, the Vrancea Teachers' Training House and the Directorate for Minorities (Ministry of National Education) organized a similar course, attended by 60 people from Vrancea county.

Since 2015, every autumn, a Romani language course dedicated to teachers has been organized by the Department for Interethnic Relations within the Romanian Government and the Directorate for Minorities of the Ministry of National Education. Teachers for all levels of education participated in each of the editions of the course.

- **Ruthenian language.** Due to the small size of the community, the Ruthenian language is not studied in schools. In collaboration with the World Council of Ruthenians, the Ruthenian alphabet was printed, which is used in Sunday Schools in Ruthenian communities.

- **Tatar language** is studied within the *Community School* program, developed within the Democratic Union of Tatars - Turkish Muslims in Romania, both at the headquarters and at the branch level. Classes are held on Saturdays, and teachers are volunteers from the community. Also, the Tatar language is studied in two schools in the Constanța county: Techirghiol - 2 hours/week and Lumina - 1 hour/week, as an optional subject, for grades I - IV. Regarding the collaboration with the competent institutions, the organization has a close communication with the Constanța County School Inspectorate in order to identify other educational institutions within which it will be possible to introduce Tatar as an optional language in localities where there are compact communities of ethnic Tartars. Detailed information has been provided in section I.4. "Concrete measures taken by the Romanian state for the implementation of the Recommendations of the Committee of Ministers", point 3 "to develop comprehensive educational models for teaching in or from Tatar and Turkish, in cooperation with the representatives of minority speakers".

g the provision of facilities enabling non-speakers of a regional or minority language living in the area where it is used to learn it if they so desire;

As mentioned in point f, the task of promoting languages protected by the provisions of Part II of the Charter is taken over mainly by the representative associations of the respective national minorities which, with the financial support of the Government and in cooperation with other institutions and authorities of the state, ensures the necessary including in the field of teaching materials.

However, the national legislation provides for the possibility for Romanian citizens, regardless of their ethnicity, to enrol in the desired form of education. Thus, according to the provisions of par. (3) in art. 45 of Law no. 1/2011, "In all forms of education in Romanian, in the languages of national minorities or in languages of international circulation, any Romanian citizen or citizen of the countries of the European Union and the Swiss Confederation, regardless of his/her mother tongue and the language in which he/she previously studied."

The National Library of Romania holds copies of works published in minority languages, including publications of national minority organizations. The National Library has also included an exchange program for international publications as part of its procurement strategy to expand its collections of foreign works. In accordance with its policy on international exchanges, the National Library of Romania is interested in book titles in the original languages of most languages and in translations, including minority and/or regional languages.

With regard to the work of national minority organizations in providing means to enable those who do not speak a minority language to learn it if they so wish, the situation is as follows:

- **Albanian language:** The Romanian League of Albanians Association has published a Romanian-Albanian conversation guide and is about to publish an Albanian language textbook. Also, at the level of the organization there are people with specialized training in the field of Albanian language, 2 employees and 2 members who offer introductory courses, in the events with such a theme (such as summer or winter schools).
- **Armenian language:** The Union of Armenians in Romania published in 2018 a new textbook at Ararat Publishing House, entitled *Limba armeană fără profesor (Armenian language without a teacher)*, written by Dr. Arsen Arzumanyan. The textbook was distributed to people belonging to Armenian minorities, and the author regularly organizes sessions for learning Armenian. The textbook is dedicated to self-study and is the first of its kind.
- **Armenian language:** can be studied at the Faculty of Foreign Languages and Literatures of the University of Bucharest, where there is an Armenian language lectureship supported by a lecturer nominated by the Armenian side. The lecturer's activity includes taking practical courses in Armenian as an optional language and a course in Armenian culture and civilization, along with activities to promote them.
- **Greek language:** The Hellenic Union in Romania has studied the possibility of moving a teacher to areas where there is interest or has tried to identify local teachers in order to provide language learning support.
- **Italian language:** Association of Italians in Romania RO.AS.IT. has taken steps to set up Italian mother tongue classes in several cities, following the model of the "Dante Alighieri" High School, including Bacău and Galați, Timișoara. Where requested, the Organization has distributed bilingual publications and books in the territory that facilitate the learning of the Italian language. The association also regularly organizes competitions that have as prizes trips to Italy, for a quick learning of the Italian language.
- **Macedonian language:** The Association of Macedonian Macedonians continuously encourages people who are eager to learn the Macedonian language, as they have the opportunity to contact the Romanian AMR branches for support.
- **Polish language:** At the headquarters of the Union of Poles in Romania is a Polish language teacher, sent by the Polish state, who offers professional support to all those who want to study the Polish language. Such courses are also organized in Bucharest, Iasi and Cluj at the headquarters of the Polish Institute, but also at the headquarters of the Union of Poles in Romania in the aforementioned cities.
- Regarding **Ruthenian language**, the weekend schools from Peregu Mare and Dărmănești have been preserved, using the first Ruthenian alphabet published by the Cultural Union of Ruthenians in Romania in 2016. This textbook has a significant contribution to the development awareness of belonging to the Ruthenian minority, in Ruthenian families and the community. At the same time, materials published by organizations from the World Congress of Ruthenians are also used.
- The **Tatar** language courses organized by UDTTMR within the Community School are intended not only for community members, but for all those who want to learn this language. Over the years, representatives of other ethnic communities who attended Tatar language courses organized by UDTTMR also participated. Tatar language textbooks and dictionaries published to date are also provided free of charge.

h the promotion of study and research on regional or minority languages at universities or equivalent institutions;

Using the existing legal framework in Romania, initiatives have been materialized to promote studies and research in the field of minority languages in universities or equivalent institutions:

- Regarding Yiddish language, there is a program of study for Hebrew language and Jewish studies at the Faculty of Letters of Babeş-Bolyai University, as well as a program of Jewish studies at the University of Bucharest. In 2017-2018, the following significant studies and research were conducted:
 - o Romanian Journal of Jewish History, no. 2 (18), thematic issue: *Places of memory*, editor Anca Tudorancea;
 - o Journal of the Centre for the *Study of the History of Jewish Jews in Romania* within the Federation of Jewish Communities in Romania, funded with the support of the Department for Interethnic Relations.
 - o Alexandra Chiriac, *The Magical and the Mechanical: M. H. Maxy, Iacob Sterneberg and the Bukarester Idishe Theatre Studio*, pp. 162 – 170
 - o Felicia Waldman, *The Barascheum Phenomenon in World War II Romania*, pp. 171 – 181 Corina Petrescu, *Celebrating Yiddish Theatre in Gh. Gheorghiu- Dej” Romania*, pp. 182 – 198
 - o *Noutăți*, Oana Nae, Yiddish International Theatre Festival - TES FEST, State Jewish Theatre, Bucharest, October 15 - 22, 2017, pp. 292 - 293 CNSAS Notebooks, no. 2 (20), 2017;
 - o Thematic issue: *The Jewish Minority in Romania* (I), editor Elis Pleșa. CNSAS Publishing House, Bucharest, 2018;
 - o a quarterly journal published by the National Council for the Study of Security Archives. Corina I. Petrescu, Under supervision: *The State Jewish Theatre in the Securitate files in the 1970s*, pp. 119 - 136. Augusta Costiuc Radosav - *Literarische reveransn: Yiddish Translation as Negotiation*, in In Geveb. A Journal of Yiddish Studies (2018), 31 pp. (forthcoming); *Tsi vos toyg a yudish blat? Of what Use Is a Yiddish Newspaper? Yiddish as a Language of the Press in Nineteenth-Century Romania*, in *Studia Judaica*22.
- Also, within the Department of German Studies of the Alexandru Ioan Cuza University of Iași, we have been working, since October 2018, on a research project entitled *Yiddish Literature and Culture in the Multicultural Context of Bukovina. Crystallization and dynamics of a cultural identity*, benefiting from a grant won following the *Young Teams* competition, organized by the Executive Unit for the Financing of Higher Education, Research, Development and Innovation (Project Director: Lecturer PhD Francisca Solomon).
- Regarding **Armenian language**, the Union of Armenians in Romania organized, between 2016-2017, in partnership with various institutions (county councils, school inspectorates, high schools, research centres), a series of events aimed at promoting and developing Armenian identity, including the Armenian language: *Days of Armenian culture in Iasi. Education through art and interethnic tolerance within the International Festival of Education, Days of Armenian Film 3rd edition, Armenian Calligraphy Workshop*.
- With regard to **Italian language**, RO.AS.IT. encourages any efforts by language-competent institutions and supports students who wish to study or deepen their knowledge of the Italian language as their mother tongue, with constant collaboration with higher education institutions. Representatives of the association participated in symposia and conferences on literature and linguistics, organized by universities in Bucharest and in the country such as: Stefan cel Mare University in Suceava, Dimitrie Cantemir Christian University in Bucharest, the papers being presented in Italian. RO.AS.IT. encourages interested students to undertake undergraduate and doctoral dissertations on the subject of the Italian language, providing them with all the documentation at their disposal. Edited papers are available to anyone interested in this field.
- Regarding **Tatar language**, the following studies and research have appeared: Sînziana Preda, *Report on the current linguistic status of the Tatar minority in Romania*, *Turkic Languages* 20/2016, pp. 274–

286 (2016), and in 2017 -2018, the study *Limba maternă: perspective asupra tătarei dobrogene în postsocialismul românesc (Mother tongue: perspectives on the Dobrogean Tatar in the Romanian post-socialism)* by Sînzina Preda, published in the volume *Un destin la Marea Neagră. Tătarii din Dobrogea (A Destiny at the Black Sea. The Tatars from Dobrogea)*, coordinated by Metin Omer and Adriana Cupcea and published in the Minorities Collection at the Institute for the Study of National Minority Issues.

i) the promotion of appropriate types of transnational exchanges, in the fields covered by this Charter, for regional or minority languages used in identical or similar form in two or more States.

The Romanian state encourages and supports, including from a financial point of view, these types of contacts. The following information is relevant from the perspective of this recommendation:

Albanian language. The Romanian League of Albanians Association (ALAR) continued its collaboration with partners from the Republic of Albania, especially from a cultural point of view, and had, during the reference period, collaborations with Albanian-speaking communities in Italy (October 2017), Croatia (June 2018) and Albania (July 2018). In the case of the communities in Italy and Croatia, contacts have been established and the basis for organizing joint events has been laid.

We mention the following: *ALAR Summer School 2018* - project carried out in July 2018, in Vlora, in the Republic of Albania, with the support of local authorities and the University of Vlora with the participation of almost 30 pupils; *Albanian Culture Days* - project held in Craiova, in October 2018, with the support of local authorities in Vlora (Republic of Albania), “Petro Marko” Theatre in Vlora and with the participation of eight deputies from the Parliament of the Republic of Albania.

Armenian language. In 2016 and 2017, the Union of Armenians in Romania, in collaboration with the Ministry of Armenian Diaspora in Yerevan, held the *Ari Tun Youth Program, the Western Armenian Language Summer School, the Diaspora Meeting of Armenian Journalists in Yerevan, the Armenian Writers’ Meeting Diaspora organized in Yerevan.*

Between 2017 and 2018, there were transnational exchanges with the Armenian minority in Bulgaria through the participation of a dance group from the Romanian community (Vartavar Ensemble) at a festival in Plovdiv. Young people from the community also participated in youth programs organized in Armenia.

Greek language. Starting in 2017, the Hellenic Union of Romania initiated a collaboration program with the Municipality of Aspropyrgos-Greece, after which the UER opened a branch in a space provided, free of charge, by the Kalligaia Landowners Association. The organization aims to intensify the means of communication with the Greeks in Romania as well as with those in Greece, the creation of a communication channel between the General Secretariat of Greeks abroad, the Greek Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Hellenic Union of Romania, as well as communication bridges between Aspropyrgos City Hall and the Hellenic Union of Romania.

We also mention the bilateral collaboration protocol of the Hellenic Union of Romania with the Demokritus University of Komotini-Thrace. Demokritus University professors participate in the International Olympics of Hellenism and also organize refresher courses for teachers of the Hellenic Union. We also mention the establishment of a Romanian library called Ploiești in the Municipality of Aspropyrgos in Greece, for which members of the Greek minority and many Philoelians offered to donate books published in Romanian. The Greek Union in Romania handles their collection and shipment to Greece.

In order to promote **Italian language** through transnational programs, in the period 2016-2017, RO.AS.IT members had travelled to Italy to participate in the exhibition - Expo Milano, exchanges of experience with schools and local authorities in Cuneo, Frossasco, Rome. Between June 2017 and December 2018, there were no international cooperation initiatives to promote the mother tongue, but, according to RO.AS.IT,

many such projects are carried out by Dante Alighieri Theoretical High School, an educational institution where they also study in Italian as a mother tongue.

In order to promote **Yiddish language**, during the reference period, the Federation of Jewish Communities in Romania reported the following collaborations through transnational programs: with the Jewish Museum in Chernivtsi (Ukraine), with Yiddishpiel and Karov theatres in Israel, with ICR Tel Aviv at the launch of Carol's books Feldman on Yiddish language, World Jewish Congress Program Department, Vilnius Yiddish Center.

Conferences on Yiddish language and literature were also organized by other institutions at the Jewish Cultural Institute in Copenhagen, where a lecturer from the Faculty of Foreign Languages and Literatures at the University of Bucharest gave a lecture on *The Dawn Of Yiddish Theatre*. The event was held with the support of the Romanian Embassy in Copenhagen, as well as the conference *Jewish Theatre, from Avraham Goldfaden and Mihail Sebastian on Broadway* supported by Alexander Hausvater, at ICR Tel Aviv.

International contacts with Holocaust museums around the world, as well as with universities and Yiddish-language theatres in Israel, are constantly promoted.

Many of these activities are supported by the Romanian Government, through DRI and the Elie Wiesel Institute for the Study of the Holocaust in Romania.

Macedonian language. The Association of Macedonians in Romania has carried out the following transnational programs: in 2016 - *Macedonian language, culture and traditions camp for children, students and adults in Ohrid*; in 2017 - *Camp of Macedonian language, culture and traditions - Following in the footsteps of Alexander the Great*, held in Salonica and Ohrid; in 2018 - *Macedonian language, culture and traditions camp*, with the support of the Immigration Agency of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Northern Macedonia in Kalishta.

Polish language. The Union of Poles in Romania has been organizing the *Days of Polish Culture* for 20 years. The sessions are attended by scientists from the most important university centres in Poland and Romania, but also from the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine. The *Polish Culture Days* include a symposium dedicated to Polish-Romanian relations and cultural events (folklore performances, photo exhibitions, painting, documents, film screenings, theatre performances) and occasional events (celebrations of anniversaries or events, e.g. 175 years since the establishment of Poiana Micului, 100 years since the regain of Polish independence and the Centenary of the Great Union of Romania - as a separate section in the symposium dedicated to Polish-Romanian relations within the *Days of Polish Culture*).

The goal of the Union of Poles in Romania is to respect and promote Polish traditions and customs, so the organization celebrates all Polish national holidays such as: *Constitution Day*, *Flag Day* and *Polish Diaspora Day* (May 2nd – 3rd), November 11th - *Independence Day for Poland*, as well as religious holidays such as Christmas and Easter, during which each Polish family respects the traditions specific to Polish culture. Every year, the representative ensembles of the Union of Poles in Romania *Solonzanka* and *Mala Pojana* participate in the *International Folklore Festival Bukovina Encounters* (Jastrowie, Poland) which is not only a multi-ethnic cultural event, unique in Europe, but also a history of initiating connections on partnership between the local authorities - hosts of the festival, in the five European countries: Poland, Hungary, Ukraine, the Republic of Moldova and Romania, this year reaching the 30th edition.

The Union of Poles in Romania regularly participates, through ensembles, in the World Festival of the Polish Diaspora in Rzeszów (Poland), but also in the Dance Workshops of the Polish Mountaineers in Zlotnik, Poland, where they meet Poles from all over the world. On October 20th – 21st 2017, according to information provided by the organization, the Polonia Nova Association organized in Budapest the international conference *Animacja kultury polonijnej* (Animation of Polish Diaspora Culture) which is the first stage of a two-year educational program for Polish cultural activists in Poland in the Central European countries. The first part of the program focused on general issues of animation and promotion of Polish

culture, while the second part of the program was related to innovative ideas for the promotion and development of Polish culture in Poland and Polish culture in the diaspora. On both sides, the specifics of the activities of the Polish animators, which are very small, were taken into account. The participants in this conference were representatives of Polish associations from Bulgaria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Serbia, Slovakia, Hungary, as well as Romania, which was represented by the Union of Poles in Romania.

On October 22nd – 23rd 2018, the Union of Poles in Romania hosted a group of ethnic Poles from the Polish community in the Republic of Moldova. At their request, it was decided to organize an exchange of experiences and a documentary visit in the field of protection and promotion of the ethnic, linguistic and cultural entity of ethnic Poles in Bukovina. The purpose of this meeting was to discuss the culture, traditions, customs, history of the arrival of Polish ethnics on the current territory of Romania and also the history of the arrival of Polish ethnics on the current territory of the Republic of Moldova, possible possibilities of collaboration between the two countries. and the meeting with the Polish ethnics from Solonețu Nou. Their program included: a visit to the Cacica Salt Mine, the Saint Mary Sanctuary in Cacica, the Roman Catholic Church “The Descent of the Holy Spirit” in Solonețu Nou, the Suceava Citadel of the Throne, the Suceava History Museum and the headquarters of the Union of Poles in Romania - Dom Polski from Suceava.

At the same time, partnerships and collaboration projects were signed between schools in the Suceava county where the Polish language is studied as a mother tongue (Henryk Sienkiewicz Secondary School from Solonețu Nou, Cacica Secondary School and Krystyna Bochenek Secondary School from Poiana Miculeui, Alexandru cel Bun College from Gura Humorului, Petru Rareș National College from Suceava) and schools from Poland.

Regarding the promotion of the **Ruthenian** language through transnational exchanges, it should be mentioned that the Cultural Union of Ruthenians in Romania is a member of the World Council of Ruthenians and has a permanent collaboration with this forum. Thus, through this organization, the Ruthenians from Romania participated since 2002 in all the events organized in Poland, Ukraine, Hungary, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Serbia, Croatia.

We mention the following projects: the 14th World Congress of Ruthenians and the 8th World Forum of Ruthenian Youth, Osijek, Croatia 29.06 - 02.07.2017; Ruthenian Community Days, Komloska, Hungary, 28-29.07.2017; Ruthenian Culture Biennial Folklore Festival/Lemki Krinycza, Poland 18-20.05.2018; Meeting of the World Council of Ruthenians, Vukovar, Croatia, 29-30.09.2018; Ruthenian Folk Festival Cervona Ruja Trojaka, Munkacszevo, Ukraine, October 27-29, 2017; Ruthenian Folk Festival Cervona Ruja Trojaka, Vinogradovo, 13-14.10.2018.

Regarding the promotion of the **Tatar language**, UDTTMR has diversified its area of concern in the online environment, respectively intensified its communication in the mother tongue on social networks.

- 2 The Parties undertake to eliminate, if they have not yet done so, any unjustified distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference relating to the use of a regional or minority language and intended to discourage or endanger the maintenance or development of it. The adoption of special measures in favour of regional or minority languages aimed at promoting equality between the users of these languages and the rest of the population or which take due account of their specific conditions is not considered to be an act of discrimination against the users of more widely-used languages.**

No issues related to the issues mentioned in the recommendation, relevant for the reference period, were reported.

3 The Parties undertake to promote, by appropriate measures, mutual understanding between all the linguistic groups of the country and in particular the inclusion of respect, understanding and tolerance in relation to regional or minority languages among the objectives of education and training provided within their countries and encouragement of the mass media to pursue the same objective.

National minorities are one of the main components of cultural diversity, through the specific identity characteristics of each minority. As indicated in previous sections, Romania, as a party to the Council of Europe's two main legal instruments in the field of protection of the rights of persons belonging to national minorities, has consistently implemented policies aimed at ensuring the highest level of protection for all members of the 20 of national minorities living in its territory.

Thus, Romania has managed to develop, with the substantial contribution of the persons belonging to the Romanian national minorities, an efficient system in protecting and promoting the linguistic, cultural and religious rights of these persons, which have turned it into an example of good practices at European.

The Government of Romania, through DRI, provides support, including financial support to the organizations of national minorities represented in the Council of National Minorities.

According to the commitments assumed through the Government Program, during the reference period, the Government of Romania, through DRI, continued to stimulate intercultural communication and dialogue. Thus, the channelling of efforts in two directions continued, through an approach oriented towards activities and results, respectively:

- facilitating and stimulating communication, dialogue and collaboration between all ethnic groups in Romania, but also between the majority and minorities, supporting the preservation of common values and strengthening social cohesion, combating xenophobia, cultivating tolerance and mutual respect;
- participation in international and cooperation programs in the field, in order to promote the positive experience gained by Romania.

By initiating cultural events dedicated to national minorities in Romania, DRI, together with other ministries and central or local authorities, contributes to the development of mutual understanding between persons belonging to national minorities in Romania, respectively between language groups in Romania. The list of programs is included in the annexes no. 2, 3, 4, 6 and 7. A large part of these projects focus on promoting the language, culture and education of minorities. In addition, they have an important interethnic dimension, as they involve a large participation of several minority organizations in the same event.

Regarding the initiatives of the organizations representing the national minorities, financially supported by the Government and carried out in collaboration with the national or local radio and television stations, we point out, below, some examples. These activities, supported by the Romanian Government, through DRI, were for the benefit of all organizations of persons belonging to national minorities.

Albanian language. The Romanian League of Albanians Association promoted respect, understanding and tolerance of the Albanian language by highlighting the contributions of the Romanian space to the completion of the Albanian language and emphasizing the many commonalities between the two cultures. Major events organized during this period include the *Albanian Language Days* (Brăila, March 2018) and the *Albanian Culture Days* (Craiova, October 2018). ALAR issued press releases on the actions carried out, emphasizing respect, understanding and tolerance for the Albanian language and facilitated the promotion of these values through the monthly magazine *Drita*.

Armenian language. Within the interethnic manifestations, the Union of Armenians in Romania constantly promotes understanding between groups and tolerance. This type of activity has always had positive feedback. Regarding the appearances of TV, in the programs for minorities or in the Romanian publications, aspects related to the Armenian community were presented, including about the language, in the spirit of

tolerance and understanding with others. Between 2016 and 2018, there were regular appearances on TVR *Conviețuri* and *Europolis* programs as well as on local radio and TV stations, as well as occasionally on various commercial stations.

Greek language. Shows dedicated to minorities, and not only, have been and are a means by which the Hellenic Union of Romania can make its mother tongue known and heard. Thus, in the period 2016-2018, the UER continued to enjoy the support of the media for all its major programs. Particular attention was paid to the media coverage of large-scale projects carried out in Romania, but also abroad. *E vremea Carnavalului (It's Carnival time)*, *Dialog cu timpul și lumea (Dialogue with Time and the World)*, *Festivalul Elenismului (Hellenism Festival)*, *Olimpiada de limbă neogreacă (Neo-Greek Language Olympics)* etc..

The team of the national television station, TVR, was with the UER in the trips to Greece occasioned by the *Romanian-Hellenic Friendship Days Festival*, the *Hellenism, part of the Romanian civilization* symposium (Athens), at the brotherhood agreements between Ploiești and Aspropyrgos, at the protocols collaboration between UER - University of Petroleum - Gas Ploiești - Democritus University of Thrace. UER also participated as a guest on local and national television broadcasts: *Conviețuri* - TVR, *La Măruță* - PRO TV, *Răzvan și Dani* - Antena 1.

Italian language. Regarding the national media, several radio and TV shows dedicated to Italian speakers were broadcast, including: *Conviețuri* - TVR, *Europolis* - TVR, *Italiani in Romania* – Radio România Internațional, *Mozaic* – Radio România Timișoara.

The Association of Italians in Romania has placed a special emphasis on communication and on the diversification of the mass media. In addition to the official website with the Italian version, the blog, the bilingual magazine *Siamo di nuovo insieme*, the *Piazza Romana* newspaper with articles in Italian, the page and the Facebook group automatically translated into Italian, the online video journal at RO.AS.IT ., series of three notebooks *Îmi amintesc de o zi de școală (I remember a day of school)* written by Antonio Rizzo, *Din zori până în amurg (From dawn to dusk)* by Mansi Barberis, *Italianii din România. O istorie în imagini (Italians in Romania. A story in pictures)* by Ioana Grosaru and Gabriela Tarabega, the association inaugurated, in 2018, the online news diary subtitled in Italian broadcast periodically on the Youtube channel of RO.AS.IT.

At the same time, promoting respect, understanding and tolerance for the Italian language has always been a priority of the association. The reference project in this regard is the *Europolis* educational camp for children and youth, held in Tulcea at the end of August, both in 2017 and in 2018, at the initiative of RO.AS.IT and financially supported by the Romanian Government, through DRI, from non-reimbursable funds. Other actions aimed at promoting the Italian language were those which presented, in various cities of the country, bilingual books published by the Association of Italians in Romania - RO.AS.IT. Among these we mention: the presentation of the book *Îmi amintesc de o zi de școală (I remember a school day)*; *Caietul 3 (Booklet 3)*, in Tulcea and Galați; the launch of a new edition of the *Clanul de Niro (De Niro Clan)* novel cycle in Timișoara; *Seară italiană (Italian evening)* in Văratec; *Lecție de istorie și cultură italiană (Italian history and culture lesson)* in Vaslui.

Yiddish language. Within SRR, the shows *Evreii azi* (Radio Iasi) and SRR International, the shows dedicated to Israel, *Transilvania Policromă* with broadcast by TVR Cluj, include extensive reports about Jews. We also mention: *Realitatea Evreiască* magazine, *Mozaika* and *Conviețuri* shows broadcast by TVR. FCER has encouraged and facilitated the promotion of respect, understanding and tolerance of Yiddish through all means of communication.

Macedonian language. We would like to mention the series of *Open Days*, which encourages and promotes through education (visits to different schools in different regions, at different levels) respect, understanding and tolerance for the Macedonian language and culture as well as for other languages and cultures of the national minorities in Romania. Through its constant presence on various radio and TV programs at the

regional level, the Association of Macedonians in Romania has tried to promote respect, tolerance and understanding for other cultures and other languages spoken in Romania. We mention the TVR shows *Conviețuiri* and *Europolis*.

Polish language. Regarding the programs in the mother tongue or for the minority broadcast on Radio and TV, the appearances took place during the shows: *Europolis* - TVR 1, the show *Conviețuiri* TVR 1; Bucovina TV-shows on the theme: *Celebrating Polish Diaspora Day and Constitution Day on May 3rd, 175 years since the settlement of the Polish Muntenians in Poiana Micului*, Intermedia TV - *Polish Culture Days, Polish Carols Festival, Polish Culture Days, Polish Carols Festival*; Plus TV-shows on the themes: *Celebration of Polish Diaspora Day and Constitution Day on May 3rd, 175 years since the settlement of the Polish Muntenians in Poiana Micului*; *Polish Culture Days, Polish Carols Festival, Polish Culture Days, Polish Carols Festival*, Nest TV - shows on the theme: *Celebrating Polish Diaspora Day and Constitution Day on May 3rd, 175 years since the settlement of Polish mountaineers in Poiana Micului*, as well as appearances in the shows Radio Iași and Radio Mureș.

The events organized by the Union of Poles in Romania aim to promote Polish culture and language. The attention of the Union of Poles in Romania is especially directed towards ethnic Polish children and young people in order to encourage the preservation and transmission of traditions, customs and especially the Polish language.

Ruthenian language. The Government of Romania, through DRI, organized various cultural events, in which also participated the Cultural Union of Ruthenians in Romania, with folk ensembles. These participations were promoted through the bilingual monthly publication *Jurnal Rutean*, through the printed or electronic editions, as well as through the union's website www.rutenii.ro and through the collaborations with the central and local media.

Ruthenians regularly participated in the shows organized by the Minority Editorial Office of the national public television, TVR, as well as in the TV shows of the local stations in Deva and Timișoara.

Tatar language. The Democratic Union of Turkish-Muslim Tartars in Romania organized, during the reference period, the Festival of Port, Dance and Turkish-Tatar Folk Song in Romania and Tepeș - Country celebration, attended by students of the Community School, ensembles belonging to UDTTMR, dance ensembles Romanian people and representatives of the minorities from Dobrogea to which other ethnic communities were invited in order to promote tolerance and mutual understanding.

We mention the weekly programs in Tatar language made and broadcast by Radio Romania - Constanța territorial studio. Also, in order to promote the Tatar language, the organization benefits from numerous news, reports and interviews conducted and broadcast by Romanian Television in programs dedicated to ethnic communities.

- 4 In determining their policy with regard to regional or minority languages, the Parties shall take into consideration the needs and wishes expressed by the groups which use such languages. They are encouraged to establish bodies, if necessary, for the purpose of advising the authorities on all matters pertaining to regional or minority languages.**

The main bodies with responsibilities in the field of national minorities are the Council of National Minorities, the People's Advocate, the Department for Interethnic Relations, under which the Institute for the Study of National Minority Issues operates, as well as the Ministry of Education and Research.

The Council of National Minorities (CMN) is an advisory body of the Romanian Government, without legal personality, coordinated by the Department for Interethnic Relations, an advisory body that aims to ensure relations with legally constituted organizations of citizens belonging to national minorities. The

Council of National Minorities consists of 3 representatives of citizens' organizations belonging to national minorities, represented in the Romanian Parliament.

The Council of National Minorities has the following attributions: a) coordinates and supports the activity of the organizations of the citizens belonging to the national minorities; b) proposes for approval to the Minister of Public Information the distribution of the funds allocated in the state budget for the support of the organizations of the citizens belonging to the national minorities; c) makes proposals to improve the legislative framework in the field of national minorities; d) submits proposals to the Department for Interethnic Relations in connection with the adoption of administrative and financial measures in order to solve more efficiently, in accordance with the law, the problems that fall within its competence.

CMN carries out its activity in plenary and on specialized commissions: a) Commission for culture, cults and mass media; b) Financial Affairs Committee; c) Commission for legislation and public administration; d) Commission for Education and Youth; e) Commission for Social and Economic Affairs; f) Commission for Relations with Civil Society and International Bodies.

Within the **Institution of the People's Advocate**, one of the 6 deputies has in the field of competence human rights, equal opportunities between men and women, religious cults and national minorities. The position is currently held by a person belonging to a national minority.

The **Department for Interethnic Relations** functions as the structure under the subordination of the Prime Minister and under the coordination of the Minister Delegate for the Coordination of the General Secretariat of the Government. DRI has mainly the following attributions: implements the Government's policy in the field of interethnic relations, elaborates strategies and policies for preserving, affirming and developing the ethnic identity of persons belonging to national minorities, elaborates draft laws and other normative acts in its field of activity, monitors the application of domestic and international normative acts regarding the protection of national minorities, stimulates the majority-national minorities dialogue in order to improve the decision-making act and the implementing measures, promotes and organizes programs on guaranteeing, preserving, expressing, promoting and developing ethnic and cultural identity. linguistic and religious aspects of persons belonging to national minorities, etc. The leadership of the DRI (Secretary of State and two Undersecretaries of State) is provided by representatives of national minorities.

At the level of the Ministry of Education, education in the languages of national minorities is managed by the Directorate of Minorities, whose general objective is to ensure equal opportunities for all students belonging to national minorities and access to quality education at all levels and types of education. At the same time, the management team of the Ministry of Education includes a Secretary of State for Education in the Languages of National Minorities, who coordinates the activity of the specialized directorate and, in general, all aspects related to this time of education.

At the level of national minority organizations, the situation is as follows:

Albanian language. There is no advisory body specifically dedicated to the Albanian language, and members of this Romanian minority do not consider it necessary to set up an advisory body.

All measures, programs and strategies of the union are developed following the consultation of the Albanian minority in Romania, through documentary visits conducted by the leadership of the Albanian League Association in the areas with concentration of people belonging to the Albanian minority, and by collecting and centralizing their needs and desires.

Armenian language. All actions initiated and implemented by the Union of Armenians in Romania are made as a result of consulting the representatives of this minority and the suggestions of the branches.

Greek language. The representatives of the management committees of the Greek minority in Romania are in constant contact with the members, whom they inform and consult whenever necessary. The EBU was consulted when measures or policies were established in favour of regional or minority languages. As a

result of this initiative, the draft law on the establishment of Hellenic Language Day on February 9th was adopted by the Senate on May 29th 2018 and by the Chamber of Deputies on June 27th 2018. The law entered into force on July 28th 2018. No problems were reported in respecting the traditions and characteristics of Greek-speaking ethnic groups.

Italian language. RO.AS.IT. consults constantly with the members of the local communities, either during the visits in the territory, or on the occasion of the meetings that take place in Bucharest. Topics discussed include the promotion of the Italian language in each local community and the projects undertaken by each community to respect Italian traditions. One of the most important traditions is the feast of St. Lucia (December 13th). RO.AS.IT. organized special events dedicated to this holiday, in the Tulcea county, to which representatives of ethnic Italian communities from all over the country were invited.

Yiddish language. All actions taken to promote Yiddish have been based on prior consultations with members of this minority, in order to best serve their needs and desires.

Macedonian language. The actions carried out by the Association of Macedonians in Romania in order to promote the Macedonian language were based on prior consultations with members of this minority, in order to best serve their needs and desires.

Polish language. The Union of Poles in Romania organizes the Meeting of the Board of Directors attended by the presidents of the 14 branches of the union. This meeting discusses and approves the budget and program of actions for the current year. The presidents of each local organization are also consulted on the needs and wishes of the organizations they represent. Each president organizes meetings with members of the minority, during which their problems are discussed and solutions are sought.

Ruthenian language. There is no advisory body specifically dedicated to the Ruthenian language and it is not considered necessary to set up an advisory body in the current context. In order to promote the Ruthenian language, the Cultural Union of Ruthenians in Romania maintains a permanent connection with the members of this minority through the local branches and their management. Thus, through collaboration with local branches, local actions have been initiated and carried out relatively often for the preservation and promotion of Ruthenian traditions, culture and spirituality.

Tatar language. All actions taken to promote the Tatar language were based on regular consultations within the UDTTMR, which were coordinated by the Education Commission. At the same time, the organization was consulted in order to establish measures or policies in favour of minority or regional languages. All actions carried out to promote the Tatar language were based on regular consultations within the UDTTMR and were coordinated by the Education Commission. At the same time, the organization was consulted by the competent authority (DIR) in order to establish measures or policies in favour of minority or regional languages.

Part III. Assessment of minority languages in Part III of the Charter

Romania has undertaken the protection of the following minority languages through Part III of the Charter: Bulgarian, Czech, Croatian, German, Hungarian, Russian, Serbian, Slovak, Turkish and Ukrainian.

Article 8 – education

Romania has thus ratified Article 8 of the Charter:

Paragraph 1 subparagraphs a) (ii), b) (ii), c) (iii), d) (iv), e) (ii), g), h), i) and paragraph 2 for the Bulgarian language;

Paragraph 1 subparagraphs a) (ii), b) (ii), c) (iii), d) (iv), g), i) and paragraph 2 for the Czech language;

Paragraph 1 subparagraphs a) (i), b) (i), c) (ii), e) (iii), g), h), i) and paragraph 2 for the Croatian language;

Paragraph 1 subparagraphs a) (i), b) (i), c) (i), d) (i), e) (i), f) (iii), g), h), i) and paragraph 2 for the German language;

Paragraph 1 subparagraphs a) (i), b) (i), c) (i), d) (i), e) (i), f) (i), g), h), i) and paragraph 2 for the Hungarian language;
Paragraph 1 subparagraphs a) (iii), b) (iii), c) (iii), d) (iv), e) (ii), f) (iii), g), h), i) and paragraph 2 for the Russian language;

Paragraph 1 subparagraphs a) (ii), b) (i), c) (i), d) (iv), e) (ii), g), h), i) for the Serbian language;

Paragraph 1 subparagraphs a) (i), b) (i), c) (i), d) (iv), e) (ii), g), h), i) and paragraph 2 for the Slovak language;

Paragraph 1 subparagraphs a) (i), b) (i), c) (i), d) (iv), e) (ii), f) (iii), g), h), i) and paragraph 2 for the Turkish language;

Paragraph 1 subparagraphs a) (i), b) (i), c) (i), d) (iv), e) (iii), f) (iii), g), h), i) and paragraph 2 for the Ukrainian language.

Education is a vital area for maintaining and developing one's identity. In Romania, the right to education in the mother tongue is guaranteed by the Constitution and transposed into practice, especially by the National Education Law no. 1/2011, with subsequent amendments and completions, which dedicates a special chapter to the education of persons belonging to national minorities (art. 45).

According to Law no. 1/2011, persons belonging to national minorities have the right to study and be trained in their mother tongue, at all levels, types and forms of pre-university education and in this sense, educational units or study formations with the language of instruction in the languages of national minorities can be organized in each locality. If this is not possible, each student's schooling in his/her mother tongue should be provided in the nearest locality where possible, and as support measures, where appropriate, free transport or accommodation and meals will be provided at the boarding school of the said educational institutions.

In the case of pupils belonging to national minorities, who attend educational units with teaching in Romanian or in a language other than their mother tongue, the study of the mother tongue is ensured, upon request, by teaching the subject Mother Tongue and Literature. At the same time, at the gymnasium level, these students also benefit from the study of the discipline History and tradition of minorities for the respective minority, as a compulsory subject.

Thus, the study of the Bulgarian, Czech, Croatian, German, Hungarian, Russian, Serbian, Slovak, Turkish and Ukrainian languages is carried out on the basis of Law no. 1/2011, article 45 and of the Methodology regarding the study of a language as a mother tongue, the study of the Romanian language and literature, the study of the history and traditions of persons belonging to national minorities and the study of music in the mother tongue (articles 33, 34, 35 of the Minister of Education no. 5671/2012).

As a measure to support education in the languages of national minorities, the basic funding of the pre-university education unit teaching in the languages of national minorities is based on the standard cost per pupil, per preschool and per preschool calculated according to an increased coefficient based on correction factors, taking into account the teaching in the language of the national minority or the language of the national minority, also taking into account the linguistic, geographical isolation and the low number of pupils, pre-schoolers and nursery children.

The language of instruction may also be used in education in the languages of national minorities, in internal communication and in communication with parents of students and pre-schoolers.

At the level of school inspectorates in the counties that organize education and in the languages of national minorities, there are positions of inspectors for this type of education, appointed under the law and in consultation with the parliamentary group of national minorities. National minorities also have the right to representation in proportion to the number of classes in the governing bodies of school inspectorates.

With regard to educational institutions with teaching and in the languages of national minorities, minorities have the right to representation in proportion to the number of classes in their governing bodies, and one of

the principals will be a teacher from among those minorities, respecting the criteria of professional competency.

In the case of educational institutions with full teaching in the languages of national minorities, the principal is required to know the respective language, while for educational units with teaching units in the languages of national minorities, one of the principals is required to know that language. In these cases, the appointment of the director is made with the consultation of the organization representing the respective minority in the Romanian Parliament or, if the minority does not have parliamentary representation, with the consultation of the Parliamentary Group of National Minorities.

In accordance with the provisions of the LEN, mentioned above, education for persons belonging to national minorities includes: education with teaching in the mother tongue, in which all subjects are studied in the mother tongue, except the subject Romanian language and literature and, respectively, insurance, on request, as subjects of study, mother tongue and literature, history and traditions and music education specific to minorities, in the educational process conducted in Romanian or in a language other than the mother tongue.

The curricular reform started in 2012, brought changes also regarding the school curricula related to all the educational disciplines within the new national curriculum for the primary and gymnasium levels. Thus, curricula were also developed for specific subjects for education for persons belonging to national minorities:

- Mother tongue (for infant classes, 1st to 8th);
- History and traditions of minorities (grades 6th to 8th, subject taught in the mother tongue), for each minority (Bulgarian, Czech, Croatian, German, Italian, Hungarian, Greek, Polish, Roma, Russian, Serbian, Slovak, Turkish, Ukrainian);
- Music education for minorities, which is studied during secondary education (grades 5th to 8th), for the following national minorities: German, Italian, Hungarian, Polish, Roma, Serbian, Slovak, Turkish, Ukrainian .

The teaching of these disciplines is done through textbooks developed on the basis of new programs, approved by the Ministry of Education.

We present, in the following, the situation related to each minority language for which Romania has assumed protection through Part III of the Charter.

Bulgarian language

The study of the Bulgarian language is carried out in accordance with the Law on National Education no. 1/2011, article 45 and the methodology of studying the language as mother tongue, the study of Romanian language and literature, the study of the history and traditions of persons belonging to national minorities and the study of music in the mother tongue - articles 33, 34, 35 of the Order of the Ministry of Education no. 5671/2012 for the approval of the Methodology.

The main area where there are localities with a compact population of Bulgarian nationality is the Timiș county. The type of education adopted is the study of the Bulgarian mother tongue as a subject in Romanian language schools, along with Bulgarian language education. The Bulgarian mother tongue, 3-4 hours/week, is part of the Curriculum and is part of the school timetable. Teaching of Bulgarian history and culture in the school is also ensured. The discipline is called *Istoria și tradițiile minorității bulgare din România* (*History and Traditions of the Bulgarian Minority in Romania*) and is taught in grades 6th to 8th. Teaching is provided in Bulgarian.

A representative example is the Theoretical High School Saints Kiril and Metodii from Dudeștii Vechi locality, Timiș county, which includes all the educational cycles: preschool, primary, gymnasium and high school. In addition to the Bulgarian mother tongue, students in grades 6th to 8th study in Bulgarian also *Istoria și tradițiile minorității bulgare din Banat (History and traditions of the Bulgarian minority in Banat)* and *Religia (Religion)*. At the end of the 12th grade, students take the Bulgarian language proficiency test.

In the 2018-2019 academic year, education in Bulgarian was organized in Bucharest and in the Timiș county for 45 students, and the study of the Bulgarian mother tongue was organized in Arad and Timiș counties for 403 students.

At the same time, pre-school education is provided in Bulgarian, in the kindergartens in Dudeștii Vechi (from the Theoretical High School Saints Kiril and Metodii) and Breștea.

In secondary education, the Bulgarian language is part of the curriculum. The Hristo Botev Bulgarian Theoretical High School in Bucharest, which has four high school classes, educates Bulgarian ethnic students, 8th grade graduates from localities near Bucharest. 12th grade graduates take the Bulgarian language skills exam. Some of the high school graduates continue their higher education at Bulgarian universities. Since the 2005/2006 academic year and until now, based on an inter-ministerial agreement, a Bulgarian language teacher from Bulgaria has been working in this high school.

In areas where the Bulgarian language is used, there is a legal possibility that, on request, forms of vocational and technical education may be organized in the Bulgarian language.

We also mention that in order to follow the process of learning the Bulgarian language, at the Timiș county School Inspectorate a Bulgarian language teacher was appointed as a methodist.

Among the existing in-service training programs/courses for Bulgarian language teachers or those who teach other subjects in Bulgarian, the UBB-R0 representatives also indicated their participation in the Sectoral Operational Program for Human Resource Development.

Regarding the study programs in the mother tongue or for studying it at the level of higher education (undergraduate and master's degree), the offer of Romanian universities also includes two study programs for the Bulgarian language.

For the training of specialists with higher education, a Bulgarian language and literature department operates within the University of Bucharest. Young ethnic Bulgarians also have the opportunity to study at various higher education institutions in Bulgaria. In the academic year 2019-2020, the Bulgarian language was provided as a subject of study at the University of Bucharest, the University of Craiova and the West University of Timisoara, benefiting from the presence of three lecturers seconded by the Bulgarian Ministry of Education.

UBB-R considers that the relationship with the school inspectorates is very good and that a greater involvement of the organization of national minorities represented in the CMN would be useful in taking decisions in Bulgarian language schools. UBB-R aims to organize, in each branch, courses on culture and civilization of the Banat Bulgarians in which, in addition to the mother tongue, to learn the Bulgarian literary language.

Czech language

Education for the Czech minority is organized in two types: educational units with the Czech language of instruction - preschool and primary school and educational units with the Romanian language of instruction in which the Czech language is studied as a subject - primary and secondary school.

In areas where the Czech language is used, there is pre-school education. These are the kindergartens with normal program from Ravensca (Caraş-Severin county), Gîrnic (Caraş-Severin county) and Sfânta Elena (Caraş-Severin county).

At the level of primary education, education in the Czech language is organized in the Caraş-Severin county, at the J. A. Komensky from Sfânta Elena, Gîrnic Gymnasium School, Berzasca Gymnasium School, Bigăr Gymnasium School. The study of the Czech language is organized at the Moldova Nouă Secondary School (which belongs to the “Clisura Dunării” Technological High School in Moldova Nouă) in the Caraş-Severin county and at the Eibenthal Secondary School, in the Mehedinţi county.

At the level of secondary education, the Czech language is studied at the gymnasium as a subject of study, in the educational units from Caraş-Severin and Mehedinţi counties, mentioned above.

During the reference period, there were no students or families of students requesting vocational and technical education in the Czech language.

The discipline *Istoria și tradițiile minorității cehe* (*The history and traditions of the Czech minority*) is taught, one hour a week, in the 6th and 7th grades, both in the educational units with teaching in Czech and in those with teaching in Romanian for the students who applied to study the Czech mother tongue as a subject of study.

In the 2018-2019 academic year, in the Caraş-Severin and Mehedinţi counties, 29 students studied Czech and 42 students studied Czech in Romanian language schools.

Within the University of Bucharest, the Faculty of Foreign Languages and Literatures operates the Czech Language and Literature Department, which trains translation specialists and benefits from a Czech language lectureship, whose activity is supported by a lecturer from the Czech Republic.

Based on the inter-ministerial agreement⁹, every academic year, at the request of the Romanian side (through schools/inspectorates), the Czech Ministry of Education sends Czech language teachers to the schools in the Caraş-Severin and Mehedinţi counties.

The Ministry of Education organizes and finances, annually, for grades 6th and 8th, all stages of the Czech Language and Literature Olympiad: school, county and national.

The Democratic Union of Slovaks and Czechs in Romania annually organizes and finances meetings of teachers, all specialties, from Czech language teaching units in the Caraş-Severin and Mehedinţi counties.

For the good coordination of the education in the Czech language, a methodist has been appointed, who collaborates both with the School Inspectorate of the Caraş-Severin county and with the Minorities Directorate within the Ministry of Education.

Croatian language

The Croatian minority in Romania is located mainly in the Caraş-Severin county. The cultural and spiritual Centre of the Croats is the town of Caraşova in the Caraş-Severin county. The school network in Croatian in Romania (Caraş-Severin county) consists of 10 pre-university education units (4 kindergartens, 5 general schools and a high school) in which approximately 300 children/pupils study and 14 teachers teach.

Croatian language education is organized in two educational units: the Romanian-Croatian Theoretical Bilingual High School in Caraşova (with the assigned structure in Nermed) and the Lupac Secondary School

⁹ Cooperation agreement in the fields of culture, education, science, youth and sport between the Government of Romania and the Government of the Czech Republic, signed in Prague on October 23rd 2007.

(with the assigned structures in Rafnici and Clocotici), in which children/students are enrolled at all levels of pre-school, primary, secondary and high school education.

At the same time, within the Romanian-Croatian Theoretical Bilingual High School in Caraşova and the Lupac Secondary School (with assigned structures in Rafnici, Clocotici and Vodnic), the Croatian mother tongue can be studied as a study subject at the level of classes taught in Romanian.

The subjects taught in Croatian at secondary school level are Croatian Language and Literature, History of National Minorities and Religion. In high school, math and biology are also taught in Croatian. The history and traditions of the Croatian minority are taught in accordance with the new curriculum for the *Istoria și tradițiile minorității croate (History and Traditions of the Croatian Minority)* for 6th and 7th grade, approved in 2017, using textbooks developed on the basis of that program and approved by the Ministry of Education. Teaching is done, for each class, one hour a week.

In the 2018-2019 academic year, Croatian language education was organized for 143 students, and Croatian language study was provided for 127 students.

We mention that there are a small number of Croatian-speaking children in Tirol (Caraş-Severin county), Receaş and Checea (Timiș county). If the situation requires it or if the parents request it, the authorities have the legal leverage to provide Croatian language education.

The Romanian state has taken measures to encourage and/or authorize the creation of opportunities to study Croatian in higher education. As part of the collaboration agreement between the Romanian and Croatian ministries, there is a Croatian language lectureship at the University of Bucharest in addition to the existing Croatian department of philology and modern applied languages, which has 20 high school graduates every two years. Starting with the 2017-2018 academic year, the Croatian Language Lecturer's Office opened at the West University of Timișoara.

At the University of Bucharest, within the Faculty of Foreign Languages and Literatures, there is the Department of Croatian Language and Literature, profile philology and modern applied languages, which, once every two years, enrolls 20 high school graduates.

The Croatian Ministry of Education annually organizes training courses (specialty and methodological) attended by teachers from the above-mentioned schools, according to the Interministerial Protocol between Romania and the Republic of Croatia. An Agreement on Cooperation in the Fields of Education, Culture and Science was concluded between the Governments of Romania and Croatia between the Government of Romania and the Government of the Republic of Croatia (May 19th 1993).

German language

German mother tongue education is organized in the counties of Arad, Alba, Bihor, Bistrița - Năsăud, Braşov, Cluj, Caraş-Severin, Hunedoara, Ilfov, Sălaj, Sibiu Satu Mare Mureş, Maramureş, Hunedoara, Timiș and in Bucharest.

There is preschool education in the counties of Arad, Alba, Bihor, Bistrița Năsăud, Braşov Caraş - Severin, Hunedoara, Maramureş, Mureş, Satu - Mare, Sălaj, Sibiu, Timișoara and Bucharest.

There is also secondary education in German in the counties of Arad, Alba, Bihor, Bistrița - Năsăud, Braşov, Cluj, Caraş-Severin, Ilfov, Mureş, Maramureş, Hunedoara, Sălaj, Sibiu, Satu Mare, Timiș and Bucharest.

The teaching of the subject *Istoria și tradițiile minorității germane (History and traditions of the German minority)*, in the 6th and 7th grades, respectively, is done according to the textbooks developed based on the new curricula adopted in 2017. FDGR edited and printed the textbook “Istoria și tradițiile minorității germane din România” (“*History and traditions of the German minority in Romania*”), and the teaching is done in German.

In the 2018-2019 academic year, education with teaching in the German mother tongue was organized in the counties of Alba, Arad, Bihor, Bistrița - Năsăud, Brașov, Caraș-Severin, Cluj, Hunedoara, Ilfov, Maramureș, Mureș, Satu Mare, Sălaj, Sibiu, Timis and Bucharest, for 24,151 students, and the study of the German mother tongue as a subject of study was provided in the counties of Arad, Brașov, Maramureș, Sibiu and Timiș for 4,956 students.

By levels of education, in the academic year 2018-2019 were enrolled as follows:

Indicators	Academic year 2018-2019
Pre-schoolers	4800
Students in primary education	9300
High school students	5000
High school students	3300

Since 2012, there have been vocational schools in Brașov, Timișoara, Oradea and Sebeș following the German dual model, in which young employees have the opportunity to combine theoretical knowledge assimilated in school with practical activity in the company that provides their schooling. The Kronstadt German Vocational School in Brașov is the first dual state vocational school in Romania, created after the German model, with a distinct legal personality since 2013.

Starting with the 2016-2017 academic year, the Romanian Ministry of Education has initiated the National Program for the promotion of dual vocational education. This program aims at level 3 professional qualifications (corresponding to the level of skilled worker) required by economic operators. On November 1, 2018, the Romanian-German Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany in Bucharest, in partnership with the Ministry of Education through the National Centre for The development of Vocational and Technical Education was organized by EDUPRO Summit, with the aim of promoting the benefits of dual education, both from the perspective of graduates and the business environment and communities.

The study of the German language is carried out in 11 university centres in Romania. There are also 5 departments of German studies in which, annually, more than 1000 students study, the offer including undergraduate and master's degree programs, as well as in-depth courses. Some of these universities also have in-depth lines and master's degrees in German. Among the universities where you study in German are: Bucharest Academy of Economic Studies, Polytechnic University of Bucharest, Babeș-Bolyai University "Cluj-Napoca, Technical University of Cluj-Napoca, Polytechnic University of Timisoara, and "Lucian Blaga" University of Sibiu.

The initial training of German language teachers and other subjects taught in German is carried out in the following university centers in the country: Lucian Blaga University of Sibiu, Babeș - Bolyai University of Cluj-Napoca, University of Bucharest, West University of Timișoara, University Transylvania from Brașov, Alexandru Ioan Cuza University from Iași.

Continuing education courses are organized for German language teachers and German language teachers. These courses are organized by the Centre for Continuing Education in German/CFCLG (based in Mediaș, Sibiu and Timișoara). CFCLG is an institution of the Ministry of Education that permanently conducts courses/seminars for the ongoing training of teachers who teach in German at pre-school, primary, secondary and high school level. CFCLG certificates are officially recognized. All courses or methodological-scientific activities of CFCLG were based on needs analysis, on the strategy of educational

reform. German language courses, as well as continuing education courses for teachers, are offered in Romania by the Goethe Institute (Bucharest), as well as by the German Cultural Centres (Timisoara, Cluj-Napoca, Sibiu, Brasov, Iasi).

In 2018, CFCLG Mediaş carried out ongoing training activities for teachers who teach German at pre-school, primary, secondary and high school level, as well as for teachers who teach their mother tongue or German as a modern language. The activities took place regionally in various localities in Romania (Sighişoara, Braşov, Bucharest, Miercurea Ciuc, Deva, Cluj-Napoca, Timişoara, Arad, Oradea, Satu-Mare) to meet the needs of teachers and to reduce related expenses. conducting these courses.

The activities were published in the Program Booklet for the 2017-2018 academic year, the 2018-2019 Program Booklet and on the CFCLG website at <https://www.zfl.ro/veranstaltungen.php>.

The monitoring of the developed programs was ensured by the CFCLG specialists, in partnership with representatives of the Ministry of Education. All the developed programs were evaluated on the basis of questionnaires, after which the internship reports were prepared by each trainer or group of trainers.

Also, at the level of private institutions and entities (economic companies, non-governmental organizations) there are numerous modules of adult education in German, these courses being generated by the socio-economic realities in Romania.

The Education Forum of the Democratic Forum of Germans in Romania operates within the Democratic Forum of Germans in Romania and, at the level of the County School Inspectorates in Braşov, Sibiu, Timiş and Cluj, there are school inspectors for the German minority.

Hungarian language

The county school inspectorates that organize education for the Hungarian minority are: Alba, Arad, Bacău, Bihor, Bistriţa-Năsăud, Braşov, Caraş-Severin, Cluj, Covasna, Harghita, Hunedoara, Maramureş, Mureş, Satu Mare, Sălaj, Sibiu, Timiş and Bucharest. It has a stable network, consisting of kindergartens, primary schools, secondary schools, high schools and vocational schools.

From the data provided by the Ministry of National Education regarding the education in the Hungarian mother tongue (without the study of the Hungarian language in the classes taught in Romanian), at the pre-school, preschool, primary, gymnasium, high school, post-high school and vocational level, the following data.

Academic year	No. of classes	No. of pupils
2016-2017	8.274,05	162.851
2017-2018	8.221,51	160.380
2018-2019	8.103,55	158.391

In the 2018-2019 academic year, the study of the Hungarian mother tongue was provided in the counties of Arad, Bacău, Bihor, Bistriţa-Năsăud, Braşov, Maramureş, Mureş, Sălaj, Satu Mare, Sibiu and Timiş for 3628 students.

Vocational and technical education is provided according to needs. However, this situation must be corroborated with the general concern at the level of the entire Romanian society regarding the rethinking and recalibration of vocational and technical education according to the needs of the labour market.

University education in Hungarian is offered at the following universities: “Babeş-Bolyai” University of Cluj-Napoca, University of Arts of Târgu-Mureş, Protestant Theological Institute of Cluj-Napoca (higher education institution that offers the training of Reformed priests, Lutheran and Unitarian), the Roman Catholic Theological Institute of Alba-Iulia (the higher education institution that ensures the training of Roman Catholic priests), the University of Bucharest, the “Partium” University of Oradea and the “Sapientia” University, having faculties in Cluj-Napoca, Târgu-Mureş and Miercurea-Ciuc. In addition, the initial training of teachers/educators is also provided by the pedagogical high schools in Odorheiu-Secuiesc, Târgu-Mureş, Târgu-Secuiesc, Oradea, Aiud and Zalău.

The ongoing training of teachers is ensured through the activities organized by the school inspectorates and the teaching staff houses, as well as through training courses organized by the Union of Hungarian Teachers in partnerships with prestigious universities in Romania and Hungary.

In order to respond to the need for ongoing training of teachers providing education in Hungarian, in 2018 a government decision was adopted on the establishment of a Centre for ongoing training of teachers in Hungarian (Government Decision no. 922/2018), in Oradea, Bihor county. The role of the Centre will be to provide modernization and in-service training for Hungarian-speaking teachers and support staff. The Centre is a public institution, with legal personality, subordinated to the Ministry of National Education.

In the Covasna and Harghita counties, the houses of the teaching staff organize in cooperation with the school inspectorates a variety of teacher training programs for teachers of all levels of education.

Since 1993, the Hungarian Teachers’ Union has been organizing the summer school - Bolyai Academy - which is the largest teacher training program in Romania and Central Europe, dedicated to teachers of all levels of education operating in the Hungarian language education system.

The Ministry of Education and the County School Inspectorates monitor education in Hungarian. There are specialists in all counties in Romania with a significant Hungarian population (not only in those territorial administrative units where the total Hungarian population reaches or exceeds 20%).

Russian language

Starting with 1990, in Bucharest and in the counties of Tulcea, Constanța, Brăila, Iași, Suceava, classes and study groups of the Russian mother tongue were set up for Russian students from Lipova, the largest number of them being registered in Tulcea County.

Thus, over 160 pre-schoolers carry out their activities in their mother tongue at the Gymnasium School in Sarichioi, Tulcea County, Serghei Esenin Gymnasium School in Ghindărești, Constanța county, Gymnasium School in Jurilovca, Tulcea county, A.G. Pushkin from Brăila.

The teaching of the Russian language in primary and secondary education is an integral part of the curriculum and is carried out according to the school curriculum approved by the Ministry of Education.

The subject “Istoria și tradițiile minorității rușilor lipoveni” (“*History and traditions of the Lipovan Russian minority*”) is studied one hour a week in the 6th and 7th grades. The school curricula for this subject were approved by the Order of the Minister of Education and Research no. 3.393/28.02.2017 regarding the approval of school curricula for secondary education. Discipline The history and traditions of the Lipovan Russian minority, taught in Russian, outline the favourable framework for students to understand the past and present of the ethnic community they belong to and to actively participate in its social and cultural life. It promotes moral and civic values through which identity is built and intercultural dialogue is promoted. The authors of the textbooks must adapt the content in order to develop skills in accordance with the official curriculum.

According to data issued by the Directorate of Minorities within the Ministry of Education and Research, for the 2018-2019 academic year the county school inspectorates in Tulcea, Constanța, Brăila, Iași, Suceava, Botoșani and Bucharest organized education for the Russian minority in 36 educational units, with 47 teachers, for 1521 students studying Russian in Romanian language schools.

The representative schools in Romania with teaching in Russian are: Theoretical High School “Grigore Moisil” from Tulcea, Dobrogean College “Spiru Haret” from Tulcea, Economic College “Danube Delta” from Tulcea, Sarichioi Gymnasium School, Tulcea county, Gymnasium School “A . S. Pushkin” from Brăila, Gymnasium School No. 12 “B. P. Hașdeu” from Constanța, Gymnasium School “S. Esenin” Ghindărești, Constanța county, “Stolniceni Prajescu” Vocational School, Iași county, “C. V. Nechita” Technological High School Focuri, Iași county, “Mihai Băcescu” Technical College Fălticeni, Suceava county and others.

In recent years, Russian students from Lipova have participated in the Russian-language International Olympics in Moscow, from where they returned with gold and silver medals.

According to the information provided by the CRLR, there were no requests for technical and vocational education in Russian, but only partially in Russian.

The educational offer can be made if there are requests from parents or students to study their mother tongue. In this case, there is the possibility, and the Ministry of Education and Research supports it, to set up classes or study groups.

Russian is also taught as a modern language in middle and high schools in Romania.

The study of the Russian language in higher education, as a basic or optional subject, is carried out at the University of Bucharest, at the Faculty of Foreign Languages and Literatures, Department of Russian Philology, at the “Dimitrie Cantemir” University of Bucharest, at the University of Craiova, at the West University of Timișoara, at the “Babeș-Bolyai” University of Cluj-Napoca, at the “Al. I. Cuza “from Iași.

According to the protocol concluded between the Ministry of Education and the counterpart institution of the Russian Federation, continuing education courses are conducted in Russian for adults. Such courses are conducted with the help of the Lipovan Russian Community in Romania, which, through various partnerships with accredited schools in the Russian Federation, facilitates the bringing into the country of specialized teachers who hold training courses.

The training of teachers who teach Russian as their mother tongue in Romanian language schools is carried out within the activities organized by the County School Inspectorates, Teachers’ Houses, the Lipovan Russian Community in Romania and the Russian Centre for Science and Culture, Bucharest.

Based on the intergovernmental program of cultural and scientific collaboration, every year, the teachers benefit from internships in ongoing training in the country, as well as internships at the Institute “A. S. Pushkin” and at the “A. I. Herzen” State Pedagogical Institute in Moscow.

According to the information provided by CRLR, the organization sends Russian language teachers annually, at the expense of the community, to the Russian Federation for training.

The Ministry of Education and the County School Inspectorates monitor education in Russian. In the Tulcea county there is a specialized inspector for monitoring education in Russian, and at the level of the Ministry of Education and Research there is a delegated inspector who deals with the minority of Lipovan Russians.

Serbian language

Children belonging to the Serbian minority participate in two types of education: kindergartens, classes and schools with Serbian language of instruction and, respectively, school units with teaching in Romanian, in which the study of Serbian mother tongue takes place.

The counties that organize education for the Serbian minority are: Arad, Caraş-Severin, Mehedinţi and Timiş.

According to data provided by the Ministry of Education and the Union of Serbs in Romania (USR) in 2019, preschool education in Serbian was organized in 13 institutions in the localities: Timişoara, Sînmartinu Sârbesc, Cenei in the Timiş county and Moldova Veche, Măceşti, Belobreşa, Radimna, Pojejena, Socol, Câmpia, Zlatiţa, Liubcova in the Caraş Severin county. In 2019, 190 pre-schoolers were enrolled in preschool education with exclusive teaching in the Serbian mother tongue.

According to the information provided, there is primary education in the Serbian language that takes place in Felnac, Arad county, Timişoara, Sânpetru Mare and Beregsău Mic, Timiş county and in Moldova Veche and Belobreşa, Caraş Severin county. In the 2018-2019 academic year, 94 students were enrolled in classes with exclusive teaching in the Serbian mother tongue in primary education. In the same academic year, 362 primary school students studied their mother tongue as a separate subject.

Serbian language education is also organized at the secondary level - middle school and high school. There are two educational units with teaching in the Serbian mother tongue in the Timiş county where high school education is organized. In the 2018-2019 academic year, 39 students were registered. The Serbian mother tongue was studied as an optional subject by 311 high school students in 7 schools in the counties of Caraş-Severin (4), Mehedinţi (1) and Timiş (2).

In the 2018-2019 academic year, 65 high school students enrolled in high schools teaching in Serbian mother tongue, and 107 students benefited from studying Serbian in two high schools in Caraş-Severin and Timiş.

The only high school in the country with a Serbian language is in Timişoara. Since 1990, the high school has been named after the great Serbian illuminist Dositei Obradovici. The high school operates in the cycles: primary, secondary and high school. Every year, the 8th grade graduates are educated here, both from the Timiş county and from the Caraş-Severin county, who want to continue their high school studies in Serbian. Within the high school there are 2 specializations: philology and mathematics-informatics.

In the Caraş-Severin county, there is the only Serbian-language middle school in Belobreşa.

At the level of the Timiş County Inspectorate, there is a specialized Inspector of Serbian ethnicity who is also responsible for part-time education in the Serbian language. The Caraş Severin County Inspectorate has a specialized inspector who is responsible for all minorities.

In total, at all levels of education, in the 2018-2019 academic year, 388 pre-schoolers and students studying in classes with teaching in the Serbian mother tongue had been registered. Another 780 pre-schoolers and students studied their mother tongue as an optional subject, while another 50 children learned Serbian in Serbian language learning centres.

The Ministry of Education organizes and finances every year for the 7th to 12th grades all stages of the Serbian Language and Literature Olympiad: school, county and national. The organized national phases demonstrated a good knowledge and use of the mother tongue and led to the assertion of young talents. Since 2000, students have been participating in the national phases together with the Slovak and Czech minorities, giving them the opportunity to exchange experiences.

In the 6th and 7th grades, two textbooks on the history and traditions of the Serbian minority are used for Serbian minority students. These manuals can be consulted in electronic form on the website www.manuale.edu.ro.

Serbian history and culture classes are taught at the Dositei Obradovici High School (Timisoara), in Serbian, one hour a week.

According to the information provided by the Union of Serbs in Romania, there were requests addressed to the organization for conducting technical and vocational education in Serbian, partly in Serbian or for the Serbian language to be part of the curriculum.

The Serbian language is studied in higher education at the Universities of Timișoara and Bucharest, at the departments of Slavic studies. Western University has conducted research and studies in the field of language preservation, customs, traditions (especially in rural areas), including the Serb minority.

For the reference period, the study of Serbian language in higher education at the Faculty of Foreign Languages and Literatures, the Department of Serbian Language and Literature at the University of Bucharest and the West University of Timisoara ensured the existence of well-trained teachers and offers in continued possibility for high school graduates to pursue higher pedagogical studies.

There is a Serbian language program at the Faculty of Letters in Bucharest and the Faculty of Letters in Timisoara.

The ongoing training of teachers who teach in Serbian is achieved by participating in the exams for awarding 2nd and 1st teaching degrees, as well as by participating in accredited/approved training courses organized by the County Teachers' Houses or other training providers. Also, the teachers assigned to the classes taught in Serbian language in the Republic of Serbia participated in advanced training courses at the Regional Training Centre in Kikinda and Vârșeț.

Based on a collaboration protocol between the General Association of Teachers in Romania and the Association of Teachers in Serbia, the annual symposium on education is organized entitled "Portraits of teachers".

Slovakian language¹⁰

Slovak-language education has a stable network of kindergartens, primary schools, middle schools and two high schools. The two types of education organization for the Slovak minority are:

- a. educational units taught in the Slovak language
- b. Romanian language teaching units in which ethnic Slovak students study the Slovak language as a subject.

Education with teaching in the Slovak mother tongue for preschool level is organized in the counties of Arad (Kindergarten with normal program Nădlac), Bihor (Kindergarten with normal program Aleșd), Sălaj and Timiș (Kindergarten with normal program Vucova). At the same time, the study of the Slovak mother tongue at the preschool level is ensured at the level of the Bihor county.

In the 2018-2019 academic year, education with instruction in the Slovak mother tongue was organized for a 641 students, at primary and secondary level in the counties of Arad, Bihor, Sălaj, as well as at the high school level, in the first two counties mentioned.

The study of the Slovak mother tongue was provided for 175 students, in Arad and Bihor counties, at primary, secondary and high school level, and in Timiș county, at primary level.

Slovak primary and secondary schools:

¹⁰ Representatives of the Czech and Slovak minorities form a single organizational entity, according to Romanian law.

- Bihor county: J. Kozacek Theoretical High School from Budoï, Şerani Secondary School, Şin Teu Secondary School, Valea Cerului Primary School, Vărzari Primary School. Sacalasău Nou Primary School;
- Sălaj county: Făgetu Secondary School no. 1, Făgetu Primary School no. 2;
- Arad county: Theoretical High School J.G. Tajovsky;
- Timiș county: Butin Primary School.

The representative units for the Slovak minority are the Jozef Gregor Tajovský Theoretical High School in Nădlac, Arad county and the Jozef Kozáček Theoretical High School in Budoï, Bihor county.

At Theoretical High School J.G. Tajovský in Nădlac is also taught in Slovak on an optional basis. Students attending these courses are of Slovak nationality or come from mixed families and take courses at the Romanian section of the high school and study the Slovak language as an optional subject.

According to data provided by the Democratic Union of Slovaks and Czechs in Romania (UDSCR), the subject “*Istoria și tradițiile minorității slovace*” (“*History and traditions of the Slovak minority*”) is taught in Slovak, 1 hour/week. The textbooks are written in Slovak and edited by UDSCR.

Every year, the students from grades 7th to 12th who obtained the best results in the county phase of the Slovak Language and Literature Olympiad participate in the national phase of the Olympics. Starting with the 2000/2001 academic year, this activity is carried out together with students of other ethnicities: Serbian, Czech, in different counties. The Democratic Union of Slovaks and Czechs in Romania has taken the initiative to organize the International Traveling Slovak Language Olympiad for high school students, inviting high school students from Serbia and Hungary from Slovak-language high schools. Partial funding for this activity was provided by the Secretariat for Slovak Diaspora Slovaks.

Camps for Slovak-speaking students were also organized: Literary camp for students in the Slovak Republic, choreography camps for students in Romania, Slovak Youth Camp. For example, between August 23rd and September 1st 2019, a group of 14 students from Bihor and Sălaj counties participated in the “Nature School”. The transport was provided by the Union of Slovaks and Czechs in Romania, and the accommodation, meals and other costs involved were covered by the Slovak side, according to the provisions of the Cooperation Program.

Within the University of Bucharest, within the Department of Russian and Slavic Philology of the Faculty of Foreign Languages and Literatures, there is a Slovak language lectureship, whose activity is supported by a lecturer from the Slovak Republic.

In the academic year 2017-2018, at the University of Oradea, within the Faculty of Letters, the study of the Slovak language was introduced, as an optional subject taught by a Slovak professor. The course was organized in the following academic year.

Continuing education and training courses for adults in the Slovak language also continued, including: Annual training courses for teachers organized at Modra Harmonia by the Methodological Centre at Komenski University in the Slovak Republic; Methodological courses organized at the Theoretical High School “Jozef Kozacek” Budoï, Bihor county, organized by the Methodical Centre at Komenski University.

The training of teachers working in Slovak language schools is carried out both in the activities organized by the county school inspectorates and through the training courses organized by Slovakia. The Democratic Union of Slovaks and Czechs in Romania annually organizes and finances meetings of teachers, all specialties, from Slovak language schools in Arad, Bihor, Sălaj and Timiș counties.

For example, between April 5th to 7th 2019, a methodology course was organized at the Jozef Kozacek Theoretical High School in Budoï, Bihor county. The course was given by five lecturers from Slovakia for whom the Slovak side provided accommodation, meals and transport. 41 teachers from Slovak language schools in Bihor and Sălaj counties participated in this course.

An inspector works at the Bihor County School Inspectorate, which is responsible for organizing and conducting education for the Slovak minority in Bihor, and in the Arad county, there is a Methodist with the same responsibilities.

According to information provided by UDSCR in 2019, the Slovak language is not taught in areas other than those inhabited by persons belonging to the Slovak minority.

Romanian-Slovak bilateral cooperation in the field of education is based on the Agreement between the Government of Romania and the Government of the Slovak Republic on cooperation in science, education, culture and sport (signed in Bratislava on March 3rd 1994) and the Education Cooperation Program between the Ministry Romanian National Education and the Ministry of Education, Science, Research and Sports of the Slovak Republic for the period 2018 - 2022 (signed in Bucharest, on September 11th 2018).

Turkish language

Preschool education is conducted in Turkish at the “Zubeyde Hanım” Kindergartens in Constanța and at the Kindergarten which operates next to the “Kemal Atatürk” National College in Medgidia. Within these educational units, the educational process is bilingual Romanian-Turkish.

Starting with the 2016-2017 academic year, the county school inspectorates that organized education for the Turkish minority are in Bucharest, Constanța, Tulcea, Brăila (from the 2015-2016 academic year), in 4 educational units. In the 2018-2019 academic year, 2,420 students studied Turkish as their mother tongue in Romanian schools.

Representative localities in this sense are: Constanța, Medgidia, Cobadin, Mangalia, Valul lui Traian, Fântâna-Mare, Tuzla, Castelu, Basarabi, Tulcea, Eforie Sud, Mangalia, Bucharest.

A special place is occupied by the “*Kemal Atatürk*” National College in Medgidia, established in partnership with the Turkish Ministry of National Education in 1995. The high school offers partial vocational education programs in Turkish and includes grades 1st to 12th with theological and pedagogical profile. In grades 1st to 8th, they study, among other subjects, their mother tongue and religion. At the high school level, the specialized subjects in the theological profile, together with the teaching of the Turkish language and literature, are the object of study in Turkish. Annually, under a bilateral agreement, 10 teachers from Turkey are assigned to the “Kemal Atatürk” National College to teach Turkish or other subjects in Turkish.

According to data transmitted in 2019 by the Ministry of Education and the Turkish Democratic Union of Romania (UDTR), in primary education, in schools in Constanța and Tulcea counties where there are ethnic Turks, Turkish is studied as a mother tongue, 4 hours a week. From the 2017-2018 academic year, the number of hours of Turkish language study in primary education has increased from 3 to 4 hours.

In terms of secondary education, Turkish is studied as a mother tongue, on request, in schools in Constanța and Tulcea counties where there are ethnic Turks, 3 hours/week. 1140 high school students studied Turkish in their mother tongue in the 2018-2019 academic year, and 302 students studied their mother tongue in Turkish in high school.

More than 30 schools in the Constanta county are in brotherhood with schools in Turkey. For the preservation of Turkish traditions and culture, an important support is provided by UDTR, the Consulate General of the Republic of Turkey in Constanța and the Embassy of the Republic of Turkey in Bucharest.

Regarding higher education, according to the information sent by UDTR in 2019 and the Ministry of Education, the Turkish language is being studied at the “Ovidius” University of Constanța, where there are Romanian-Turkish and English-Turkish specializations. Also, at the Faculty of Foreign Languages within the University of Bucharest, the Turkish language is studied, as a secondary specialization with another

modern language. During the symposium “Cultural Polyphonies” organized in partnership with the “Ovidius” University of Constanța, studies and research in the field of Turkish language were presented.

Since 2019, the Turkish language is studied at the Centre for Culture and Education within the UDTR, weekly in the community school.

The history and traditions of the Turkish minority are reflected in the new History and Traditions textbooks for students. This subject is taught one hour a week for 6th and 7th grade students.

Since 2017, UDTR has been running a project in partnership with the “Ovidius” University of Constanta, which teaches the History and Civilization of the Dobrogea Turks, a weekly course held during the calendar year of the academic year, respectively, October 1st - July 1st.

According to the information provided by UDTR in 2019, the permanent training of Turkish language teachers is ensured through meetings of Turkish language teachers, but also through exchanges of experience organized by the UDTR education commission in the Republic of Turkey. For example, in 2016 UDTR organized in Sinaia, in partnership with the Teaching Staff House in Bucharest, the course “Intercultural education for a new school”, attended by Turkish language teachers, which brought together 35 teachers of Turkish ethnicity . In 2017, 15 Turkish language teachers took a one-week advanced training course for Turkish language teachers in Turkey in partnership with the Ministry of Education. All participants in the course received diplomas recognized by the Ministry of Education.

Within the Constanța County School Inspectorate there is a specialized Turkish language school inspector, who monitors and coordinates the activity of Turkish language teachers and students studying their mother tongue. Also, at the level of the Ministry of Education, a specialized inspector of the Turkish language carries out his activity, who coordinates the educational activity of the Turkish language teachers.

According to information provided by the UDTR, there are a small number of ethnic Turkish children outside the area inhabited by ethnic Turks. However, students also study Turkish as their mother tongue in the cities of Tulcea, Brăila and Galați. At the UDTR branches, the Turkish language is studied on request, within the branches. Turkish language courses are taught on request in schools according to the program developed and approved by the Ministry of Education.

Ukrainian language

The educational process for the Ukrainian minority takes place in two forms:

- a. education in the Ukrainian mother tongue, organized in educational units in the counties of Caraș-Severin, Maramureș, Satu Mare, Suceava and Timiș;
- b. the study of the mother tongue, organized in organized in educational units from the counties of Arad, Botoșani, Caraș-Severin, Maramureș, Satu Mare, Suceava, Timiș and Tulcea.

Ukrainian language teaching has a stable network of kindergartens, primary schools, middle schools and a high school with teaching in the Ukrainian mother tongue. The representative units for the Ukrainian minority are the “Taras Shevchenko” Pedagogical High School from Sighetul Marmăției, Maramureș county, with teaching in the Ukrainian mother tongue, as well as the “Iulia Hașdeu” Theoretical High School in Lugoj, Timiș county and “Lațcu Vodă” in Siret, Suceava county, where there is a section with teaching in the Ukrainian mother tongue; Valea Vișeului Secondary School, Rona de Sus Secondary School, Maramureș county, Poienile de Sub Munte Technological High School, Maramureș county, Repedea Technological High School, Maramureș county, Ruscova Technological High School, Maramureș county, “Petru Musat” High School; Bălcăuți Secondary School; Izvoarele Sucevei Secondary School, Șerbăuți Secondary School; Măriței Secondary School, Paltinu Secondary School; „Bogdan Vodă” Secondary School, Rădăuți; „Mihai Eminescu” National College Suceava.

In addition to the study of the Ukrainian language, according to the curricula, one hour/week of *Istorie și tradițiile minorității ucrainene (History and traditions of the Ukrainian minority)* is assigned to the 6th and 7th grades. Also, in the aforementioned educational institutions, the subjects Music and Movement, and Religion - Ukrainian Orthodox Cult, can be taught in Ukrainian.

In the 2018-2019 academic year, in the state schools in Romania, 1,025 students studied in Ukrainian and 6,673 students studied Ukrainian language and literature as their mother tongue. In the 2019-2020 academic year, 1,519 students studied in Ukrainian, while 5,897 students studied Ukrainian language and literature as a subject.

The Ukrainian language is studied in higher education at the University of Bucharest, *Ștefan cel Mare University of Suceava*, *Babeș-Bolyai University of Cluj-Napoca*. 75 students, enrolled in the 17 undergraduate programs of the three universities, studied in Ukrainian in the academic year 2018-2019.

According to the data communicated by UUR in 2019, there are specialists for monitoring education in Ukrainian at the level of the Ministry of National Education through the Minorities Directorate, at the level of the County School Inspectorates through the school inspectors from Maramureș, Suceava and Timiș counties, and in the Commission for education and youth from within the UUR.

From the data held by the UUR, for the Ukrainian language there were no additional requests regarding the organization of education in the mother tongue.

Regarding the ongoing training of teachers, we specify that, in the absence of a protocol signed between the relevant ministries in Romania and Ukraine, starting with the 2014-2015 academic year, no training courses were organized for teachers from teaching schools in Ukrainian, in educational institutions in Ukraine.

However, the training of teachers in Ukrainian language schools and Ukrainian language teachers was carried out in the activities organized by the county school inspectorates, teaching staff houses and universities (e.g. Babeș Bolyai University of Cluj-Napoca and within university extension from Sighetu Marmăției, Maramureș, as well as at the Ștefan cel Mare University of Suceava). Four editions¹¹ were also organized of National Meetings, in partnership with higher education institutions, an action attended annually by more than 100 teachers of the Ukrainian language, university professors, specialized inspectors, school principals, representatives of the Ukrainian Embassy in Romania, Ministry of Education of Ukraine, DRI and the Union of Ukrainians of Romania (UUR).

According to the data transmitted by the Directorate of Minorities within the Ministry of Education, the training of teachers for kindergartens and schools is carried out at the Pedagogical High School “Taras Shevchenko”.

Also, in the summer school organized on the basis of the protocol between the Ștefan cel Mare University of Suceava and the National University “Yuriy Sedkovych” from Chernivtsi, in recent years, Ukrainian language and culture courses were held at the National University “Yuriy Fedkovych” in Chernivtsi. The courses ended with the awarding of diplomas officially recognized by the two universities and signed by their rectors.

At the same time, intercultural education courses, addressed to teachers, were organized through the Bucharest Teaching Staff House and the Suceava Teaching Staff House. These courses ended with the issuance of certificates of participation.

¹¹ The National Conferences were organized as follows: October 12th – 14th 2017, in the city of Cluj-Napoca, within the Babeș-Bolyai University; February 9th 2018, in the city of Sighetu Marmăției; September 29th 2018, at the Ștefan cel Mare University of Suceava and between September 2nd – 5th 2019, at the Ovidius University of Constanța.

However, we specify the fact that the certificates granted in Ukraine are not recognized in Romania, in the absence of a collaboration instrument concluded between the Romanian Ministries of Education and Ukraine.

The Union of Ukrainians in Romania has ensured the participation in continuing education courses for teachers who teach the Ukrainian mother tongue, as well as for choreographers Șoiman Petru and Popovici Bogdan, organized with the support of the “Ukraine - World” association. During the reference period, the UUR also organized projects and programs designed to contribute to the development and consolidation of the ethnic and linguistic identity of persons belonging to the Ukrainian minority in Romania.

At county level, the educational projects included in the Calendar of Educational Activities of the Ministry of Education or in the Plan of cultural actions of the Union of Ukrainians in Romania (UUR) are carried out periodically, as follows:

- Intercounty Contest Mother Language Festival;
- National Olympiad of Ukrainian Mother Tongue - county phase and national phase;
- National Contest History and Traditions of Ukrainians, organized in April 2018 by the “Mihai Eminescu” National College from Suceava;
- Recitation contest of Ukrainian poetry, initiated by the Union of Ukrainians in Romania;
- National Minorities Day;
- Interethnic Coexistence Festival;
- Bukovina International Meetings Festival;
- The contest and the National Symposium on Easter customs for Romanians and national minorities in Romania;
- Excursions and thematic camps funded by the Department of Interethnic Relations.

The prizes for these school competitions were awarded both by the Ministry of Education, UUR, the Embassy of Ukraine in Romania, and by the sponsors identified by the organizers, as the case may be.

Article 9 – Judicial authorities

Romania has ratified Article 9 for all the languages protected by the Charter as follows:

- Paragraph 1 subparagraphs a) (ii), a) (iii), b) (ii), b) (iii), c) (ii), c) (iii), d), paragraph 2 subparagraph a) and paragraph 3.

According to art. 128 of the Romanian Constitution, Romanian citizens belonging to national minorities have the right to express themselves in their mother tongue before the courts, provided that the act of administering justice is not impeded and does not generate additional costs for those concerned. This principle has been generally transposed into the law on judicial organization - Law no. 304/2004 - as well as in the codes of civil and criminal procedure, and in Law no. 504/2004 on administrative litigation (see the answers to each subparagraph of Article 9, as well as the annex to this report on the relevant legal framework).

According to Article 30 of the Civil Code “Equality before civil law”: Race, colour, nationality, ethnic origin, *language*, religion, age, sex or sexual orientation, opinion, personal beliefs, political affiliation, trade union, social category or to a disadvantaged category, wealth, social origin, degree of culture, as well as any other similar situation have no influence on civil capacity”.

According to art. 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Romanian citizens belonging to national minorities have the right to express themselves in their mother tongue before the courts, the procedural documents being drawn up in Romanian. At the same time, the parties and subjects who do not speak or understand the Romanian language, or cannot express themselves, are provided, free of charge, with the possibility to get acquainted with the content of the file, to speak, as well as to draw conclusions in court, by interpreter (art. 12, para. 3). Furthermore, Article 83 provides for the right of the defendant to benefit free of charge from an interpreter when he does not understand, does not express himself well or cannot communicate in Romanian. The same rights are granted to the victims, specifying that, according to art. 81, para 1, letter g, in urgent cases, technical means may be used, if deemed necessary and without prejudice to the rights of injured persons. Moreover, victims have the right to translation, in any language they understand, in connection with any decision not to initiate criminal proceedings.

According to art. 12 para. (2) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the procedural documents shall be drawn up in Romanian. Regarding the evidence, art. 97 para. 2 shall list in general terms the means of proof by which the aforesaid evidence may be obtained. The enumeration provided by para. (2) does not contain any restriction on the use of evidence in other languages.

According to art. 18 para. (2) of the Code of Civil Procedure adopted by Law no. 134/2010, Romanian citizens belonging to national minorities have the right to express themselves in their mother tongue before the courts, in accordance with the law para. (4) of the same article further provides that requests and procedural documents shall be drawn up only in Romanian.

At the same time, according to art. 225 of the Code of Civil Procedure, when one of the parties or of the persons to be heard does not know the Romanian language, the court will use a certified translator, but if the parties agree, the judge or clerk may act as translator.

Law no. 304/2004 on the organization of the judiciary complements the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure. Thus, according to art. 14 of this law, Romanian citizens belonging to national minorities have the right to express themselves in their mother tongue, before the courts, under the conditions of this law. If one or more parties request to speak in their mother tongue, the court must provide, free of charge, the use of an authorized interpreter or translator, but requests and procedural documents shall be in Romanian only.

Regarding the documents and other procedural documents, according to art. 150 of the Code of Civil Procedure, paragraph 4, for documents in a foreign language, a translation made by an authorized translator will be attached or the translations made by trusted persons, knowledgeable of the respective language, may be used under the conditions of the special law.

Regarding the evidence with witnesses and confessions, the provisions of 225 apply, supplemented with the provisions of art. 14 of Law 304/2004, mentioned in the previous question. In addition to the above, art. 14, paragraph 6 of Law no. 304/2004 shows that the debates carried out by the parties in the mother tongue are recorded, being recorded in Romanian. The objections raised by the interested parties regarding the translations and their recording are resolved by the court until the end of the debates in that case, being recorded in the closing of the hearing.

Law no. 504/2004 of the administrative contentious does not contain other express provisions regarding the language used in the administrative contentious procedures. Art. 28 stipulates that its provisions are supplemented with the provisions of the Civil Code and those of the Code of Civil Procedure, insofar as they are not incompatible with the specifics of power relations between public authorities, on the one hand, and persons harmed in their rights or interests. their legitimate, on the other hand.

Therefore, in the administrative procedures the provisions of Law no. 304/2004 and the Code of Civil Procedure, so that the procedural rights of persons belonging to national minorities are protected. The costs of translation/interpreters are borne by the courts or criminal prosecution bodies, according to the law.

According to the final provisions of Law No. 202/1998*) regarding the organization of the Official Gazette of Romania “The Official Gazette of Romania, Part I, is published, in translation, also in Hungarian. For Part I in Hungarian, the costs of publication shall be borne by the budget of the General Secretariat of the Government.”¹².

Article 10 – Administrative authorities and public services

Romania has ratified Article 10 of the Charter as follows:

- Paragraph 1 subparagraphs a) (ii), a) (iii), a) (iv), a) (v), paragraph 2 subparagraphs b), c), d), e), f), g), paragraph 3 subparagraphs a), b), c), paragraph 4 subparagraphs b), c) and paragraph 5 for the Bulgarian and Czech languages;
- Paragraph 1 subparagraphs a) (ii), a) (iii), a) (iv), a) (v), paragraph 2 subparagraphs b), d), f), g), paragraph 3 subparagraphs a), b), paragraph 4 subparagraphs b), c) and paragraph 5 for the Croatian, Russian, Serbian, Slovak languages;
- Paragraph 1 with subparagraphs a) (ii), a) (iii), a) (iv), a) (v), paragraph 2 with subparagraphs b), d), e), f), g), paragraph 3, paragraph 4 with subparagraphs b), c) and paragraph 5 for the Turkish language;
- Paragraph 1 with subparagraphs a) (ii), a) (iii), a) (iv), a) (v), paragraph 2 subparagraphs b), d), e), f), g), paragraph 3 subparagraphs a), b), c), paragraph 4 subparagraphs b), c) and paragraph 5 for the Ukrainian language;
- Paragraph 1 subparagraphs a) (ii), a) (iii), a) (iv), a) (v), b), c), paragraph 2 subparagraphs b), c), d), e), f), g), paragraph 3 subparagraphs a), b), c), paragraph 4 subparagraphs b), c) and paragraph 5 for the German language;
- Paragraph 1 subparagraphs a) (ii), a) (iii), a) (iv), a) (v), b), c), paragraph 2 subparagraphs b), c), d), e), f), g), paragraph 3, paragraph 4 subparagraphs b), c) and paragraph 5 for the Hungarian language;

According to the legal framework in force, if the number of inhabitants justifies the measures specified in this article, the civil servants use the language of the respective minorities in their relations with the persons addressed to them in that language.

Under current law, local councils may decide to use the language of minorities in local council debates.

The authorities may publish, on request, official documents in the minority languages, as this right is provided for in the national legislation in force.

Administrative authorities have the possibility to draw up documents in the languages of national minorities, but, according to the law, they must also be drawn up in Romanian. The use of surnames in minority languages is permitted in accordance with applicable law.

According to the law on local public administration (Law no. 215/2001)¹³, in the administrative-territorial units where citizens belonging to national minorities have a share of over 20% of the population, local public administration authorities, public institutions subordinated to them, as well as decentralized public services

¹² http://www.monitoruloficial.ro/article--Monitorul_Oficial_Partea_I_%C3%AEn_limba_maghiar%C4%83_-_acte_normative-111.html

¹³ Normative act partially repealed in July 2019 and repealed in its entirety starting with 2020, according to GEO no. 57/2019 on the Administrative Code.

ensure the use, in their relations with them, of the mother tongue, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, of this law and of the international treaties to which Romania is a party. Also, according to art. 76, paragraph 2 of the Law on local public administration, in administrative-territorial units in which citizens belonging to a national minority have a share of over 20% of the population, in their relations with local public administration authorities, the specialized apparatus and bodies subordinated to the council locally, they can address, orally or in writing, in their mother tongue and will receive the answer in both Romanian and their mother tongue.

It should be emphasized that, according to the legislation in force, if the coefficient of a minority population falls below the 20% threshold, this minority will enjoy the most favourable linguistic framework guaranteed under Law no. 215/2001 (art. 131 of the mentioned law, republished on February 20, 2007). This legal provision is implicitly applied in case the coefficient falls below the 20% threshold.

Through the Department for Interethnic Relations a questionnaire was conducted, which included the aspect of the installation of bilingual signs at the entrance and exit of localities, respectively on the buildings of institutions that are subordinated to local authorities. It resulted that they were displayed in most respondent communes or cities. 215 local public authorities, i.e. 94% stated that these plaques exist. 12 mayoralties, representing 5%, stated that the bilingual plaques are displayed at the entrance or exit of the localities. A local public authority stated that the bilingual name of the institutions subordinated to them exists, but the plaques at the entrance and exit of the locality are displayed only in Romanian. A mayor's office considered that such rights were not necessary.

Regarding the recruitment of minority language speakers, it is relevant that within the structures of the General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations (at the level of the entire national territory) are employed 523 people belonging to different minorities, mainly of Hungarian ethnicity (487), which can communicate and prepare answers in Hungarian. In its turn, the Romanian Gendarmerie paid more attention to the respect of the rights of persons belonging to national minorities by continuously monitoring the attitude of its own personnel towards them, in order to respect the national legislation on the rights of Romanian citizens from national minorities, as well as by organizing courses in the field of equal opportunities (157 school officers), as well as in the field of improving anti-discrimination measures (75 school gendarme officers). Also, persons belonging to different minorities were employed within the territorial structures. In the case of the Hungarian minority, there are 323 military personnel. Also, in the localities where the national minorities exceed the threshold of 20%, the Romanian state has made sustained efforts to ensure the access to public services in the languages of the minorities (see the detailed answer, on the protected languages).

Regarding the places allocated in the educational institutions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, in all the admission sessions to the educational institutions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs special places are approved for national minorities, to ensure their access to education and specific Ministry of Internal Affairs vocational training.

Moreover, some decentralized public services in the counties of Bihor, Braşov, Caraş-Severin, Constanţa, Maramureş, Suceava, Teleorman, Timiş, Tulcea have employees speaking minority languages (German, Russian, Ukrainian, Serbian, Slovak, Croatian, Bulgarian, Polish, Turkish, Italian) who can ensure communication with these ethnic groups, mainly in the fields of health, education, work, social protection, etc.

The situation of the places taken at the admission competitions organized in the period 2014 - 2018 is the following:

2014 session:

- "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" Police Academy: 25 places (11 Roma, 8 Hungarians, 6 other minorities);
- Post-secondary schools: 32 places (20 Roma, 12 other minorities)

2015 session:

- “Alexandru Ioan Cuza” Police Academy: 24 places (10 Roma, 9 Hungarians, 5 other minorities);
- Post-secondary schools: 30 places (19 Roma, 11 other minorities)

2016 session:

- “Alexandru Ioan Cuza” Police Academy: 29 places (11 Roma, 11 Hungarians, 7 other minorities);
- Post-secondary schools: 50 places (33 Roma, 17 other minorities)

2017 session:

- “Alexandru Ioan Cuza” Police Academy: 34 places (13 Roma, 13 Hungarians, 8 other minorities);
- Post-secondary schools: 48 places (31 Roma, 17 other minorities)

January 2018 session:

- Post-secondary schools: 55 places (35 Roma, 20 other minorities)

August-September 2018 session:

- “Alexandru Ioan Cuza” Police Academy: 34 places (13 Roma, 13 Hungarians, 8 other minorities);
- Post-secondary schools: 78 places (58 Roma, 20 other minorities).

We also emphasize that the adoption of surnames in the regional or minority languages is permitted, in accordance with the applicant’s choice, since the legal framework in force does not provide for any prohibition in this regard.

Bulgarian language

The largest locality with ethnic Bulgarians is Dudeștii Vechi, Timiș county, and the name of the locality is also given in Bulgarian.

The plaques with the name of the localities at the entrance and exit of the commune are bilingual, Romanian and Bulgarian. The name of the public institutions is also displayed in Bulgarian (at the town hall and at the school, kindergarten, general school and high school).

According to the relevant local authorities, it is possible to communicate in Bulgarian, on request, normative or individual documents.

There are no relevant data on the existence of written requests in Bulgarian, but as a practice established in the localities where the Bulgarian population lives, oral requests in Bulgarian are taken into account in all cases where officials working in the respective local administrations know Bulgarian.

According to the answers given to the requests of the Department for Interethnic Relations addressed to the local and county councils, the members of Dudeștii Vechi commune from Timiș county frequently address the Bulgarian mayor’s office - about 40% of the dialogue with the mayor’s office is in this language. There are City Hall officials who provide the answer, verbally, in Bulgarian.

No written requests were made in Bulgarian, all requests being made only in Romanian. However, in the working apparatus of the local council - in the departments that have responsibilities for public relations - there are people who know the Bulgarian language, thus creating all the premises for the answer to the incoming requests to be given both in Romanian and in Bulgarian language.

Bulgarian is occasionally used in Local Council meetings, and the agenda is communicated in Bulgarian only when requested. The use of that minority language in Local Council meetings must be approved by elected local councillors. At the level of local and regional authorities, where the law allows, the Bulgarian language is used in council debates. For example, when Bulgarian was used at the meetings of the Dudeștii Vechi Local Council, it was also understood by local councillors of other ethnicities, and no translation was required.

Within the structure of the Romanian Gendarmerie, three persons knowledgeable of the Bulgarian language are employed. Also, within the General Inspectorate of the Romanian Police are employed four persons who know the Bulgarian language, as well as one person within the Border Police.

The Bulgarian language may be used, upon request, in public marriage officiating ceremonies.

Czech language

The Czech and Slovak languages are, where appropriate, used by officials of the administrative authorities in relation to speakers of these minority languages.

Czech speakers may address administrative authorities through requests in the Czech language in certain cases provided by law, respectively in localities where the requirements regarding the share of the minority population are met.

Czech speakers can apply in Czech, and Czech is occasionally used in ceremonies. These persons may present to the administrative authorities as valid, documents drawn up in the Czech language, being subsequently requested to translate the document into Romanian by a certified translator, as well as to legalize the document at the notary.

The situation of Dubova commune, Eibenthal village, Mehedinți county, is representative for the Czech minority. Here, according to the 2011 census, there is a Czech community representing 34% of the total population of the administrative-territorial unit. As a result, the legal provisions on the installation of bilingual plaques with the name of the localities, at the entrance and exit, as well as the name of the public institutions are applied.

Croatian language

The measure of using the traditional name in Croatian is taken in the localities where the number of inhabitants of the Croatian language reaches the threshold of 20%: Carașova/Karasevo, Iabalcea/Jabalce, Nermed/Nermid, Clocotici/Klokotic, Rafnic/Ravnic, Vodnic/Vodnik and Lupac/Lupak.

In areas inhabited by Croatian speakers who justify the specified measures, public service officials use Croatian in their dealings with Croatian-speaking people.

Thus, according to the information provided by the town halls of Carașova and Lupac communes, from the Caraș Severin county, the inhabitants can address the authorities in Croatian. Both town halls have Croatian-speaking employees in the public relations department.

The respective town halls also ensure the translation of all normative and individual documents into Croatian. However, there were no written requests in Croatian from citizens to town halls.

According to the information provided by the town halls of Caraşova and Lupac communes, only one of the two communes also uses the Croatian language in all the debates of the local council, the minutes being recorded in Romanian, and the decisions being translated into Croatian. Also, in both communes, the plaques with the name of the localities at the entrance and exit, as well as on the public institutions are displayed bilingually, in Romanian and in Croatian.

According to the data provided by the Ministry of Interior, the Institution of the Prefect of the Caraş Severin county has employees who speak Croatian-speaking civil servants who can take over requests and formulate answers to requests addressed in this language.

There have been no requests for the use or adoption of Croatian surnames. The use of Croatian surnames is permitted in accordance with applicable law.

German language

In three administrative-territorial units from the Satu Mare county lives a German minority with a share of over 20% of the total population. In two of the three communes, the mayor's office has a German-speaking employee in the public relations department.

According to the data provided by the competent institutions, the citizens of the communes in which the percentage of the German population exceeds 20% did not submit oral requests to the local council in the German mother tongue.

The authorities may publish official documents on request, as this right is provided for by the national legislation in force.

Under current law, local councils may decide to use German in local council debates.

In all the territorial administrative units where the conditions provided by law are met, the plaques with the name of the localities at the entrance and exit, as well as on the public institutions are displayed bilingually, in Romanian and in German. The names of the City Hall, the Local Council, the old people's home, the communal library, the kindergartens or the schools are displayed bilingually.

According to the data provided by the competent institutions from the three communes in the Satu Mare county, in two of them German is occasionally used in public ceremonies organized by local authorities. As regards marriage services, no German-language officer applications have been submitted in any commune.

In two of the three communes, the town halls have German-speaking employees. The mayor's offices informed the citizens, by posting at the mayor's office, about the possibility to address the local authorities in their mother tongue.

The need for additional training in German has not been highlighted, as most of the time the officials are German. According to the data provided by the competent institutions, no requests were registered from some civil servants to carry out their activity within the localities with a significant minority of ethnic Germans.

The use of German surnames is permitted in Romania. According to the information provided by the organizations of persons belonging to the German minority, on request, the surname is given in German in official documents and there is no refusal from the authorities to use the surname in German.

According to the information provided by the Ministry of Interior, the Institution of the Prefect of the Sibiu county has German-speaking employees. Some decentralized public services in the counties of Caraş - Severin, Maramureş, Suceava and Timiş have employees who can take over the requests addressed in German and can formulate answers to the requests addressed by the citizens.

Four German-speaking people are employed within the territorial structures of the General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations, and 32 German-speaking military personnel are employed within the Romanian Gendarmerie.

Within the territorial structures of the National Archives, the public relations activities, respectively the study room and the settlement of citizens' requests regarding the reconstitution of individual rights based on archive documents, are provided by officials who know, along with Romanian, national minority languages. Thus, German-speaking people are employed in the archival structures in the counties of Bihor, Braşov, Cluj, Mureş, Sibiu.

Hungarian language

Within the territorial structures in the counties where the Hungarian population exceeds a share of 20%, the public relations activities, respectively the study room and the settlement of the citizens' requests regarding the reconstitution of individual rights based on archive documents, are provided by officials who know Hungarian, along with Romanian.

Requests for the reconstitution of individual rights on the basis of archival documents, written in Hungarian, are recorded in the original in the form submitted by the citizen, then translated in Romanian, after which the resolutions apply to the original submitted by the citizen. As the documents issued by the National Archives in response to the requests made by citizens for the reconstitution of individual rights have legal value in relation to other institutions of the Romanian state throughout its territory, the answers to the requests are formulated in Romanian, according to the legislation in force. petitioners should not be required to provide a certified translation of the documents issued.

At the level of the county structures of the Directorate for the Registration of Persons and Database Administration, there are nine Hungarian-speaking persons (officers, agents and contract staff), who work mainly in the counties: Mureş, Harghita, Cluj, Alba, Braşov and Maramureş.

The public relations departments of the decentralized public services in Covasna, Bihor and Harghita counties are staffed with Hungarian speakers, to ensure communication with these ethnic groups, and those in Mureş, Sălaj and Satu Mare counties also have Hungarian speakers, mainly in the fields of agriculture, health, education, finance, customs, social protection, environment, water and forestry.

The decentralized public services in these fields, from the counties of Arad, Bihor, Bistriţa - Năsăud, Braşov, Caraş - Severin, Maramureş, Sălaj and Timiş received requests, oral or written, addressed in Hungarian and ensure the preparation of answers to citizens belonging to the Hungarian minority in Hungarian, when they address in this language. Regarding the counties of Mureş, Covasna and Harghita, all decentralized public services in the county can ensure the preparation of answers in Hungarian, at the request of ethnic Hungarians.

The forms used by the decentralized institutions are developed at national level. Forms in Hungarian can be found in some territorial administrative units, and after their submission they must be translated into Romanian by the employees of the territorial administrative unit.

In the territorial administrative units in which the persons belonging to the Hungarian minority live in significant numbers, the local and county public authorities publish the official texts also in Hungarian.

In Covasna and Harghita counties, during the debates within the local and county councils, the Hungarian language is also used. With regard to the agenda of the local council, it shall be made public and in Hungarian whenever requested to do so.

Russian language

The Russian language is used in public administration in localities with a predominantly Russian-Lipovan population. In four localities in the Tulcea county and two localities in the Constanța county, in which the citizens belonging to the Russian minority exceed 20% of the total population, the Russian language is used by the officials of the administrative authorities in relation to Russian speakers.

In two communes, most requests were made orally in Russian, while in another commune a small number of oral requests (20) were made in Russian. In general, locals do not write to the authorities in Russian, because most of them do not know the Cyrillic alphabet. Some decentralized public services in the counties of Bihor, Brașov, Caraș-Severin, **Constanța**, Maramureș, Suceava, Teleorman, Timiș, **Tulcea** have employees speaking minority languages (German, Russian, Ukrainian, Serbian, Slovak, Croatian, Bulgarian, Polish, Turkish, Italian) who can ensure communication in the mother tongue mainly in the fields of health, education, work, social protection, etc.

The town halls of the two counties where Russian speakers live (Constanța and Tulcea) stated that they informed the public that they can use their mother tongue in their relations with the public. This announcement was made verbally at public meetings.

At the town halls in most Russian-speaking localities, the public relations department and the Russian-speaking people in addition to Romanian are included in the department, so that the locals can address requests in Russian and receive a reply in Russian. Documents drafted in Russian may be submitted with the Romanian translation, certified by a certified translator.

Regarding the use of the Russian language in the local council meetings within the relevant ATU (where the percentage of the population belonging to the Russian minority exceeds the threshold of 20%), in most cases Romanian is used, the decision in this regard being taken by local councillors pursuant to the legal provisions.

The name of the localities is also displayed in Russian along with the name in Romanian, where the population of Russian-Lipovan ethnicity exceeds the percentage provided by law for this purpose. In all these localities, the bilingual plaques with the name of the localities at the entrance and exit of the locality are used, and the name of the public institutions is displayed bilingually, in Romanian and in Russian. As an example of linguistic diversity, it is worth mentioning that, according to the information provided by CRLR in 2017, other well-known traditional names for localities are used among ethnic Lipovan Russians. For example: Камень - Carcaliu; Socolinsky - Lipoveni; Новенькое - Ghindărești etc.

The Romanian language is used to provide public services locally.

In the localities with a majority Russian-Lipovan population, there are enough Russian-speaking staff. According to the information provided by the local public authorities, in most cases, people who speak Russian in addition to Romanian are included in the public relations department, so that locals can ask questions and receive answers in their Russian mother tongue.

Within the Romanian Gendarmerie there are 31 Russian-speaking officers and non-commissioned officers, and within the IGPR structures there are nine police officers speaking this language.

The use of Russian surnames is allowed in Romania.

Russian surnames are used in official documents, but are transcribed in the letters of the Latin alphabet. The preparation of the civil status documents, as well as the registration of the mentions are done in Romanian, using the Latin alphabet.

Serbian language

The prefect's institutions in Caraș-Severin and Timiș counties have employees who speak Serbian who can take requests and also can formulate answers to requests addressed by citizens.

According to information provided by the Romanian Union of Serbs, Serbian speakers rarely speak to the authorities in their mother tongue, especially in rural areas where employees know Serbian.

Serbian speakers may submit written or oral requests, this right being regulated by the Romanian legal provisions. Local authorities have the legal possibility to publish official documents in Serbian. The decision must be taken within the local council of the territorial administrative unit concerned.

Local authorities may also decide, by vote, to use the Serbian language in local council debates.

The name of the localities and in Serbian at the entrance and exit of the locality is displayed in the localities that meet the condition of the 20% threshold. There are also localities where the name in Serbian is also used at the level of institutions (town hall, kindergarten, medical office, police).

Some decentralized public services in the counties of Bihor, Braşov, **Caraş-Severin**, Constanţa, Maramureş, Suceava, Teleorman, **Timiş**, Tulcea have employees speaking minority languages (German, Russian, Ukrainian, **Serbian**, Slovak, Croatian, Bulgarian, Polish, Turkish, Italian), which can ensure communication with these ethnic groups, mainly in the fields of health, education, work, social protection, etc.

Also, there are officers who know Serbian at the level of the territorial structures of: Romanian Gendarmerie - **nine military personnel** (officers, non-commissioned officers); IGPR - five police officers, 16 police officers from the Border Police.

When recruiting or transferring to fill vacancies, knowledge of the minority language may be an advantage.

Official documents use the surname in Serbian, but with the letters of the Latin alphabet.

Slovakian language

The largest share of the Slovak minority is found in the following localities: Nădlac (Arad county); Şinteu, Suplacul de Barcău, Aştileu, Aleşd, Groşi, Borod, Derna, Lugaşul de Jos, Popeşti, Valea Cerului, Budoii (Bihor county); Plopiş (Sălaj county); Timişoara, Gâtaia (Timiş county).

In localities where the 20% threshold is reached, the Slovak language is used in the local public administration, in relations with Slovak speakers. Slovak-speaking speakers can also apply in their mother tongue in these localities, and some public authorities have provided forms in the mother tongue.

From the available information, at the level of 2019, the answers of the authorities, in most cases, were formulated in Romanian, because there were no requests from Romanian citizens belonging to the Slovak minority for these answers to be formulated in Slovak.

According to information received from local authorities regarding the application of legal provisions on the use of mother tongue in local public administration in relation to citizens belonging to national minorities, for example, in the city of Nadlac in the Arad county, in the period 2016-2018, were addressed over 11400 verbal requests in Slovak. All these requests were answered in Slovak. No person wrote to the local authorities in Slovak, thus no replies were recorded in that language.

Slovak speakers may present to the administrative authorities as valid documents drawn up in the Slovak language, but they are also required to translate the document into Romanian by a certified translator and notarized.

Slovak speakers may apply in Slovak to the local authorities, but in certain cases they may also be required to translate the application into Romanian by a certified translator. The reason is the lack of Slovak language skills in the work of the local authorities, as well as the existence of a small number of certified Slovak translators.

In localities where the 20% threshold is reached, some local public authorities have provided forms in Slovak, and some local public authorities publish their official documents in Slovak as well. At the same time, there are cases when the Slovak language is used in debates in local and county councils.

In the localities where the 20% threshold is reached, the name of the localities in the traditional Slovak form is also used.

According to the data provided by the local public authorities, the language of the Slovak minority was not used during the public ceremonies organized by the local public administrations in any of the territorial administrative units whose responses were analysed. No requests for registration of marriages in the Slovak language were registered during the period under review.

The prefect's institutions in the counties of Arad, Bihor, Sălaj and Timiș have employed Slovak-speaking people who can take over requests and also formulate answers to requests addressed by citizens.

Some decentralized public services in the counties of Bihor, Brașov, Caraș-Severin, Constanța, Maramureș, Suceava, Teleorman, Timiș, Tulcea have employees speaking minority languages (German, Russian, Ukrainian, Serbian, **Slovak**, Croatian, Bulgarian, Polish, Turkish, Italian) who can communicate with these ethnic groups, mainly in the fields of health, education, work, social protection, etc.

Within the structures of the General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations, 523 persons belonging to different minorities are employed, of which eight are Slovak-speaking employees.

Minority speakers, 11 of whom know the Slovak language, are employed in the territorial structures of the IGPR.

The use of patronymics in the Slovak language is allowed in Romania.

Turkish language

In the localities of Dobromir, Văleni, Lespezi, Făurei, Fântăna Mare, Carvan, Cuciuguc and Cobadin in the Constanța county, there is a percentage of over 20% ethnic Turks.

Turkish-speaking officials in the administrative authorities use this language in relation to ethnic Turks. For example: one of the Subprefects of the Constanța county constantly speaks Turkish. The same situation exists in the Town Halls of Constanța and Tulcea counties.

At the request of ethnic Turks, official texts may also be published in Turkish.

Within the local public administration authorities where there are Turkish councillors, they can use their mother tongue during the local council meetings (e.g. in Dobromir commune, Constanța county, Independence commune, Constanța county, Băneasa commune, Constanța county).

In all localities where there is a Turkish population of over 20%, the inscriptions in Turkish are also used. There are Turkish names of localities that are still preserved today and are used as official names in Romanian, for example: Babadag, Tuzla, Techirghiol, etc.

In the decentralized services there are Turkish-speaking employees who speak Turkish.

The institution of the prefect from the Constanța county has employees who speak Turkish and Tatar who can take over requests and also can formulate answers to requests addressed by citizens.

Within the structures of the General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations, three Turkish speakers are employed.

Turkish-speaking military personnel are employed in the territorial structures of the Romanian Gendarmerie.

The structures of IGPR and the Romanian Border Police employ 11 and 17 Turkish-speaking police officers, respectively.

Turkish surnames are used in official documents issued by the Romanian authorities.

Ukrainian language

In most localities where ethnic Ukrainians live, they reach the threshold of over 90%, so that in the local public administration officials speak fluent Ukrainian, the Ukrainian language being used in relation to ethnic Ukrainians.

According to information received from local public authorities, there are 14 territorial administrative units in which Ukrainians represent at least 20% of the total population. These are communes from 5 counties of the country, namely: Caraş-Severin, Covasna, Maramureş, Suceava and Timiş. In most communes (13 out of 14) the town halls have people who speak Ukrainian in the public relations department, so there is the possibility to address requests and receive answers in Ukrainian.

Within the structures of the Romanian Border Police, out of the total number of border guards, 34 are fluent in the Ukrainian language.

Five Ukrainian-speaking military personnel are employed within the territorial structures of the Romanian Gendarmerie.

Most town halls reported that they have employees in the Ukrainian-speaking public relations department, so in all these communes, Romanian citizens who speak Ukrainian as their mother tongue can contact the authorities in this language. In 11 of the 14 communes the town halls received oral requests in Ukrainian, in 7 of them almost all requests are made in Ukrainian, while in 4 communes only a few of the requests were addressed to the authorities in this language.

In all administrative-territorial units the answers to the oral requests in Ukrainian were also formulated in Ukrainian. In none of the communes did the citizens write to the Ukrainian authorities in writing, so the answers received were not in Ukrainian either.

With regard to the use of the Ukrainian mother tongue in the debates of local authorities, local councils must decide this by vote, in accordance with the provisions of the law.

The majority of local government officials, in localities where the majority of the population is of Ukrainian ethnicity, speak the Ukrainian language.

In all communes that reach the legal threshold of 20% ethnic Ukrainians out of the total population, the plaques with the name of the localities at the entrance and exit are displayed in Romanian and Ukrainian. In 12 of the localities, the names of public institutions (name of City Hall, educational units) are also displayed bilingually, in Romanian and Ukrainian.

The Ukrainian language is used in the provision of local public services, namely in: communication and transport, social assistance and health, education and culture.

According to the information provided by the local authorities, the Ukrainian language is occasionally used, on request, in public ceremonies organized by the local authorities in two communes, and in four other communes the Ukrainian language is used each time during these events. With regard to marriage, in three of the 14 communes, applications were submitted in Ukrainian. All these requests were honoured and the ceremony was held in Ukrainian. There were at least 15 marriage ceremonies in Ukrainian during the period analysed in the three communes.

In relation to public services, Ukrainian speakers can make requests and receive answers from them in Ukrainian.

The institutions of the prefect from Maramureş and Suceava counties have employed Ukrainian-speaking people who can take over requests and also can draft answers to requests addressed by citizens.

Some decentralized public services in the counties of Bihor, Braşov, Caraş-Severin, Constanţa, Maramureş, Suceava, Teleorman, Timiş, Tulcea have employees speaking minority languages (German, Russian, **Ukrainian**, Serbian, Slovak, Croatian, Bulgarian, Polish, Turkish, Italian) who can ensure communication with these ethnic groups, mainly in the fields of health, education, work, social protection, etc.

The use of patronymics in Ukrainian is allowed in Romania. According to the legislation in force, the preparation of civil status documents, as well as the registration of mentions are done in Romanian, using the Latin alphabet.

Article 11 – Media

Romania has thus ratified Article 11 of the Charter:

- Paragraph 1, subparagraphs a) (iii), b) (ii), c) (ii), d), e) (i), g), paragraphs 2 and 3 for the Bulgarian, Czech, Russian, Serbian, Slovak languages, Turkish, Ukrainian;
- Paragraph 1 subparagraphs a) (iii), c) (ii), d), e) (i), g) and paragraph 2 for the Croatian language;
- Paragraph 1 subparagraphs a) (iii), b) (ii), d), e) (i), f) (i), g), paragraphs 2 and 3 for the German language;
- Paragraph 1 subparagraphs a) (ii), b) (i), c) (i), d), e) (i), f) (i), g), paragraphs 2 and 3 for the Hungarian language.

Romania has paid and is paying special attention to freedom of expression, media freedom, media pluralism and the protection of journalists, being guaranteed by the Basic Law. The Romanian Constitution, through articles 29 (freedom of conscience), 30 (freedom of expression) and 31 (right to information) provided the basis for the principal regulation. This is developed in the Civil Code (section 3 on respect for privacy and dignity of the person), as well as in Law no. 504/2002 of the audio-visual.

Regarding the implementation at national level of the obligations assumed by Romania through this article of the Charter, the answers offered in each of the protected languages reveal the following:

- Radio and TV programs are offered in protected languages, with regular frequencies;
- The production and distribution of print media was facilitated;
- Training programs for journalists and media personnel for the use of the mother tongue are generally carried out in cooperation with neighbouring states;
- It is possible to take over and retransmit the programs from the neighbouring states, the private operators having to fulfil the procedure provided by law;
- Participation in media bodies is ensured.

The public television broadcasts programs that reflect the events carried out by organizations belonging to national minorities and in which the speakers express themselves in their mother tongue, the text being subtitled in Romanian. The show “Convieţuiri”, for example, lasts 45-50 minutes and is broadcast weekly on Wednesdays at 15.00. The show is aimed at both ethnic minorities in Romania, being a store-type show. Another show is “Europolis”, with a duration of 55 minutes, broadcast on Friday at 16.05.

In 2015, 2016 and 2017, with funding provided by the Government of Romania, through DRI, the project “Radio School: Live Minorities” was developed and organized. The project aims at the participation of about 100 young journalists belonging to national minorities in seminars and technical workshops for the training of teams of journalists belonging to national minorities, initiated in the technique of making radio

and television broadcasts. In 2016, journalists and staff from the media of national minorities participated in the project “Press of national minorities in Romania for the general public” project developed in partnership with the Department for Interethnic Relations.

The Romanian government, through DRI, organizes various training programs for all journalists who write in the national minority press.

Bulgarian language

There are public radio programs in Bulgarian on Radio Timișoara, every Sunday from 19.00, lasting 60 minutes. The show is aimed at Bulgarian speakers in general, but mainly at those who speak the Banat dialect of the Bulgarian language. There are also audio or audio-video materials produced in Bulgarian. Some of these materials were made with the support of public radio and television stations, and most of the others by the U.B.B.-R., with the financial support of DRI - SGG.

Also worth mentioning are the publications NÁŠA GLÁS (Our Voice), a press organ of the Bulgarian minority in Romania and the bilingual magazine “Gândul Literar”.

In the period 2016-2019, the following programs continued in Bulgarian or for the Bulgarian minority on Radio and TV:

- The Bulgarian language show on Radio Timișoara,
- The show in Bulgarian on TVR 3,
- The show in Bulgarian on TV Arad.

Czech language

Radio shows in Czech are on Radio Timisoara, which broadcasts about 30 minutes a week, and Radio Resita, which broadcasts about 30 minutes a week. According to the press release of Radio Romania News from February 2, 2015, the Romanian Broadcasting Company Romania and the Czech Broadcasting have concluded a Bilateral Cooperation Agreement, which provides for the exchange of programs between the two public radio stations, representing their own productions and reciprocity-based news streams. Among the provisions of the agreement are the participation in radio festivals, competitions and cultural performances by the two broadcasters, the production of musical and spoken programs for the Czech language show on Radio Romania Timisoara, as well as a week of Czech culture on Radio Romania Cultural, in which productions of the National Radio Theatre with texts from Czech literature¹⁴ will be broadcast.

In the show *Conviețuiri*, produced by TVR - the central studios, there are reports about the Czech community.

There is a monthly Czech-language print magazine *Naše snahy* (Our Efforts).

The training programs for journalists and media personnel for the use of the Czech language are those provided by the collaboration agreement between Radio Romania and the Czech Broadcasting.

In the existing cable network in the villages with an important Czech community, the program of the CT1 television station (Czech national television station) is broadcast.

¹⁴ (http://www.romania-actualitati.ro/acord_de_colaborare_intre_radio_romania_si_radio_cehia-72130)

Croatian language

Public television (TVR - central station and TVR Timișoara, regional station) has taken appropriate measures to schedule programs in Croatian.

There is the weekly show “Conviețuiri” on TVR 1 and the monthly show in Croatian with a duration of 25-30 minutes, made with the support of UCR on TVR 3 Timișoara.

The distribution of audio-video materials in Croatian is made through the weekly show “Conviețuiri” on TVR 1, through the monthly Croatian-language show mentioned above, made with the support of UCR on TVR 3 Timișoara and by Radio Resita, on a weekly basis, on Friday.

Regarding the encouragement and/or facilitation (creation and/or maintenance) of at least one press body in the Croatian minority language, there is the newspaper published by the Union of Croats in Romania “Hrvatska Grančica”, which is published monthly.

There were no concrete actions during the reference period regarding the training of journalists and staff for the Croatian-language media.

There are no channels and stations with Croatian-language television and radio stations in Croatian. The legal possibility of taking them over is provided by the Romanian law, the cable operators being, however, private companies that operate on the basis of demand and supply.

The Union of Croats continued to produce audio and audio-visual works in Croatian, financially supported by the state, through the annual budget allocated to the organization.

German language

Radio shows:

Radio Romania (national): Monday - Saturday between 14:00 and 15:00, Sunday 10.20 - 10.30.

Radio Târgu Mureș (regional): Monday - Saturday between 09:00 and 10:00

Radio Timișoara (regional): Monday - Saturday between 13:00 and 14:00

Radio Resita (regional): Thursday between 19.10 and 19.40

Television programs - TVR (national television station)

The programs produced by the German Section are information and current affairs programs and promote the culture and identity of persons belonging to the German minority in Romania. The German language programs are broadcast on TVR 1, TVR2 and TVR3 channels, as well as on the regional channels TVR Cluj, TVR Tg. Mureș and TVR Timișoara.

- “Aktente” - 100 minutes a week - TVR 1

- “Toți împreună – germanii”- 30 minutes a week - TVR2

- TVR Timișoara - 55 minutes a week programs in German, also taken over by TVR3;

- TVR3 - “Magazin minorități” - 25 minutes dedicated to the German minority, program produced with the contribution of territorial studios.

All programs in the languages of national minorities, including those in German, are subtitled in Romanian, thus ensuring a better understanding of the current culture, traditions and issues of persons belonging to national minorities by the Romanian public.

Audio and audio-video materials:

- DVD „Germanii din Banatul Montan/Die Banater Berglanddeutschen” edited and supervised by the German Democratic Forum in Germany in the Caraş-Severin county – October 2017
- DVD „Muzică cu corul „Franz Stürmer” și cu formația „Intermezzo”, both Reșița, supported by the German Democratic Forum in Germany in the Caraş-Severin county – June 2018
- DVD „Germanii din Banatul Montan/Die Banater Berglanddeutschen” edited and supervised by the German Democratic Forum in Germany in the Caraş-Severin county – September 2018
- CD „O șansă nouă pentru o orgă veche/Eine neue Chance für eine alte Orgel”, edited and supervised by the German Democratic Forum in Germany in Cluj – November 2018

Written press:

- Allgemeine Deutsche Zeitung für Rumänien (ADZ) – daily newspaper, the only German-language daily newspaper in SE Europe.
- Hermannstädter Zeitung – weekly publishing
- Banater Zeitung– weekly publishing (together with the ADZ newspaper)
- Karpaten Rundschau– weekly publishing (together with the ADZ newspaper)

There are training programs for journalists and support staff on the use of the German language, with funding from both the Department of Interethnic Relations and support from Germany.

Freedom of the media, free expression of ideas and opinions through the media are guaranteed by the Romanian Constitution and subsequent legislation. These principles also apply to the media in the languages of persons belonging to national minorities.

Hungarian language

The programs in Hungarian are made in the Hungarian newsrooms/sections of the Romanian Broadcasting Company, respectively the Romanian Television Company, both being autonomous public audio-visual services subordinated to the Romanian Parliament.

We reproduce below the list of Hungarian-language newspapers in Romania with daily or at least weekly publication:

No.	Name	No. of publishing/year
1	Brassói Lapok - newspaper in Braşov	52
2	Carei și împrejurimi	52

3	Bihari Napló newspaper in Oradea	360
4	Hargita Népe newspaper	360
5	Háromszék newspaper	360
6	Krónika newspaper	360
7	Népújság newspaper	360
8	Nyugati Jelen newspaper in Arad	360
9	Reggeli Újság newspaper in Oradea	360
10	Szatmári Friss Újság newspaper in Satu Mare	360
11	Székely Hírmondó newspaper	360
12	Székelyhon newspaper	360
13	Szabadság newspaper	360
14	Curierul din Baraolt	52
15	Cuvânt Nou Băimărean	52
16	foter.ro	Web
17	Heti Új Szó - ziar din Timișoara	52
18	maszol.ro	Web
19	Nagybánya.ro - The portal of Baia Mare in Hungarian	Web
20	Új Kelet weekly	52
21	Szilágyság - newspaper in Sălaj	52
22	transindex.ro	Web
23	Bányavidéki Új Szó	52

From the budget allocated by the Government of Romania through the Department of Interethnic Relations, in accordance with the legal provisions in force, UDMR supports their emergence and maintenance directly or through projects organized by the Communitas Foundation.

There are audio and audio-video materials produced in Hungarian within the Romanian Broadcasting Company, respectively the Romanian Television Company, **these being financed from the state budget.** In addition to the public television and broadcasting services, there are 40 audio-visual radio licenses broadcasting exclusively in Hungarian and 21 part-time radio licenses in Hungarian, respectively 15 audio-

visual licenses broadcasting exclusively in Hungarian. Hungarian language and 12 television audio-visual licenses issued with audio-visual programs partly in Hungarian. The providers of these media services are commercial companies, operating from their own funds.

The ongoing training of journalists takes place in an organized form within the Association “Union of Hungarian Journalists in Romania”, depending on the funds available at the organizational level. The Association also conducts studies on the correct use of the Hungarian language in the Hungarian-language media in Romania.

In addition, some radio and/or television newsrooms have a permanent informal collaboration with specialized teachers to improve the correct use of the language by their staff.

The takeover and retransmission of programs from neighbouring states is possible, and private operators must comply with the procedure provided by law.

Russian language

According to the data transmitted by CRLR, Romanian Television shows, such as “Conviețuiri”, “Europolis”, “Cultura minorităților” are intended for all national minorities, therefore also for the Lipovan Russians. These shows are broadcast weekly and last between 45 and 120 minutes. Reports made within local communities or at various events of the organization may contain excerpts, moments, interviews in Russian or other audio - video collages inserted in the shows. Broadcasts in Russian amount to about 150-200 minutes a month. In recent years, Romanian Television has started broadcasting online and uploading programs on the tvrplus.ro portal. This way, those who can't watch the shows live can watch them online.

Currently, on Radio Romania International there is the show in Russian “*Rușii Lipoveni din România. Istorie și contemporaneitate*” (“The Lipovan Russians from Romania. History and contemporaneity”), which is broadcast on Wednesday from 16:30, and 18:15 and on Thursday from 7:45. In this show, materials about Lipovan Russians from Romania are presented: interviews, events, folk ensembles of Lipovan Russians, etc.

Also, on Radio Romania Iași, within a schedule of programs about national minorities, every Wednesday between 20:30 - 21:00 the show “Ethnic communities. Lipovan Russians”. This show is presented in Romanian, but interviews are also presented in Russian.

In recent years, the Lipovan Russian Community in Romania has printed approximately 3,000 audio CDs with traditional folk music in Russian.

Thus, between 2017 and 2018, the Lipovan Russian Community in Romania released CDs with traditional music performed by the folk ensembles “Verba and Ivușka” from Carcaliu, “Slaveanka” from Slava Cercheză, “Tihii Dunai” from Brăila, “Lodka” from Tulcea. Please note that the CDs were distributed free of charge during cultural events.

Regarding publications in Russian, CRLR has several financially supported publications from the state budget. In this sense, we mention the periodical “Zorile”, which is monthly, bilingual (Romanian - Russian), with 20 A3 pages, which has a circulation of 2600 copies/month. The publication also appears online on the zorile.ro website. Another second monthly periodical of the Lipovan Russian Community in Romania is the bilingual culture and history magazine “Kitej-Grad”, with 24 A4 pages, and which contains 30% articles in Russian and 70% articles in Romanian, editor - Palaghia Radion chief. The circulation is 800 copies/month. Both publications are distributed free of charge to local communities.

According to the data provided by CRLR in 2019, there are localities in the Tulcea county where local cable operators (private entities) have included in the schedule programs and channels with transmission in Russian.

In the opinion of CRLR - a representative organization of Lipovan Russians in Romania, the interests of Russian speakers are represented and taken into account by state institutions, along with speakers of other languages.

Serbian language

Radio Timișoara operates a Serbian-language newsroom that broadcasts a 60-minute Serbian-language program on a daily basis. This 60-minute broadcast is rebroadcast on a different frequency. A Serbian language editor works for the national television station - TVR Timișoara. A 20-minute program is broadcast weekly in Serbian on the same television station. TVR3 produces a weekly, through the Timișoara territorial studio, a mosaic show dedicated to national minorities (other than German and Hungarian), with a duration of 110 minutes. According to TVR statistics, the total number of minutes broadcast in Serbian and about persons belonging to the Serb minority in Romania is approx. 225 minutes/broadcast.

There is the weekly *Nasa Rec*, a weekly of the Union of Serbs in Romania that appears with the support of the Department for Interethnic Relations, through funds allocated from the state budget. The publication *Knjiyevni Jivot* (appears 2 times/year) and the publication *Novi Temisvarski vesnik* (appears 2 times/year) are also published by the Union of Serbs in Romania with the support of the Department for Interethnic Relations - Government of Romania. Radio-TV programs are regularly broadcast, being included in the official schedules of public radio and television stations.

Training programs for journalists and media staff on the use of the mother tongue are carried out in cooperation with Serbia.

Slovakian language

Although there are no public television shows in Slovak, there are shows about Slovaks in Romanian: the show *Conviețuiri* - TVR and the show *Toți împreună* - TVR 3.

Regarding the radio, according to the information transmitted by UDSCR, there are audio materials in Slovak, and they are used in the Slovak language programs of Radio Timișoara - every Sunday 60 minutes and Radio Resita - every Saturday - 30 minutes.

There are also public television broadcasts dedicated to the Slovak minority by TVR Minorités, TVR Europolis, and are broadcast monthly or quarterly and last 30 minutes.

There are also local television and radio channels in the program schedule with Slovak-language channels/stations.

There are radio programs in the Slovak language, made by collaborators of Slovak ethnicity of the Regional Studios of the Romanian Broadcasting Company.

For example, Radio Timișoara and Radio Reșița broadcast programs dedicated to the platforms belonging to the Slovak minority with a duration of approximately 60 minutes per week, respectively 30 minutes per week.

As for the print media, there are two magazines that are published with financial support from the state budget and are published in Slovak: “Naše snahy” (“Our Efforts”) which is published monthly and the magazine “Naše snahy Plus” (“Our Efforts Plus”), which appears quarterly.

In Slovakia, Slovak language courses are organized annually to train Slovak journalists from the diaspora, with the participation of ethnic Slovaks from Romania.

Turkish language

Within the Constanța territorial studio of the Public Radio, a weekly show in Turkish is broadcast for one hour. The show is broadcast every Tuesday from 21:00 and is addressed to ethnic Turks from Constanța and Tulcea counties. In 2019, Radio T (radio commercial station) also broadcasts in Turkish, daily, from 5:00 to 14:00. The programs dedicated to the national minorities of the Romanian Television allocated about 358 minutes of broadcasting per year to cover the activity of the Turkish minority.

The public television broadcasts programs that reflect the events organized by UDTR and in which the speakers express themselves in Turkish, the text being subtitled in Romanian.

All operating expenses of Radio T are financed by UDTR from the funds allocated annually from the state budget.

There is a written press in Turkish. UDTR publishes monthly bilingual Turkish-Romanian magazine Hakses. There is also a weekly Turkish-language publication “Balkan Newspapers”.

In 2016, 4 young people from the Turkish community participated in a course entitled Radio School - Live Minorities, a course organized by the Lipovan Russian Community in Romania in partnership with DRI. The young people were trained in the art of designing and producing radio programs in the languages of national minorities. There are also regular programs in which journalists train in Turkey on TRT (Turkish Television and Radio).

Ukrainian language

Radio-TV broadcasts in Ukrainian are broadcast regularly, according to the program schedule of media institutions.

The Ukrainian-language programs broadcast on public television (TVR) are:

- Toți împreună - 20 minutes, every Thursday on TVR 3.
- Transilvania policromă - 20 min, every month, TVR CLUJ, TVR 3.
- Cununa ucrainenilor din Banat - 24 min, TVR Timișoara and TVR 3, once a month.

Public radio broadcasts in Ukrainian:

- Show in Ukrainian, Radio Timișoara, every Sunday, 18:00 - 19:00
- Ukrainian language show, Radio Resita, every Monday, 19:10 - 19:40.
- Show in Ukrainian, Radio Sighet, Monday to Friday, 15:20 - 15:40
- Ukrainian language show, Radio Iași, once a week, 30 min.

In Romania there is a written press in Ukrainian. The Union of Ukrainians in Romania publishes four periodicals per month in the Ukrainian language, their appearance being facilitated by the state.

The Union of Ukrainians in Romania has concluded a collaboration partnership with Radio Romania International, with the help of which it carries out training programs for UUR media staff.

At the same time, in certain regions of Romania, in the program schedule of television operators (private entities) there are also channels with transmission in Ukrainian language.

Article 12 – Cultural activities and facilities

With regard to the application of Article 12 of the Charter, Romania has ratified for all the languages protected in Part III, paragraphs 1, 2 and 3.

As a general specification, the Romanian state finances, through the state budget and through sectoral programs and projects, the activity of organizations belonging to national minorities, both in order to organize many types of activities and for the functioning of major organizations and cultural activities. The budgets are allocated annually by the Romanian Government, through DRI and national minority organizations.

As highlighted during the previous monitoring cycles, as well as in the documents submitted by Romania to the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities, the interaction of the Romanian state with the organizations of persons belonging to national minorities in Romania is based on strict compliance with existing legislation. non-intervention of the authorities in their internal activity (internal elections, programs and priorities). Consequently, priorities are set by national minority organizations, in compliance with relevant legislation on the allocation and expenditure of public funds.

The Government of Romania, through DRI, organizes, both in Romania and abroad, cultural events that promote the languages and traditions of persons belonging to national minorities in the country. Such events take place during events such as Minority Day, which takes place in December. These programs often benefit from the support of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Bulgarian language

The Bulgarian language can be studied at the Faculty of Foreign Languages and Literatures of the University of Bucharest, as the main specialization in the field of *philology*. There is also a Bulgarian language lectureship within the Faculty, supported by a nominated Bulgarian lecturer.

Bulgarian can also be studied at the Faculty of Letters of the University of Craiova, through optional courses given by a lecturer nominated by the Bulgarian side, within the Bulgarian language and literature lectureship. All activities and cultural programs of Bulgarians in Romania - St. Cyril and Methodius Day, National Day of Bulgarians Everywhere, National Minorities Day in Romania, Christmas artistic programs, publishing of newspapers and books and organizing festivals, camps and excursions - promoted especially the Bulgarian mother tongue and were supported by the Romanian authorities.

The Ministry of Culture, through the Administration of the National Cultural Fund, provides financial support to the projects carried out by UBB-R, for the organization of various cultural events.

Every year since 1994, the Romanian Government has provided an important budget for NGOs representing the Bulgarian community in public life, including through DRI.

Also, the National Library of Romania holds copies of works published in minority languages, including those published by Bulgarians in Romania, and annually receives new titles within the Exchange Program with the Bulgarian National Library “Cyril and Methodius”, St. Kliment Ohridski from Sofia, Faculty of Classical and Modern Philosophy and Central Library of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences.

There are cultural institutions that organize and support cultural activities for the knowledge and use of the Bulgarian language, such as: the Cultural Centre of the Old Dudeștii “Jaku Ronkov”.

The very close relations between Romania and Bulgaria facilitate the realization of translation and terminological research activities, for the development in the Bulgarian minority language of an adequate administrative, commercial, economic, social, technological or legal terminology. Thus, the preservation of the national identity of the Bulgarian ethnics and the fulfilment by these authorities of the role of link between the two countries are ensured, especially through the prism of strategic partnerships. UBB-R reported the organization of cultural activities to promote Bulgarian culture and works in the Bulgarian language in areas other than those in which the Bulgarian language is traditionally used. Thus, they mentioned participation in art exhibitions in Serbia, participation in festivals and competitions both in the country, in areas inhabited by other minorities, and abroad.

Czech language

During the reference period, from the annual budget allocated by the General Secretariat of the Government, through the Department for Interethnic Relations, the Czech organization carried out several projects and activities that encouraged specific forms of expression and initiatives in the Czech language, such as: *June 1st - International Children's Day, Children's Theatre Camp, Children's Dance Camp, Creative Children's Camp, Farshang Customs, Czech Traditions and customs (wedding, carol, “courting” customs), Traditions and customs of Seceris, In the footsteps of our ancestors.*

The works of Czech writers are also available in other languages with respect for copyright.

In Romania there are licensed translators and interpreters who can perform translations or subtitles from and into Czech. The Ministry of Culture organizes an annual exam for people who want to become Czech translators or interpreters. All students who graduate from the University of Letters in Bucharest, Czech language department, at the end of the faculty are automatically Czech translators and interpreters.

The Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of National Education are the two institutions that support activities for the knowledge and use of the Czech language.

The Democratic Union of Slovaks and Czechs carries out cultural activities involving Czech speakers, as follows:

2016: Teacher training course, Budoï, April 9, 2016; Czech language competition 3rd and 4th grade, Elibenthal,

21.05.2016; Book presentation - Manifestations of our being, Nădlac; Czech Language Day - Banat South New Moldova, 28.09.2016; Let's pray together in our mother tongue, Czech Republic, 03-06.11.2016; Poetry my love Budoï, 16.12.2016; Literary seat, Moldova Nouă, 06.12.2016.

2017: Scientific session Romanian Slavistics and the dialogue of cultures, Bucharest, 22-23.09. 2017; Czech Language Day, St. Helena, September 28, 2017; Czech Language Day, New Moldova, September 28, 2017; Samuel Tesedik Award, Nădlac, 13-14.10.2017; Nădlac teachers' seminar, 13-14.10.2017; Presentation of a play for children, Nădlac, 13.10.2017; J.G. Tajovsky School Day, Nadlac, 20.10.2017; Participation in the creative camp, Gîrnic, 23.09-01.10.2017; Literary seat, Moldova Nouă, 5.12.2017; Knowledge Tour, Felix Baths, 11/25/2017; Poetry my love, Budoï, 19.12.2017; Presentation of a play for children, Nădlac, 16-17.12.2017.

2018: AF FZ Bihor choreography course, 26-29.04.2018; Czech language competition classes III-VI, Saint Helena, 28.04.2018; Czech Language Day, F.Z.Banat Sud, September 28, 2018; Poetry my love, Budoii, 11/22/2018; Literary seat for children, parents and grandparents, Moldova Noua.

The Democratic Union of Slovaks and Czechs encourages and advocates for the creation of one or more bodies responsible for collecting, depositing and presenting or publishing works in regional or minority languages.

Romania and the Czech Republic are EU member states, and the freedom of movement of this type of information is guaranteed.

Activities or cultural facilities have been authorized/encouraged/provided in areas other than those in which the Czech language is traditionally used.

In addition, the National Library of Romania annually exchanges books with the National Library of the Czech Republic.

Croatian language

The content of all the cultural activities carried out highlighted the traditions, the customs preserved from ancient times in the Croatian mother tongue and presented in the same language.

Access to other works in Croatian languages can be achieved through translation, dubbing, post-synchronization and subtitling activities.

Translation, dubbing, titling or post-synchronization services are permitted by the relevant Romanian legislation, in Romania there are authorized translators and interpreters who can perform translations or subtitles from and into Croatian.

The direct participation of Croatian speakers in the provision of facilities and in the planning of cultural activities is encouraged through the program department of the Union of Croats in Romania, which plans at the beginning of the year the cultural activities that will be organized or will participate, being organized by others.

The Union of Croats in Romania has organized or participated in the following projects and activities:

2016: Supporting the participation of Croatian students in the National Phase of the Mother Olympics of Croatian Language and Literature, Brăila, 17-22.04.2016; Participation in the “Alphabet of Coexistence” Festival, 4th edition, Ploiești, 06-08.05.2016; Participation in the action “World Day for Cultural Diversity for Dialogue and Development”, Bucharest, 19-20.05.2016; Participation in the action “Diversity and cultural heritage through the media. Visits and exchange of good practices in multi-ethnic regions in the Danube basin”, Carașova, 03.06.2016; Organizing, supporting and awarding prizes to the winning students at the National School Olympiad of Croatian Mother Tongue and Literature, Carașova, Lupac, Clocotici, 21.06.2016; Organizing, supporting and awarding prizes to students from Croatian-language schools, Croatian localities in Caraș Severin, 21.06.2016; Participation of Croatian language and literature teachers at the Annual Croatian Language and Literature Seminar, Zagreb, Croatia, 04-08.07.2016; Participation in the project “Live Radio-Minorities School”, 2nd edition, Bucharest, 14-17.10.2016; Participation in the action “School differently, to know more, to be better”, Timișoara, Reșița, 02-04.11.2016.

2017: Visit of the Minister of Education and the delegation of high dignitaries from Croatia and Romania, Carașova, Lupac and Timișoara, 07-08.03 2017; Croatian Mother Tongue School Olympics - county phase, Lupac, 24.01.2017; Celebrating 20 years since the establishment of the Romanian-Croatian Bilingual High School in Carașova, Carașova, January 7, 2017; Croatian Mother Tongue School Olympics national phase,

Vaslui, 20-24.04. 2017; Awarding prizes to students and teachers for the results obtained at the Olympics in Vaslui, Carasova, 25.01.2017; Book launch, Bucharest, 12.01.2017; National phase of the contest "My multicultural journey", Vorona, Botosani, 25-27.05. 2017; Awarding the annual school prizes to students from Croatian-language schools in Caraşova and Lupac, 05-15.06.2017; Annual Croatian Language and Literature Seminar, Split, Croatia, 02-08.07.2017; Study visit for Croatian Olympic students, Bulgaria, Greece, 04-10.09. 2017; Participation in the project "Radio and Television School - Live Minorities", Bucharest 06-09.10.2017; The constellations in the vision of the ancestors, interpreted by the children, Resita, 10-13.10. 2017; Incursion into the world of stories - Danilă Prepeleac Play, Caraşova, 19.01.2017; Gaudeamus International Fair - Textbook, Bucharest, 22-26.11.2017.

2018: Participation in the International Mother Language Day, Bucharest, February 21, 2018; Participation and support of the Croatian Mother Tongue Olympiad - county phase, Caraşova, March 9th 2018; Participation of Croatian students in the Croatian Mother Tongue School Olympics national phase, Eforie Nord, 02-05.04.2018; Participation in the intercultural project *Alfabetul Convieţuirii*, Ploieşti, 21-23.09.2018; Supporting the participation of Croatian language and literature teachers in the annual Croatian language and literature seminar, Porec, Croatia, 07-07-2018; Participation in the 25th edition of the Gaudeamus International Fair-Textbook, Bucharest, 13-18.11.2018; Participation in the 26th edition of the Gaudeamus- International Fair, Bucharest, November 20th-24th 2019.

There are no registered requests for the collection, storage and presentation/publication of works in Croatian. These services are permitted by the relevant Romanian legislation.

Please note that both states are members of the European Union, the administrative, commercial or technological terminology is accessible.

The encouragement of cultural activities in other areas than those inhabited by Croats was achieved by participating in activities organized by other ethnic communities, such as those of Italians in Iasi, Greeks in Ploiesti, etc., but also in festivals organized by Bucharest and Timisoara, as well as the annual participation in the County Interethnic Festival organized by the County Centre for the Guidance of Popular Creation and the Mass Artistic Movement. These activities were performed by the Croatian folk dance group "Karaševska Zora".

Within the projects of bilateral cooperation between the two states, the promotion of cultural values and the capitalization of the culture of national minorities are politico-diplomatic objectives. The two states are members of the EU, with the flow of ideas and spiritual values being a key element of the EU's operating principles.

German language

The Democratic Forum of Germans in Romania organized during 2017 over 139 and in 2018 over 324 programs that promoted especially the mother tongue. All cultural activities supported by the German Democratic Forum are conducted in German.

The Ministry of Culture cooperated during the reference period with the German Democratic Forum in the Caraş-Severin county and with the German Association for Culture and Adult Education in Resita in the organization and partial financing of the project "Days of German Literature in Resita", a large international project, the only major cultural event of its kind, organized in Romania with international participation (guests from Romania, Germany or Central or Southwest European countries), which ensures the possibility of highlighting the literary creation in German of this minority in Romania. In 2016, "Days of German Literature in Resita", a unique project aimed at young people and the German-speaking community of writers, translators, publishers, and publicists in order to promote and perpetuate German literature, to create

a forum for debate on the future of German literature in Romania enjoyed the presence of representatives of the German ethnic group from Austria, Germany, and Slovenia.

No cases of non-knowledge of the German language were reported by the staff carrying out these projects.

Representatives of the German minority and organizations of persons belonging to the German minority are constantly consulted on cultural management projects. Also, a significant number of ethnic Germans in Romania are part of decision-making bodies at national and local level in the field of cultural management.

Bodies that collect, store, present or publish works made in German: Friedrich Teutsch Meeting Centre Sibiu; „Paul Iorgovici” County Library Caraş-Severin, German Section „Alexander Tietz” Resita; Honterus Sibiu Publishing House; Schiller Publishing House Sibiu; Sibiu Hour Publishing House; Monummenta Sibiu Publishing House; Aldus Braşov Publishing House.

The National Library of Romania, but also the regional or local libraries, especially those located in the regions with a larger German minority, permanently ensure the purchase of volumes written in German or translated from German. The National Library of Romania carries out an Exchange Program of international publications within its strategy regarding the acquisitions in order to develop the collections of foreign books. In accordance with international exchange policy, the National Library of Romania receives more than 90 titles annually from German institutions, such as Akademie der Wissenschaften und der Literatur, Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Göttingen, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, Bundesarchiv, Kubon & Sagner Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft, Deutsche Nationbibliothek, Friedrich Schiller Universität Jena, Humboldt Universität zu Berlin, Institut für Archaische Wissenschaften - Freiburg Universität, Internationale Jugendbibliothek, Martin Luther Universität zu Halle-Wittenberg, Redaken University Rön Sün Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz Bibliothek, Südost-Institut, Univeristat Bremen, Universität Hamburg, Universitäts- und Stadtbibliothek Köln, Institute for Peace Research and Security Policy, Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, Herzogin Anna Amalia Bibliothek, Württembergische Landesbibliothek.

Institutions dealing with linguistic/terminological research in order to maintain and develop administrative, commercial, economic, social and technical terminology in German: Sibiu Institute for Socio-Human Research, Sibiu Dictionary of Language, Sibiu Faculties of German Studies, Brasov, Cluj, Timisoara, Iasi and Bucharest.

Cultural activities in areas other than those inhabited by the German minority are encouraged by the Romanian state. From the data collected, there are no limitations in this regard.

In addition to the German Book Fairs - Frankfurt, Leipzig - the Ministry of Culture and National Identity participates every year in the Book Fairs in Paris, Budapest, Jerusalem, where there are also volumes written in German or German translations.

The Romanian Government, through the Ministry of Culture, also facilitated the travel abroad of the German-language theatres from Sibiu and Timişoara, or of some popular artistic ensembles or ensembles.

Hungarian language

The main cultural activities and programs carried out in order to promote the mother tongue are the following:

- Day of the Hungarians Everywhere (March 15th)
- Hungarian Language Day (November 13th)
- Hungarian Diaspora Day (November 15th)
- Hungarian Drama Day (September 21st)

- Hungarian Culture Day (January 22nd)
- Hungarian Cultural Days Cluj Napoca
- Hungarian Days in the Hunedoara county
- Hungarian Days in the Sibiu county
- Hungarian Days Arad
- Hungarian Cultural Days - Rodna (Bistrița Năsăud)
- The Hungarian Days in Aiud
- Sălaj Hungarian Cultural Days
- The Banat Hungarian Days
- Hungarian Poetry Day
- The Communitas Foundation from Cluj-Napoca offers support to young artists by awarding prizes for creation in the fields: literature, fine arts and photography, music, film-television, theatrical art.
- “Who knows, wins” competitions in the fields of art and literature, camps for the protection of the mother tongue, camps for folk songs and dances, craft workshops.
- “Support in the maintenance of Hungarian Houses and in the organization of cultural events” which aims to preserve the Hungarian culture, language and traditions in the intercultural and interethnic environment.
- The Communitas Foundation supports the publication of cultural, literary, scientific, artistic, youth, children’s and domestic diaspora magazines, and the publication of cultural pages in addition to various print publishing houses.
- The Hungarian Democratic Union in Romania awards the Prize for Contemporary Transylvanian Hungarian Culture
- Cluj Napoca Book Festival: „Kolozsvári Ünnepi Könyvhét”
- Târgu Mureș International Book Fair
- Miercurea-Ciuc International Book Fair

In 2018, the 8th edition of the program “Smart students - Interdisciplinary competition at national level” was organized with the participation of 570 students and 170 teachers from 50 high schools and gymnasiums in 12 counties in Transylvania. The aim of the project was to experiment with the proper use of the Internet in high schools, to develop creativity and to exchange experience between Hungarian teachers and students from different regions. The contest was held in Hungarian.

In 2019, the Prize for Contemporary Transylvanian Hungarian Culture was awarded for the first time the prize for literary translation, encouraging interethnic communication.

Simultaneous translation is provided at conferences, meetings and other cultural events, attended by non-Hungarian speakers. The information materials for events for the general public (for example the Communitas Cultural Tent, during the Hungarian Cultural Days in Cluj) are also translated into Romanian. These activities are not encouraged and facilitated by local authorities.

In 2018, with the financial support of the Romanian Government, through DRI, the Romanian-Hungarian bilingual school geographical atlas was printed and distributed free of charge in a circulation of 5,500 copies.

Movies and TV shows are usually subtitled, and the Ministry of Culture through AFCN funds the translation of literary works of art.

Hungarian translations of books and publications are supported and co-financed by the Communitas Foundation.

There are few organizations abroad that fund the translation of books into Hungarian. The Swiss Embassy has such a program; for the rest, the translations are made and financed by Hungary. In the case of subtitling, they are carried out by local television or studios, which may also have co-financing from local/central authorities, as needed.

There are institutions that organize and support cultural activities for the knowledge and use of the Hungarian language, among which we can list Hungarian theatres and state operas, Hungarian Cultural Centres in Sibiu and Brasov, Balassi Institute in Bucharest, Harghita County Cultural Centre, Covasna County Culture Centre.

Hungarian speakers are involved in organizing and planning cultural activities. All of the above events are organized with the involvement of Hungarian speakers, from local events such as Hungarian city cultural days, exhibitions, conferences to national ones, such as book fairs, competitions. national.

Simultaneous translation is usually provided at conferences, meetings and other cultural events, attended by non-Hungarian speakers. The information materials for the events intended for the general public (for example, the Communitas Cultural Tent during the Hungarian Cultural Days in Cluj) are also translated into Romanian language.

In order to popularize the culture among the Hungarian population, it is supported the appearance of cultural, literary, scientific, artistic, youth, children's magazines and the appearance of cultural pages in addition to the various print publishing houses.

Below is a list of cultural units that collect, keep children, and present works published in Hungarian language:

- Teleki-Bolyai library
- Bód Péter county library
- Kájoni János county library
- Heltai Gáspár library
- Jakabffy Elemér library
- Brukenthal Museum
- Szekler Museum of Ciuc
- Szekler National Museum
- Rezső Museum (Odorheiu Secuiesc)

There are several initiatives to collect, store and publish works in Hungarian. The Communitas Foundation in Cluj-Napoca, for example, provides support to organizations that aim for these purposes: publishing books, newspapers and magazines, and Hungarian-language television and radio programs.

Russian language

The promotion of the Russian language is done through cultural activities such as: the Russian Poetry Festival, which in 2018 took place in Cluj Napoca and which brought together over 170 students from all over the country; in 2019 the event took place in Timșoara, organized with the support of the West University. Camps are also being organized at local community centres for the intensive study of the Russian mother tongue. Every year, events are organized to mark “World Education Day”, “Mother Tongue Day”, “International Russian Language Day”.

The main cultural activities and programs carried out by CRLR and which specifically promoted the mother tongue were:

“Winter traditions and customs of the Lipovan Russians”, Events dedicated to Masleni - Welcome to Spring, “Russian Poetry Festival”, “Festival of Religious Songs and Spiritual Verses”, “Mother Tongue Olympics”, “Religion Olympics”, “Camps” chess and table tennis”, “Intensive Russian mother tongue study camps”, folklore festivals, scientific symposia, etc.

Within the CRLR, including local offices, there are libraries that anyone with a knowledge of the Russian language has free access to. CRLR holds within the organization’s own publishing house a series of titles in Russian and trilingual titles: *Skazanie o kulture - Evocări*, author Feodor Chirilă; Sarichioi, Zagadka, author Alexandra Fenoghen; Tulcean Chronicle.

There are competitions and school Olympiads in Russian language and literature, and non-formal education is also promoted by organizing projects such as the “Russian Poetry Festival”, the “Festival of Religious Songs and Spiritual Styles”, etc. Every year, projects are organized that aim to promote and protect the traditional and spiritual values of the Lipovan Russians, in which cultural personalities, opinion leaders, teachers, but also representatives of public authorities participate. The Lipovan Russian Community in Romania organizes intensive study camps of the Russian mother tongue in which more than 100 children participate annually, as well as iconography and study camps of song, traditional instruments or Russian history and culture. Days of importance to national minorities are celebrated annually: National Minority Day, International Mother Language Day, Russian Language Day, Slavic Writing and Culture Day.

Thus, during the reference period, the Lipovan Russian Community in Romania organized and carried out a series of cultural projects for the Lipovan Russian community in Romania:

Year 2016

- National Olympiad of Mother Tongue and Russian Literature
- The technique of digital stories
- Russian Poetry Festival - 9th edition
- School Day. Past and future
- Ethnolinguistic diversity in Bucovina (Cyrillic alphabet)
- Get to know our customs, traditions, mother tongue and home history - Summer School - Iconography Workshop
- Kids camp. Russian language, history, culture
- To know our customs, traditions, mother tongue and the history of the country of origin
- Events dedicated to the RUSSIAN LANGUAGE IN ROMANIA (teacher training courses, student camp and workshops, preparation of textbooks for printing, production of a documentary film “Russian language in Romania”
- World Education Day
- 305 years since the birth of the Russian scientist, poet and philologist Mikhail Lomonosov
- Cultural and linguistic interference in preserving traditional values

Year 2017

- Russian language Olympics
- Keeper of culture and spiritual values
- Promoting and protecting spiritual values
- Song Festival

- Russian song festival
- Slavonic Writing Day
- Buryatia - Russia Song Festival
- Russian Poetry Festival - 10th Edition
- Summer camp - Russian language courses
- Festival of Religious Songs and Spiritual Verses - regional
- Teacher consultation
- Education Day
- The life and work of the Russian poet S.A. Yesenin
- Preservation, support and promotion of Russian culture and language abroad
- International symposium in national context

Year 2018

- Community Day. Mother's Day
- Russian language Olympics
- National Religion Olympics in Russian
- Slavonic Writing Day
- International Russian Language Day
- Russian Poetry Festival - 11th edition
- Mother tongue summer school

There are bodies that collect, store, present and publish the work in Russian: Universities where Russian is studied, the Russian Centre for Science and Culture in Bucharest, the Community of Lipovan Russians in Romania.

In addition, the National Library of Romania carries out an Exchange Program for international publications as part of its procurement strategy for the development of foreign book collections. In accordance with the policy on international exchanges, the National Library of Romania is interested in book titles in the original language for most languages and translations, but also book titles in minority and/or regional languages, relevant from the perspective of multiculturalism, as expression of cultural diversity and as a contribution to cultural richness.

From the information transmitted by CRLR in 2019, there are institutions with similar concerns: University of Bucharest, Bucharest Academy of Economic Studies, "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" University of Iasi.

In addition, cultural activities were organized to promote culture and opera in Russian and in areas other than those in which the Russian language is traditionally used: during the editions of the Russian Poetry Festival that took place in Cluj-Napoca, Iasi and Timisoara (public access was free). Every year, during the festival, several Russian authors are celebrated.

Students can access partial or full scholarships in the Russian Federation through the bilateral agreement between the two countries, thus continuing their university studies and improving their knowledge of the Russian language.

Serbian language

During the reference period, the Romanian Ministry of Culture continued its collaboration with the Romanian Serb Union (USR), the representative organization of the Romanian Serb minority in Romania, which aims to capitalize on the cultural, folkloric and ethnographic treasure, customs and beliefs of the

Serbian community. cultural and cultural, artistic, literary collaboration. This collaboration took into account the financial support of cultural projects that contribute to preserving the national, cultural and linguistic identity of the Serb minority in Romania, as well as the access of ethnic Serbs and the general public to knowledge of ethnographic, literary and spiritual cultural heritage. of the Serbian minority. Also. The International Publications Exchange Program of the National Library of Romania and the projects of the West University of Timișoara supported access to works produced in Serbian.

The reporting period also continued to fund, according to the allocated budget, the cultural actions of the Romanian Serb Union in Romania, the priority projects being the Marathon of Serbian folk song and dance and the larger project entitled “Days of Serbian Culture in Timisoara” and which includes a series cultural and artistic events, folklore performances, concerts of sacred and secular music, symposia, exhibitions and book launches, film screenings and theatre performances - for the knowledge, promotion, perpetuation and creative manifestation in an interactive space of cultural heritage, linguistic and artistic development of the Serb minority in Romania. The allocated amounts are between 10,000 and 25,000 lei, representing a financing of up to 80% of the total expenses.

There are cultural institutions that organize and support cultural activities for the knowledge and use of the Serbian language: Timișoara House of Culture, Ministry of Culture and National Identity, Department for Interethnic Relations, Banat Philharmonic which supports the organization of cultural and educational activities using the Serbian language.

No cases were reported in which officials did not know Serbian or the official language, namely Romanian.

In the period 2016 - 2018, the Union of Serbs in Romania organized and participated in a series of projects dedicated to the promotion of the Serbian mother tongue:

Year 2016

- Mother Tongue Olympics - National Phase
- The Alphabet of Coexistence
- The cultural and literary heritage of Serbs in Romania
- Literary meetings in Gelu of the literary circle “Kmila”
- International Book Fair

Year 2017

- Youth and theatre
- International Conference of Young Actors
- The literary caravan of the press
- International Book Fair
- Serbian Theatre Days in Budapest
- Promoting the theatre in Timisoara
- Meeting of European high schools
- Cultural-literary meeting
- Mother Tongue Olympics - National Phase
- Theatre days in Timisoara
- Literary evening
- Meeting of diaspora writers
- With love, to the Cyrillic alphabet

- Romanian-Serbian relations and cultural interferences
- Theatre - between appearance and reality
- Children's Theatre Festival
- Literary evening with Miodrag Stosic
- Plavi krug literary competition
- The cultural and literary heritage of Serbs in Romania
- Children's friendly meetings
- Meetings of writers from the diaspora and the region
- Creative camp
- Regional meetings of diaspora and regional actors
- Friendship school
- Creative camp
- Instructive-educational summer school
- The cultural and literary heritage of Serbs in Romania
- "Cabare Azbukar" theatre show
- International Poetry Festival
- Evening of aphorisms and caricatures
- High school meeting
- Cyrillic calligraphy school
- The autumn meeting of the little pre-schoolers
- International Book Fair
- The future belongs to young people - the meeting of young intellectuals
- The chorus of words abroad
- Days of Serbian culture in Timisoara
- "Dositei Obradovici" High School Day
- International Symposium "Using the Cyrillic Alphabet in Everyday Life"
- Border writers meeting
- The song of our love and appreciation

Year 2018

- Literary Week
- Mother tongue Olympics - national phase
- Symposium "Language, culture, identity"
- Literary meeting
- Literary evening
- With love to the Cyrillic alphabet
- Literary evening with Miodrag Stosic
- Plavi krug literary competition
- The cultural and literary heritage of Serbs in Romania
- Romanian-Serbian literary evening
- The cultural and literary heritage of Serbs in Romania
- International Poetry Festival
- International Symposium "Using the Cyrillic Alphabet in Everyday Life"

There are bodies responsible for collecting, keeping a copy of and presenting or publishing works produced in Serbian, such as the National Library of Romania or the Writers' Unions of Romania and Serbia.

The National Library of Romania collects, preserves and stores a copy of all works produced and published in Romania, and annually adds to the National Bibliography about two titles in Serbian and Croatian. Also, the National Library of Romania carries out an Exchange Program of international publications within its strategy regarding the acquisitions in order to develop the collections of foreign books. In accordance with the policy on international exchanges, the National Library of Romania is interested in book titles in the original language for most languages and translations, but also book titles in minority and/or regional languages, relevant from the perspective of multiculturalism, as expression of cultural diversity and as a contribution to cultural richness. Thus, from the perspective of access to book titles produced and published in Serbia, the National Library of Romania annually exchanges, on average, over 100 titles of publications with the National Library of Serbia, the Matica Srpska Library and the University Library „Svetozar Markovic”.

The Ministry of Culture supported the legislative initiative to establish Sveti Sava Day, considering the preservation of the values of the Serb minority in Romania, the promotion of cultural diversity and good coexistence, the development of cultural and social partnerships with the Republic of Serbia and the enhancement of the Serbian minority's cultural and social life in Romania.

Saint Sava is the spiritual father and one of the most important personalities in Serbian history, but also a great figure in Orthodoxy. He was the founder of the Serbian church and statehood, but also the protector of Serbian schools everywhere. The establishment of January 27th as “Sveti Sava” Day is an opportunity to affirm the Serbian community in Romania, by organizing programs and cultural, educational and artistic events dedicated to the exceptional contribution of Saint Sava to Serbian culture and national identity.

Slovakian language

There is a possibility to access works/creations in Slovak, with respect to copyright.

At the same time, there is the possibility of access to works/works made in Slovak and other languages, which can be translated by licensed translators.

In the case of works made in other languages, there is the possibility of access to them. Authorized translators and interpreters work in Romania who can translate from and into Slovak. For example, all students of the University of Letters in Bucharest - Slovak Language Department are automatically recognized, upon graduation, as translators and interpreters of the Slovak language.

Romanian cultural institutions, including the Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of National Education, support cultural activities for the knowledge and use of the Slovak language.

During the reference period, the Ministry of Culture provided financial support to the Democratic Union of Slovaks and Czechs in Romania, Arad Zonal Branch, for the organization for three days in September in Nădlac of the Competition Festival of Slovak Folk Music Soloists, “Cez Nadlak je...” (“In Nădlac...”). The cultural project is organized and funded by the Arad Regional Branch of UDSCR, the Slovak Diaspora Office in Slovakia and with the support of the Arad County Council and the Arad County Cultural Centre. The festival featured Slovak performers from Hungary, Serbia and Romania, competing in three age categories. As in previous editions of the festival, the musical accompaniment was provided by the orchestra of the folk ensemble of the Democratic Union of Slovaks and Czechs in Romania “Salaşan” from Nădlac, conducted by Prof. Jozef Zifcak jr., The show being broadcast live by a Radio Nădlac team.

Each edition of the festival was attended by Slovak folk music soloists, musicians, musicologists, ethnologists and Slovak dancers, who performed authentic Slovak songs and costumes of Slovaks in Romania. Those who represented Slovaks from Serbia, Hungary and Slovakia at this festival brought with them songs and dances specific to their area. In the evaluation stage, the specialists found that some songs

are common to all, and the small differences consist in the dialect of the text or some segments of the methodical line. Within the festival there is a stage in which the song that has the most variants is chosen, and the participants together with the festival orchestra learn all the variants. The communication link during the festival was the Slovak language for participants from Serbia and Hungary. Each edition of the festival was attended by about 120 soloists from all geographical areas of Romania where the Slovak minority lives, soloists and dancers representing Slovak organizations from Serbia, Hungary, Croatia and Slovakia.

The project was covered in the press, television and radio, e.g. TVR 2- Together in Europe, TVR3- All together, Info Arad, TV Arad, Radio Romania News, Radio Timișoara. It was also covered in the countries of origin of the international participants. The festival, the participants and detailed aspects of the project are included in a catalogue printed annually in bilingual or only Slovak format for archiving and is also covered in the monthly bilingual cultural magazine of UDSCR “Naše snahy” and the storage in the form electronics on DVD.

Every year, the Ministry of Culture financially supports the development of the cultural project “Slovak International Youth Folklore Festival”, organized by the Democratic Union of Slovaks and Czechs in Romania in partnership with the Suplacu de Barcău Local Council, Bihor county and with the support of the Slovak Department. Diaspora in the Slovak Republic. The festival, which has become more traditional with over 10 editions, brings together participants from Slovakia, Serbia and Romania in order to preserve the national and cultural identity of Slovak youth in the diaspora and Romania, and is also an opportunity to identify similarities and differences. learning and perpetuating new elements, folk customs and traditions from the traditional culture of the Slovak minority. Thus, the “Cerovina” Ensemble from Valea Cerului, Bihor county, presented each time an artistic program inspired by one of the basic customs of the community: childbirth and baptism, wedding customs, preparation of the *magiun*, *palinca*, traditional Christmas products. The festival is attended by about 200 dancers from Slovak folk ensembles in Romania, namely: Cerovina from Valea Cerului, Lipka from Budoii, Ďatelinka from Vărzari and Sálašan from Nădlac, but also international: Škvarkare from Košická, Nová Ves - Slovakia, Czech Republic J from Krempachy - Poland, Zvolen from Kulpin and Jánošik from Janošik - Serbia. The largest population of Slovak ethnicity in Romania lives in Bihor county.

The display, organization, promotion and development of cultural actions within the funded projects was done bilingually, the organizers also providing translation and subtitling of activities.

From the perspective of access to books produced and published in Slovakia, the National Library of Romania annually exchanges an average of 11 titles of publications with the Slovak National Library and Comenius University in Bratislava.

Between 2016 and 2018, UDSCR carried out several actions and projects to promote the Slovak language: Slovak Language Day, International Youth Folklore Festival “Mládežnícky Folklórny Čerpotok”, Competition of Slovak Folk Music Soloists Competition “CEZ NADLAK”. The following actions were also taken:

Year 2016

- Slovak Language and Literature Olympiad
- Teacher training course
- Slovak Language Day-Bucharest
- Slovak language day - Făgetu
- Slovak Language Day - Aleșd
- Slovak Language Day - F.Z.Bihor
- Slovak Language Day - Nadlac

- Slovak Day in Borod
- Let's pray together in our mother tongue
- Poetry my love
- The literary seat
- Slovak poetry

Year 2017

- The Romanian Slavic scientific session and the dialogue of cultures
- Samuel Tesedik Award
- Teachers' seminar
- Presentation of a play for children
- J.G. Tajovsky School Day
- Participation in the creative camp
- The literary seat
- The Knowledge Tour
- Poetry my love
- Slovak poetry
- Participation in the book fair Biblioteka 2017.

Year 2018

- Slovak Language and Literature Olympiad
- AF FZ Bihor choreography course
- BH Slovak Language Day
- Preco mam rad slovincinu (Why I love the Slovak language)
- Participation in the Slovak language for children
- Traveling competition (Slovak language and literature)
- Participation Seminar of Slovak pedagogues
- Poetry my love
- Participation Book fair
- Competition between schools teaching in the Slovak language
- The literary seat for children, parents and grandparents

Turkish language

The annual budget for the programs organized by the organization makes it possible to publish volumes of prose and poetry in Turkish language.

Most of the publications printed by UDTR are bilingual, Turkish - Romanian, in order to have access to as many readers as possible. The most recent publication of this kind is Turkish Folk Literature, author Emin Emel. There are also publications that are translated into English and Turkish, for example "The Muslim Community of Romania in Vintage Illustrated".

Romanian television stations broadcast series in Turkish language with Romanian language subtitles.

There are also cultural institutions that organize and support cultural activities for the knowledge and use of the Turkish language, such as the Turkish Cultural Centers “Yunus Emre” in Constanta and Bucharest and the Centre for Education and Culture within the UDTR.

There are no data to show that those responsible for cultural activities do not know Turkish or the official language, respectively Romanian.

According to information provided by UDTR in 2019, Turkish speakers are involved in cultural activities organized by local authorities on the occasion of Constanta Day, Dobrogea Day, Romanian Navy Day, Romania Day, Harvest Day and events organized by local authorities on the occasion of the Winter Holidays, representatives of the UDTR are invited to participate. In general, all the town halls in Constanța and Tulcea counties request the participation of the folklore ensembles of UDTR in different cultural events.

Among the cultural projects carried out by UDTR in order to promote both the Turkish language and culture we list: “Under the vault of genius-Mihai Eminescu Yunus Emre”, Poetry and song contest in Turkish, “My beautiful Turkish language”, Turkish Language Day, The History and Traditions of the Turks in Romania contest, a contest held in partnership with the Ministry of National Education,

Turkish language Olympics, county and national phases, organized in partnership with ISJ Constanța and MEN,, “Traditions and customs of the Dobrogean Turks”, “Traditional Turkish House” Contest, Mother Tongue Camps, etc. promotes the Turkish language.

In the period 2016 - 2018, UDTR organized and carried out several projects for the promotion of the mother tongue, among which we mention:

Year 2016

- World Poetry Day
- The Holy Book of Muslims, 5th edition
- Turkish evening-poems, stories, parade
- “Yunus Emre” poetry evening and other Turkish poets
- Asik Veysel - poetry contest
- Turkish-language broadcasting in the Baltic countries
- Turkish language Olympics - county phase
- Turkish Language Olympics - national phase
- Ethnic and mother tongue cultural camp
- Mother tongue camp
- Educational cultural seminar for youth 7th edition
- Exchange of experience of Turkish language teachers
- Meeting of Turkish language and Islam teachers
- Turkish personalities of Dobrogean culture by Panaitescu N, Omer M
- Turkish mystical poetry by Omer M
- The Tree of Life in Culture and Turkish Mythology by Abdula Giulte
- The poems “I am waiting for a miracle” by Fatma Sadik
- Poems “Hanim Eli” by Emin Emal

Oriental rhymes by Urfet Sachir

Year 2017

- Turkish language Olympics - county phase
- Turkish Language Olympics - national phase
- Turkish Language Day
- Turkish evening - poems, stories, parade
- Study visit for Olympic children
- Educational cultural seminar for youth
- Meeting of teachers of Turkish language and Islamic religion
- Kemal Ataturk Week - Founder of Turkey
- Asik Veysel - poetry contest
- Teacher's Day - Educational projects
- Ethnic and mother tongue cultural camp
- Exchange of teachers' experience
- Mother tongue camp
- Cultural and creative camp

Year 2018

- Islamic Religion Olympics - national phase
- The alphabet of coexistence
- Language and Literature Olympiad. Turkish - county phase
- Islamic Religion Olympics (county)
- Turkish Language Olympics ~ national phase
- Turkish Language Day
- Cultural polyphonies - Turkish language in the world
- "My beautiful mother tongue."
- Meeting of teachers of Turkish language and Islamic religion
- International Mother Language Day
- Ethnic and mother tongue cultural camp
- Mother tongue camp

The publications published by UDTR can be found at the County Library of Constanța. UDTR promotes these publications by organizing book launches that are also promoted in the media. These volumes are distributed free of charge to community members, are kept in the UDTR archive and are also archived at the State Archives Directorate of the Constanța county.

Given the magnitude of the cultural, educational and economic exchanges between Romania and Turkey, the development of the Turkish language spoken in Romania in the economic, commercial, socio-cultural fields is done naturally, through permanent contact with the speakers of this language in Turkey.

Cultural actions were organized by the UDTR branches in Bucharest, Tulcea, Brăila, Galați, where the percentage of ethnic Turks compared to the majority population is very small. In Bucharest, but also in other cities of the country, the folk ensembles of UDTR have performed on various occasions.

The Romanian Cultural Institute "Dimitrie Cantemir" in Istanbul carries out a series of cultural projects in Turkish and the capitalization of the spiritual heritage of the persons belonging to the Turkish minority in Romania.

Ukrainian language

Artistic creation is encouraged, the state having many forms of support for it.

In the case of works made in Ukrainian, the possibility of access to them in other languages is developed through translations, dubbing, titling, which are mostly done by the organization.

The Ministry of Culture, in all cultural and scientific activities undertaken with the Ukrainian community in Romania, sought to encourage the permanent use of the Ukrainian language, used both by some cultural, scientific or political figures in Ukraine and by representatives of the Ukrainian minority in Romania., also providing translation into Romanian (dubbing, post-synchronization and subtitling activities, in some cases).

Thus, in 2014, the Ministry of Culture and National Identity allocated 15,000 lei for the partial financing of the project Taras Șevcenco Days - 200 years since the poet's birth, a project meant to capitalize on Ukrainian culture and literature in Bucharest and Siret, Suceava county, with the participation of people of culture and rhapsodists from Ukraine. Taras Shevchenko is the national poet of the Ukrainians. Because 2014 marked the 200th anniversary of the poet's birth, 2014 was declared the year of ȘEVCENCO worldwide. In Romania, after the changes of 1989, the Ukrainian community resumed the celebration of the great poet. In Bucharest, as well as in the areas where Ukrainians live compactly, in March (the month when the poet was born and died), anniversaries and commemorations take place. Given that many of Shevchenko's poems are recorded and performed in choirs (and not only), the participation of a group of singers from Kiev marked this anniversary both in Bukovina, in the city of Siret, and in the country's capital, in Bucharest.

Also in 2014, the Ministry of Culture allocated 10,000 lei for the Caravan of Ukrainian Song and Dance project, in which, in addition to promoting Ukrainian folk costumes, dances and folklore, the written culture was capitalized, through book exhibitions and publications in Ukrainian. In Caraorman, in the Tulcea county, the Days of Ukrainian Culture in Dobrogea took place between November 7th – 9th 2014, a project through which the Union of Ukrainians in Romania, Tulcea branch, aims to promote Ukrainian culture through exhibitions of Ukrainian books and publications, exhibitions of traditional handicraft products. The Union of Ukrainians in Romania, with the support of the Ministry of Culture, carried out the above-mentioned project, which aimed to present and promote Ukrainian cultural traditions, both among the Ukrainian ethnic group and among the majority population by bringing to the public customs, traditions, songs. and activities related to the lives of Ukrainians in the Danube Delta, traditions and customs brought and preserved for over 300 years. The agenda of the activities included the Ukrainian cultural evening in Tulcea, in collaboration with the District Centre for Minorities in Reni, Ukraine, the parade of folk costumes and an art show.

In 2016, through the Priority Program of the Ministry of Culture, UUR received a financial support of 15,000 lei for the cultural project Ivan Franco Symposium (dedicated to the Ukrainian poet on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of his death). The event took place between September 22nd – 24th 2016.

An important step was the signing of the Protocol of the Sixth Session of the Romanian-Ukrainian Joint Intergovernmental Commission on Ensuring the Rights of Persons Belonging to National Minorities. Also, an important evolution was the endorsement and support, in March 2018, of the legislative proposal of the UUR deputy, Nicolae Miroslov Petretchi, regarding the establishment of the Ukrainian Language Day on November 9th.

In addition to the programs of the Ministry of Culture, the Ukrainian minority cooperated with some public cultural institutions subordinate to the Ministry of Culture.

In October 2018, the Village Museum hosted the project "Days of Ukrainian Culture", with the partner UUR - Bucharest branch. On this occasion, a round table was held on "29 years of Ukrainian culture in Bucharest". Exhibitions of scrambled eggs, Ukrainian folk costumes and publications printed by the Union of Ukrainians

in Romania were presented. The Ukrainian dance ensemble “Kozaciok” from Balcauti, Suceava and the vocal group “Widymo” from Sianok, Poland, performed on the museum’s stage. and a monument representative of the rural architecture of the Ukrainians - the household with a fortified detour from Breaza de Sus, Suceava county.

Ukrainians in Romania are present with folk ensembles, choirs, craft stands at intercultural projects supported by the Ministry of Culture and National Identity. Thus, at the National Minorities Contest Festival „Delta Celebrations“, which took place between June 8 - 11, 2018 in Sulina, Tulceac ounty, from the Union of Ukrainians participated and won the Third Prize of the festival - PERVA ZORA Ensemble. Also at this festival, in addition to the ensembles belonging to the national minorities in Romania, this year a folk ensemble from Ukraine also participated. The event brought together Romanian and Ukrainian artists from Ukraine and representatives of Romanian national minorities, as well as traditions from Romanian and Ukrainian culture.

The more than 300 actions provided for in the UUR plan were the main activities and programs for the promotion of the Ukrainian mother tongue. In addition to these activities and programs, an important element in promoting the Ukrainian language was represented by the programs carried out by DRI, Ministry of Education, County School Inspectorate, local and central public administrations, the Embassy of Ukraine in Bucharest in partnership with UUR.

In the period 2016-2018, in order to encourage expression in the Ukrainian language, the Union of Ukrainians in Romania organized over 600 cultural events, book launches, contests, documentary visits, symposia, meetings, launched over 60 titles in Romanian and Ukrainian, auxiliary manual.

There is also the Ministry of Culture, the Romanian Cultural Institute, cultural centres, cultural centres and organizes and supports cultural activities for the knowledge and use of the Ukrainian language.

Ukrainian speakers are involved in organizing and planning cultural events if they are organized by the local or central public administration, UUR, public institutions.

In the period 2016-2018, the Union of Ukrainians in Romania organized and carried out a series of projects dedicated to the Ukrainian mother tongue, as follows:

Year 2016

- The literary evocation „Ștefan Teaciu and Mihai Eminescu”
- Literary-artistic evening dedicated to the poet Lesia Ukrainka
- Symposium: “Knowing our mother tongue”
- “Interethnic literary-artistic evening”, with book presentations, exhibition, screenings.
- Mother tongue Day Sighetu Marmatiei
- Bălcăuți Mother Tongue Day
- “Mother tongue - the most precious treasure” (International Mother Language Day).
- Timișoara Mother Tongue Day
- Tîrnova International Mother Language Day
- International Mother Language Day Cluj Napoca
- Commemoration of Ukrainian writers from Bukovina
- The role of women in preserving their mother tongue - International Women’s Day
- Symposium “Shevchenko - personality with multiple values - poet, writer, playwright, painter”
- Celebration of the Ukrainian national poet T. Shevchenko.
- Symposium “International Poetry Day. Shevchenko’s poetry in the minority languages of Iasi

- Taras Shevchenko - national poet
- Honouring the memory of the Ukrainian national poet Taras Shevchenko
- Commemoration of the national poet Taras Shevchenko
- Ukrainian Mother Tongue Olympiad - county phase
- Recitation contest of Ukrainian poetry - county phase
- Ukrainian Mother Tongue Olympics - national phase
- Recitation contest of Ukrainian poetry
- Literary and artistic evening
- Symposium “Ukrainian Writing and Language Day”

Year 2017

- The evocation of the poet M. Eminescu (the work translated into Ukrainian) and of the writer Ștefan Tcaciuc
- Symposium: “International Mother Language Day”
- Competition for students: “Mother tongue - the most precious treasure”
- International Mother Language Day
- 205 years since the birth of the writer and storyteller Evhen Hrebinka (1812-1848)
- Literary sitting, recital of Poems and riddles, happy moments
- International Mother Language Day
- Contest for reciting poetry and interpreting traditional Ukrainian song and dance
- International Mother Language Day
- Symposium “Mother tongue Day. History and significance of the event”
- International Mother Language Day
- Commemoration of Ukrainian writers from Bukovina
- 203 years since the birth of the poet Taras H. Shevchenko (1814-1861)
- “Crown of Honour to the Great Kobzar - Taras Shevchenko”
- 203 years since the birth of the poet Taras H. Shevchenko (1814-1861) + International Women’s Day
- Tribute to the memory of the poet Taras Shevchenko
- Celebration of T. Sevcenko
- The role of women in the preservation of the mother tongue - International Women’s Day
- 203 years since the birth of the poet Taras H. Shevchenko (1814-1861)
- Ukrainian Language Olympiad (county phase)
- 203 years since the birth of the poet Taras H. Shevchenko (1814-1861); “For you dear lady”
- Ukrainian Language and Literature Olympiad - county phase
- Ukrainian-Roman literary evening
- Exhibition of books published by UUR
- Symposium “International Poetry Day - Shevchenko’s poetry in the minority languages of Iasi”.
Presentation of Ukrainian writers from Bukovina.
- Recitation contest of Ukrainian poetry (county phase)
- Ukrainian Language and Literature Olympiad
- Travel Ibovnice theatre troupe with eyes from Maramureș
- Ukrainian poetry recitation contest (county phase)
- Recitation contest of Ukrainian poetry (national phase)
- Recitation contest of Ukrainian poetry (county phase)

- Contest for reciting Ukrainian poetry (county phase)
- 115 years since the birth of the poet and prose writer Yuri I. Janovskyi (1902-1954)
- Anniversary of Ukrainian writers: Yuri I. Janovskyi (1902-1954) and Yvhen Hutalo (1937-1995)
- Interethnic Film Festival - Ukrainian evening
- Literary chair. Meeting of Ukrainian writers from Romania with readers
- Days of Ukrainian culture
- Symposium - Silvestru Iarycevskyi
- Remeti School Partnership - "Summer School"
- Consulting teachers
- Education Day in schools in the Suceava county where the Ukrainian language is studied
- 20 years since the re-establishment of the Ukrainian high school "T. Sevchenko"
- Literary-artistic evening
- 295 years since the birth of H. Skovoroda
- The literary-artistic evocation of Bucovina writers and poets
- In the footsteps of T. Sevchenko, Lvov Excursion
- Ukrainian Writing and Language Day
- Commemoration of Olga Kobyleanska
- GAUDEAMUS Book Fair
- Inauguration of the St. Tcaciuc
- Centenary Nicolae Olexiuc - Let's honor our predecessors
- Christmas presents for children studying Ukrainian
- Meeting with Ukrainian writers
- 330 years since the birth of Ivan Mazepa

Year 2018

- International Mother Language Day: "The language we speak is very sweet and beautiful"
- 203 years since the birth of the poet Taras H. Shevchenko (1814-1861)
- The role of women in preserving their mother tongue
- Recitation contest of Ukrainian poetry (county phase)
- Mother tongue day
- 203 years since the birth of the poet Taras H. Shevchenko (1814-1861); "For you dear lady"
- Romanian-Ukrainian literary evening. International Mother Language Day
- 204 years since the birth of the poet Taras H. Shevchenko (1814-1861)
- Days of Ukrainian culture (Craft and culinary traditions, Book and photo exhibition, art show, round table)
- Ukrainian Writing and Language Day
- Literary seat, recital by
- Poems and riddles, happy moments
- 203 years since the birth of the poet Taras H. Shevchenko (1814-1861).
- Contest for reciting Ukrainian poetry (county phase)
- The role of the mother tongue in religious education
- International Mother Language Day

- 240 years since the birth of the prose writer and playwright Hryhorii Kvitka-Osnovianenko (1778-1843)
- 204 years since the birth of the poet Taras H. Shevchenko (1814-1861)
- 185 years since the birth of the writer Marko Vovciok (1833-1907)
- 125th birth anniversary of the Publicist, Poet, and Writer Mykola Hvyliovyi (1893-1933)
- Tribute to the memory of the poet Taras Sevcenko
- Symposium “Mother tongue Day”
- Symposium: “International Day of Women’s Rights and Peace”/”International Writer’s Day”
- Mother tongue day
- Celebration of the Ukrainian poet Taras Sevcenko
- Ukrainian poetry recitation contest - county phase
- Ukrainian poetry recitation contest - national phase
- Preservation and promotion of Ukrainian traditions, culture and language
- Ukrainian language day
- Mother tongue day
- Commemoration of Ukrainian writers from Bukovina
- Commemoration of the national poet Taras Shevchenko
- Contest for reciting Ukrainian poetry-county phase
- International Mother Language Day
- 203 years since the birth of the poet Taras H. Shevchenko (1814-1861)
- Contest for reciting Ukrainian poetry (county phase)
- Ukrainian poetry, song and dance competition
- Reading wings the soul
- Award Gala of the National Competition for Literary and Artistic Creation Competition “Young Ukrainian Talents from Romania”
- Participation in the Gaudeamus International Fair
- Ukrainian Language and Literature Olympiad - county phase
- Olympiad of Ukrainian Language and Literature - national phase
- Meeting of teachers of Ukrainian language and literature, music education and the Ukrainian Orthodox religion

On November 4, 2019, in Bucharest, the official opening of the Ukrainian Film Days took place. The event was attended by the Ambassador of Ukraine to Romania, representatives of the Union of Ukrainians in Romania, as well as special guests from Ukraine - Olena Babyi, coordinator for national and international projects “KyivKinoFilm” and Artem Denysov, President of the European Film Foundation, producer of “Forbidden”.

During the opening of the Ukrainian Film Days in Bucharest, the film “Forbidden” was screened. There were also thematic talks with Oleg Moskalenko, the lead actor in the film “Wild West” based on Serhiy Jadan’s novel, Artem Denysov, producer of “Forbidden” and “KyivKinoFilm” representatives. The event was attended by representatives of Romanian cinema, officials and the diplomatic corps, accredited in Bucharest, the Romanian media and youth.

The National Library of Romania has copies of works published in the languages of national minorities, including those published by and for Ukrainians in Romania. From the perspective of access to book titles produced and published in Ukraine, the National Library of Romania annually exchanges an average of 35

titles of publications with the Vernadsky National Library of Ukraine and the National Parliamentary Library of Ukraine.

In 2017, the National Library of Romania, through the National Reserve of Publications Department, processed requests for book donations from libraries in areas with Ukrainian population, donating books in Romanian and Ukrainian to the Library of Izvorul Tămăduirii Monastery in Petrova commune, Maramures county. The same institution, through the Collection Development Service, carries out international exchanges of publications with four libraries in Ukraine: the National Parliamentary Library of Ukraine, the Vernadsky National Library, the State Library for Medical Sciences and the Odessa National Library.

UUR and the Faculty of Letters at Babeş-Bolyai University are engaged in linguistic/terminological research in order to maintain and develop administrative, commercial, economic, social and technical terminology in the Ukrainian language.

Article 13 – Economic and social life

In terms of economic and social life, Romania has thus ratified Article 13:

- Paragraph 1 with subparagraphs a), b) for the Bulgarian, Czech, Croatian, Russian, Serbian, Slovak languages;
- Paragraph 1 subparagraphs a), b), c) and paragraph 2 subparagraphs c), d), e) for the German language
- Paragraph 1 and paragraph 2 subparagraphs c), d), e) for the Hungarian language.
- Paragraph 1 subparagraph b) for the Turkish and Ukrainian languages.

There are no data on situations where there are clauses in the internal regulations of companies or in private contracts that exclude or limit the use of a minority or regional language.

There are also no provisions of legislation or provisions that unjustifiably prohibit or restrict the use of a minority or regional language in documents relating to economic and social life.

The Romanian legislation in force (Ordinance no. 137 of 31st August 2000 on the prevention and sanctioning of all forms of discrimination) which prohibits discrimination of any kind applies accordingly.

Croatian language. There are companies that use Croatian, where there are requests, the representative organization of Croats giving as an example the company Telekom Romania.

German language. There are social institutions in which the German language is used such as hospitals, nursing homes, asylums for German patients who need care for health reasons, age are: only in hospital dormitories: - Dr. Carl Wolff, Sibiu-Adam-Müller-Guttenbrunn, Timișoara-Blumenau, Brașov, all of them being private institutions. The high demand for German-speaking employees, especially in urban areas, is an indicator that German is widely used, at least in large companies.

Hungarian language. In counties where the Hungarian minority has a significant demographic share, such as Covasna, Harghita, and part of the Mureș county, the use of the Hungarian language is widespread. In order to have access to social assistance and/or medical care from the state (part of the national social and health insurance system), all the necessary forms to be filled in are written in Romanian.

No cases of restriction or prohibition have been reported in the other languages covered by this section of the report.

Article 14 – Cross-border exchanges

With regard to cross-border cooperation, Romania has ratified paragraphs a) and b) for all languages protected in Part III.

In addition to the formats of bilateral cross-border cooperation, Romania, together with its neighbouring states, is actively involved in the development of regional policies and collaborates with the Council of Europe and the European Union to this end. The Council of Europe attaches great importance to the preservation of the cultural heritage specific to each region, to the dialogue between cultures, ethnic groups and religions, and to institutional development.

European territorial cooperation (Interreg programs) at EU level has an important role to play in removing border obstacles and stimulating cross-border cooperation. Interreg projects have seen countless concrete achievements for citizens in various fields, including cross-border security, transport, education, energy, health, training and job creation.

Cooperation within the Euroregions consists in creating direct and permanent links between regions and communities on both sides of the state border, under the powers of local authorities and in accordance with national law. One of the key principles in promoting cross-border cooperation across Euroregions is to increase trust and tolerance, understanding and good neighbourly relations, especially in border regions where there are minorities.

With regard to cross-border cooperation in the field of education, we recall that the Romanian Ministry of Education has concluded bilateral cooperation agreements with counterpart institutions in Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Germany, Serbia, Slovakia and Turkey and is negotiating similar agreements with the Ministries of Education from Croatia, Russia, Hungary and Ukraine. The concluded agreements contain provisions regarding the initial and ongoing training of teachers in the languages of the respective minorities, but also regarding the sending of teachers from these countries to support the activity of educational institutions in Romania where education is conducted in the language of those minorities. Details in this regard have been presented in Section I.4 (Recommendation on basic and continuing education of a sufficient number of teachers for the full implementation of the commitments in the field of education in Bulgarian, Czech, Croatian, German, Hungarian, Roma, Russian, Serbian, Slovak, Turkish and Ukrainian) and Art. 8 - education.

The National Library of Romania carries out an Exchange Program of international publications within its strategy regarding the acquisitions in order to develop the collections of foreign books. In accordance with the policy on international exchanges, the National Library of Romania is interested in book titles in the original language for most languages and translations, but also book titles in minority and/or regional languages, relevant from the perspective of multiculturalism, as expression of cultural diversity and as a contribution to cultural richness.

Also, the National Library of Romania is concerned with international cultural collaboration, over time organizing events to promote bilaterally or multilaterally the culture, history or languages of different peoples, including some of the 20 languages used by national minorities in Romania.

At the same time, the Romanian state encourages and supports transnational exchanges carried out by national minority organizations. In this regard, we refer to the information presented in Article 7, point i.

Bulgarian language

Romanian citizens of Bulgarian ethnicity, through UBB-R., Romanian and Bulgarian local and central authorities, as well as with the help of other Romanian and Bulgarian NGOs, maintain a permanent connection with their compatriots in the Republic of Bulgaria and participate in numerous activities cross-border character. In this regard, we offer as an example: participation in Bulgarian state programs for the

diaspora, such as providing places for students in Bulgarian universities, sports competitions, cultural exchanges.

Relations in the field of culture between Romania and the Republic of Bulgaria are regulated in the Cooperation Program in the fields of education, science, culture, media, youth and sports between the Government of Romania and the Government of the Republic of Bulgaria, for the years 2009-2012 signed in Bucharest on December 11th 2009 and entered into force on June 7th 2010. The Program is automatically extended for periods of one year until a new Program is signed.

The bilateral legal framework also includes the Agreement between the Government of Romania and the Government of Bulgaria on cooperation in the fields of education, science and culture (Bucharest, November 10th 1998) and the Agreement on cooperation and mutual assistance on the activity of the Bulgarian-Romanian Interuniversity European Centre (BRIE), concluded between the Government of Romania and the Government of Bulgaria (Giurgiu, February 4th 2005).

Government of Romania The Ministry of Culture signed in 2016 the financing contract related to the project 15.2.1.087 “Organization, management and marketing of common cultural heritage between Bulgaria and Romania” within the Romania-Bulgaria Program/Regional Office for Cross-Border Cooperation Calarasi for Romania-Bulgaria Border.

In 2018, he participated in the events on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the Institute of Bulgarian Language and Literature of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, in partnership with the Honorary Consulate of the Republic of Bulgaria in Timisoara. There was also a scientific communication session and a round table in which two materials were presented: “Historia domus - the chronicle of the Bulgarians from Banat” and “Bulgarians from Banat - three centuries of continuation of the literary traditions of the Old Fatherland”.

Also, between March and June 2018, the National Centre for Cinematography developed, negotiated and signed the cooperation agreement with the National Centre for Cinematography of the Republic of Bulgaria.

The **Romania-Bulgaria Interreg V-A** program is funded by the European Union from the European Regional Development Fund - ERDF and aims to support the development of the Romanian-Bulgarian cross-border area, by improving accessibility, promoting institutional cooperation and protecting and developing regional assets.

Cross-border cooperation is also facilitated through the relations developed by UBB-R with the Embassy of the Republic of Bulgaria in Bucharest, with honorary consulates, brotherhoods between localities in Romania and Bulgaria, cultural partnerships.

Czech language

The Romanian-Czech bilateral legal framework includes the Agreement on Cooperation in the Fields of Culture, Education and Science between the Government of Romania and the Government of the Czech Republic, for an indefinite period, signed on October 23rd 2007 in Prague and the Agreement between the Ministry of Education, Research and Youth. The Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport of the Czech Republic on cooperation in the field of education, signed on January 22nd 2008. Valid until December 31st 2010, the agreement is automatically renewed for successive periods of one year each, unless either party denounces it.

In Romania, the study of Czech language and literature is supported by the activity of the lectureship that operates within the University of Bucharest, at the Department of Russian and Slavic Philology of the Faculty of Foreign Languages and Literatures.

Reciprocally, at the Department of South Slavic and Balkan Studies of the Caroline University in Prague, there is a Romanian language and literature lectureship, whose activity is supported by a lecturer nominated by the Romanian Language Institute.

Traditionally, a series of free practical Romanian language courses for Czechs are also held in Prague with the financial support of the ICR. The courses take place once a week (1h 15) and are structured on two levels (beginner and intermediate), being provided by the president of the Czech-Romanian Association. These courses are attended by approx. 20 people.

Croatian language

There is a bilateral agreement between Romania and the Republic of Croatia on cooperation in the field of education on mutual facilitation regarding the study of the mother tongue in the two states. To this end, the Republic of Croatia annually organizes seminars for the improvement of the Croatian language for teachers who teach Croatian in Croatian schools in Romania.

The promotion of the Romanian and Croatian language, culture, literature and civilization is also achieved through lectureships that operate within the universities of Zagreb and Bucharest.

On the occasion of the Croatian President's visit to Bucharest in October 2017, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed on the creation of a Croatian language and literature lectureship at the West University of Timișoara.

In the field of cross-border cooperation, the Union of Croats in Romania has cooperated with bodies from other states, in this respect being mentioned:

- International Painting Exhibition of Croatian Minority Students; Venue: Germany - Iserlohn, Essen/Croatia - Lovas/Romania - Union of Croats in Romania, Carașova (April 11th – 12th 2019).
- Painting camp - with Croatian painters from the CroArt Fine Arts Association in Subotica - Serbia (May 2019).

German language

The Romanian authorities encourage the activities provided for in bilateral and multilateral agreements concluded with the German state, in terms of fostering contacts between German speakers in the two states, in the fields of culture, education, information, vocational training and continuing education.

Bilateral cultural relations are regulated by the Agreement between the Government of Romania and the Government of R.F. Germany on cultural cooperation, signed on 16.05.1995 and entered into force on 12.08.1996 and the Agreement between the Government of Romania and the Government of R.F. Germany on school cooperation, signed on 15.03.1996, in force since 12.11.1999.

The Romanian-German collaboration in the cultural and scientific field is reflected in numerous student exchanges, programs between universities and scholarships. Institutions of cultural cooperation are the Goethe Institute (which has been operating in Romania since 1979), the Romanian Cultural Institute "Titu Maiorescu" in Berlin (since 1999), the German Cultural Centers in Iasi, Cluj, Sibiu, Timisoara and Brasov and the Institute for Foreign Relations.

Cross-border cooperation is also promoted/facilitated between regional or local authorities in areas where German is used through twin cities in Germany and Austria (e.g. Sibiu - Landshut - Klagenfurt).

Among the cross-border activities, we mention:

- Jugendcamp 2018, Czech Republic
- AGDM meeting of the FUEN card in Berlin
- Exchange of experience with teachers who teach in lb. German from Hungary, Poland and Romania
- Preparatory seminar for the Knivsberg Youth Conference, Denmark 2019
- Jugendcamp 2019 training seminar, Romania
- Romanian - German Forum in Bucharest
- German - Romanian forum
- The annual meetings of the Romanian-German Joint Governmental Commission for Ethnic Germans in Romania.

In April 2019, the German Democratic Forum in the Caraş-Severin county and the German Association for Adult Culture and Education in Resita organized the **project German Literature Days in Resita**, a large international project (guests from Romania, Germany or central or southern states western European).

“Decade of German Culture in the Banat Mountains”, project at its 29th edition, is another project with international scope. The main theme of the project is German culture in Romania, the perpetuation of the German dress, song and folk dance and the formation of a group of German culture people in Romania to help preserve the cultural identity and traditions of the German ethnic group in Romania. Representatives of the German ethnic group from Austria, Germany, Croatia and the Republic of Serbia also took part in the 2019 edition. The project included marching band and promenade concerts and German bands and choirs from Banat Montan and Austria, theatre and poetry evenings, photo exhibitions, numismatics and philately, book launches, fine art exhibitions, stands books, music and folk programs.

Hungarian language

The treaty of understanding, cooperation and good neighbourliness between Romania and the Republic of Hungary, signed in Timișoara on September 16th 1996, ratified by Law no. 113/1996, has explicit provisions in the sense of cooperation in the fields of culture and education.

From the perspective of access to books produced and published in Hungary, the National Library of Romania exchanges an average of about 20 books and publications annually with the Széchényi National Library, the Hungarian Central Statistical Office, the University of Economics and Technology in Budapest. Library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, University of Debrecen, University of Szeged, Library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

There are cross-border collaborations at the level of educational units (collaboration and twinning agreements) random and initiated exclusively by the respective educational units, for the organization of camps, exchanges of experience for teachers and students, other joint projects. In the Bihor county, such collaborations are recognized by the County School Inspectorate.

At the level of the Bihor county, there is a collaboration between county cultural institutions, consisting of exchanges of experience and performances. Since 2017, there is also a collaboration protocol between Bihor and Hajdu-Bihar counties (Hungary), at the level of seven cultural institutions in different fields: theatre, puppet theatre, dance troupes, museums, libraries, tradition centres, cultural magazines, event organizations.

Through cross-border projects, financed from non-reimbursable European funds, within the Interreg Romania-Hungary program, there are also those in the field of culture:

Through twinning agreements between administrative-territorial units at local and county level, collaboration programs are concretized annually, respectively common cultural activities (musical collaborations, collaborations between theatres, libraries, museums, in the field of plastic arts, etc.), thematic exchanges of experience, such as protecting built heritage.

Example:

- In 2018, within the Collaboration Program between the cities of Arad and Gyula, the Romanian-Hungarian-British co-production “Rosencrantz and Guildenstern are dead” was made after Tom Stoppard, a project presented in collaboration with the State Theatre “Ioan Slavici” Arad with the Theatre Aradi Kamaraszínház and the Várszínház Theatre in Gyula.
- The Qult-Ar Arad Association contributed to the launch of a joint bilingual anthology of writers from Arad and Gyula.
- On October 2, 2018, the Gyula City Evening event took place in Arad, during which an exhibition of some plastic artists from the neighbouring city was organized. The action took place during the cultural events of the Hungarian minority in Arad.
- Through the collaboration between the “Ioan Slavici” Classical Theatre in Arad and the Pécs National Theatre, bilingual Romanian-Hungarian performances take place annually in the two twinned cities. Pécs theatre performances take place every year at the Arad International Classical Theatre Festival.
- The city of Arad dedicates every year a special day to the city of Pécs (“Pécs City Day in Arad”) during the Arad Days, and the Hungarian city reserves a day to Arad (“Arad Day to Pécs”) on the occasion of the Pécs City Days.
- The exhibition of the world-famous Hungarian artist, Victor Vasarely, was a great success among the Arad communities, an event organized on August 23, 2018, through the collaboration of the Arad Municipal Culture Centre with the Pécs Culture Centre.
- As part of the Cooperation Program between Arad and Sector XII Budapest-Hegyvidék, the Hungarian folk ensemble from Csiky College Gergely Arad is invited every year to the Cultural Days in the 12th sector.
- The Kölcsey Association from Arad was the guest of 12th district Budapest on September 24th 2018 to promote, among other things, the knowledge of the culture of the Hungarian community.
- The municipality of Arad and the city of Pécs organize annually the reunited meeting of the culture commissions, an event that brings together the representatives of the two local administrations and various civil organizations of the Hungarian minority
- In 2018, the cities of Arad and Pécs celebrated 10 years of twinning. By signing the jubilee document, the two cities aimed to strengthen intercultural dialogue, encourage knowledge of the history, culture and tradition of the two cities, deepen relations between education, culture and public administration and contribute to maintaining the identity of the community. Hungarians from Arad.
- Every year, the cities of Arad and Gyula celebrate the traditional “Handshake - Kézfogások” event of the twin cities. The initiators of this action wanted people who live on both sides of the border to get to know each other better.
- The joint events of the partner and twin cities are supported by the local budget of the town halls of the border localities. In previous years, partner cities have also facilitated cross-border cooperation through the Hungary-Romania Cross-Border Cooperation Program..
- **“St. Stephen’s International Festival”**. Organized annually in August, in Cluj, bringing together folk ensembles of national minorities in Europe, to promote interculturality and friendships. Since 1999, the

Heltai Gaspar Library Foundation, a member of the Federative Union of European Nationalities, has been organizing this cultural event, which ensures the knowledge and promotion of the values of multiculturalism through cross-border cooperation and the collaboration of European minority artists through the performing arts. and of the interaction with the national, traditional values, thus contributing both to the development of the dialogue between professionals belonging to several nations, and to the promotion and support of their culture, to the development of cultural tourism.

- **Colloquium of National Minority Theatres.** It was organized by the Figura Studio Theatre in Gheorgheni with funding from the Romanian Government, through DRI, the Ministry of Culture and National Identity, the Hungarian Democratic Union of Romania, the Communitas Foundation, the Bethlen Gábor Fund and the Hungarian National Cultural Fund, in partnership with the Cultural and Art Centre from Lazărea, between October 11-20, 2019, in Gheorghieni, Harghita county. The *Theatre Festival Colloquium of National Minority Theatres* is a project at its 13th edition, being the only theatre festival in Romania dedicated to minority theatre. The festival presents the most valuable performances of the last two seasons in the field of theatre institutions that support their performances in the languages of national minorities in Romania (Hungarian, German and Yiddish), productions of experimental theatre troupes and universities, shows of theatres in Serbia, Hungary, Spain, debates, conferences and workshops for students on current issues in the field of theatre art and cultural management, exhibitions, book launches, etc.

The repertoire of the 2019 edition consisted of the productions of the following theatre institutions: Aradi Kamaraszínház Theatre Company, State Jewish Theatre (Bucharest), Figura Studio Theatre (Gheorgheni), Hungarian State Theatre Cluj, Târgu-Mureş National Theatre - Tompa Miklós Company, Radu Stanca National Theatre - German Section (Sibiu), Northern Theatre - Harag György Company from Satu Mare, Szigligeti Theatre (Oradea), Tamási Áron Theatre (Sfântu Gheorghe), Csíki Játékszín Theatre (Miercurea Ciuc), German State Theatre, Csiky Gergely Hungarian State Theatre (Timișoara), Tomcsa Sándor Theatre (Odorheiu Secuiesc), Udvarter Teátrum Theatre (former Târgu Secuiesc City Theatre), Novi Sad Theatre (Serbia).

In addition to the repertory theatres, mostly performed in Hungarian and German, independent companies/theatres also participated, such as: Rrom Giuvlipen Theatre Company from Bucharest, Yorick Studio and 3G Theatre from Târgu-Mureş, M Studio dance company from Sfântu Gheorghe, respectively the composer of theatrical music, Cári Tibor, with a project-concert of fusion between classical and electronic music.

- **The 18th edition of the European Theatre Union Festival.** The event took place in Cluj, between November 19-30, 2019, after an 11-year break in which no country had assumed the role of organizer, bringing together 15 member and individual member theatres. The program featured performances by the following theatres and countries: Piccolo Teatro di Milano - Teatro d'Europa e Jolefilm (Italy), FATTORE K. - Teatro di Roma (Italy), Bulandra Theatre (Romania), Greek National Theatre North (Greece), São João National Theatre (Portugal), Yugoslav Dramatic Theatre (Serbia), Hungarian State Theatre Cluj (Romania), Cluj National Theatre (Romania), Luxembourg National Theatre (Luxembourg), Sfumato Theatre Laboratory (Bulgaria), Radu Stanca National Theatre (Romania), Stanislavsky Electrotheatre (Russia), Prague City Theatres (Czech Republic), National Theatre of Greece (Greece), Vígszínház (Hungary), Schauspiel Köln (Germany).

Therefore, Hungarian, German, Italian, Greek, Serbian, Portuguese, Bulgarian, Russian, Czech were spoken on the two stages of the Hungarian State Theatre. All shows have been translated into Hungarian, Romanian and English. The performances at the Festival were attended by 7,100 spectators, most of the performances being played indoors.

Russian language

Cross-border projects have been organized to facilitate contact between Russian speakers, especially in the cultural and educational fields:

- Russian Poetry Festival - organized by CRLR
- Sports Games in Kazan, Russian Federation
- International Festival Our Common House Earth

According to information provided by CRLR, the organization has concluded a series of partnership agreements for cultural and educational cooperation with authorities from the Russian Federation, such as: Protop Avakum-Moscow Cultural Center, Russkyi mir Foundation - Moscow, International Cultural Cooperation Centre “Dom sootceestvennika” in Moscow, Russian Language Institute “AS Pushkin “in Moscow, the Association of War Veterans in Moscow, Kolomna Cultural Institute - Russian Federation. In 2018, following the Twinning Agreement between Năvodari, Constanța county and the Kolomna City Administration of the Russian Federation, a cooperation agreement was concluded between the two cities, in order to collaborate between cultural and art institutions, folk ensembles and people of culture, but and on the sports line.

Serbian language

The Romanian Serb Union considers that bilateral and multilateral agreements with Serbian-speaking states are encouraged.

The bilateral political treaty, as well as the bilateral agreement on minorities, have specific provisions for this purpose. Negotiations on the bilateral agreement in the fields of education, science, culture, youth and sport are being finalized. The signing of the Agreement will take place following the completion of internal procedures in the two states.

Scholarships awarded on a bilateral basis. In accordance with the provisions of the Program, the parties grant each other, on a reciprocal basis, 2 scholarships for full or partial university studies and up to 20 months-scholarship for specialization, postgraduate studies and doctorate. After 2016-2017, there were no requests for RO scholarships from Serbian citizens, and from 2018-2019, there were no more applications from Romanian candidates for scholarships in SR.

Most SR students go to the following university centres: Timisoara, Arad, Oradea, Cluj-Napoca, Craiova, Brasov, Bucharest and pursue economic, medical, humanities, social and political studies, exact, agricultural, physical education and sports, as well as and in the arts. Their number gradually decreased until 2019-2020 (41 in 2018-2019, 28 in 2019-2020).

Cooperation under the Erasmus + program. The balance of the period 2015-2018 shows an increase in interest in mobility between the two countries, with a higher number of Serb citizens benefiting from mobility in RO (425 in total during this period), compared to 309 in RO in the same year.

Summer courses in language, culture and civilization. The Romanian side can annually invite 7 teachers and students from SR to the summer courses of language, literature and civilization in RO (stopped in 2020 in the context of the health crisis). Every year, the Serbian part offers scholarships for summer courses in Serbian language, literature and civilization for students of the Serbian language departments at the University of Bucharest and the West University of Timisoara.

The IPA II Cross-Border Cooperation Program Romania - Serbia 2014-2020, funded by the European Union, was developed taking into account both the local needs of the communities in the border area and the European strategies developed at macro-regional level. Given its European dimension, the program is linked to the EU's strategies for 2014-2020, such as the European Union Strategy for the Danube Region, which seeks to better connect, protect the environment or develop prosperity in the Danube Region.

The Europe 2020 strategy is another European instrument that has inspired the development of a new program that aims for smart, sustainable and inclusive social and economic growth. Given the experience of cross-border cooperation gained in recent years at regional and local level, we note that this is the first time in the programming process for the development of a Romanian-Serbian cross-border program consultations have been conducted at the community level and the needs have been taken into account. local counties and districts.

The Union of Serbs in Romania organizes annually in November, in Timișoara, the cultural project Days of Serbian Culture in Timișoara, a large event that has reached its 11th edition which includes a series of activities designed to present and highlight the cultural heritage, spiritual and folkloric of the Serbian ethnic group in its most authentic forms. The event is funded by the Romanian Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Culture and Information of the Republic of Serbia and the Department for Interethnic Relations, with Timișoara City Hall and the Banat Philharmonic as partners.

Slovakian language

Cooperation in the field of education and culture materialized, in particular, in student exchanges, teacher training, Romanian citizens of Slovak ethnicity in the Slovak Republic, participation in summer courses and the functioning of Romanian language, literature and civilization lectureships at the University. Comenius from Bratislava and, respectively, of Slovak language, literature and civilization at the University of Bucharest. For example, 14 Romanian students belonging to the Slovak minority participated, between August 23rd and September 1st 2019, in summer courses for the study of their mother tongue in Slovakia. The mobility took place on the basis of the Cooperation Program in the field of education between Romania and Slovakia.

In 2018, Romania renewed the Cooperation Program between the Romanian Ministry of National Education and the Ministry of Education, Science, Research and Sports of the Slovak Republic. The cooperation program provides the legal framework for the continuation of bilateral relations in the field of education between Romania and the Slovak Republic, materialized by the annual granting of scholarships for partial university studies for students, scholarships for specialization internships and studies for PhD students and university teachers. summer of language, literature and civilization, organized by higher education institutions in the two states. It is also supported to study the Romanian language and literature, respectively the Slovak language and literature, by ensuring the functioning of the Romanian lectureship at Comenius University in Bratislava and the Slovak lectureship at the University of Bucharest.

People belonging to the Slovak minority in Romania benefit, through this Cooperation Program, from the support of the Ministry of Education, Science, Research and Sports of the Slovak Republic, consisting of government scholarships for higher education and places in summer courses for pre-university students, in the Slovak Republic.

Also, according to the provisions of the Program, pre-university teachers in Romania benefit from specialized and methodical courses in the Slovak Republic, and the Slovak side can send teachers to our country to teach Slovak language and literature or other study units at the units. pre-university education with Slovak language of instruction.

Among the projects with international participation, we mention:

- **The International Youth Festival of Slovak Youth** is organized in the Valley of Heaven by the Democratic Union of Slovaks and Czechs in Romania in partnership with the Suplacu de Barcău Local Council, Bihor county, and with the support of the Slovak Diaspora Department in the Slovak Republic.

In its 11th edition, the festival brings together participants from Slovakia, Serbia and Romania in July to preserve the national and cultural identity of Slovak youth in the diaspora and in Romania..

- **Competition-festival of Slovak folk music soloists Cez Nadlak je...** is an international cultural project that aims to express and perpetuate the national, cultural and linguistic identity of the Slovak minority. Festival-contest of music and folk costume, the event is at its 21st edition. Slovak folk music soloists from Hungary, Serbia, Croatia and Romania also participate in the project, paying attention to the dialectal differences of the interpreted lyrics or the segments of the melodic line. The soloists, divided into several age groups, are accompanied by the Slovak folk music orchestra Sálašan. This cultural project aims to preserve the national and cultural identity of Slovak youth in the diaspora and Romania, as well as to preserve the authentic values of Slovak folk song, but also to identify similarities and differences between minority and majority culture in both Romania and cross-border regions.

Turkish language

The legal framework regulating the Romanian-Turkish bilateral cooperation for education was completed, in 2018, by the Memorandum of Understanding for cooperation in higher education between the Ministry of National Education and the Higher Education Council of the Republic of Turkey, signed in Ankara, with a validity period of 5 years, with the possibility of automatic extension for periods of one year.

The document contains provisions on internships and research internships for students and teachers in higher education institutions in the two countries and exchanges of educational materials. The memorandum also supports the exchange of scholarships between the two states and the organization of workshops, conferences and seminars in partnership.

According to UDTR information submitted in 2019, bilateral and multilateral agreements with Turkish-speaking states are encouraged to encourage contacts between Turkish speakers in the fields of culture, education, information, vocational training and continuing education.

The UDTR Education Commission represents Romania within the International Federation of Teachers in Europe and Asia, which runs various educational programs in Turkish and twinning projects in Romanian and Turkish schools.

Ukrainian language

Regarding the collaboration between the public administration authorities, the centres of the two states, we specify that between the Romanian Ministry of Education and the Ukrainian Ministry of Education and Science and, respectively, the Romanian Ministry of Culture and the Ukrainian Ministry of Culture are negotiating new Protocols. collaboration.

In the opinion of the UUR transmitted in 2019, bilateral and multilateral agreements with the states where the Ukrainian language is used are encouraged, as they are likely to encourage contracts between Ukrainian speakers in the fields of culture, education, information, training and continuing education.

The following cross-border cooperation projects facilitated and promoted by local authorities should be mentioned:

- Bistra Commune - Rakhiv Local Council - “Promoting the culture of the Hutus ethnic group in the Romania-Ukraine cross-border region” - The project actions consist in preserving and promoting the

cultural and historical heritage in the Bistra-Rakhiv cross-border region by rehabilitating, on both sides of the border, two cultural monuments representative of the Hutul ethnic culture.

- Stefan cel Mare University of Suceava - Ivano-Frankivsk National Technical University of Oil and Gas - Development of cross-border cooperation for the promotion of historical and cultural heritage objects on the cross-border territory of Romania and Ukraine - The aim of the project is to preserve and promote cultural and historical heritage Romanian-Ukrainian cross-border, supports the development of local culture, specific cultural identities and cultural dialogue between the communities of the Suceava county and the Ivano-Frankivsk Region and increasing the awareness of tourists for this heritage.

- Agriș commune - Hecha village - Improving the cross-border promotion of the common cultural and historical heritage of the Someș Plain region - The aim of the project is to preserve and promote the cultural heritage of 35 local communities in the Satu Mare county and Transcarpathia region related to the common linguistic heritage Someș Plain by creating and developing a cross-border network focused on the long-term development of local culture, promoting specific cultural identities and cultural dialogue.