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**SECOND REPORT SUBMITTED BY UKRAINE
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THE PROTECTION OF NATIONAL MINORITIES**

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**STATE COMMITTEE OF UKRAINE FOR NATIONALITIES AND
MIGRATION**

**SECOND REPORT OF UKRAINE ON OBSERVATION OF
THE FRAMEWORK CONVENTION FOR THE
PROTECTION OF NATIONAL MINORITIES**

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Chapter 1. The main legal and organizational basics of the implementation of the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities

State ethno national policy in the sphere of inter-nation relations and protection of national minorities

The Framework Convention for the Protection of National minorities (hereafter - the Framework Convention) is a basic European document, ratified by Ukraine on 9 December 1997. According to Article 9 of the Constitution of Ukraine the Framework Convention is a part of the national legislation. Since the time of implementation of the Framework Convention great attention was paid to bring the national legislation on human rights, national minorities and inter-nation relations in line with the European standards.

Ukraine aims to create conditions for the equal development and active part of representatives of different nationalities in social-economic, political and cultural sphere of the state, that together with the Ukrainians constitute the only ethno national structure of society.

The maintenance of tolerance, a removal of factors of inter-nation tension and conflicts is one of the most important tasks of law-based, democratic state that has chosen the way of integration in the European community.

Political and legal basics for the formation and implementation of the state ethno national policy and protection of national minorities constitute such documents as the Constitution of Ukraine, the Declaration on State Sovereignty of Ukraine, the Act of Declaration of the Independence of Ukraine, the Declaration on the rights of national minorities of Ukraine, the Law of Ukraine "On National Minorities in Ukraine", Law "On Local Self-government in Ukraine".

A number of legal principles and procedures protecting the interests of national minorities are stipulated in acts on citizenship, on association of citizens, on freedom of conscience and the religious organizations, on education, in Basics of the Ukrainian legislation on culture.

The ratification of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages by Ukraine on 15 May 2003 № 802-IV became the next step in the introduction of the

international standards in the sphere of guaranteeing the rights of national minorities.

Supervision of the observance of the Ukrainian legislation on the protection of national minorities are the competences of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine and the courts of general jurisdiction, the Verkhovna Rada Committee on human rights, national minorities and inter-nation relations, the Authorised Human Rights Representative of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.

The State Committee of Ukraine for Nationalities and Migration (the SCNM) is a central body of executive power implementing the state policy in the sphere of inter-nation relations and protection of national minorities, conducts management, coordination of branches and functional control in the sphere concerned (the Decree of the President of Ukraine of 13.09.2001 № 836).

The SCNM with the assistance of central and local bodies of executive pays great attention to practical implementation of principles of the Constitution of Ukraine and laws of Ukraine, decrees and orders of the President of Ukraine and Government of Ukraine in granting support for national cultural societies. For example, a number of organizational measures, aimed at the harmonization of national relations in Ukraine, safeguarding of inter-nation peace and consent, monitoring of ethno political situation and enjoyment of cultural and educational, linguistic, educational and informational needs of the ethnic communities of Ukraine, safeguarding of national cultural identity, prevention of all forms of xenophobia and race intolerance.

The question of protection of national minorities is under permanent supervision of the President and Government of Ukraine.

The President of Ukraine V.A. Yushchenko repeatedly emphasized in his speeches that Ukraine coordinates efforts to create the proper conditions for enjoyment of spiritual, educational, cultural, social needs of all ethnic communities living in Ukraine.

The President of Ukraine in his Decree of 24.01.06 № 39/2006 has charged the central bodies of the executive power to continue work for improvement of the mechanisms of practical realization of legal, social, organizational and financial principles, aimed at protection of the Ukrainian citizens– representatives of different nationalities, revival of their ethnic and religious identity, guaranteeing of execution of

resolution of the Committee of Ministers of Council of Europe ResCMN (2003)5 on implementation of principles of the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities.

Activity in the sphere of implementation of the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities.

The implementation of the Framework Convention is carried out by means of adaptation of the national legislation to its provisions, their application in practice by central and local bodies of executive power that contributed to the solution of ethno national problems, formation of tolerance and consent in inter-nation relations, creation of the proper conditions for development of ethnic, cultural, linguistic and religious identity of national minorities of Ukraine.

Providing the public with the information on the Framework Convention

The Ukrainian public is permanently informed on the situation of implementation of the Framework Convention and international legal documents in the sphere of human rights and protection of national minorities.

For example, the SCNM in cooperation with the Council of Europe held the international seminar on implementation of the Framework Convention in Ukraine. The representatives of legislative, executive and judicial bodies of power, mass media and public organizations of national minorities were invited to this seminar. A collection of normative legal acts containing the text of the Framework Convention and the opinion of the Advisory Committee on Ukraine of 1 March 2002 was elaborated and published to this seminar.

To inform the public, to strengthen democratic stability and to prevent from conflicts, in the framework of the Common program of the European Commission and the Council of Europe, a scientific practical seminar "International legal standards on the protection of national minorities: situation and problems of realization in Ukraine" was held in Ukraine under the aegis of the Institute of legislation of the Verkhovna Rada, the Committee of the Verkhovna Rada (Parliament) of Ukraine on human rights, national minorities and inter-nation relations with the assistance of the SCNM. As a

result, a collection „Human rights in the poly-ethnic society” was prepared, and the text of the Framework Convention was published in Ukrainian and 15 languages of national minorities, living in Ukraine.

A book “Inter-nation relations and national minorities of Ukraine. Situation. Perspectives” was published with the initiative of the SCNM on the basis of information-analytic data. This edition contains the articles of the famous politicians and scientists in the sphere of ethno policy, a collection of the important legislative acts, international legal documents, dedicated to the ethno-nation process in the Ukrainian society and the analytic work „Inter-nation relations in Ukraine. Situation. Tendencies. Perspectives”, which contains the resumed results of monitoring on inter-nation relations and protection of national minorities in the framework of the implementation of the Framework Convention in Ukraine.

CHAPTER II

Observation by Ukraine of the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities

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.

To protect national minorities Ukraine collaborates with the international organizations such as: United Nations Organization (the UNO), Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (the OSCE), the Council of Europe, International Organization for Migration (IOM), UNESCO, and others organizations.

Ukraine is the Signatory of such international legal acts for protection of national minorities as:

International pact on politic and civil rights;

Convention of the International Labour Organization of discrimination in the

area of employment;

International pact on economic, social and cultural rights;

Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide;

UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education;

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination ;

European Convention on Human Rights and fundamental freedoms;

Convention on the rights of the child;

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against women;

Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities;

The European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages

According to Article 24 of the Constitution of Ukraine citizens have equal constitutional rights and freedoms and are equal before the law.

Taking into account that rights of national minorities are the integral part of the international protection of human rights, representatives of national minorities are guaranteed possibility to address to bodies of justice for protection of their rights. Article 55 of the Constitution of Ukraine stipulates: "Human and citizens' rights and freedoms are protected by the court. Everyone is guaranteed the right to challenge in court the decisions, actions or omission of bodies of state power, bodies of local self-government, officials and officers. Everyone has the right to appeal for the protection of his or her rights to the Authorized Human Rights Representative of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.

After exhausting all domestic legal remedies, everyone has the right to appeal for the protection of his or her rights and freedoms to the relevant international judicial institutions or to the relevant bodies of international organizations of which Ukraine is a member or participant."

ARTICLE 2

The provisions of this Framework Convention shall be applied in good faith, in a spirit of understanding and tolerance and in conformity with the principles of good neighbourhood, friendly relations and co-operation between States.

According to Article 9 of the Constitution of Ukraine ("International treaties that are in force, agreed to be binding by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, are part of the national legislation of Ukraine"), the Framework Convention is a part of the national legislation of Ukraine since 9 December 1997.

Such main principles of the Framework Convention as the right of equality before the law and of equal protection of the law, of taking measures against any acts of discrimination, of use of language in different spheres of social life, reflecting of the local toponyms, of study in native language and to study native language, function of mass media, receive and dissemination of the information in the languages of national minorities, establishment and support of free and peaceful contacts across frontiers with other states are provided for by the legislation of Ukraine and are supported by practical state ethno national policy.

The majority of obligations for protection of the political, social, cultural and linguistic rights of national minorities, that according to the Framework Convention and other international legal documents that Ukraine has taken on itself, are reflected in its national legislation: in the Constitution of Ukraine, laws of Ukraine "On National Minorities in Ukraine", "On Association of citizens", "On Education", in Basics of the Ukrainian legislation on culture , „On Citizenship”, „On printed mass media (press) in Ukraine”, „On freedom of conscience and the religious organizations”, „On Local Self-government in Ukraine”, in the criminal and civil codes.

Besides, the laws of Ukraine „On Citizenship,, (new wording), „On Refugees”, „On Immigration”, „On Movement and Residence of Foreigners in Ukraine”.

According to the Decree of the President of 20.01.06 № 39/2006 „On the plan of actions for the realization of obligations and duties of Ukraine resulting from its membership in the Council of Europe” the further improvement of the present political legal basis of the adjustment of the ethno national procedures is predicted and also the necessity "to adapt the national legislation in accordance with the corresponding international legal documents in the sphere of inter-ethnic relations and protection of national minorities, mainly, the Framework Convention of the Council of Europe for protection of national minorities and the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages ".

To bring the national legislation in line with the international standards in the sphere of protection of rights of national minorities, mainly, taking into account conclusions of the Venice Commission and the Advisory Committee, founded according to the Framework Convention, in April of this year under the protection of the Ministry of Justice works a Joint working group with the assistance of the Ministries and the public associations of national minorities concerned. The experts taking part in this group work up the conceptional approaches on the preparation format of the draft law „On basis of state ethno national policy in Ukraine”, that is planned to be submitted for consideration of the Government of Ukraine till 1 June 2006.

At the same time a new wording of the Law of Ukraine „On National Minorities in Ukraine” will be worked out. This law will be submitted for consideration of the Government in September of the current year after adoption by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine of the Law of Ukraine „On basis of the concept of state ethno national policy in Ukraine”.

On the basis of Ministry of Foreign Affairs the Joint Working group works in Ukraine to resolve a complex of questions on normative, financial and technical guarantee of implementation of the principles of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages. The representatives of the Ministries and departments concerned, scientists, statesmen became part of this group.

The analytical data on definition of the list of languages that need special protection, and concrete variants of commitments of the state for every of them will be carried out by this group. In future it will give a possibility to make amendments to the law of Ukraine „On ratification of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages”.

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

In the preamble of the Constitution of Ukraine is stipulated that the Ukrainian people constitute citizens of Ukraine of all nationalities. Recognizing the Ukrainian multinational people the bearer of the sovereignty and the only source of authority in Ukraine, the Constitution of Ukraine at the same time determines the structural components of the Ukrainian society – the Ukrainian nation, national minorities and indigenous peoples and makes the State responsible for the promotion of the development of their ethnic, cultural, linguistic and religious identity (Article 11).

The national legislation of Ukraine does not contain a list of groups of citizens belonging to national minorities. Article 3 of the Law of Ukraine "On National Minorities in Ukraine" provides that, "the national minorities are the citizens of Ukraine who are not Ukrainian nationality, but show the feeling of national self-consciousness and affinity.

According to the All-Ukrainian population census in 2001 in Ukraine live 37,5 mln. Ukrainians (77,8% from total number of population) and 10,9 mln. (22,2 %) representatives of above 130 nationalities. The biggest national minority of the country are Russians– 8,3 mln. people or 17,3% from all the population.

The following 16 ethnic groups count 300.000 people: 30.000 people are: Byelorussians -275,8 thousand (0,6% population), Moldavians – 258,6 thousand (0,5%), Crimean Tatars- 248,2 thousand (0.5 %), Bulgarians - 204,6 thousand (0,4%), Hungarian -156,6 thousand (0,3%), Romanians - 151,0 thousand (0,3%), Poles - 144,1 thousand (0,3%), Jews-103,6 thousand (0,2%), Armenians -99,9 thousand (0,2%), 91,5 thousand Greeks (0,2%), Tatars - 73,3 thousand (0,2%), Roma - 47,6 thousands (0,1%), Azerbaijani - 45,2 thousand (0,1%), Georgians - 34,2 thousand (0,1%), Germans - 33,3 thousand (0,1%), gagauzi-31,9 thousand (0,1%).

The number of representatives of other 100 nationalities is from 50.000 to 300.000 people (**Supplement № 1**).

During the All Ukrainian census the number of separate ethnographical groups of the Ukrainian nation was enumerated (Boiky, Hutsuly, Lemky, Lytvyny, Polishchuky, Russyny), living permanently in Ukraine. A total number of the representatives of these nations was 32,4 thousand people. The main place of residence were two western regions (Zakarpattia - 10,2 thousand people or 31,5 % from total number and Ivano-Frankivsk - 21,5 or 66,3 %, a less number lived also in Ternopil (364 people or 1,1 %) and Lviv (196 people or 0,6 % regions. In other 23 regions there were 179 people.

Hutsuly (21,4 thousand or 66,0 %) and Russyny (10,2 thousand or 31,4 %) have constituted the largest group among the population of the above-mentioned nations. Lemky - 672 people, Boiky - 131 people, Lytvyny - 22 people, Polishchuky - 9 people. The principles of the Framework Convention for the protection of national minorities are extended to these groups of the population.

To revive and to preserve the original cultural heritage and the national traditions of the sub-ethnic groups, the Government of Ukraine has approved the Program of actions for spiritual revival of Lemky, Boiky and Hutsuly for a period till 2009.

The population census of Ukraine, first of all aims to analyze the demographic situation, village structure of the population, linguistic and educational characteristics etc. and don't have to determine national relations of the citizens of Ukraine.

33 nations determined themselves as national minorities and established public associations that represent and protect their rights and interests before the bodies of state power and bodies of local self-government (**Supplement №2**).

Article 11 of the Law of Ukraine "On National Minorities in Ukraine" stipulates: "The citizens of Ukraine have the right to a free choice and restoration of their nationality." According to Article 13 of this Law "The citizens of Ukraine belonging to national minorities are free chose measures and forms for the realization of the rights given by this law and carry them out personally through corresponding state bodies and established public associations."

The State Committee of Ukraine for statistics is a central body of executive power that is responsible for the gathering and announcement of demographic figures. Statistical data on ethnical composition of the state population are gathered only during the census of the population. The last census of Ukraine was held in 2001.

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

The right of equality before the law in all the spheres of economic, social, political and cultural life is provided for by Article 24 of the Constitution of Ukraine: "Citizens have equal constitutional rights and freedoms and are equal before the law. There shall be no privileges or restrictions based on race, colour of skin, political, religious and other beliefs, gender, ethnic and social origin, property status, place of residence, linguistic or other characteristics." The right of equality before the law and the prohibition of the discrimination based on ethnic characteristics are also provided by the Law of Ukraine "On national minorities in Ukraine".

Article 1 of this law stipulates: "Ukraine guarantees the citizens of the republic, regardless of their origin, equal political, social, economic and cultural rights and freedoms, supports the development of national self-awareness and self-expression. All citizens of Ukraine shall enjoy equal protection of the state. In carrying out the rights of

persons belonging to national minorities, the state proceeds from the ground that these rights are an integral part of universally recognized human rights.”

According to Article 9 of this law "Citizens of Ukraine belonging to national minorities have right to be elected or appointed to any position in legislative, executive, judicial bodies of local or regional self-government, in the armed forces, at enterprises or other establishments on equal rights." Article 18 of this law proclaims: "Any direct or indirect limitation of the rights and freedoms of citizens according their nationality is forbidden and subject to punishment by the law.”

The President of Ukraine, the Government of Ukraine and other bodies of executive power, the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine, the Authorized Human Rights Representative of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine supervise the observation of the above mentioned principles of the national legislation and the Framework Convention within the limits of authority.

The Declaration of the rights of nationalities of Ukraine adopted by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on 1 November 1991 is the main political document that proclaimed the equal rights of national minorities with the ethnic majority rights and determined the basis of the state policy in the sphere of inter-nation relation.

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

Preserving and development of the culture of national minorities is the important part of the national cultural development, the realization of the main

principles of the cultural policy in Ukraine.

According to Article 2 of the Basics of the Ukrainian Legislation on culture, the main principles of cultural policy are:

Recognition of the culture as one of the principal factors of the Ukrainian nation and identity of national minorities living in Ukraine;

Preservation and multiplication of cultural heritage;

Guarantee of the free creative activity, noninterference in the creative process of the state, of political parties and others public associations;

Equality of rights and possibilities of citizens regardless of the social status and national belonging, use and propagation of cultural values;

Availability of cultural values, all types of cultural services and cultural activity for every citizen.

The right for preservation of ethnic, cultural, linguistic and religious identity is provided for by Article 11 of the Constitution of Ukraine: "The State promotes the consolidation and development of the Ukrainian nation, of its historical consciousness, traditions and culture, and also the development of the ethnic, cultural, linguistic and religious identity of all indigenous peoples and national minorities of Ukraine." It fixes the refusal in the legislation from the policy of assimilation.

Article 6 of the Law of Ukraine "On National Minorities in Ukraine" stipulates: "The state guarantees to all the citizens of Ukraine belonging to the national minorities right for the national and cultural autonomy: to communicate and study in native language or to study native language in state and communal educational institutions or within national cultural associations, to develop national and cultural traditions, to use national symbols, to celebrate national holidays, to confess own religion, to enjoy the needs in scientific, artistic and other works, mass-media, to create national cultural and educational institutions and to carry out any other activities that does not contradict the legislation. Objects of cultural heritage of the national minorities of Ukraine are protected by the law".

According to Article 35 of the Constitution of Ukraine "the Church and religious organizations in Ukraine are separated from the State, and the school — from the

Church. No religion shall be recognized by the State as mandatory.", so, the state religion doesn't exist. The legislation of Ukraine does not fix a list of religions acknowledged by state. According to the above mentioned Article of the Constitution of Ukraine the right to "to profess or not to profess any religion, to perform alone or collectively and without constraint religious rites and ceremonial rituals, and to conduct religious activity" is guaranteed.

The Ukrainian language is recognized as the only state language (Article 10 of the Constitution of Ukraine). This Article also stipulates: "In Ukraine, the free development, use and protection of Russian, and other languages of national minorities of Ukraine, is guaranteed."

According to Article 4 of the Basics of the Ukrainian legislation on culture, the state guarantees "the equal rights and possibilities for the use of all minority languages" in the sphere of culture.

The President of Ukraine, the Authorized Human Rights Representative of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, the Government of Ukraine and other central bodies of executive power, inter alia the State Committee of Ukraine for Nationalities and Migration supervise the observation of above mentioned principles of the national legislation and the Framework Convention within the limits of authority.

The Government of Ukraine pays much attention to the question of preservation and cultural development of national minorities.

Specifically, to promote national cultural development of the ethnic communities the Government of Ukraine has adopted **Program of actions on social and spiritual revival of Roma in Ukraine for a period till 2006, Actions on state support of preservation of cultural heritage of Crimean Karais and Krymchaks, and also Actions on spiritual revival of Hutsuly, Boiky and Lemky as the Ukrainian ethnographical groups.**

One of the directions of the state youth policy is to promote the social formation and self-realization of youth of national minorities. These tasks are determined by the National program of support of youth for a period of 2004 - 2008.

On the All-Ukrainian level function 114 youth public associations, registered by

the Ministry of Justice. Mainly, the following programs are successfully realized: the Youth forum of Donbass „Youth without bounds”, „Youth – for the inter-confessional consent”, „The All Ukrainian forum of the youth and students „East-West-North-South”.

The Ministry of Ukraine for Family, Youth and Sports in assistance with the Ministry of Youth, Family and gender policy of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea organize actions aimed at the integration of the Crimean-tatarian youth in the Ukrainian society, acquaintance of the sociality with the activity of the Crimean organizations, activization and socialization of the Crimean Youth. For example, in 2005 the actions, dedicated to the 10-th anniversary of the Crimean movement took place in Ukraine, a collection „The Crimean youth movement in Ukraine 1994-2005” was published.

From the time of the acquirement of the effect of the Framework Convention for the protection of national minorities a social movement in Ukraine has submitted the main stage of formation and structuring. The main objectives and purposes of their activity were elaborated, the leaders were appointed. The internal solidarity of representatives of public associations have risen, cooperation of these associations with the bodies of executive power of all levels is improving. By means of Advisory bodies – Councils created almost in all regions, increased the influence on the reception of active resolutions, connected with enjoyment of social-cultural and informational needs of the representatives of ethnic communities.

The selfless social activity of the leaders of public associations of national minorities is appreciated with state awards, decorated with certificates of the State Committee of Ukraine for Nationalities and Migration. For example, the head of the Jewish Council of Ukraine, the head of the Council of public associations of Ukraine is awarded the Order “For services III-d stage”, the heads of the All-Ukrainian national cultural associations, that is of Bulgarian, Greek, Czech, Korean, Tatar, Roma national minorities are awarded the title “The deserved person of culture of Ukraine”.

According to the budget program „Actions on recreation of culture of national minorities and the financial support of newspapers in minority languages”, the SCNM provides an organizational and financial assistance to the public associations of national

minorities in organizing of various cultural actions—festivals, days of culture, conferences, seminars etc. With the promotion of local bodies of power public associations are given workplaces for the cultural activity.

Since 2006, to provide openness and transparency during the adoption of resolutions on financial support of actions, dedicated to revive, preserve and develop history, culture, languages and traditions of national minorities of Ukraine and mass media in minority languages of national minorities, the SCNM initiated to organize a competition «Revival, development and preservation of the ethno cultural identity of national minorities of Ukraine». The representatives of the SCNM and the Council of leaders of All-Ukrainian public associations of national minorities by the SCNM entangling independent experts have taken part in competitive committee.

By 1 January 2006 there are above 2 thousand professional and amateur theatrical, musical and folklore collectives of national minorities in Ukraine.

Among them there are musical dramatic theatre "Romance" (Kyiv), Crimean-tatarian theatre (Simferopol), Hungarian theatre D. Illesha (Beregove, Zakarpattya region), Polish folk theatre (Lviv).

Every year with the support of the state such cultural artistic actions take place: Days of Europe, the Holiday of the slavonic alphabet and culture (Kyiv), the Jewish culture festival "Schalom Ukraino!", the Czech "Ples", the All Ukrainian festival "Vsi my dity tvoi Ukraino!" ("We are all your children, Ukraine!"), the All-Ukrainian festival of the national collectives "Druzhba" („Friendship”), the festival of culture of national minorities "Melodii solonyh ozer" ("The melodies of the salt lakes”), (Mukachevo, Zakarpattya region), the Romanian holidays "Mărțișor and "Limba noastră", the All-Ukrainian festival of the Moldavian culture (Odessa region), the International planner of the painters, artists of the folk decorative-applied art—representatives of national minorities (Chernivtsi), the youth Crimean-tatar holiday „Hyderlez” (Simferopol).

With financial assistance of Ministry of culture and tourism with the participation of representatives of national minorities the compact-disks: development of the Polish, Romanian, and Jewish, Karais and German culture in Ukraine are produced.

The cultural and artistic needs are represented by 85 Centers of national

minorities. The interesting experience in the area of development and preserving of cultural identity is worked out by the Centre of national minorities in Uzhgorod, the Centre of Bulgarian culture in Odessa, Polish building in Kyiv.

In 360 libraries of Ukraine there are sections of literature in languages of national minorities that constitutes 62 per cent of the total literature fund being in the book stores of about 20 thousand massive and universal libraries of Ukraine.

The state archive establishments according to the demands of the legislation in the sphere of information and archive provide access of the representatives of national minorities to the Documents of the National archive fund to study history, language and religion.

Within 1999-2005 the state archive establishments rendered in the archive funds the documents on the historical past of national minorities, living on the territory of Ukraine in different times, mainly, Roma, Jews, Poles, Moldavians etc. The expositions of the documents on-line "Documents to the 60-th anniversary of deportation of Crimean Tatars and other nations", "Documents on history and culture of Jews in Archives of Ukraine" are published on the official site of the State Committee on Archives.

In 2005 in the Central state museum-archive of literature and arts of Ukraine the documental exposition „Ukraine – Czech Republic: the pages from the common history” was opened. The archive establishments of Ukraine have prepared a number of documental collections and information-reference editions reflecting the historical past of national minorities, mainly, „Greeks on the territory of Ukraine: Essays from the ethnical history”, „Nations and nationalities of Bucovyna in funds of the State archive of Chernivtsi region (1775-1940)”, „Culture of Crimean Tatars. The end of the XVIII century – the first half of the XX century”. Reference book.

Within the last 2 years 14790 names of books and booklets are published in Ukraine in languages of national minorities (52804,7 thousand copies). Among them—in Russian there are 4200 names (16 million copies), in Ukrainian and Russian languages 472 names (501,6 thousand copies).

The specialized publishing-house in languages of national minorities „Ethnos” and the corresponding editorial offices of the regional state presses in Dnipropetrovsk,

Lviv, Odessa, Uzhgorod and Simferopol publish literature in languages of ethnic communities. Within the last three years above 450 names of books in 23 languages of national minorities were published.

Every year in Ukraine the Program of publication of the socially significant editions is realizing, the state customer of which is the State Committee for television and radio broadcasting. This program foresees the edition of literature for national minorities of Ukraine at the expense of the state budget.

In March of 2005 took place the presentation of the bilingual edition (in Ukrainian and Georgian) of Shota Rustaveli „Vitiazi v tygrovii shkuri” was held in the framework of the International exposition „Informational Ukraine”, dedicated to the conducting of the 7-th European ministerial conference on policy in the sphere of mass media.

Article 6 of the Law of Ukraine "On National Minorities in Ukraine" guarantees the preservation of the objects of cultural heritage of national minorities.

The Ministry of culture and tourism of Ukraine in the framework of the All-Ukrainian expedition „My land is the land of my parents” collects the folklore ethno cultural heritage, which is used in conducting of various cultural and artistic actions.

The state ensures the protection of historical and cultural memorials, mainly, the monuments, memorial boards are fixed, the information on the memorial places connected with the history of national minorities is collected. Mainly, in Zakarpattya region about 60 monuments and commemorative signs in honour of Honoured culture Workers and the important historical events of national minorities of the region are erected.

The expositions of national minorities: „From the history of national minorities”, „The art of one village”, „The only family – is my Ukraine, „ The national costume” and so on are opened in 143 Ukrainian museums.

Paragraph 2

Taking into account the multinational population of Ukraine, the traditions of the peaceful living on its territory of different in ethnical, cultural, linguistic and religious

aspects of ethnic minorities, Ukraine is on the way of building of multinational community .

The central and local bodies of executive power through the system of organizational and practical measures promote the harmonization of inter-nation relations, enjoyment of the national cultural needs of the ethnical communities, activization of their participation in the social economic, political and spiritual cultural life of the society.

ARTICLE 6

1. The Parties shall encourage a spirit of tolerance and intercultural dialogue and take effective measures to promote mutual respect, 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

Article 2 of the Law of Ukraine "On National Minorities in Ukraine" stipulates: "Citizens of Ukraine of all nationalities must observe the Constitution of Ukraine, protect state sovereignty, territorial unity, and respect languages, cultures, traditions, customs, and religious originality of the Ukrainian people and all national minorities.". The obligation of the citizens to respect culture, language, traditions and customs of national minorities is also fixed by Article 1 of the Basics of the Ukrainian legislation on culture.

The SCNM pays proper attention to provide transparence in realizing of the state policy in the sphere of inter-nation relations and protection of rights of national minorities.

The activity of the Council of representatives of All-Ukrainian public associations of national minorities, disposition of press-releases, notices and program

of All-Ukrainian cultural actions, the draft laws and legal acts on the web-site of the Committee are the main organizational legal bases for attraction of the public, mainly national minorities to the participation in adoption of the leading resolutions, their free access to the information about the activity of the SCNM.

All-round elucidative work among the representatives of different nationalities about the equality of human rights and freedoms regardless of race, nationality, language, attitude to religion, membership in public associations and groups is regularly carried out during conducting of All-Ukrainian and regional cultural actions, speeches and publications of the servants of the Committee in mass media

Paragraph 2

The protection of national minorities from the acts of discrimination is guaranteed by corresponding provisions in a number of legal acts of Ukraine. Article 24 of the Constitution of Ukraine stipulates, that "There shall be no privileges or restrictions based on race, colour of skin, political, religious and other beliefs, sex, ethnic and social origin, property status, place of residence, linguistic or other characteristics." The same provision is fixed in Article of the Law of Ukraine "On local self-government in Ukraine" and in other laws.

Article 37 of the Constitution of Ukraine prohibits the activity of political parties and public associations if their program goals or actions are aimed to the incitement of inter-ethnic, racial, or religious enmity.

The same principle is fixed in Article 66 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine foreseeing responsibility for the incitement of the national enmity, the humiliation of the national honour and dignity, restriction of the rights regardless of national belonging of citizens. Article 3 of the Law of Ukraine "On printed mass media (press) in Ukraine" prohibits the use of mass media for the incitement of racial, national and religious enmity.

In 2006 the State Committee of Ukraine for Nationalities and Migration with the participation of the Ministries and public associations of national minorities concerned began the preparation (new wording) of the Law of Ukraine „On National Minorities in Ukraine”, that aims to concretize the content of Article 18 of the law in force: “any

discrimination on the grounds of belonging to the national minority as well as actions aimed at incitement of the inter-ethnic, racial and religious hatred are forbidden and punished by law”.

Within the last years, the SCNM, within the limits of authority, demonstrates concrete and simple position on any actions of national intolerance. It concerns, mainly, the activity of Interregional Academy of Personnel Management (MAUP).

The Committee with the participation of All-Ukrainian Jewish public associations regularly announced the statements on publications on the pages of the official publications of MAUP, mainly of the magazine “Personal” and the newspaper “Personal-plus”. Tendentiousness of the above-mentioned publications could cause the sharpening of the relations among the representatives of different nationalities and result in beginnings of the conflicts in the inter-ethnic and inter-confessional relations.

The SCNM, according to Article 46 of the Law of Ukraine “On information” and part 1 of Article 3 of the Law of Ukraine “On printed mass media (press) in Ukraine” has brought an action to the Golosiivsky regional court about cease of publication of above mentioned editions “Personnel-plus” and “Personnel”. The same actions to the Pechersk and Obolon regional courts were brought by the All-Ukrainian Jewish Congress, Association of Jewish public associations and communities of Ukraine, Association “For the inter-nation peace and consent in Ukraine”.

The situation, in opinion of the Committee, connected with the illegal xenophobia activity of MAUP, was repeatedly considered during the sessions of the Council of representatives of All-Ukrainian public associations of national minorities by the SCNM. The resolutions were announced in mass media. The corresponding appeals with warnings about cease of any creative contacts with MAUP sent to the central bodies of executive power, diplomatic representative offices of Ukraine abroad and foreign countries in Ukraine.

Due to the accomplished work, MAUP have stopped the edition of materials that could cause the violation of the inter-nation peace and consent in the Ukrainian society.

Nowadays, the SCNM with the assistance of central bodies of executive power works out the question of the expediency of formation on the basis of the Institute of

political and ethno national researches of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine of the expert Council on xenophobia, racial discrimination and intolerance. The expert conclusions of the Council could be a ponderable reason for the judicial bodies for the opening of the criminal case of the violation of the equal rights of citizens based on race, national belonging or attitude to religion that foresees Article 161 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine.

The SCNM, within the limits of authority, will make efforts and take proper measures to prevent any actions of intolerance or partial attitude to the persons because of their ethnic origin.

The actions of the national intolerance and xenophobia were condemned by the President of Ukraine V. A. Yushchenko in his speeches. He appealed the citizens of Ukraine – representatives of different nationalities, political parties and public associations to create in society the spirit of intolerance to any actions of partial attitude to the persons because of their ethnic origin.

The President of Ukraine underlined, that he will make all the possible, that Ukraine never suffers from any actions of anti-Semitism, inter-nation enmity, and all the national communities will be guaranteed the equal rights. The state will pay the special attention to the creation of proper conditions for enjoyment of spiritual, educational, cultural, social needs of all ethnical communities living on the territory of Ukraine.

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 building of the democratic, social legal state is the common interest for all the Ukrainian people – Ukrainian nation and national minorities. Only such a state can provide for rights and freedoms, welfare and safety of all citizens on the basis of the balance of interests of all social demographic and ethnic groups of society.

In this respect, in Ukraine the main democratic rights and freedoms are legally guaranteed that promotes the formation and confirmation in Ukraine of the democratic

civil society. The equal participation of the representatives of national minorities in this process is a necessary condition of building of the civil state.

The legislation of Ukraine guarantees the right for the freedom of peaceful assembly, freedom of associations, freedom of thought, conscience and religion: "Everyone is guaranteed the right to freedom of thought and speech, and to the free expression of his or her views and beliefs. Everyone has the right to freely collect, store, use and disseminate information by oral, written or other means of his or her choice" (Article 34 of the Constitution of Ukraine); "Everyone has the right to freedom of personal philosophy and religion. This right includes the freedom to profess or not to profess any religion, to perform alone or collectively and without constraint religious rites and ceremonial rituals, and to conduct religious activity. (Article 35 of the Constitution of Ukraine);

"Citizens of Ukraine have the right to freedom of association in political parties and public organisations for the exercise and protection of their rights and freedoms and for the satisfaction of 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, the protection of the health of the population or the protection of rights and freedoms of other persons." (Article 36 of the Constitution of Ukraine);

"Citizens have the right to assemble peacefully without arms and to hold meetings, rallies, processions and demonstrations, upon notifying in advance the bodies of executive power or bodies of local self-government." (Article 39 of Constitution of Ukraine).

In a number of documents and legal acts the rights and freedoms of national minorities are especially distinguished:

Article 6 of the Declaration on the Rights of national minorities: "The Ukrainian state guarantees the right of foundation of cultural centres; communities, friendly association, associations for all nationalities. These organizations can effectuate the activity, aimed at the development of the national culture, organize the massive actions according to the law, promote the foundation of the national newspapers, magazines, publishing offices, museums, artistic collectives, theatres, film studios";

Article 13 of the Law of Ukraine "On National Minorities in Ukraine" "Citizens belonging to national minorities are free to choose measures and forms for the realization of the rights given by this law and carry them out personally through corresponding state bodies and established public associations. The membership or non-membership of Ukrainian citizen belonging to national minority, in public association of a national minority, must not be a reason for the restriction of his/her rights".

According to Articles 7 and 8 of "Basics of the Ukrainian legislation on culture" the citizens have the right to create public associations, creative associations, funds, associations, centers and other public organizations, the establishments of culture and arts, educational establishments, to found mass media and publishing houses.

According to the Program of activity the Government of Ukraine one of the main directions of the state policy is ensuring of constitutional rights and freedoms of national minorities.

Realizing their rights for the free association, national minorities of Ukraine established about **1200** public organizations, **33 of them** have got the All-Ukrainian status.

The public associations of national minorities organize freely the meetings of their organizations. Within the last two years the sessions and congresses of the Association of Jewish organizations and communities of Ukraine, Federation of Greek societies in Ukraine, the association of Germans in Ukraine and „The sociality of Lithuanians in Ukraine” were held.

In 2005 under protection of the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, with the participation of Ministries and departments, public associations concerned the All-Ukrainian “round table” on improvement of the ethno national policy and protection of national minorities was held.

In 2006 the session of National Security and Defense of Ukraine took place during which the question „About social situation in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea”. According to the results the President of Ukraine issued the Decree №154/2006 „On resolutions of National Security and Defense of Ukraine of 8 February

2006 „On social situation in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea”.

By this act the President of Ukraine charged the Government of Ukraine, the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, Ministries and Departments concerned to adjust the monitoring of the development of the ethno political process and enjoyment of the ethno cultural needs of the representatives of national minorities.

ARTICLE 8.

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

The Ukrainian state in its attitude to the religion and church is guided by accepted international norms, recognizing the equality of all religions, confessions and religious organizations, promoting the activity of these organizations. In conformity with the Constitution of Ukraine (Article 35) the church and religious organizations in Ukraine are separated from the State, that's why they don't receive financial and other forms of direct and indirect assistance from the state.

In the sphere of the observation of human rights and freedom of conscience, Ukraine builds its state policy on the principles of legality and social justice. This policy on religion and church is aimed at the formation of favorable conditions for activity of religious organizations: guaranteeing of their social mission, the use of mass-media; guaranteeing of the equal rights and possibilities for all religious organizations; confirmation of the religious and world outlook tolerance; the recognition of the status of religious organizations, fixed in the international legal acts; the resolution of the questions on the compensation of religious organizations' property, illegally confiscated by the totalitarian authority during the previous years. The state respects the traditions and the internal instructions of the religious organizations.

Practically from all the questions of the religious organizations' vital functions the appropriate normative-legal acts are adopted.

The rights of the property, enterprise, land tenure, laboured relations that join the religious organizations are regulated by the legal acts on property, enterprise, land, labour, social

insurance in force.

Nowadays there are 29,8 thousand of religious organizations in Ukraine. The formation of the administrative religious structures is practically completed. 285 spiritual centers and administrations are occupied by the questions of their further development.

Due to the work of 163 higher and secondary church educational establishments the problems with the personnel of priests are resolved. There are 365 monasteries, the number of which raised almost 6,4 times. There are 283 missions. The Christianity possesses the main place in the religious life of the country among the largest confessional diversity.

The formation of the constitutional legal field of the freedom of conscience, guaranteeing of development of ethnical, cultural, linguistic and religious originality of national minorities contributed to the development of the religious-constitutional infrastructure of ethno confessional minorities, enriching of their religious spiritual being.

In Ukraine work religious organizations with a definite ethno confessional characteristic: Reformers, Lutherans, Judas, Muslims etc.

In many cases the differentiation on the national characteristic (Russians, Bulgarians, Romanians, Moldavians, Greeks) has place mainly in the framework of the religious communities, and the national spiritual needs of believers are satisfied due to the messes in mother tongue with national traditions and customs.

In general the representation of the spiritual, cultural educational and special religious needs of national minorities is proper to the traditional confessions, and also for separate newest religious movements.

By 01.01.2006 a number of religious communities of national minorities constitutes 872 units.

The net of the Judas communities increased within the last years. Today in all the regions of Ukraine there are 261 Jewish communities.

A half of the religious communities created by national minorities consist of Muslims, the bases of which represent Turkic people: Crimea and Tatars, Turks, Azerbaijani. The majority of 477 Muslim communities in Ukraine are situated on the territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea - 356, the rest - 121 in 20 regions, in

Kyiv and Sevastopol.

With the assistance of bodies of local power the ethno confessional minorities develop a net of schools of primary spiritual formation. So, under communities of reformer (Hungarian) church work 105, Judas - 86, German Lutherans -21, Muslims - 90.

To liquidate the results of Totalitarianism in the sphere of spiritual relations the Government of Ukraine of 14 February 2002 adopted the decree № 137 "On conditions of transmission of the cult buildings – the memorable monuments of architecture to the religious organizations, 40 requisitioned the most considerable monuments of the saint architecture were returned to the church.

The decree of the President of Ukraine of 21 March 2002 № 279/2000 "On the urgent measures of the final overcoming of the negative results of the totalitarian policy of the former USSR on religion and restoration of the rights of churches and religious organizations" has become the memorable event of the religious life.

The churches and religious organizations in Ukraine are separated from the state. The state does not interfere in the activity of the religious churches realized in the framework of the prevailing legislation that is in force.

Article 35 of the Constitution of Ukraine clearly determines the right to freedom of personal philosophy and religion, aims at giving to everyone of equal rights and possibilities, regardless of attitude to religion. The principle of Article 35 completely corresponds to article 18 of the International pact about politic and civil rights and Article 9 of the European Convention for protection of human rights and freedoms and the Framework Convention for the Protection of national minorities.

The guaranteeing of the free confession slanders that the legislation provides the criminal responsibility for the violation of the rights of the citizens dependently from

their attitude to the religion, and also for the prevention of the religious customs, if their passing does not affect on the social order and is not accompanied by constraints of the rights of other citizens.

The legislation prohibits to press on the persuasions or philosophy. In this respect the bearers of the religious confessions have no rights to preach intolerance to other religions and philosophy.

The bodies of executive power and local self-government supervise the observation of the legislation of Ukraine on the freedom of conscience. The state department on religions by the Ministry of Justice is responsible for the realizing of the state policy in the sphere of the freedom of religion.

The All-Ukrainian Council of churches and religious organizations which includes the representatives of the most authoritative religious organizations influence on the situation of the state church relations. In its work the All-Ukrainian Council of churches and religious organizations accumulates and coordinates the confessional initiatives. It contributed to the religious organizations in realizing of their statute tasks, formation of the understanding and tolerance in relations of different confessions, improvement of the legal field of the state –church relations.

The national legislation that is in force in the sphere of religious confessions and confessions was given to expert by prestigious international organizations. So, a number of international conferences, round tables, colloquiums, taking place in Ukraine, were unanimous in opinion that the state religious relations corresponds to the democratic principles, satisfy rights and freedoms of believers.

The experts from France, Swiss, Spain, and Norway, International academy of free religions and confessions that took part in the international conferences noted that the Ukrainian model of state-religious relations is democratic enough, successive and effective.

Article 4 of the Declaration of rights of nationalities proclaims: "The state guarantee to all the citizens belonging to national minorities' right to confess own religion, to use national symbols, to celebrate national holidays, to take part in traditional customs of their nations".

The provision of this political document is fixed by Article 6 of the Law of Ukraine "On National Minorities in Ukraine", that guarantees the right of national minorities to preserve their religious identity.

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

Constitution of Ukraine guarantees the right to freely collect, store, use and impart information in any way (Article 34).

For the purpose of ensuring the rights of national minorities to receive and impart information in their own language, to develop processes of democratization, inter-nation co-operation and tolerance in society, the state promotes development and provides media of national minorities with material support, give broadcasting time on national TV-channels and radio stations, publishes literature in the languages of national minorities.

In conformity with the law in force national minorities have the right to create their own media and to receive license on their functioning.

Article 8 of Basics of Ukrainian legislation on culture reads that citizens of any nationality have the right “to found media and publishing houses”.

The right to use the language of national minorities in mass media – on the radio, television, in press is guaranteed by Article 6 of the Law of Ukraine “On National Minorities” and by part 4 of Article 33 of the Law “On Languages in Ukraine”: “Languages of other nationalities can also be the language of official media”.

Ensuring of information needs of national minorities are the competences of the State Committee of Ukraine for television and radio broadcasting.

Broadening and optimization of information sphere and media functioning in languages of national minorities is one of priorities in realization of state ethno national policy.

Today media can be conditionally divided into:

1. media of national minorities on All-Ukrainian and regional levels;
2. media about national minorities on all levels;
3. inter-nation relations and national minorities in media.

The State Committee of Ukraine for Nationalities and Migration is the co-founder of 7 newspapers, printed in languages of national minorities, for example “Aragats” – in Armenian, “Golos Krymu” – in Crimean-tatar,

“Yevreys’ki visti” – in Yiddish, “Dzennik Kiyovski” – in Polish, “Roden kray” – in Bulgarian, “Konkordia” and “Zorile Bukoviney” in Romanian.

Moreover, there is social political newspaper “Kyrym” and historical and cultural, ethnographical journal “Kasavet” which are published for Crimean Tatars with the financial support of the state.

According to official returns, **59 printed media** for national minorities are registered in nationwide sphere of circulation. Among them, there are 38 newspapers, 17 journals, 2 bulletins, 2 anthologies and collections.

145 editions are registered in local sphere of circulation: 123 newspapers, 15 journals, 3 bulletins and anthologies.

There are **4348 printed media** in Ukrainian, 2742 in Russian, 10 in Hungarian, 2 in Bulgarian, 5 in Polish, 6 in Romanian, 4 in Crimean-tatar, 3 in German.

There are **3530 titles of newspapers and journals** in Ukrainian and other languages, **3594** in Russian and other languages, 4 in Bulgarian, 3 in Polish, 4 in Rumanian, 1 Yiddish, 1 in Yevrit, 12 in Crimean-tatar, 11 in German, 1 in Byelorussian, 1 in Uzbek, 1 in Roma, 1 in Karaim.

Besides, there are newspapers “Forum natsii”, “Nasha Bat’kivshchyna” for national minorities on All-Ukrainian level; on regional level there are the following newspapers: for Greeks – “Elliny Ukrainy” (Mariupol’), Roma – “Romani Yag” (Uzhgorod), Hungarians – “Karpati Igaz So” (Uzhgorod), Poles – “Kotvitsa” (Mykolayiv), Slovaks – “Pidkarpatskyi Slovak”, Romanians – “Dachiya” (Uzhgorod), Azerbaijani – “Golos Azerbaijanu” (Kyiv), Jews – “Hadashot” (Kyiv), Germans – “Nimetskyi kanal” (Kyiv), Tatars – journal “Duslyk” (Kyiv), Poles – “Gazeta L’vuvska” (L’viv), Russians – “Russkii vestnik” (L’viv), Byelorussians – “Vestki z Belorusi” (L’viv).

Moreover, in conformity with the law in force the right of national minorities to satisfy information needs in mother tongue by means of broad elucidating of ethno cultural themes on national TV and radio channels is guaranteed. (**Supplement № 3**).

Inter-nation relations, functioning of national-cultural societies is very

delicate sphere, that's why elucidating of this theme in media requires tolerance, following of generally accepted norms of human ethics, humanism, democracy, respect for national languages, cultures, traditions and customs. Transparency, openness, democracy are peculiar to all printed media.

In conformity with the law currently in force, taking into account all realia of modern life media form atmosphere of tolerance, trust and mutual respect between representatives of different ethnic groups and ensure inter-ethnic interaction.

In 2005 with the support of the State Committee of Ukraine for television and radio broadcasting with the assistance of Donetsk Regional State Administration and regional state television company the Xth All-Ukrainian festival of TV and radio programs "Kalynovi ostrovy – 2005" (Snow-ball tree islands) was held. Representatives of national minorities took active part in it.

In October 2005 the VIIth international festival of TV and radio programs for national minorities "Miy ridnyi kray" (My native land) was held in village Solochyn, Zakarpattya region. In the framework of this event "round-table discussion" on topic "European Community and regional television" was held.

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.

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

Article 10 of the Constitution of Ukraine foresees that the Ukrainian language is the State language in Ukraine. The state ensures all-round development and functioning of the Ukrainian language in all spheres of social life on the entire territory of Ukraine.

It is guaranteed in Ukraine free development, use and protection of Russian and other languages of national minorities.

According to the Decision of Constitutional Court of Ukraine of 14 December 1999 № 10-пн/99 about official interpretation of provisions of Article 10 of the Constitution of Ukraine concerning use of the State language by bodies of state power, bodies of local self-government and its application in teaching process in educational institutions of Ukraine, the Ukrainian language as the State language is obligatory on the entire territory of Ukraine for bodies of state power and bodies of local self-government (it is the language of acts, work, office/clerical work, documentation etc.), it is used also in all other public spheres of social life determined by law (part 5 of Article 10 of the Constitution of Ukraine).

In addition to the State language local bodies of executive power, bodies of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and bodies of local self-government can use Russian and other languages of national minorities within the limits and procedure determined by law.

At present the use of languages in different spheres is determined by the Law of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialistic Republic “On Languages in the Ukrainian SSR”, which is in force in the part that doesn’t contradict the Constitution of Ukraine according to paragraph 1 of chapter XV “Transitional provisions” of the Constitution of Ukraine.

According to Article 8 of the Law of Ukraine “On National Minorities in Ukraine” (it is in force in the part that doesn’t contradict the Constitution of Ukraine), minority language can be used in addition to the State language in the work of bodies of state power, public organizations, enterprises, institutions and organizations in places where certain national minority constitute the majority of the population.

The language of notary office work is determined by Article 20 of the Law of the Ukrainian SSR “On Languages in the Ukrainian SSR”. According to this article it is conducted in the language of judiciary. At the same time if the person does not know the language the texts of the documents should be translated by the notary or translator (Article 15 of the Law of Ukraine “On Notary”). Besides, according to item 6 of the Instruction on procedure of notary activity by notaries of Ukraine approved by the Ministry of Justice of 14 June 1994 №18/5 the person who does not know the language sign the documents in the language he/she knows.

According to Article 16 of the Law of Ukraine “On bodies of registration of civil acts” office work is conducted in the language determined by the Ukrainian legislation on languages. According to the Resolution of the Government of 12 September 2002 №1367 “On Confirmation of example books for registration of acts of civil status and description of forms given by bodies of state power for registration of acts of civil status”, registration books and forms are filled in only in the state language.

According to Article 92 of the Constitution of Ukraine language use is determined exclusively by Laws of Ukraine.

The right for free use of minority languages is guaranteed by the Constitution of Ukraine: “It is guaranteed in Ukraine free development, use and protection of Russian and other minority languages” (Article 10); it is guaranteed the right to study in the native language or to study native language (Article 53); privileges and restrictions by language principle are prohibited (Article 24).

Article 53 of the Constitution of Ukraine and Article 6 of the Law of

Ukraine “On National Minorities” guarantee the right for the citizens belonging to the national minority to receive instruction in their native language or to study their language in state and communal educational institutions or within national cultural associations.”

Paragraph 2

A number of Laws of Ukraine guarantee the right of national minorities to use their mother tongue in addition to the Ukrainian language in social and public life.

Article 8 of the Law of Ukraine “On National Minorities in Ukraine” provides that “in places where persons belonging to national minorities constitute the major part of the population minority language can be used in the work of bodies of state power, public organizations, enterprises, institutions and organizations in addition to the State Ukrainian language.” This regulation is fixed also by Article 3 of the Law “On Languages in the Ukrainian SSR”.

Paragraph 3

The language of judicial proceedings in Ukraine is determined by Article 18 of the Law of the Ukrainian SSR “On Languages in the Ukrainian SSR”. Besides, according to Article 9 of the Civil judicial code of Ukraine, Article 19 of the Criminal judicial code of Ukraine judicial proceedings on civil and criminal cases are conducted in the Ukrainian language or in the language of the majority of population of certain district. Persons participating in proceedings who do not know the language in which the judicial proceeding is conducted are guaranteed the right to make statements, to give evidence or explanations, to get acquainted with all materials, to speak native language and to receive services of interpreter according to the procedure established by judicial legislation. Judicial documents are given to the accused or persons participating in proceedings in translation for their native language or other language they know.

According to Regulations approved by the Decree of the President of Ukraine of 2 December 2005 №1688/2005, the Ministry of culture and tourism

is the main body in the system of central bodies of executive power responsible for implementation of the state policy in the sphere of culture and tourism and the state language policy.

The work-group on elaboration of the draft Concept of the language policy in Ukraine and draft law “On development and functioning of languages in Ukraine” is created by the Ministry of culture and tourism of Ukraine.

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 national surname, first name and patronymic name is guaranteed by Article 12 of the Law of Ukraine “On National Minorities in Ukraine”: “Every citizen of Ukraine has the right for national surname, first name and patronymic name. Citizens have the right to restore their national

surname, first name and patronymic name according to the established procedure.”

According to Article 39 of the Law “On Languages in the Ukrainian SSR” citizens “have the right to be named according to national traditions. Their names are reproduced from the mother tongue into Ukrainian in transcription.”

In conformity with the law in force if there is no tradition to give patronymic names only first name and surname are written in passports of minority representatives.

Paragraphs 2, 3

The right to write toponyms, signs, inscriptions and other information in minority language is guaranteed by Articles 35 and 38 of the Law “On Languages in the Ukrainian SSR.”

It is mentioned in these Articles that in addition to the Ukrainian language “toponyms can be reproduced also in national language of the major part of population on certain territory” (Article 38), and in advertisements “in addition to the text in the Ukrainian language, there can be also its translation in another language” (Article 35).

According to Article 26 of the Law of Ukraine “On Local Self-government in Ukraine” “the decision on the language used by Council and its executive body in their work and in official announcements” are the competences exclusively of village and city councils.

The process of returning of historical names to settlements compact inhabited by national minorities goes on in Ukraine. Such questions are decided by bodies of executive power and bodies of local self-government. For example, there are bilingual tables of settlements in all settlements of Gertsayiv, Storozhynets and Glybotskyi districts of Chernivtsi region compact inhabited by Romanians. All institutions of general education with the Romanian language of teaching have bilingual signs.

In Zakarpattya region historical names are returned to among 50 settlements, for example, in places compact inhabited by Hungarians

(Beregivskiy, Vynogradivskiy, Mukachivskiy, Uzhgorodskiy, Hustskiy districts) and in Tyachiv district inhabited by Romanians.

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.

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

Paragraph 1

Confirmation and ensuring of the right for education is one of the most important commitments of the state. During the years of independence on the basis of the Constitution of Ukraine main priorities of education development are determined, corresponding legal basis is worked out, and practical reforming of the sphere goes on in conformity with the State National Program "Education".

Formation of normative legal basis of education has been almost completed of late. The following laws are adopted: "On Education", "On Vocational Training Education", "On Secondary Education", "On Out-of-school Education", "On Pre-school Education", "On Protection of childhood". The questions connected with the enjoyment of educational needs of national minorities are determined by corresponding articles of such laws as the Law "On National Minorities in Ukraine", "On Languages in the Ukrainian SSR", "On Local Self-government in Ukraine"; in such international documents as the Convention on Child Rights, the Framework Convention for the protection of

national minorities, European Charter of regional languages or minority languages, Hague Recommendations on rights of national minorities for education, Oslo Recommendations regarding the Linguistic Rights of National Minorities.

In conformity with the law in force the protection of national minority rights (including the right for education) is guaranteed by intergovernmental and interdepartmental treaties.

Education is recognised as priority sphere in Ukraine. Teaching process is conducted according to new teaching plans. State standards for primary and comprehensive secondary education are approved. Attestation and licensing of institutions of general education and vocational educational institutions is applied. State summary attestation of pupils is introduced in the system of comprehensive secondary education (institutions of general education, vocational institutions and institutions of higher education of I-II level of accreditation).

Within the last 3 years Ukraine signed 72 intergovernmental and 37 interdepartmental treaties on co-operation in the sphere of education and science with 53 countries of the world. Among them there are 13 intergovernmental treaties about recognition and equivalence of documents on education and scientific degrees.

In conformity with the treaties in force approximately 1 thousand of foreign citizens study in Ukraine and approximately 2 thousand of Ukrainian citizens study abroad.

The State guarantees constitutional right of every citizen for available and free complete comprehensive secondary education.

Demographic, ethnic and social economic situation is taken into account in the process of formation of the network of institutions of general education. The main educational levels are primary school, basic school, secondary school.

According to educational levels the following institutions of general education function in Ukraine: 1 level (primary school), 2 level (basic school), 3 level (secondary school). There are proper conditions for functioning of schools

where national minorities can study their language or where the instruction is conducted in minority language, inter alia Romanian, Polish, Crimean-tatar, Slovak, Hungarian, Moldavian and other languages. There are also educational institutions where two and more languages are studied.

Paragraphs 2, 3

Persons belonging to national minorities have equal with ethnic majority accessibility to education of all levels. The Law of Ukraine “On Education” (Article 3) provides that: “Citizens of Ukraine have the right for free education in all state institutions regardless of gender, race, nationality, social and economic status, type and nature of activities, world outlook, membership of parties, attitude to religion, religious conscience, state of health, place of residence and other circumstances...”

At the same time, Ukraine creates conditions for enjoyment of specific cultural and educational needs of national minorities. Inter alia, Article 7 of the Law of Ukraine “On National Minorities in Ukraine” reads that “the state take measures to prepare pedagogical, cultural and educational and other national cadres through the network of educational institutions. The bodies of state power on the basis of intergovernmental treaties promote preparation of national minority specialists in other countries.”

In the process of formation of the network of institutions of general education the following principles are taken into account:

- availability to every citizen of all forms and types of educational services provided by the State;
- equality of conditions for realization of ability, talent, all-round development of an individual;
- open nature of education, creation of conditions for free choice of educational profile and upbringing according to abilities and interests of a citizens;
- social protection of children.

Pupils contingent formation in institutions of general education is

performed according to such principles:

- equality of all citizens of Ukraine and foreign citizens staying in Ukraine on legal basis regardless of race, colour of skin, political, religious and other beliefs, gender, ethnic and social origin, economic status, place of residence, language and other features;
- available and free complete comprehensive secondary education in state and communal educational institutions;
- free choice of educational institution according to educational, cultural and social needs of citizen;
- responsibility of parents or foster-parents for child's secondary education.

State policy in the sphere of contingent formation and education of pupils, foster pupils and listeners of out-of-school educational institutions is being realized. It is, first of all, pupils and youth visiting societies, clubs, creative associations, sections by interests, abilities and gifts, Sunday schools. There are societies focused on development in pupils of patriotism, sense of love to Ukraine, respect for national customs, traditions, ceremonies, national values of the Ukrainian people, representatives of different nationalities living in our state.

Higher education in Ukraine is aimed at creation of equal constitutional rights of youth accessibility to higher education, development and self-realization of every student as personality.

Modern policy and strategy of our state is focused on the further development of modern national education, transformation and integration of educational system into European and world community.

First of all, such legal basis guarantees free development of national minorities, stimulates wish to preserve their ethnic self-origin.

Measures taken to protect and develop minority languages in Ukraine should not limit the sphere of use of the state language or to diminish the necessity of its study.

Main efforts of the state are focused on studying of the state language by all population, change of social and psychological stereotypes connected with

lingua-cultural orientations, promotion of social prestige of the Ukrainian language. Ukraine recognizes the right of national minorities for preserving and development of their identity, cultural, linguistic and religious self-origins and undertake to protect their rights and freedoms.

At the same time, the state ensures that persons belonging to national minorities should integrate into the Ukrainian society and have opportunity to take active part in state affairs, development of science, culture, and art.

Article 6 of the Framework Convention for the protection of national minorities provides that: "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".

The teaching process for national minorities in Ukraine is being performed in the minority language and in the state Ukrainian language. The state language is obligatory in all educational institutions on the territory of Ukraine as subject on the permanent basis.

The state guarantees the right for the citizens belonging to the national minority to receive instruction in their native language or to study their language in state and communal educational institutions or within national cultural associations."

The local body of executive power determines the language of the teaching process in every particular situation taking into account the applications of parents or foster parents.

In educational institutions with ethnic contingent of pupils the teaching process is being performed in the state language or, where possible, separate classes are created to study this or that national minority language. Receiving instruction in the mother tongue or studying the native language should not prevent from studying of the Ukrainian language because its knowledge is one of the factors of social understanding, and integration of persons belonging to national minorities into the Ukrainian society.

Educational institutions of national minorities function in the framework of the law in force. They have possibilities to create equal opportunities for education, adherence to state standards on the content, level and volume of education, stimulating of creative work of researches and pedagogues, possibility for individual and professional development of the subjects of education.

The state ensures available and free pre-school, complete comprehensive secondary, vocational, higher education in state and communal educational institutions; development of pre-school, complete comprehensive secondary, out-of-school, vocational, higher and post-graduate education, different forms of study; state grants and privileges for pupils and students.

Sunday schools function by institutions of general education or national-cultural societies to create proper conditions for study of native language, literature, history, culture, customs and traditions of ethnic communities. In Ukraine there are 156 Sunday schools where approximately 6 thousand pupils study their mother tongue.

Besides compulsory subjects, native language, literature, history and geography of native country are studied in institutions of general education for enjoyment of educational needs of national minorities.

20601 institutions of general education with pupils contingent approximately 5 207213 thousand pupils function in Ukraine in 2005/2006 academic year.

By language principle these educational institutions are divided as follows: schools with the Ukrainian language of teaching – 16 924 schools (3 603 000 pupils), Russian – 1345 schools (525 260 pupils), Moldavian – 8 schools (3 127 pupils), Romanian – 94 schools (22 365 pupils), Hungarian – 70 schools (14 823 pupils), Polish – 4 schools (943 pupils), Crimean-tatar – 14 schools (3 472 pupils).

In addition, there are 2105 institutions of general education where teaching process is performed in two and more languages. The Ukrainian language as subject is studied in these institutions by 1135290 pupils, Russian –

by 1443792 pupils, Crimean-tatar – by 23268 pupils, Bulgarian – by 9816 pupils, Polish – by 4624 pupils, Yiddish – by 1816 pupils, Moldavian – by 1546 pupils, Hungarian – by 1145, Romanian – by 236 pupils, Slovak – by 179 pupils, Greece – by 141 pupils.

Scientific-methodological and personnel provision of educational-training process in institutions of general education is being realized for enjoyment of educational needs of national minorities in Ukraine by way of voluntary study of native language, national culture, traditions as subjects, additional classes (electives, Sunday schools, courses by choice).

Determination of scientific basis of organization of educational-training process in educational institutions for enjoyment of educational needs of national minorities;

Performance of planned tasks of scientific researches on educational problems of national minorities;

Creation of corresponding educational programs, textbooks, manuals and audio-visual means;

Use of textbooks approved by Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine in translation from the Ukrainian language into minority languages;

Collaboration of bodies of educational management with cultural and educational, pedagogical public organizations and unities;

Organization of regional scientific-methodological centers on educational problems of national minorities.

State symbols and attributes of Ukraine are used in educational institutions, scientific and educational centers for national minorities regardless of forms of ownership, foundation and status in accordance with the established procedure.

Renewing of educational content according to modern needs is reflected in new programs and textbooks.

There are programs for elementary classes in the Armenian, Greece, Polish, Russian, Romanian (Moldavian), Hungarian, Crimean-tatar languages and reading. New textbooks are published in all subjects for 1-3 classes and 4

class of institutions of general education with the Russian language of teaching. It is possible to publish not only textbooks in this or that subject but also the complete educational set including textbook, manual, dictionary and exercise-book. Native (non-adapted) textbooks in the mother tongue have been elaborated since 2002 for educational institutions with minority languages. It is, for example, new educational set in Romanian for pupils of 1-4 classes, new ABC-books in Polish, Hungarian, Bulgarian and Crimean-tatar.

Branch-offices of Scientific-methodological Center of Ministry of Education which function in Crimea, Zakarpattya, Odessa, L'viv and Chernivtsi regions assist in this process. The above mentioned centers investigate how languages are studied, elaborate methodological recommendations, give consultations to teachers working in schools with minority languages, make an examination of manuscripts and practical approbation of textbooks.

Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine in collaboration with the Academy of Pedagogical Sciences of Ukraine, the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine elaborates educational programs and textbooks, manuals in languages and literatures of national minorities.

During 1999-2005 approximately 297 titles of textbooks (total edition 40,8 million copies) were published for 1-11 classes of institutions of general education with Hungarian, Romanian, Russian, Polish and other languages.

In 2005/2006 academic year Ministry of Education recommended for use approximately 470 titles of programs, textbooks and manuals (including translated ones) in schools with minority languages.

Pupils study Ukrainian literature, foreign literature and native language in institutions of general education with minority languages. They also study integrated course of literature. There are programs for this purpose in Romanian (Moldavian), Hungarian and foreign literatures. Ministry of Education worked out and approved the program in Armenian for 2-4 classes, in Greece for 5-11 classes, in Crimean-tatar for schools with the Russian language of teaching and vice versa.

The Ukrainian language is compulsory for study in institutions of

general education where minority languages are studied. Ukrainian is studied from the first class.

There exist easier variant of final examinations for those ethnic communities that do not know the state language on sufficient level: they write dictation instead of rendering.

There were of late worked out and published textbooks in Ukrainian for pupils of 5-11 classes of institutions of general education with the Romanian, Hungarian and Polish languages of teaching. These textbooks were elaborated by scientists of Chernivtsi and L'viv universities and published by the State specialized publishing-house "Education". In addition, there was published manual for pupils of 1-2 classes "Step by step", manual for development of speech "Vodogray" for pupils of 5-11 classes, collection of dictations in Ukrainian. Educational literature for national minorities has specific nature as but for educational purpose it should take national and cultural peculiarities of ethnic groups into account.

The main priorities in this context are to provide educational institutions with personnel and to create conditions for effective pedagogical activity, probation, training, re-training and advanced training.

Proper attention should be paid for training of pedagogues who know the Ukrainian language and minority language fluently.

For today, languages of national minorities are studied in 48 institutions of higher education. They also train teachers in native language and literature for schools where minority languages are studied. Such private institutions as International Solomon University and Kyiv institute "Slavonic university" train specialists for educational institutions of ethnic communities in Ukraine. Since 1996 Pedagogical institute function in town Beregove and train teachers for schools with the Hungarian language of teaching.

Provision of minority education with personnel is performed on the following basis:

- state order for training of specialists by educational institutions;

- training of pedagogical personnel by principle of two and more languages;
- re-training, advanced training, post-graduate education, probation in scientific and cultural centers of Ukraine and corresponding countries;
- invitation of foreign pedagogues.

Coordination of work of state bodies of educational management, scientific-research centers, institutions of higher education, institutions of post-graduate education and provision with personnel is being realized on the basis of continuous education of pedagogues; advancement of their professionalism, educational and general cultural level is being realized in accordance with the established by the law of Ukraine procedure.

Interference of public, religious organizations into activity of educational institutions of national minorities is prohibited.

Educational institutions, centers, schools with private form of ownership founded by foreign organizations, corporations, associations, funds, and separate citizens are under supervision of corresponding bodies of educational management.

Co-operation of educational institutions with corresponding foreign institutions is regulated by the law of Ukraine in force, by international, intergovernmental and interdepartmental protocols and treaties ratified by Ukraine.

International relations of state bodies of educational management, scientific-research centers, public organizations for development of education of national minorities and institutions for enjoyment of their educational needs are aimed for ensuring of integration of Ukraine into European and world educational space, establishment of equal partnership relations with corresponding countries for the purpose of joining to achievements of foreign education, science, culture, use of foreign investments for development of certain educational institutions, mutual training and re-training of personnel.

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.

Paragraph 1

The right to set up private educational institutions is provided by the Law of Ukraine "On Higher Education in Ukraine". In Ukraine there exist International Solomon University, Zakarpattia pedagogical institute in town Beregove, Slavonic university, International European University, Kyiv Slavistic University, other private institutions of higher education where representatives of national minorities are trained.

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.

Paragraph 1, 2

Citizens of Ukraine have the right for education regardless of their

gender, race, nationality, social and economic status, place of residence etc. Besides, citizens of Ukraine belonging to national minorities have opportunities for enjoyment of educational needs in their mother tongue.

Article 53 of the Constitution of Ukraine provides that: "Citizens belonging to national minorities are guaranteed in accordance with the law the right to receive instruction in their native language, or to study their native language in state and communal educational institutions and within national cultural associations." This right is also provided by Article 6 of the Law of Ukraine "On National Minorities in Ukraine" (see information to paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Framework Convention) and by Article 25 of the Law of Ukraine "On Languages in Ukraine": Ukraine "guarantees the right of every child for upbringing and obtaining of education in national language. This right is guaranteed by creation of the network of pre-school institutions and schools with upbringing and instruction in Ukrainian and other national languages".

In Ukraine there are schools with minority languages, bilingual schools (Ukrainian-Russian, Ukrainian-Romanian, Ukrainian-Hungarian, Ukrainian-Slovak etc.), there are also schools where native language, literature, culture, and traditions of national minorities are studied as subject or elective. The process of bringing of schools with different languages of instruction in conformity with national composition of regional population is going on in educational system including increase of educational institutions with the Ukrainian language of instruction that ensures the right of citizens from national minorities to study the state language.

Article 26 of the Law "On Languages in the Ukrainian SSR" reads: "In places of compact residence of citizens from other nationalities children pre-school institutions may be created where upbringing of children is conducted in national or other language". According to Article 27 of this Law "in places of compact residence of citizens from other nationalities schools of general education may be set up where instruction is conducted in national or other language". In these places separate classes in schools of general education may be set up where instruction is conducted in Ukrainian or other national language.

The Law of Ukraine “On Local Self-government in Ukraine” (Article 32) provides that “ensuring of available and free education and of medical treatment on the corresponding territory, opportunities to receive instruction in schools in the state and native language, to study native language in state and communal educational institutions or within national-cultural societies” within the limits of authority are the competences of executive bodies of village, settlement and city councils.

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.

Article 9 of the Law of Ukraine “On National Minorities in Ukraine” provides that “Citizens of Ukraine belonging to national minorities have the right respectively to be elected or appointed on an equal footing to any post in the legislative, executive or judicial bodies and to local authorities, in the army, enterprises, institutions and organizations”.

Inter alia, the main indices of the level of integration of Romanians into the Ukrainian society are realization of their rights for participation in activity of bodies of legislative and executive power, local self-government, and enjoyment of their educational, cultural and educational, communication needs.

Representatives of Romanian national minority take part in activity of bodies of executive power and state management. For example, there are 154 Romanians among 360 deputies of Chernivtsi regional (oblast), city, district, settlement and village councils. In particular, there are 18 Romanians among 104 deputies of regional (oblast) council and 37 Romanians among 41 deputies of Gertsayiv district council.

Representatives of Hungarian national minority also take part in state management process. Among 1107 deputies of Zakarpattya regional (oblast), city, district, settlement and village councils 134 deputies (12.1%) are

Hungarians, 4 (0.3%) – Germans, 10 (0.9 %) – Romanians, 6 (0.5 %) – Russians, 3 (0.3 %) – Roma, 1 Jew and 1 Slovak.

Among 85 deputies of regional (oblast) council there are 9 Hungarians, in Uzhgorod city council there are 2 Hungarians among 41 deputies, in Beregiv city council there are 10 Hungarians among 30 deputies. Among deputies of district councils there are 68 Hungarians among 90 deputies of Beregiv district, 19 Hungarians among 90 deputies of Vynogradivskyi district, 18 Hungarians among 62 deputies of Uzhgorod district, and 6 Hungarians among 78 deputies of Mukachiv district.

Article 5 of the Law of Ukraine “On National Minorities in Ukraine” ensures consideration of interests and needs of national minorities by legislative and executive power, bodies of local self-government through permanent commissions on inter-nation relations and advisory bodies with representatives of national minorities.

For example, Council of Representatives of public organisations of national minorities functions by the State Committee of Ukraine for Nationalities and Migration. The Committee is a central body of state executive power in the sphere of state policy formation on inter-nation relations, ensuring of rights of national minorities in Ukraine.

The main objective of this Council is assistance in elaboration of draft laws and other legal acts concerning inter-nation relations and development of cultures, languages and traditions of national minorities, organizational and practical help for local public organizations of national minorities, assistance in holding of conferences, meetings, seminars and other events that help in spiritual revival of national minorities. The same Councils function by Council of Ministers of Crimea, regional (oblast), Kyiv and Sevastopol city state administrations.

The questions of participation of national minorities in cultural, social and economic life of the state are the competences of such bodies as the Verkhovna Rada Committee on human rights, national minorities and inter-nation relations, Secretariat of the President of Ukraine, the Government

(Department for humanitarian development), the State Committee of Ukraine for Nationalities and Migration and its structural subdivisions in regions, Departments of central bodies of executive power within the limits of authority.

One of the priorities of the state policy is settlement, social adaptation and integration of Crimean Tatars returning into Ukraine.

In Crimea live 246 thousand Crimean Tatars (01.01.2006). Citizens of Ukraine are 244 318 Crimean Tatars (99,2 %).

According to Article 24 of the Constitution of Ukraine citizens have equal constitutional rights and freedoms and are equal before the law. There cannot be privileges or limits based on race, colour of skin, political, religious and other beliefs, gender, ethnic and social origin, economic status, place of residence, linguistic and other features.

Provisions of Article 38 of the Constitution of Ukraine provide that citizens have the right to participate in the administration of state affairs, in All-Ukrainian and local referendums, to freely elect and to be elected to bodies of state power and bodies of local self-government. Citizens enjoy the equal right of access to the civil service and to service in bodies of local self-government.

As the result of elections to the Verkhovna Rada and local bodies of self-government of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea which were held on 31 March 2002, 8 Crimean Tatars became deputies of the Verkhovna Rada of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, 992 Crimean Tatars became deputies of local councils which constitute 14 percent from total number of deputies in councils of all levels. 3 Crimean Tatars became deputies of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.

In bodies of executive power of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea work 203 civil servants who are Crimean Tatars by nationality.

According to the Decree of the President of Ukraine №518/99 of 18 May 1999, the Council of Representatives of Crimean Tatars was established by the President of Ukraine. It consists of 33 members of Medzhlis of Crimean Tatars (the whole staff of Medzhlis). National deputy of Ukraine Mustafa Dzhemiliov, the Head of Medzhlis, became the Head of the Council of Representatives.

The Council of Representatives of Crimean Tatars is an advisory body by the President of Ukraine. The main objectives are participation in realization of measures on decision of political legal, social cultural, cultural and other problems concerning returning and settlement of Crimean Tatars, elaboration of propositions to the President of Ukraine on ways of decision of these problems, participation in elaboration of draft laws and state programs concerning the above mentioned questions.

During the years of the Ukrainian independence many urgent problems were decided in legislative sphere, for example the question of the Ukrainian citizenship for earlier deported persons. To decide different problems of earlier deported persons state programs and resolutions, orders and errands of the President of Ukraine were approved. It is worth mentioning that financial and economic problems in these questions the Ukrainian state decides by itself.

Economic conditions of the state policy implementation in the sphere of settlement, adaptation and integration of earlier deported persons into the Ukrainian society is the guaranteed state financing of corresponding events.

From 1991 the State finances the settlement of deported persons. This money is, first of all, for building of accommodation, engineering communications, and social cultural objects.

818,4 million hryvnias were spent on capital building for settlement of repatriates for the previous 14 years. It gave the possibility to build 400 thousand sq. meters of accommodation, 7 schools for 2043 pupils, 793 km of water-mains, 1144 km of electricity lines, 110 km of roads, 178 km of gas-mains. Other objects of social cultural infrastructure were put into operation.

In the state budget of Ukraine 2006 there is a sum of 71,4 million hryvnias for problems connected with the settlement of deported persons, in particular 67,0462 million hryvnias for capital building and 4,3538 million hryvnias for social cultural sphere.

Besides decision of political legal, social and economic problems of settlement for deported persons, the problems of adaptation and integration of repatriates into the Ukrainian society is of urgent importance.

The important aspect of social and cultural adaptation of repatriates is to promote the development of national education, study of native language by children. At present in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea there are 15 schools with the Crimean-tatar language of instruction and 133 classes with intensive study of Crimean-tatar in 62 schools with the Russian language of instruction.

In Herson region (oblast) in Novooleksiyivska school of general education №1 of Henichensk district 440 pupils study the Crimean-tatar language as subject, in Novotroyitskyi district 42 pupils study it as elective.

The Government of Ukraine worked out a number of measures to ensure publishing of textbooks, other educational literature for enjoyment of educational needs of Crimean Tatars, assistance for Gasprynskyi Republican Crimean-tatar library, Crimean ethnographical museum, republican cultural and ethnographical centers of fine and theater arts development.

There are faculties of the Crimean-tatar language and literature in Crimean state engineer-pedagogical university, Vernadskyi Tavrian national university where qualified national personnel is trained. In Simferopol pedagogical school future teachers for schools with the Crimean-tatar language of instruction are trained.

Two newspapers in Crimean-tatar are published: “Kyrym” (Crimea) and “Yany diunia” (New world). There is Crimean-tatar redaction on the state television “Crimea”, its broadcasting time constitute 7% from total broadcasting of company.

The Government of Ukraine elaborated the draft Program of settlement of deported Crimean Tatars and persons from other nationalities returning into Ukraine, their adaptation and integration into the Ukrainian society till 2010.

In general, realization of state measures on settlement and adaptation of repatriates, improved the level of ensuring of all repatriates with main elements of social infrastructure.

At present deported Crimean Tatars and their successors can obtain the citizenship of Ukraine in conformity with the Law of Ukraine “On Citizenship of Ukraine” and international treaties of Ukraine on citizenship which regulate

grounds and procedure for obtaining of citizenship of Ukraine. On 18 January 2001 the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine adopted new redaction of the Law of Ukraine “On Citizenship of Ukraine” which entered into force on 1 March 2001.

Unlike previous Ukrainian legislation on citizenship the above mentioned Law does not limit time for obtaining of citizenship of Ukraine for persons originated from Ukraine. The procedure for obtaining of citizenship of Ukraine is simplified by this Law. For example, the main barrier on the way of obtaining of citizenship of Ukraine was confirmation of absence of foreign citizenship. According to this Law if person itself or one of his/her parents, grandfather or grandmother, brother or sister was born or permanently resided till 16 July 1990 on the territory which became the territory of Ukraine according to Article 5 of the Law of Ukraine “On Succession of Ukraine” and is a stateless person or a foreigner who took a duty to terminate foreign citizenship and applied for obtaining of Ukrainian citizenship, also his/her children, are given the citizenship of Ukraine.

The Government of Ukraine elaborated the draft law of Ukraine “On Renewal of rights of persons deported by national features” (adopted by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on 24 June 2004) aimed at regulation of legal status of persons deported by national features, determination of authorities of bodies of state power and bodies of local self-government concerning repatriates. But the President of Ukraine returned it for rework to improve redaction of this Law and to bring it in conformity with the Constitution and other laws of Ukraine.

Now the Law of Ukraine “On Renewal of rights of persons deported by national features” is submitted for the second consideration by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.

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 does not take measures aimed at restricting the rights and freedoms of national minorities. According to Article 22 of the Constitution of Ukraine “the content and scope of existing rights and freedoms shall not be diminished in the adoption of new laws or in the amendment of laws that are in force”.

The State does not take measures that change proportional structure of population in places inhabited by persons from national minorities.

Article 10 of the Law of Ukraine “On National Minorities in Ukraine” provides: “The State guarantees the national minorities the right to preserve their living environment in the places of their historic and present residence. Problems of return to the territory of Ukraine of people belonging to deported nations are to be solved by adequate laws and treaties between Ukraine and other states”.

Provisions of the Law “On Local Self-government in Ukraine” determine the system and guarantees of local self-government, principles of organization and activity of its bodies. According to Article 3 of this Law “any restrictions of the rights of citizens of Ukraine to take part in local self-government because of their race, colour of skin, political, religious and other believes, gender, ethnic and social origin, economic status, time of residence on the corresponding territory, linguistic and other features are prohibited”.

In conformity with this Law local state administrations are authorised to prepare and submit to local councils draft programs on social economic and cultural development of corresponding districts and regions, programs on other questions, and in places of compact residence of national minorities – programs for national development of these minorities.

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.

Ukrainian legislation guarantees the right for free contacts across frontiers of national minorities with those persons whom they share an ethnic, cultural, linguistic or religious identity, or a common cultural heritage.

According to Article 15 of the Law of Ukraine "On National Minorities in Ukraine" "Citizens belonging to national minorities, national public associations, have the right, by the established regulations of Ukraine, freely to enter into and keep relationships with persons of their nationality and their public associations abroad, to receive help from these in order to gratify their linguistic, cultural and spiritual needs, and to take part in activities of international non-governmental organisations".

These rights are realised in practice. For example, Chernivtsi regional (oblast) state administration established contacts of national minorities of the region with their ethnic mother country, international co-operation of scientific, educational establishments and art ensembles. In particular, protocols about economic and cultural collaboration were signed with Suchava and Botoshanskyi districts of Romania. Chernivtsi regional state administration keeps in touch with Austrian federal land Karintiya, district Shvabia in Germany and Polish voyevodsvo.

Uzhgorod city council keeps in touch with city Nired'gaza in Hungary. Different cultural and educational events, exhibitions of Hungarian painters, poem-reading competitions are held with assistance of non-governmental organizations.

Paragraph 2

Ukraine does not 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. At the national level there exist such non-governmental organisations as Ukrainian Congress of national communities

(approximately 200 communities), Ukrainian Association of national cultural societies (300 national cultural societies), Federation of Greek societies of Ukraine (110 Greek societies), Democratic unity of Hungarians (110 Hungarian associations), Polish unity of Ukraine (95 Polish societies) etc.

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.

The Law of Ukraine “On National Minorities in Ukraine” (Article 17) provides: “Ukraine promotes the development of international cooperation in providing and protecting the rights and interests of national minorities, also by means of concluding and carrying out multi-lateral and bi-lateral agreements in this field”.

Guarantees for protection of rights of national minorities are of great importance in intergovernmental treaties of Ukraine, articles are elaborated in conformity with the Framework Convention (intergovernmental treaties with the Russian Federation, Romania, Treaty between Ukraine and the Federal Republic of Germany on co-operation in affairs of persons of German origin living in Ukraine). In part 1 of Article 13 of the Treaty on neighbourhood and co-operation between Ukraine and Romania the Framework Convention is the first one among international documents, norms and standards the Parties undertook to follow in protection of Ukrainian minority in Romania and Romanian minority in Ukraine.

Work-group on ensuring of rights of Ukrainian minority in Romania and Romanian minority in Ukraine was set up in the framework of activity of Common presidential Ukrainian-Romanian Commission “Yushchenko – Besesku”.

Special treaties on co-operation for protection of rights of national minorities are added to international legal acts, in particular between Ukraine and the Federal Republic of Germany, Department for national relations by Moldavian Government, Protocol on co-operation between the State Committee of Ukraine for Nationalities and Migration and Department for national minorities and persons Lithuanian by origin by Lithuanian Government.

Activity of intergovernmental bilateral Ukrainian-German, Ukrainian-Hungarian, Ukrainian-Romanian and Ukrainian-Slovak commissions for ensuring of rights of national minorities are aimed at practical realization of rights of national minorities. Activity of such commissions is one of the main conditions of effective strategic partnership of Ukraine with other foreign countries in the sphere of protection of rights of national minorities.

In 2006 the work on creation of intergovernmental Ukrainian-German and Ukrainian-Moldavian commissions for protection of rights of national minorities will be completed.

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 ratified the Framework Convention without restrictions. In this case national legislation of Ukraine does not foresee derogations and restrictions concerning commitments provided by this international document.

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 of Ukraine “On National Minorities in Ukraine” provides: “Citizens of Ukraine of all nationalities must observe the Constitution of Ukraine, protect state sovereignty, territorial unity, and respect languages, cultures, traditions, customs, and religious identity of the Ukrainian people and all national minorities”.

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.

Provisions of the Framework Convention are in force on the entire territory of Ukraine.

Information

on observation by Ukraine of the Comments of the Advisory Committee
on the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities

1. On the enjoyment of Roma nationality ethno cultural needs in Ukraine

According to the All-Ukrainian population census 2001 there are 47,600 Roma/Gypsies in Ukraine, or 0,1 % of the total population of Ukraine.

Most of Roma (14,000) reside in Zakarpattya region. The majority of them live in Uzhgorod, Beregiv, Vynogradiv regions and Uzhgorod, Mukachevo cities. There are 40,000 representatives of Roma nationality in Odessa region.

Society democratization processes that have been taking place in Ukraine have opened wide opportunities and actualized constructive forces able to influence on problem solution amid Roma community. There is certain level of their readiness to revive their authenticity and awareness of their ethnic belonging.

Nowadays 88 Roma national and cultural societies are created in Ukraine. The activity of Roma public organizations is concentrated on the following tasks: the rebirth of language, culture, traditions and customs of Roma national minority.

The Association of public organization "Congress of Roma of Ukraine" is functioning at the All-Ukrainian level. Petro D. Grinchenko, the Head of the Congress is a member of the Council of representatives of public organizations of national minorities in Ukraine to the State Committee for Nationalities and Migration and a member of workgroup for Roma/Sinti of the Council of Europe.

Taking into consideration the sharpness of social and cultural problems of Roma minorities in Ukraine the State Committee for Nationalities and Migration developed a special branch Program for social and spiritual rebirth of the Roma of Ukraine up to 2006. This program was adopted by the Government of Ukraine.

The main aim of the Program is to create all necessary conditions for integration of the Roma in the Ukrainian society, realization of social, economic and cultural rights and freedoms by the representatives of this ethnic group as well as their active participation in the State building processes.

This Program outlines actual problems of ethnic and social development of the Roma as sets up the tasks for their implementation which, namely, aimed at:

- promoting ethnical and cultural development, integration of the Roma in social and cultural life of Ukrainian society;
- studying and spreading the history and culture of the Roma;
- preserving their cultural heritage;
- promoting the development of establishments of general education with the Roma language of instruction.

The implementation of the Program will ensure the preservation and development of the Roma, creation of new cultural and educational establishments, carrying out archeological, ethnic and demographical researches, foster international consent and maintenance of harmonious relations in polyethnic Ukraine.

In the number of regions, namely, in Zakarpattia, Odessa, Dnipropetrovs'k, Kirovograd and Kyiv local authorities adopted regional programs aimed at social and spiritual rebirth of the Roma.

The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine adopted the Decree "On Commemoration of the International Day of the Roma Holocaust" on 8 October 2004. From the time of adoption of the above mentioned decree state authorities and institutions of local self-government conduct funeral meetings, requiem evenings, dirges confined to this dolefully known date in the regions inhabited by the considerable quantity of the representatives of Roma nationality.

In 2005 the committee hearings on "Current state of the Roma in Ukraine" took place in the Committee of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine for Human Rights, National Minorities and International Relations with participation of the State Committee for Nationalities and Migration and Roma national and cultural communities. The recommendations were adopted and a collection of analytical materials on the enjoyment of the rights of

ethno-cultural needs of the Roma of Ukraine was prepared under the results of the hearings.

In April 2005 the hearings “the Roma of the Zakarpattya region – situation, experience, solution of problems” were opened in Uzhgorod. Under the results of the hearings the concerned departments of the State Regional Administrations, State District Administrations and Local Executive Committees undertook a number of measures to develop areas of a compact residence of Roma population, equip wells for drinking water, conduct total clinical examination of Roma population and involve children in training.

The experts of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs together with the State Committee for Nationalities and Migration study the possibilities of Ukraine to join to the Roma Decade (2005-2015pp.) in which a number of European countries is involved.

Since 2004 a project “Protection of rights of the Roma in Ukraine and ensuring their access to justice” has been implementing in Ukraine. It is supported by the EU, International Found “Renaissance” and coordinated by the European Roma Rights Center in Budapest. 15 Roma remedial centers are functioning within the framework of this project in different regions of Ukraine, namely in Vinnytsia, Volyn’, Donets’k, Cherkasy, Kherson regions and in the city of Kyiv. Only during last two years about one thousand of the Roma sought legal help in these centers.

To involve the most children of Roma nationality in training in establishments of general education is one of the main directions of the work of the Directorates for education and science of the Regional State Administrations in Ukraine.

Thus, in 2005/06 5247 pupils of Roma nationality have been studying in 115 schools of Zakarpattya region. The study of the culture, customs and traditions of the Roma/Gypsies is included into educational plans of these schools. New methods of teaching of children of Roma nationality which include their traditions of upbringing and life have been introduced.

The first Roma kindergarten in Ukraine was opened in the city of Uzhgorod (Zakarpattia region) with assistance of the International Found "Renaissance". Roma Sunday schools where children study the Roma language and literature, the Ukrainian language, practice music, become familiar with Roma crafts were opened in Uzhgorod and Izmail.

Mini-football, volleyball and basketball playgrounds where different competitions, tournaments and concurs are held were equipped in the city of Uzhgorod. Classes for Roma children with sport bents (football, volleyball, basketball) are functioning on the base of Uzhgorod school No.14.

Various social activities aimed at the rebirth of ethnic, language, cultural identity are held with the assistance of the State Committee for Nationalities and Migrations. Namely, a seminar "Actual problems of activity of Roma public organizations in Ukraine" and public hearings "Actual questions of the implementation of the Program for social and spiritual rebirth of the Roma of Ukraine up to 2006" were held under the aegis of the Congress of the Roma of Ukraine.

Exhibitions of the articles of everyday use, festivals, competitions and seeings with the participation of amateur groups of Roma culture became traditional in Ukraine. The Roma Theater of music and drama "Romance" annually carries out international festival of Roma art "Amala".

The provisions of the laws of Ukraine "On printed media (press) in Ukraine" and "On television and radio broadcasting" create legal bases for the activity of mass media in Ukraine. According to the requirements of these laws mass media cannot be used to aggravate international dissention, preconceived attitude toward the representatives of different nationalities taking into consideration their ethnic belonging.

The Directorates for Television and Radio Broadcasting of the State Regional Administration, Regional and District State Television and Radio Companies constantly keep an eye on the activity of the Roma national and cultural communities

covered in media. At the present, Zakarpattya Regional State Television and Radio Company examines a possibility to create Roma studio of television and radio programs.

According to the information presented by the Ministry of The Internal Affairs of Ukraine, a matter regarding the prevention any appearances of intolerance or preconceived attitude of militiamen toward the representatives of Roma nationality is constantly controlled by the State. Practice of systematic meetings with the heads of Roma organization was implemented. Any application regarding the abuse of Roma rights is followed by the official investigation and usage all necessary measures of reaction.

II. Settlement, social adaptation and integration of the Crimean Tatars that returned for dwelling in Ukraine

Approximately 246,000 of the Crimean Tatars live in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea (data by 01.01.2006). 244 318 of the Crimean Tatars have Ukrainian citizenship (99,2%).

According to Article 24 of the Constitution of Ukraine citizens have equal Constitutional rights and freedoms and are equal before the law. There shall be no privileges or restrictions based on race, colour of skin, political, religious or other believes, gender, ethnic or social origin, property status, place of residence, linguistic or other characteristics.

According to Article 38 of the Main Law of Ukraine citizens have the right to participate in the administration of state affairs, in All-Ukrainian and local referendums, to freely elect and to be elected to bodies of state power and bodies of local self-government. Citizens enjoy the equal right of access to the civil service and to service in bodies of local self-government.

As a result of the elections of the deputies of the Verkhovna Rada and

bodies of local self-government of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea (ARC) that took place simultaneously with the elections of the people's deputies of Ukraine on 31 March 2002, 8 representatives of the Crimean Tatars became the deputies of the Verkhovna Rada of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, 992 representatives of the Crimean Tatars were elected to the Local Councils of the ARC, (14 % of the total number of deputies of the Councils of all levels). 3 representatives of the Crimean Tatars were elected to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.

203 officials of the Crimean Tatar nationality work in the establishments of the executive power of Autonomous Republic of Crimea.

The Council of the Representatives of the Crimean Tatar People under the President was established by the Decree of the President of Ukraine No. 518/99 of 18 May 1999.

The Council included 33 members of the Medzhlis of the Crimean Tatar People (all members of Medzhlis). Mustafa Dzhemiliov people's deputy was appointed the Head of the Council of the Representatives.

The Council of the Representatives of the Crimean Tatar People is a consultative-advisory body by the President of Ukraine. The main tasks of the Council are participation in the realization of the measures aimed at solving the political-legal, socio-economic, cultural and other problems connected with the return, settlement of the Crimean Tatars, working out and introduction proposals for consideration of the President on the solution of these problems, participation in the development of draft laws of Ukraine and state programs on issues mentioned above.

During the years of the Ukrainian independence a number of crucial problems, namely, granting rights, in other words the issue related to the granting of the Ukrainian citizenship to the formerly deported people was settled and the solution of a number of complex social and economic problems is foreseen in the legislative sphere.

In order to solve various problems of the formerly deported people State

programs and resolutions were adopted, decrees and messages of the President of Ukraine were issued. It is significant that in financial-economic aspect the Ukrainian State tackles proper questions practically on its own.

Economic conditions of the implementation of the State politics in the sphere of settlement, adaptation and integration of the formerly deported people into the Ukrainian society are determined by guaranteed State financing of the proper measures.

Since 1991 the State provides financing for the formerly deported people. Budget money is mainly directed at living quarters building, engineer communications, objects of social and cultural destination.

Thus, during last 14 years 818,400,00 of hryvnias were spent on capital construction for the settlement of the deported that gave an opportunity to build 400,000 sq. meters of living quarters, 7 schools for 2043 pupil, to lay 793 km of water-pipes, 1144 km of power transmission lines, 110 km of roads, 178 km of gas pipe lines and set in operation other objects of social and cultural infrastructure.

71,400,000 hryvnias are destined by the State budget of Ukraine for 2006 for the measures related to the settlement of the formerly deported people, among which 67,046,200 hryvnias directed at capital construction and 4,353,800 hryvnias at socio-cultural network.

Besides the solution of politico-legal, socio-economic problems of the settlement of formerly deported people solution of the problems related to adaptation and integration of the repatriates into the Ukrainian society also play a significant role.

The Government of Ukraine focuses on promotion of the development of people's education, teaching children native language that is an important aspect of the socio-cultural adaptation of the repatriates. Today 15 schools with the Crimean Tatar language of instruction and 133 classes with the profound learning of the Crimean Tatar language in 62 schools with the Russian language of instruction are functioning in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea. The Crimean Tatar language

is taught in Kherson region: 440 pupils learn the Crimean Tatar language as a subject on the base of Novooleksiivs'k secondary school No.1 in Geniches'k district and 42 pupils of Novotroiits'k district learn it as an elective.

The Government of Ukraine worked out a number of measures aimed at publishing of textbooks, other school literature for enjoyment of education needs of the Crimean Tatars, rendering definite assistance to the Crimean Tatar Gaspryns'ky Republican library, the Crimean ethnographic museum, republican cultural-ethnographic centers for development of fine arts and dramatic art.

Qualified staff is prepared by the Crimean State Pedagogic-Engineering University and V.I. Vernadsky Tavria National University where departments of the Crimean Tatar language and literature are opened. Future teachers of schools with the Crimean Tatar language of instruction study in the Simferopol' Pedagogical College.

Two newspapers («КЪЫРЫМ» and «ЯНЪЫ ДЮНЬЯ») are published in Crimean Tatar. Crimean Tatar studio works on the base of the State Television and Radio Company (takes 7% of the total broadcasting of the Company).

The Government of Ukraine elaborated the draft Program of settlement of deported Crimean Tatars and persons from other nationalities returning into Ukraine, their adaptation and integration into the Ukrainian society till 2010.

In general, realization of state measures on settlement and adaptation of repatriates, improved the level of ensuring of all repatriates with main elements of social infrastructure.

The Government of Ukraine elaborated the draft law of Ukraine "On Renewal of rights of persons deported by national features" (adopted by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on 24 June 2004) aimed at regulation of legal status of persons deported by national features, determination of authorities of bodies of state power and bodies of local self-government concerning repatriates. But the President of Ukraine returned it for rework to improve the wording of this Law and to bring it in conformity with the Constitution and other laws of Ukraine.

Now the Law of Ukraine “On Renewal of rights of persons deported by national features” is submitted for the second consideration by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.

At present deported Crimean Tatars and their successors can obtain the citizenship of Ukraine in conformity with the Law of Ukraine “On Citizenship of Ukraine” and international treaties of Ukraine on citizenship which regulate grounds and procedure for obtaining of citizenship of Ukraine. On 18 January 2001 the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine adopted new redaction of the Law of Ukraine “On Citizenship of Ukraine” which entered into force on 1 March 2001.

Unlike previous Ukrainian legislation on citizenship the above mentioned Law does not limit time for obtaining of citizenship of Ukraine for persons originated from Ukraine. The procedure for obtaining of citizenship of Ukraine is simplified by this Law. For example, the main barrier on the way of obtaining of citizenship of Ukraine was confirmation of absence of foreign citizenship. According to this Law if person itself or one of his/her parents, grandfather or grandmother, brother or sister was born or permanently resided till 16 July 1990 on the territory which became the territory of Ukraine according to Article 5 of the Law of Ukraine “On Succession of Ukraine” and is a stateless person or a foreigner who took a duty to terminate foreign citizenship and applied for obtaining of Ukrainian citizenship, also his/her children, are given the citizenship of Ukraine.

National structure of the population of Ukraine according to the All-Ukrainian Population Census 2001

Ukraine – is a State with polyethnic national composition.

According to the data of the last population census of 2001 Ukraine comprises 37 million 500 thousand of Ukrainians (77,8 % of the total population of Ukraine) and 10 million 900 thousand (22,2 %) representatives of more than 130 nationalities.

Russians are the largest minority of Ukraine with 8 million 300 thousand of persons or 17,3% of the total population.

The following **16 ethnic groups** comprise between 300 thousand and 30 thousand of people. They are Belarusians - 275,800 (0,6% of the population), Moldavians – 258,600 (0,5%), Bulgarians - 204,600 (0,4%), Hungarians - 156,600 (0,3%), Romanians - 151,000 (0,3%), Poles - 144,100 (0,3%), Jews -103,600 (0,2%), Armenians - 99,900 (0,2%), Greeks 91,500 (0,2%), Tatars - 73,300 (0,2%), Gypsies (Roma) 47,600 (0,1%), Azerbaijani - 45,200 (0,1%), Georgians - 34,200 (0,1%), Germans - 33,300 (0,1%), Gagausians - 31,900 (0,1%).

The following **16 ethnic groups** comprise between 12 thousand and 3 thousand of persons. They are Koreans, Uzbeks, Lithuanians, Slovaks, Kazakhs, Latvians, Ossetins, Tajiks, Bashkirs, Turkmen, Albanians, Assyrians.

The population of the rest of nationalities consists of from 3 thousand to 1 thousand of persons.

Table No. 1
The dynamics of the largest national communities in Ukraine (1989-2001)

	Population thousand persons 2001	Population thousand persons 1989	In % relative to total	
			2001	1989
1. Russians	8334,1	11355,6	17,3	22,1
2. Belarusians	275,8	440,0	0,6	0,9
3. Moldavians	258,6	324,5	0,5	0,6
4. Bulgarians	204,6	233,8	0,4	0,5
5. Hungarians	156,6	163,1	0,3	0,3

6. Romanians	151,0	134,8	0,3	0,3
7. Poles	144,1	219,2	0,3	0,4
8. Jews	103,6	486,3	0,2	0,9
9. Armenians	99,9	54,2	0,2	0,1
10. Greeks	91,5	98,6	0,2	0,2
11. Tatars	73,3	86,9	0,2	0,2
12. Gypsies	47,6	47,9	0,1	0,09
13. Azerbaijani	45,2	37,6	0,1	0,07
14. Georgians	34,2	23,5	0,1	0,05
15. Germans	33,3	37,8	0,1	0,07
16. Gagausians	31,9	32,6	0,1	0,06

Table No. 2

The dynamics of a number of national communities that comprise from 30 thousand to 3 thousand of persons in Ukraine (1989-2001)

	Population thousand persons 2001	Population thousand persons 1989	In % relative to total	
			2001	1989
1. Koreans	12,7	8,7	0,03	0,02
2. Uzbeks	12,4	20,3	0,03	0,04
3. Lithuanians	7,2	11,3	0,01	0,02
4. Slovaks	6,4	7,9	0,01	0,02
5. Czechs	5,8	9,1	0,01	0,02
6. Kazakhs	5,5	10,5	0,01	0,02
7. Latvians	5,1	7,1	0,01	0,01
8. Ossetins	4,8	6,3	0,01	0,01
9. Tajiks	4,3	4,4	0,008	0,01
10. Bashkirs	4,2	7,4	0,008	0,01
11. Turkmen	3,7	3,4	0,007	0,01
12. Albanians	3,3	3,3	0,006	0,01
13. Assyrians	3,1	2,8	0,006	0,01

Table No. 3

The dynamics of a number of national communities that comprise from 3 thousand to 300 persons in Ukraine (1989-2001)

	Population thousand persons 2001	Population thousand persons 1989	In % relative to total	
			2001	1989
1. Estonians	2,9	4,2	0,005	0,01
2. Kurds	2,1	-	0,004	-

3. Karaites	1,2	1,4	0,002	0,0
4. Komi-Permyaks	1,1	2,1	0,002	0,0
5. Kirghizs	1,0	2,3	0,002	0,0

Table No. 4

Ethnic groups that comprise from 1 thousand to 300 of persons

1. Krymchaks	0,4	-	0,0008	-
2. Buryats	0,4	-	0,0008	-
3. Turk-Meshetins	0,3	-	-	-

Table No. 5

Language characteristics of the largest ethnic groups of Ukraine

	The part of those whose mother tongue was(%)			
	the language of their nationality	Ukrainian	Russian	other language
Ukrainians	85,2	X	14,8	0,0
Russians	95,9	3,9	X	0,2
Belarussians	19,8	17,5	62,5	0,2
Moldavians	70,0	10,7	17,6	1,7
Crimean Tatars	92,0	0,1	6,1	1,8
Bulgarians	64,2	5,0	30,3	0,5
Hungarians	95,4	3,4	1,0	0,2
Romanians	91,7	6,2	1,5	0,6
Poles	12,9	71,0	15,6	0,5
Jews	3,1	13,4	83,0	0,5
Armenians	- 50,4	5,8	43,2	0,6
Greeks	6,4	4,8	88,5	0,3
Tatars	35,2	4,5	58,7	1,6

Gypsies	44,7	21,1	13,4	20,8
Azerbaijani	53,0	7,1	37,6	2,3
Georgians	36,7	8,2	54,4	0,7
Germans	12,2	22,1	64,7	1,0
Gagausians	71,5	3,5	22,7	2,3
other	32,6	12,5	49,7	5,2

THE LIST OF THE HEADS OF THE ALL-UKRAINIAN PUBLIC ORGANIZATIONS OF NATIONAL MINORITIES OF UKRAINE

No.	Name, Father's name, Surname	Address
1.	Ashot Dadikoevich Avanesyan – President of the Association of Armenians of Ukraine	401 apt., 26 L. Ukrainki avenue Kyiv 01133 Tel. 285-42-14, 284-90-71
2.	Ishtwan Fedentsovich Gaidosh – Head of Democratic Association of Hungarians of Ukraine	5/7 Bankova str. Kyiv 01008 Tel. 255-42-64
3.	Petro Dmytrovych Grygorichenko – President of the All-Ukrainian Association of Civil Organizations “Congress of Roma of Ukraine”	9 B, Mala Zhytomyrs'ka str. Kyiv 01001 Tel./ fax 278-87-11
4.	Oktai Ziya-ogly Efendiev – Head of the Congress of Azerbaijani of Ukraine	3-a Khoryva str. Kyiv 04071 Tel. 463-77-51
5.	Valentyna Ivanivna Ermolova – Head of All-Ukrainian Society of Russian Culture “Rus’	9 apt., 11 Milutenka str. Kyiv 02156 Tel. 544-21-95
6.	Iosyp Samilovych Zisel's – Head of the Association of Jewish Civil Organizations and Communities of Ukraine, Deputy-President of the Congress of National Societies of Ukraine	6 Kurs'ka str., Kyiv 03049 Tel. 248-36-34; 248- 36-70; 248-53-77
7.	Anton Ivanovych Kisse – President of the Association of Bulgarian National-Cultural Societies and Organizations of Ukraine, People's Deputy of Ukraine	9, Vice-admiral Zhukova line Odesa 65026 Tel. (048) 722-64-04, 722-32-65,
8.	Stanislav Yanovych Kostets'kyi – Head of the Association of Poles of Ukraine	23 Gogolivs'ka str. Kyiv 01054 Tel. 486-31-77
9.	Grygoriy Petrovych Kutsenko – Head of the Association „For international peace and harmony in Ukraine”	27 apt., 4 Murashko str. Kyiv 04 050 Tel. 484-54-72
10.	Illya Mykhailovych Levitas – President of the Council of National Societies of Ukraine and European Council of Ukraine	7 Nimans'ka str. Kyiv 01 103, Tel. 296-39-61, fax 295-

		96-04
11.	Volodymyr Leisle – Head of the All-Ukrainian Union of “German Youth in Ukraine”	
12.	Svitlana Denkhakivna Li – President of the Association of Korean of Ukraine	111 apt. 168-b Kharkovs’ke shose Kyiv 02091 Tel./fax 278-89-52; 278-52-55
13.	Mare Litnevs’ka - Head of the Estonian Friendly Association in Ukraine	85 apt., Tsurupyns’ka str. Kyiv 03190 Tel. 443-07-39
14.	Sergiy Volodymyrovich Maksymov – Head of Jewish Confederation of Ukraine	29 Shchekavyts’ka str. Kyiv 04071 Tel. 463-70-75
15.	Georgiy Eduardovych Mozer – Head of the Council of Germans of Ukraine	1-a L.Tolstogo str. Kyiv 01032 Tel. 244-27-05, Tel. 244 -32-40
16.	Arkadiy Illich Monastyr’s’kyi – General Director of the All-Ukrainian Charity Organization “Jewish Found of Ukraine”	10-b Pushkins’ka str. Kyiv 01034 Tel./ fax 279-65-42; 278-77-93
17.	Lyudmyla Fedorivna Muhina – Head of the Czech National Council of Ukraine	5 apt., 3/11 General Vitruk str. Kyiv 03115 Tel./ fax 424-76-36
18.	Kostyantyn Vasyliovych Olaru – Head of the Christian Democratic Alliance of Romanians of Ukraine	38/4 Barbyusa str. Chernovtsi 58002 Tel./ fax (0372) 51-25-51
19	Volodymyr Yuriyovych Ormeli – Head of the All-Ukrainian Association of Crimean Karaites „Crymkarailar”	13 Chekhova str. Simferopol 95000 Tel. (0652) 27-60-57 (0652) 27-60-57
20.	Iryna Oleksandrivna Orzhekhivs’ka – Head of the All-Ukrainian Association of Belarusians of Ukraine	25 apt., Sholudenka str. Kyiv 04 11 6 Tel. 236-61-72
21.	Alla Viyacheslavivna Potapova – President of the All-Ukrainian National Cultural and Educational Association “Russian Assembly”	18 Apt., 30 Perova avenue, Kyiv 02125 Tel. 540-87-62, fax 244-05-50
22.	Yuriy Moiseiovych – Head of the Crimean Cultural and Educational Association of Krymchaks of Ukraine “Krymchakhtar”	54 Krylova str. Simferopol Tel.(0652)24-12-08

23.	Oleksandra Ivanivna Protsenko-Pichadji – Head of the Federation of Greek Societies of Ukraine	63 Grets'ka str. Mariupol 87515 Tel./ fax (0629) 34-91-24; 34-96-14; 34-92-97
24.	Oleksand Grygorovych Svistunov – Head of the All-Ukrainian Civil Organization "Russian Movement of Ukraine"	02206, м. Київ, вул. А.Малишко, 21-а, 112 office Tel./ fax 543-26-83, Tel. 202-98-69, 543-26-82
25.	Valentyna Fedorivna Sulina – President of the Association of Germans of Ukraine	1 office, 29 L. Tolstogo str. Kyiv 01032 Tel. 244-32-40
26.	Oleksandr Borysovych Feldman – President of the Association of National and Cultural Unions of Ukraine, People's Deputy of Ukraine	64 office, 9-b Pushkins'ka str. Kyiv 01 034 Tel. 278-44-97
27.	Anatoliy Semenovich Fetesku – President of the All-Ukraine National and Cultural Moldavian Association "Luchaferul"	827 office, 83 Kanatna str. Odesa 65107 Tel. (0482) 28-34-55; 28- 37-11, 45-39-75
28.	Andriy Eduardovych Fuks – Head of the International Association of Germans "Vidergeburt"	Private box 9440 19-a Pudneva square, Kharviv 61050 Tel. (0572) 20-67-06, Tel./ fax 731-41-82
29.	Oleksandr Ivanovych Kholin – President of the Association of Greeks of Ukraine	2 apt., 2 Ostrozh'kogo str. Donets'k 83042 Tel. (0622) 69-53-41
30.	Emiliya Pavlivna Khemiova – Head of the Federation of Polish Organizations in Ukraine	62 apt., 3-a Yavomyts'kogo str. Lviv 79000 Tel. (0322) 72-74-30
31.	Kanafia Misbakhedtinovna – Head of the All-Ukrainian Tatar Cultural Center "Tugan Tel"	10-a Nevs'ka str. Kyiv 03062 Tel./fax 449-65-46
32.	Kostyantyn Viktorovych – Head of the All-Ukrainian Association "Russian Community of Ukraine"	218 apt., 9 Ovolons'kyi avenue Kyiv 04205 Tel. 410-24-21
33.	Julia Elyana Almativna Fedirkene – Head of the All-Ukrainian Association of Civil Organization "Community of Lithuanians of Ukraine"	140 apt., 3 Malyshka str. Kyiv 02192 Tel. /fax 543-28-53

MASS MEDIA

PRINTED MASS MEDIA

2004	Printed Mass Media (total)	Quantity	Mixed Languages	
	4335 State sphere of distribution		3500	
1.	Russian	2728	Russian/Ukrainian 3567	
2.	Hungarian	10	-	
3.	Bulgarian	2	Bulgarian/Ukrainian/Russian 4	
4.	Polish	5	3	
5.	Romanian	6	4	
6.	Crimean Tatar	4	12	
7.	Moldavian	1	-	
8.	German	3	11	
9.	Belarusian	1	2	
10.	Yiddish	1	1	
11.	Hebrew		1	
12.	Armenian		1	
13.	Estonian		1	
14.	Uzbek		2	
15.	Karaite		1	
16.	Roma		1	
17.				

Parallel editions:

3867 of mass media are published in Ukrainian and other languages, among them 3802 in Russian-Ukrainian and other languages, 8 in Hungarian, 37 in Polish, 4 in Bulgarian, 4 in Romanian, 1 in Yiddish, 1 in Hebrew, 3 in Crimean Tatar, 3 in Greek, 112 in German, 2 in Moldavian, 3 in Armenian, 2 in Tatar, 2 in Slovak, 4 in Belarusian, 2 in Korean, 1 in Azerbaijan, 1 in Georgian, 4 in Czech, 2 in Lithuanian, 1 in Latvian.

Television and Radio Broadcasting

State Television and Radio Broadcasting Company (STRC) of Ukraine broadcasts 97% of licensed programs in Ukrainian. State Television and Radio Company broadcasts "Universal Service" and "Ukrainian Television and Radio Broadcasting" in the Russian, Polish, German languages (3,5% of the total volume per year).

Regional and Local Television and Radio Companies of the following

regions: Ivano-Frankivs'k, Zhytomyr, Kyiv, Kirovograd, Mykolaiv, Poltava, Sumy, Ternopil', Cherkasy and Kherson broadcast entirely in the Ukrainian language.

Moreover, these State Regional Television and Radio Companies (SRTRC) use the Russian language and other languages in accordance with the licenses given by the National Television and Radio Broadcasting Council of Ukraine”.

Russian Language:

Regions RSTRC	Total quantity of hours per year	% Russian	Total quantity of hours per year	% Russian
	Television broadcasting		Radio broadcasting	
Vinnitsia	5302	10%	4975	5%
Dnipropetrovs'k	5785	25%	-	-
Donets'k	4380	42%	5037	35%
Luhans'k	4200	50%	-	-
Zaporizhzhia		25%	-	-
STRC Crimea	2881,6	46,5 %	1549	76,5%
Mykolaiv	3978,5	10,0%	3346,5	5,%
Odessa	4970	32,7	1928	10%
Poltava	3164,5	5%	7140,5	5%
Kherson	4380	5%	6257	5%
Khmel'nits'kyi	5329	2%		
Ternopil'	720	5%	2050	5%
Sevastopol'	7300	35%	725	46%
RSTRC				
Sumy	615	13,7%	676,3	0,9%
Cherkasy	2255	0,2%	2117	0,3%

Besides, some State television and radio companies broadcast television and radio programs in the languages of national minorities of Ukraine:

State Television and Radio Company (STRC), Regional State Television and Radio Company (RSTRC)	Languages
STRC "Crimea", Odessa RSTRC	Bulgarian
STRC "Crimea"	Armenian
Odessa STRC	Moldavian
Odessa STRC	Gagausian
Donets'k RSTRC	Belarusian

STRC Crimea	Greek
STRC "Crimea", Sevastopol' RSTRC	Crimean Tatar
STRC "Crimea", Zakarpattya STRC, Chernivtsi RSTRC	German
Chernivtsi RSTRC	Jewish
Chernivtsi RSTRC, Zakarpattya STRC	Romanian
Zakarpattya STRC	Hungarian
Zhytomyr RSTRC	Czech
Zakarpattya RSTRC	Slovak
Rinvy, Khmelnyts'k, Donets'k, Chernivtsi, Zhytomyr RSTRCs	Polish

Annual volume of television and radio programs in the mentioned above languages, except the Russian language, is 2178 hours, quarterly volumes are measured in approximately 534 hours. In general, their periodicity is 1-2 times per month.

Besides, Zakarpattya STRC monthly covers life activity of the National and Cultural Roma societies of the region in Ukrainian-language broadcasts..

Zaporizhzhia STRC special the following programs "The Motherland", "My native country", "We are the Ukrainians", "The Source", "Alive History of Zaporizhzhia" specially for national minorities.

Donets'k RSTRC shows the life of the Greeks of Priazovia in the program "Kalimera", Jews in "Thia". Besides, there are programs "Zemlyaky" and "Ukraine is my native country".

Sevastopol' RSTRC broadcasts programs "Armenia – my love", "The Motherland" for the Belarusians, "The native language" for the Bashriks and Tatars, "Sholom" for the Jews.

Poltava STRC devotes programs to the representatives of Georgian, Armenian and Jewish ethnic groups.

Cherkasy RSTRC devotes its programs to the Roma, Armenians and the Jews.

Kharkiv RSTRC devotes its programs to the Jews.

Kirovograd devotes its programs to the Bulgarian, the Moldavian and the Jews.

Chernigiv broadcasts for the Jewish, Azerbaijan, Roma, German, Greek and Assyrian communities.

Kherson RSTRC gives information on national minorities within the framework of a rubric "In a new, free family".

Mykolaiv RSTRC has a rubric "in the Council of national minorities of the region".

A positive role plays the International Festival of television and radio programs for national minorities "My native country" held under the aegis of Zakarpattya RSTRC..

The festival of national minorities “Seven Cultures” broadcasted by Khmel’nits’k RSTRC annually takes place in Kamiyanets-Podol’s’k.

PRINTED MASS MEDIA

2005	Printed Mass Media (total)	Quantity	Mixed Languages Ukrainian/Russian	
		4348 State sphere of distribution	3530	
1.	Russian	2742	Russian/Ukrainian 3594	
2.	Hungarian	10	-	
3.	Bulgarian	2	Bulgarian/Ukrainian/Russian 4	
4.	Polish	5	3	
5.	Romanian	6	4	
6.	Crimean Tatar	4	12	
7.	Moldavian	1	-	
8.	German	3	11	
9.	Belarusian	1	1	
10.	Roma	1	-	
11.	Yiddish	1	1	
12.	Hebrew		1	
13.	Armenian		1	