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**Fourth Report submitted by Ukraine pursuant to Article 25, paragraph
2 of the Framework Convention for the Protection of National
Minorities**

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**FOURTH REPORT SUBMITTED BY UKRAINE
ON IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FRAMEWORK CONVENTION
FOR THE PROTECTION OF NATIONAL MINORITIES**

*in pursuance of Paragraph 2 Article 25 of the
Council of Europe Framework Convention
for the Protection of National Minorities*

2016

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PREAMBLE

On September 15, 1995 Ukraine signed the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities (hereinafter referred to as the Framework Convention). The Framework Convention was ratified by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine with the Law of Ukraine No. 703/97-BP, entered into force on May 1, 1998 and is a part of the national legislation in accordance with Article 9 of the Constitution of Ukraine.

In pursuance of Paragraph 2 Article 25 of the Framework Convention, Ukraine ensures that periodic state reports containing information on the current public policy in the protection of the national minorities' rights are submitted.

The Third Report of Ukraine on Compliance with the Framework Convention was submitted in May 2009.

In January 2012 the experts of the Advisory Committee of the Council of Europe Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities arrived in Ukraine with a monitoring visit. They had a number of official meetings with the representatives of the legislative and executive authorities as well as public organisations of national minorities during the period from January 23 until January 27, 2012.

For instance, on January 23 the meeting was held at the Lviv Regional State Administration with the First Deputy Head of the Lviv Regional State Administration, B. M. Matolych.

On January 24 the round table was held at the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea with participation of the heads of the executive authorities of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, i. e. the Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Education and Science, Youth and Sport, the Ministry of Social Policy, the Republican Committee on Inter-Ethnic Relations and Deported Citizens, and the Republican Committee on Protection of Cultural Heritage.

On January 26 meetings were held with Yu. V. Hnatkevych, a people's deputy of Ukraine, head of the Subcommittee on Victims of Political Repressions, Ethnic Policy, Prevention of Domestic Conflict, Refugees, Migration and on Relations with the Ukrainians Residing Abroad, the Committee of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on Human Rights, National Minorities and Inter-Ethnic Relations, Yu. P. Bohutskyi, the First Deputy Minister of Culture of Ukraine, and the representatives of the Secretariat of the Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights.

On January 27 the experts met the heads of the Ministry of Education and Science, Youth and Sport of Ukraine, Ministry of Justice of Ukraine, Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine, Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine and State Statistics Service of Ukraine.

Based on the results of the third monitoring cycle the Advisory Committee drafted the opinion (*approved on March 22, 2012*) to which the Government of Ukraine furnished the Comments on March 28, 2012.

On December 18, 2013 the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe adopted the Resolution CM/ResCMN(2013)8 approving the opinion and recommendations as to Ukraine.

The Fourth Report of Ukraine on Compliance with the Framework Convention

covers the period from 2010 until 2015 and contains all the important information on the public policy in the protection of the national minorities' rights.

The Report has been prepared by the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine in cooperation with the central and local executive authorities.

**PART 1. THE MAIN LEGAL AND ORGANISATIONAL BASES OF FRAMEWORK
CONVENTION FOR THE PROTECTION OF NATIONAL MINORITIES
IMPLEMENTATION IN UKRAINE**

**Ukrainian Policy in the Sphere of Interethnic Relations and
National Minorities Rights Protection**

The years of independence have demonstrated that the issue of the ethnic national policy in Ukraine has always occupied a prominent position.

Ukraine has positioned and asserted itself to be the state with the high level of tolerance and inter-ethnic respect. It strictly complies with its obligations assumed within the framework of national and international law.

Being a multi-national state proud of its cultural, linguistic and religious diversity, Ukraine keeps maintaining the basis for the long-term tradition of tolerant and peaceful co-existence of different nationalities on the Ukrainian land as well as establishment of proper conditions to protect their rights.

Having chosen the way of an open democratic legal society, Ukraine as a European country has studied and applied the international experience of protection of the national minorities' rights in its legislation. Ukraine is among of the Europe's leaders in terms of the level of legal support for fundamental rights and freedoms of the national minorities.

During the first years of its independence Ukraine has managed to develop the powerful legal framework for harmonious combination of interests of all ethnic components of the Ukrainian society and provide for equal conditions of their national development.

The legal framework in inter-ethnic relations and protection of the national minorities rights' has been established by the Declaration of State Sovereignty of Ukraine and the Declaration of the Rights of Nationalities of Ukraine. These fundamental Ukrainian documents have established the principles on the basis of which the ethnic-national policy is developed today, provide for respect and equality of the citizens of Ukraine of different nationalities, and forbid discrimination on ethnic grounds. In the course of time guarantees of the rights of national minorities were established in the Constitution of Ukraine and developed in a number of laws and regulations.

However, our state is aware of the importance of consistent improvement and development of new approaches in the public ethnic-national policy.

In view of the external aggression, Ukraine is clearly aware of the fact that the threat of breach of inter-ethnic peace cannot be eliminated without implementation of the responsible and balanced public ethnic-national policy.

Activities and Control over the National Minorities Rights Observance in Ukraine

Protection of the rights and freedoms of national minorities is controlled by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, the President of Ukraine and the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.

Despite the very complicated social and economical situation, today the national leaders do their best to protect the national minorities' rights to the full extent and establish proper conditions for the languages of national minorities to be studied and used, for the information to be received and disseminated in the native language, and for the national culture to be preserved and developed.

On January 11, 2012 parliamentary hearings were held on “Ethnic-National Policy of Ukraine: Achievements and Prospects”. The most emphasis was placed by the people's deputies, representatives of public organisations of the national minorities, and scientists on the following issues: improvement of the laws on the public ethnic policy (in particular, this concerned adopting an absolutely new Concept of the Public Ethnic-National Policy in terms of the format and contents); recovery of the state institution on national minorities, establishment of the representative national minority body under the President of Ukraine or the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.

On March 11, 2015 parliamentary hearings were held on “Role, Importance and Impact of the Civil Society on Development of the Ethnic-National Policy of Unity in Ukraine”. The main focus of the parliamentary hearings was determination of the mechanism for coordination of activities of the state and civil society institutions in the context of improvement of the national policy of unity in Ukraine as well as development of the forms and methods for implementation of the public ethnic-national policy.

In particular, O. I. Syroid, the Deputy Chairman of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, stated, “Ukraine is at war... we have to admit that one of the causes of the present-day aggression and our certain inability to resolve the situation is, in fact, lack of the consistent public ethnic-national policy which would apply to the national minorities and, in the first place, interaction inside the society... In order to win the war we have to contemplate and adopt the new public policy in ethnic-national relations.”

In his turn, V. A. Kyrylenko, the Vice Prime Minister of Ukraine and the Minister of Culture of Ukraine, said, “... inter-ethnic accord, inter-ethnic peace, good balanced ethnic-national policy is one of the top priorities of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and, in fact, all Ukrainian leaders,” and emphasised that “... the primary goal of the Government is to adopt respective decisions which will enable preservation and development of the inter-ethnic accord.”

Based of the discussions and with account of the proposals made by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, on November 25, 2015 Resolution No. 824 “On Recommendations of the Parliamentary Hearings on the Theme “Role, Importance and Impact of the Civil Society on Development of the Ethnic National Policy of

Unity in Ukraine”¹ was adopted. These recommendations were brought into force with the respective order of A. P. Yatseniuk, the Prime Minister of Ukraine.

During the period from 2009 until 2015 changes were made to the system of public administration in the area of inter-ethnic relations and protection of the national minorities' rights. For instance, as a result of the administrative reform conducted in 2010 on the basis of Decree of the President of Ukraine No. 1085/2010 dated December 9, 2010 “On Optimisation of the System of Central Executive Authorities”, the State Committee on Nationalities and Religions of Ukraine, a separate central executive authority in charge of development and implementation of the public policy in inter-ethnic relations, protection of rights of the national minorities and the persons deported on the national grounds who have returned to Ukraine, was liquidated.

Starting from 2011 the public policy in inter-ethnic relations and protection of the national minorities' rights has been developed and implemented by the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine, and the public policy in protection of rights of the persons deported on the national grounds who have returned to Ukraine is developed and implemented by the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine.

In addition, the Law of Ukraine “On Amending Certain Legislative Instruments of Ukraine Concerning Activities of the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine, Ministry of Culture of Ukraine, Other Central Executive Authorities Activities of Which Are Directed and Coordinated by Respective Ministers as well as the State Space Agency of Ukraine” No. 5461-VI dated October 16, 2012 cancelled a number of the provisions of the Law of Ukraine “On National Minorities in Ukraine”. In particular, the provisions of Article 5 in accordance with which the central executive authority in inter-ethnic relations was the Ministry for Nationalities of Ukraine the advisory board of which was the Council of Representatives of Public Associations of the National Minorities of Ukraine were amended. Permanent commissions on inter-ethnic relations operated within the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine and, if necessary, within local Councils of People's Deputies, and respective structural subdivisions could be established within the local executive authorities.

In accordance with Article 5 as amended, the public policy in inter-ethnic relations and protection of the national minorities' rights in Ukraine shall be developed and implemented by central executive authorities appointed by the President of Ukraine. If necessary, permanent commissions on inter-ethnic relations may be established by local councils, and respective structural subdivisions may be established by local state administrations.

Moreover, the abovementioned Law cancelled the provisions of Part 2 Article 14 of the Law of Ukraine “On National Minorities in Ukraine” in accordance with which national public associations were entitled to nominate their candidates for people's deputies at election to public authorities in accordance with the Constitution of Ukraine, laws on election of the people's deputies of Ukraine and deputies of local councils. Article 14 of the Law of Ukraine “On National Minorities in Ukraine” now

¹ The text of the resolution is furnished in Part 3 of the Report.

contains a provision in accordance with which public authorities assist in activities of national public associations acting in compliance with the applicable laws.

Therefore, at present individual powers as to protection of educational, cultural, social protection, information and language rights of the national minorities are exercised by designated central executive authorities and subdivisions of local executive authorities.

Compliance with the effective laws concerning the protection of the national minorities' rights shall be controlled, as before, by the Constitutional Court of Ukraine and general jurisdiction courts, the Committee on Human Rights, National Minorities and Inter-Ethnic Relations of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, and the Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights.

PART 2. THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FRAMEWORK CONVENTION FOR THE PROTECTION OF NATIONAL MINORITIES BY UKRAINE

Section 1

Article 1

The protection of national minorities and of the rights and freedoms of persons belonging to those minorities forms an integral part of the international protection of human rights, and as such falls within the scope of international co-operation.

Ukraine keeps cooperating with the following international organisations and their working bodies for protection of the national minorities' rights:

- United Nations (*UN Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, UN Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organisation – UNESCO*);
- Council of Europe (*CE Advisory Committee on the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities, CE European Commission against Racism and Intolerance, Committee of Experts of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages, CE Ad hoc Committee of Experts on Roma and Travellers Issues – CAHROM*);
- Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (*Office of the OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities and Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights*);
- International Organization for Migration.

In addition, within the framework of the executed international treaties Ukraine cooperates with the states having respective ethnic communities on issues of the national minorities. Such cooperation is effected in the form of intergovernmental bilateral commissions. In particular, the following commissions operate as of today:

- Bilateral Ukrainian-Slovak Commission for National Minorities, Education and Culture;
- Joint Ukrainian-Romanian Intergovernmental Commission on the Protection of National Minority Rights;
- Joint Ukrainian-Hungarian Commission on the Protection of National Minorities' Rights.

The Bilateral Ukrainian-Slovak Commission for National Minorities, Education and Culture is the most active and effective. Thirteen meetings have been held since its establishment. Fourteen meetings of the committee are scheduled for 2016.

On the other hand, due to difference in the parties' opinions on certain issues which arose at the 5th Meeting of the Joint Ukrainian-Romanian Intergovernmental Commission on the Protection of National Minority Rights and the 15th Meeting of the Joint Ukrainian-Hungarian Commission on the Protection of National Minorities' Rights, their operation has been suspended.

However, in 2015 the parties on the Ukrainian and Romanian sides expressed their intention to continue their bilateral cooperation on the issues of national minorities. As a result, on June 30, 2015 the meeting at the level of the secretaries of the Ukrainian and Romanian parties to the Joint Ukrainian-Romanian

Intergovernmental Commission on the Protection of National Minority Rights was held, and on April 7, 2016 co-chairmen of the Commission met.

In February 2016 the Hungarian party also claimed that it was ready to hold a work meeting on resumption of the activities of the Ukrainian-Hungarian Commission on the Protection of National Minorities' Rights in the nearest time.

In its turn, the Ukrainian party approved the decisions of Romania and Hungary and stated that it was ready to continue bilateral cooperation in provision for execution of the arrangements on the protection of rights of the respective national minorities, in particular in the form of activities of intergovernmental commissions.

In order to settle the issues related to the protection of rights of persons of German origin in Ukraine, on December 23, 2015 the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine adopted Resolution No. 1075 “On Establishment of the Ukrainian-German Intergovernmental Commission on Cooperation in Affairs of Persons of German Origin Residing in Ukraine” which approved the Regulations on the Commission and its members.

On February 17, 2016 in the City of Berlin co-chairmen of the Commission, namely Andrii Vitrenko, the Deputy Minister of Culture of Ukraine for European Integration, and Hartmut Koschyk, the Federal Government Commissioner for Matters Related to Ethnic German Resettlers and National Minorities, met to discuss possibility of holding of the first meeting of the Commission in the nearest future¹ as well as a number of issues related to support of the initiatives of the Ukrainians residing in Germany by the German government.

Article 3

1. Every person belonging to a national minority shall have the right freely to choose to be treated or not to be treated as such and no disadvantage shall result from this choice or from the exercise of the rights which are connected to that choice.

2. Persons belonging to national minorities may exercise the rights and enjoy the freedoms flowing from the principles enshrined in the present Framework Convention, individually as well as in community with others.

Paragraphs 1, 2

The Ukrainian legislation contains the unaltered provision and principle in accordance with which “Citizens of Ukraine may freely choose and recover their nationality. No citizen may be forced to refuse from his/her nationality in any form” (Article 11 of the Law of Ukraine “On National Minorities in Ukraine”).

The right for national self-identification is acknowledged to be one of the fundamental human rights related to formation of the personality and unique individuality. Legislative guarantees of rights to civil self-organization enable national minorities to combine individual activities of their representatives and organizational capabilities for satisfaction of their own ethnic-national demands.

¹ As of March 15, 2016 the parties agreed to hold the first meeting of the Ukrainian-German Intergovernmental Commission on Cooperation in Affairs of Persons of German Origin Residing in Ukraine in May 2016.

Section II

Article 4

- 1. The Parties undertake to guarantee to persons belonging to national minorities the right of equality before the law and of equal protection of the law. In this respect, any discrimination based on belonging to a national minority shall be prohibited.**
- 2. The Parties undertake to adopt, where necessary, adequate measures in order to promote, in all areas of economic, social, political and cultural life, full and effective equality between persons belonging to a national minority and those belonging to the majority. In this respect, they shall take due account of the specific conditions of the persons belonging to national minorities.**
- 3. The measures adopted in accordance with paragraph 2 shall not be considered to be an act of discrimination.**

Paragraphs 1, 2, 3

In 2009-2015 the Legislation of Ukraine was supplemented with the laws and amended in terms of the issues related to prevention of and counteraction to discrimination on the racial, national and religious grounds.

On November 5, 2009 the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine adopted the Law of Ukraine No. 1707 “On Amending the Criminal Code of Ukraine as to Liability for Crimes on the Racial, National or Religious Grounds” which in particular strengthened sanctions set forth in Article 161 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine and amended certain other articles.

This Law forbids “wilful actions designated for stirring up national, racial or religious hostility and hatred, humiliation of national honour and dignity or hurting of feelings of citizens in connection with their religious beliefs as well as direct or indirect restriction of rights or establishment of direct or indirect privileges for citizens on the grounds of race, complexion, political, religious and other beliefs, sex, disability, ethnic and social origin, financial status, place of residence, language or another grounds”.

Part 2 Article 115 “Wilful Homicide”, Article 121 “Wilful Grave Bodily Injury”, Article 126 “Bodily Injuries and Torment”, Article 127 “Torture” of the Criminal Code of Ukraine have been supplemented with such qualifications as commitment of crime on the grounds of racial, national or religious intolerance.

In accordance with Article 300 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, “importing the works promoting violence and cruelty, racial, national or religious intolerance and discrimination into Ukraine for the purpose of sale or distribution thereof as well as production, storage, relocation or another transfer for the same purpose, or sale or distribution thereof, as well as forcing to participate in production thereof” shall be deemed a crime.

Moreover, for the purpose of consistent improvement of the legislation, O. M. Dmytrenko, a people's deputy of Ukraine, has developed the draft Law of Ukraine “On Amending the Criminal Code of Ukraine as to Improvement of Qualification of Crimes on the Grounds of National, Racial or Religious Hatred or Hostility” (registration No. 2314 dated 08.07.2015) within the framework of the legislative initiative.

The purpose of this draft law is to cancel “violence” as the qualification of Part 2

Article 161 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine to eliminate collision with the equivalent qualification of other crimes, to develop the single definition of the motive and elements of the crimes on the grounds of national, racial or religious hatred or hostility.

Order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 236 dated April 25, 2012 approved the Action Plan for Development of the Civic Culture and Increase in the Tolerance Level in the Society.

In accordance with the Action Plan, the central and local executive authorities provided for informational and educational work, performed activities to increase legal culture in the Ukrainian society, develop social dialogue and improve interaction with the civil society institutions for non-discrimination.

In 2010-2012 the central and local executive authorities performed the works in pursuance of the Action Plan to Combat Xenophobia and Racial and Ethnic Discrimination in the Ukrainian society in 2010-2012 developed by the Interdepartmental Working Group on Combating Xenophobia and Ethnic and Racial Intolerance.

On September 6, 2012 the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine adopted the Law of Ukraine No. 5207 “On the Fundamentals of Prevention and Counteraction to Discrimination in Ukraine”. In May 2014 this law was amended and improved to be brought into compliance with the international law.

This Law provides definition of the following terms: “anti-discrimination expert examination”, “discrimination”, “indirect discrimination”, “discrimination incitement”, “positive actions”, “discrimination aiding”, “direct discrimination”, “infringement”.

The Law establishes non-discrimination principles in the legislation of Ukraine, discrimination forms, main focus areas of the public policy as to prevention of and counteraction to discrimination. The Law establishes the mechanism for provision for prevention of and counteraction to discrimination and introduces anti-discrimination expert examination of draft laws and regulations.

The Law also defines the entities vested with powers as to prevention of and counteraction to discrimination, legal mechanisms for protection of rights of the persons who believe they have been discriminated and the persons who have suffered from discrimination.

In addition to the above-mentioned provisions, on January 30, 2013 the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine adopted Resolution No. 61 “Issues of the Anti-Discrimination Expert Examination and Public Anti-Discrimination Expert Examination of Draft Laws and Regulations” which approved the Procedure for Anti-Discrimination Expert Examination of Draft Laws and Regulations by the Executive Authorities.

This resolution also prescribes that public anti-discrimination expert examination shall be effected by public organisations, individuals and legal entities within the framework of the public discussion of draft laws and regulations in accordance with the Procedure for Consultations with the Public on Development and Implementation of the State Policy approved by Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 996 dated November 3, 2010.

On April 15, 2014 the Law of Ukraine “On Ensuring Civil Rights and Freedoms and the Legal Regime in the Temporarily Occupied Territory of Ukraine” was adopted. The purpose of the Law is to protect and fully exercise national, cultural,

social and political rights of citizens of Ukraine, including indigenous communities and national minorities residing within the temporarily occupied territory of Ukraine. The Law defines the status of the territory of Ukraine which has been temporarily occupied as a result of the military aggression of the Russian Federation, establishes the special legal regime within this territory, specifics of operation of the public authorities, local self-government, enterprises, institutions and organisations within the framework of this regime, compliance with and protection of human and civil rights and freedoms as well as rights and legal interests of legal entities.

On April 17, 2014 the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine adopted the Law of Ukraine No. 1227 “On Public Television and Radio Broadcasting of Ukraine” Article 3 of which prescribes that operation of the National Public Television and Radio Company of Ukraine shall be based on non-discrimination on any grounds.

On August 25, 2015 the National Human Rights Strategy was approved by Decree of the President of Ukraine No. 501/2015, and on November 23, 2015 the Government of Ukraine approved Order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 1393-p “On Approving the Action Plan for the Implementation of the National Human Rights Strategy for the Period until 2020”. This Action Plan contains a separate section “Protection of the Rights of Indigenous Communities and National Minorities” which establishes the purposes and tasks for development of the efficient system for provision for and protection of the rights of indigenous communities and national minorities, support and development of tolerant inter-ethnic relations in the Ukrainian society.

On December 8, 2015 the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine adopted the Law of Ukraine No. 856 “On the International Broadcasting System of Ukraine” Article 5 of which prescribes that international broadcasting entities shall operate in compliance with the principles of non-discrimination on any grounds and respect for moral, religious, ideological beliefs and outlook of the viewers.

Article 5

- 1. The Parties undertake to promote the conditions necessary for persons belonging to national minorities to maintain and develop their culture, and to preserve the essential elements of their identity, namely their religion, language, traditions and cultural heritage.**
- 2. Without prejudice to measures taken in pursuance of their general integration policy, the Parties shall refrain from policies or practices aimed at assimilation of persons belonging to national minorities against their will and shall protect these persons from any action aimed at such assimilation.**

Paragraph 1

On December 14, 2010 the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine adopted the Law of Ukraine No. 2778 “On Culture”.

Article 3 of the Law prescribes that the fundamentals of the public cultural policy shall include recognition of culture as one of the main factors of identity of Ukrainian people, citizens of Ukraine of all nationalities.

As it maintains and develops the cultural diversity, Ukraine guarantees establishment of conditions for the development of culture of the Ukrainian nation, indigenous people and national minorities of Ukraine (Clause 2 Article 4 of the Law),

grants the right to association into creative unions, national and cultural societies, centres, funds, associations, other public cultural organisations as well as to maintenance, development and promotion of cultural, linguistic identity, traditions, customs and rituals, access to cultural values, cultural heritage and cultural benefits (Article 6 of the Law).

Article 5 of the Law contains provisions in accordance with which the state guarantees free use of the languages of all national minorities of Ukraine in culture.

The use of languages in culture is also governed by Article 23 of the Law of Ukraine “On Fundamentals of the State Language Policy” (adopted on July 2, 2012 No. 5029) in accordance with which the state guarantees free use of regional languages or minority languages in culture and provides for the exercise of rights and cultural interests of all language groups in Ukraine.

Article 8 of the Law of Ukraine “On Culture” guarantees that all citizens are given access to cultural values and benefits exercised by means of maintenance and state support of cultural institutions by the state and local budgets in order to provide for their operation and accessibility of their services for other categories of the population.

Access of the citizens to cultural values is provided for through a possibility to use documents of the National Archival Fund of Ukraine or copies thereof; familiarisation with museum collections which pertain to the state part of the Museum Fund of Ukraine; use of the library stock which pertains to the State Library Fund of Ukraine.

Article 10 of the Law states that “the State shall establish conditions for cultural development of citizens of Ukraine of all nationalities, promote their involvement into the joint process of creation of cultural values. Citizens of Ukraine of any nationality shall be entitled to maintain, develop and promote their culture, language, traditions, customs and rituals, establish national and cultural societies, centres, cultural institutions and perform any other activities in the area of culture in compliance with the laws”.

In pursuance of these provisions the Government of Ukraine performs activities aimed at establishment of conditions for the development of national minorities' culture via the designated central and local executive authorities. The funds for the events promoting satisfaction of cultural, linguistic, educational and informational needs of national minorities are annually allocated from the State Budget of Ukraine (*Table 1*).

Ukrainian State Budget Financing of the Programmes on the National Minorities Development

Budget programme code	Name	Financing amount by years (UAH thousand)				
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Ministry of Culture of Ukraine						
1801260	Measures for restoration of national minorities' culture ¹	1,000.0	2,007.0	1,343.0	900.0	900.0
1801550	Measures for implementation of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages	1,007.0	—	—	—	—
1801300	Financial support of newspapers in the national minorities' languages ²	1,344.5	1,344.5	3,066.8	2,986.8 ³	2,050.4
Ministry of Education and Culture of Ukraine						
2201360	Measures for implementation of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages ⁴	1,100.0	14,700.0	13,100.0	—	—

Table 1 contains the total amount of the funds provided for in the State Budget of Ukraine to finance four directions of budget programme 1801260, in accordance with the indicators of the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine. However, the actual amount of the funds allocated for “measures for restoration of national minorities' culture” and “measures for implementation of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages” in 2012 equals UAH 877,960, in 2013 – UAH 880,743, in 2014 – UAH 380,000, and in 2015 – UAH 261,489.

In accordance with the Procedure for Use of the Funds Provided for in the State

¹ Since 2012 the programme has included several directions, and its name has been changed for “Measures for Restoration of National Minorities' Culture, Measures of the Ukrainian World Coordination Council, Measures for Implementation of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages, Measures for Establishment of Cultural Ties with the Ukrainian Expatriate Community, Measures for Improvement of Ties between Ukrainians Residing Abroad and Provision for International Activities in the Area of International Relations”. The table shows the amount of the funds which has been allocated for “measures for restoration of national minorities' culture” and “measures for implementation of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages”.

² Within the framework of this budget programme financial support is granted for publication of newspapers which are co-founded by the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine: Armenian newspaper “Arahats”, Crimean Tatar newspaper “Holos Krymu”, Polish newspaper “Dziennik Kyjowski”, Jewish newspaper “Yevreiski Visti”, Romanian newspaper “Concordia”, and Bulgarian newspaper “Rodni Krai”.

³ Starting from August 2014 financing of the newspaper “Holos Krymu” has been suspended. Financial support cannot be granted to the newspaper due to the fact that its registered address, bank department and settlement account are located in the City of Simferopol, i. e. within the temporarily occupied territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea. The Ministry of Culture of Ukraine proposed to the newspaper to be re-registered in another region of Ukraine, but the editorial office failed to do so.

⁴ In 2012 the programme was renamed as “Measures for Implementation of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages, Financial Support of Ukrainian Education Abroad”. The amount of the funds specified for 2012 and 2013 includes allocations in two directions.

Budget for Restoration of National Minorities' Culture and Implementation of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages, approved by Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 685 dated June 2, 2011, state financial support may be granted to language contests, academic competitions, educational seminars, conferences, festivals, exhibitions, master classes for national minorities, publication of text books, dictionaries, reference books on national minorities' languages, printed media for national minorities etc.

Starting from 2012 state financial support of the measures for satisfaction of language and cultural needs of national minorities has been granted on a competitive basis. The competition procedure is established by Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 1049 dated October 12, 2011 “On Approving the Procedure for the Contest for Selection of the Programmes (Projects, Measures) Developed by Public Society Institutions for Financial Support to Be Granted for Performance (Implementation) Thereof”.

Cultural and art projects which were performed at the expense of state financial support (state and local budgets) in 2010-2015 included international events: Turkic and Tatar Contest Festival “Kyiv Sanduhachi”, festival of authentic folk music “Sing to Me, Kobzar”, Romani festival “Amala”, theatre art festival “Mandruichi Zirky” (“Travelling Stars”), artists plain air “Ethnic Colour – Crimea”, New Georgian Cinema Festival, conference “Our Historical Cultural Heritage – a Permanent Source of Revival and Development of the Unique Belarusian Culture in Ukraine”, International Festival of Ethnic Theatres of National Minorities of Ukraine, CIS Countries and Carpathian European Region “Ethno-Dia-Sphere”, and all-Ukrainian events: children's forum “Spivdruzhnist” (“Commonwealth”), cultural and art campaign for support of culture of ethnic groups with no historical motherland and Crimean minorities, conference of national minorities “We Are Ukrainians”, exhibition of arts and crafts of ethnic groups of Ukraine “Together in Diversity”, cultural and art campaign “Children's Camp “Tolerance Sources”, Korean music festival “Koreiada”, visual arts exhibition of ethnic groups of Ukraine “Vivat, Ukraine!”, Greek culture festival “Mega Giorti”, cultural and arts campaign “Georgian Folk Arts in Ukraine”, scientific and practical conference “Art and Culture of the Armenian Expatriate Community in Ukraine”, and Moldavian culture and language festival.

The largest-scale art and culture project which was implemented by the state in 2010 was the all-Ukrainian forum of national cultures “Ukraine: Art Diversity and Dialogue of Cultures”, in 2011 – the all-Ukrainian forum “Ukraine: Dialogue of Cultures”, and in 2013 – the all-Ukrainian festival of children's art of ethnic groups of Ukraine “All of Us Are Your Children, Ukraine!”.

In 2015 in general 37 culture and art (festivals, contests) and 162 culturological (seminars, conferences) events were held in Ukraine. Such events are popular and large-scale. They are actively attended by citizens of different nationalities.

At the same time, it shall be emphasised that the hostilities in the East of Ukraine have been reflected in the ethnic cultural activities of national communities of Ukraine to some extent. In order to demonstrate inter-ethnic accord and unity of Ukrainian citizens of different nationalities, public organisations of national minorities in partnership with the local authorities have launched charitable art

campaigns in different regions of Ukraine, in particular:

- Kyiv City State Administration together with the Council of National and Cultural Communities of the City of Kyiv with participation of the best performance ensembles of ethnic communities and Ukrainian celebrities held a charity campaign to support national unity of Ukraine and patriotic combatants (City of Kyiv);
- representatives of national communities and volunteer organisations supported by the Kyiv City State Administration held the charity campaign “Unity of Diversity Saves Peace and Life” (City of Kyiv);
- charity concert of performance ensembles of national minorities for combatants of the 9th Mechanized Infantry Battalion for area defence in the Region of Vinnytsia (City of Haisyn);
- representatives of twenty public organisations of national minorities of the City of Melitopol in the Region of Zaporizhzhia created the “Tablecloth of Peace” which was handed over to the ATO combatants;
- charity concert “Different Cultures – United Country” to support children of the combatants killed in the ATO (City of Kirovohrad);
- charity concert “Art of Tolerance” to support the Kharkiv activist killed in the ATO (City of Kharkiv).

In addition, many concerts with participation of performance ensembles and individual performers representing national minorities were held in the ATO area.

An efficient form of joining public and state efforts in the development of culture of national minorities is national cultural centres working in most regions of Ukraine.

In 2011 there were ninety-six national minority cultural centres in Ukraine, and in 2013 there were eighty-one. As of January 1, 2016 there were eighty-six national minority cultural centres in Ukraine¹.

In 2013 cultural and arts needs of national minorities were represented by 1,485 amateur theatre, music, dance ensembles of national minorities, and in 2015 there were 1,248 ensembles.

The culture of national minorities is promoted through special museum exhibitions dedicated to history, everyday life and traditions of national minorities.

State library institutions of Ukraine have a substantial stock of literature in the Crimean Tatar, Moldavian, Polish, Russian, Romanian, Slovakian, Hungarian and other national minority languages. At present there are 216 million publications in public libraries, including approximately 900 thousand in the national minority languages.

Paragraph 2

Ukraine treats representatives of national minorities and their rights and freedoms with respect .

The legislation of Ukraine guarantees full-scale rights to national minorities and

¹ Statistical data on the cultural centres and amateur ensembles have been summarised by the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine on the basis of the data submitted by local executive authorities.

contains no provisions which could be a ground for implementation of the policy or adoption of actions designated for assimilation of the persons belonging to national minorities.

Article 6

1. The Parties shall encourage a spirit of tolerance and intercultural dialogue and take effective measures to promote mutual respect and understanding and co-operation among all persons living on their territory, irrespective of those persons' ethnic, cultural, linguistic or religious identity, in particular in the fields of education, culture and the media.

2. The Parties undertake to take appropriate measures to protect persons who may be subject to threats or acts of discrimination, hostility or violence as a result of their ethnic, cultural, linguistic or religious identity.

Paragraph 1

Recently a lot of attention has been paid to poly-cultural issues in Ukraine. In the current context one of the main tasks of teachers and tutors is to shift the focus to the common things, uniting Ukrainian citizens of different nationalities. Elements of history and the most important facts of the past of Belarusian, Bulgarian, Gagauz, Greek, Jewish, Crimean Tatar, Moldavian, German, Polish, Russian, Romanian, Slovakian, Hungarian and other peoples are studied by pupils in close relation to the history of the Ukrainians.

In order to enhance mutual understanding among all population groups, develop respect, understanding and tolerance to representatives of national minorities, racial and ethnic groups, the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine (MES), education administration authorities in the regions, pedagogical staff of educational establishments continuously work to develop in pupils tolerant attitude to the language, culture and beliefs of other nationalities.

In their awareness-raising activities teachers of general educational establishments are guided by the programme “Main Objectives in Awareness Raising among Pupils of Grades 1-11 of General Educational Establishments of Ukraine” (hereinafter referred to as the “Programme”) which has been developed by the MES and establishes the focus areas, principles, objectives and contents of awareness-raising activities among pupils. One of the fundamental principles of awareness raising has been the principle of national orientation. Its implementation is related to development of the culture of inter-ethnic relations, tolerant attitude to the history, language, culture and beliefs of other nationalities residing in Ukraine and other states among pupils.

In pursuance of the main objectives and principles of the Programme, as well as in order to develop tolerance, including to language and cultural variety, the list of approximate awareness-raising themes includes the following:

for primary school: “Everybody Loves Their Land”, “All Peoples of Ukraine Live in Accord and Peace”;

for secondary school: “What Is Tolerance?”, “Ukraine Is a Poly-Cultural State”, “Many People, Many Minds”, “Finding the Truth Instead of Conflicting”, “Mutual Understanding. Its Basis”, folk game contest “Games of the World Peoples”;

for high school: “Tolerant Attitude to All Nations and Ethnic Groups”,

“Common Human Values: Understanding Eternal Truths”, “Peace and Accord as the Main Condition of Existence of the Earth and Humanity”, “From Personal Culture to National Culture”, “Common Human and National Issues”, “Specifics of National Moral Standards”, “National and Ethnic Cultural Traditions”, “Ukraine and Europe”, “From Native to Alien, from Close to Planetary”, “We Are Different, We Are Equal”, “Culture of Inter-Ethnic Relations in the Poly-Cultural Environment”.

The methodological recommendations on geography, history and ethics have been supplemented with the issues of introduction of inter-cultural education and religious diversity into the educational process, wherein the right of recognition of the unique nature and identity of each person and their spiritual world is emphasised.

Certain periods of history and culture of the peoples whose representatives have been living within the territory of Ukraine are included into the courses studied in the general educational establishments: Ukrainian History, World History, Geography, World Literature, Music Arts, Visual Arts, Artistic Culture. These courses are compulsory for pupils.

Also update of the contents of historical education, review of the standards and programmes for development of the new generation of text books based on poly-culture have been commenced.

In general educational, vocational and out-of-school educational establishments the themed informational and educational events have been held in order to develop spirituality, moral culture, tolerant attitude, ability to live in the civil society among children and the youth, in particular:

- press conferences “We Express Our Ultimate Opposition to All Forms of Racial Hatred, Xenophobia and Discrimination”, “Ethnic Social Processes in Independent Ukraine”, “Democratic Traditions in Ukraine”;
- disputes “Informal Groups: Possible Attitudes”, “Why Does Racial Discrimination Appear?”, “May I Disrespect a Person of Another Race”, “My Beloved World with No Violence”, “One Step from Disrespect to Hatred. How Can It Be Overcome?”;
- meetings of law centres (clubs) “Youth against Xenophobia and Racism in Ukraine”, “Sociability and Tolerance as a Basis of Relations in the Present-Day Society”, “Trial of Racism”;
- speakers' contest “Speech in Defence of Human Rights”, “Humanism as Future of the Humanity”, “Tolerant Communication”;
- educational classes “Human Life as a Supreme Value Which Has Nothing to Do with the Language and Complexion”, “Being Friends with All People”, “Me, You, Him and Her Are a United Family”, “If You Want to Have a Friend, Learn How to Be One”, “Mercy and Love to the People Around”;
- parents' meeting “Development of National Self-Identity of Pupils and Legal Awareness”, “Youth and Teenage Negative Displays in the Society”, “All People on the Planet Have Equal Rights, No Matter What Nationality They Are”, “Prevention of Xenophobic and Racist Displays Among Children and Youth in the Family”;

- painting and wall newspaper contests “Ukraine Is a Hospitable Land”, “I Want to Have Friends of Different Nationalities”, “Friendship Has No Borders”, “Children Making Friends all over the Planet”;
- video lectures “The Earth Is Home to Everybody”, “Planet of Dreams”, “Man in the World” etc.

In higher educational establishments regular awareness-raising activities are performed in order to prevent inter-ethnic, religious and racial intolerance, any displays of violence to foreign students, and awareness-raising meetings are held with students with regard to prevention of xenophobia and racism among students.

Development of tolerance via the system of educational establishments enables students to have a deeper insight in the cultures of different nationalities. The educational poly-cultural environment in higher educational establishments is based on new disciplines (courses): “Tolerance Pedagogics”, “Methodology of Tolerance Pedagogics”. The tolerance pedagogics knowledge gained by the students of higher educational establishments is improved at subjects “Professional Communication Culture”, “Culture of Mutual Relations”, “Speaking Culture” etc.

In order to improve prevention of xenophobia and racism among students, legal clinics which provide free legal assistance to students and citizens at law departments of higher educational establishments have been operating actively, and the contents of educational courses at law departments have been updated.

All-Ukrainian seminars dedicated to the issues of variety and inter-cultural education have been held, in the Cities of, Uzhhorod, Kyiv, Lutsk and Simferopol for the specialists of the regional, post-graduate pedagogical educational establishments. The text book “In the Crimean Home” and methodological recommendations on the educational course “Culture of Neighbourliness” have been published.

Within the framework of the project of the Information and Research Centre “Integration and Development” financed by the Office of the OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities and the Government of Switzerland “Intercultural Education in Ukraine. Phase V”, development of the intercultural education in the border regions of Ukraine and applicability of adaptation and implementation of the course “Culture of Neighbourliness” thereto have been studied by the MES.

In seven regions creative groups have been established on the basis of regional post-graduate pedagogical educational establishments. Communications among individual regional institutions have been enhanced, in particular between the City of Kyiv and the Region of Kyiv. The project has also been joined by the Regions of Donetsk, Zaporizhzhia and Luhansk. Within the framework of the project two interregional work meetings of the creative groups were held in 2015 in order to approve the programme and methodology suite “Culture of Neighbourliness” (in April in Uzhhorod, in November in Odesa). Draft regional programmes for pre-school educational establishments “Ukrainian Wreath”, text books for the educational and methodological suite “Studying the World Together”, “For Children about Their Land” have been developed. The programme for awareness-raising classes for

teenagers “Me. Us. The Country” within the course “Culture of Neighbourliness” is now being approved, and the collection of methodological plans for awareness-raising classes for development of civil education is being followed up.

In addition, the MES has developed, approved and published workbooks for Grade 1 “Me, My Family. My Neighbours” within the course “Culture of Neighbourliness” to be approved in all regions included into the project at the expense of the project. Workbooks for Grade 5 for the Regions of Kyiv, Lviv and Odesa have also been prepared.

Nineteen six-day training seminars on the methodology for the course “Culture of Neighbourliness” were held in June-August 2015 in the Regions of Kyiv, Lviv, Skadovsk, Uzhhorod and Chernivtsi. 496 teachers were certified on the basis of its results.

Four seminars on the methodology for the programme “Me. Us. The Country” have been held in cooperation with the Embassy of Great Britain in Ukraine within the project “Ukrainian Peacebuilding School” in the Regions of Donetsk, Zaporizhzhia and Luhansk, and 103 teachers were additionally involved in the practical approval.

In general 475 schools (388 within the project) are taking part in the practical approval in 2015/2016 educational year, including almost 12,000 children (8,500 within the project).

In order to improve informational and educational work on non-discrimination and tolerance in district (city) educational systems, scientific and methodological recommendations “Core of Conflicts on the Grounds of Inter-Ethnic Animosity: Ways of Their Prevention and Settlement” have been developed by the regional scientific and methodological centres for practical psychology and social work.

Scientific and methodological seminars “Prevention of Development of Xenophobia and Racism among Children and Students” have been held for heads of district (city) psychological services, methodologists of methodology offices in charge of the psychological service and methodologists of district (city) methodology offices in charge of educational work.

Psychological services of the educational departments and administrations have conducted research in order to identify the level of aggression among teenagers and their tendency towards illegal actions as well as causes of xenophobia, racism and anti-Semitism in the Ukrainian society.

In addition, educational establishments are developing their partnership with national and cultural organisations in the area of preservation of the language, culture and traditions of national minorities. It is effected by means of various cultural and educational events (festivals, congresses, conferences, contests for the best knowledge of the native language and culture, publication of literature in different languages, and text books).

Representatives of national minorities regularly participate in all-Ukrainian exhibitions “Know and Love Your Land”, “Our Search and Creativity for You, Ukraine!”, which promote culture and traditions of different nationalities and peoples. They are arranged by the Ukrainian State Centre of Out-of-School Education.

The long-standing good tradition has been the International Inter-Ethnic

Children's Camp “Tolerance Sources” which is held in Ukraine on an annual basis, organised by the Congress of Ethnic Communities of Ukraine and partially financed by the state.

The purpose of the project is to develop inter-ethnic and inter-confession tolerance, combat xenophobia, form an active civic stance among children belonging to ethnic communities, and distribute knowledge on the ethnic diversity of Ukraine and other countries. The project unites children from more than twenty ethnic communities of Ukraine, Belarus, Moldova, Armenia and Georgia as well as refugee children. More than 130 teachers have mastered the tolerance development methodology.

One more long-term campaign which is annually held in the Ukrainian Children's Centre “Moloda Hvardiia” (City of Odesa) is the International Contest Festival of Children's and Youth Art “All of Us Are Your Children, Ukraine!”. Its purpose is state support of talented children and youth, development of intellectual and creative skills of Ukrainians and representatives of national minorities of Ukraine, students of Ukrainian origin from abroad. The contest festival is designated for development of love to their Motherland, tolerance and respectful attitude to cultural values of the Ukrainian nation and representative of other nationalities among the young generation.

The event includes the all-Ukrainian history and literature contest “My Motherland through the Eyes of Children from Different Ethnic Groups of Ukraine” with the participants of Russian, Belarusian, Bulgarian, Armenian, Polish, Georgian, Greek, Romani, Crimean Tatar and Gagauz origin and representatives of other religions.

Informational and educational work on development and promotion of tolerance, respect for culture, language, customs and traditions of different ethnic groups is also performed by the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine and state culture establishments (libraries, museums, musical establishments etc.).

The most efficient work in this area is performed by library establishments which arrange informational and educational events aimed at the development of respect for culture, history, language, customs and traditions of different ethnic groups and counteraction to discrimination on the grounds of race and ethnic group.

All informational and educational activities of libraries are designated for the development of tolerance, respect for culture, history, language, customs and traditions of different ethnic groups and counteraction to discrimination by means of distribution of knowledge, accessibility and openness of libraries for all population groups.

The rules for use of libraries provide for the citizens' equal rights for library services regardless of their sex, nationality, social status, political and religious beliefs, place of residence, as well as a number of benefits for the people in need of additional protection.

Below are some of the events held by the library establishments in 2015.

The National Parliamentary Library of Ukraine regularly develops methodological aids for teachers of general educational schools to prepare for themed communication classes dedicated to the increase in the level of civic awareness and issues of xenophobia, racial and ethnic discrimination, and bibliographic information

is provided on the website “No to Xenophobia!” and web projects “Where to Go If...” and “Tolerance”. The library offers a permanent book exhibition “Stop the Violence!”.

The discussion platform “Government and Civil Society: Development of Common Approaches and Mechanisms to Counteract Discrimination and Crimes on the Grounds of Hatred” has been held in cooperation with the International Public Organisation “International Union” and Representative Office of the International Organisation for Migration in Ukraine.

The State Youth Library of Ukraine held the themed exhibition for parents “How to Develop Tolerance in Our Children” on October 4 to 18.

In October the Internet Centre of the Library held tolerance classes “Xenophobia: Serious Focus”. The Week of Tolerance dedicated to the International Day for Tolerance was held in the library on November 11 to 17, with the following events:

- conversation and exhibition “Mutual Understanding and Tolerance”;
- multimedia class for pupils of Grades 5-7 “We Are Different, We Are Equal”;
- meeting with Liliia Tkachenko, an author of the feature documentary “Multi-Ethnic Ukraine”, and Dariia Kariakina, CEO of the International Project “Outlook”;
- dispute and exhibition and commented display of the film “Dialogue for the Sake of Peace”;
- dispute and exhibition and commented display of the film “Tolerance as a Way for Accord”;
- tolerance class for pupils of Grades 5-7 “Tolerance Is ...”;
- tolerance class for pupils of Grades 8-10 “Xenophobia: Serious Focus”;
- discussion among young writers “Tolerance in Fiction”;
- unity and tolerance training for Grades 9-11;
- presentation of the recommendation list “Tolerance: Art of Living Together”;
- tolerance class “Tolerance as a Condition of Co-Existence in the Society”;
- themed exhibition of print media and commented display of the film “Tolerance as a Precondition of Humanness”.

In addition, the library regularly supplements its stock of articles in the section “Ukraine against Xenophobia” and monthly adds new information to the web bibliographic informational list “NO to Xenophobia!” and Internet project “Tolerance”¹The purpose thereof is to spread tolerance ideas in the youth community and assist the youth in integrating into the present-day society.

Users of the library are also offered “to order” services: every Monday there are trainings of the advisory psychological service and answers to the question “Racism and Xenophobia in Ukraine: Reality or Fiction?”, and every Wednesday there is a tolerance lesson “Xenophobia: Serious Focus” which is also presented in the interactive form².

¹ The website address is <http://www.4uth.gov.ua/tolerance/project.htm>

² See at <http://www.slideshare.net/lib4uth/ss-2736942>

The National Children's Library of Ukraine has held: the communication class for pupils of Grade 7 “Everybody Is Different, Everybody is Equal”, the literature show for pupils of Grade 3 “Children Making Friends all over the Earth”, the week of African culture within the course of events “Cultural Necklace of the World” for the pupils of Grades 6-7 of Social and Humanitarian Gymnasium No.176 and Specialised School No. 28 with enhanced education in the English language in partnership with the African Council in Ukraine, the exhibition “11 Worlds. Modern Czech Illustration for Children” in cooperation with the Czech Centre in the City of Kyiv.

Within the framework of the International Day for Tolerance the library organised the exhibitions “Learning to Be Tolerant”, “Study the Life on Different Continents”, the discussion meetings “Is Being Tolerant Difficult?” (for pupils of Grade 6), the quest “My Rights – My Life” (for pupils of Grade 7). The meeting in the format “Live Library” and the meeting for pupils of Grade 9 with Andrii Knyzhnyi, a representative of the Kyiv Educational Centre “Tolerance Space”, were arranged in partnership with the African Council in Ukraine.

The local subdivisions on education, culture, social service centres for family, children and youth in all the regions of Ukraine regularly perform informational and educational and awareness-raising works on tolerance and prevention of racial, national and religious discrimination, and respective social and promotional products are distributed.

Paragraph 2

The Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights, the General Prosecutor's Office of Ukraine, the Security Service of Ukraine, the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine, within the framework of their authorities, control and supervise compliance with the laws and the non-discrimination principle in different areas of social relations, as well as investigate and solve unlawful actions with the elements of stirring up national, racial or religious hostility and intolerance.

After Law of Ukraine No. 5207-VI “On the Fundamentals of Prevention and Counteraction to Discrimination in Ukraine” had been adopted on September 6, 2012 and entered into force on October 4, 2010, the Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights was granted a number of additional and clearly defined authorities in counteraction to all forms of discrimination, thus having acquired the status of the national institution on these issues.

In particular, in accordance with Article 10 of this Law the Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights currently shall:

- control compliance with the non-discrimination principle in different areas of social relations, in particular in the private area;
- file applications on discrimination to court in order to protect social interests, and participate in the judicial proceedings on its own or via its attorney in the cases and pursuant to the procedure prescribed by the law;
- monitor and summarise the results of compliance with the non-discrimination principle in different areas of relations;
- examine applications of persons and/or groups on discrimination issues;

- account and summarise discrimination cases in different areas of relations;
- make proposals as to improvement of the laws on prevention of and counteraction to discrimination, application and termination of positive actions;
- draft opinions on discrimination cases upon request of the court;
- cover issues of prevention of and counteraction to discrimination and compliance with the non-discrimination principle in the annual report;
- cooperate with international organisations, respective authorities of foreign states on compliance with the international non-discrimination standards;
- exercise other authorities prescribed by the Constitution and laws of Ukraine.

For the purpose of efficient implementation of these authorities, the Strategy for Prevention -and Counteraction to Discrimination in Ukraine for 2014-2017 (hereinafter referred to as the “Strategy”) was approved with order of the Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights No. 23/02-13 dated November 15, 2013.

The general purpose of the Strategy is to provide for efficient application of mechanisms for protection against discrimination in Ukraine and promotion of respect for and compliance with the constitutional principle of equality and non-discrimination via the activities of the Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights.

In accordance with Decree of the Prosecutor General of Ukraine No. 57 dated 01.08.2008 and Deputy Prosecutor General of Ukraine No. 58 dated 13.05.2011, the Prosecutor General's Office consistently studies the progress of prosecutor's supervision over compliance with the legal provisions as to prevention of and counteraction to discrimination on the grounds of race, national origin and religious beliefs.

The Prosecutor General's Office states that cases of breach of equality of rights of citizens on grounds of their race or national origin or religious beliefs are accidental in Ukraine.

It is confirmed with the fact that in 2010 the prosecution authorities initiated six criminal proceedings on the basis of the crime under Article 161 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine (CCU), and two of them were transferred to the court. In 2010 the investigation officers of the internal affairs authorities initiated two criminal proceedings.

In 2011 the prosecution authorities initiated two criminal proceedings under Article 161 of the CCU which were transferred to the court, and the guilty persons were convicted.

The subdivisions of the internal affairs authorities had three criminal proceedings related to the crimes committed on the grounds of racial, national or religious intolerance in progress in 2011. All the proceedings were transferred to the court.

In 2012 the prosecution authorities initiated three criminal proceedings under Article 161 of the CCU (regions of Vinnytsia, Odesa and Chernivtsi) on the grounds of racial and national intolerance.

In particular, on 03.03.2012 the prosecutor's office of the City of Odesa initiated criminal proceedings under Part 1 Article 161, Part 1 Article 263 of the CCU on the basis of distribution of the brochure “Violation of Oneness of God” with the calls to religious hostility and hatred by the heads of the organisations “Straight Way”.

The criminal proceedings as to two persons accused of having committed the crimes under Part 1 Article 161, Part 1 Article 263 of the CCU were transferred to the court on 20.06.2012 with the verdict of “guilty”. The guilty persons were convicted.

In 2012 the investigation officers of the internal affairs authorities investigated two criminal proceedings on the crimes against life committed on the grounds of racial or national intolerance which were transferred to the court with the verdicts of “guilty”.

In 2013 the prosecution authorities entered one notice of the criminal offence related to violation of equal rights of citizens on the grounds of racial, national independence or religious beliefs into the Unified Register of Pre-Trial Investigations.

According to the Unified Register of Pre-Trial Investigations, in 2013 the investigation subdivisions of the internal affairs authorities had sixty-two criminal proceedings on the offences related to violation of the laws on prevention of racial and national intolerance in progress.

Forty-four criminal proceedings were closed on the basis of Part 1 Clause 284 of the Criminal Procedural Code of Ukraine (absence of elements of the criminal offence) as a result of the investigation.

Three criminal proceedings of the given category were transferred to the court (one under Part 2 Article 161 of the CCU, and two under Part 2 Article 129 of the CCU).

In 2013 the first-instance court adopted decisions on six cases as to fifteen people accused of having committed the crimes related to racial and national intolerance.

The Security Service of Ukraine regularly takes measures to prevent xenophobia which may entail destabilisation in the society.

Special attention is paid to prevention of such offences and assistance to the law enforcement bodies in solution of offences committed on the grounds of ethnic animosity.

From 2012 until the first quarter 2014 the Security Service of Ukraine registered sixty-four cases which may pertain to violation of the rights and freedoms of citizens of other nationalities or damage to the buildings, landmarks, houses of worship of public organisations of national minorities and religious organisations.

However, the majority of unlawful actions were not based on the national or religious belonging, were of domestic nature and were committed under influence of alcohol.

Due to social and political escalation in the country, xenophobia could significantly grow in Ukraine at the end of 2013 and the beginning of 2014. In accordance with the Security Service of Ukraine, the incidents which occurred during that period were of evidently provocative nature and were preconditioned by the attempts of individual political forces to destabilise the situation.

The Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine takes measures to prevent destructive activities of radical religious and political organisations, including foreign ones, to counteract racism and xenophobia, to identify the offences with such elements, and takes measures to hold the guilty persons liable. The Ministry of

Internal Affairs of Ukraine also regularly monitors the situation in the youth community, identifies the leaders, active participants and other members of radical organisations and their supporters.

At the same time, taking into account the significance of identification of offence of this category, the Main Investigation Department of the National Police has developed the Methodological Recommendations “Specifics of Investigation into the Crimes Committed on the Intolerance Grounds” which are being implemented.

In accordance with the Unified Register of Pre-Trial Investigations, during eleven months of 2015 the subdivisions of the National Police of Ukraine initiated sixty-six criminal proceedings on seventy criminal offences committed on the grounds of racial, national and religious intolerance. The criminal offences under Article 161 of the CCU have amounted to forty-five (64 %) out of the total number in this category.

The measures taken by the public authorities and law enforcement bodies have promoted maintenance of the tendency as to irregularity: identification of accidental facts of racial and national intolerance, which is also confirmed with the opinions of the international public organisations studying these issues, in particular international Jewish organisation “Simon Wiesenthal Center” and “Euro-Asian Jewish Congress”.

Article 7

The Parties shall ensure respect for the right of every person belonging to a national minority to freedom of peaceful assembly, freedom of association, freedom of expression, and freedom of thought, conscience and religion.

The laws of Ukraine guarantee all citizens the right to freedom of peaceful assembly, freedom of association, freedom of expression, and freedom of thought, conscience and religion.

In accordance with Part 1 Article 36 of the Constitution of Ukraine, citizens of Ukraine shall have the right to freedom of association into political parties and public organisations for exercising and protecting their rights and freedoms and for satisfying their political, economic, social, cultural and other interests, with the exception of restrictions established by law in the interests of national security and public order, protection of public health, or protection of rights and freedoms of other persons.

In pursuance of the constitutional principles, on March 22, 2012 the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine adopted the Law of Ukraine “On Public Associations” which prescribes the legal and organisational framework for exercising the right to freedom of association, the procedure for establishment, registration and termination of public associations. The law provides for the new concept of registration of public associations which enables avoiding lengthy and complicated double registration procedure. It specifies all stages of the registration procedure for public associations, includes the exhaustive list of the documents necessary therefor as well as grounds for rejection of registration.

The current stage of self-organisation of national minorities is characterised by the stable high level. In accordance with the local authorities, as of January 1, 2016 there

were 1,314 public associations of national minorities in Ukraine¹, and 49 out of them have an all-Ukrainian or international status².

The list of public associations which unite the organisations representing interests of different national communities has expanded lately. At present they include the Assembly of Nationalities of Ukraine, the Association of National and Cultural Unions of Ukraine, the Congress of National Communities, the International Public Organisation “International Union”, and the Council of National Communities of Ukraine.

Public associations are free to hold their meetings. In particular, the following meetings have been held for the last few years: congress of the Federation of Greek Societies of Ukraine (2012), 5th congress of the Germans of Ukraine (2013). 3rd All-Ukrainian Forum of Organisations “United Expatriate Community of the Azerbaijanians of Ukraine” (2014), the annual work meetings of the heads of Lithuanian societies of Ukraine (2014), the third Meeting of the Romanian Congress of Ukraine (2014), and the Congress of Jewish Organisations of Ukraine (2014).

When analysing activities of public associations of national minorities of Ukraine, it shall be stated that their vast majority take active part in state formation processes and assist in inter-ethnic consolidation and unity.

Article 8

The Parties undertake to recognise that every person belonging to a national minority has the right to manifest his or her religion or belief and to establish religious institutions, organisations and associations.

Ukraine is a poly-confession state based on common international standards in its attitude to religion, recognises equality of all religious and beliefs and promotes activities of the religious organisations which represent them to the maximum extent.

In accordance with the Constitution of Ukraine (Article 35), religious organisations shall be separated from the state, so they are not given any financial or another direct or indirect support from the state.

State control over compliance with the laws of Ukraine on freedom of conscience is effected by executive authorities and local self-government bodies. Starting from 2011 the specially designated central executive authority in charge of development and implementation of the state religion policy is the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine.

As of January 1, 2016 the religious network of Ukraine is represented by 35,709 religious organisations exercising Christianity, Islam, Judaism, Buddhism, ethnic religious beliefs and new religious movements³.

Some of the religious organisations (in particular reformers, Lutherans, Judaists, Muslims etc.) from the general religious network of the state have clear ethnic-confessional features.

¹ Without the Autonomous Republic of Crimea. As for the Regions of Donetsk and Luhansk, the public associations operating within the territory controlled by the Ukrainian government have been specified.

² The list of public organisations with the all-Ukrainian and international status is presented in Part 3 of the Report.

³ The statistical data on the network of religious organisations in Ukraine (without the autonomous Republic of Crime and City of Sevastopol) as of January 1, 2016 are given in Part 3 of the Report.

The geography of distribution of ethnic-confessional religious organisations covers all the regions of the state. In particular, the Judaist communities operate in all regions, the German Evangelic Lutheran Church – in seventeen regions, the Armenian Apostolic Church – in nineteen regions. Certain religious organisations are located in compact settlements of the respective national minority, including the Zakarpattia Reformist Church (Region of Zakarpattia), the Karaites (Regions of Dnipropetrovsk and Kharkiv and the City of Kyiv). There are also ethnic-confessional Korean communities (Korean Christian Methodist Church – Region of Poltava).

31,851 priests, including 804 foreigners, are in charge of affairs of the religious organisations. Activities of the religious organisations are covered by 484 periodic editions, including 329 printed ones, 29 audio-visual ones and 133 electronic ones.

The special role in provision for the positive dynamics in development of inter-confessional relations in Ukraine is played by inter-church advisory boards.

The All-Ukrainian Council of Churches and Religious Organisations (AUCCRO) has significant impact on inter-religious relations. It unites representatives of the most respected religious organisations representing 83 % of the religious network of Ukraine. The AUCCRO approves inter-confession initiatives, assists religious organisations in performance of their charter tasks, establishment of mutual understanding and tolerance in interaction among different confessions, improvement of the legal framework of church and state relations.

In 2014-2015 the following advisory bodies were established under the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine: the Working Group on Settlement of Actual Inter-Church Conflicts, the Expert Board on Freedom of Conscience and Operation of Religious Organisations, and the Working Group on Counteraction to Extremism on the Religious Grounds.

These bodies include representatives of the public authorities and religious organisations. In particular, individual conflicts in the religious environment, issues of increase in intolerance and confrontational rhetoric in statements of religious organisations and results of monitoring of inter-confession opposition were examined at the meetings.

Article 9

1. The Parties undertake to recognise that the right to freedom of expression of every person belonging to a national minority includes freedom to hold opinions and to receive and impart information and ideas in the minority language, without interference by public authorities and regardless of frontiers. The Parties shall ensure, within the framework of their legal systems, that persons belonging to a national minority are not discriminated against in their access to the media.

2. Paragraph 1 shall not prevent Parties from requiring the licensing, without discrimination and based on objective criteria, of sound radio and television broadcasting, or cinema enterprises.

3. The Parties shall not hinder the creation and the use of printed media by persons belonging to national minorities. In the legal framework of sound radio and television broadcasting, they shall ensure, as far as possible, and taking into account the provisions of paragraph 1, that persons belonging to national minorities are granted the possibility of creating and using their own media.

4. In the framework of their legal systems, the Parties shall adopt adequate measures in order to facilitate access to the media for persons belonging to national minorities and in order to promote tolerance and permit cultural pluralism.

Paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4

On July 3, 2012 the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine adopted the Law of Ukraine No. 5029 “On the Fundamentals of the State Language Policy”.

Clause 1 Article 24 of the Law guarantees that everybody may consume information products of the mass media in any language. In its turn, the state shall promote publication and distribution of audio and audiovisual works, printed publications in the state language, regional or national minority languages.

Clause 3 Article 24 of the Law states that the television and radio broadcasting organisations of Ukraine are free to broadcast in the state language, regional or national minority languages.

Audiovisual works shall be broadcast in the source language or shall be dubbed, voiced over or subtitled in the state language, regional or national minority languages at the discretion of television and radio organisations (Clause 4 Article 24 of the Law).

The language of printed mass media shall be defined by their founders according to the constituent documents (Clause 6 Article 24 of the Law).

In the publishing house which prints products for practical application distributed by private enterprises, institutions, organisations, individual entrepreneurs, citizens, the state, regional or national minority language(s) shall be freely used (Clause 7 Article 24 of the Law).

In order to satisfy informational needs of the society, engage citizens into discussion and settlement of the most important social and political issues, promote development of the civil society, on April 17, 2014 the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine adopted the Law of Ukraine No. 1227 “On Public Television and Radio Broadcasting of Ukraine”.

One of the main tasks of the National Public Television and Radio Company of Ukraine is to promote development of languages and cultures of national minorities and most comprehensive satisfaction of informational, cultural and educational needs of the population of Ukraine, including by means of development and distribution of programmes for national minorities (Article 4 of the Law).

On December 8, 2015 the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine adopted the Law of Ukraine No. 856 “On the International Broadcasting System of Ukraine”. The Law establishes the legal framework of the organisation and tasks and functions of international broadcasting of Ukraine, the fundamentals for operation of international broadcasting entities in order to protect national interests of Ukraine abroad, develop and maintain the positive image of Ukraine in the world by providing prompt and objective information on the events in Ukraine, official internal and external policy and stance of the state, activities of the public authorities and local self-government bodies.

Article 6 of the Law prescribes that one of the main tasks of the state international broadcasting of Ukraine is to assist in the development of languages and cultures of national minorities.

On September 17, 2015 the State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting of Ukraine issued Order No. 255 “On Measures for Broadcasting by State Television and Radio Broadcasting Companies to Satisfy Informational Needs of National Minorities and Persons Residing within the Temporarily Occupied Territories”.

In accordance with this Order, the heads of reorganisation commissions of the Zhytomyr, Zakarpattia, Odesa, Chernivtsi Regional State Television and Radio Companies were ordered to take measures to satisfy informational needs of national minorities by creating and distributing television and radio programmes and shows in respective languages of national minorities in compliance with the contracts on production and broadcasting of television and radio programmes executed in 2015.

General directors and heads of reorganisation commissions of the state organisation “Luhansk Regional State Television and Radio Broadcasting Company”, the Donetsk Regional State Television and Radio Broadcasting Company were ordered to continue informing the population residing within the temporarily occupied territories of the socially important, military, political and cultural events in Ukraine in compliance with the contracts on production and broadcasting of television and radio programmes executed in 2015.

When it comes to practical measures designated for protection of the national minorities' right to receive and distribute information in their native language, Ukraine has kept publishing books and brochures in the languages of national minorities (Table 2) and publications in the languages of national minorities within the programme “Ukrainian Book”. The state customer under the programme “Ukrainian Book” is the State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting of Ukraine.

Within the “Ukrainian Book” programme a number of editions were published in the languages of national minorities: 2009 – 5 editions, 2011 – 3, 2012 – 12, 2013 – 10, 2014 – 5, 2015 – 5.

Table 2

**Publication of Books and Brochures
in National Minorities Languages in 2009-2015**

Publication language	Quantity of publications						
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Belarusian	–	1	–	–	1	1	–
Bulgarian	3	3	1	–	1	1	3
Armenian	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Gagauz	2	–	1	–	–	–	1
Georgian	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Greek	1	2	1	–	–	1	–
Hebrew	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
Kazakh	–	–	–	6	9	–	–
Crimean Tatar	53	41	20	20	38	15	–
Lithuanian	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Moldavian	3	3	3	9	9	12	8
German	105	75	54	76	73	100	44
Polish	26	16	8	19	24	31	20
Russian	5,732	5,554	2,012	7,034	7,198	5,629	3,687
Romanian	15	22	10	15	23	45	14
Slovakian	3	–	–	–	1	–	2
Hungarian	44	17	30	17	17	15	6
Czech	1	–	1	–	1	2	–

At the same time, newspapers for national minorities, namely Armenian newspaper “Arahats”, Crimean Tatar newspaper “Holos Krymu”, Polish newspaper “Dziennik Kyjowski”, Jewish newspaper “Yevreiski Visti”, Romanian newspaper “Concordia”, and Bulgarian newspaper “Rodan Krai”, kept being published with state financial support of Ukraine.

In accordance with the charter of the newspapers, they are published by the editorial office which is an independent legal entity. Editorial offices provide for production and economic activities on the basis of economic independence and self-support, with partial repayment of expense at the account of the state budget and sponsor contributions as prescribed by the applicable laws of Ukraine.

The Ministry of Culture of Ukraine has been a co-founder of these newspapers since 2011. The Ministry of Culture of Ukraine annually allocates funds under the budget programme 1801300 “Financial Support of Printed Periodic Culturological Publications, Newspapers in the National Minority Languages, Financial Support of Tour Activities of Domestic Performers” from the State Budget of Ukraine.

Table 3

**Financial Assistance Provided for National Minorities Newspapers
Co-Founded by the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine**

Newspaper	Amount of financing (UAH thousand)						
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Arahats	130.566	180.2	201.9	201.9	212.3	212.3	178.4
Holos Kryma	190.4	230.1	257.8	257.8	864.1	126.8 ¹	—
Dziennik Kyjowski	122.7	183.2	205.2	205.2	451.4	436.4	379.2
Yevreiski Visti	117.956	185.7	208.1	208.1	470.1	550.1	662.1
Concordia	208.65	190.7	213.7	213.7	388.1	388.1	326.0
Rodan Krai	177.6	230.1	257.8	257.8	680.8	600.8	504.7
Total	947.872	1,200.00	1,344.5	1,344.5	3,066.8	2,314.2	2,050.4

In 2009-2015 periodic and subscription publications were also published in the Armenian, Kazakh, Crimean Tatar, German, Polish, Russian, Romanian, Hungarian and other national languages.

Table 4 presents statistical data on publication of the newspapers in the national minority languages which were published in 2015 at the all-Ukrainian and local levels. They have been founded and are published by government (central and local) authorities, public organisations of national minorities or private individuals.

¹ Starting from August 2014 financing of the newspaper “Holos Krymu” has been suspended. Financial support cannot be granted to the newspaper due to the fact that its registered address, bank department and settlement account are located in the City of Simferopol, i. e. within the temporarily occupied territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea. The Ministry of Culture of Ukraine proposed to the newspaper to be re-registered in another region of Ukraine.

Periodicals in the National Minorities Languages in 2015

Publication language	Quantity of publications
Belarusian	1
Bulgarian	2
Armenian	1
Moldavian	1
German	2
Polish	4
Russian	698
Romanian	11
Slovakian	1
Hungarian	9
Ukrainian and Polish	4
Ukrainian and Russian	498
Russian and Hebrew	8

The procedure for the use of languages in the informational activities of television and radio organisations is governed in accordance with the laws, in particular Article 10 of the Constitution of Ukraine, Article 10 of the Law of Ukraine “On Television and Radio Broadcasting”, the Law of Ukraine “On Application of Languages in Ukraine”, and provisions of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages.

The requirements for the use of languages in television and radio broadcasting established by the laws of Ukraine are relevant to television and radio broadcasting companies of any ownership patterns (state, public, private) to the same extent.

In 2009-2015 audio and audio-visual products in the national minority languages were developed by the State Television and Radio Broadcasting Company “UTR”, the National Radio Company of Ukraine, the State Television and Radio Broadcasting Company “Krym”, the Sevastopol Regional State Television and Radio Broadcasting Company, Zhytomyr, Zaporizhzhia, Zakarpattia, Luhansk, Lviv, Odesa, Kharkiv, Kherson and Chernivtsi Television and Radio Broadcasting Companies¹.

Every year in the City of Uzhhorod (Region of Zakarpattia) the International Festival of Television and Radio Programmes for National Minorities “My Native Region” is traditionally held. Its purpose is to show television and radio programmes dedicated to cultural and spiritual development of national minorities and demonstrate their achievements and values.

Article 10

1. The Parties undertake to recognise that every person belonging to a national minority has the right to use freely and without interference his or her minority language, in private and in public, orally and in writing.

¹ The information on the scope of audio and audio-visual products in the languages of national minorities developed by the state television and radio broadcasting companies is presented in Part 3 of the Report.

2. In areas inhabited by persons belonging to national minorities traditionally or in substantial numbers, if those persons so request and where such a request corresponds to a real need, the Parties shall endeavour to ensure, as far as possible, the conditions which would make it possible to use the minority language in relations between those persons and the administrative authorities.

3. The Parties undertake to guarantee the right of every person belonging to a national minority to be informed promptly, in a language which he or she understands, of the reasons for his or her arrest, and of the nature and cause of any accusation against him or her, and to defend himself or herself in this language, if necessary with the free assistance of an interpreter.

Paragraph 1

In accordance with the Regulations on the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine approved with Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 495 dated September 3, 2014, the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine is the main body in the system of central executive authorities which provides for the development and implementation of the state language policy.

In accordance with Article 92 of the Constitution of Ukraine, the procedure for use of the languages shall be established by the laws of Ukraine only.

On July 3, 2012 the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine adopted the Law of Ukraine No. 5029 “On the Fundamentals of the State Language Policy”.

The Law stipulates that the state language policy of Ukraine shall be aimed at regulation of social relations in the area of comprehensive development and use of Ukrainian as the state language, regional languages or minority and other languages spoken by the population of the country in the public, economic, political and social life, interpersonal and international communication, protection of constitutional rights of citizens in this area, development of respectful attitude to national dignity of a person, his or her language and culture, and enhancement of unity of the Ukrainian society.

Article 3 of the Law grants each citizen of Ukraine the right to freely decide on the native language and choose the communication language as well as recognise himself or herself to be bi- or multi-lingual and change language preferences.

Each citizen of Ukraine regardless of ethnic origin, national and cultural self-identity, place of residence, religious beliefs may freely use any language in social and private life, study and support any language.

Article 5 of the Law stipulates that the state language policy shall be based on the recognition and comprehensive development of the Ukrainian language as the state language, while guaranteeing free development of regional or minority languages, other languages as well as the right of language self-determination and language preferences of each person.

The fundamental principles and purposes of the language policy include:

- promotion of use of regional or minority languages in speech and writing in education, mass media and establishment of opportunities for their use in activities of public authorities and local self-government bodies, in legal proceedings, economic and social activity, cultural events and other spheres

- of public life within the territories where such languages are spoken, and with account of the situation of each language;
- provision for conditions to study regional or minority languages and teaching in these languages with account of the situation of each language at relevant educational levels in state and communal educational establishments;
 - respect for the geographical area of each regional or minority language in order to ensure that existing or new administrative divisions do not hinder promotion of the regional or minority languages;
 - application of the plurilingualism within the framework of which each person in the society speaks several languages fluently as opposed to the situation when certain language groups speak their language only.

Article 7 of the Law states that in the context of the European Charter for Regional or Majority Languages, the regional or national minority languages of Ukraine covered by the measures designated for use of regional or minority languages include the Belarusian, Bulgarian, Armenian, Gagauz, Hebrew, Karaite, Crimean Tatar, Krymchak, Moldavian, German, New Greek, Polish, Romani, Russian, Romanian, Slovakian, Hungarian and Rusyn languages.

After this Law had been adopted, the local self-government bodies were enabled to take decisions on recognising certain languages as regional within their territory under certain conditions prescribed by the Law.

The Bulgarian language has been recognised as regional by the Znamianka City Council and one village council in the District of Vilshanka (Region of Kirovohrad).

The Bolhrad District Council (Region of Odesa) has recognised two regional languages, Bulgarian and Gagauz.

The Crimean Tatar language has been recognised as a regional one in the Rural Settlement of Novooleksiivka in the Region of Kherson.

The Polish language has been recognised as a regional one by one village council of the District of Storozhynets in the Region of Chernivtsi.

The Russian language has been recognised as a regional one in nine regions of Ukraine (the regions of Donetsk, Zaporizhzhia, Luhansk, Mykolaiv, Odesa, Kharkiv, Kherson, the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the City of Sevastopol).

The Romanian language has also been recognised as a regional one by separate local councils of the Region of Chernivtsi (the District of Hertsa – ten village councils, the District of Hlyboka – one village council, the District of Novoselytsia – two village councils, the District of Storozhynets – four village councils). Two regional languages, namely Romanian and Polish, have been recognised as regional ones by the village council of Nyzhni Petrivtsi.

The Romanian language has been recognised as a regional one in the District of Tiachiv in the Region of Zakarpattia by one rural settlement and three village councils, in the District of Rakhiv – by two village councils.

The Hungarian language has been recognised as a regional one in the Cities of Chop and Berehove as well as in the Districts of Uzhhorod, Vynohradiv (decisions of nine village councils and one rural settlement council) and Berehove (decisions of 27 village councils) in the Region of Zakarpattia.

Paragraph 2

Article 7 of the Law of Ukraine “On the Fundamentals of the State Language Policy” stipulates that the state guarantees that visitors of the public authorities and local self-government bodies are rendered services in the state language, and within the territory where the regional language(s) is (are) spoken – in this regional language(s) as well.

In the Region of Zakarpattia in the areas of compact settlement of the Hungarian national minority officials of district state administration working with visitors use the Hungarian language if citizens apply in this language. Hungarian-speaking citizens may submit oral or written statements to the district state administrations in the Hungarian language.

Within the territories where the Hungarian language is used, the criterion of speaking the state and Hungarian languages is taken into account in recruitment. For instance, in the local self-government bodies and other public structures of the City of Berehove where 48,1 % of Hungarians reside approximately 90 % of officials speaking the Hungarian language work.

The Romanian language is used alongside with the Ukrainian state language in the rural settlement and village councils of the District of Tiachiv and Rakhiv in the Region of Zakarpattia where compact settlements of the Romanian national minority are located. Administrative documents and general-purpose printed forms of local self-government bodies of these territorial units are drawn up in two languages. Writings, signs, seals, stamps, printed forms, other necessary accessories and documents in the areas of compact settlement of the Romanian national minority are also executed in the Romanian language. Within the territories where the Romanian language is used, the criterion of speaking the state and Romanian languages is taken into account in recruitment.

The district state administrations shall notify the local self-government bodies of the documents they have executed, and the latter shall take a decision on their translation into the Romanian, native language.

In the Region of Chernivtsi in the areas of compact settlement of the Romanian national minority (Districts of Hertsa, Hlyboka, Novoselytsia, Storozhynets) all conditions for the use of Romanian language in the oral or written form for communication among the Romanian-speaking citizens and with representatives of local authorities have been established.

In the departments and divisions of district state administrations, village councils, medical and cultural facilities of the Villages of Mahala, Boiany, Prypruttia, Tarasivtsi, Kostychany (Region of Chernivtsi) signs and tables are made in the Romanian language. All book spacers and signs of literature exhibitions at village library branches are executed in the state and Romanian languages. Official materials published in the district newspaper which is issued in the Ukrainian and Romanian languages are also bilingual.

Half of the executive staff and deputies of the District Council speak the Romanian language. This enables using the Romanian language during meetings of executive committees, sessions of district, city and village councils.

According to Article 11 of the Law of Ukraine “On the Fundamentals of the

State Language Policy”, the principal language of work, records keeping and documentation of public authorities and local self-government bodies is the state language.

Within the territory where the regional language(s) is (are) used, it (they) may be used at work, in records keeping and documentation of public authorities and local self-government bodies. In correspondence of these authorities with public authorities of a higher level this regional language(s) may be used.

Texts of official announcements and notices shall be published in the state language. Within the territory where the regional language(s) is (are) used in compliance with the provisions of Part 3 of Article 7 of this Law, such texts may be distributed in translation into this regional language(s) upon decision of the local council.

Names of public authorities and local self-government bodies, associations of citizens, enterprises, institutions and organisations, writings on their seals, stamps, postmarks, official letterheads and tables shall be written in the state language. Within the territory where the regional language(s) is (are) used, such names and writings may be given in the state and regional language(s) upon decision of the local council with account of the situation of the regional language.

In the Region of Zakarpattia official documents of executive authorities, local self-government bodies and other materials in the local bilingual public newspapers “Berehove” and “Visnyk Berehivshchyny” are published in the state and Hungarian languages.

In the Region of Odesa information and reference materials on administrative services (printed forms and clarifications) have been developed and approved by the regional state administration in the state language.

Exceptions to this may only be those administrative units where national minority languages are used in addition to the state language. For instance, in the Izmail City Council information and reference materials on administrative services (printed forms and clarifications) are bilingual (in Ukrainian and Russian). Translation into Russian is made in the Bolhrad City and District Councils when necessary.

Decisions (acts) of the Izmail and Bolhrad City Councils and the Bolhrad District Council are taken and published in the Ukrainian and Russian languages. Texts of announcements are placed on pages of official publications and websites of the regional and district state administrations, regional, district, city and town councils in the Ukrainian and Russian languages. The Odesa Regional Television and Radio Company broadcasts texts of official announcements in the state and Russian languages.

In the District of Novoselytsia in the Region of Chernivtsi records in the district state administration are kept in the state language. At the same time, the language of the majority of population in the district, the Romanian one, is used. Responses to written or oral applications of citizens in the Romanian language are given in the same language.

In the District of Storozhynets (Region of Chernivtsi) official documents of local public authorities and self-government bodies are drawn up and published in

the state language, but in the local self-government bodies there are information and reference materials on administrative services provided in the Romanian language. Official announcements are made in both languages, state and Romanian ones.

In those settlements where the decision has been taken on recognising a certain language as the regional one, meetings, conferences and other official events are held in the regional language.

Paragraph 3

According to Article 14 of the Law of Ukraine “On the Fundamentals of the State Language Policy”, judicial proceedings in Ukraine in civil, economic, administrative and criminal cases shall be held in the state language. Within the territory where the regional language(s) is (are) used, judicial proceedings may be held in the regional language(s) upon consent of the parties.

The provisions of Article 7 of the Civil Procedural Code of Ukraine, Article 15 of the Code of Administrative Legal Proceedings of Ukraine, Article 3 of the Economic Procedural Code of Ukraine on the language of civil, administrative and economic judicial proceedings have been brought into compliance with Article 14 of the Law of Ukraine “On the Fundamentals of the State Language Policy”.

Within the territory where the regional language is used according to Part 3 of Article 7 of the Law of Ukraine “On the Fundamentals of the State Language Policy”, the state guarantees capabilities for judicial proceedings in this regional language(s).

The parties participating in the case shall submit written procedural documents and evidence in the state language to the court. Within the territory where the regional language is used according to Part 3 of Article 7 of the Law, written procedural documents and evidence may be submitted to the court in this regional language(s) with translation, if necessary, into the state language without additional costs incurred by the parties to the proceedings.

According to the provisions of Article 29 of the Criminal Procedural Code of Ukraine (hereinafter referred to as the “CPCU”) (in force since November 20, 2012), criminal proceedings shall be conducted in the state language.

The person shall be notified of being suspected of having committed a criminal offence in the state language or any other language it speaks at the level sufficient to understand the core of suspicion of having committed a criminal offence.

The investigating judge, the prosecutor, the investigation officer shall enable participants of the criminal proceedings who do not speak the official language or have insufficient knowledge thereof to give evidence, file motions and complaints, speak before the court in their native or another language they speak by means of the interpreter's services, if necessary, as prescribed by the CPCU.

Judicial decisions with which the court finishes examination on the merits are given out to the parties to the criminal proceedings or to the person with regard to whom the issues have been settled on application of involuntary disciplinary or medical measures, in translation to their native language or another language they speak. Other procedural documents in the criminal proceedings provision of copies of which is prescribed by the CPCU shall be translated only upon motion of the

given persons.

Part 3 of Article 42 of the CPCU establishes the right of the suspect and the accused to speak their native language, receive copies of procedural documents in their native language or another language they speak and, if necessary, be rendered the interpreter's services at the expense of the state, and Part 1 of Article 56 of the CPCU establishes the right of the aggrieved to give explanations, testimony in his/her native language or another language he/she fluently speaks, be rendered the interpreter's services free of charge at the expense of the state in case he/she does not speak the state language or the language in which the criminal proceedings are conducted.

The persons participating in the examination of the case in court shall be granted the right to perform all procedural actions (make statements, give evidence and explanations, file motions and complaints, ask questions etc.) in their native language or another language they speak, by means of the interpreter's services as prescribed by the law. Within the territory where the regional language(s) is(are) used, in compliance with the provisions of Part 3 Article 7 of the Law of Ukraine “On the Fundamentals of the State Language Policy”, services of the interpreter from the regional language or minority language(s), if necessary, shall be rendered without additional expenses incurred by these persons.

Investigation and judicial documents shall be serviced to the persons participating in the case (to the accused in the criminal case) in the state language or in translation into their native or another language they speak, as prescribed by the procedural law.

Article 11

1. The Parties undertake to recognise that every person belonging to a national minority has the right to use his or her surname (patronym) and first names in the minority language and the right to official recognition of them, according to modalities provided for in their legal system.

2. The Parties undertake to recognise that every person belonging to a national minority has the right to display in his or her minority language signs, inscriptions and other information of a private nature visible to the public.

3. In areas traditionally inhabited by substantial numbers of persons belonging to a national minority, the Parties shall endeavour, in the framework of their legal system, including, where appropriate, agreements with other States, and taking into account their specific conditions, to display traditional local names, street names and other topographical indications intended for the public also in the minority language when there is a sufficient demand for such indications.

Paragraph 1

The right to use the national surname, first name and patronymic and their recovery is established by Article 12 of the Law of Ukraine “On National Minorities in Ukraine”.

Article 28 of the Law of Ukraine “On the Fundamentals of the State Language Policy” prescribes that:

- names of citizens of Ukraine shall be displayed in the state language in compliance with the Ukrainian spelling rules;

- names of citizens of Ukraine shall be displayed in regional and other languages in accordance with the established standards;
- each citizen of Ukraine may use his or her surname and first name (patronymic) in the native language in accordance with the traditions of this language as well as have them recognised officially. When this right is exercised, the surname and first name (patronymic) shall be transcribed from the Ukrainian, Russian or another language at the citizen's discretion in the passport of a citizen of Ukraine, foreign passport of a citizen of Ukraine and other official documents;
- the surname and first name (patronymic) shall be written in the passport and other official documents upon prior consent of the holder;
- each citizen of Ukraine may have the erroneous record of his or her surname and first name (patronymic) in the passports and other official documents corrected.

Paragraphs 2, 3

Clause 1 Article 27 of the Law of Ukraine “On the Fundamentals of the State Language Policy” prescribes that toponyms (geographic names) which are names of administrative units, railway stations, streets, squares etc. shall be created and displayed in the state language. Within the territory where the regional or national minority language is spoken, the toponym in the state language shall be accompanied by its equivalent in the regional language. If necessary, the equivalent in the Latin alphabet (transliteration) of the toponym in the state language is specified.

Ukrainian toponyms shall be displayed in the regional or national minority language according to the traditions of the display language. They shall be displayed in other languages in transcription from the state language (Clause 2 Article 27 of the Law).

The process of recovery of historical names of settlements in the areas of compact settlement of national minorities is under way in Ukraine. Decisions thereon are taken by executive authorities and local self-government bodies.

For instance, former names of certain settlements (forty-four in aggregate) were recovered in the Region of Zakarpattia in the areas of compact settlement of the Hungarian and Romanian national minorities. Names of settlements, streets, road signs etc. in these settlements are displayed in the state and Romanian and Hungarian languages respectively in transcription. In accordance with the applicable standards, they are displayed in the capital letters. Signs of the institutions, educational establishments etc. in such settlements are also displayed in the state and Romanian and Hungarian languages respectively.

Bilingual signs and topographical indications in the Region of Chernivtsi in the areas of compact settlement of the Romanian national minority are displayed on the buildings of the village councils, educational and club establishments.

Names of local public authorities and local self-government bodies, names of settlements and streets are given in the state language and partly translated into the regional ones.

Some time ago certain settlements of the Region of Chernivtsi had their former names recovered, and the latter are currently used as the official ones.

In the Region of Odesa where certain settlements have recognised Russian, Bulgarian and Gagauz as regional languages names are displayed in the state and respective regional language.

For instance, alongside with the Ukrainian state language, the names of the Izmail City Council and its structural subdivisions, the Bolhrad District State Administration are displayed in Russian, the name of the Bolhrad City Council – in Russian, Bulgarian, and Gagauz, the name of the Vynohradiv and Oleksandrivka Village Councils – in Gagauz, the name of the Chervonoarmiisk Village Council – in Gagauz and Bulgarian.

In the City of Izmail the Russian language is used as a regional one in the names of streets and road signs.

Article 12

1. The Parties shall, where appropriate, take measures in the fields of education and research to foster knowledge of the culture, history, language and religion of their national minorities and of the majority.

2. In this context the Parties shall inter alia provide adequate opportunities for teacher training and access to textbooks, and facilitate contacts among students and teachers of different communities.

II. The Parties undertake to promote equal opportunities for access to education at all levels for persons belonging to national minorities.

In general educational establishments scientific and methodological provision for the processes is effected through voluntary studies of the native language, national culture, traditions as academic disciplines and optional subjects. Moreover, courses of local lore, history of the native region and history of nationalities of Ukraine have been introduced.

The contents of educational programmes and text books fosters formation of the social and cultural competence by familiarisation with cultural and spiritual values and standards governing social and communicative relations among generations and nations.

Presentation of the fundamental values of the world art, peculiarities of works, literature phenomena and facts in the vast cultural context, connections between literature and philosophy, mythology, folklore, customs, beliefs, religious traditions of different peoples and nationalities promotes broadening of the pupils' outlook, development of their general culture, respect for national and world traditions, tolerant attitude to representatives of different cultures, religions, races and nationalities.

In 2009-2015 the Institute of History of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine continued its research into history of the national minorities of Czechia and Slovakia and Zakarpattia in 20-30s of the 20th century as well as cultural development of German, Bulgarian and Greek Citizens in Ukraine.

Scientific research into languages, folklore, history, culture of national minorities is conducted by higher educational establishments. In particular, the Yurii

Fedkovych Chernivtsi National University has been studying “Romanian Ukrainian Studies in the Common Ukrainian Cultural Environment” and “Development of the Efficient Model for Administration of Inter-Ethnic Relations in Ukraine”.

Sumy State A. S. Makarenko Pedagogical University has been studying “Ukrainian Folklore and National Minority Folklore in the Globalisation Context”.

The State Higher Educational Establishment “Uzhhorod National University” (hereinafter referred to as the “Uzhhorod National University”) has researched the following themes: “Ukrainian Onomatology and Propria of National Minorities of Ukraine: Interaction Issues. Codifications and Rendering by Means of the State Language”, “Comprehensive Linguistic and Geographic Research into Ukrainian and Hungarian Inter-Language (Inter-Dialect) Contacts – A Source of Studying History of the Language and Culture of Two Neighbouring Peoples”, “Political Elite of Border Regions of the Countries of Eastern and Central Europe in the Course of Transformation”.

The Mykolaiv Regional Institute of Post-Graduate Pedagogical Education has developed a programme on ethnic history of the Region of Mykolaiv “Ethnic National Palette of the Steppe Hellas” which has been approved by the academic board of the institute. Since 2009/2010 academic year the theme “National Diversity of the Region of Mykolaiv” has been introduced into special courses within the elective courses of ninety-eight general educational establishments.

There are scientific and cultural centres of national minorities which study national minority languages, promote their research and application in the oral and written form in social and private life at certain higher educational establishments in Ukraine.

In particular, there is a Scientific and Methodological Centre of Slovakian Studies on the basis of the Slovakian Philology Department of the SHEE “Uzhhorod National University”. One of the tasks of the centre is to conduct topical research, develop scientific and methodological publications, foster teaching Slovakian in Ukrainian schools and universities, hold international scientific conferences and seminars on Slovakian studies etc. The main focus areas of the centre include:

- research into the systematic structure of the Slovakian language in the comparative aspect;
- development of top-priority scientific focus areas of the Slavic applied language studies;
- lexicographic activities;
- development of linguistic technologies of the new generation on the basis of cognitive modelling of language communications;
- training of staff, including top-qualification staff, in Slavic (Slovakian) language studies and applied linguistics;
- implementation of the results of scientific research into social practice and educational process;
- advisory assistance to teachers of Slovakian in Ukraine.

A Hungarian Studies Centre operates on the basis of the Hungarian Philology Department of the SHEE “Uzhhorod National University,” the purpose of which is to support and coordinate scientific, pedagogical as well as other activities in research

into the Hungarian language, literature, history, ethnography and culture, to foster unity and cooperation of researchers, teachers and specialists working in these areas in higher educational establishments, scientific institutions, schools, publishing houses and editorial offices within the territory of Ukraine, and to actuate comprehensive research into the culture of the Hungarian population in Zakarpattia. The Zakarpattia Hungarian-Speaking Scientific Society which unites thirty-six doctors of sciences, professors and forty-six doctors of philosophy, associate professors operates on the basis of the Hungarian Studies Centre. The society has its own printed edition, “Bulletin of the Zakarpattia Hungarian-Speaking Scientific Society”. Moreover, the Hungarian-Speaking Scientific Society of Students and Young Researchers has been established on the basis of the Hungarian Studies Centre.

There is a Centre of Belarusian Language and Culture at the Institute of Philology of the Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv. Its tasks include coordination of international cooperation with higher educational establishments of the Republic of Belarus; provision of information support to students and teachers on arrangement of trainings in leading educational establishments of the country, participation in scientific conferences and symposiums; arrangement of the Belarusian language classes; assistance in arrangement and provision for participation in inter-state cultural and educational programmes; establishment of conditions to study the Belarusian language and literature; development of Belarusian language specialist training programmes.

The department for national minority languages and literatures operates on the basis of the Odesa Regional Institute for Advanced Training of Teachers. Its staff monitor the measures and dynamics in the area of commencement or development of teaching of regional or national minority languages.

Paragraph 2

Teachers in Ukraine are regularly trained for general educational establishments and classes with teaching in the Crimean Tatar, Hungarian, Russian, Polish, Romanian, Slovakian and Bulgarian languages.

In particular, teachers for general educational establishments with teaching in Bulgarian are trained at the Izmail State Humanitarian University and Kyiv, Lviv and Odesa National Universities; with teaching in Crimean Tatar – at the Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, in Moldavian and Romanian – at the Izmail State Humanitarian University, Uzhhorod and Chernivtsi National Universities, in Polish – at the Volyn and Drohobych Pedagogical National University, Kyiv, Lviv, Prykarpattia, Eastern Ukrainian, and Khmelnytskyi National Universities, Ternopil V. Hnatiuk National Pedagogical University, Kremenchuk Taras Shevchenko Regional Humanitarian Pedagogical Academy, in Slovakian – at the Lviv and Uzhhorod National Universities, in Hungarian – at the Uzhhorod National University.

For general educational establishments with teaching in Ukrainian and Russian teaching staff are trained at higher educational establishments of the 1st to 4th accreditation levels in all administrative units of the country.

The Hebrew language is studied at the Beit Khana International Humanitarian Pedagogical Institute. This educational establishment trains specialists to obtain the

associate's and bachelor's degree.

In addition, in 2015 the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine supported the initiative of the All-Ukrainian Public Organisation “Gagauz Union of Ukraine” which has commenced to train specialists in the Gagauz language and literature at the Institute of Philology of the Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv.

Advanced training of teachers of higher general educational establishments is performed by post-graduate pedagogical educational establishments, respective subdivisions of classic and pedagogical universities in accordance with the regional needs and work plans approved by regional administration (departments) of education and science.

Advanced training for teaching staff in the Russian language and literature, the Romanian language and literature, the Hungarian language and literature is effected on the basis of the Zakarpattia Postgraduate Pedagogical Education Institute.

Advanced qualification for teaching staff trained as teachers of the Russian language and literature or teachers of the Polish language and literature is effected in the Ivano-Frankivsk Regional Institute of Postgraduate Pedagogical Education, at the department of postgraduate pedagogical education of the Prykarpattia V. Stefanyk National University .

The Lviv Regional Post-Graduate Pedagogical Educational Institute effects advanced training of teaching staff for teaching in the national minority languages. The work groups have been established at the institute to develop the programmes “Polish Language. Grades 5-9”, “Literature” (integrated course (Polish, world) for Grades 5-9).

At the Odesa I.I. Mechnykov National University, Izmail State Humanitarian University and Bilhorod-Dnistrovskiy Pedagogical College of the K. D. Ushynskiy South Ukrainian State Pedagogical University teachers are trained for national schools with teaching in the Moldavian (Romanian) language and for schools with the prevailing number of Bulgarian pupils.

Advanced training of teachers of the Russian and Polish languages is effected at the Ternopil Regional Institute of Postgraduate Pedagogical Education.

Teachers of Ukrainian higher educational establishments may undertake work placement in foreign higher educational establishments. For instance, teachers of the department of the Slovakian language and literature undertake a work placement at higher educational establishments in Slovakia: Comenius University in Bratislava, Matej Bel University in Banská Bystrica, and University of Presov.

The Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine (hereinafter referred to as the “MES”) holds scientific and methodological seminars on the respective language and literature for methodologists and teachers of general educational establishments with teaching in the national minority languages. For instance, in June 2013 the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine and the Drohobych Branch of the Institute of Innovation Technologies and Contents of Education, the union of teachers of the Polish language held the seminar for teachers of the Polish language on improvement of language competencies.

In 2012 the Regional Institute of Postgraduate Pedagogical Education, the Centre of Cultures of National Minorities of Zakarpattia commenced regular seminars for

teachers working in general educational establishments where the Romani children study, on history, folklore and traditions of the Romani.

In April 2013 the all-Ukrainian scientific and methodological seminar “Specifics of Studying Native Languages and Literatures within New Educational Programmes in 2013/2014 Academic Year” was held on the basis of the department of education and science of the Chernivtsi Regional State Administration, in June 2014 – the all-Ukrainian seminar on programme and methodological provision for teaching Polish in 2014/2015 academic year.

In accordance with the approved State Standard of Primary General Education (Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 462 dated April 20, 2011) and State Standard of Senior Secondary Education (Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 1392 dated November 23, 2011), the Ministry has developed multi-optional educational plans, educational programmes with account of the specifics of studying languages and literatures of national minorities in various types of educational establishments. Work on provision of general educational establishments with teaching in national minority languages with text books and other educational and methodological literature continues.¹

In 2012-2014 text books for pupils of Grades 1-3 and 5-6 in accordance with the new state standards were fully published and translated into the national minority languages within the funds allocated from the State Budget of Ukraine.

Starting from 2010, in pursuance of the measures to implement the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages, the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine has commenced creation and publication of educational literature for home reading for children of primary school age where national minority languages are studied or taught. The books were distributed among the libraries of general educational, out-of-school educational establishments, Saturday/Sunday schools.

For instance, in 2010-2011 a text book for primary school pupils “Large Family Fairy Tales” was published in Bulgarian (5,000 copies), Gagauz (1,000 copies), Crimean Tatar (5,600 copies), Moldavian (4,300 copies), Polish (2,000 copies), Russian (26,000), Romanian (22,000 copies) and Hungarian (16,000 copies).

In 2012 “Anthology” for home reading was published for pupils of Grades 5 and 6 studying the national minority languages, in particular in Crimean Tatar (3,490 copies), Polish (1,830 copies), Romanian (3,700 copies) and Hungarian (3,020 copies).

In 2013 “Anthology” for home reading was published for pupils of Grades 7 and 8 studying the national minority languages, in particular in Crimean Tatar (3,860 copies), Polish (4,050 copies), and Romanian (4,140 copies).

Since 2014/2015 academic year All-Ukrainian Academic Competitions of Languages and Literatures of National Minorities of Ukraine have been introduced.

In order to satisfy educational needs of national minorities, the Ministry has established work groups to develop the external independent testing programmes for the

¹ The information on publication of text books in the national minority languages in 2009-2013 is presented in Part 3 of the Report.

national minority languages: Bulgarian, Crimean Tatar, Moldavian, New Greek, Polish, Russian, Romanian, Slovakian, and Hungarian for such assessment in 2016.

Paragraph 3

The state provides for accessibility, free-of-charge basis and development of pre-school, senior secondary, vocational and higher education in state and communal educational establishments as well as granting of state scholarships and benefits to pupils and students.

The network of general educational establishments is formed with account of the demographic, ethnic and social and economic situation in the country.

The educational administration bodies and educational establishments have established proper conditions for operation of general educational establishments with teaching in or studying of national minority languages, in particular Romanian, Polish, Crimea Tatar, Slovakian, Hungarian and Moldavian.

The data on education in the native language or studying of the native language in educational establishments are presented in Tables 5-9.

Table 5

**Pre-School Educational Institutions
by the Languages of Education in 2014-2015**

Languages of education	2014		2015	
	Number of institutions	Number of children educated in the language	Number of institutions	Number of children educated in the language
Ukrainian	13,828	1,257,554	13,620	1,214,199
Russian	1,085	202,669	385	70,638
Hungarian	75	4,755	74	4,952
Romanian	59	3,493	60	3,397
Moldavian	16	1,200	16	1,281
Crimean Tatar	1	830	–	–
Polish	1	106	1	125
German ¹	–	22	–	23
Slovakian ²	–	–	–	22
Hebrew ³	–	–	–	51
institutions with several languages of education	948	–	490	–

¹ Individual groups in pre-school educational institutions.

² Individual groups in pre-school educational institutions.

³ Individual groups in pre-school educational institutions.

**General Educational Institutions
by the Languages of Education in 2010/2011 Academic Year**

Language of Teaching or Studying	Number of institutions with education in this language	Number of pupils taught in this language	Number of pupils who study this language as a subject	Number of pupils who study this language optionally or in clubs
Ukrainian	16,312	3,394,143	741,385	–
Russian	1,129	696,826	1,203,223	153,141
Romanian	84	18,850	884	315
Hungarian	63	14,863	822	440
Crimean Tatar	15	5,498	13,884	6,628
Moldavian	6	3,508	1,698	587
Polish	5	1,436	5,460	4,330
Slovakian ¹	–	114	236	225
Bulgarian ²	–	67	6,293	2,978
German	–	–	614,729	–
New Greek	–	–	2,520	744
Hebrew	–	–	1,932	51
Gagauz	–	–	1,352	–
Turkish	–	–	383	156
Korean	–	–	246	–
Czech	–	–	65	133
Armenian	–	–	–	131
Rumeika	–	–	–	38
Estonian	–	–	–	29
Urum	–	–	–	19
establishments with several languages of education	1,410	–	–	–

¹ Individual classes in general educational institutions.

² Individual classes in general educational institutions.

**General Educational Institutions
by the Languages of Education in 2014/2015 and 2015/2016 Academic Years¹**

Language of Teaching or Studying	Number of institutions with education in this language	Number of pupils taught in this language	Number of institutions with education in this language	Number of pupils taught in this language	Number of pupils who study this language as a subject		Number of pupils who study this language optionally or in clubs	
	2014/2015	2015/2016	2014/2015	2015/2016	2014/2015	2015/2016	2014/2015	2015/2016
Ukrainian	15,696	3,281,644	15,476	3,316,459	393,188	388,789	18,079	19,220
Russian	621	356,262	614	351,948	1,023,797	960,425	111,506	81,994
Romanian	78	16,808	75	16,426	972	3,940	294	303
Hungarian	68	15,172	69	15,535	698	791	791	703
Crimean Tatar	–	–	–	–	308	318	20	72
Moldavian	5	2,984	3	2,797	2,373	2,436	241	164
Polish	5	1,594	5	1,698	26,301	34,624	10,762	19,467
English	1	400	–	323	3,426,916	3,473,997	14,478	86,319
Slovakian ²	–	134	–	143	180	203	646	577
Bulgarian ³	–	78	–	68	8,103	8154	863	982
Gagauz	–	–	–	–	1,186	1009	–	–
German	–	–	–	–	599,662	615,130	14,211	389,479
New Greek	–	–	–	–	2,415	2,138	413	851
Hebrew	–	–	–	–	3,401	3,905	67	2,112
Spanish	–	–	–	–	12,024	13,000	1,252	1,183
Latin	–	–	–	–	1,185	797	1,108	895
French	–	–	–	–	159,294	154,732	5,331	4,709
Japanese	–	–	–	–	529	304	56	185
Czech	–	–	–	–	386	560	72	94
Korean	–	–	–	–	296	443	–	24
Arab	–	–	–	–	250	511	–	–
Hindi	–	–	–	–	30	45	–	–
Danish	–	–	–	–	82	95	–	–
Italian	–	–	–	–	638	317	520	146
Chinese	–	–	–	–	1,288	1,412	565	502
Norwegian	–	–	–	–	85	86	–	–
Persian	–	–	–	–	35	35	–	–
Turkish	–	–	–	–	585	917	415	448
Finnish	–	–	–	–	88	101	–	–
Swedish	–	–	–	–	115	118	–	–
establishments with several languages of education	616	–	594	–	–	–	–	–

¹ Establishments of the state, communal, private ownership patterns without account of the temporarily occupied territories

² Individual classes in general educational institutions.

³ Individual classes in general educational institutions.

Vocational Educational Institutions¹

Language of studying	Number of institutions	Number of pupils studying in this language
Ukrainian	784	342,803
Russian	0	0
Ukrainian and Russian	28	9,812

Table 9

Higher Educational Institutions of 1st-2nd Accreditation Levels²

Language of studying	Number of students studying in this language
Ukrainian	246.9 thousand (98.3 %)
Russian	4.2 thousand (1.7 %)
Romanian	80
Hungarian	76

Higher Educational Institutions of 3rd-4th Accreditation Levels

Language of studying	Number of students studying in this language
Ukrainian	1,389.2 thousand
Russian	45.3 thousand (3.2 %)
Hungarian	695

Cultural and educational centres also keep working in Ukraine. As of July 1, 2015 there were eighty-six cultural and educational centres,³ including the Assyrian, Afghan, Belarusian, Bulgarian, Armenian, Greek, Jewish, Korean, Crimean Tatar, Lithuanian, Moldavian, German, Polish, Romani, Russian, Czech, Hungarian and other ones.

In order to provide for the right to education to the citizens of Ukraine (including representatives of national minorities) residing within the temporarily occupied territory of Ukraine, the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine has issued:

- Order No. 556 dated May 7, 2014 “On Approval of the Temporary Procedure for Transfer of Students, Postgraduate and Postdoctoral Students from Higher Educational Establishments and Scientific Institutions Located within the Temporarily Occupied Territory of Ukraine”;

¹ Data as of the beginning of 2014/2015 academic year without account of the temporarily occupied territories.

² Data as of the beginning of 2014/2015 academic year without account of the temporarily occupied territories.

³ Without account of the temporarily occupied territories.

- Order No. 655 dated May 28, 2014 “On Approval of the Procedure for Ordering and Issuing Higher Education Documents in the State-Approved Format and Annexes Thereto to the Graduates of Higher Educational Establishments and Scientific Institutions Located within the Temporarily Occupied Territory of Ukraine in 2014”.

In accordance with these regulations, the system of transfer to the higher educational establishments located within the rest of the territory of Ukraine was simplified for the citizens residing within the temporarily occupied territory of Ukraine, and they were also enabled to receive a higher education document in the state-approved format.

In 2014/2015 academic year it was impossible to receive any authentic information on ensuring the children's right to study in the native language and functioning of schools or classes with teaching in the Ukrainian or Crimean Tatar language from the occupational Russian structures in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea.

Starting from 2014/2015 academic year general educational establishments located within the territory of the temporarily annexed Autonomous Republic of Crimea and City of Sevastopol have been operating in accordance with the Russian educational standards. These standards are substantially different from the Ukrainian ones.

The situation with publication of text books in Ukrainian and Crimean Tatar is also disturbing as they have never been developed in the Russian Federation. The occupational structures and self-declared government of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea intend to refuse from the text books printed in Ukraine. In accordance with the mass media, Ukrainian text books are burnt down or destroyed.

Teaching in Ukrainian and Crimean Tatar is not effected in high school (in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation).

Article 13

1. Within the framework of their education systems, the Parties shall recognise that persons belonging to a national minority have the right to set up and to manage their own private educational and training establishments.

2. The exercise of this right shall not entail any financial obligation for the Parties.

Paragraphs 1, 2

On July 1, 2014 the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine adopted the Law of Ukraine No. 1556 “On Higher Education” which established the legal, organisational and financial framework for operation of the higher educational system, conditions for improvement of cooperation between public authorities and business with higher educational establishments on the basis of autonomy of higher educational establishments, combination of education, science and product in order to train competitive human resource for highly technological and innovation development of the country, personal self-fulfilment, provision for the needs of the society, labour market and the state for qualified specialists.

In accordance with Article 27 of the Law, higher educational establishments of the state, communal and private ownership pattern shall have equal rights in performance of educational, scientific and other activities.

The decision on establishment, reorganisation (merge, association, division, transformation) or liquidation of the higher educational establishment of the private ownership pattern shall be taken by individuals and/or legal entities in accordance with the law, including by religious organisations the charters (by-laws) of which are registered as prescribed by the law (Article 31 of the Law).

Higher educational establishments or their structural subdivisions established within the territory of Ukraine by foreign states as well as higher educational institutions of Ukraine of the private ownership pattern are free to choose the language of education provided that the persons studying therein study the state language as an individual discipline (Article 48 of the Law).

Private higher educational establishments shall be financed by their founders and other sources in compliance with the law (Article 71 of the Law).

At present the following private higher educational establishments function in Ukraine:

- Ferenc Rákóczi II Transcarpathian Hungarian Institute;
- Beit Khana International Humanitarian Pedagogical Institute;
- International Solomon University;
- Slavic University;
- International European University;
- Kyiv Slavic Studies University.

Pre-school and general educational establishments founded by citizens.

In addition to higher educational establishments, there are fourteen private pre-school and general educational establishments in Ukraine¹.

In particular, in the City of Zaporizhzhia there are two educational establishments in place founded by the Jewish communities: private specialised school “Khabad Liubavych” with enhanced education in English and Hebrew, and the private pre-school educational establishment for Jewish children.

In the Region of Zakarpattia there are five private lyceums with teaching in Hungarian where 402 pupils study in 23 classes. These have been founded by the charity funds of the regional religious organisations. Public utility and other services (for instance, power supply) of these educational establishments are paid for at the expense of the budget funds.

In the City of Bila Tserkva (Region of Kyiv) there is a private educational establishment “General Educational Establishment of I-III Degrees – Kindergarten “Mitsva-613” founded by the Judaic religious community “Mitsva”. The pre-school department of the establishment is attended by 33 children, and secondary education is obtained by 118 Jewish pupils.

In the City of Kirovohrad there is a private educational association “Pre-School Educational Establishment – Specialised School of I-II Degrees – Lyceum School “OR-Avner School” where pupils are able to study Hebrew as a foreign language and

¹ Without account of the temporarily occupied territories.

optionally study customs and traditions of the Jewish people.

In the City of Lviv there is a private general educational Jewish gymnasium establishment “Brothers of Israel”.

In the City of Mykolaiv there is a private school “Or Menakhem” with enhanced education in Hebrew.

In the City of Odesa there are two Jewish private general educational schools, “Or Sameakh” and “Khabad”.

In the City of Cherkasy there is a Judaic private general educational school of 1st-3rd Degrees No. 770.

Article 14

1. The Parties undertake to recognise that every person belonging to a national minority has the right to learn his or her minority language.

2. In areas inhabited by persons belonging to national minorities traditionally or in substantial numbers, if there is sufficient demand, the Parties shall endeavour to ensure, as far as possible and within the framework of their education systems, that persons belonging to those minorities have adequate opportunities for being taught the minority language or for receiving instruction in this language.

3. Paragraph 2 of this article shall be implemented without prejudice to the learning of the official language or the teaching in this language.

Paragraphs 1, 2

The national laws on education, principles of satisfaction of educational needs of the national communities of Ukraine have been developed in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of Ukraine, international standards and recommendations set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Council of Europe Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities, the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages, the Hague Recommendations of the OSCE High Commissioner Regarding the Education Rights of National Minorities, and international treaties recognized to be binding by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.

In accordance with Article 10 of the Constitution of Ukraine, the state shall ensure comprehensive development and functioning of the Ukrainian language in all spheres of social life throughout the entire territory of Ukraine.

In accordance with Article 53 of the Constitution of Ukraine, citizens belonging to national minorities shall be guaranteed the right to education in their native language, or to study their native language at the state and communal educational establishments or through national cultural societies.

Pursuant to Clause 4 Article 18 of the Law of Ukraine “On Education”, the need for communal-based educational establishments shall be determined by the local executive authorities and local self-government bodies.

Article 11 of the Law of Ukraine “On General Secondary Education” states that state and communal general educational establishments shall be created by central or local executive authorities or local self-government bodies respectively with account of social, economic, national, cultural, educational and language needs if there is a sufficient number of pupils in accordance with the established standards of the

maximum number per class, necessary infrastructure and scientific and methodological basis, teaching staff as prescribed by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.

Article 14 of the Law of Ukraine “On General Secondary Education” states that the maximum number per class may not exceed thirty. In general educational establishments located in villages and urban settlements the number of pupils in the class shall be preconditioned by the demographic situation, but it may not be less than five.

According to Article 20 of the Law of Ukraine “On the Fundamentals of the State Language Policy”, free choice of the language of education is an integral right of Ukrainian citizens which is exercised within the framework of the Law. This right is ensured through a chain of pre-school, general education, out-of-school, vocational and higher state and communal educational establishments with education in Ukrainian or other languages which are created according to the citizens' needs pursuant to the laws of Ukraine on education. The citizens' need for the language of education shall be determined on the basis of applications of the language of education to be submitted by pupils (for the minors – by their parents or guardians).

Clause 10 of the Regulations on the General Educational Establishment approved by Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 778 dated August 27, 2010 states that “classes in the establishment shall be formed upon approval by the respective education administration body in accordance with the standards of maximum number per class prescribed by the law, with account of the premises in compliance with the sanitary and hygienic requirements for the educational process and the number of the submitted applications for entry into the establishment”.

Therefore, the issue of formation of classes with a certain language of education (state or national minority language) regardless of the type of the area shall be based on at least five applications of parents or legal representatives of a child.

In accordance with the Law of Ukraine “On Ensuring Civil Rights and Freedoms and the Legal Regime in the Temporarily Occupied Territory of Ukraine” and in connection with displacement of a part of citizens from the temporarily occupied territory of Ukraine, the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine sent to local education administration bodies a letter No. 1/9-299 “On Ensuring the Right of the Crimean Tatars to Receive General Secondary Education in the Native Language or Study This Language” dated 06.06.2014.

Paragraph 3

Ukraine is interested in integration of representatives of national minorities into the Ukrainian society. For this purpose the state language is a regular and compulsory academic discipline in all educational establishments of the country.

In 2014 the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine supported the proposal as to introduction of the Ukrainian language on the basis of experimental educational plans at certain general educational establishments with teaching in the national minority languages in the Region of Zakarpattia upon numerous requests of the public and local education administration bodies.

The educational programme “Ukrainian Language. Grades 5-9. Programme with

Enhanced Studying of Ukrainian for General Educational Establishments (Classes) with teaching in Hungarian” was approved with the decision of the board of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine dated May 29, 2014. In accordance with the educational programme, in 2014 UAH 95.7 thousand were allocated from the regional budget to publish 870 copies of the experimental text book for Grade 5.

In addition, the programme for Grades 8-9 with enhanced studying of Ukrainian for general educational establishments (classes) with teaching in Hungarian has been developed.

In order to provide for high-quality training of graduates of general educational establishments with teaching in the national minority languages for the external independent assessment, the number of the Ukrainian language and literature classes in Grades 10-11 has been increased by means of elective courses.

These educational programmes and text books have been developed by methodologists, practising teachers experienced in teaching Ukrainian in educational establishments in the Regions of Chernivtsi and Zakarpattia with account of new approaches to selection of the contents thereof.

Article 15

The Parties shall create the conditions necessary for the effective participation of persons belonging to national minorities in cultural, social and economic life and in public affairs, in particular those affecting them.

On October 16, 2012 the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine adopted the Law of Ukraine No. 5461 “On Amending Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine as to Activities of the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine, Ministry of Culture of Ukraine, Other Central Executive Authorities Activities of Which Are Directed and Coordinated by Respective Ministers as well as the State Space Agency of Ukraine”.

In accordance with Article 5 as amended, the public policy in the area of inter-ethnic relations and protection of the national minorities' rights in Ukraine shall be developed and implemented by central executive authorities appointed by the President of Ukraine. If necessary, permanent commissions on inter-ethnic relations may be established by local councils, and respective structural subdivisions may be established by local state administrations.

At the same time, being deeply concerned about the consequences of the Russian aggression in Crimea and the events which still continue in the east of Ukraine, in 2014 the government of the state introduced a number of the initiatives designated to provide for enhanced coordination and communication among the public authorities and civil society institutions, first and foremost, national minorities' organisations, in the tense social and political context in order to maintain inter-ethnic unity in Ukraine and confirm that national minorities' rights are an integral priority of our state.

On June 4, 2014 the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine adopted Resolution No. 195 “On Establishment of the Council for Inter-Ethnic Accord” which approved its Regulations and members.

The Council for Inter-Ethnic Accord (hereinafter referred to as the “Council”) is

an advisory body of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine. It is chaired by the Vice Prime Minister of Ukraine in accordance with the distribution of functional duties.

There are sixty-one members of the Council who are representatives of some central executive authorities (Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Social Policy, Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of External Affairs, Ministry of Finance), representatives of national minorities' public associations (thirty-five people) and scientists.

The principal tasks of the Council are: to encourage ensuring of coordination of actions of executive authorities on issues of the state ethnic and national policy, protection of rights of national minorities and indigenous communities; to develop proposals on development and implementation of the state ethnic and national policy designated for compliance with the rights of national minorities and indigenous communities, to maintain inter-ethnic accord in the Ukrainian society, to prevent inter-ethnic conflicts, discrimination on the grounds of race, nationality, language and religion; to improve laws on relevant issues.

Another advisory body the authorities of which include without limitation protection of national minorities is the Public Board under the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine which includes one hundred and twenty civil society representatives fourteen out of whom represent public organisations of national minorities.

The operating agency of the Public Board is the Commission for Inter-Ethnic Relations. Twenty-four public organisations representing interests of different ethnic communities, in particular Belarusians, Jews, Russians, Hungarians, Polish, Chechen etc. are included into the Commission. The Commission operates in the form of meetings which are held once a quarter with participation of representatives of national minorities and heads of the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine as well as employees of the division for national minorities and Ukrainian expatriate community of the Department for Religions and Nationalities which is a structural subdivision of the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine the authorities of which include the issue of inter-ethnic relations and protection of the national minorities' rights.

Another form of cooperation between the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine and national minorities which provides for prompt response to their needs is direct work meetings between the heads and specialists of the Ministry with the heads and activists of national minorities' public associations. In 2015 only more than one hundred meetings with participation of the representatives of the Bulgarian, German, Polish, Jewish, Romani, Armenian, Lithuanian, Chechen, Arab and other national communities were held.

At the same time, in order to find more efficient mechanisms for cooperation between the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine and representatives of national minorities, the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine holds consultations with the representatives of the national minorities' public associations as to establishment of the advisory board under the Ministry of Culture in the updated format.

Public boards as well as boards of representatives of national minorities' public organisations equivalent to those mentioned above in certain regions operate at all regional state administrations.

As of January 1, 2016 there were thirty-five advisory boards under the regional

state administrations.

The Public Council of Heads of Educational Programmes of All-Ukrainian Public Organisations continues its work under the Ministry of Education and Science.

In order to increase efficiency of implementation of the Action Plan for Implementation of the Strategy for Protection and Integration of the Romani National Minority into the Ukrainian Society for the Period until 2020 approved by Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 701 dated 11.09.2013, on November 25, 2015 Inter-Departmental Working Group for Implementation of the Strategy for Protection and Integration of the Romani National Minority into the Ukrainian Society for the Period until 2020 (hereinafter referred to as the “Inter-Departmental Working Group”) was established.

The Inter-Departmental Working Group has the status of the advisory body of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine headed at the level of the Vice Prime Ministers of Ukraine, the Minister of Culture of Ukraine.

The Inter-Departmental Working Group was first and foremost created to establish close cooperation between the executive authorities and Romani public organisations in order to ensure prompt response and settle the so-called Romani issues.

At present the Ministry of Culture which is in charge of organisational and informational provision for operation of the Inter-Departmental Working Group is forming its personal structure.

As for other forms of engagement of the persons belonging to national minorities into administration decision making processes, it shall be noted that in accordance with Clause 1 § 42 of the Regulations of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine approved by Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 950 dated July 18, 2007, the drafter of the draft law or regulation of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine shall arrange public discussion of the draft projects of public significance which are related to the citizens' rights and freedoms.

For instance, the representatives of the national minorities' public associations were engaged in drafting an Action Plan for Implementation of the Strategy for Protection and Integration of the Romani National Minority into the Ukrainian Society for the Period until 2020, the National Human Rights Strategy and the Action Plan for Implementation of the National Human Rights Strategy.

Article 16

The Parties shall refrain from measures which alter the proportions of the population in areas inhabited by persons belonging to national minorities and are aimed at restricting the rights and freedoms flowing from the principles enshrined in the present framework Convention.

Ukraine takes no measures aimed at restricting the rights and freedoms of national minorities. In accordance with Article 22 of the Constitution of Ukraine, “The content and scope of the existing rights and freedoms shall not be diminished by an adoption of new laws or by introducing amendments to the effective laws”.

No measures which alter the proportions of the population in areas inhabited by persons belonging to national minorities are taken either.

Article 10 of the Law “On National Minorities in Ukraine” states, “The state guarantees to the national minorities the right to maintenance of their living environment in the areas of their historical and present-day settlement. The issue of return of representatives of the deported people to the territory of Ukraine shall be settled by respective legislative acts and agreements between Ukraine and other states.”

Article 17

1. The Parties undertake not to interfere with the right of persons belonging to national minorities to establish and maintain free and peaceful contacts across frontiers with persons lawfully staying in other States, in particular those with whom they share an ethnic, cultural, linguistic or religious identity, or a common cultural heritage.

2. The Parties undertake not to interfere with the right of persons belonging to national minorities to participate in the activities of non-governmental organisations, both at the national and international levels.

Paragraph 1

The Ukrainian laws guarantee the right of free transfrontier contacts between national minorities and the persons with whom they share an ethnic, cultural, linguistic or religious identity or a common cultural heritage.

In accordance with Article 15 of the Law “On National Minorities in Ukraine”, “the citizens belonging to national minorities, national public associations shall be free to establish and maintain contacts with the persons of the same ethnic origin and their public associations beyond Ukraine, be assisted in satisfaction of linguistic, cultural, spiritual needs, and participate in activities of international non-governmental organisations as prescribed by the laws of Ukraine”.

In practice executive authorities support these provisions by arranging participation of representatives of national minorities' public organisations in various international events. In particular, the persons belonging to national minorities are free to participate in cultural and art campaigns (festivals, contests), celebrations dedicated to significant historical events, anniversaries, opening of monuments and memorial signs, holding of international themed scientific conferences, meetings, symposiums arranged by international organisations or the country which the national minority historically originates from.

For instance, for the last two years the representatives of public organisations have participated in: the Annual Human Dimension Implementation Meeting of the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (City of Warsaw, Republic of Poland); the first “World Conference on Indigenous Peoples” (City of New York, USA); seminars “International Relations and National Protection of National Minorities' Rights and Their Role in Promotion of Equality” (City of Minsk, Republic of Belarus); plenary sessions of the CE Ad hoc Committee of Experts on Roma and Travellers Issues/CAHROM.

The local authorities of the border regions (Volyn, Zakarpattia, Lviv, Chernivtsi, Odesa, Kharkiv) keep promoting the establishment and maintenance of contacts of public associations of the national minorities of Ukraine and individual representatives of the national minorities with the respective public organisations in

the countries which are their historical motherland.

The establishment of transfrontier contacts of the representatives of the national minorities with the persons with whom they share an ethnic, cultural, linguistic or religious identity, as well as a common cultural heritage is also promoted by inter-governmental treaties on the rules for local border traffic. Such treaties have been executed with Hungary, Poland and Slovakia.

Transfrontier cooperation among communities is performed by establishing partnership connections among border regions, activation of inter-regional cooperation in all economic areas and establishment of personal contacts. One of the tools of transfrontier cooperation is participation of territorial communities in associations of European regional cooperation and implementation of joint transfrontier projects and programmes by non-government public organisations.

For instance, in the Region of Zakarpattia more than ninety tours of amateur folk and professional ensembles, individual performers and artists of the region abroad Ukraine were made in 2011-2013, and more than twenty-five tours were made in 2014 in order to maintain friendly creative ties, exchange working experience and participate in cultural and art campaigns. Trips have been made at the expense of the funds allocated from the regional budget, of sponsors, donors, religious communities etc.

In May 2011 within the framework of the ENPI Transfrontier Cooperation Programme the Ukrainian and Slovakian project “Education and European Values” was initiated to be implemented by the Centre for European Integration and Transfrontier Cooperation of the City of Mukacheve in the Region of Zakarpattia, Ukraine, and the boarding school in the City of Kosice, the Slovak Republic.

Within the framework of the international transfrontier cooperation project “European School of Experience Exchange” (Hungary, Slovakia, Romania, Ukraine 2007-2013), the Uzhhorod General Educational School of 1st-3rd Degrees No. 5 with enhanced education in French and English of the Uzhhorod City Council cooperates with the Secondary Technical School of the City of Snina (Presov Region, Slovakia).

At the same time, events aimed at exchange of groups of scientists, teachers, students, pupils for participation in conferences, seminars, trainings, retraining courses, academic competitions etc. between neighbouring states are regularly held in the Region of Zakarpattia. The Day of Neighbourliness is traditionally celebrated at the borders between Ukraine and Slovakia and Ukraine and Hungary.

Paragraph 2

Ukraine does not interfere with exercising the right of persons belonging to national minorities to participate in the activities of non-governmental organisations, both at the national and international levels.

Article 18

- 1. The Parties shall endeavour to conclude, where necessary, bilateral and multilateral agreements with other States, in particular neighbouring States, in order to ensure the protection of persons belonging to the national minorities concerned.**
- 2. Where relevant, the Parties shall take measures to encourage transfrontier co-operation.**

Paragraphs 1, 2

In accordance with Article 17 of the Law of Ukraine “On National Minorities in Ukraine”, the state promotes development of international cooperation in the area of provision and protection of the rights and interests of national minorities by conclusion and performance of multilateral and bilateral agreements.

Protection of national minorities' rights is ensured by the following inter-state agreements of Ukraine: Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Partnership between Ukraine and Russian Federation (Article 12), Treaty on the Relations of Good Neighbourliness and Cooperation between Ukraine and Romania (Article 13), Treaty on Good Neighbourliness, Friendly Relations and Cooperation between Ukraine and the Slovak Republic (Article 18), Treaty on the Bases of Neighbourliness and Cooperation between Ukraine and the Republic of Hungary, Treaty between Ukraine and FRG on Cooperation in Affairs of the Persons of German Origin Residing in Ukraine.

International laws and regulations are supplemented with special agreements, memoranda, cooperation programmes the provisions of which include without limitation obligations to protect the national minorities' rights.

The following agreements were concluded in 2010-2015:

- Agreement between the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and Government of the Slovak Republic on Mutual Academic Recognition of Qualifications (Documents) Ratified with Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 690 dated September 8, 2015;
- Agreement on Cultural Cooperation between Twin Towns of Rakhiv (Ukraine) and Svidnik (Slovak Republic);
- Agreement on Cooperation between the Perechyn Gymnasium (Ukraine) and Jan Sverma School in Michalovce (Slovak Republic);
- Agreement on Educational Cooperation between the Storozhnytsia Educational Secondary School of 1st-3rd Degrees (Ukraine) and the principal school and kindergarten with education in the Ukrainian language in the City of Humenné (Slovak Republic);
- Framework Agreement on Cooperation between the Odesa Regional State Administration and the European Commission within the Programme “ROMED-2” (“Support of Integration of the Romani Community at the Local Level”);
- Memorandum of Understanding between the Odesa Regional State Administration and European Centre for Minorities of the City of Flensburg (Federative Republic of Germany);
- Cooperation Memorandum between the Specialised General Educational Secondary School of 1st-3rd Degrees No. 4 with enhanced education in the Slovakian language of the Uzhhorod City Council (Ukraine) and the schools of Luchna (City of Vranov nad Topľou) and Stantsiina 13 (City of Kosice, the Slovak Republic);
- Programme for Cooperation Development for 2015-2016 between the Zakarpattia Regional Council (Ukraine) and General Congress of the County

- of Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg (Republic of Hungary);
- Programme of Joint Efforts of the Zakarpattia Regional State Administration, Zakarpattia Regional Council (Ukraine) and Presov Self-Governing Region (Slovak Republic) for the Period from May 2015 until May 2016;
 - Executive Protocol No. 7 to the Cooperation Memorandum between the Zakarpattia Regional State Administration, Zakarpattia Regional Council (Ukraine) and Kosice Self-Governing Region (Slovak Republic) for the Period from May 2015 until May 2016.

Article 19

The Parties undertake to respect and implement the principles enshrined in the present framework Convention making, where necessary, only those limitations, restrictions or derogations which are provided for in international legal instruments, in particular the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, in so far as they are relevant to the rights and freedoms flowing from the said principles.

Ukraine has ratified the Framework Convention unconditionally. Therefore, the national laws of Ukraine do not provide for any deviations from and restrictions of the obligations under this international act.

Section III

Article 20

In the exercise of the rights and freedoms flowing from the principles enshrined in the present framework Convention, any person belonging to a national minority shall respect the national legislation and the rights of others, in particular those of persons belonging to the majority or to other national minorities.

Article 21

Nothing in the present framework Convention shall be interpreted as implying any right to engage in any activity or perform any act contrary to the fundamental principles of international law and in particular of the sovereign equality, territorial integrity and political independence of States.

Article 2 of the Law “On National Minorities in Ukraine” states, “Citizens of Ukraine of any nationality shall comply with the Constitution and laws of Ukraine, protect its state sovereignty and territorial integrity, respect the languages, cultures, traditions, customs and religious identity of the Ukrainian people and all national minorities.”

Section V

Article 30

- 1. Any State may at the time of signature or when depositing its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, specify the territory or territories for whose international relations it is responsible to which this framework Convention shall apply.**
- 2. Any State may at any later date, by a declaration addressed to the Secretary General of the**

Council of Europe, extend the application of this framework Convention to any other territory specified in the declaration. In respect of such territory the framework Convention shall enter into force on the first day of the month following the expiration of a period of three months after the date of receipt of such declaration by the Secretary General.

3. Any declaration made under the two preceding paragraphs may, in respect of any territory specified in such declaration, be withdrawn by a notification addressed to the Secretary General. The withdrawal shall become effective on the first day of the month following the expiration of a period of three months after the date of receipt of such notification by the Secretary General.

The Framework Convention shall apply to the entire territory of Ukraine.



**RESOLUTION
OF THE VERKHOVNA RADA OF UKRAINE**

**On Recommendations of the Parliamentary Hearings on the Theme
“Role, Importance and Impact of the Civil Society on Development of the Ethnic
National Policy of Unity in Ukraine”**

The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine has resolved:

1. To approve the Recommendations of the Parliamentary Hearings on the Theme “Role, Importance and Impact of the Civil Society on Development of the Ethnic National Policy of Unity in Ukraine” (attached).

2. For the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine to inform the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on the progress of implementation of the Recommendations of the Parliamentary Hearings approved by the Resolution, by February 1, 2016.

3. To charge the Committee for Human Rights, National Minorities and Inter-Ethnic Relations of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine with supervision over performance of this Resolution.

4. This Resolution shall enter into force from the date of its adoption.

Chairman of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine

V. HROISMAN

City of Kyiv
November 25, 2015
No. 824-VIII

APPROVED
by Resolution of the Verkhovna Rada of
Ukraine
dated November 25, 2015 No. 824-VIII

**RECOMMENDATIONS
of the Parliamentary Hearings on the Theme “Role, Importance
and Impact of the Civil Society on Development of the
Ethnic National Policy of Unity in Ukraine”**

The participants of the parliamentary hearings on the theme “Role, Importance and Impact of the Civil Society on Development of the Ethnic National Policy of

Unity in Ukraine” held on March 11, 2015 have recognised unconditional priority of the issues covered and topicality of implementation of the state consolidation policy in the poly-ethnic, multi-confession Ukrainian society.

Occupation of the part of the territory of Ukraine and the military conflict in the east of the state have significantly affected protection of the rights and interests of the part of the population of the country and disrupted the balance in inter-confession and inter-ethnic relations. In this context topical issues of the state ethnic and national policy require a balanced approach to the development of mechanisms for their solution.

Ukraine is a state with the rich cultural heritage and substantial cultural, linguistic and ethnic differences, primarily of the regional nature. The current ethnic and national policy is aimed at consolidation of the society by providing for the equality of rights of citizens of Ukraine of any nationality. Guarantee of protection of rights of all ethnic communities, maintenance and development of their national identity is the principal condition for the establishment of peace and accord in the Ukrainian society.

The main purpose of consolidation is general national unity and dialogue for the sake of preservation of the constitutional arrangement, territorial integrity of Ukraine, restoration of peace in all regions of our state.

The participants of the parliamentary hearings have emphasised the need for proper legislative support for the ethnic and national policy by increasing interaction between public authorities and ethnic communities of Ukraine. The special role in such policies is played by public institutions as universal forwarders of all opinions, ideas and beliefs prevailing in the society.

Civil society institutions have to become the state's partner in national and cultural development of all ethnic communities in order to provide for peace and accord in the Ukrainian society.

The participants of the parliamentary hearings have come to a conclusion that the current state ethnic and national policy is inefficient without the conceptual substantiation of directions, priorities, tasks and purposes.

The concept of the ethnic and national policy shall be based on achievements of Ukrainian scientists. Special attention in this document shall be paid to the role of the civil society in development and implementation of the consistent policy of ethnic and national unity in Ukraine.

When recognising the legal status of civil society institutions, forms of their interconnections with the state shall be clearly defined, and, what is most important, the most efficient mechanism for implementation of their achievements shall be established, and they shall be granted a status of the entity of the state ethnic and national policy.

The participants of the parliamentary hearings have come to the common opinion on improper institutional provision for the ethnic and national policy of unity of Ukraine. In particular, activities of the Government Commissioner on Ethnic and National Policy duplicate certain functions of the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine. It is actually not engaged in the general procedure for development and adoption of governmental decisions in the respective area.

In order to arrange implementation of the state ethnic and national policy, the central executive authority in charge of this important sphere of social life shall be established alongside with territorial bodies in the regions.

In the opinion of the participants of the parliamentary hearings, popularisation of political consolidation of elites around the common purpose, i. e. ethnic and cultural consolidation of the Ukrainian society, is ultimately topical as it will enable putting an end to application of de-consolidation factors as a political technology, refusing from the radical and intolerant rhetoric as to certain ethnic, religious and language groups.

The participants of the discussion have agreed that one of the urgent tasks of the state and public society is to establish favourable conditions for recovery and development of authenticity, ethnic and cultural achievements, promotion of artistic and creative fulfilment of Ukraine.

Having discussed the role, importance and impact of the civil society on development of the ethnic national policy of unity in Ukraine, the participants of the parliamentary hearings recommend:

1. The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine to:

1) take measures to improve the laws on the state ethnic and national policy;

to accelerate examination of the draft law on amending the Law of Ukraine “On National Minorities in Ukraine” (redrafted), registration No. 1111 dated November 28, 2014;

initiate amendment of the Constitution of Ukraine in order to eliminate terminological discrepancies of the terms in ethnic and national policy;

2) the Committee of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on Human Rights, National Minorities and Inter-Ethnic Relations to provide for holding of the hearings on the progress of implementation of the Strategy for Protection and Integration of the Romani National Minority into the Ukrainian Society for the Period until 2020 at the Committee in 2017;

3) deputy groups of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on inter-parliamentary connections with foreign states to activate bilateral inter-state relations in order to maintain culture and identity, protection of rights and interests of the Ukrainians abroad;

4) in the course of development and correction of the documents on the state legal policy, to engage representatives of the most competent civil organisations and associations into work groups and advisory bodies;

5) to hold parliamentary hearings on operation of the state language and provision for the language rights of the Ukrainians in Ukraine and abroad.

2. The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine:

1) in improvement of the regulatory legal framework:

to develop and submit to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine the following draft laws:

on the concept of the state ethnic and national policy of Ukraine;

on the national and cultural autonomy;

on amending the Law of Ukraine “On Ratification of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages”;

on the status of the Crimean Tatars as an indigenous people of Ukraine;
on national minorities (redrafted);

on amending certain legal acts of Ukraine with regard to upgrading of penalties for offences committed to stir up national, racial or religious hatred, on the grounds of national, racial or religious hatred or animosity, to offend religious beliefs of citizens;

2) to examine an issue of resumption of activities of the central executive authority in charge of development and implementation of the state policy in ethnic and national relations;

3) to examine an issue on establishment of the Commission for Counteraction to Xenophobia, Racial and Ethnic Discrimination under the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine;

4) to arrange the development of the concept of the State Programme for Cooperation with the Ukrainians Abroad for the Period until 2020;

5) to take measures to increase significance of the Council of Inter-Ethnic Accord, other advisory bodies in the development and implementation of the state policy of ethnic and national unity;

6) to provide for the development of regional programmes for maintenance and development of identity of ethnic communities of Ukraine for the period until 2020;

7) to take measures to establish the continuous dialogue between public authorities and local self-government bodies of all levels and public associations the constituent activities of which are aimed at protection of rights of ethnic communities, provision for their participation in the development and implementation of the ethnic and national policy of Ukraine;

8) to consider capabilities for leasing the state-owned premises to public associations the constituent activities of which are aimed at protection of rights of ethnic communities, for cultural centres of national communities to be located therein, without bidding procedures and under privileged conditions;

9) when drafting the law on the State Budget of Ukraine for 2016 and subsequent years, to provide for proper financing of the national and cultural development of national minorities;

10) to expand state support of printed and electronic publications of national and cultural associations;

11) to study the issue of possibility of preferential taxation of legal entities and individuals involved in charity work in order to maintain constituent activities of public associations aimed at protection of national minorities;

12) to consider capabilities for preferential taxation of enterprises producing domestic television products designated for the implementation of the ethnic and national policy of unity in Ukraine;

13) to improve human resourcing of the Department for Religions and Nationalities of the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine;

14) to take measures to eliminate and prevent violations of human rights within the temporarily occupied territories, in particular discrimination on the national grounds;

15) to take proper measures to develop tolerant attitude to refugees and

displaced persons from the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and eastern regions of Ukraine among citizens.

3. The Ministry of Culture of Ukraine:

1) to settle an issue of the expedience of establishment and the scope of authorities of the Council of Representatives of Public Associations of National Minorities of Ukraine;

2) to improve mechanisms for the support of activities of public associations of national minorities aimed at preservation of the native language, history, culture, traditions in order to support inter-ethnic accord;

3) to provide for the implementation of measures under the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages;

4) to improve the system of measures for comprehensive development, distribution and operation of the state Ukrainian language in different social spheres, and provision for conditions of the development of national minorities' languages in Ukraine;

5) to promote the exposition of historical and spiritual heritage of national minorities of Ukraine in museums;

6) to promote the development of the internal ethnic tourism in order to spread knowledge on Ukraine among citizens of Ukraine, foreign tourists and Ukrainians abroad, to present traditional values of ethnic groups in the areas of their compact settlement within the territory of Ukraine;

7) to promote holding of cultural and educational events for popularisation of knowledge on the common cultural values of the Ukrainians.

4. The Ministry of Education and Culture of Ukraine:

1) to provide for the subsequent introduction of the principles of development of inter-ethnic and inter-confession tolerance in Ukraine into the educational system;

2) to promote the development of a network of pre-school and general educational establishments with teaching in the national minorities' languages, their human resources and educational and methodological infrastructure;

3) to develop special measures to improve the process of studying of the state language in general educational establishments with teaching in the national minorities' languages of Ukraine;

4) to foster holding of the All-Ukrainian Scientific and Practical Conference “Education of National Minorities. Experience of Ukraine and other European Countries” together with the Council of Europe;

5) to consider capabilities for the establishment of the state (free of charge) classes of the Ukrainian language for the ethnic groups which have formed as a result of migration processes.

5. The Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine:

1) to provide for the development and submission to the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of the draft regulation with regard to the mechanisms for interaction between the executive authorities of Ukraine and the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People;

2) to arrange control over the implementation of measures for accommodation of the deported Crimean Tatars and representatives of other ethnic groups who have returned to reside in Ukraine, their adaptation and integration into the Ukrainian

society, in particular of those who have been forced to leave the Autonomous Republic of Crimea;

3) to take efficient measures for targeted and effective use of the budget funds allocated for accommodation of repatriates and their social and household adaptation.

6. The Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine:

1) to take measures to provide for the proper and comprehensive investigation of offences committed on the grounds of national, racial or religious hatred or animosity, in the cases when there is reason to suppose so, by the law enforcement bodies;

2) to take measures to prevent cases of ethnic profiling in the operation of the law enforcement bodies, and to provide for efficient control over incompliance with this principle.

7. The State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting of Ukraine to promote increase in the scope and distribution of television and radio programmes in the national minorities' languages by the state television and radio broadcasting organisations.

8. The local executive authorities and local self-government bodies:

1) to develop regional programmes for national and cultural development with participation of public associations of national minorities, and to allocate funds to finance them from the local budgets;

2) to provide for operation of a balanced network of pre-school and general educational establishments with teaching in the national minorities' languages, and to take measures to improve their infrastructure;

3) to consider capabilities for leasing the state or public-owned premises to the public associations the constituent activities of which are aimed at the protection of rights of ethnic communities, for cultural centres of national communities to be located therein, without bidding procedures and under privileged conditions;

4) to provide for the preservation of cultural heritage of national minorities of Ukraine;

5) to increase the efficiency of operation of advisory bodies in the development and implementation of the policy of ethnic and national unity of Ukraine;

6) The Kyiv City State Administration shall take measures to establish the Centre of Development of National Minorities' Cultures of Ukraine in Kyiv.

Implementation of the State Policy for Protection of the Rights of the Crimean Tatars and Persons Deported on National Grounds

Ukraine has recently adopted a number of important measures in order to govern the rights and freedoms of the Crimean Tatars and persons deported on the national grounds on the legislative level.

On March 20, 2014 the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine adopted the Resolution “On the Statement of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on Guaranteeing the Rights of the Crimean Tatars within the Ukrainian State” in accordance with which Ukraine guarantees maintenance and development of the ethnic, cultural, linguistic and religious identity of the Crimean Tatars as an indigenous people and all national minorities of Ukraine.

This resolution recognises the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People to be the executive body of the Assembly of the Crimean Tatar People, and the Assembly to be the supreme representative authority of the Crimean Tatars.

May 18 was declared the Day of Protection of the Rights of the Crimean Tatars to be celebrated each year, on the basis of Decree of the President of Ukraine No. 472 dated May 16, 2014.

The State Service of Ukraine for the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the City of Sevastopol was established as a central executive authority by Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 297 dated 17.07.2014.

In order to provide for the proper conditions for exercise of the constitutional rights of the Crimean Tatars, the position of the Commissioner of the President of Ukraine for the Affairs of Crimean Tatars was established by Decree of the President of Ukraine No. 656 dated August 20, 2014. Mustafa Dzhemiliev held the office (Decree of the President of Ukraine No. 657 dated August 20, 2014).

On November 3, 2014 the Regulations on the Commissioner of the President of Ukraine for the Affairs of Crimean Tatars were approved by Decree of the President of Ukraine No. 841. The principal tasks of the Commissioner are:

- to monitor observance of the constitutional rights of the Crimean Tatars in Ukraine and submission of proposals on elimination of violations of such rights to the President of Ukraine and prevention of their restriction as prescribed by the law;
- participation in the preparation of draft laws, instruments of the President of Ukraine on protection of the rights of the Crimean Tatars, maintenance and development of its ethnic, cultural, linguistic and religious identity;
- participation in the development of proposals on protection of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine;
- preparation and arrangement of the events with participation of the President of Ukraine, including international ones, on protection of the rights of the Crimean Tatars;
- notification of the public of exercise of the authorities of the President of Ukraine as to provision for compliance with the constitutional rights of the Crimean Tatars as an indigenous people of Ukraine.

On May 16, 2014 the State Enterprise “Krymskyi Dim” was established by Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 454 in order to provide for the protection of the rights and freedoms of citizens of Ukraine, including indigenous peoples and national minorities, within the temporarily occupied territory of Ukraine, to promote satisfaction of their political, informational, educational, scientific, national, cultural and spiritual needs.

In order to legislatively establish the legal grounds for regulation and implementation of the state policy in the return, accommodation and restitution of rights of the persons deported on the national grounds, on April 17, 2014 the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine adopted the Law of Ukraine No. 1223 “On Restitution of the Rights of People Deported on the National Grounds”.

This Law grants state guarantees to the deported persons as to their settlement within those administrative units where they or their close relatives resided as of the time of the deportation.

Moreover, the deported persons shall be compensated for the travel expenses and carriage of luggage to their place of permanent residence in Ukraine.

The persons on the individual housing waiting list shall be granted the title to the accommodation constructed or purchased at the expense of the State Budget of Ukraine, Budget of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, local self-government bodies, and the persons constructing individual housing may be given non-recurring financial aid to complete the construction in the amount of thirty minimum wages.

Residential, public and social facilities are constructed in the areas of compact settlement of the deported persons at the expense of the funds allocated from respective budgets.

Additional benefits are given to the persons who have retired or are disabled.

The substantial part of these state guarantees and benefits is governed by regulatory acts of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, namely:

- Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 626 dated May 13, 2004 “On the Measures for Satisfaction of Social Needs of the Deported Crimean Tatars and Persons of Other Nationalities Who Have Returned to Ukraine for Permanent Residence” which approved the Procedure for Compensation for Travel Expenses and Carriage of Luggage to the Deported Crimean Tatars and Persons of Other Nationalities and Their Family Members Who Have Returned to Ukraine for Permanent Residence, and the Procedure for Provision of the Non-Recurring Financial Aid for Completion of Construction of Individual Housing to the Deported Crimean Tatars and Persons of Other Nationalities and Their Family Members Who Have Returned to Ukraine for Permanent Residence;
- Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 1952 dated December 17, 2003 which approved the Procedure for Provision of the Deported Persons and Their Family Members Who Have Returned to Ukraine with Accommodation Constructed or Purchased at the Expense of the Budget Funds;
- Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 514 dated June 6, 2012 which approved the Programme for Settlement and Accommodation of

Deported Crimean Tatars and Persons of Other Nationalities Who Have Returned to Reside in Ukraine, Their Adaptation and Integration into the Ukrainian Society, for the Period until 2015.

Before entry into force of the individual provisions of the Law of Ukraine “On Restitution of the Rights of the Persons Deported on the National Grounds”, on November 12, 2014 the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine adopted Resolution No. 643 “On Approval of the Procedure for Granting and Depriving of the Status of the Person Deported on the National Grounds”.

At present the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine has developed the Draft Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine “On Approval of the Procedure for Return of the Property or Reimbursement for Its Cost to the Persons Deported on the National Grounds”, and is also amending the Law of Ukraine “On Compulsory Pension Insurance” in terms of the inclusion of the period of stay at the special settlement to the qualifying period in a three-fold amount.

An important focus area of the state policy has been activities on establishment of the necessary conditions for return, accommodation, social adaptation and integration into the Ukrainian society of the Crimean Tatars, Bulgarians, Armenians, Greeks and Germans deported from the territory of Ukraine on the national grounds in the USSR times.

In accordance with the law enforcement bodies of Ukraine, as of January 1, 2014 275,323 persons who had been deported on the national grounds, including 270,416 Crimean Tatars, 4,907 Bulgarians, Armenians, Greeks and Germans, resided in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea.

Almost 4,000 Crimean Tatars resided in the City of Sevastopol, and 7,000 Crimean Tatars resided in the Region of Kherson.

Approximately 100 thousand Crimean Tatars who might intend to return to the Autonomous Republic of Crimea reside outside Ukraine (with the majority residing in Uzbekistan).

The number of the Crimean Tatars who annually return to the Autonomous Republic of Crimea is about 1,500 people.

Social and economic issues related to the return of the deported Crimean Tatars and persons of other nationalities shall be resolved under the Programme of Settlement and Accommodation of Deported Crimean Tatars and Persons of Other Nationalities Who Have Returned to Reside in Ukraine, Their Adaptation and Integration into the Ukrainian Society, for the Period until 2015. In pursuance of the tasks of this Programme the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine has been annually allocated the funds from the State Budget of Ukraine.

In 2011-2013 a number of social and cultural events for the persons deported on the national grounds were held with state financial support within the Programme.

In 2011 the funds were allocated for the following Crimean Tatar publications: newspaper “Krym” (UAH 340.0 thousand), magazine “Kasavet” (UAH 90.0 thousand), and magazine “Arzu” (UAH 63.9 thousand).

In 2012 the funds were allocated for the following Crimean Tatar publications: newspaper “Krym” (UAH 335.3 thousand), magazine “Kasavet” (UAH 18.0 thousand), magazine “Arzu” (UAH 35.0 thousand), magazine “Tasil” (UAH 40.0

thousand), and children's magazine “Armanchyk” (UAH 38.9 thousand).

In 2013 the funds were allocated for the following Crimean Tatar publications: newspaper “Krym” (UAH 319.6 thousand), magazine “Tasil” (UAH 19.8 thousand), children's magazine “Armanchyk” (UAH 35.4 thousand), newspaper “Maarif isleri” (UAH 67.2 thousand), magazine “Anna tili odjalarina” (UAH 25.0 thousand), for publication of the Armenian magazine “Holub Masisa” (UAH 69.0 thousand), German newspaper “Hoffnung” (UAH 60.0 thousand), and the Greek newspaper (UAH 54.6 thousand).

The expenses allocated from the State Budget of Ukraine for 2014 for the events under the Programme of Settlement and Accommodation of Deported Crimean Tatars and Persons of Other Nationalities Who Have Returned to Reside in Ukraine, Their Adaptation and Integration into the Ukrainian Society, for the Period until 2015 amounted to UAH 5.8464. However, for the purpose of stabilisation of the economic situation in the state, in 2014 the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine introduced measures for funds-saving and rational use of state funds. The items of expenditure of the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine have been optimised and brought into compliance with the financial capabilities of the state.

Due to the annexation of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea by the Russian Federation, financial support of printed publications of the repatriates could not be effected in 2014.

In 2014 UAH 242.0 thousand were actually spent to satisfy the needs of the persons deported on the national grounds. The funds were used to celebrate the 70th anniversary of the deportation of the Crimean Tatars and persons of other nationalities.

Moreover, in 2011-2014 the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine financially supported activities of the editorial office and publication of the Crimean Tatar newspaper “Holos Krymu”. The total allocations amount to UAH 1,506, 500.

UAH 60,340,000 have been allocated from the State Budget of Ukraine for 2016 to satisfy the social and cultural needs of the persons deported on the national grounds.

Satisfying the Crimean Tatars Educational Needs

The following educational establishments had worked in 2013/2014 academic year before the Autonomous Republic of Crimea was annexed by the Russian Federation:

- one pre-school educational establishment where 830 pupils were taught in the Crimean Tatar language;
- fifteen general educational establishments with teaching in the Crimean Tatar language;
- one general educational establishment with teaching in the Ukrainian and Crimean Tatar languages;
- twenty-seven general educational establishments with teaching in the Ukrainian, Russian and Crimean Tatar languages;
- twenty general educational establishments with teaching in the Russian and Crimean Tatar languages.

In aggregate, 5,551 pupils studied in the Crimean Tatar language, and the Crimean Tatar language was studied as a subject by 12,735 pupils. 6,988 pupils studied it as an optional subject or in clubs.

The educational establishments with teaching in or studying of the Crimean Tatar language were provided with original and translated text books in the native language and literature.

For the period from 2001 until 2013 82 text books with the total circulation of 103,207 copies as well as the three-volume “Crimean-Russian-Ukrainian Dictionary” and “Ukrainian to Crimean Tatar and Crimean Tatar to Ukrainian Vocabulary of Terms” were published for pupils of Grades 1-11 of general educational establishments with teaching in the Crimean Tatar language.

In 2012-2014 a number of text book and course books were developed for the general educational establishments with teaching in or studying of the Crimean Tatar language:

Text books:

- “ABC Book. Crimean Tatar Language for General Educational Establishments with Teaching in the Crimean Tatar Language. Grade 1”;
- “Crimean Tatar Language for General Educational Establishments with Teaching in the Crimean Tatar Language. Grade 2”;
- “Literature Reading. Crimean Tatar Language for General Educational Establishments with Teaching in the Crimean Tatar Language. Grade 2”;
- “Crimean Tatar Language”, “Integrated Course”, “Literature” (Crimean Tatar and World). Grade 2”;
- “Mathematics”. Grade 2”;
- “Environmental Studies”. Grade 2”;
- “Fundamentals of Health”. Grade 2”;
- “Steps to Informatics”. Grade 2”;
- “Crimean Tatar Language for General Educational Establishments with Teaching in the Crimean Tatar Language. Grade 3”;

- “Literature Reading. Crimean Tatar Language for General Educational Establishments with Teaching in the Crimean Tatar Language. Grade 3”;
- “Crimean Tatar Language for General Educational Establishments with Teaching in the Crimean Tatar Language. Grade 5”;
- “Integrated Course in Literature (Crimean Tatar and World Literature) for General Educational Establishments with Teaching in the Crimean Tatar Language). Grade 5”;
- “Crimean Tatar Language for General Educational Establishments with Teaching in the Crimean Tatar Language. Grade 6”;
- “Integrated Course in Literature (Crimean Tatar and World Literature) for General Educational Establishments with Teaching in the Crimean Tatar Language). Grade 6”;
- “Crimean Tatar Language. Grade 11”;
- “Literature (Crimean Tatar and World). Grade 11”

Additional text books and teaching aids:

- “Anthology for Home Reading. Grades 5-6”.
- “Anthology for Home Reading. Grades 7-8”.

Educational programmes:

- for general educational establishments with teaching in the Crimean Tatar language “Crimean Tatar Language. Grades 1-4”;
- for general educational establishments with teaching in the Crimean Tatar language “Literature Reading. Grades 2-4”;
- for general educational establishments with teaching in the Ukrainian language “Crimean Tatar Language. Grades 1-4”;
- “Crimean Tatar Language for Grades 5-9 of General Educational Establishments with Teaching in the Crimean Tatar Language”;
- “Integrated Course in Literature (Crimean Tatar and World Literature) for Grades 5-9 of General Educational Establishments with Teaching in the Crimean Tatar Language”;
- “Crimean Tatar Language for Grades 5-9 of General Educational Establishments with Teaching in the Ukrainian (Russian) Language”.

Teaching aids:

- “Collection of Tasks for the Final State Attestation in the Crimean Tatar Language and Reading for General Educational Establishments with Teaching in the Crimean Tatar Language. Grade 4”;
- “Collection of Dictations for the Final State Attestation in the Crimean Tatar Language for General Educational Establishments with Teaching in the Crimean Tatar Language. Grade 9”;
- “Collection of Texts for Written Reproduction for the Final State Attestation in the Crimean Tatar Language for General Educational Establishments with Teaching in the Crimean Tatar Language. Grade 11”;
- “Collection of Tasks for the Final State Attestation in the Integrated Course “Literature” (Crimean Tatar and World). Grade 11”

All educational establishments of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea with teaching in the Crimean Tatar language were provided with teaching staff who passed

advanced training on the basis of the Crimean Republic Institute of Post-Graduate Pedagogical education every five years in accordance with the requirements.

Before the Autonomous Republic of Crimea was annexed by the Russian Federation, the basic training of teachers of the Crimean Tatar language and literature was provided for by the Republican Higher Educational Establishment “Crimean Engineering and Pedagogical University” and the Department of Philology of the Taurida University named after V. I. Vernadskii. The Republican Higher Educational Establishment “Crimean Engineering and Pedagogical University” trained philologist teachers in: “Crimean Tatar Language and Literature and English Language”, “Crimean Tatar Language and Literature and Turkish Language”.

The new speciality, Crimean Tatar Language and Literature and Translation, has been introduced at the Turkic Studies Department of the Institute of Philology of the Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv in order to keep providing general educational establishments with respective teaching staff. In 2014 eleven students were allowed to the speciality (ten upon government order, and one on the contractual basis).

The Ukrainian government and executive authorities, in particular the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine and departments of education and science of regional administrations are ready to keep promoting the studies of the Crimean Tatar language in case parents and pupils intend so.

For instance, as the Law of Ukraine “On Ensuring Civil Rights and Freedoms and the Legal Regime in the Temporarily Occupied Territory of Ukraine” has been adopted, the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine sent to local education administration bodies the letter No. 1/9-299 “On Ensuring the Right of the Crimean Tatars to Receive General Secondary Education in the Native Language or Study This Language” dated 06.06.2014.

In 2015/2016 academic year the Crimean Tatar language is studied as a subject by 318 pupils at the Novooleksiivka General Educational Secondary School of 1st-3rd Degrees No. 1 in the District of Henichesk in the Region of Khersoni.

Upon request of the school, 590 text books on the Crimean Tatar language, reading and literature have been additionally provided from the reserve stock of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine.

On September 16, 2015 the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine adopted Resolution No. 729 “On Amending Clause 1 of Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 781 dated August 27, 2010” which in particular stated that “text books in the Crimean Tatar language and literature shall be annually published with the circulation of 300 copies and used in out-of-school educational establishments until control over the temporarily occupied territory of Ukraine is resumed”.

In pursuance of this resolution, in 2015 text books in the Crimean Tatar language, literature reading for Grade 3 and text books in the Crimean Tatar language and literature for Grade 7 were published with the circulation of 300 copies each.

Text books in the Crimean Tatar language and literature for Grades 4 and 8 are planned to be published in 2016.

When it comes to the current situation as to the provision for the educational needs of the Crimean Tatars in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, according to the

unofficial sources, fifteen schools with teaching in the Crimean Tatar and Russian languages with approximately 5,000 pupils operated in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea as of September 2015. However, 96 % pupils were educated in the Russian language.

Methodological provision of the educational establishments with teaching in or studying of the Crimean Tatar language was not effected by the occupational authorities of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea in 2014/2015, so the establishments were not provided with text books in the Crimean Tatar language which would comply with the educational programme and standards of the Russian Federation. At the same time, general educational establishments were not allowed to use the text books “developed under Ukrainian educational programmes”.

The staff of the educational establishments intentionally talk the parents out of studying in the Crimean Tatar language due to lack of the material and technical resources, text books, and low qualifications of teachers etc.

Teachers of the Crimean Tatar language and literature were trained on the basis of the Crimean Engineering and Pedagogical University and the the Department of Philology of the Taurida University named after V. I. Vernadskyi. However, education under this speciality is not offered any more.

Therefore, exercise of the right of the Crimean Tatars to study their native language and be educated in the native language, which is in particular guaranteed by Article 12 of the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities, within the territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea annexed by the Russian Federation is disturbing and is turning into the major problem.

Providing Roma National Minority Integration into the Ukrainian Society

According to the data of the All-Ukrainian Census of Population of 2001, 47.6 thousand people stated that they belonged to the Romani. According to unofficial sources, the quantity of the Romani is different: from 120.0 to 400.0 thousand people.

The Romani are dispersed around the territory of Ukraine. Most of them reside in the Regions of Zakarpattia (14.0 thousand), Donetsk (4.1 thousand), Dnipropetrovsk (4.0 thousand), Odesa (4.0 thousand), Kharkiv (2.3 thousand) and Luhansk (2.2 thousand).

The Romani national minority is one of the few national minorities which is poorly integrated into the society for a number of reasons. In Ukraine the Romani have the same issues as representatives of this national minority in other European countries. This includes, in particular, the low general educational level, high unemployment rates, unsatisfactory general health conditions, unfavourable accommodation and household conditions in most of their settlements.

In order to improve the general condition of the Romani national minority in Ukraine and provide for their integration into the society, Ukraine has adopted special legal documents for the last few years.

For instance, on April 8, 2013 the Strategy for Protection and Integration of the Romani National Minority into the Ukrainian Society for the Period until 2020 (hereinafter the “Strategy”) was approved by Decree of the President of Ukraine No. 201.

As a mechanism for practical performance of the tasks established by the Strategy, on September 11 the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine adopted Decree No. 701 “On Approving the Action Plan as to Implementation of the Strategy for Protection and Integration of the Romani National Minority into the Ukrainian Society for the Period 2020” which resulted in the development and adoption of equivalent regional action plans in the vast majority of regions.

In addition to the regional action plan for the implementation of the Strategy, the Regional Programme “Romani Population of Zakarpattia” for 2012-2015 has been adopted in the Region of Zakarpattia.

Adoption of the abovementioned documents has laid the groundwork for settlement of topical issues of the Romani community, in particular overcoming of the social stereotypes as to the Romani, increase in the quantity of Romani who have been educated; overcoming of poverty; improvement of the general health and their living conditions, especially in the areas of compact settlement of the Romani; and further preservation of the Romani culture.

Certain tasks in these areas are performed by thirteen specialised central executive authorities and twenty-five local authorities.

The Ministry of Culture of Ukraine annually develops the informational report on fulfilment of the Action Plan on Implementation of the Strategy for Protection and Integration of the Romani National Minority into the Ukrainian Society for the Period until 2020 (hereinafter referred to as the “Action Plan”) which is then sent to the

Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, with account of the information, reference and statistical materials provided by the executive authorities.

The informational report is published on the website of the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine in order to enable all concerned persons and organisations to monitor the dynamics of changes in the conditions of the Romani national minority and their integration into the Ukrainian society.

The following positive changes have taken place since adoption of the Strategy and the Action Plan.

Since January 2014 the State Migration Service of Ukraine has individually included registration of the persons of the Romani nationality who have received a passport of the citizen of Ukraine to the statistical reporting form, IIP_3 “Issued passports of the citizen of Ukraine”.

In 2014 the territorial subdivisions of the State Migration Service of Ukraine executed 2,248 passports of the citizen of Ukraine for the persons belonging to the Romani national minority, and in 2015 – 2,143.

The National Police of Ukraine have been instructed to properly respond if they are informed of biased attitude to the representatives of the Romani national minority. Routes of the patrol groups lie alongside the areas of compact settlement of the Romani.

The local authorities, general educational establishments, library institutions and cultural establishments effect substantial informational and educational work designated for counteraction to the biased attitude to the persons belonging to the Romani national minority.¹

The state mass media, i. e. National Television and Radio Company of Ukraine, National Radio Company of Ukraine, regional directorates of the television and radio companies, have started to pay more air time to the Romani theme. In particular, speeches of officials of the executive authorities on protection of rights of the persons belonging to the Romani national minority are broadcast. Representatives of the Romani community, scientists and experts on the Romani issues are invited to the studio to participate in the informational and themed authorial TV shows.

For instance, in 2014 creative activities of the Gypsy Academic Music and Drama Theatre “Romans” were described in the programmes of the National Radio Company of Ukraine “Native Songs”, “Everything Is Music”, “Pop Kaleidoscope”, and songs performed by the famous Romani singers, P. Chorny and I. Krykunov, were broadcast.

UTR Channel presented the programme “Romani of Ukraine” (two programmes, four broadcasts, thirty minutes of runtime) as well as the video report on the practical seminar held by the International Charity Organisation “Roma Women Fund Chirikli” on the theme “Development and Implementation of the State Policy of Ukraine as to Protection and Integration of the Romani Population in the Legal, Medical and Social Spheres”.

¹ More detailed information is presented in the information reports for 2013 and 2014 at the website of the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine (http://mincult.kmu.gov.ua/control/uk/publish/officialcategory?cat_id=244949510). The information report for 2015 will be published approximately in April 2016.

The documentary “Gypsy Blood” made by the TV channel and telling about the traditions, customs and mode of life of the Romani was shown on the national Ukrainian television channel “Studio 1+1”. The main characters of the film were five Romani leaders (so called barons) who told about the things happening behind the fences of Romani camps.

In 2014 the journalists of the Vinnytsia Regional State Television and Radio Company started to produce themed articles, videos and reports on issues of socialisation of the Romani.

The Kharkiv Regional State Television and Radio Company covered the theme “Recovery of the Ancient Language of the Gypsies – Lovari” in the programme “How Do You Say It in Romani”.

In 2015 the television programme “Romano Dzhivipen”/“Romani Life” covering important events of life of the Romani population not only in Zakarpattia, but also in Ukraine was broadcast twice a week on TV Channel “Tysa-1” of the branch of the National Television Company of Ukraine “Zakarpattia Regional Directorate”. The main task of the programme was to show the public life of the Romani without bias, to enable representatives of the Romani national minority to openly share their problems.

The Zakarpattia newspaper “Novyny Zakarpattia” published the article “How To Make Education More Accessible for National Minorities” (No. 144 dated 16.12.2014), in the newspaper “Visnyk Berehivshchyny” – the article “Romani Children for Victory” (No. 90-91 dated 13.12.2014). The Zaporizhzhia regional newspaper “Zaporozka Sich” No. 529 published the article “The Romani: Interesting, Original, and Mysterious”.

The number of cultural, art and culturological events held for the Romani community and with its participation is growing gradually. For instance, the following events were held in 2015:

- 1st Regional Festival of Romani Culture “Devlesa, Romale!” (City of Vinnytsia);
- meeting of the Club of Family Leisure and Development “Family Circle of Sun” on the theme “Visiting the Romani Family” in the City of Kalynivka in the Region of Vinnytsia;
- book exhibition “Gypsy Soul...” in the Dnipropetrovsk M. Svietlov Regional Youth Library;
- exhibition “Memories of the Nazi Genocide of the Romani: Ukrainian and Jewish Dimensions” dedicated to the International Roma Genocide Remembrance Day and 10th anniversary of its official celebration in Ukraine (National Museum of Ukraine, City of Kyiv);
- festive events dedicated to the International Romani Day in most regions of Ukraine.

The traditional Romani art event which is annually held in Zakarpattia with organisational and financial support of the local authorities is the International Jazz Art Festival “Pop-Jazz-Fest”.

The state also pays attention to the Romani activists. The Gypsy Music and Drama Theatre “Romans” was granted the status of an academic one for the long

years of its activities in 2013 upon decision of the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine.

Pap Vilhelm Vilmoshovych, the head of the ensemble “Romani Children's Ensemble “Lautari” of the Zakarpattia Regional Centre of Children and Youth Arts, was awarded the title of the Honoured Cultural Worker of Ukraine for his substantial personal contribution into the development of national culture and arts, significant cultural achievements and high professional level in 2015.

There are also certain achievements in the sphere of satisfaction of educational needs of the Romani national minority.

The teachers of general educational establishments, representatives of the education administration bodies of the local state administrations regularly perform awareness-raising works among the persons belonging to the Romani national minorities on importance of education, especially for children and youth. They are told about different forms of pre-school education (short-term state, advisory stations, social and pedagogical patronage) and different forms of children's education in general educational establishments (classroom, individual, external, studies in evening shift-type schools or classes).

Educational establishments hold individual conversations to explain the contents of the regulatory acts on pre-school, senior secondary and higher education of the Romani children. Respective educational work is also effected via mass media, social, pedagogical and psychological support of children.

Romani children are educated and study in pre-school and general educational establishments together with children of other nationalities. They are granted the right to select a form of education and an educational establishment on the grounds established by the Law of Ukraine “On Education”, “On General Secondary Education”, the same way as children of other nationalities.

Administrations and pedagogical staff of schools where Romani children study take into consideration customs and traditions of families of this category, promote improvement of the level of their educational achievements and social adaptation.

Pedagogical staff regularly work in order to increase the number of Romani pupils who complete their education in general educational establishments. In order to settle these issues, Romani public organisations are engaged into work with pupils and their parents.

For instance, advisory stations for parents on arrangement of education of Romani children have been established in the Region of Dnipropetrovsk on the basis of educational establishments. In the Region of Donetsk the Romani pupils who need regular attention of the administration and class masters have been identified in the general educational establishments. Individual work is performed with the pupils of this category and their parents (conversations, home visits, consultations etc.).

School psychologists render regular assistance to the Romani pupils in order to succeed in their adaptation to the educational process. Many regions have developed programmes for psychological and pedagogical support of adaptation of the Romani pupils to the school education. The main tasks of these programmes are development of positive motivation for studies by the pupils, social and cultural personal development and mastering of the methods of independent activity.

When it comes to provision with text books and methodological materials, text

books on the oral course of the Romani language for Grade 1 and “ABC Book” for Grade 2 have been developed in accordance with the existing educational programmes.

At the regional level methodological guidebooks, didactic materials to be used in the educational process in general educational establishments where the Romani children study have been developed.

For instance, in the Region of Zakarpattia methodological guidebooks have been developed for primary school teachers working with children from the Romani national minority: “Vinok” (methodological guidebook on physical education, written by V. V. Mukha), “Learning Songs at Lessons in Primary School” (with folk Romani songs, written by V. V. Hasniuk), “Integration of Academic Disciplines in Primary School” (written by Yu. P. Serhiichuk).

Methodological recommendations for pupils “Use of the Heuristic Programme Education Method at Lessons in Primary School”, “Integrated Studying of Art and Aesthetic Subjects in Primary School”, “History of the Romani”, “The Romani Language”, “Organisation of Education of the Romani National Minority Pupils” have been developed.

The electronic version of methodological recommendations, text books, activity books in the Hungarian and Ukrainian languages for primary school pupils, lesson plans for teachers of school where the majority of the Romani children study have been developed.

In order to prevent the Romani national minority children from falling behind and to balance their knowledge and skills, the pedagogical staff of the Chop General Educational Secondary School of Degrees I-III No.2 have developed the “Correctional Educational Programme for Subjects for Grades 1-4 Pupils”.

In 2012 the Zakarpattia Regional Institute of Post-Graduate Pedagogical Education and the Centre of Cultures of the National Minorities of Zakarpattia commenced regular seminars on history of the Romany people, folklore, traditions for teachers working in the general educational establishments where the Romani children study.

Upon the initiative of the Zakarpattia Institute of Post-Graduate Pedagogical Education, the story book for the Romani Sunday schools and home reading “Country of Romania” with parallel texts in the Ukrainian and Romani languages has been developed and published.

The Zakarpattia Institute of Post-Graduate Pedagogical Education has developed and approved the Approximate Calendar Schedule for Grades 1-4 Pupils of General Educational Establishments for Classes where the Majority of the Romani Children Study in order to assist practising teachers. This calendar plan covers all educational subjects of the state programme for primary school approved by the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine.

The specialists of the Poltava Regional Institute of Post-Graduate Pedagogical Education have developed educational and methodological materials for psychologists with regard to the psychological aid to the Romani pupils for their adaptation to the educational process.

The Dnipropetrovsk Institute of Advanced Pedagogical Training has developed

multi-variable programmes for advanced training of the pedagogical staff working with the Romani pupils.

In pursuance of the Instructions on Registration of School-Age Children and Teenagers approved with Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 646 dated April 12, 2000, measures are taken in the regions in order to engage children and teenagers, including the Romani ones, to the educational process.

It shall be noted that the real quantity of the Romani pupils studying in the general educational establishments cannot be counted as there is no “nationality” information field in any documents. However, some regional state administrations furnish operational data on the quantity of the Romani pupils. The information on the quantity of the Romani pupils used by the local executive authorities is based on the subjective opinion of the teachers on the pupils, so it may not be treated as exact official statistics. External assessment might not coincide with personal self-identification as the Romani often deem themselves to be Hungarian, Ukrainian or Romanian subject to the language they speak. It is of special topicality for Ukrainian and Hungarian educational establishments in which quite a considerable share of pupils is represented by the Romani nationality.

In particular, in the Region of Zakarpattia in 2014/2015 academic year children from the Romani families studied in 151 general educational establishments (9,393 pupils).

In five schools there were Romani pupils only: general educational school of 1st-2nd Degrees No. 13, general educational school of 1st-2nd Degrees No. 14 in the City of Uzhhorod, general educational school of 1st-2nd Degrees No. 14 in the City of Mukacheve, general educational school of 1st-2nd Degrees No. 7 in the City of Berehove, and general educational school of 1st-2nd Degrees No. 5 in the City of Svaliava.

The quantity of the Romani pupils in eleven general educational establishments exceeded fifty percent. This situation is observed in the areas of compact settlement of the representatives of the Romani nationality: Districts of Berehove, Vynohradiv, Irshava, Perechyn, Uzhhorod and Khust.

In the pre-school educational establishments in 2014/2015 academic year there were 1,578 Romani children, in the vocational colleges there were 75 Romani students, and in the higher educational establishments there were two Romani students.

According to the operative data of the education administration bodies in the Region of Zakarpattia, the following data on the quantity of pupils/students of the Romani nationality in 2015/2016 academic year have been received. In the pre-school educational establishments there are 1,658 Romani children, in the general educational establishments – 9,626 Romani pupils, in the vocational colleges – 69 Romani students, and in the higher educational establishments – two Romani students.

In the general educational establishments of the Region of Volyn on 2013/2014 academic year there were 469 Romani pupils, Region of Lviv – 77 pupils, Region of Mykolaiv – 357 pupils, Region of Odesa – 1,402 pupils, Region of Sumy – 93 pupils, Region of Kharkiv – 339 pupils, Region of Khmelnytskyi – 188 pupils, Region of

Cherkasy – 451 pupils, Region of Chernihiv – 240 pupils.

When it comes to access of the Romani to the housing, it shall be noted that everybody shall have the right to housing in accordance with Article 47 of the Constitution of Ukraine. Ukraine shall create conditions enabling every citizen to build, purchase, or rent housing. Citizens in need of social protection shall be provided with housing by the bodies of state power and local self-government, free of charge or at a price affordable for them in accordance with law.

The right of the citizens in need of improvement of their living conditions to be provided with residential premises is established by the USSR Housing Code. In accordance with Article 42 of the Housing Code, residential premises may be provided to those citizens who are registered and need improvement of their living conditions, and are included into the Unified State Register of Citizens in Need of Improvement of Their Living Conditions.

The authorities to maintain the Unified State Register of Citizens in Need of Improvement of Their Living Conditions are assigned to the local state administrations in accordance with Part 7 Article 20 of the Law of Ukraine “On the Local State Administrations”.

In 2014 representatives of the Romani nationality were provided with housing as follows.

In the Region of Zakarpattia the citizens of the Romani national minority who submitted respective applications and documents were included into the housing waiting list in the local self-government authorities at the place of their residence. In order to improve the living conditions, social infrastructure, respective public utilities and urban amenities in the areas of compact settlement of the Romani population within financial allocations, roads and respective public utilities are repaired.

For instance, in the City of Mukacheve the water pipe was constructed in the Streets of Trudova and Lisna. Planning of the land surface, grading and coverage of the streets with small rocks were effected in the areas of compact settlement of the Romani national minorities.

Fifty-two Romani families in need of improvement of their living conditions are on the housing waiting list at the place of their residence at the Mukacheve City Executive Committee. These citizens may be provided with the residential premises in the order of registration in compliance with the applicable laws provided the housing is constructed. If there are free beds in shared households, the Supervisory Board for Distribution and Maintenance of Accommodation on Shared Households and Use of Shared Households and Adjacent Territories together with the Service for the Affairs of Children and the Centre of Social Services of the Family, Children and Youth regularly consider issues of accommodation in the shared households mainly for the Romani persons out of the orphan children, children neglected by their parents and the persons out of the given category of citizens who return from residential schools and guardians and foster parents. In 2014 beds in the shared households were provided to five persons of the Romani nationality belonging to this privileged category.

Within the territory of the District of Svaliava there are two residential settlements of the Romani: City of Svaliava and Village of Rodnykivka, with the duly

developed infrastructure, gas, power and water supply, cable TV, telephone networks and transport communication. All residential houses of the Romani are connected to the central water supply system of the City of Svaliava. Twelve orphan children are on the housing waiting list in the Svaliava City Council under the programme for provision with social accommodation.

In 2010 the Svaliava City Council has developed the private house building quarter for thirty-two land plots in Novoromska Street in the City of Svaliava for the purpose of compact settlement and extension of the Romani settlement.

In the City of Khust (Region of Zakarpattia) in 2014 eight land plots were allocated for construction and maintenance of residential houses with the total area of 0.42 ha to the persons belonging to the Romani national minority.

In the Region of Zaporizhzhia all of the identified Romani families (City of Zaporizhzhia, Districts of Polohy, Berdiansk, Velyka Bilozerk, Mykhailivka) are provided with accommodation at present.

In the Region of Odesa accommodation with the total area of 41.5 sq. m. has been purchased for the person belonging to the orphan children of the Romani nationality who returned to the initial registration place following education in the higher educational establishment, within the Programme for Provision of Accommodation to the Orphan Children, Children Neglected by Their Parents as well as Persons Belonging to this category.

The Department for Development of Infrastructure and Housing and Public Utilities of the Odesa Regional State Administration is developing a programme in the area of housing and public utilities which will provide for the implementation and financing of projects in housing utilities, urban amenities, development of engineering networks in the settlements in the Regions of Odesa from the regional budget, district budgets and budgets of cities, urban settlements and villages, or other sources in compliance with the applicable laws of Ukraine. This programme may include infrastructure facilities in the areas of Romani compact settlement following the respective discussion and approval upon resolution of the session of the Odesa Regional Council.

The citizen of the Romani nationality was given the room in the shared households upon resolution of the executive committee of the Cherkasy City Council No. 1256 dated 10.08.2010.

One citizen of the Romani nationality has been on the priority housing waiting list in the City of Zvenyhorodka (Region of Cherkasy) since 2013. Taking into account the social condition of the citizen, the local head offered her free premises in the public shared households. However, after the room was provided, the citizen refused from the accommodation.

The state also assists in provision of land plots for individual residential (cooperative) construction and individual farming to persons belonging to the Romani national minority. The operative information of the State Service of Ukraine on Geodesy, Cartography and Cadaster (former State Agency for Land Resources of Ukraine) on allocation of land plots to the representatives of the Romani nationality in 2014 and 2015 is presented in Tables 1 and 2.

**Operative Information on Allocation of Land Plots
for Individual Farming, Construction and Maintenance of the Residential House, Utility
Buildings and Structures, Construction of Housing (Residential) Cooperative Societies
Provided to the Persons Belonging to the Romani National Minority in 2014**

Administrative unit	Land plots provided for individual farming				Land plots provided for construction and maintenance of the residential house, utility buildings and structures				Land plots provided for construction of housing (residential) cooperative societies			
	ownership		use		ownership		use		ownership		use	
	quantity, items	area, ha	quantity, items	area, ha	quantity, items	area, ha	quantity, items	area, ha	quantity, items	area, ha	quantity, items	area, ha
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Autonomous Republic of Crimea	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vinnitsia	9	8.18	1	0.09	6	0.72	12	1.80	0	0	0	0
Volyn	12	4.36	27	11.16	22	4.26	32	6.91	0	0	0	0
Dnipropetrovsk	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Donetsk	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zhytomyr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zakarpattia	50	20.58	3	0.90	101	14.79	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaporizhzhia	0	0	9	6.03	0	0	16	2.2	0	0	0	0
Ivano-Frankivsk	1	0.75	0	0	6	0.73	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kyiv	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kirovohrad	0	0	20	4.12	0	0	83	12.05	0	0	0	0
Luhansk	0	0	0	0	1	0.14	2	0.21	0	0	0	0
Lviv	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mykolaiv	2	3.45	0	0	1	0.25	0	0	0	0	0	0
Odesa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poltava	61	24.52	10	4.06	83	10.84	25	3.72	0	0	0	0
Rivne	0	0	5	0.98	3	0.22	8	1.72	0	0	0	0
Sumy	20	1.71	2	0.20	20	1.92	9	1.25	0	0	0	0
Ternopil	0	0	6	1.74	0	0	6	0.13	0	0	0	0
Kharkiv	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kherson	1	0.50	0	0	9	0.74	7	0.84	0	0	0	0
Khmelnyskyi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cherkasy	7	3.68	14	3.25	15	1.99	5	1.07	0	0	0	0
Chernivtsi	49	12.75	4	1.02	66	13.44	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chernihiv	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
City of Sevastopol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
City of Kyiv	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	212	80.48	101	33.55	333	50.03	205	31.91	0	0	0	0

**Operative Information on Allocation of Land Plots
for Individual Farming, Construction and Maintenance of the Residential House, Utility
Buildings and Structures, Construction of Housing (Residential) Cooperative Societies
Provided to the Persons Belonging to the Romani National Minority in 2015**

Administrative unit	Land plots provided for individual farming				Land plots provided for construction and maintenance of the residential house, utility buildings and structures				Land plots provided for construction of housing (residential) cooperative societies			
	ownership		use		ownership		use		ownership		use	
	quantity, items	area, ha	quantity, items	area, ha	quantity, items	area, ha	quantity, items	area, ha	quantity, items	area, ha	quantity, items	area, ha
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Vinnitsia	10	8.4686	2	0.26	9	1.3476	32	5.3	0	0	0	0
Volyn	12	4.36	27	11.16	27	4.95	32	6.91	0	0	0	0
Dnipropetrovsk	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Donetsk	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zhytomyr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zakarpattia	64	21.45	3	0.90	131	16.43	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaporizhzhia	0	0	9	6.03	0	0	16	2.2	0	0	0	0
Ivano-Frankivsk	1	0.75	0	0	6	0.73	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kyiv	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kirovohrad	0	0	17	3.16	0	0	60	10.15	0	0	0	0
Luhansk	0	0	0	0	1	0.14	2	0.21	0	0	0	0
Lviv	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mykolaiv	2	3.45	0	0	1	0.25	0	0	0	0	0	0
Odesa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poltava	61	24.52	10	4.06	83	10.84	25	3.72	0	0	0	0
Rivne	3	0.55	3	0.50	10	1.55	4	0.88	0	0	0	0
Sumy	20	1.7091	2	0.2	20	1.915	9	1.2535	0	0	0	0
Ternopil	0	0	6	1.74	0	0	6	0.13	0	0	0	0
Kharkiv	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kherson	1	0.50	0	0	10	0.90	4	0.39	0	0	0	0
Khmelnyskyi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cherkasy	17	5.21	3	1.07	18	2.34	1	0.08	0	0	0	0
Chernivtsi	50	13.10	4	1.02	66	13.44	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chernihiv	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
City of Kyiv	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	241	84.0664	86	30.10	382	54.83	191	31.22	0	0	0	0

At the same time, operation of the Romani public organisations and their

cooperation with state public authorities has activated considerably since 2013.

For instance, the Romani Council of Ukraine, International Charity Organisation “Roma Women Fund Chirikli”, International Public Romani Organisations “KETANE”, All-Ukrainian Union of Public Organisations “Congress of Romen of Ukraine”, and Odesa Regional Romani Congress have taken active part in development of the draft Action Plan as to Implementation of the Strategy for Protection and Integration of the Romani National Minority into the Ukrainian Society for the Period 2020 by the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine.

Cooperation of the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine and the Coalition of the Romani Non-Government Organisation of Ukraine “Strategy 2020” resulted in adoption of Resolution No. 993 “On Establishment of the Interdepartmental Work Group on Implementation of the Action Plan as to Implementation of the Strategy for Protection and Integration of the Romani National Minority into the Ukrainian Society for the Period 2020” by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated November 25, 2015.

Establishment of this advisory body of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine was preconditioned by the inefficient work of certain executive authorities in the area of provision for integration of the Romani into the Ukrainian society.

The main tasks of the Interdepartmental Work Group include:

- provision for coordination between executive authorities and public organisations of the Romani on integration of the Romani national minority into the Ukrainian society;
- monitoring over implementation of the Action Plan as to the Strategy for Protection and Integration of the Romani National Minority into the Ukrainian Society for the Period until 2020;
- development of proposals on increase in the efficiency of activities of the executive authorities in the area of provision for integration of the Romani national minority into the Ukrainian society.

The fact of paramount importance in the establishment of the Interdepartmental Work Group is that one of its deputy chairmen shall be a representative of the public Romani association.

Other important projects implemented in 2015 by the public Romani organisations in cooperation with the public authorities are described below.

On April 8, 2015 in the City of Kyiv the Romani Informational, Cultural and Educational Centre “Chirikli”, a joint project of the Shevchenkivskyi District State Administration of the City of Kyiv and International Charity Organisation “Roma Women Fund Chirikli” was opened.

On June 25, 2015 the results of the public monitoring over implementation of the Action Plan as to the Strategy for Protection and Integration of the Romani National Minority into the Ukrainian Society for the Period until 2020 were presented. Monitoring was effected in six regions of Ukraine (Poltava, Cherkasy, Volyn, Zakarpattia, Dnipropetrovsk, and Odesa), and nine public Romani associations participated therein.

On September 25, 2015 the Romani radio “Chiriklo” was opened. This media project is a non-governmental, non-commercial and non-political media resource

according to its basic characteristics. Its mission is to disseminate information on human rights and rights of national minorities in particular, on the state policy for integration of the Romani into the Ukrainian society as well as to inform of various events and initiatives and promote communication of the Romani community.

On November 24, 2015 the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine in partnership with the OSCE/ODIHR held the round table on the theme “Development of Institutional Capabilities for Implementation of the Strategy for Protection and Integration of the Romani National Minority into the Ukrainian Society for the Period until 2020”.

List of Community Organisations of National Minorities with the International and All-Ukrainian Status

No.	Name
1.	Association of Bulgarians of Ukraine
2.	Association of Bulgarian National and Cultural Societies and Organisations of Ukraine
3.	Association of Georgian Communities
4.	Association of Georgians of Ukraine “Iberieli”
5.	Association of Jewish Public Organisations and Communities of Ukraine
6.	Association of Koreans of Ukraine
7.	Association of Kurdish Public Organisations “Midiia”
8.	Assembly of Nationalities of Ukraine
9.	Association of National and Cultural Unions of Ukraine
10.	Association of Germans of Ukraine
11.	All-Ukrainian Association of Crimean Karaites “Krymkarailar”
12.	All-Ukrainian Assembly of Bulgarians of Ukraine
13.	All-Ukrainian Public Organisation “All-Ukrainian Social Association “HEORHIA”
14.	All-Ukrainian Public Organisation “Union of the Gagauz of Ukraine”
15.	All-Ukrainian Public Organisation “National Congress of Armenians of Ukraine”
16.	All-Ukrainian Public Organisation “Centre of Unity and Protection of Rights of the Romani”
17.	All-Ukrainian Union of Public Organisations “Congress of Romen of Ukraine”
18.	All-Ukrainian Public Organisation “United Expatriate Community of Azerbaijanians of Ukraine”
19.	All-Ukrainian Public Organisation “Congress of Azerbaijanians of Ukraine”
20.	All-Ukrainian Public Organisation “Expatriate Community of the Chehen”
21.	All-Ukrainian Jewish Congress
22.	All-Ukrainian National and Cultural Moldavian Association
23.	All-Ukrainian Society of Russian Culture “Rus”
24.	All-Ukrainian National Cultural and Educational Society “Russian Assembly”
25.	All-Ukrainian Association “German Youth in Ukraine”
26.	All-Ukrainian Union of Belarusians of Ukraine

27.	All-Ukrainian Union of Public Organisations “Community of Lithuanians of Ukraine”
28.	All-Ukrainian Tatar Cultural Centre “Tuhan Tel”
29.	All-Ukrainian Society of Russian Culture “Rus”
30.	All-Ukrainian Society of Meskheta Turks “VATAN”
31.	All-Ukrainian Association of Public Organisations “Union of Armenians of Ukraine”
32.	Council of National Communities of Ukraine
33.	Council of Germans of Ukraine
34.	Democratic Union of Hungarians of Ukraine
35.	Estonian Community in Ukraine
36.	Jewish Council of Ukraine
37.	Jewish Forum of Ukraine
38.	Congress of National Communities of Ukraine
39.	International Public Organisation “International Union”
40.	International Public Romani Organisation “KIETANIE”
41.	International Charity Organisation “Roma Women Fund Chirikli”
42.	International Public Organisation “Ukrainian Jewish Committee”
43.	International Society of Germans “Wiedergeburt”
44.	Council of National Societies of Ukraine
45.	Council of Germans of Ukraine
46.	Union of Poles of Ukraine
47.	Czech National Council of Ukraine
48.	Federation of Greek Societies of Ukraine
49.	Federation of Polish Organisations in Ukraine

**Information on Audio and Audio-Visual Products in the National Minority Languages
Produced by the State Television and Radio Companies in 2009-2012**

Name of the State Television and Radio Company	Language	Scope of the programmes, hours/year, % of broadcasting of the duration of total broadcasting per year						
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
TELEVISION								
Zhytomyr RSTRC¹	Polish	(0.02 %)	(0.02 %)	12	46	46.1	–	–
	Czech	–	–	–	–	–	–	4.4 0.5.
Zaporizhzhia RSTRC	Russian	–	–	–	–	–	31.5 (0.4 %)	67.5 (0.9 %)
Zakarpattia RSTRC	Hungarian	162 (33 %)	162 (33%)	114.1	130	130 (1.5 %)	89 (1 %)	89.9 (1%)
	Slovakian	52 (10.6 %)	52 (10.6)	53	98.2	98.2 (1.5 %)	33.8 (0.4 %)	60.8 (0.7 %)
	German	69.2 (14.1 %)	69.2 (14.1)	58.3	97.2	97.2 (1.11 %)	35 (0.4 %)	34.6 (0.4 %)
	Romani	34.4 (7.1 %)	34.4 (7.1%)	34.7	45	45 (0.51 %)	17 (0.2 %)	17.3 (0.2 %)
	Russian	52.1 (10.5 %)	52.1 (10.5)	26	53.4	–	22.1 (0.3 %)	22.1 (0.3%)
	Romanian	86 (17.6 %)	86 (17.6)	49.3	97.4	97.4 (1.11 %)	60.5 (0.7 %)	61 (0.7%)
Krym² STRC	Russian	–	–	876.67	1,214	–	–	–
	Crimean Tatar	57.32 (7.9 %)	57.32 (7.9%)	173.08	303	303 (4.58 %)	–	–
	Bulgarian	2.44	2.44	13	22.5	22.5	–	–

¹ RSTRC – regional state television and radio company.

² STRC – state television and radio company.

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		(0.37 %)	0.37.			(0.34 %)		
	Armenian	3.04 (0.42 %)	3.04 (0.42)	13	22.5	22.5 (0.34%)	–	–
	Greek	3.18 (0.45%)	3.18 0.45.	13	45	45 (0.68%)	–	–
	German	2.29 (0.34%)	2.29 0.34.	13	22.5	22.5 (0.34 %)	–	–
Luhansk RSTRC	Russian	(10 %)	(10%)	–	–	–	–	–
Odesa RSTRC	Moldavian	210 (4 %)	210 (4%)	52	45.6	45.06 (0.78 %)	26.5 (0.3 %)	25 (0.3%)
	Bulgarian	210 (4 %)	210 (4 %)	52	45.6	45.06 (0.78 %)	26 (0.3 %)	26 (0.3 %)
	Gagauz	158 (3 %)	158 (3 %)	52	22.53	22.53 (0.51 %)	26 (0.3 %)	26 (0.3 %)
	Russian	473 (9 %)	473 (9 %)	–	–	–	–	146 (1.7 %)
Sevastopol SCSTRC¹	Russian	(22.37 %)	(22.37)	483.16	1,002.2	–	125	–
	Crimean Tatar	(3.35 %)	(3.35)	95.31	Crimean Tatar, Greek, German, Moldavian, Belarusian, Bulgarian, Armenian, Estonian, Mordovian 135.2	41.9 (0.47 %)	–	–
Kharkiv RSTRC	Russian	–	–	12	–	–	–	–
Kherson RSTRC	Russian	–	–	11	11	–	10.2 (0.1 %)	10.2 (0.1 %)
Chernivtsi RSTRC	Romanian	728	728	268	122.1	122.1	78.9	90.1

¹ SCSTRC – sub-central state television and radio company.

		(45.5 %)	(45.5 %)			(1.39 %)	(0.9 %)	(1 %)
STRC “UTR”	Russian	(4 %)	(4 %)	229.7	87	–	109.8 (1.3 %)	–
NRCU¹	Russian	–	–	–	–	–	10.6 (0.1 %)	–
RADIO BROADCASTING								
Zhytomyr RSTRC	Polish	(5 %)	(5 %)	6	6	6	3	4.4 (0.5 %)
	Czech	(5 %)	(5 %)	12	6	6	3	4.4 (0.5 %)
Zakarpattia RSTRC	Hungarian	UR 83.12 (54.4 %)	UR 83.12 (54.4 %)	133.5	137.6	137.6 (11.47 %)	137.3 (1.6 %)	137.8 (1.6 %)
	Slovakian	UR: 21,12 (13,9 %) FM: 50.16 (28.6 %)	UR: 21,12 (13,9 %) FM: 50.16 (28.6 %)	45.9	46.8	46.8 (5.69 %)	47.2 (0.5 %)	46.8 (0.5 %)
	German	FM: 25.08 (14.3 %)	FM: 25.08 (14.3 %)	25.1	25.2	25.2 (0.29 %)	25.1 (0.3 %)	25.1 (0.3 %)
	Romani	FM: 8.4 (4.9 %)	FM: 8.4 (4.9 %)	25.1	8.4	8.4 % (0.1 %)	16.6 (0.2 %)	8.4 (0.1 %)
	Romanian	UR 48.32 (31.7 %) FM: 50.16 (28.6 %)	UR 48.32 (31.7 %) FM: 50.16 (28.6 %)	106.6	107.2	107.2 (0.67 %)	95.1 (1.1 %)	106.8 (1.2 %)
	Russian	25.08 (14.3 %)	25.08 (14.3 %)	–	–	–	16.6 (0.2 %)	8.4 (0.1 %)
Krym STRC	Russian	–	–	315.12	1744.3	–	–	–
	Crimean Tatar	(UR-1: 7.9 %) (UR-2: 9.7 %)	(UR-1: 7.9 %) (UR-2: 9.7 %)	186	247.15	247.15 (19.81 %)	–	–

¹ NRCU – National Radio Company of Ukraine.

	Bulgarian	(UR-1: 1.6 %) (UR-2: 3.8 %)	(UR-1: 1.6 %) (UR-2: 3.8 %)	54	62.1	62.1 (3.72 %)	–	–
	Armenian	(UR-1: 1.6 %) (UR-2: 3.8 %)	(UR-1: 1.6 %) (UR-2: 3.8 %)	54	61.45	61.45 (3.65 %)	–	–
	Greek	(UR-1: 1.6 %) (UR-2: 3.8 %)	(UR-1: 1.6 %) (UR-2: 3.8 %)	54	62.1	62.1 (3.7 %)	–	–
	German	(UR-1: 0.34 %) (UR-2: 3.8 %)	(UR-1: 0.34 %) (UR-2: 3.8 %)	54	72.25	72.25 (3.65 %)	–	–
Odesa RSTRC	Moldavian	–	–	24	48	48 (4.4 %)	23 (0.3 %)	23.5 (0.3 %)
	Bulgarian	–	–	38	24	24 (2 %)	26 (0.3 %)	26 (0.3 %)
	Gagauz	–	–	38	48	48 (4 %)	32 (0.4 %)	38 (0.4 %)
	Russian	–	–	6	–	–	13 (0.1 %)	13 (0.1 %)
Sevastopol SCSTRC	Russian	(44.12 %)	(44.12 %)	308.25	343.6	–	–	–
	Crimean Tatar	(0.84 %)	(0.84 %)	–	12	–	–	–
	Armenian	(0.84 %)	(0.84 %)	–	6	–	–	–
	Greek	(0.84 %)	(0.84 %)	–	6	–	–	–
	Jewish	(0.84 %)	(0.84 %)	–	6	–	–	–
	Belarusian	(0.84 %)	(0.84 %)	–	6	–	–	–
	Azerbaijani	(0.84 %)	(0.84 %)	–	6	–	–	–
Bashkir Tatar	(0.84 %)	(0.84 %)	–	–	–	–	–	
Chernivtsi RSTRC	Romanian	156 (20 %)	156 (20 %)	422.6	292	292	242.7	156

						(5.2 %)	(7.8 %)	(7.8 %)
NRCU	German	3 (0.8 %)	3 (0.8 %)	954.94	1,098	–	1,095 (12.5 %)	729.6 (8.3 %)
	Romanian	1.5 (0.3 %)	1.5 (0.3 %)	771.48	882	–	881 (10.1 %)	757.6 (8.6 %)

**Data on Publication of Text Books
in National Minority Languages in 2009-2015**

Language	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	Quantity of items	Quantity of copies	Quantity of items	Quantity of copies	Quantity of items	Quantity of copies	Quantity of items	Quantity of copies	Quantity of items	Quantity of copies	Quantity of items	Quantity of copies	Quantity of items	Quantity of copies
Bulgarian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	755
Gagauz	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	57
Crimean Tatar	10	14,613	9	6,103	8	5,504	4	3,191	17	12,828	–	–	4	1200
Moldavian	3	2,279	4	2,108	–	–	10	3,846	15	5,657	12	5,479	21	3,657
Polish	10	2,681	8	1,304	8	1,088	12	5,066	11	2,806	16	12,489	14	5,065
Russian	25	1,346,913	16	1,472,637	34	865,746	40	1,990,730	30	1,745,483	21	983,059	50	532,111
Romanian	11	38,266	10	30,650	11	18,801	14	25,593	15	30,324	10	19,043	25	16,026
Hungarian	11	18,850	10	17,350	9	9,900	13	22,980	16	28,910	9	15,192	23	19,165
Total	70	1,423,602	57	1,530,152	70	901,039	93	2,051,406	104	1,826,008	68	1,035,262	140	578,036

Network of Religious Organisations in Ukraine (by Confession)
(as of January 1, 2016)

No.	Name of the religious organisation	Quantity of religious organisations																Schools			Quantity					
		TOTAL	including																		Clergy		Periodic publications			
			Centres	Administrations	Communities			Monasteries		Brotherhoods	Missions	Spiritual educational establishments				total	including		total	including foreigners			total	including		
					total	functioning	non-functioning	non-registered	total			including monks	total	higher SEE	secondary SEE		high residence education	low residence education			general educational	Sunday		total	printed	audio-visual (radio and television)
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	25	27					
CHRISTIANITY																										
<i>Orthodox Religious Organisations</i>																										
1.	Ukrainian Orthodox Church	12,660	1	52	12,334	12,167	94	73	207	4,847	31	16	19	8	11	2,065	2,796	3,707	1	3,706	10,169	16	129	90	7	38
2.	Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Kyiv Patriarchate	5,074	1	34	4,921	4,658	196	67	63	211	12	25	18	8	10	506	724	1,174	0	1,174	3,332	2	50	30	5	16
3.	Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church	1,231	1	13	1,188	1,125	38	25	13	19	2	7	7	3	4	43	57	269	0	269	723	0	12	8	0	4
4.	Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church (Renovated)	30	0	1	29	27	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	7	19	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Russian Orthodox Church Abroad	36	1	2	30	30	0	0	2	25	0	0	1	1	0	30	0	8	0	8	35	4	1	1	0	0
6.	Russian Orthodox Old-Rite Church (Bilokrynytska Hierarchy)	57	1	0	54	46	1	7	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	8	35	1	0	0	0	0
7.	Russian Orthodox Old-Rite Church (Priestless Hierarchy)	14	0	0	14	12	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	7	0	0	0	0	0

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	25	27	
8.	Russian Old Believers Orthodox Church (Novozybkivska hierarchy)	5	0	0	5	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	
9.	Religious organisations of the True Orthodox Church	39	0	1	37	31	4	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	32	2	0	0	0	0	
10.	Independent orthodox communities	64	0	0	64	52	4	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	12	52	3	4	4	0	0	
TOTAL		19,210	5	103	18,676	18,152	340	184	287	5,105	45	49	45	20	25	2,644	3,577	5,194	1	5,193	14,407	28	196	133	12	58	
<i>Catholic Religious Organisations</i>																											
11.	Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church	3,534	1	22	3,366	3,272	39	55	102	1,042	1	26	16	10	6	1,814	223	1,896	3	1,893	2,714	20	43	23	6	14	
12.	Ruthenian Catholic Eparchy of Mukacheve	457	0	2	433	433	0	0	20	117	1	0	1	1	0	82	0	137	0	137	328	12	2	1	0	1	
13.	Roman Catholic Church in Ukraine	1,114	1	18	933	905	16	12	106	637	6	40	10	8	2	406	25	362	0	362	580	313	18	9	0	10	
14.	Armenian Catholic Church in Ukraine	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL		5,106	2	42	4,733	4,611	55	67	228	1,796	8	66	27	19	8	2,302	248	2,396	3	2,393	3,623	345	63	33	6	25	
<i>Protestant Religious Organisations</i>																											
<i>Baptist Religious Organisations</i>																											
15.	All-Ukrainian Union of Churches of Evangelical Christian Baptists	2,699	1	25	2,532	2,487	28	17	8	0	3	91	39	25	14	761	5,743	1,263	0	1,263	2,856	36	23	14	0	9	
16.	Religious organisations of the international Council of Churches of Evangelical Christian Baptists	45	0	0	45	8	0	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	11	32	0	0	0	0	0	
17.	Brotherhood of Independent Churches and Missions of Evangelical Christian Baptists of Ukraine	26	0	1	21	16	5	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	4	0	4	18	2	1	0	0	1	
18.	Other baptist religious organisations	273	2	1	255	225	6	24	1	0	0	8	6	5	1	0	132	107	0	107	256	19	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL		3,043	3	27	2,853	2,736	39	78	9	0	3	102	46	31	15	761	5,875	1,385	0	1,385	3,162	57	24	14	0	10	

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<i>Religious Organisations of Evangelical Christians</i>																										
19.	Association of Missionary Churches of Evangelical Christians of Ukraine	22	1	1	16	16	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	9	20	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Association of Bible Missionary Churches of Ukraine	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Convocation of Independent Evangelical Churches of Ukraine	10	1	0	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	30	1	0	1	9	2	1	1	0	0
22.	Other religious organisations of evangelical Christians	354	4	7	325	305	14	6	0	0	1	10	7	6	1	310	235	77	0	77	288	9	2	2	0	0
TOTAL		387	6	8	349	329	14	6	0	0	1	14	9	6	3	310	265	88	0	88	318	11	3	3	0	0
<i>Religious Organisations of Evangelical Christianity</i>																										
23.	All-Ukrainian Union of Churches of Pentecostal Evangelical Christianity	1,706	1	26	1,605	1,525	11	69	0	0	2	54	18	12	6	715	718	1,009	0	1,009	2,191	8	32	22	4	6
24.	Religious organisations of the Union of the God's Church of Ukraine	86	1	2	82	79	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	45	0	45	76	0	5	3	0	2
25.	Religious Organisations of the Centre of the God's Church of the Evangelical Christianity of Ukraine (in Prophecy)	142	1	11	123	88	1	34	0	0	0	6	1	1	0	0	25	53	0	53	199	0	2	1	1	0
26.	Convocation of Churches of Ukraine of Evangelical Christianity "Open Bible"	11	1	0	9	9	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	10	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Union of Free Churches of Evangelical Christianity of Ukraine	133	1	6	111	105	1	5	0	0	1	10	4	2	2	115	100	55	0	55	130	1	7	6	0	1
28.	Other religious organisations of evangelical Christianity	737	11	11	694	556	2	136	0	0	1	13	7	4	3	172	285	210	0	210	735	23	14	10	0	2
TOTAL		2,815	16	56	2,624	2,362	15	247	0	0	5	84	30	19	11	1,002	1,128	1,373	0	1,373	3,341	32	60	42	5	11
<i>Religious Adventist Organisations</i>																										
29.	Ukrainian Union Conference of the Seventh-Day Adventist Church	1,054	1	9	1,036	979	5	52	0	0	1	3	4	4	0	82	205	712	2	710	971	4	18	13	2	3
30.	Seventh-Day Adventist-Reformist Church in Ukraine	41	1	0	40	24	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	15	45	0	3	3	0	0

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
31.	Other religious adventist organisations	7	0	0	6	5	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL		1,102	2	9	1,082	1,008	5	69	1	0	1	3	4	4	0	82	205	729	2	727	1,020	4	21	16	2	3	
<i>Religious Lutheran Organisations</i>																											
32.	German Evangelist Lutheran Church in Ukraine	31	0	1	30	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	17	28	9	1	1	0	0	
33.	Ukrainian Lutheran Church	34	1	0	31	28	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	13	0	13	25	0	1	1	0	0	
34.	Other Lutheran religious organisations	20	1	0	18	15	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	3	10	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL		85	2	1	79	73	4	2	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	33	0	33	63	9	2	2	0	0	
<i>Religious Reformist Organisations</i>																											
35.	Zakarpattia Reformist Church	118	1	3	114	114	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	113	0	113	78	6	1	1	0	0	
36.	Ukrainian Evangelist Reformist Church	5	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	
37.	Other religious reformist organisations	9	0	0	9	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	7	1	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL		132	1	3	128	127	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	121	0	121	88	7	1	1	0	0	
<i>Religious Charismatic Organisations</i>																											
38.	Association of Independent Charismatic Christian Churches of Ukraine (Full Gospel)	336	1	4	322	311	5	6	0	0	1	6	2	1	1	0	0	88	0	88	307	3	9	8	0	1	
39.	Ukrainian Christian Evangelist Church	170	1	8	153	132	21	0	0	0	0	5	3	3	0	105	30	34	0	34	143	1	13	12	0	1	
40.	Religious organisations of the Church of the Living God	55	0	1	54	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	0	35	48	7	1	1	0	0	
41.	Spiritual Centre “New Generation” of Christian churches of Ukraine	59	2	0	56	47	0	9	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	14	59	0	1	1	0	0	

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
42.	Spiritual Centre "Rebirth"	24	3	0	17	16	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	10	48	0	4	2	0	2
43.	Other religious charismatic organisations	770	12	7	735	707	18	10	0	0	3	5	8	4	4	562	35	203	0	203	734	7	30	18	3	9
TOTAL		1,414	19	20	1,337	1,267	44	26	0	0	8	17	13	8	5	667	65	384	0	384	1,339	18	58	42	3	13
<i>Other Religious Protestant Organisations (of Protestant Origin)</i>																										
44.	New Apostolic Church in Ukraine	58	1	0	57	48	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	20	70	4	0	0	0	0
45.	Religious organisations of the Church of Christ	126	2	0	117	103	14	0	0	0	0	4	3	3	0	18	10	15	0	15	88	1	5	4	0	1
46.	Religious organisations of the Salvation Army in Ukraine	11	1	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	11	0	0	0	0	0
47.	Religious organisations of the Anglican Church	2	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
48.	Religious Presbyterian organisations	68	3	1	62	58	2	2	0	0	0	2	2	0	30	63	21	0	21	81	28	0	0	0	0	0
49.	Religious Mennonite organisations	7	0	0	7	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	6	1	0	0	0	0
50.	Religious Nazarene organisations	26	1	0	25	18	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	8	17	0	0	0	0	0
51.	Religious Molokan organisations	4	0	0	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
52.	Religious organisations of the United Methodist Church of Ukraine	8	1	0	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0
53.	Religious organisations of Saturday Christians	6	0	0	6	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6	7	0	0	0	0	0
54.	Religious organisations of Jehovah's Witnesses	929	1	0	928	570	0	358	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	167	0	167	2982	45	0	0	0	0
55.	Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (Mormons)	44	0	0	44	36	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	23	420	110	1	0	0	1

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
56.	Individual Protestant Religious Organisations	91	2	1	78	75	3	0	0	0	1	8	1	1	0	0	45	17	0	17	83	25	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		1,380	12	2	1,347	940	31	376	0	0	1	12	6	6	0	48	118	288	0	288	3,776	214	6	4	0	2
ISLAM																										
57.	Spiritual Administration of Muslims of Ukraine	113	1	0	111	110	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	74	0	40	0	40	76	6	4	4	0	0
58.	Spiritual Administration of Muslims of Ukraine "UMMA"	19	1	0	18	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	1	0	0	1
59.	Spiritual Administration of Muslims of Crimea	4	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	5	0	0	0	0	0
60.	Spiritual Centre of Muslims of Ukraine	20	1	1	17	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	16	0	16	24	1	0	0	0	0
61.	Spiritual Centre of Muslims of Crimea	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
62.	Religious Administration of Independent Muslim Organisations of Ukraine "Kyiv Muftiat"	3	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	22	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
63.	Independent Muslim communities	69	0	1	68	67	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	14	50	3	3	2	0	1
64.	Shiite religious communities	8	0	0	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		238	4	2	229	227	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	96	0	74	0	74	180	12	8	6	0	2
JUDAISM																										
65.	Association of Judaic Religious Organisations of Ukraine	75	1	0	70	65	4	1	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	25	0	10	0	10	47	7	2	2	0	0
66.	All-Ukrainian Congress of Judaic Religious Organisations	13	1	1	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	20	0	8	0	8	7	2	2	2	0	0
67.	Religious Progressive Judaism organisations	44	1	2	41	35	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	8	21	2	0	0	0	1

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
68.	Association of Hasids "Khabad Liubavych" of Judaic Religious Organisations of Ukraine	125	1	9	108	95	12	1	0	0	1	2	4	3	1	108	120	29	2	27	78	32	21	17	1	3	
69.	Other Judaic religious organisations	43	0	0	42	39	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	20	4	2	2	0	0	
TOTAL		300	4	12	271	244	25	2	0	0	1	5	7	6	1	153	120	60	2	58	173	47	27	23	1	4	
BUDDHISM																											
70.	Spiritual Administration of Buddhists of Ukraine	18	1	0	16	16	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	2	1	0	1	
71.	Religious Centre of the Ukrainian Association of Buddhists of Karma Kagyu School	10	1	0	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	
72.	Other religious Buddhist organisations	33	0	0	33	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	24	2	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL		61	2	0	58	58	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	42	2	2	1	0	1	
<i>Religious Karate Organisations</i>																											
73.	Religious Karate organisations	4	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL		4	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	
ARMENIAN RELIGIOUS ORGANISATIONS																											
74.	Ukrainian Eparchy of the Armenian Apostolic Church	26	1	0	25	24	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	19	9	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL		26	1	0	25	24	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	19	9	0	0	0	0	
OTHER ETHNIC CONFESSION RELIGIOUS ORGANISATIONS																											
75.	Religious organisations of the Holy Apostolic Assyrian Church of the East	4	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
76.	Religious Taoism organisations	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
77.	Religious organisations of the Korean Christian Methodist Church	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
78.	Individual ethnic confession religious organisations	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL		9	0	0	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	
NEW RELIGIOUS ORGANISATIONS																											
<i>New Religious Organisations of Orthodox Origin</i>																											
79.	Orthodox "State" Church of the Holy Mother	4	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	
80.	Religious organisations of the Church of the Transfigured Holy Mother (Holy Mother Church)	2	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL		6	0	0	6	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	6	0	0	0	0	
<i>New Religious Organisations of Judaic Origin</i>																											
81.	Religious Messianic Judaism organisations	37	0	1	35	34	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	7	35	0	0	0	0	0	
82.	Religious Judaic Christian organisations	10	0	0	8	6	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	6	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL		47	0	1	43	40	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	10	41	0	0	0	0	0	
<i>New Religious Organisations of Pagan Nature</i>																											
83.	Religious organisations of the Native Ukrainian National Faith	73	1	0	72	69	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	52	0	3	3	0	0	
84.	Spiritual Centre of Patrimonial Fire of the Native Orthodox Faith	24	2	0	21	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	61	4	0	4	17	0	3	1	0	2	

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
85.	Religious Centre for Unity of Religious Communities of Native Believers of Ukraine	8	1	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	6	0	1	1	0	0	
86.	Religious organisations of the Ukrainian Pagan Church	8	1	0	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	
87.	Other religious pagan organisations	37	0	1	32	31	0	1	0	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	3	24	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL		150	5	1	138	134	3	1	0	0	2	1	3	3	0	0	61	15	0	15	106	0	7	5	0	2	
<i>New Religious Organisations of Orientalist Origin</i>																											
88.	Religious organisations of the Society for Krishna Consciousness	51	1	5	42	37	0	5	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	130	5	7	0	7	43	3	4	2	0	2	
89.	Religious organisations of supporters of Sri Chinmoy	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	
90.	Religious organisations of the World Pure Religion (Sahaja Yoga)	17	0	0	17	7	3	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	
91.	Religious organisations of Maharishi Movement (Transcendental Meditation)	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	
92.	Other new religious organisations of Orientalist origin	21	0	0	21	17	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL		94	1	5	85	61	3	21	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	130	5	9	0	9	69	3	4	2	0	2	
<i>Other New Religious Organisations</i>																											
93.	Religious organisations of Bahá'í Faith	12	1	0	11	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	
94.	Religious organisations of the Church of the Last Testament	6	0	0	6	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
95.	Religious Organisations of the Universal Church of the Great White Brotherhood (USMALOS)	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
96	Religious organisations in the area of "Science of Mind"	6	0	0	6	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
97.	Religious Scientology organisations	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
98.	Individual new religious organisations	80	0	0	78	70	1	7	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	8	58	0	2	2	0	0
TOTAL		110	1	0	107	86	4	17	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	11	73	0	2	2	0	0
TOTAL		35,719	86	292	34,183	32,497	588	1,098	526	6,901	75	359	198	129	69	8,195	11,667	12,179	8	12,171	31,851	804	484	329	29	133

Network of Religious Organisations in Ukraine (by Region)
(as of January 1, 2016)

Administrative unit	Quantity of religious organisations																Schools			Quantity					
	TOTAL	including													Clergy		Periodic publications								
		Centres	Administrations	Communities			Monasteries		Brotherhoods	Missions	Spiritual educational establishments				total	including		total	including foreigners	total	including				
				total	registered	non-registered	total	including monks			total	including	congregation	general educational		Sunday	total				total	printed	audio-visual (radio and television)	electronic	
functioning	non-functioning	total	higher SEE	secondary SEE	high residence education	low residence education	total	including	congregation	total	including	congregation	total	including	congregation	total	including	congregation	total	including	congregation				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Vinnitsia	2,150	–	15	2,092	1,859	4	229	26	209	5	7	5	4	1	16	260	639	3	636	1,392	25	4	3	–	1
Volyn	1,620	3	7	1,573	1,460	101	12	19	220	3	7	8	1	7	340	565	1,021	–	1,021	1,601	13	26	6	9	12
Dnipropetrovsk	1,402	5	12	1,350	1,350	–	–	12	142	3	12	8	4	4	855	84	–	–	–	1,292	20	47	24	5	18
Donetsk	1,808	6	16	1,737	1,615	122	–	11	372	1	26	11	11	–	33	45	271	–	271	1,413	4	66	38	1	27
Zhytomyr	1,502	1	7	1,443	1,443	–	–	28	310	4	12	7	–	7	154	20	382	–	382	949	48	9	7	–	–
Zakarpattia	1,938	3	14	1,837	1,715	7	115	61	486	8	9	6	2	4	458	–	1,055	–	1,055	1,998	51	19	14	–	5
Zaporizhzhia	1,082	1	10	1,043	969	27	47	14	153		10	4	–	4	175	20	472	–	472	1,011	25	24	14	–	10
Ivano-Frankivsk	1,414	1	10	1,331	1,134	14	183	35	136	10	16	11	6	5	301	90	248	1	247	1,399	32	43	16	12	15
Kyiv	1,831	2	7	1,773	1,773	–	–	22	113	2	16	9	6	3	161	525	859	–	859	1,604	46	8	8	–	–

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Kirovohrad	766	1	7	751	648	51	52	4	22	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	169	1	168	591	8	16	5	1	10
Luhansk	837	–	11	809	772	30	7	6	63	–	6	5	2	3	25	116	366	–	366	1,183	1	24	17	–	7
Lviv	3,107	5	24	2,963	2,909	37	17	67	795	2	27	19	13	6	1,522	1,071	1,950	3	1,947	2,929	112	24	24	–	–
Mykolaiv	760	–	10	739	721	3	15	4	19	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	358	–	358	535	14	11	7	–	4
Odesa	1,340	3	17	1,266	1,262	–	4	21	549	2	20	11	11	–	652	245	307	–	307	1,088	48	10	10	–	–
Poltava	1,150	–	11	1,125	1,125	–	–	6	76	1	4	3	3	–	110	557	333	–	333	887	7	19	19	–	–
Rivne	1,581	–	7	1,528	1,509	5	14	21	482	1	18	6	4	2	524	2,337	775	–	775	1,560	20	19	14	–	5
Sumy	859	–	6	833	832	–	1	15	80	–	3	2	1	1	–	20	–	–	–	634	25	–	1	–	7
Ternopil	1,817	–	13	1,745	1,745	–	–	42	514	1	5	11	–	11	535	205	495	–	495	1,393	5	6	2	–	4
Kharkiv	959	–	13	918	779	–	139	10	58	2	8	8	3	5	207	268	347	–	347	2,107	38	8	6	–	2
Kherson	933	–	9	910	909	1	–	7	33	1	5	1	1	–	10	400	393	–	393	607	4	9	8	1	–
Khmelnyskyi	1,940	1	12	1,874	1,874	–	–	25	257	6	15	7	5	2	201	157	474	–	474	1,051	75	20	14	–	6
Cherkasy	1,392	–	10	1,365	1,305	–	60	7	229	1	8	1	1	–	–	450	306	–	306	770	3	12	12	–	–
Chernivtsi	1,324	1	11	1,276	1,043	115	118	21	413	–	7	8	7	1	–	897	557	–	557	1,685	22	2	2	–	–
Chernihiv	992	–	8	963	852	66	45	14	182	1	3	3	–	3	42	44	167	–	167	760	9	12	12	–	–
City of Kyiv	1,215	53	25	939	894	5	40	28	988	21	105	44	44	–	1,874	3,291	235	–	235	1,412	149	46	46	–	–
TOTAL	35,719	86	292	34,183	32,497	588	1,098	526	6,901	75	359	198	129	69	8,195	11,667	12,179	8	12,171	31,851	804	484	329	29	133

**Provision of Churches and Religious Organisations of Ukraine with
Religious Buildings and Premises for Places of Worship (By Confession)**
(as of January 1, 2016)

Name of church and religious organisations	Total	Quantity of religious buildings								Quantity of premises adapted for places of worship				Quantity of religious organisations	Provision of religious organisations with religious buildings and premises, in %
		Total	owned by religious organisations				used by religious organisations			Total	owned by religious organisations	rented	other premises		
			total	returned	including listed buildings	constructed	transferred	including alternate	including listed buildings						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Ukrainian Orthodox Church	11,296	7,667	5,611	2,365	706	3,246	2,056	25	1,042	3,629	2,549	937	143	12,660	89.2
Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Kyiv Patriarchate	3,676	2,260	1,522	489	244	1,033	738	27	311	1,416	675	681	60	5,074	72.4
Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church	871	687	391	180	64	211	296	11	119	184	81	103	0	1,231	70.8
Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church (Renovated)	20	5	5	2	2	3	0	0	0	15	5	8	2	30	66.7
Russian Orthodox Church Abroad	19	4	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	15	7	2	6	36	52.8

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Russian Orthodox Old-Rite Church (Bilokrynynska Hierarchy)	54	42	15	8	5	7	27	0	9	12	11	0	1	57	94.7
Russian Orthodox Old-Rite Church (Priestless Hierarchy)	13	5	4	4	0	0	1	0	0	8	5	2	1	14	92.9
Russian Old Believers Orthodox Church (Novozybkivska hierarchy)	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	0	5	80.0
Religious organisations of the True Orthodox Church	26	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	24	13	8	3	39	66.7
Independent orthodox communities	41	15	15	3	1	12	0	0	0	26	8	13	5	64	64.1
Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church	3,265	2,971	2,629	1,887	1,031	742	342	220	140	294	139	144	11	3,534	92.4
Ruthenian Catholic Eparchy of Mukacheve	351	336	300	104	5	196	36	30	0	15	0	15	0	457	76.8
Roman Catholic Church in Ukraine	889	712	512	313	122	199	200	18	91	177	97	51	29	1114	79.8
Armenian Catholic Church in Ukraine	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	100.0
All-Ukrainian Union of Churches of Evangelical Christian Baptists	2,037	961	906	233	3	673	55	0	6	1,076	680	388	8	2,699	75.5
Religious organisations of the international Council of Churches of Evangelical Christian Baptists	10	4	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	6	1	1	4	45	22.2
Brotherhood of Independent Churches and Missions of Evangelical Christian Baptists of Ukraine	20	3	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	17	7	7	3	26	76.9

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Other baptist religious organisations	168	35	33	3	0	30	2	0	0	133	28	82	23	273	61.5
Association of Missionary Churches of Evangelical Christians of Ukraine	12	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	11	3	7	1	22	54.5
Association of Bible Missionary Churches of Ukraine	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	100.0
Convocation of Independent Evangelical Churches of Ukraine	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	1	6	10	70.0
Other religious organisations of evangelical Christians	238	25	24	10	0	14	1	0	0	213	46	147	20	354	67.2
All-Ukrainian Union of Churches of Pentecostal Evangelical Christianity	1,340	641	624	83	1	541	17	0	2	699	371	302	26	1,706	78.5
Religious organisations of the Union of the God's Church of Ukraine	61	3	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	58	13	43	2	86	70.9
Religious Organisations of the Centre of the God's Church of the Evangelical Christianity of Ukraine (in Prophecy)	121	2	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	119	32	50	37	144	84.0
Convocation of Churches of Ukraine of Evangelical Christianity "Open Bible"	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	0	11	45.5
Union of Free Churches of Evangelical Christianity of Ukraine	102	24	22	0	0	22	2	0	0	78	22	53	3	133	76.7
Other religious organisations of evangelical Christianity	489	61	54	6	0	48	7	0	0	428	120	230	78	737	66.4
Ukrainian Union Conference of the Seventh-Day Adventist Church	894	318	296	40	0	256	22	0	1	576	272	259	45	1054	84.8

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Seventh-Day Adventist-Reformist Church in Ukraine	33	11	10	0	0	10	1	0	0	22	5	5	12	42	78.6
Other religious adventist organisations	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	2	2	6	83.3
German Evangelist Lutheran Church in Ukraine	28	10	5	3	0	2	5	0	4	18	6	9	3	31	90.3
Ukrainian Lutheran Church	24	6	4	3	0	1	2	0	0	18	1	14	3	33	72.7
Other Lutheran religious organisations	13	3	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	10	1	9	0	20	65.0
Zakarpattia Reformist Church	108	108	108	90	10	18	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	118	91.5
Ukrainian Evangelist Reformist Church	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	5	60.0
Other religious Reformist organisations	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	5	1	9	77.8
Association of Independent Charismatic Christian Churches of Ukraine (Full Gospel)	232	8	7	3	0	4	1	0	0	224	51	150	23	336	69.0
Ukrainian Christian Evangelist Church	152	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	150	13	130	7	170	89.4
Religious organisations of the Church of the Living God	44	18	18	0	0	18	0	0	0	26	2	23	1	55	80.0
Spiritual Centre “New Generation” of Christian churches of Ukraine	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53	6	29	18	59	89.8
Spiritual Centre “Rebirth”	19	3	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	16	7	7	2	24	79.2
Other religious charismatic organisations	473	14	7	1	0	6	7	0	0	459	53	385	21	770	61.4

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
New Apostolic Church in Ukraine	40	10	9	1	0	8	1	0	0	30	3	19	8	58	69.0
Religious organisations of the Church of Christ	110	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	109	10	43	56	126	87.3
Religious organisations of the Salvation Army in Ukraine	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	2	5	1	11	72.7
Religious organisations of the Anglican Church	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	50.0
Religious Presbyterian organisations	36	3	3	0	0	3	0	0	1	33	8	23	2	68	52.9
Religious Mennonite organisations	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	3	1	7	71.4
Religious Nazarene organisations	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	6	4	7	26	65.4
Religious Molokan organisations	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	4	75.0
Religious organisations of the United Methodist Church of Ukraine	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	4	2	8	75.0
Religious organisations of Saturday Christians	5	4	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	6	83.3
Religious organisations of Jehovah's Witnesses	658	298	296	22	0	274	2	0	0	360	53	211	96	929	70.8
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (Mormons)	35	17	17	2	0	15	0	0	0	18	7	10	1	44	79.5
Individual Protestant religious organisations	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	3	20	11	91	37.4
Spiritual Administration of Muslims of Ukraine	50	10	10	3	0	7	0	0	0	40	22	13	5	106	47.2

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Spiritual Administration of Muslims of Ukraine “UMMA”	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	7	11	0	19	94.7
Spiritual Administration of Muslims of Crimea	4	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	2	0	1	4	100.0
Spiritual Centre of Muslims of Ukraine	23	5	5	1	0	4	0	0	0	18	12	6	0	27	85.2
Spiritual Centre of Muslims of Crimea	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	50.0
Religious Administration of Independent Muslim Organisations of Ukraine “Kyiv Muftiat”	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	66.7
Independent Muslim communities	46	2	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	44	18	20	6	69	66.7
Shiite religious communities	8	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	7	0	6	1	18	44.4
Association of Judaic Religious Organisations of Ukraine	39	21	15	13	4	2	6	0	2	18	7	11	0	73	53.4
All-Ukrainian Congress of Judaic Religious Organisations	3	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	1	0	5	60.0
Religious Progressive Judaism organisations in Ukraine	25	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	23	6	16	1	44	56.8
Association of Hasids “Khabad Liubavych” of Judaic Religious Organisations of Ukraine	113	29	23	17	2	6	6	2	0	84	24	50	10	125	90.4
Other Judaic religious organisations	26	11	7	7	0	0	4	1	1	15	4	11	0	43	60.5

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Spiritual Administration of Buddhists of Ukraine	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	7	6	1	18	77.8
Religious Centre of the Ukrainian Association of Buddhists of Karma Kagyu School	8	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	6	4	2	0	10	80.0
Other religious Buddhist organisations	19	3	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	16	0	15	1	33	57.6
Religious Karaite organisations	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	5	40.0
Ukrainian Eparchy of the Armenian Apostolic Church	16	9	7	1	1	6	2	1	2	7	3	4	0	25	64.0
Religious organisations of the Holy Apostolic Assyrian Church of the East	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	4	50.0
Religious Taoism organisations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.0
Religious organisations of the Korean Christian Methodist Church	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	100.0
Individual ethnic confession religious organisations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.0
Religious organisations of the Orthodox "State" Church of the Holy Mother	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	2	1	4	100.0
Religious organisations of the Church of the Transfigured Holy Mother (Holy Mother Church)	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	2	100.0
Religious Messianic Judaism organisations	19	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	18	1	14	3	37	51.4

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Religious Judaic Christian organisations	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	3	0	10	40.0
Religious organisations of the Native Ukrainian National Faith	34	3	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	31	1	27	3	73	46.6
Spiritual Centre of Patrimonial Fire of the Native Orthodox Faith	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	3	3	2	24	33.3
Religious Centre for Unity of Religious Communities of Native Believers of Ukraine	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	2	8	37.5
Religious organisations of the Ukrainian Pagan Church	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	1	15	8	200.0
Other religious pagan organisations	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	3	9	3	37	40.5
Religious organisations of the Society for Krishna Consciousness	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	15	17	3	51	68.6
Religious organisations of supporters of Sri Chinmoy	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	3	66.7
Religious organisations of the World Pure Religion (Sahaja Yoga)	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	2	5	8	17	88.2
Religious organisations of Maharishi Movement (Transcendental Meditation)	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	2	100.0
Other new religious organisations of Orientalist origin	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	2	7	3	21	57.1
Religious organisations of Bahá'í Faith	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	1	4	3	12	66.7

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Religious organisations of the Church of the Last Testament	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	3	1	5	80.0
Religious Organisations of the Universal Church of the Great White Brotherhood (USMALOS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.0
Religious organisations in the area of “Science of Mind”	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	6	33.3
Religious Scientology organisations	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	33.3
Individual new religious organisations	52	2	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	50	15	28	7	80	65.0
TOTAL	28,841	17,407	13,561	5,905	2,203	7,656	3,846	337	1,734	11,434	5,592	4,956	886	35,719	80.7

**Provision of Churches and Religious Organisations of Ukraine with
Religious Buildings and Premises for Places of Worship (By Region)**
(as of January 1, 2016)

Administrative unit	TOTAL	Quantity of religious buildings								Quantity of premises adapted for places of worship				Quantity of religious organisations	Provision of religious organisations with premises, in %
		Total	owned by religious organisations				used by religious organisations			Total	owned by religious organisations	rented	others		
			total	returned	including listed buildings	constructed	transferred	including alternate	including listed buildings						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Vinnitsia	1,638	1,018	609	113	58	496	409	0	227	620	399	194	27	2,150	76.2
Volyn	1,406	1,191	850	121	1	729	341	0	283	215	107	108	0	1,620	86.8
Dnipropetrovsk	1,341	468	341	184	11	157	127	0	11	873	506	367	0	1,402	95.6
Donetsk	1,690	426	426	237	17	189	0	0	0	1,264	593	564	107	1,808	93.5
Zhytomyr	1,281	742	479	246	1	233	263	0	16	539	324	188	27	1,502	85.3
Zakarpattia	1,563	1,399	1,295	606	84	689	104	63	0	164	1	163	0	1,938	80.7
Zaporizhzhia	897	245	207	44	1	163	38	0	0	652	215	235	202	1,082	82.9
Ivano-Frankivsk	1,409	1,249	895	472	398	423	354	21	142	160	79	81	0	1414	99.6
Kyiv	1,618	681	613	47	2	566	68	0	69	937	438	499	0	1,831	88.4
Kirovohrad	536	266	235	116	46	119	31	4	3	270	158	104	8	766	70.0
Luhansk	813	296	198	124	61	74	98	0	0	517	207	310	0	837	97.1
Lviv	2,651	2,177	1,817	1,316	532	501	360	197	155	474	108	366	0	3,107	85.3
Mykolaiv	519	218	212	146	48	66	6	0	0	301	229	69	3	760	68.3

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Odesa	988	615	441	316		125	174	1	124	373	169	204	0	1,340	73.7
Poltava	877	294	279	48	28	231	15	0	3	583	359	224	0	1,150	76.3
Rivne	1,183	931	733	189	1	544	198	8	197	252	141	89	22	1,581	74.8
Sumy	620	187	134	3	76	131	53	0	17	433	244	152	37	859	72.2
Ternopil	1,641	1,535	1,073	738	433	335	462	43	155	106	57	49	0	1,817	90.3
Kharkiv	838	253	194	26	23	168	59	0	50	585	42	324	219	959	87.4
Kherson	636	342	181	92	33	89	161	0		294	248	46	0	933	68.2
Khmelnyskyi	1,541	1,139	1,105	293	19	812	34	0	3	402	240	162	0	1,940	79.4
Cherkasy	983	263	246	59	48	187	17	0	5	720	493	227	0	1,392	70.6
Chernivtsi	1,095	860	683	285	275	398	177	0	157	235	84	58	93	1,324	82.7
Chernihiv	811	472	266	84	7	182	206	0	68	339	151	99	89	992	81.8
City of Kyiv	266	140	49	0	0	49	91	0	49	126	0	74	52	1,215	21.9
TOTAL	28,841	17,407	13,561	5,905	2,203	7,656	3,846	337	1,734	11,434	5,592	4,956	886	35,719	80.7