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**THIRD REPORT SUBMITTED BY UKRAINE
PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 25, PARAGRAPH 2
OF THE FRAMEWORK CONVENTION FOR
THE PROTECTION OF NATIONAL MINORITIES**

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PREAMBLE

Ukraine signed the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities (hereinafter referred to as the Framework Convention) on September 15, 1995. On December 9, 1997 the Framework Convention was ratified the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine and it came into force on May 1, 1998.

The Framework Convention is the first legally obligatory multilateral act on the protection of national minorities.

The Framework Convention comprises the provisions in compliance with which state ethnic policy must be carried out.

The evaluation of observance of the Framework Convention provisions is effectuated by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe jointly with the Advisory Committee of the Framework Convention (hereinafter referred to as the Advisory Committee). The monitoring procedure requires each State Party to submit a first report within one year following the entry into force of the Convention and additional reports every five subsequent years. The first report contains the information on legislation and other measures taken by the country pursuant to commitments under the Framework Convention. The next reports provide additional information to that given in the first report.

The mechanism of monitoring the implementation of the Framework Convention, apart from the periodical reports, includes the regular visits of the experts of the Advisory Committee to a country under review during which they meet with government officials, parliamentarians, representatives of minorities, NGO's, Human Rights specialised bodies and other relevant interlocutors. Following the examination of the state report and the country-visit the Advisory Committee adopts its opinion which is transmitted to the State concerned to comment on this opinion. Following the adoption of an Opinion by the Advisory Committee, the Committee of Ministers adopts the Resolution containing conclusions and recommendations to the State concerned on the implementation of the Framework Convention. Those documents are made public in the web-site of the Council of Europe.

Ukraine submitted its first report on the implementation of the Framework Convention in 1999 and the second one in 2006.

For the date of submitting the third report (May 1, 2009), the Committee of Ministers has not adopted the Resolution on the implementation of the Framework Convention by Ukraine. That is why when preparing the report the Ukrainian authorities followed the Commentary on the provisions of the Framework Convention, in particular to Article 24. The third report contains all important information on the implementation of the Framework Convention from the moment of submitting the second report.

The third report on the implementation of the provisions of the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities by Ukraine is prepared by the State Committee of Ukraine on Nationalities and Religions¹ (hereinafter referred to as SCNR) together with other executives bodies of Ukraine.

¹ Translation of the report into English is provided by the State Committee of Ukraine on Nationalities and Religions

CHAPTER 1. THE MAIN LEGAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL BASES OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FRAMEWORK CONVENTION FOR THE PROTECTION OF NATIONAL MINORITIES IN UKRAINE

Policy of Ukraine on inter-ethnic relations and protection of national minorities

According to the Constitution of Ukraine a human being is the highest social value. Significant development of the fundamental rights and freedoms and the recognition of its guarantee as the main obligation of the state have caused the need to elaborate the optimal model of inter-ethnic relations and the legal framework of implementation of state ethnic policy.

Maintenance of the atmosphere of tolerance, the elimination of inter-ethnic tension and conflicts are priorities for Ukraine as a democratic state following the course of integration to the European community.

The political and legal framework, formed during the years of independence, has created a reliable foundation for the harmonious unification of interests of all ethnicities of the Ukrainian society and ensured the equal conditions for the ethnic development and active participation in state-building processes of both ethnic majority and ethnic minority.

The main mechanisms of realisation of minority rights should include the system of national legislation, international legal instruments on these issues that were signed and ratified by Ukraine, by-laws of executive authorities, sectorial target programmes on cultural revival of national minorities, authorities of general and special competence responsible for implementing the state ethnic policy, public associations of national minorities.

The Constitutional Court and courts of general jurisdiction, the Committee on human rights, national minorities and inter-ethnic relations of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine (Parliament), the Ombudsman of the Verkhovna Rada supervise and control the observance of current legislation on national minorities.

The State Committee of Ukraine on Nationalities and Religions is the central governmental body responsible for the development and implementation of the state ethnic policy.

The relevant central executive authorities exercise their powers regarding the protection of educational, cultural, social, and linguistic rights of national minorities.

Important role in the development of state ethnic policy is played by the public consultative and advisory bodies under the Secretariat of the President of Ukraine, the State Committee of Ukraine on Nationalities and Religions, the majority of regional administrations that are constituted by the representatives of national minorities.

The President of Ukraine and the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine (Government) constantly pay attention to the issues concerning the protection of minority rights and freedoms.

The President of Ukraine, Victor Yushchenko, repeatedly noted in his speeches that the state turned its efforts to create the appropriate conditions to meet spiritual, educational, cultural and social needs of all ethnic communities living in Ukraine.

In accordance with the Decree of the President of Ukraine No.39, adopted on the 20th of January, 2006, the central executive authorities should continue their work on improving mechanisms of implementation of legal, social, financial and organizational measures aimed at the protection of rights and satisfaction of ethnic needs of national minorities, and also to ensure the realization of the Resolution (ResCMN (2003)5) of the Committee of Ministers on the implementation of the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities by Ukraine.

Activity on the implementation of the provisions of the Framework Convention

The implementation of the Framework Convention is realized through the adaptation of the Ukrainian legislation to its provisions, their application by central and local authorities. This process has helped to solve the problems of ethnic development, to foster tolerance in inter-ethnic relations, to create the appropriate conditions for the development of cultural, linguistic and religious identity of national minorities in Ukraine.

Providing the public with the information on the Framework Convention

The Ukrainian public is constantly informed about the current situation as regards the implementation of the Framework Convention and other international legal acts on the protection of national minorities by means of holding various seminars, conferences, round tables and publishing booklets, books and reference materials.

On June 25, 2007 the SCNR organized the All-Ukrainian meeting of public associations of national minorities to consider the issue of the implementation of the Framework Convention provisions in Ukraine. The participants of the meeting were as follows: officials of legislative and executive authorities, members of public associations of national minorities, leading scientists on ethnic issues, representatives of offices of international organizations in Ukraine. The book “National Minorities of Ukraine: Ethnic and Cultural Dimension” was published for the meeting.

Besides, in 2007 the SCNR together with its structural subdivisions in the regions held the monitoring of the current situation as regards the inter-ethnic relations and protection of national minorities. The book “Development of Ethnic National Relations in Ukraine: State. Tendencies. Perspectives.” was published pursuant to this research. This book contained information materials on the tendencies of ethnic development of national minorities as well as legal acts regulating the sphere of inter-ethnic relations in Ukraine.

In order to provide the public with the information on the observance of the

Framework convention by Ukraine the SCNR with the financial assistance of the International Renaissance Foundation published a collection of materials “European Priorities of State Ethnic Policy of Ukraine. The Implementation of the Provisions of the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities in Ukraine” in 2008. The goal of this book is to promulgate the results of the All-Ukrainian monitoring of the current situation as regards the protection of national minorities in the context of the Framework Convention.

In 2008 the SCNR published the Bulletin of the State Committee of Ukraine on Nationalities and Religions, a specific publicistic publication dedicated to the issues of inter-ethnic relations in Ukraine. It has comprised the articles by officials and scientists on such urgent issues as fighting against xenophobia, inter-ethnic and racial discrimination, state of the implementation of the provisions of the Framework Convention and the European Charter of Regional or Minority Languages, activities of intergovernmental commissions on the protection of national minorities etc.

The SCNR holds regularly press-conferences in order to provide the public with a wide range of information on carrying out state ethnic policy and strengthening inter-ethnic relations.

The information on the application of the Framework Convention by Ukraine is regularly considered at the sessions of the Collegium of the SCNR, the Council on ethnic policy under the President of Ukraine and the Council of representatives of All-Ukrainian public associations of national minorities under the SCNR.

CHAPTER 2. OBSERVANCE OF THE FRAMEWORK CONVENTION FOR THE PROTECTION OF NATIONAL MINORITIES BY UKRAINE

Section I

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 cooperates with the international organizations such as: United Nations Organization (the UNO), Organization for Security and Cooperation 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.

In designing and implementing state ethnic policy Ukraine keeps to the Hague Recommendations regarding the Education Rights on National Minorities and the Oslo Recommendations regarding the Linguistic Rights of National Minorities

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

Human rights and freedoms in Ukraine are protected by the court. Taking into consideration the fact that the rights of national minorities are an integral part of human rights, persons belonging to national minorities are guaranteed the right to appeal to the court for the protection of their rights.

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.

In accordance with Article 9 of the Constitution of Ukraine the Framework Convention has been a part of the national legislation of Ukraine since December 9, 1997.

The majority of obligations on the protection of political, social, cultural and linguistic rights of national minorities that Ukraine has undertaken according to the Framework Convention and other international legal acts 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 Fundamentals of the Ukrainian legislation on culture, „On printed mass media (press) in Ukraine”, “On State support to Mass Media and Social Protection of Journalists”, “On cinematography”, „On Freedom of Conscience and Religious Organizations”, „On Local Self-government in Ukraine”, „On Citizenship of Ukraine”, “On Refugees”, “On Immigration”, “On Freedom of Movement and Free Choice of Place of Residence in Ukraine”, in the criminal and civil codes.

The Decrees of the President of Ukraine No. 39 dated January 1, 2006 and No. 154 from February 28, 2006 call for the improvement of current legislation on ethnic relations.

In order to provide system development of legislation in the area of the protection of national minorities, make it in line with the Constitution of Ukraine and adopt it to international legal act, the Framework Convention included, the Ukrainian authorities worked out and submitted for consideration to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine draft laws of Ukraine “On Concept of State Ethnic Policy of Ukraine” (registration No. 3581 of December 30, 2008) and “On Introducing Amendments to the Law of Ukraine “On Ratification of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages” (registration No. 0098 of September 9, 2008).

The provisions of the Framework Convention were represented in the articles on the protection of national minorities of the interstate treaties of Ukraine. (For more information see Article 18).

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

Article 3 of the Law of Ukraine “On National Minorities” says “to national minorities belong groups of Ukrainian citizens, who are not of Ukrainian nationality, but show feeling of national self-awareness and affinity”.

According to the provisions of the Ukrainian legislation every person has the right to self-identification. Thus, Article 11 of the Law of Ukraine “On National Minorities” says “citizens of Ukraine have the right to a free choice and restoration of their nationality. Compulsion in any form to deny one's nationality is not permitted”.

The right to national self-identification is one of determinant human rights, connected with the formation of personality and unique individuality. Legal guarantees of the right to self-organisation provide the opportunity for various ethnic communities to combine individual activity of their representatives with the organizational possibilities of satisfying their ethnic and cultural needs.

In Ukraine there is no governmental body responsible for so-called official recognition of nationalities. Legislation of Ukraine does not envisage the formation of a list of nationalities and there is no legal act that would contain an official list of nationalities recognized in Ukraine.

The State Statistics Committee of Ukraine is a central body of the executive power responsible for collecting and promulgating demographic data. Statistic data on population ethnic composition is collected only in the course of the population census. The last census in Ukraine was held in 2001¹. Ukraine is to hold next national census in 2011.

The main goal of the national census is to research a demographic situation in the country, settling structure of the population, its language and education as well as receive social, economic and cultural indices.

The State Statistics Committee of Ukraine took into consideration the opinion of the Advisory Committee of the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities and preparatory procedures for the All-Ukrainian census will include the campaign of social advertising for raising public awareness, translation of questionnaires into minority languages, and involvement of interrogators with knowledge of minority languages in the places of compact residence of national minorities, especially Roma minorities.

The results of the 2001 All-Ukrainian census showed that 32.4 thousand persons identified themselves an ethnographic group of the Ukrainian ethnos. Among them are Boiks (131 persons), Gutsuls (21.4 thousand persons), Lemkos (672 persons), Lytvyns (22 persons), Polischuks (9 persons), and Ruthenians (10.2 thousand persons)².

The representatives of the above-mentioned ethnographic groups are a part of the Ukrainian ethnos, i. e. Ukrainians, who differ in some traits of traditional household culture due to peculiarities of historical development and geographical settlement. The provisions of the Framework Convention do not extend to these groups.

Section II

Article 4

1. The Parties undertake to guarantee to persons belonging to national minorities the right of equality before the law and of equal protection of the law. In this respect, any discrimination based on belonging to a national minority shall be prohibited.

2. The Parties undertake to adopt, where necessary, adequate measures in order to promote, in all areas of economic, social, political and cultural life, full and effective equality

¹ Data on population nationality composition of Ukraine was given in Appendix 1 and Tables 1-4 of the second report by Ukraine on the implementation of the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities submitted in 2006.

² Information and analytical materials on Ruthenians are provided in Chapter 3 of this report.

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 Constitution of Ukraine ensures the equal protection before the law in all spheres of economic, social, political and cultural life in Article 24: “Citizens have equal constitutional rights, freedoms and equal protection before the law. There should be no privileges or restrictions based on race, color of skin, political, religious and other beliefs, sex, ethnic and social origin, property status, place of residence, linguistic or other characteristics”.

The right of equality before the law and prohibition of discrimination based on ethnicity are asserted in the Code of Administrative Justice of Ukraine, the Civil Procedural Code of Ukraine, the Civil Code of Ukraine, and the Law “On National Minorities in Ukraine”.

Thus, according to the p.1 of Article 5 of the Civil Procedural Code of Ukraine “The Court should respect the honor and dignity of all participants of the civil procedure and pursue justice on the principles of equality before the law and justice regardless of race, color of skin, political, religious and other beliefs, sex, ethnic or social origin, property status, place of residence, language and other characteristics”.

In accordance with Article 10 of the Code of Administrative Justice of Ukraine all participants of the administrative process are equal before the law and justice and “there can be no privileges or restrictions of the rights of the participants of the administrative process based on race, color, political, religious and other beliefs, sex, ethnicity and social origin, property status, place of residence, linguistic or other grounds”.

According to p.4 of Article 6 of the Civil Procedural Code of Ukraine “foreigners, stateless persons and foreign juridical entities in Ukraine have the same right to judicial protection as the citizens and juridical entities of Ukraine”.

Furthermore, according to Article 3 of this Code every person has the right to “address to the court to protect the infringed, non-recognized or questioned rights, freedoms or interests”.

In accordance with Article 300 of the Civil Code of Ukraine a person has “the right to preserve his national, cultural, religious, linguistic identity and choose freely the forms and ways to manifest the identity ...”

According to Article 1 of the Law of Ukraine “On National Minorities in Ukraine” “Ukraine ensures equal political, social, economic and cultural rights and freedoms to the citizens of the republic, regardless of their ethnic origin, supports the development of national self-consciousness and self-identification. The state protects equally all citizens of Ukraine. Ensuring the rights of persons belonging to national minorities the state proceeds from acknowledging these rights are an integral part of universally recognized human rights”.

According to Article 9 of the same Law “Ukrainian citizens belonging to national minorities have the right to be elected or appointed on equal basis to any position of legislative, executive, judicial, local and regional authorities, army, enterprises, institutions and organizations”.

In accordance with Article 18 of this Law “Any direct or indirect restriction of rights and freedoms of citizens based on nationality is prohibited and punished by law”.

According to Article 161 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine the criminal liability is provided for the violation of equality of citizens based on their race, nationality, or religion.

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

Ukrainian cultural heritage is an integral part of European and world cultural legacy. It gets its unrepeated colouring from unique mixture of original elements of cultures of national minorities. The State considers the preservation and development of cultures of national minorities to be a significant component of national cultural development and realization of the basic principles of cultural policy of Ukraine.

To preserve and develop cultures of national minorities of Ukraine, their traditions and customs the SCNR together with relevant central executive authorities elaborated “Comprehensive activities on implementation of the state policy in the area of inter-ethnic relations and development of cultures of national minorities until 2010”. After the approval of this programme by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine (May, 2007) similar programmes were adopted in 17 regions of Ukraine having taken into account regional peculiarities of ethnic development.

The Comprehensive Measures envisage providing annual organizational and financial assistance on activities of national minorities aimed at the preservation and promotion of their languages, including:

- Cultural and educational activities aimed at raising tolerance, respect for the culture, history, language, customs and traditions of various nationalities;
- Competition of the essays on «The language of each nation is unique and native», it is held among representatives of national minorities;
- Financial support for newspapers in minority languages;
- Elaboration of philological training programs in Russian and other minority languages, integrated courses «Literature» (literature of national minorities and foreign literature) for general educational establishments with Russian or other minority languages;

- Regional and interregional Competitions in native languages and literatures of national minorities;
- Assistance to the activities of regional cultural centers of national minorities in Ukraine;
- Promotion to making tourist routes in places of compact residence of national minorities to acquaint with their ethnic, cultural and linguistic peculiarities.

To contribute the development of traditions and culture of the Ukrainian nation, disseminate the information on cultural diversity of national minorities of Ukraine and integrate into European cultural environment the President of Ukraine issues the Decree (No. 153 from January 25, 2008) “On Holding the Year of Intercultural Dialogue in 2008 in Ukraine”.

In the Year of Intercultural Dialogue in various regions of the state there were events representing cultural and artistic achievements of national minorities of Ukraine. Among them are: the XI festival of Polish culture in Rivne region; the second all-Ukrainian music festival “Museums in modern multiethnic world” in Dnipropetrovs’k; the XIV festival of national cultures “Suziria zlahody” (Constellation of harmony) in Luhansk; the all-Ukrainian art festival of national cultures “We are Ukrainians” in Zaporizhia region; the International festival of national culture within the framework of celebrating the 10th anniversary of the Low Danube Euroregion; the Regional festival of Slovak folk art “Slovenska veselitsa – 2008”; the X International festival of TV and Radio programmes for national minorities “My native land”; XIX Regional festival of Hungarian folk art in Zakarpattia; the all-Ukrainian cultural and artistic event “Together in diversity” in Kyiv etc.

The centers of cultures of national minorities operate in many regions of Ukraine. As of January 1, 2009 there are 71 such centers in Ukraine.

There are 2214 thousand amateur theatre and folklore groups of national minorities to satisfy cultural and artistic needs of ethnic groups.

In 360 libraries of Ukraine there are sections of literature in minority languages.

Every year Ukraine realizes the Programme of publication of the socially significant editions, the state customer of which is the State Committee for Television and Radio broadcasting. This programme envisages the publication of literature for national minorities of Ukraine at the expense of the state budget. 17697 titles of books and booklets were published in minority languages with the total number of 55 393.9 thousand printed copies (See Table 5.1).

The state enterprise “Specialized publishing-house of literature in minority languages „Ethnos” and its corresponding editorial boards of the regional state publishers’ offices in Dnipropetrovs’k, Lviv, Odessa, Uzhgorod and Simferopol publish literature in languages of ethnic communities. Within the last three years above 450 titles of books in 23 minority languages were published.

Table 5.1

Distribution of books and booklets by languages of publication in 2007¹

| Language of publication | Number of books and booklets, printed units | Number of printed copies in thousands |
|-----------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| Total | 17 697 | 55393,9 |
| <i>Including languages:</i> | | |
| Ukrainian | 11 825 | 28 787,1 |
| Russian | 4 639 | 24 463,8 |
| German | 80 | 162,1 |
| Hungarian | 27 | 20,6 |
| Crimean Tatar | 19 | 31,4 |
| Romanian | 16 | 30,4 |
| Polish | 11 | 9,0 |
| Moldovan | 6 | 4,4 |
| Ruthenian | 5 | 9,8 |
| Slovak | 3 | 0,9 |
| Gagauz | 1 | 0,3 |
| Bulgarian | 1 | 0,2 |
| Greek | 1 | 0,2 |
| Czech | 1 | 0,2 |
| Ukrainian and Russian | 458 | 230,4 |
| In several languages | 476 | 1 188,9 |
| Ukrainian-Russian dictionaries | 19 | 109,8 |
| Dictionaries in several languages | 109 | 344,4 |

According to the legislation in the area of information and archive matters state archive institutions provide access for national minorities to documents in the National Archive Fund to research their history, culture and religion. Throughout the recent years the state archive establishments have rendered the documents on the historical past of Roma, Jews, Poles, Moldavians, and Crimean Tatars who lived on the territory of Ukraine in different times.

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 (www.archives.gov.ua).

¹ According to data of the State Committee of Ukraine on Television and Radio Broadcasting

The archive establishments of Ukraine have prepared a number of documental collections and information-reference editions enlightening the historical past of national minorities, mainly, „Greeks on the territory of Ukraine: Essays on the ethnic history”, „Nations and nationalities of Bukovyna in backlogs 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.

The state ensures the protection of historical and cultural memorials of national minorities and erects new monuments connected with their history.

With a view to protect and preserve cultural heritage of national minorities several national parks (reserves) function on the territory of Ukraine. The most famous are the Bakhchisarai State Historical and Cultural Reserve and State Historical-Architectural Reserve “Stara Uman”, on the territory of the latter one can find the gravesite of one of the most influential spiritual leaders of Hasideans – rabbi Nakhman of Bratslav.

Popularization of culture of national minorities is carried out through permanent expositions in the museums. The brightest pages of relations of the Ukrainian literature with literatures of other people are represented in the exposition of the National Museum of Literature of Ukraine.

The National Museum of History of Ukraine has organized an exhibition “Ukraine is a multiethnic state” which comprises legal acts of Ukraine on the protection of national minorities and documents on activities of public associations of national minorities (Russians, Lithuanians, Jews, Hungarians, Poles, and Germans).

In general in 200 museums of Ukraine there are expositions dedicated to the history, traditions and mode of life of national minorities.

The State provides organizational and financial assistance to national minorities in holding cultural-artistic and linguistic-educational events.

Every year in the State Budget of Ukraine funds are allocated to satisfy cultural, linguistic and information needs on national minorities. These appropriations are allocated from the State Budget to relevant central executive bodies (See Table 5.2) in accordance with specific budgetary programmes. There are also funds allocated from the budget of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, regional and local budgets (See Table 5.3).

The state provides direct assistance to holding such linguistic and cultural events as days of the native language, competitions for better knowledge of mother tongue, seminars and conferences on urgent issues of ethnic development as well as to publishing manuals, dictionaries, reference books in native languages, teaching materials for Sunday schools etc.

Such traditional cultural and artistic events held with the state assistance are worth mentioning: the Festival of Slavic culture and literacy, the all-Ukrainian festival “Polis’ke kolo”, the festival of Jewish art “Sholom, Ukraino!”, the International festival of theatre art “Manduyuchi zirky” (“Traveling stars”), the all-Ukrainian festival of Korean culture “Koreyada”, the International Turk-Tatar festival “Kyiv-sanduhachi”, the Festival of national cultures of the southern region of Ukraine “Druzhba” (“Friendship”), the International Roma festival “Amala”, the

Festival of children's Polish songs, the Festival of creative children and youth groups of German public associations of Ukraine "Soniachnyi promin" ("Sunbeam").

Table 5.2

The Ukrainian State Budget financing of the programmes on the development of national minorities

| Code of the Programme | Title | Amount of financing in years (thousand UAH) | | |
|-----------------------|---|--|-----------|-----------|
| | | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
| 5321030 | <u>SCNR</u> Measures on the revival of national minorities' culture and financial support to the newspapers issued in minority languages | 2 500,0 | 2 675,0 | 2 675,0 |
| 5321080 | Measures on the implementation of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages | 900,0 | 963,0 | 963,0 |
| 5321040 | Program of resettlement of the deported Crimean Tatars and persons of other nationalities who returned to Ukraine for residence, their adaptation and integration into the Ukrainian society until 2010 | 71 400,0 | 71 400,0 | 71 420,8 |
| 1801260 | <u>Ministry of Culture and Tourism of Ukraine</u> Measures on the restoration of national minorities' culture | 1 500,0 | 1 500,0 | 1 500,0 |
| 1701070 | <u>State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting of Ukraine</u> Information and cultural support to the Crimean population in the revival and development of culture of the Crimean folks | 458,9 | 571,9 | 842,6 |
| 2201230 | <u>Ministry of Education and science</u> Publication, acquisition, retaining and delivering of textbooks for students of higher educational establishments, for pupils of secondary and vocational schools, and children of preschool establishments | 128 534,0 | 129 376,8 | 129 958,8 |

**Financing of the programmes on the development of national minorities
under the Budget of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea**

| Code of the programme | Title | Amount of financing in years (thousand UAH) | | |
|-----------------------|---|--|---------|---------|
| | | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
| 110103 | Measures on the development of traditions and cultures of national minorities | 300,0 | 835,0 | 1 720,0 |
| 091214 | Programme of resettlement and social and cultural development of deported citizens in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea | 5 000,0 | 6 000,0 | 4 100,0 |

Moreover, for the last three years regional and local budgets allocated 8 mln.727 thousand UAH for the activities aimed at preserving the culture of national minorities.

Paragraph 2

Taking into consideration multiethnic population composition and traditions of peaceful life of representatives of various nationalities on the territory of the country the Ukrainian state is heading for the formation of multicultural society.

The bodies of the executive power as well as local authorities through the system of organizational and practical measures contribute to harmonization of inter-ethnic relations, satisfaction of cultural, linguistic and religious needs of national minorities and intensification of their participation in socio-economic, political, spiritual and cultural life of the Ukrainian 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 cooperation 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 and territorial integrity, 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

Fundamentals of the Ukrainian legislation on culture. In accordance with Article 56 of the Law of Ukraine “On Education” “teachers are obliged to prepare pupils and students to adult life in the spirit of mutual understanding, peace, and harmony among all people, ethnic and religious groups”.

The Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine (hereafter – MES) is responsible for carrying out activities on intercultural and spiritual-ethical education of children and youth.

The MES initiated the renewal of the content of History education, revising the standards and curricula, making new generation textbooks on the basis of multiculturalism. The issues of intercultural education and religious diversity were introduced into the methodical recommendations in Geography, History and Ethics. The manual “U krymskiy oseli” (“In the Crimean House”) and the methodical recommendations for the course “Culture of Neighborliness” were published.

For raising awareness on the prevention of manifestations of inter-ethnic and racial discrimination in the Ukrainian society Regional Scientific-Methodical Centres on Practical Psychology and Social Work elaborated scientific-methodical recommendations “The essence of conflicts on the grounds of inter-ethnic hostility: ways of their prevention and resolving”. The scientific-methodical seminars “Measures for the prevention of spreading xenophobic and racial manifestations among children and youth” were held for directors of district (town) psychological services and representatives of local education authorities.

Psychological services of educational departments in 2008 carried out the research on the level of aggressive behaviour among teenagers and their inclination to unlawful actions as well as discovering the reasons for manifestation of inter-ethnic and racial intolerance.

The work of teaching staffs with bodies of pupils and parents self-government on the issues of raising spiritual and moral culture among children and youth, fostering tolerant behaviour, and ability of living in the civil society had been intensified for the last two years. To reach this goal a number of thematic educational events were held at secondary schools, vocational training schools and establishments of out-of-school education.

Higher educational establishments of Ukraine carry out constant educational work on the prevention of inter-ethnic, religious and racial discrimination and xenophobic manifestations among students. New courses of study on multiculturalism have been recently introduced: “Pedagogy of Tolerance” and “Methods of Pedagogy of Tolerance”. Students follow such courses as “Culture of Professional Communication”, “Culture of Relations”, “Culture of Linguistic Communication”, and “Gender Psychology”.

To intensify the work on the prevention of xenophobic and racial manifestations among students and implement the Comprehensive Programme on the prevention of crimes for 2007-2009 law clinics at the law departments of higher educational establishments became more active in providing legal advice and consultations for students free of charge. The content of courses of study at the law departments were renewed as well.

At the same time classical universities and higher teacher training institutions improve the partnership with public associations of national minorities in the area of the preservation of language, culture and traditions of national minorities. It is achieved by means of holding various cultural and educational events (festivals, congresses, conferences, competitions for better knowledge of mother tongue and culture) and publishing books and manuals in minority languages.

To foster tolerance among young people, educate respectful attitude towards the language and culture of representatives of other nationalities and assert their dignity as citizens of the civilized European state such wide-scale events were held with the state assistance in 2008: II International competition-festival of children and youth creative works “We are all your children, Ukraine!” and the all-Ukrainian historical and literary competition “My Motherland in the eyes of children of different ethnic groups of Ukraine”.

Annual summer children and youth camps “Sources of Tolerance” and regional tolerance camps turned out to be an effective form of fostering tolerant attitude towards representatives of other nationalities.

Paragraph 2

In accordance with Article 1 of the Declaration on the Rights of National Minorities in Ukraine discrimination based on nationality is forbidden and punishable by law.

Article 24 of the Constitution of Ukraine stipulates that “Citizens have equal constitutional rights, freedoms and equal protection before the law. There will 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 standards as regards foreigners and stateless persons are enshrined in the Law of Ukraine “On legal status of foreigners and stateless persons”.

In accordance with Article 24 of the Constitution of Ukraine all citizens of the state have equal constitutional rights, freedoms and equal protection before the law. Foreigners and stateless persons who are in Ukraine on legal grounds exercise the same rights, freedoms and have the same obligations as the Ukrainian citizens with the exception of cases determined by the Constitution of Ukraine (Article 26), laws and international treaties. In particular, such restrictions can be referred to the voting process and military duty.

Paragraph 2 of Article 3 of the Law of Ukraine “On local self-government in Ukraine” stipulates that “any infringements of Ukrainian citizens’ rights to participate in local self-government on the grounds of race, colour of skin, political, religious and other beliefs, sex, ethnic and social origin, property status, and place of residence, linguistic or other characteristics are prohibited”.

Article 3 of the Law of Ukraine “On printed mass media (the press) in Ukraine”, article 2 of the Law of Ukraine “On television and radio broadcasting” and Article 46 of the Law of Ukraine “On information” define it inadmissible to use mass media to incite racial, ethnic and religious hatred.

Article 37 of the Constitution of Ukraine prohibits the activity of political parties and public associations if their programme goals or actions are aimed at the propaganda of war and violence, the incitement of inter-ethnic, racial, or religious enmity, and infringement of human rights and freedoms.

The same provision is embodied into Article 4 of the Law of Ukraine “On Association of citizens”.

Article 4 of the Law of Ukraine “On Freedom of conscience and religious organisations” says the incitement of hostility and hatred on the grounds of religion and offence of religious feeling of citizens results in liability determined by the law.

The issues of combating inter-ethnic and racial discrimination are under constant control of the President of Ukraine, the Government of Ukraine and relevant central executive authorities.

In line with the Presidential Order the following subdivisions have been set up within the central executive authorities: Division on developments and implementation of strategy on fighting against ethnic crimes (the Department for Ethnic Crimes) in the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine, Division on revelation and suspension of deeds aimed at inciting racial or national hatred in State Security Service; position of Ambassador at large in charge of issues relating to fighting against racism, xenophobia and discrimination in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine.

In April 2008 the President of Ukraine charged the Prosecutor General’s Office and the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine to intensify the efficiency of fighting against xenophobia and racial intolerance and prosecute perpetrators of these crimes.

To design a comprehensive document on combating inter-ethnic and racial discrimination in the Ukrainian society under the SCNR the Interagency Working Group on combating xenophobia, interethnic and racial intolerance has been established with members from relevant central executive authorities and scientists. The main objective of its activity is elaboration of system mechanisms on preventing any manifestations of intolerance and prejudicial treatment based on race and national identity. The activity of the Interagency Working Group will result in designing the Plan of activities to combat manifestations of xenophobia, racial and ethnic discrimination in the Ukrainian society for 2008-2009.

On June 3, 2008 the members of the Interagency Working Group gave a briefing for mass media. Materials on the activity of the Interagency Working Group are regularly published on the web-site of the SCNR (www.scnm.gov.ua).

The guarantee of the constitutional principle of having equal rights for all citizens of Ukraine before the law is to ascertain criminal liability for the violation of equality on the grounds of race, national identity or religious beliefs (Article 161 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine).

The Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine (hereafter – MIA), the State Security Council of Ukraine and the Prosecutor’s Office carry out activities on the prevention, investigation and solution of unlawful actions containing the characteristics of the incitement of ethnic, racial or religious intolerance (See Table 6.1).

Table 6.1

Number of crimes against human rights and fundamental freedoms disclosed by law-enforcement agencies and the Prosecutor's office pursuant to articles of the Criminal Code of Ukraine¹

| Provisions of the articles of the Criminal Code of Ukraine | Article No. | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
|---|--------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Violation of equality of citizens on the grounds of race, national identity or attitude to religion | 161 | 3 | 2 | 6 |
| Damage to religious edifices or cult buildings | 178 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Unlawful possession, desecration or destruction of religious sacred places | 179 | 1 | 5 | 3 |
| Impeding to carrying out a religious ritual | 180 | 4 | 3 | 2 |

In 2008 the MIA considered 98 notes from the embassies of foreign countries and held a number of meetings to cover the activity on fighting against ethnic crimes. The MIA carries out monitoring of the operational situation as regards ethnic crimes and activities of radical organizations and movements, realizes measures to prevent or prosecute the crimes against foreigners.

The facts stated below testify that law-enforcement agencies of Ukraine in general and the prosecutor's offices in particular fight against racial discrimination within their competence.

On the 28th of April, 2007 the Odessa Regional Prosecutor brought criminal proceedings against citizens L., B., and M. prosecuting them under paragraph 1 Article 161 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine. In February 2007 these persons painted fascist swastikas on the gravestones and monuments at the Jewish cemetery to humiliate honour and dignity of the Jewish people and incite ethnic and racial enmity and hatred. Similar signs were made on the monument to the fascism victims in the Prokhorov square, the memorial complex to the fascism victims in Luifstdorfs'ka Street, 27 and on the memorial board to Dr. Pinsker in Rishelievs'ka Street in Odessa. These persons were sentenced by Malynovskiy district court in Odessa on August 2, 2007 under Article 297, paragraph 1 of Article 161 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine.

In 2008 the prosecutor's offices instituted 6 criminal proceedings under Article 161 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, four of them – for committed crimes against life and health of foreigners. Two serious crimes (committed in Kyiv) rest unsolved and the skinheads are involved in them.

To improve the work on the prevention of incitement of inter-ethnic and racial hatred the MIA Office in L'viv region set up the "hot line" which provides the possibility to receive information on unlawful actions including those committed on the grounds of ethnic, racial or religious intolerance.

The SCNR carries out regular activities with leaders of churches and religious organisations on the prevention of manifestation of xenophobia and inter-

¹ Data provided by the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine.

confessional intolerance in the religious environment. It is worth observing that no serious conflict on the ethnic-confessional grounds has been recorded. At the same time there are facts of vandalism and unlawful activities on the desecration and damage to memorial signs, memorial complexes, and gravestones at the burial places of national minorities.

Three acts of vandalism at the Crimean Tatars gravestones and two - at the Jewish cemeteries were recorded in 2008. These deeds were condemned by churches and religious organisations in electronic and printed mass media.

The National Television Company of Ukraine in international roundups covers the issues on combating anti-Semitism, intolerance and discrimination.

In 2008 the State Television and Radio Company “World Service “Ukrainian TV and Radio Broadcasting” (UTRB) showed three documentary films devoted to the memory of Holocaust victims and mass execution of Jewish population in Babyn Yar, Kryvyi Rih and Crimea. UTRB broadcasted the programme “This day in the history” covering the legal framework for measures on combating xenophobia, inter-ethnic and racial discrimination. The information programmes “Puls” and “Puls-Week” transmitted two topics on the activity of the Interagency Working Group on combating xenophobia, interethnic and racial intolerance.

In general, in 2008 regional state television and radio companies of Ukraine broadcasted a number of information programmes on inter-ethnic and racial intolerance. Donetsk regional state television and radio company broadcasted the radio programme “Word by word”, talk-show “In my opinion”, programmes “XX century” and “Clean source”; Kherson regional state television and radio company transmitted such programmes as “Ukraine: from the language to the nation”, “Common language”, “Names in History”, “Coordinates of memory”, “Right to know”, “Panorama”, “Look into History”; and “Conversation apropos” prepared by Kyiv regional state television and radio company etc.

The printed media of Ukraine pay attention to covering events aimed at prevention unlawful actions that lead to the incitement of ethnic, racial or religious enmity and hatred, humiliation of honour and dignity or offence of citizens on the ground of their religious beliefs.

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, socially oriented, legal state is the common interest for all Ukrainian people – Ukrainian citizens of all nationalities.

Ukraine legally guarantees the main democratic rights and freedoms promoting the formation and strengthening 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 society.

The legislation of Ukraine guarantees the right to freedom of peaceful assembly, freedom of associations, and freedom of thought, conscience and religion.

Article 34 of the Constitution of Ukraine guarantees all its citizens the right to freedom of thought and speech, and to 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 35 of the Constitution of Ukraine stipulates “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 conduct religious activity”.

“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 population health or 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 runs “the Ukrainian state guarantees the right of foundation of cultural centres; communities, friendly associations, associations for all nationalities. These organisations can effectuate the activity aimed at the development of national culture, organize the popular events according to the law, and promote the foundation of national newspapers, magazines, publishing offices, museums, artistic groups, theatres, film studios”.

According to 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 their rights provided by this law and carry them out personally as well as through relevant state authorities and established public associations. The membership or non-membership of a Ukrainian citizen belonging to a national minority in a public association of a national minority must not be a reason for the infringement of his/her rights.

Pursuant to Articles 7 and 8 of the Fundamentals of the Ukrainian legislation on culture citizens have the right to set up public associations, creative associations, foundations, associations, centres and other public organisations, establishments of culture and arts, educational establishments, to found mass media and publishing houses.

According to the Programme of the Ukrainian Government activity “Ukrainian breakthrough: for people and not for politicians” one of the main

directions of the state policy is ensuring constitutional rights and freedoms of national minorities.

At present stage we can state positive tendencies of increasing public activity of representatives of national minorities that results in setting up public associations.

As of January 1, 2009 there are 1458 public associations of national minorities in Ukraine, 43 of them having all-Ukrainian status¹.

High level of self-organisation of national minorities is observed in Zakarpattia, Donetsk, Zaporizhia, Dnipropetrovs'k, Odessa, Mykolaiv, Kharkiv regions and the city of Kyiv.

Public associations of national minorities differ in their forms. These are associations, unions, friendly associations, centres, federations, councils, and congresses. According to their statutes they carry out various cultural activities. Moreover, inter-ethnic associations, congresses or councils function in Kyiv, Donetsk, Mykolaiv, Kharkiv.

Public associations of national minorities can freely hold their meetings. For the last two years the Association of Jewish Civil Organisations and Communities of Ukraine, the Federation of Greek Societies of Ukraine, the Association of Germans of Ukraine and Community of Lithuanians of Ukraine held their congresses.

Multi-year public activity of the leaders and activists of public associations of national minorities is worthily appreciated by the state.

For the recent years the following persons have been honoured: I. LEVITAS, head of the Jewish Council of Ukraine, has been awarded the Order "For Merits"; president of the All-Ukrainian National Cultural Educational Society "Ruskoye Sobraniye" ("Russian Assembly") A. POTAPOVA has been awarded the Order of Princess Olga III grade. The leaders of Bulgarian, Greek, Korean, Polish, German, Tatar, Roma, Czech all-Ukrainian associations have been conferred the title "Honoured Worker of Culture of Ukraine". More than two hundred activists have been awarded the diplomas of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and the State Committee of Ukraine on Nationalities and Religions.

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.

Ukraine is a multiethnic and multi-confessional state. In its attitude to the religion and church the Ukrainian state is guided by current international standards; it recognizes the equality of all religions, confessions and religious organizations and promotes 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.

¹ The list of public associations of national minorities with all-Ukrainian status is in Section 3 of the report.

State control over the implementation of the Ukrainian legislation on freedom of religion is carried out by the executive authorities and local authorities. The State Committee of Ukraine on Nationalities and Religions is responsible for designing and implementing state policy on the realisation of freedom of religion and belief.

By January 1, 2009 the religious network of Ukraine is represented by 55 religious confessions within the framework of which there are 34465 religious organizations¹. It is necessary to mention that this number includes 1015 religious organizations with distinct ethnic and confessional features: Reformers, Lutherans, Jews, and Muslims etc. The most numerous group is represented by 535 organizations of Islam adherents. There are 295 organizations of Judaism followers. Transcarpathian (Hungarian) Reformed Church has 118 organizations. German Evangelical-Lutheran Church and Armenian Apostolic Church have 40 and 27 organizations respectively. There are 13 religious organizations of Karaims. There are some ethnic-religious communities of Czechs, Goths, Koreans, Swedes, and Mennonites.

Recently the location of ethnic-religious communities has been considerably extended. In particular, Jewish communities extend their activities in all regions of the country, German Evangelical-Lutheran Church – in 17 regions, and Armenian Apostolic Church - in 11 regions. The majority of religious organizations is situated in the places of compact residence of a respective national minority: communities of Transcarpathian (Hungarian) Reformed Church are in Zakarpattia region, those of Swedish Evangelical-Lutheran Church are in Kherson region, communities of Karaims are concentrated in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, Dnipropetrovs'k, Kharkiv regions, and the city of Kyiv. The ethnic-religious community of Koreans, Korean Baptist Church, functions in Kyiv and Czech Evangelical Church operates in Mykolaiv and Odessa regions.

The total number of clergy working at all religious communities of different confessions is 29892 and it constitutes 95, 6 % of the need.

Great influence on state-church relations is made by the All-Ukrainian Council of Churches and Religious Organizations constituted by representatives of various religious organizations. This Council considers and submits propositions on religious issues. The Council assists religious organizations in implementing their statute provisions and fostering understanding and tolerance and contributes to introducing amendments to legislation on state-religion relations.

In April 2008 the Prime Minister of Ukraine Yulia Tymoshenko had a meeting with the members of the All-Ukrainian Council of Churches and Religious Organizations in the course of which the representatives of various confessions expressed their consolidated standpoint concerning further improvement of legislation on church and religion. In their opinion, it must envisage: 1) adoption of the Concept of State-Religion relations in Ukraine; 2) elaboration and adoption of the Law of Ukraine “On Restitution of Former Property (cult edifices) of Religious Organizations”; 3) adoption of a new wording of the Law of Ukraine “On Freedom

¹ Statistic data on the network of churches and religious organisations is provided in Section 3 of the report.

of Conscience and Religious Organizations”.

In accordance with the Ukrainian legislation it is forbidden to impose religion or beliefs. Observing this provision the pulpits of religious doctrines and missionaries must not encourage intolerance towards other religions.

In 2008 there were 18 cases of violation of current legislation on freedom of religion and religious organizations. This number has halved in comparison with 2007 (there were 37 cases in 2007). The violators were representatives of religious organizations and missionaries in Vinnytsya, Zakarpattia and L’viv regions. There were no cases of violation of laws by officials of local authorities and law-enforcement agencies.

Summing up it is worth mentioning that modern strategy of cooperation of the state and the church as a goal-seeking and systematic process strengthens spiritual culture and contributes to fostering tolerance and respect among representatives of different confessions.

Article 9

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

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

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

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

Paragraphs 1,2,3,4

On purpose to ensure the rights of national minorities on receiving and imparting information in their mother tongue, intensify the processes of democratisation, international cooperation and tolerance in the society the state contributes to the development and provides financial support to mass media which popularise the language and culture of national minorities of Ukraine.

The State Committee of Ukraine on TV and Broadcasting is responsible for satisfying the information needs of national minorities.

The state registration of printed mass media and information agencies as subjects of information activity is carried out by the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine.

The issue of licensing for broadcasting channels is in the competence of the National Council on Television and Radio Broadcasting (hereafter – the National Council). It is a collegiate body responsible for supervising and controlling the

observance of the Ukrainian legislature in the field of TV and radio broadcasting and having regulation powers envisaged by these laws.

Mass media ensuring the rights of national minorities can be divided into: those which are issued in minority languages and those which cover the issues of inter-ethnic relations, the situation of the protection of ethnic groups and political, social and cultural life of national minorities of Ukraine.

Mass media for national minorities are divided into unilingual, bilingual and multi-lingual. They are circulated either on the nationwide or regional level (*Table 9.1*).

Table 9.1

Periodicals for national minorities

| Language of a periodical | Number of periodicals |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Byelorussian | 2 |
| Bulgarian | 4 |
| Georgian | 1 |
| Crimean Tatar | 4 |
| Moldovan | 1 |
| Polish | 1 |
| Russian ¹ | 2343 |
| Romanian | 12 |
| Slovak | 2 |
| Hungarian | 13 |
| Ukrainian and Byelorussian | 2 |
| Ukrainian and Armenian | 3 |
| Ukrainian and German | 11 |
| Ukrainian and Polish | 8 |
| Ukrainian and Russian | 800 |
| Ukrainian and Romanian | 2 |
| Ukrainian and Hungarian | 19 |
| Byelorussian and others | 1 |
| Bulgarian and others | 1 |
| Greek and others | 7 |
| Jewish and others | 12 |
| Crimean Tatar and others | 1 |
| Lithuanian and others | 1 |
| Tatar and others | 1 |
| Total | 2639 |

The SCNR is a co-founder of six newspapers issued in minority languages namely, “Aragats” in Armenian, “Yevreyski visti” (“Jewish news”) in Yiddish, “Dzennik Kiyovski” (“Bell of Kyiv”) in Polish, “Roden Kray” (“Native Land”) in Bulgarian, “Konkordia” (“Concord”) in Romanian, “Golos Kryma” (“Voice of

¹ 3598 periodicals are published with mixed text (Russian and other languages); 3834 periodicals are published in parallel versions (Russian and other languages)

Crimea”) in Crimean Tatar (*Table 9.2*).

Two newspapers “Forum of Nations” and “My Motherland” are issued for satisfying information needs of all national minorities of Ukraine.

Table 9.2

**Financial assistance provided for the newspapers
co-founded by the SCNR**

| The newspaper | Financial assistance (thousand UAN) | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
| “Aragats” | 170,0 | 185,0 | 205,0 |
| “Golos Kryma” (“Voice of Crimea”) | 260,0 | 280,0 | 288,0 |
| “Dzennik Kiyovski” (“Bell of Kyiv”) | 180,0 | 195,0 | 210,0 |
| “Yevreyski visti” (“Jewish news”) | 190,0 | 210,0 | 221,0 |
| “Konkordia” (“Concord”) | 250,0 | 265,0 | 288,0 |
| “Roden Kray” (“Native Land”) | 250,0 | 265,0 | 288,0 |
| Total | 1 300,0 | 1 400,0 | 1 500,0 |

The usage of languages in TV and radio programmes is regulated by Article 10 of the Constitution of Ukraine, Article 10 of the Law of Ukraine “On Television and Radio Broadcasting”, the Law of Ukraine “On Languages in the Ukrainian SSR” and provisions of the European Charter for Regional of Minority Languages.

Requirements on the usage of languages in TV and radio broadcasting determined by the Ukrainian legislation pertain equally to all TV and radio companies irrespective of the form of ownership (state, municipal, private or public).

Taking into account multi-ethnicity of the Ukrainian society and the importance of inter-ethnic dialogue, sharing the view that the development and preservation of minority languages should not narrow the sphere of application of the official language, the National Council introduced the amendments to the Recommendations on defining the language of programmes in the programme concepts of TV and radio companies (resolution No. 580 from March 28, 2008).

In accordance with this document, in the license for nationwide, regional and local broadcasting, the Ukrainian language is determined as a language of programmes and the minimum share of programmes in Ukrainian is 75%.

Broadcasting in some regions is carried out in minority languages depending on linguistic and ethnic peculiarities of the region. The scope of broadcasting in minority language is determined by the resolution of the National Council taking into consideration data of the 2001 all-Ukrainian population census and linguistic situation in local media space.

Article 14 of the Law of Ukraine “On cinematography” runs that foreign films before their distribution in Ukraine must be dubbed, sound recorded or subtitled in

the official language. They may be dubbed or subtitled in minority languages.

Considering the peculiarities of population composition in the regions broadcasting in minority languages is carried out by the following companies: Zakarpattia, Zhytomyr, Odessa, Chernivtsi Regional State TV/Radio companies (RSTRC), the State TV/Radio Company "Crimea", the TV/Radio Company (TRC) "Atlant-SV" and TRC "TAV-DAIR" (Autonomous Republic of Crimea), the TRC "Soyuz TV" (Zhytomyr), the TRC "TVA" (Chernivtsi), the TRC "MAN" and information company "Independence" (Lviv), Izmail TV studio, the TV/Radio organisation (TRO) "Real-ATV" and TRO "News of Sub-Dnieper region" (Odessa region).

Zakarpattia Regional State TV/Radio Company (RSTRC) transmits programmes in Hungarian, Slovak, German, and Romanian. They plan to broadcast in the Polish and Roma languages.

In the annual scope of broadcasting of Zakarpattia RSTRC TV programmes in minority languages constitute: 12.5 per cent (92 hours) in Hungarian, 6.5 per cent (48 hours) in Slovak, 13 per cent (95 hours) in Romanian, and 5.5 per cent (40 hours) in German. Radio programmes in minority languages constitute: 7 per cent (164 hours) in Hungarian, 2 per cent (48 hours) in Slovak, 4.9 per cent (112 hours) in Romanian, and 1.4 per cent (32 hours) in German.

In the annual scope of broadcasting of Zakarpattia RSTRC Radio programmes in minority languages constitute: 7 per cent (164 hours) in Hungarian, 2 per cent (48 hours) in Slovak, 4.9 per cent (112 hours) in Romanian, and 1.4 per cent (32 hours) in German.

Daily scope of broadcasting time always contains programmes in minority languages.

The TV and radio programmes for national minorities are of different kinds. Great importance is attached to TV information programmes such as "News" in Hungarian, "Details" in German, "Slovak views", and "TV Courier of Romanians of Zakarpattia", and to the following radio programmes "Romanian meridians", "Slovak kaleidoscope", and "Information cocktail", "In the middle of the life", "Kaleidoscope of the week" in Hungarian which cover thoroughly the events in the region, country and abroad.

Social-political, educational, youth, artistic TV and radio programmes for national minorities ("Priorities", "Human being and time", "Horizon", and "Source" in Hungarian, "German sounds" and "My generation" in German, "Things. Relax. Entertainment", "Our guest" in Slovak, and "Romanian rainbow") provide information on the political life of the region; give interviews, reportages, comments on socio-political issues (for example the social protection of population); discuss programmes of the development of national minorities and preservation of languages, traditions and customs.

Zhytomyr Regional State TV/Radio company provides broadcasting in the Polish and Czech languages. The total radio broadcasting in Polish is 40 minutes per week and TV broadcasting is 50 minutes per week. TV broadcasting in Czech constitutes 10 minutes per week.

TRC "Soyuz TV" in the city of Zhytomyr provides 3 hours of TV

broadcasting in Polish. The company shows its own programmes and transmits the programmes of the Polish Channel “Poloniya TV”.

Autonomous Republic of Crimea

The State TV/Radio Company “Crimea” broadcasts in the languages as follows: Crimean Tatar (5.94 per cent), Armenian (0.75 per cent), Bulgarian (0.62 per cent), Greek (0.71 per cent) and German (0.46 per cent).

There are such TV programmes for Crimean Tatars: “Returning” (weekly, 20 min.), “Ana Yurt” (weekly, 30 min.), “Janym styrav” (twice a month, 30 min. each), “Henchlyk” (weekly, 30 min.), “Myras” (monthly, 20 min.), “Edebiy kervav” (monthly, 20 min.), “Khaberler” (twice a month, 20 min. each), “Tuvgan tilim” (weekly, 30 min.), “Din ve urf-adetlerimiz” (monthly, 20 min.), “Shelliale” (weekly, 25 min.).

The radio programmes in the Crimean Tatar language are “Merabanyz balalar” (weekly, 20 min.), “Peshraf” (weekly, 20 min.), and “Muzyka aleminde” (monthly, 30 min.).

The TV programme “Bulgarian meeting” is broadcasted for Bulgarians, the radio programme “Barev” – for Armenians, “Kalimera” and “Yals” (monthly, 15 min.) and “Elefteria” (4 times a week, 15 min. each) – for Greeks, “Khoffnung” (4 times a week, 15 min. each) for Germans, “We have returned” (twice a month, 15 min. each) and “Crimean dialogue” (twice a month, 30 min.) – for Greeks and Germans.

It is necessary to draw attention to the fact that the Autonomous Republic of Crimea is a territorial leader in broadcasting in minority languages by commercial TV and radio broadcasting companies. Thus, the TRC “Atlant-SV” broadcasts 50 per cent of radio programmes and 10 per cent of TV programmes in the Crimean Tatar language.

50 per cent of programmes broadcasted by the TRC “TAV-DAIR” are in the Crimean Tatar language.

Sevastopol regional state television and radio company broadcasts programmes designed together with the Association of national cultural societies of Sevastopol (ANCSS) using the languages of national minorities: the programme “My Armenia, my love” in Armenian, “Native land” in Byelorussian, “Native land” in Bashkyr-Tatar, “Azlu” in Crimean Tatar, “Sholom” in Jewish, “Yaas” in Greek, and “Gobustan” in Azerbaijani.

Chernivtsi region

Chernivtsi regional state television and radio company provides broadcasting in the Romanian language. The radio programmes in Romanian constitute 25 per cent of total scope of broadcasting (25 min. a day on the first nationwide channel) and TV programmes – 20 per cent (twice a week 45 minutes each, daily 5-10 min.).

Apart from Chernivtsi RSTRC, broadcasting in Romanian is carried out by the TRC “TVA” which transmits a daily programme “News” (10-15 min.).

The radio programmes in the Romanian language are transmitted by the National TV and Radio Company of Ukraine (489,9 hours a year).

Besides, the city of Chernivtsi and the region are covered by the transmission

of the stations from Romania and Moldova. Six foreign powerful transmitters are installed on the frontier of the region.

Lviv region

The information centre “Independence” in Lviv provides broadcasting in the Polish language (10 hours a week) on frequency 106,7 MHz.

Donetsk region

The TV and radio organisation “Mariupol TV” broadcasts the TV programme “Az yis’m” in Greek (twice a week, 20 min.)

Odessa region

Odessa Regional State TV/Radio Company broadcasts regularly 30-minute programmes such as “Playul natal” (in Moldovan), “Roden krai” (in Bulgarian), and “Ana Tarafi” (in Gagauz) covering the activity of cultural societies of national minorities and the issues of revival of national cultures and languages. Odessa RSTRC transmits the radio programme “Aktualitets” for Moldavians.

Among local private TV/Radio companies some programmes in minority languages are broadcasted by Izmail TV studio. The Bulgarian TV and radio organisation “Real-TV” sporadically provides broadcasting in Bulgarian.

The TRO “News of Sub-Dnieper region” transmits some radio programmes in Moldovan, Bulgarian, Jewish, Gagauz, Greek and Byelorussian.

Significant part of state TV and radio broadcasting in Ukraine is allotted to programmes in Russian (*Table 9.3*).

Table 9.3

**Scope of programmes in Russian
broadcasted by state TV/radio companies**

| Company | Annual scope of broadcasting | | | |
|--|------------------------------|----------|--------|----------|
| | television | | radio | |
| | hours | per cent | hours | per cent |
| Donetsk RSTRC | – | – | 1871,9 | 19,7 |
| STRC “Crimea” | – | 38,7 | – | – |
| Kyiv STRC | 6337 | 100 | 7167 | 100 |
| Mykolaiv RSTRC | 252,1 | 4,5 | - | - |
| Lyhansk RSTRC | – | – | 19,4 | 0,3 |
| Poltava RSTRC | 442,5 | 7,1 | – | – |
| Sevastopol RTRC | 90,3 | 2 | – | – |
| Odessa RSTRC | 365 | 4,6 | 90,3 | 1,4 |
| Cherkasy RSTRC | 253,5 | 3,2 | – | – |
| National Television and Radio Company of Ukraine | 307 | 0,9 | – | – |

Besides, the National Television Company of Ukraine initiated the programme about national minorities in Ukraine “Among us...” which is issued every Saturday.

It is necessary to mention that there real interest in transmitting Byelorussian cable channel “Motherland”. This channel can be received by the system of individual cable reception or transmitted on the territory of Ukraine by some

operator of cable reception if the Byelorussian channel has contracting obligations with national cable operator. Thus, the issue of transmission in the cable network is an issue of mutual concern for both parties.

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

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

Article 53 of the Constitution of Ukraine and Article 6 of the Law of Ukraine “On National Minorities” establish that citizens belonging to national minorities are guaranteed the right to receive instruction in their native language or study their language in state and communal educational institutions or within national cultural associations.

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

Paragraph 2

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

At present stage 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 the Resolution of Constitutional Court of Ukraine of December 14, 1999 No.10-рп/99 on the official interpretation of provisions of Article 10 of the Constitution of Ukraine concerning the use of the official language by bodies of state power, bodies of local self-government and its application in the teaching process in educational institutions of Ukraine, the Ukrainian language as the official language is a mandatory means of communication on the entire territory of Ukraine during exercise of powers by public authorities and local governments, i.e. the language of acts, work, office and paperwork etc.) and in other public areas of social life as determined by the law (part 5 of Article 10 of the Constitution of Ukraine).

Together with the official language local bodies of the executive, 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 procedures determined by law.

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 legal proceedings. At the same time if a 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 notary activity procedures by notaries of Ukraine, approved by the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine on June 14, 1994 No.18/5, a 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 September 12, 2002 No.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 official language.

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

Pursuant to paragraph 50, Part 1 of Article 26 of the law of Ukraine "On Local Self-Government in Ukraine" any solution related to the issue of Language(s) used by Rada and its executive body in their activity and in official announcements shall fall under the exclusive competence of village, locality and city councils in accordance with the Law.

Pursuant to Article 15 of the Law of Ukraine "On Languages in the Ukrainian SSR" the Ukrainian language shall be the language of congresses, sessions, conferences, plenary sessions, meetings, other gatherings of the state,

party, public bodies, enterprises, institutions and organisations in Ukraine.

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

The language chosen by participants of a forum shall be the language of inter-republican, all-union and international forums being held on the territory of Ukraine. Participants of local, republican, inter-republican, all-union congresses, conferences, meetings and other gatherings of agencies and organizations shall enjoy the guaranteed right of the choice of the language of their speech with the interpretation into the working language of the forum in question.

Pursuant to the regulations approved by the decree of the President of Ukraine of December 2, 2005 No. 1688 the Ministry of Culture and Tourism is a central body in the system of the executive authorities responsible for carrying out state policy on culture and tourism as well as language policy.

On February 16, 2009 the Ministry of Culture and Tourism of Ukraine set up the working group on designing the draft law of Ukraine “On development and usage of languages in Ukraine”. The new draft law will differ cardinally from the current Law “On languages in the Ukrainian SSR” and reflect the real situation in Ukraine.

The Ministry of Culture and Tourism of Ukraine has already elaborated the draft “Concept of realisation of state language policy in Ukraine” which is submitted to the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine for consideration. The draft concept was widely discussed by the public; it was published in the press and on the web-site of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism of Ukraine. All citizens who were interested in the discussion, representatives of national minorities included, could participate in it.

Paragraph 3

Pursuant to Article 18 of the Law of Ukraine “On languages in the Ukrainian SSR” and Article 10 of the Law “On Judicial System of Ukraine” judicial proceedings in Ukraine shall be conducted in the official language.

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

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

can speak, or to use the services of an interpreter, are determined by the provisions of articles 45, 69¹ of the CPC of Ukraine.

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

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

The judicial documents are drawn up in the official language.

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

The provisions of the Regulations on Records Management at the General Jurisdiction Court of Appeal, the Regulations on Records Management at the Local Court of General Jurisdiction, the Regulations on Records Management at the Courts of Appeal and Local Administrative Courts, lay down that judicial records management is carried out in the official language. All judicial documents are also drawn up in the official language with due account for procedural legislation of Ukraine.

A defendant who does not speak the language in which the conviction and the criminal letter were drawn up, shall be served the above documents translated into his native language or the language he can speak.

A copy of the sentence is made available to the person convicted or acquitted after the sentence has been pronounced within the terms determined by the criminal procedural legislation. If the sentence is drawn up in the language which

is not familiar to the person convicted or acquitted, he shall be served the above documents translated into his native language or the language he can speak. Translation shall be done by an interpreter and pertains to legal expenses.

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

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

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

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

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 Zakarpattia region historical names are returned to among 50 settlements, for example, in places compact inhabited by Hungarians (Beregivskyi, Vynogradivskyi, Mukachivskyi, Uzhgorodskyi, Hustskyi 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

Education in Ukraine is legally recognized as a priority in the state policy. Education is provided in accordance with essentially new curricula. National standards of primary and secondary educations are approved.

Learning of the mother tongue, national culture and traditions as a compulsory or optional subject is guaranteed at secondary schools of Ukraine. The courses of country studies, history of native land and history of nationalities of Ukraine are provided at secondary schools as well.

During 2006-2008 the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine together with the State Fund of Fundamental Researches provided financial support to a number of scientific researches on culture, history, languages and religion of Ukrainians and national minorities of Ukraine, namely:

“Research on the peculiarities of ethnic, cultural and geographical factors of Eastern Tavria in the national development of Ukraine” (Melitopol State Pedagogical Institute);

“Contemporary state of regional and ethnic identity on the Ukrainian-Romanian pre-frontier territories: socio-political analysis” (Fedkovych Chernivtsi National University)

“The Romanian language in Ukraine and the Ukrainian language in Romania in the context of modern European integration process (Fedkovych Chernivtsi National University);

“Ethnic-cultural processes on the Ukrainian-Byelorussian pre-frontier territories” (Institute of Art Studies, Folklore and Ethnic Studies of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine);

“Revival of cultural heritage of Crimean Tatars: language and literature” (Vernadskyi Tavria National University);

“Communicative mechanisms of social and ethno-political consolidation of the Ukrainian society”(Karasin Kharkiv National University);

“Language and literature: socio-linguistic, pragmatic and communicative aspects of their interaction. Correlation of cultures of two neighbouring people (Ukrainians and Hungarians)” (Uzhgorod National University);

“Ethnic and political transformations in Ukraine (western Ukrainian lands in the end of the XIX – at the beginning of XX centuries” (Stefanyk Sub-Carpathian National University);

“Ukrainian-Polish relations in the second half of XIX-XX centuries” (Stefanyk Sub-Carpathian National University).

Paragraph 2

An important factor that influences the quality of education is, firstly, training of teachers for schools with the instruction in minority languages and, secondly, creation of conditions for teachers’ internship, re-training and advancement.

The Ukrainian state provides funds for training teachers for secondary schools with education in the following languages: Russian, Moldovan, Crimean Tatar, Hungarian, Polish, Romanian, Slovak, and Bulgarian.

Training teachers for secondary schools with education in the Russian language is carried out by 54 higher educational establishments of Ukraine, in particular Uzhgorod National University, Vernadskyi Tavria National University, Kirovohrad Pedagogical University, Rivne State Humanitarian University, National University “Ostroh Academy”, Rivne Institute of Slavic Studies, Stefanyk Sub-Carpathian National University, L.Ukrainka Volyn National University and others. The needs in teachers for secondary schools with education in Russian are met completely.

Training of teachers for secondary schools with education in Moldovan and Romanian languages are provided by Izmail State Humanitarian University, Bilhorod-Dnistriv’sk Pedagogical school, Uzhorod and Chernivtsi National Universities, pedagogical school of Chernivtsi National University; in Crimean Tatar – Crimean Engineering Pedagogical University and Tavria National

University; in Hungarian – Uzhorod National University, Mykachevo Humanitarian Pedagogical Institute, and Zakarpattia Hungarian Speaking Pedagogical Institute in Berehove; in Polish – Drohobych Pedagogical University, Volyn, Kyiv, L’viv, Sub-Carpatian, Eastern Ukrainian, Khmelnytsk National Universities; in Slovak - Uzhorod and L’viv National Universities; in Bulgarian - Izmail State Humanitarian University, Kyiv, Odessa, L’viv National Universities.

Training and advancement of teachers for secondary schools with education in minority languages is carried out by the institutes of the same name and institutes of postgraduate pedagogical education in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, in the regions and in the cities of Kyiv and Sevastopol.

Furthermore, lectures of higher educational establishments of Ukraine can have an internship at the universities of other countries. For example, lectures of the faculty of the Slovak language and literature go on an internship to the universities of Slovakia: Comenius University in Bratislava, Matej Bel University in Banska Bystritsa, and the University of Prešov.

Scientific-methodical seminars are conducted for specialists in educational methods and teachers of secondary schools. Seminars held for the last three years are as follows:

“Peculiarities of learning the Bulgarian language under new curricula and textbooks”;

“Usage of modern technologies at the lessons of the Polish language and literature” (October 2007, Horodok, Khmelnytsk region);

“Ways of realisation of linguistic, socio-cultural content lines of the curriculum at the lessons of the Crimean Tatar language at 12-year-old schools”;

“Peculiarities of learning the Gagauz language at 12-year-old schools”;

“Realisation of modern technologies and peculiarities of learning the Slovak language at 12-year-old schools”;

“Culturological aspect of learning the Russian language and literature at secondary schools with education in Russian”;

“Formation of communicative competence at the lessons of the Polish language and literature”;

“New technologies of person-oriented teaching of the Romanian language and literature” etc.

The Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine carries out systematic activities aimed at improving teaching materials at schools with education in minority languages.

In accordance to the National standard of base and complete general secondary education the activities on designing textbooks and manuals for schools with education in minority languages are underway.

Such textbooks are published in 2006-2008 as:

Native language textbooks for the 6-8th form pupils of schools with education in minority languages, integrated course “Literature (native and foreign);

Textbooks in the Crimean Tatar language and literature for the 8th form pupils;

Curriculum in the Gagauz language and reading for the 1-4th form pupils;

Curriculum in the Gagauz language for the 5-12th form pupils in Latin graphics included;

Curricula in the Romanian language and integrated course “Literature” (native and foreign) for the 5-12th form pupils and the Romanian language and reading for the 1-4th form pupils as well as respective textbooks for the 1-4th and 5-7th forms.

Moreover, curricula in the Romanian language and integrated course “Literature” (native and foreign) for the 10-12th form pupils are submitted for publication. Manuscripts of textbooks for the 9th form have been written.

Pursuant to the Protocol on cooperation in the field of education between the Ministry of education and Science of Ukraine and Ministry of Education, Research and Youth of Romania the Parties set up the bilateral commission of experts for analyzing the contents of textbooks in Language, Literature, History and Geography in Ukrainian in Romania and in Romanian in Ukraine and working out recommendations on writing textbooks.

Textbooks in the Crimean Tatar language and literature for the 9th form pupils and curricula for the 10-12th forms have been created. Textbooks in History of Ukraine, World History, Algebra, Geometry, Biology, Physics, Chemistry and Physical Geography have been translated into Crimean Tatar.

The Scientific and Methodical Commission in Minority Languages of the Scientific Council of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine approved the manuscript of teaching materials in Gagauz for the 1st form (in Latin graphics) to the publication with the sign “recommended by the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine”.

In 2008 86 manuscripts of teaching materials underwent scientific-pedagogical expertise to ensure appropriate level of scientific-methodical provision of schools with minority languages of education.

In 2008 the following bilingual dictionaries of school terminology were published with state financial assistance:

Russian-Ukrainian and Ukrainian-Russian;
Hungarian-Ukrainian and Ukrainian-Hungarian;
Hungarian-Ukrainian and Ukrainian-Hungarian;
Romanian-Ukrainian and Ukrainian-Romanian;
Polish-Ukrainian and Ukrainian-Polish;
Moldovan-Ukrainian and Ukrainian-Moldovan;
Crimean Tatar-Ukrainian and Ukrainian- Crimean Tatar.

Paragraphs 3

The state ensures accessibility, gratuitousness and development of preschool, complete general secondary, vocational and high education in state and municipal educational establishments; payout of state scholarships and benefits for pupils and students.

Persons belonging to national minorities and representatives of ethnic majority have equal accessibility to education of all levels. Article 3 of the Law of Ukraine “On Education” provides that “citizens of Ukraine have the right to free education in all state institutions regardless of gender, race, nationality, social and

economic status, type and nature of activities, world outlook, party membership, attitude to religion, religious conscience, state of health, place of residence and other circumstances...”

The network of institutions of general education is formed with a view to demographic, ethnic, socio-economic situation in the country.

In accordance with the educational level there are institutions of general education of the 1st grade (primary schools), of the 2d grade (main school), and the 3d grade (high school).

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

- availability of all forms and types of educational services provided by the State for every citizen;

- 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 type of education and upbringing according to abilities and interests of a citizen;

- social protection of children.

Pupils' contingent formation in institutions of general education is performed according to such principles as:

- equality of all citizens of Ukraine as well as 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 municipal educational institutions;

- free choice of an educational institution according to educational, cultural and social needs of a citizen;

- responsibility of parents or foster-parents for receiving secondary education by their children.

In Ukraine appropriate conditions have been created for the network of schools with education in (learning of) minority languages, in particular, Romanian, Polish, Crimean Tatar, Slovak, Hungarian, Moldovan. There are also educational institutions where two or more languages are studied.

Information on education in the native language and learning of mother tongue at comprehensive schools is provided in Tables 12.1-5¹.

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

Cooperation of educational institutions with respective foreign educational establishments is regulated by legislature of Ukraine, international, interstate and interagency treaties, agreements and legalized protocols.

Only during the last three years Ukraine concluded 72 intergovernmental and 37 interagency treaties on cooperation in the field of education and science with

¹ More detailed information is provided in Section III of the report.

more than 53 countries of the world, including 13 intergovernmental agreements on recognition and equivalency of certificates and academic ranks.

Pursuant to current treaties more than 1 thousand foreign citizens study in Ukraine and approximately 2 thousand Ukrainian citizens receive their education abroad.

Table 12.1

Preschool educational institutions

| Language of education | Number of institutions | Number of children educated in this language |
|--|-------------------------------|---|
| Ukrainian | 11909 | 966600 |
| Russian | 983 | 164027 |
| Hungarian | 70 | 3168 |
| Romanian | 39 | 2094 |
| Moldovan | 16 | 992 |
| Crimean Tatar* | – | 439 |
| Polish* | – | 94 |
| German* | – | 20 |
| Institutions with education in several languages | 904 | – |

* Separate groups in preschool educational institutions .

Table 12.2

General education institutions

| Languages of education or learning | Number of institutions with education in this language | Number of pupils taught in this language | Number of pupils who study this language as a subject | Number of pupils who study this language optionally or in clubs |
|---|---|---|--|--|
| Ukrainian | 16 909 | 3 608 725 | 829 601 | – |
| Russian | 1 199 | 779 423 | 1 292 518 | 165 544 |
| Romanian | 89 | 21 671 | 683 | 149 |
| Hungarian | 66 | 16 407 | 1 337 | 278 |
| Moldovan | 6 | 4 756 | 1 590 | 434 |
| Crimean Tatar | 15 | 484 | 17 725 | 5 153 |
| Polish | 5 | 1 389 | 6 889 | 4 443 |
| Bulgarian | – | 80 | 9 592 | 1 275 |
| Slovak | – | 79 | 224 | 202 |
| Gagauz | – | – | 1 400 | – |
| Yiddish | – | – | 1 292 | 114 |
| modern Greek (Romaic) | – | – | 3 073 | 248 |
| Korean | – | – | 166 | 20 |
| German | – | – | 78 | 39 |
| Estonian | – | – | 27 | – |

| | | | | |
|--|-------|---|---|-----|
| Armenian | – | – | – | 121 |
| Czech | – | – | – | 150 |
| Karaim | – | – | – | 10 |
| Institutions with several languages of education | 1 755 | – | – | – |

Table 12. 3

Vocational training institutions

| Language of education | Number of institutions | Number of pupils taught in the language |
|--|------------------------|---|
| Ukrainian | 771 | 358515 |
| Russian | 35 | 51685 |
| Institutions with education in two languages | 113 | – |

Table 12. 4

Higher educational institutions of the I-II accreditation

| Language of education | Number of students taught in the language |
|-----------------------|---|
| Ukrainian | 381500 |
| Russian | 59656 |
| Hungarian | 95 |
| Romanian | 85 |

Таблиця 12.5

Higher educational institutions of the III-IV accreditation

| Language of education | Number of students taught in the language |
|-----------------------|---|
| Ukrainian | 1 975 030 |
| Russian | 395 186 |
| Hungarian | 1030 |

90 cultural and educational centres (Sunday schools) function in Ukraine where Azerbaijani, Byelorussian, Bulgarian, Armenian, Yiddish, Karaim, Korean, Moldovan, German, Romaic, Polish, Roma, Tatar, Czech languages as well as literature, history, culture and traditions of people are studied. The founders of Sunday schools are public associations of national minorities, local authorities.

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; 2

The right to set up private educational institutions is provided by the Law of Ukraine “On Higher Education in Ukraine”.

Private educational institutions founded by foreign organisations, corporations, associations, foundations, individuals are subordinated to respective educational authorities.

Zakarpattya F. Racozi II Hungarian Pedagogical Institute – higher educational institution of the III level of accreditation, of private ownership have been functioning in Ukraine since 1996. It has been founded by the Charitable Foundation of Zakarpattya Hungarian Pedagogical Institute and carries out its activities on the grounds of licenses and certificates granted by the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine.

In Dnipropetrovsk there is Women Pedagogical College “BET-HANA” - higher educational institution of the I level of accreditation that trains teachers for primary schools.

In Ukraine there exist International Solomon University, Slavonic university, International European University, Kyiv Slavistic University, 17 private preschool and comprehensive educational institutions, founded by Jewish communities and one by Vietnamese community, namely:

1. Secondary education complex “Or-Avner”, Dniprodzerzhyns’k, Dnipropetrovs’k region;
2. Educational association “Preschool institution – specialized school I-III levels “Or-Avner” in Kirovohrad;
3. Educational complex “Or-Avner” in Poltava;
4. Educational complex “Habad-Lyubavich” in Poltava;
5. Educational association “Preschool institution – specialized school I-III levels “Or-Avner” in Chernihiv;
6. Educational complex “Habad” in Kherson;
7. Specialized school with advanced learning of English and Yiddish “Or-Avner” in Kryvyi Rih, Dnipropetrovs’k region;
8. Zhytomyr private gymnasium “Or-Avner” under the Jewish community of Zhytomyr;
9. Private specialized school “Habad Lyubavich” with advanced learning of English and Yiddish in Zaporizhia;
10. Jewish secondary school “Beit-Menakhem” in Luhansk;
11. Private schools “Or-sameakh” and “Habad” in Odessa;
12. Private lyceum “Shaalavim” in Kharkiv;
13. Khmelnytsk Jewish school;
14. Cherkasy private comprehensive school No. 770 with learning Yiddish;
15. Private preschool institution for children of Jewish nationality in Zaporizhia;
16. Preschool institution with learning Yiddish in Luhansk;
17. Private educational institution “Habad” for children of Jewish nationality (preschool education and the 1st form) in Sevastopol;
18. Comprehensive educational complex – specialized school I level “Mua-Suan” with advanced learning of Vietnamese language and culture in Kharkiv.

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 to 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 to meet their needs for mother-tongue education.

Article 53 of the Constitution of Ukraine states that “citizens belonging to national minorities are guaranteed the right to receive education in their native language or study their mother tongue in state and communal educational institutions and within national cultural associations.” This right is also ensured by Article 6 of the Law of Ukraine “On National Minorities in Ukraine and Article 25 of the Law of Ukraine “On Languages in Ukrainian SSR” “Ukraine guarantees the right of every child to upbringing and obtaining of education in the native language. This right is guaranteed through the network of preschool institutions and schools with upbringing and instruction in Ukrainian and other national languages”.

Article 26 of the Law “On Languages in the Ukrainian SSR” reads “in places of compact residence of citizens of other nationalities pre-school institutions may be set up where upbringing of children is conducted in their national or other language”. According to Article 27 of this Law “in places of compact residence of citizens of other nationalities schools of general education may be set up where instruction is conducted in their national or other language”. In these localities 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 executive bodies of village, settlement and city councils (local authorities) are responsible for “providing available and free of charge education and medical treatment on the corresponding territory, opportunities to receive instruction at schools in the official and native languages, and study the mother tongue in state and communal educational institutions or within national cultural societies”.

In Ukraine there exists the network of educational institutions with instruction in minority languages – preschool institutions, schools of general education, and higher educational establishments.

In the system of education there is regular process on bringing schools with education in different languages in compliance with population ethnic composition in the regions.

The activity of educational institutions with instruction in minority languages is carried out in line with current legislation, in the context of creation equal conditions for citizens to receive education, keeping to national standards on the content, level and scope of education, encouraging creativity of scientists and teachers, opportunities for personal and professional development of the participants of educational process.

Paragraph 3

Modern policy and strategy of our country is aimed at further development of contemporary national education, transformation and integration of the educational system into the European and world community.

The main efforts are directed at mastering the official language by all population of the country, changing socio-psychological stereotypes about linguistic and cultural orientation and increasing the prestige of the Ukrainian language.

The Ukrainian state recognizes the right of persons belonging to national minorities to preserve and develop their identity, cultural, linguistic and religious originality and pledges to protect their rights and freedoms.

In Ukraine education of persons belonging to national minorities is conducted in the official Ukrainian language and mother tongue of national minorities. The official language is a compulsory subject at all schools of the country.

Citizens belonging to national minorities are guaranteed the right to receive instruction at schools in the native language and study their mother tongue in educational institutions of all forms of ownership or within public associations of national minorities.

Education in minority language and its learning must not be detrimental to learning Ukrainian so far as knowledge of the official language is one of the factors of social harmony and a means of integration into the Ukrainian society.

The Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine carries out systematic and goal-seeking work on the implementation of Article 10 of the Constitution of Ukraine, and the Resolution of Constitutional Court of Ukraine of December 14, 1999 No.10-пп/99 concerning the all-round development and use of the official language in all spheres of public life on the entire territory of the country.

That was exactly the aim of adoption of the field Programme for the improvement of Ukrainian language studies in general education institutions with instruction in minority languages until 2008-2011.

The objective of the Programme is to provide equal access to quality education to all citizens of Ukraine regardless of their nationality, increase their competitive abilities for entering (passing external independent assessment) and studying at higher educational institutions, and contribute to their integration into the Ukrainian society.

The increase of academic hours for learning the official language is not at the

expense of minority languages studies but the variant component of the curriculum. The statement about the reduction of academic hours for minority languages studies does not correspond to the reality.

Pursuant to the resolution of the Government of Ukraine of October 16, 2008 No. 1352 general education institutions with instruction in minority languages will provide school-leavers, at their desire, with the test assignments translated into relevant minority languages (except for the test in the Ukrainian language and literature) until 2009 inclusively. During this two-year transition period necessary measures will have been taken to prepare school-leavers for external independent assessment. Herewith, state final attestation (finals at general education institutions) will be taken in the language of education.

We would like to draw attention to an unfaithful fact concerning measures aimed at reduction of schools and classes with education in minority languages. At present stage in Ukraine has a decrease in the number of general education institutions as a whole. This situation is conditioned by the demographic crisis and population decrease in the country (almost by 6 mln. persons for the last 20 years). Herewith, this crisis has first of all influenced schools with education in Ukrainian.

It is extremely significant to provide statistic data on total number of general education institutions in Ukraine for the last three years. Thus, in 2006/2007 academic year there were 20 443 educational institutions, in 2007/2008 - 20 265 and in 2008/2009 – 20 045.

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 5 of the Law of Ukraine “On National Minorities in Ukraine” ensures consideration of interests and needs of national minorities by the legislative and executive authorities as well as local authorities through permanent commissions on inter-ethnic relations and advisory bodies with representatives of national minorities.

Thus, the Council on ethnic policy under the President of Ukraine and the Council of representatives of All-Ukrainian public associations of national minorities under the SCNR have been set up in order to get public minority associations involved in the decision-making process on ethnic issues. These consultative advisory bodies constitute an indirect link between state authorities and public associations in resolving the issues of satisfying the needs of national minorities of Ukraine.

There is the Coordination Centre for activities of educational institutions of Zakarpattia region under the Department on Education and Science of Zakarpattia oblast state administration. The main objective of the Centre is the consolidation of efforts of the Department on Education and Science, the Institute of Postgraduate Pedagogical Education, scientific centres, editorial office of textbooks in Hungarian “Svit” (“World”) and Hungarian public associations in order to improve

the teaching process in general education institutions with instruction in the Hungarian language.

The issues of the participation of national minorities in cultural, social and economic life of the country is addressed by the Committee of Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on human rights, national minorities and inter-ethnic relations; Secretariat of the President of Ukraine, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine (Department on humanitarian policy), the State Committee of Ukraine on Nationalities and Religions and its structural subdivisions in the regions.

The Ukrainian authorities carry out activities on the resettlement of persons deported on the basis of their ethnic identity and ensuring their participation in cultural, social and economic life of the country.

The return and resettlement of deported persons are conducted on the basis of a number of resolutions and programmes adopted by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and the Government of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea (hereinafter – ARC). The central body of the executive mandated to tackle the issue of deported persons resettlement is the State Committee of Ukraine on Nationalities and Religions and the Republican Committee of ARC on inter-ethnic relations and deported citizens in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea.

The Programme of Resettlement of the Deported Crimean Tatars and Persons of Other Nationalities Who Returned to Ukraine for Residence, their Adaptation and Integration into the Ukrainian Society until 2010 (approved by the resolution of the Government of the 11th of May, 2006 No. 637) is aimed at resolving the complex of social, economic, cultural, educational issues of persons deported on the ethnic grounds.

The Law of Ukraine “On elections of people’s deputies of Ukraine” envisages that “any direct or indirect privileges or restrictions of the voting rights of citizens of Ukraine on the basis of their race, colour of skin, political, religious and other convictions, gender, ethnic and social origin, property status, place of residence, language or other characteristics shall be prohibited. Elections of deputies shall be equal: citizens of Ukraine shall participate in elections on equal grounds. Elections of deputies shall be conducted on the basis of the proportional system: deputies shall be elected in the multi-mandate all-state election constituency on the basis of proportional representation according to electoral lists of candidates from political parties and electoral blocs of parties”.

In accordance with the Law of Ukraine “On elections of deputies of local councils and village, settlement and town heads” deputies of village, settlement, town, town district, district and region councils as well as the heads of village, settlement, and town councils shall be elected by the citizens of Ukraine on the basis of universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot. The election process shall be carried out on the basis of equality of rights of parties that are subjects of the election process; equality of all candidates for deputy; impartial treatment of candidates for deputy by bodies of state power, bodies of local self-government, their officials and officers.

Any other quotas on linguistic or ethnic grounds are not envisaged by national legislation. The ensuring of political rights is stipulated, first and foremost, by

personal characteristics for candidates for deputy: their professional expertise, public activities, popularity among voters etc.

According to current legislation foreigners and stateless persons sojourning in Ukraine have no right to participate in the elections and referendums.

Article 9 of the Law of Ukraine “On national minorities in Ukraine” declares “citizens of Ukraine belonging to national minorities shall have the right as stipulated to be elected and appointed on equal basis to any positions in the bodies of legislative, executive, and judicial powers, local and regional self-government, the army, enterprises, institutions and organisations.

Representatives of national minorities are sufficiently integrated into the Ukrainian society and it can be affirmed by the fact of realisation of their rights to participation in the activities of legislative and executive bodies and local authorities.¹

The issue of the representation of Crimean Tatars in the executive authorities is very important. The Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea provides support to Crimean Tatar officials in receiving education, upgrading their skills, obtaining career advancement in the executive and local authorities. All personnel issues, including the appointment of leading officials, are considered by the Autonomous Republic of Crimea only in accordance with the Law of Ukraine “On public service”. Furthermore, the Council of Ministers of the ARC draws attention of the leaders of town councils and raion (district) state administrations to involve specialists out of deported persons more actively into the competition on filling a vacant post. The total number of public servants of Crimean Tatar nationality is 400 persons (7.9 per cent): 104 persons (8.4 per cent) - in the executive authorities of the ARC, 178 (12.5 per cent) - in district state administrations, 114 (4.8 per cent) – in local authorities and 4 (4.3%)– in the Property Fund of the ARC.

Crimean Tatars are elected deputies of Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine (1 person), Verkhovna Rada of the ARC (7 persons), town and district councils (125 persons according to electoral list of the People’s Movement of Ukraine, 2 – from Crimean Tatar bloc, 8 –from BYT, 2 – from other parties), settlement and village councils (more than 900 persons). 24 heads of settlement and village councils out of 309 are Crimean Tatar and it constitutes 7.7 per cent. On the whole Crimean Tatar deputies constitute 15 per cent of the deputy corps of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea.

At the same time it is worth mentioning that according to the legislation of Ukraine no official document on personal data of an individual contains the information of his/her ethnic identity (nationality). It is up to an individual to make this information public.

¹ Detailed information on this issue is provided in the second report of Ukraine on the implementation of the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities.

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 by the adoption of new laws or amendment of laws that are in force”.

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

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

The 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 mandated to develop and submit to local councils draft programmes on social, economic and cultural development of corresponding districts and regions, field programmes on other issues, and programmes for minority development in places of compact residence of national 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.

Paragraph 1

The Ukrainian legislation guarantees the right of national minorities to free transfrontier contacts 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 and national public associations have the right, by the established regulations of Ukraine, freely to establish and maintain relationships with persons of their nationality and their

public associations abroad, to receive their assistance in order to satisfy linguistic, cultural and spiritual needs, and take part in activities of international non-governmental organisations”.

These rights are realised in practice. The executive authorities provide assistance to representatives of public minority associations in organising their visits abroad to participate in international conferences, seminars, meetings as well as in establishing cooperation between international non-governmental organisations and public minority associations of foreign states.

Furthermore, local authorities of frontier regions (for instance, Zakarpattia, L’viv, Chernivtsi, Odessa, Kharkiv, Luhans’k regions) contribute to establishing contacts of persons belonging to national minorities with their ethnic homelands.

Intergovernmental treaties on local transfrontier movement regulations contribute to establishing contacts across frontiers between persons sharing an ethnic, cultural, linguistic or religious identity, or a common cultural heritage. Such treaties have been concluded with Hungary, Poland and Slovakia.

Paragraph 2

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

Public associations of national minorities functioning at the national level are as follows: the Congress of National Societies of Ukraine (it unites almost 200 associations), the Association of National Cultural Societies of Ukraine (almost 300 associations), the Federation of Greek Societies of Ukraine (110 associations), the Democratic Union of Hungarians of Ukraine (110 associations), the Union of Poles of Ukraine (95 associations) and others.

The All-Ukrainian Jewish Congress, the International public association “Society of Germans “Wiedergeburt”, the International public association “Ukrainian Jewish Committee”, the International Roma association “KETANE”, Office of the World Congress of Azerbaijani in Ukraine function at the international level.

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 cooperation.

Paragraph 1, 2

Pursuant to Article 17 of the Law of Ukraine “On National Minorities in Ukraine” the state promotes the development of international cooperation in providing and protecting the rights and interests of national minorities by means of concluding and implementing multilateral and bilateral treaties in this field”.

Guarantees of the protection of national minorities make an important part of interstate treaties of Ukraine such as the Treaty on friendship, cooperation and

partnership between Ukraine and the Russian Federation (article 12), the Treaty on friendly relations and cooperation between Ukraine and Romania (article 13), the Agreement between Ukraine and the Federal Republic of Germany on cooperation on the issues of persons of German origin residing in Ukraine, the Treaty on neighborliness, friendly relations and cooperation between Ukraine and the Slovak Republic (article 18), the Treaty on the principles of neighbourliness and cooperation between Ukraine and the Republic of Hungary, the Treaty between Ukraine and the Federal Republic of Germany on cooperation on the issues concerning the persons of German origin residing in Ukraine.

International legal acts are supplemented by special agreements on cooperation in the field of the protection of national minorities that envisage reciprocal commitments of parties with regard to ensuring the rights and contribution to spiritual and cultural development of a respective national minority in Ukraine and Ukrainians in those countries.

On April 13, 2008 the Ukrainian – Moldavian Treaty on Cooperation on ensuring the rights of persons belonging to national minorities was paraphrased by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine and the Republic of Moldova.

On June 4, 2008 the Agreement on Cooperation was signed by the Chairman of SCNR and the Commissioner on Religions and Nationalities of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus’.

To implement interstate and interagency treaties on cooperation bilateral mixed commissions on the protection of national minorities were put into operation, in particular, Ukrainian-Hungarian, Ukrainian-Slovak, and Ukrainian-Romanian Commissions on the protection of persons belonging to national minorities. The Ukrainian Party of these commissions is headed by the Chairman of the SCNR.

One more mechanism of bilateral cooperation between Ukraine and Romania is the Ukrainian-Romanian Joint Presidential Commission established on February 2, 2006. The Committee on cooperation in the fields of culture, education of national minorities and public information has been set up within the framework of this Commission. The Chairman of the SCNR is the head of the Working group on national minorities within this Committee.

On December 1, 2006 Kyiv hosted the first session of the Subcommittee on humanitarian cooperation of the Ukrainian – Russian Interstate Commission, the Ukrainian party is headed by the Minister of Education and Science of Ukraine. The Subcommittee on cooperation in the field of cultural and linguistic needs of Ukrainians in the Russian Federation and Russians in Ukraine was set up within the framework of the Subcommittee.

An essential part of the activities of these commissions consists in making recommendations for the governments of both countries on improving the situation of relevant national minorities. At the end of the sessions parties sign the minutes on the execution of which each of the party works out the Action Plan on implementation of its provisions. Experts of the relevant executive bodies of both states as well as representatives of public associations of national minorities are members of these commissions.

In the context of transfrontier cooperation and provisions of the framework agreements there is cooperation and exchange of experience between local authorities of Zakarpattia region and Košický kraj and Prešovský kraj of the Republic of Slovakia (Agreement on trade-economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation between Zakarpattia region and Košický kraj of the Republic of Slovakia from the 24th of October 2006 and Agreement on cooperation between Zakarpattia region and Prešovský kraj of the Republic of Slovakia from the 15th of March, 2006).

Direct contacts have been established between educational, cultural, medical institutions, higher educational establishments I-IV level of accreditation, religious organisations, small and middle entrepreneurship to satisfy cultural, educational, spiritual, socio-economic needs of the Ukrainian minority in Košický kraj and Prešovský kraj of the Republic of Slovakia and the Slovak minority in Zakarpattia.

In 2007 the Days of neighbourliness were held in Zakarpattia region on the Ukrainian-Slovak border and the Memorandum on cooperation between Zakarpattia region and Košický kraj and the Programme on cooperation between Zakarpattia region and Prešovský kraj were concluded.

The neighbourhood programmes “Ukraine-Poland-Belarus”, “Ukraine-Slovakia-Hungary”, and “Ukraine-Romania” are implemented in the context of complex development of neighbour transfrontier regions.

Zakarpattia region proceeds working on the development of long-term neighbourhood programmes “Ukraine-Slovakia-Hungary-Romania” and “Ukraine-Poland-Belarus”.

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 envisage deviations and restrictions concerning commitments provided by this international document.

Section III

Article 20

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

Article 21

Nothing in the present Framework Convention shall be interpreted as implying any right to engage in any activity or perform any act contrary to the fundamental principles of

international law and in particular of the sovereign equality, territorial integrity and political independence of States.

Article 2 of the Law of Ukraine “On National Minorities in Ukraine” declares that “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”.

Section V

Article 30

1. Any State may at the time of signature or when depositing its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, specify the territory or territories for whose international relations it is responsible to which this Framework Convention shall apply.

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

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

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

SECTION III Appendices

Satisfying of educational needs of the Russian national minority in Ukraine¹

In Ukraine there is an extensive network of educational institutions to ensure the educational needs of the Russian minority (See Table 1).

Thus, in 2008/2009 academic year in Ukraine there are 20 045 general educational establishments where 4 438 383 pupils study. Among them, there are 1 199 general education institutions with the Russian language of (403 719 pupils) and 1 628 – with the English and Russian language of instruction (368 594 pupils has the Russian language of instruction). There are also schools with three languages of instruction (English, Russian and Crimean Tatar; Ukrainian, Russian and Romanian; Ukrainian, Russian and Bulgarian; Ukrainian, Russian and Moldavian).

Moreover, the Russian language as a subject is studied by 1 292 518 pupils, 165 544 pupils study Russian optionally or in clubs.

The total number of pupils in general educational establishments with the Russian and Ukrainian language of instruction is 779 423 pupils.

Table 1

Dynamics of the network of general education institutions with instruction in Russian, learning Russian as a subject, optionally or in clubs

| | Academic years | | |
|---|----------------|-----------|-----------|
| | 2006/2007 | 2007/2008 | 2008/2009 |
| Total of general education institutions | 20 443 | 20 265 | 20 045 |
| General education institutions with instruction in Russian | 1 305 | 1 253 | 1 199 |
| General education institutions with teaching in Ukrainian and Russian | 1 860 | 1 729 | 1 628 |
| Number of pupils taught in Russian | 957 868 | 862 674 | 779 423 |
| Number of pupils studying Russian as a subject | 1 441 390 | 1 354 348 | 1 292 518 |
| Number of pupils studying Russian optionally or in clubs | 192 768 | 193 712 | 165 544 |

The Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine elaborated multivariate curricula that count the peculiarities of teaching the Russian language and literature in different types of educational institutions, particularly:

- for secondary schools with the English language of instruction and the study of Russian language;
- for secondary schools with the Russian or other minority language of instruction;
- for specialized schools with the Russian or other minority language of instruction and the advanced study of foreign languages.

The Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine suggested two variants of common curriculum for secondary schools with the Russian language of instruction. One of them provides the study of Russian or other minority language as a subject in an invariant component for the 1-12th forms (2 hours per week). The second provides the study of these languages at the request of pupils and their

¹ Information of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine as of January 1, 2009

parents through the variant component (from the 1 or 5th forms to the 12th form inclusively). This variability gives an opportunity to consider regional peculiarities of the Ukrainian population.

The new educational curricula in the Ukrainian language (reading) and Russian (reading) for primary schools, educational curricula in the Ukrainian language and literature, in the Russian language and integrated course «Literature» (Russian and foreign literature) for primary and high school, teaching materials, exercise books, dictionaries have been already elaborated for all types of educational institutions with the 12-year term of studies.

The transition of all general education institutions of Ukraine to the 12-year term of study conditioned the reform and renovation of the content of education. In accordance with the National standards of complete general secondary education 6 education programmes, 32 titles of textbooks, 21 titles of manuals, reading books for the 1-4th forms and 5-12th forms in Russian, integrated course “Literature (Russian and World), in Ukrainian for schools with minority languages of teaching were published in 2004-2007 with the assistance from the state and publishing houses. Textbooks in all subjects were translated in pursuance of the Typical curricula for general education institutions.

In 2008 the activities on the provision of schools with education in minority languages with textbooks and teaching materials were in progress. Thus, 16 titles of textbooks for the 8th form were developed and published. At present the work is underway on the provision of pupils of the 9th forms with textbooks.

Textbooks that were recognized the best at the All-Ukrainian contest of manuscripts for the 5-8th forms of general education institutions got the respective sign (stamp) of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine (according to the National standard of complete general secondary education) and were published at the expense of the State Budget of Ukraine.

In order to improve pupils' command of the official language, facilitate the process of their preparation to the external independent assessment, and master the terminology of the school curriculum The Institute of the Innovative Methods and Education published the Ukrainian-Russian-Ukrainian terminology dictionary (edited by O.Dubovik) with the respective sign of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine.

General educational establishments with the Russian language of instruction are fully provided with textbooks.

Such magazines as “World Literature at Secondary schools of Ukraine” (in Russian and Ukrainian), “Russian Philology at Ukrainian Schools” (in Russian), and “Russian Enlightenment” (in Russian) are published for teachers of the Russian language and literature.

There are 919 state vocational technical schools in Ukraine. In 35 of them teaching of all subjects is carried out in Russian. The number of pupils studying in Russian is 51.4 thousand people or 12.5 per cent of the total contingent of pupils of vocational technical schools.

Teaching of all subjects is carried out in Russian in 29 vocational technical schools in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and in 6 schools in the city of

Sevastopol.

Only some subjects are taught in Russian: in 3 vocational technical schools in Dnipropetrovsk region, in 19 – in Donetsk region, in 11 – in Zaporizhzhya region, in 63 – in Luhansk region, in 13 – in Odessa region, in 4 – in Kharkiv region.

These vocational technical schools are provided with the sufficient amount of textbooks in comprehensive subjects and technical ones.

Higher educational establishments that provide education in Russian are situated mainly in Luhansk, Donetsk, Kharkiv, Dnipropetrovsk, Odessa regions and the Autonomous Republic of Crimea.

In 2007/2008 academic year 59656 students got their education in Russian in higher educational establishments of I-II levels of accreditation, it constitutes 13,5 per cent of their total amount of students.

Teacher training for secondary schools with the Russian language of education is carried out by 20 higher educational establishments of I-II levels of accreditation and 34 higher educational establishments of I-IV levels of accreditation in all administrative and territorial units of Ukraine. Higher educational establishments train teachers in Humanities, Natural Sciences, Social Sciences in the Russian language.

The realization of State policy on the resettlement of deported Crimean Tatars and representatives of other nationalities, their adaptation and integration into the Ukrainian society

According to the information of the law enforcement bodies (department of visa and registration of citizens) 265,204 thousand of the deported people returned to Ukraine for permanent residence: Crimean Tatars, Bulgarians, Armenians, Greeks, and Germans. Most of them live in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea (253.954 thousand), 5750 thousand persons live in the city of Sevastopol, 5.5 thousand persons live in Kherson region.

For the present moment in Crimea there are 300 places of compact residence of the deported persons, among them there are six Armenian, Greek, Bulgarian and German settlements. The majority of repatriates live in the city of Simferopol and Simferopol district, Bilohirsk, Bakhchisarai, Jankoy, Kirov Chervonohvardiysk and Leninsk districts. In Kherson region a large number of Crimean Tatars live in Genichesk district.

For the solution of the social and economic problems of the repatriates there are state programmes, the resolutions and decrees of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, the President of Ukraine, legislative acts of the Verkhovna Rada (Parliament) and the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea.

Now the solution of the urgent problems of repatriates is executed in accordance with the resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine:

- №1952 adopted on the 17th of December, 2003, “On the Adoption of the Procedure of Providing the Deported Persons and Members of their Families Who Returned to Ukraine with Accommodation Constructed or Bought at the Expense of the State Budget Funds”;
- №626 adopted on the 13th of May, 2004, “On the Measures of the Guarantee of Social Needs of the Deported Crimean Tatars and Persons of Other Nationalities Who Returned to Ukraine for Permanent Residence”;
- №637 adopted on the 11th of May, 2006, “On the Adoption of the Program of Resettlement of the Deported Crimean Tatars and Persons of Other Nationalities Who Returned to Ukraine for Residence, their Adaptation and Integration into the Ukrainian Society until 2010”;

Every year the State budget of Ukraine and the budget of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea provide the financing for the programmes aimed at the settlement of the deported persons. The funds are mainly allocated for the construction of accommodation, infrastructure, social and cultural establishments.

Particularly, for the implementation of the “Program of Resettlement of the Deported Crimean Tatars and Persons of Other Nationalities Who Returned to Ukraine for Residence, their Adaptation and Integration into the Ukrainian Society until 2010” in 2006-2007 the State budget of Ukraine provides 71.400 million UAH per year, in 2008 – 71.4208 million UAH, the budget of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea provides in 2006 5 million UAH, in 2008 – 4.100 million UAH.

The example of the efficient state concerning integration of the deported persons to the Ukrainian society is the involvement of Crimean Tatars in cultural

social and economic life of the country and their participation in the legislative and executive authorities and local administration.

At the elections one representative of Crimean Tatars was elected to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, seven representatives became the deputies of the Verkhovna Rada of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, 125 persons became deputies of municipal and district councils. It's important to note that there are 309 elected heads of village administrations and 24 of them (7.7%) are the representatives of Crimean Tatars. Generally, the part of Crimean Tatars deputies of the deputy corps of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea has constituted 15% of the total amount of the deputies of all levels.

For the present moment 140 representatives of the deported persons and their descendants work at the bodies of executive authority of Crimea, including the Council of Ministers, ministries and committees of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea (12.9% of the total number of officials)

27 representatives of the deported persons occupy the posts of I-III categories at the bodies of executive authority of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea; 1 of them is the First deputy of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers, there are also 1 minister and 3 chairmen of the republican committees.

165 representatives of the deported persons work at regional administration and local executive authorities (12.4% of the total number of officials).

18 representatives of the deported persons work at 14 region administration. They hold posts of chairmen (2 of them), first deputies and deputies of regional administration.

Another important aspect of the efficient integration and socio-cultural adaptation of the repatriates is the encouragement of the national education and teaching children in their mother tongue.

In particular, for the realization of the educational needs in preschool institutions there are 26 groups (486 children) with the Crimean Tatar language.

Today in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea there are 15 schools with Crimean Tatar language of instruction where 2119 pupils study.

There are also 236 classes with the Crimean Tatar language of instruction in 26 schools with the Russian and Crimean Tatar language of instruction, 1 school with the Ukrainian and Crimean Tatar language of instruction and in 38 schools with the Russian, Ukrainian and Crimean Tatar language of instruction. Totally there are 5644 pupils who study in Crimean Tatar language.

17725 pupils study the Crimean Tatar language as the invariant component of the curriculum, 5153 pupils study it optionally.

The Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine constantly improves the teaching facilities of the general educational institutions including the establishments with the Crimean Tatar language of instruction

Under the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea there is the Teaching Council on preparation for the publishing of teaching materials, literature and textbooks in Crimean Tatar language.

According to the State Standard of the General Education the process of composition of textbooks for the general educational institutions that are necessary

to change for the new structure, content and 12-year period of general education.

In 2008 Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine published textbooks of Crimean Tatar language and literature for pupils of 8th grade, translated in Crimean Tatar textbooks on Ukrainian History, World History, Algebra, Geometry, Biology, Physics, Chemistry, Physical Geography, “Ukrainian-Crimean Tatar, Crimean Tatar-Ukrainian Dictionary of Terminology” for general educational institutions with the Crimean Tatar language of instruction. The textbooks of the Crimean Tatar language and literature for pupils of 9th grade and educational programs for pupils of 10th -12th grade are also elaborated.

In 2006-2008 the State Committee of Ukraine on Nationalities and Religions provided the Crimean Tatar Association of Educators “Maarifchi” with the financial assistance to issue a textbook on Writing in Crimean Tatar language for pupils of the 1st grade «My first notebook» (2 parts), three volumes of Crimean Tatar-Ukrainian-Russian dictionary and “Elifbe (ABCbook)”.

534 teachers teach Crimean Tatar language and literature in general educational institutions of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea.

In 2008 100 teachers of the Crimean Tatar language and literature got postgraduate degree at the Crimean Republican Institute of education.

The high educational institutions of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea provide training of teachers for schools with the Crimean Tatar language of instruction in accordance with the state demand.

The Crimean Engineering and Pedagogical University provides training for teachers “Teacher of the Crimean Tatar and Russian language”, “Teacher of the Crimean Tatar and Ukrainian language”, “Teacher of the Crimean Tatar and English language”, “Primary School Teacher”, “Teacher of Preschool Institutions”.

The department of Crimean Tatar and oriental languages and literature of Vernadskiy Tavria National University provides training “Teacher of the Crimean Tatar language and literature”.

“The Program of Resettlement of the Deported Crimean Tatars and Persons of Other Nationalities Who Returned to Ukraine for Residence, their Adaptation and Integration into the Ukrainian Society until 2010” approved with the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine №637 adopted on the 11th of May, 2006, guarantees:

- Providing with textbooks, teaching materials and programs for educational institutions with the Crimean Tatar language of instruction;
- Improvement of training, retraining and postgraduate training of teachers for educational institutions with the Crimean Tatar language of instruction;
- Promotion of media development broadcasting or published in the native language of repatriates, including Crimean Tatars language.

There is a number of print media to meet the informational needs Crimean Tatars in Ukraine. There are newspapers published only in the Crimean Tatar language “Maarif isleri”, “Yaniy diunya”, «Uchan-Sou” (published as an appendix of the newspaper “Time, Forward (Vremya vpered)”) and magazines “Tasyl”, “Kyasevet”.

A significant number of print media are published in some languages

(Crimean Tatar, Ukrainian, Russian), among them: “КЪЫРЫМ (Crimea)”, “Hydaet”, “Areket”, “Kerch Haberdzhysy”, “Tesyrt”, “Yurt”, “Vatan Khatima”, “Maalm”, “Qasaba (Village)”, «Kurman», «Altyn Yaruk/ Golden Shining», “Halk Sedasy”, “Baladar Dyuniasy”, “Gezlev”, “Zaman”, “Dialogue”, “Voice of Youth”, “Haberzhy”, “Avdet”, “Devir” and magazine “Tan”.

In order to meet the ethnocultural needs of Crimean Tatars in the Autonomous Republic of there are Crimean Tatar Dramatic and Music Theater, National Crimean Tatar Folk Ensemble “Haytarma” and professional folk ensemble “Krym(Crimea)”.

Every year the State Committee of Ukraine on Nationalities and Religions, the Ministry of Culture and Tourism of Ukraine and the National Committee of the Crimean Autonomous Republic on interethnic relations and deported persons provide financial assistance to carry out various cultural activities with the participation of Crimean Tatar artistic collectives. In particular, every year the state provides the support to hold on the Crimean Tatar national holidays “Navruz”, “Kuyram Bairam” and “Derviza”, folklore festival “Ak’-K’ya (White Rock)”, Days of Crimean Tatar culture, the International Festival of the Crimean Tatar and Turk cultures “Oriental Bazaar”.

The Ministry of Culture and Tourism of Ukraine pays special attention to the return of cultural property of the Crimean Tatar nation. In May, 2007 the L’viv Museum of the History of Religions returned nearly 30 Crimean Tatar ancient printings to the State Historical and Cultural Museum of Bakhchisarai.

The issue of the return of cultural property was discussed during the second International Scientific Conference “Crimean Tatar cultural values: search, attribution, the problems of preservation and return” that was a continuation of the cycle of scientific and practical activities concerning cultural values of the Crimean Tatar nation.

The protection of Roma rights in Ukraine

The processes of democratization of the Ukrainian society have opened wide opportunities and stirred up the constructive forces among Roma communities that can effectively influence the solution of Roma problems. It's possible to confirm that recently the situation of Roma in Ukraine has begun to change for the better.

According to data as of January 1, 2009 there are 88 Roma organizations registered in Ukraine. Two of them function at the national level - the Union of organizations "Congress of Roma of Ukraine" (chairman P.GRYGORYCHENKO) and Ukrainian organization "Centre of Consolidation and Protection of Roma Rights" (M.KONDENKO). The International Roma organization "Ketane" (Y.IVANENKO) operates at the international level. Other organizations have regional or local status.

The activity of Roma organizations is mainly focused on the revival and promotion of Roma language, culture, traditions and customs; some organizations are engaged in activities on the protection of Roma rights. Unfortunately, there is no coordination and cooperation among Roma organizations. However, the positive moment is willingness and readiness of the Roma community to integrate into Ukrainian society while preserving and developing their national identity.

The executive central and local authorities constantly control the situation on the satisfaction of needs of the Roma national minority.

For example, in Uzhgorod (Zakarpattia region) where most of the representatives of Roma national minority live, the public discussion "Roma of Zakarpattia: situation, experience and solution of problems" takes place every year. Pursuant to its conclusions the local authorities are charged with implementing practical measures to improve the living conditions of Roma population, to construct water wells, to carry out prophylactic medical examination of Roma population and raise awareness on maximum involvement of Roma children into educational and training process.

The Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine as well as local education authorities pay special attention to ensuring equal access for Roma children to education.

Generally, Roma children attend educational institutions together with children of other nationalities. In Zakarpattia and Odessa regions, where a significant number of Roma live, the teaching staffs of educational institutions keep records of Roma children, ensure their educational and social adaptation and improve school facilities.

According to the Law of Ukraine "On Education" and "On General Secondary Education" the Ukrainian state provides Roma children of school-age as well as children of other nationalities with the right to choose type of instruction and educational institutions.

According to data as of January 1, 2009 there are almost 1200 Roma children of preschool and school age in Odessa region. In general educational institutions of I-III degree 900 Roma children study and it constitutes almost 100% of the total number of Roma children of school age. Four children do not attend

school because of the refusal of their parents (Artsyzsk and Izmail district). The officials of Izmail and Artsyzsk local education departments carry out consultations with parents of these pupils.

More than 6 497 Roma pupils (3.6% of total number) study in 127 schools in Zakarpattia region.

The curricula of schools where Roma pupils are taught envisage the study of Roma culture, customs and traditions. New teaching methods that take into account the traditions of Roma upbringing and mode of life are also introduced.

Roma pupils have all documents required by schools: birth certificates, medical certificates, certificates on the identification code. In case of absence of such certificates the education departments assist in receiving necessary documents. Thus, during the period of 2007/2008, with the support of the education department of Odessa local administration 14 Roma pupils got birth certificates. Taking into consideration children's physical state and quality of knowledge, four pupils were transferred to the individual study plan.

Free transportation of children to schools is provided to ensure equal access to quality education in the village area. All Roma pupils are provided with free hot meals.

Moreover, all Roma children attend preschool educational establishments at their parents' desire. According to legislation most of them, as well as children of other nationalities, attend such establishments free of charge or on favorable terms.

In Odesa, Vinnytsa, Kyiv, Kharkiv, Donetsk regions there are Roma Sunday schools, where children have the opportunity to learn their native language and literature, the Ukrainian language, to practice music, and get acquainted with national crafts.

In Zakarpattia region 118 Roma students get special education in vocational training schools of this region.

Having mentioned possibilities of equal access for Roma children to education in Ukraine, it's important to consider some negative factors that influence the process of instruction of Roma children. Roma children going to the first form have not got preliminary training, their vocabulary is very poor. In spring and autumn parents travel for season works with the whole family, so many Roma pupils miss classes. Roma children are often begging rather than attending school. One of the most serious problems is the great number of Roma neglected children; their own parents are almost not involved in the process of their upbringing. Most of Roma have hard living conditions and material hardships, they don't have permanent income and their children are often left to the mercy of fate, without proper care.

The State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting of Ukraine and responsible regional authorities constantly pay attention to media coverage of activities of Roma organizations.

The newspapers "Praline" and "Legal education of Roma in Ukraine" meet Roma informational needs in Ukraine.

In February 2007, the united editorial board of transmissions in Russian, Ruthenian and Roma languages started to work at the Zakarpattia State Television

and Radio Broadcasting Company. It provides 26 hours broadcasting per year in Roma language.

Every year the State budget of Ukraine provides the financial assistance for cultural and educational activities of Roma organizations in order to promote their national culture, customs and traditions. In 2006-2008 the State Committee of Ukraine on Nationalities and Religions allocated 453 760 UAH to carry out such activities.

Employment centers in cooperation with local authorities constantly pay attention to the issue of providing social services to unemployed representatives of Roma nationality.

Employees of Employment Centers together with relevant local authorities participate in the monitoring of living conditions of Roma families with many children and the situation on the employment of Roma population. It should be noted that according to the results of monitoring it was found out that a significant part of able-bodied Roma were occupied with their household and they did not want to be employed officially. The problem of Roma employment remains serious because of two factors: the absence of appropriate documents and lack of education. Moreover, low level education of the majority of Roma complicates their employment and in some cases makes it impossible.

Last years the Ministry of Interior of Ukraine has improved the measures aimed at combating discrimination on racial and ethnic grounds. In particular, the issues concerning prejudiced treatment of Roma by employees of law enforcement bodies are under the permanent control.

The Ministry provides regular meetings with the leaders of Roma organizations. During these meetings the participants discuss issues concerning documentation and registration of the place of residence, hold consultations on procedure of recovering and receiving of birth certificates, passports and other identity documents. The official investigation is conducted on each case of violations of Roma rights.

Having noted the improvement of the situation of Roma in Ukraine, it should be mentioned that present complicated economic situation in the state does not allow to provide sufficient funds to resolve the whole complex of existing social, economic, educational and other problems of Roma national minority.

Information concerning the issue of Ruthenians in Ukraine

Historical reference

In the 20-30-ies of the 20th century at Transcarpathia (Zakarpattia) it was a time of national and cultural raising resulted in the emergence of Ruthenian movement and the idea of Ruthenian ethnicity.

Some of independent historians, while characterizing the socio-political processes in the Eastern Europe, indicated «Ruthenians or Ukrainians as a nation of Habsburg monarchy».

In 1919 the Ruthenian Assembly (National Assembly), including 400 deputies of Transcarpathia, proclaimed the unification with the Ukrainian National Republic.

At the First Congress of Narodovetsk Youth of Subcarpathian Rus' on the 7th of July, 1929, in Uzhgorod such statement was adopted, “We announce to all people of the world that we, Subcarpathian Ruthenians, are a part of the great Ukrainian nation, and our language and literature were, are and will be the same as those of our brothers from the other side of the Carpathians. We proclaim that we will combat all intentions to make us a different tribe and separate us from maternal land, we appeal that the name «Ruthenian-Ukrainian» would be used everywhere”.

In 1937 more than twenty political parties and communities, many newspapers and magazines express their demand in “Manifesto to the Ukrainian people of Subcarpathia (Pidcarpattia)” to teach children in Ukrainian. According to the Law of the First Sejm of Carpathian Ukraine, adopted on the 15th of March, 1939, the official language of Carpathian Ukraine was Ukrainian.

In 1938 the Czechoslovak Republic granted the status of autonomy to the Ruthenian province that was called Carpathian Ukraine.

Transcarpathia (Zakarpattia) was annexed to the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic in 1945.

Regarding the present situation, it's necessary to consider that modern Ukrainian nation keeps its internal diversity. In addition to the main Kyiv-Cherkassy (Sub-Dnieper) ethnographic group, specialists define Lemks, Boikos, Hutsuls, Ruthenians, Volynyany, Galychany, Bukovintsi, Podoliany, Slobozhantsi, Kubantsi, Tavriytsi, (Stepovyki), Polishchuki and Pinchuki.

According to the All-Ukrainian 2001 Population Census 32.4 thousand people considered themselves to be a separate ethnographic group of the Ukrainian nation. The most numerous ethnographic groups were Hutsuls (21.4 thousand), living mainly in Ivano-Frankivsk region, and Ruthenians (10.2 thousand) – in Zakarpattia region. It should be mentioned that Ruthenians constitute 1.01% (1010.1 thousand people) of the total number of population of Zakarpattia.

In this context it should be noted that in Ukraine there is no “official register of nationalities” or “code of nationalities” that would be legally approved. Article 11 of the Law of Ukraine “On National Minorities of Ukraine” guarantees that “citizens of Ukraine have the right to a free choice and restoration of their nationality. Compulsion in any form to deny one's nationality is not permitted”. Thus, every citizen of Ukraine is free to make personal choice of ethnic identity. The ethnic identity is regarded to be the self-realization of belonging to one or another ethnic community sharing common language, history, culture, way of life, traditions, customs etc.

Historical reference

In 2005 the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine (Parliament) considered the draft Resolution on recognition the nationality «Ruthenian» and its inclusion into the list of nationalities living in Ukraine. It was the initiative of I. Haydosh, leader of the Democratic Party of Hungarians of Ukraine.

The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine declined the approval of Resolution. The reason of such decision was “the absence of any documents in Ukraine that could confirm the national identity of a citizen” so “the issue of determining nationality is out of the state competence, it’s a matter of each person”.

The Ukrainian state has never denied the existence of an ethnographic group self-named “Ruthenians” in Zakarpattia. Moreover, the notions “Ruthenians” and “Ukraine” are traditionally perceived as synonyms within the comprehension of ethnogenesis and consciousness of the Ukrainian society. The dominant opinion of the local experts in history, ethnology and linguistics is that the autochthonous Eastern Slavonic population, Ruthenians, is a sub-ethnic group of the Ukrainian ethnos. Ruthenians are Ukrainians by nationality residing in the western territories of Ukraine (Halychina, Bukovyna, Zakarpattia).

With regard to the fact that has been scientifically proven by experts in history, ethnology and linguistics (eg. the conclusion of Kuras Institute of Political and Ethnic Studies of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine) there are reasons to assert that Ruthenians constitute a part of the Ukrainian nation that have certain differences in culture, language, housing but they are not a national minority. Therefore, there is no historical, political and other reason to consider Ruthenians to be a separate nationality.

Ukraine respects and promotes the cultural identity of the autochthonous population of Zakarpattia, it esteems the existing tradition of ancient self-name “Ruthenian”, “Rus” that assisted to keep the memory of Rus’-Ukraine and defend the national identity for centuries.

For the present moment in Zakarpattia region there are 9 Ruthenian organizations that have regional status. There are 27 Sunday schools with 600 pupils according to the data of Ruthenian organizations. In Zakarpattia region the newspaper “Podkarpatska Rus’ (Subcarpathian Rus’)”, “Subcarpathian Ruthenian” and collection “Rusnatskiy Svit (RusnatskiyWorld)” are published.

In contemporary Ukraine the Ruthenian movement in Zakarpattia became more intensive in the early 90-ies of the 20th century after the proclamation of Ukrainian independence. This period is characterised by rapid national and cultural revival of ethnic groups living on the territory of Ukraine. Another impulse to the development of the Ruthenian movement was given by a series of international scientific conferences on national and cultural revival, self-identity of Ruthenians in Canada, Hungary, Slovakia and Russia.

Experts define different socio-political trends in the Ruthenian movement. The activity of some Ruthenian organizations is directed to:

- cooperation with Russia. The need to recognize Ruthenians as an independent nation succeeding to the political tradition of Subcarpathian Rus';
- positive experience of autonomy of Zakarpattia within Czechoslovakia during the period of 1920-1938. Slovakia supports the Ruthenian movement recognizing the Ruthenian of Zakarpattia to be a national minority and promotes their development at the government level;
- Hungary, to the promotion of the doctrine of the descent of Ruthenians as a result of slavonization of Hungarian (by ethnic origin) population;
- Ukraine and to the recognition of Ruthenians to be an ethnic group of the

Ukrainian nation, preservation of the Ruthenian ethnic culture and cooperation with Ukrainian organizations.

Despite of the fact that the majority of local and foreign scientists consider Ruthenians to be Ukrainians having particular linguistic dialects and unique regional culture, some leaders of the Ruthenian organizations promote the idea of non-Ukrainian identity and determine themselves as Ruthenians. Unfortunately, these Ruthenians organizations have focused their efforts on political but not ethno-cultural aspect of activity. At the beginning of 1990 they founded a movement called «political Ruthenism», its main aim is to impose the opinion of separate identity on the Ukrainian autochthonous population of Zakarpattia and use it to require the autonomous status of Zakarpattia in Ukraine.

It should be mentioned that some Ruthenian organizations dissociate themselves from the autonomous and separative intentions of other Ruthenian organizations and recognize their affiliation to the Ukrainian nation.

The new escalation of “Ruthenian issue” took place in March, 2007 when the Regional Council of Zakarpattia of the sixth convocation adopted the Resolution №241 in March, 7, 2007, on the recognition of nationality “Ruthenian”. According to the first paragraph of this Resolution “Ruthenian” is recognized as nationality in Zakarpattia region and should be included to the list of nationalities of Zakarpattia region”.

Having recognized Ruthenians as a separate nationality, the Regional Council of Zakarpattia appealed to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine in order to declare this decision on the national level. However, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine did not support this appeal because the Resolution was adopted with the violation of current legislation and it was politically incorrect.

According to the second paragraph of Article 19 of the Constitution of Ukraine the local authorities and their officials are obliged to act only on the basis, within their competence and in accordance with the Constitution and legislation of Ukraine, they also should follow the Resolutions of the President of Ukraine, Cabinet of Ministers (p.3 of Article 24 of the Law of Ukraine “On Local Authorities in Ukraine”). The Ukrainian legislation does not provide local governments with the right to decide on belonging of certain categories of persons to any nationality or national minorities.

The First European Congress of Subcarpathian Ruthenians took place on the 7th of June, 2008, in Mukachevo. Its participants adopted the so-called memorandum containing an appeal to governments, presidents and parliaments of the European Union and Russian Federation with the demand to be the guarantors of the state-legal status of Zakarpattia - Subcarpathian Rus’. The Congress presented a petition to recognize officially “the special confederative status of Zakarpattia in the country of residence with the constitutional, till 1945, name “Subcarpathian Rus” as special self-administrative territory, as a subject within Ukraine». In addition, it was noted that “the refusal to introduce the status of Zakarpattia as the Ruthenian territory to the South of the Carpathians to the Constitution of Ukraine, make Ruthenians resolving their issues without Ukraine and beginning the process of foundation the Ruthenian local authorities in

Subcarpathian Rus”.

Analysis of the documents adopted at the first meeting of the European Congress of Subcarpathian Ruthenians (ECSR), namely, the Joint Memorandum, the Statute of ECSR, the Resolution of Sejm of Subcarpathian Ruthenians on the Constitution of Subcarpathian Rus’, adopted on the 21st of June, 2008, proves their declarative character, political interests and legal irregularity.

Thus, according to Chapter II “Tasks and aims of the European Congress of Subcarpathian Ruthenians” of the Statute of ECSR one of the aims is “the restoration of status of Subcarpathian Rus’ - Zakarpattya as a subject of international law within the borders of Ukraine”. However, either international law or the legislation of Ukraine does not provide such status. In addition, the Ukrainian legislation does not allow to recognize Ruthenians as a separate nationality because the regulations do not appoint who and how might determine a nationality.

In our opinion, the only one opportunity to consider this issue could be the next all-Ukrainian census (scheduled for 2011), when the government will adopt the resolution on the census and approve the list of nationalities to it.

On the 25th of October, 2008, in Mukachevo the Association “Sejm of Subcarpathian Ruthenians” and the Union of NGO “People's Council of Ruthenians of Zakarpattia” initiated the similar anti-Ukrainian event, the Second European Congress of Subcarpathian Ruthenians. The result of its work was the adoption of the Memorandum of the Second Congress and the Declaration of the Restoration of Ruthenian Statehood.

The content of these documents, appeals at the meeting induced the State Security Service of Ukraine to bring criminal proceedings against the organizers on the facts of separatism, attempts to violate the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the State, threat to the national security, incitement of ethnic hatred in Zakarpattia.

It should be mentioned that the experts of the responsible central authorities of Ukraine, prominent scholars and scientists of Kuras Institute of Political and Ethnic Studies of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine supported the position of the Ukrainian government on the illegal activities of some Ruthenian political leaders and provided scientifically proved arguments and explanation on issues that were raised by the leaders of public communities of Ruthenian culture of Zakarpattia.

It's necessary to note that the issue of granting special status to Ruthenian ethnic group in Ukraine contains a political component. It should be considered that emphasis on political demands of some public movements jeopardizes the stability of socio-political situation and does not meet the state priorities on the development of the Ukrainian political nation and national consolidation of the Ukrainian society.

Finally, the Ukrainian state keeps promoting cultural activities of public organizations of national minorities and ethnographic groups, including Ruthenians, aimed at their ethno-cultural development but not political ones.

**THE LIST OF THE ALL-UKRAINIAN PUBLIC
ASSOCIATIONS OF NATIONAL MINORITIES OF UKRAINE**

| No. | Title of the Association | Head of the Association |
|------------|---|--------------------------------|
| 1. | Association of Bulgarians of Ukraine | KISSE Anton |
| 2. | Association of Jewish Civil Organisations and Communities of Ukraine | ZISEL'S Iosyp |
| 3. | Association of Koreans of Ukraine | LI Svitlana |
| 4. | Association of Kurdish Public Organisations "Midia" | GASANOV Georgiy |
| 5. | Association of National Cultural Communities of Ukraine | FEL'DMAN Oleksandr |
| 6. | Association of Germans of Ukraine | SULINA Valentina |
| 7. | All-Ukrainian Association of Public Organisations "Union of Armenians of Ukraine" | PAMBUKHCHIAN Aik |
| 8. | All-Ukrainian Association of Georgian Communities | GABRIADZE Merabi |
| 9. | All-Ukrainian Association of Crimean Karaims "Krymkalailar" | ORMELI Volodymyr |
| 10. | All-Ukrainian Charitable Organisation "Jewish Foundation of Ukraine" | MONASTYRSKYI Arkadiy |
| 11. | All-Ukrainian Public Organisation "Union of Gagauz of Ukraine" | ARNAUT Feodora |
| 12. | All-Ukrainian Public Organisation "Centre of Consolidation and Protection of Roma Rights" | KONDENKO Mykhilo |
| 13. | All-Ukrainian Public Organisation "All-Ukrainian Jewish Congress" | RABINOVYCH Vadym |
| 14. | All-Ukrainian National Cultural Moldovan Association | FETESKU Anatoliy |
| 15. | All-Ukrainian Organisation "Russian Community of Ukraine" | SHUROV Kostyantyn |
| 16. | All-Ukrainian Union of Byelorussians of Ukraine | ORZHEKHIVSKA Iryna |
| 17. | All-Ukrainian Public Organisation "Community of Lithuanians of Ukraine" | FEDIRKE Julia |
| 18. | All-Ukrainian Public Organisation "Congress of Roma of Ukraine" | GRYGORICHENKO Petro |
| 19. | All-Ukrainian Union of Public Organisations "Union of Organisations of Compatriots "Ruskoye Sodruzhestvo" ("Russian Commonwealth")" | KONOVALOV Serhiy |
| 20. | All-Ukrainian National Cultural Educational Society "Ruskoye Sobraniye" ("Russian Assembly")" | POTAPOVA Alla |
| 21. | All-Ukrainian Union "German Youth of Ukraine" | LEISLE Volodymyr |
| 22. | All-Ukrainian Society of Turk-Meskhetins "Vatan" | RASULOV Marat |
| 23. | All-Ukrainian Society of Russian Culture "Rus" | IERMOLOVA Valentina |
| 24. | All-Ukrainian Tatar Cultural Centre "Tugan Tel" | KHUSNUTDINOV Kanafia |
| 25. | Democratic Union of Hungarians of Ukraine | GAIDOSH Ishtvan |
| 26. | Estonian Friendly Association in Ukraine | LITNIEVSKA Mare |
| 27. | Jewish Council of Ukraine | LEVITAS Ill'a |
| 28. | Congress of Azerbaijani of Ukraine | GIULMAMEDOV Akif |
| 29. | Congress of Bulgarians of Ukraine | HRAMATYK Iuriy |
| 30. | Congress of National Communities of Ukraine | ZISEL'S Iosyp |
| 31. | Crimean Cultural Educational Society of Krymchaks "Krymchakhtar" | PIRKOVA Dora |

| | | |
|-----|--|----------------------------------|
| 32. | International Public Organisation “Society of Germans “Wiedergeburt” | PIN’KOVSKIY Volodymyr |
| 33. | International Public Organisation “Ukrainian Jewish Congress” | DOLINSKIY Eduard |
| 34. | International Organisation of Roma “Ketane” | IVANENKO Iuriy |
| 35. | Interregional Union “Romanian Community of Ukraine” | POPESKU Ivan |
| 36. | Office of the World Congress of Azerbaijani in Ukraine | RUSTAMOV Oktai |
| 37. | Council of Germans of Ukraine | MOZER Georgiy |
| 38. | Union of Greeks of Ukraine | KHOLIN Oleksandr |
| 39. | Union of Poles Of Ukraine | KOSTETS’KYI Stanislav |
| 40. | Federation of Greek Organisations of Ukraine | PROTSENKO-PICHADJI Oleksandra |
| 41. | Federation of Polish Organisations in Ukraine | KHMELIOVA Emilia |
| 42. | Czech National Council of Ukraine | MUKHINA Liudmila |

**LANGUAGES OF TEACHING IN DAY GENERAL EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS
AT THE BEGINNING OF 2008/2009 ACADEMIC YEAR¹**

| | Total, persons | Including | | % to the total | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| | | in state institutions | in private institutions | total | in state institutions | in private institutions |
| Number of pupils | 4 466 572 | 4 444 739 | 21 833 | 100,0 | 100,0 | 100,0 |
| including languages of studies | | | | | | |
| Ukrainian | 3 624 183 | 3 614 600 | 9 583 | 81,1 | 81,3 | 43,9 |
| Russian | 791 594 | 779 904 | 11 690 | 17,8 | 17,6 | 53,5 |
| Romanian | 21 671 | 21 671 | – | 0,5 | 0,5 | – |
| Hungarian | 16 768 | 16 407 | 361 | 0,4 | 0,4 | 1,7 |
| Crimean Tatars | 5 644 | 5 644 | – | 0,1 | 0,1 | – |
| Polish | 1 389 | 1 389 | – | 0,0 | 0,0 | – |
| English | 402 | 209 | 193 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,9 |
| Slovak | 79 | 79 | – | 0,0 | 0,0 | – |
| Bulgarian | 80 | 80 | – | 0,0 | 0,0 | – |
| Moldavian | 4 756 | 4 756 | – | 0,1 | 0,1 | – |
| German | 6 | – | 6 | 0,0 | – | 0,0 |

¹ Students studying at boarding schools, sanatorium schools and specialized groups are not included.

**DISTRIBUTION OF PUPILS IN DAY GENERAL EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS
AT THE BEGINNING 2008/2009 ACADEMIC YEAR
ACCORDING TO LANGUAGES OF EDUCATION¹³**

| Regions | Total of pupils, persons | including language study | | | | | | | | | | | Share of pupils, taught in languages (%) | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|----------|--|-------------|
| | | Ukrainian | Russian | Romanian | Hungarian | Crimean Tatars | Polish | English | Slovak | Bulgarian | MMoldavian | German | Ukrainian | Russian |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ukraine | 4 466 572 | 3 624 183 | 791 594 | 21 671 | 16 768 | 5 644 | 1 389 | 402 | 79 | 80 | 4 756 | 6 | 81,1 | 17,7 |
| Autonomous Republic of Crimea | 178 072 | 12 860 | 159 359 | – | – | 5 644 | – | 209 | – | – | – | – | 7,2 | 89,5 |
| Vinnytsia | 170 727 | 169 808 | 919 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 99,5 | 0,5 |
| Volyn | 128 423 | 128 118 | 305 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 99,8 | 0,2 |
| Dnipropetrovsk | 308 618 | 248 715 | 59 903 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 80,6 | 19,4 |
| Donetsk | 345 686 | 138 982 | 206 704 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 40,2 | 59,8 |
| Zhytomyr | 145 734 | 144 413 | 1 321 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 99,1 | 0,9 |
| Zakarpattia | 160 326 | 138 333 | 1 548 | 3 598 | 16 768 | – | – | – | 79 | – | – | – | 86,3 | 1,0 |
| Zaporizhia | 163 144 | 111 621 | 51 523 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 68,4 | 31,6 |
| Ivano-Frankivsk | 162 089 | 161 450 | 441 | – | – | – | 198 | – | – | – | – | – | 99,6 | 0,3 |

¹³ Students studying at boarding schools, sanatorium schools and specialized groups are not included.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|---|---|-----|-----|----|----|-------|----|-------|------|
| Kyiv | 176 751 | 175 261 | 1 490 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 99,2 | 0,8 |
| Kirovohrad | 100 841 | 98 395 | 2 446 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 97,6 | 2,4 |
| Luhansk | 183 713 | 80 558 | 103 155 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 43,8 | 56,2 |
| Lviv | 278 309 | 274 547 | 2 911 | – | – | – | 851 | – | – | – | – | – | 98,6 | 1,0 |
| Mykolaiv | 118 683 | 108 473 | 10 210 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 91,4 | 8,6 |
| Odessa | 239 440 | 169 709 | 64 895 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 80 | 4 756 | – | 70,9 | 27,1 |
| Poltava | 143 941 | 140 701 | 3 240 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 97,7 | 2,3 |
| Rivne | 151 089 | 151 040 | 49 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 100,0 | 0,0 |
| Sumy | 104 516 | 99 445 | 5 071 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 95,1 | 4,9 |
| Ternopil | 123 475 | 123 306 | 169 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 99,9 | 0,1 |
| Kharkiv | 231 763 | 172 679 | 59 084 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 74,5 | 25,5 |
| Kherson | 113 593 | 95 296 | 18 297 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 83,9 | 16,1 |
| Khmelnyskyi | 147 892 | 147 134 | 418 | – | – | – | 340 | – | – | – | – | – | 99,5 | 0,3 |
| Cherkasy | 128 010 | 126 760 | 1 250 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 99,0 | 1,0 |
| Chernivtsi | 102 553 | 83 982 | 498 | 18 073 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 81,9 | 0,5 |
| Chernihiv | 105 580 | 104 947 | 633 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 99,4 | 0,6 |
| Kyiv city | 223 858 | 216 914 | 6 745 | – | – | – | – | 193 | – | – | – | 6 | 96,9 | 3,0 |
| Sevastopol city | 29 746 | 736 | 29 010 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2,5 | 97,5 |

**DISTRIBUTION OF PUPILS
OF EVENING (REPLACEMENT) SCHOOLS
AT THE BEGINNING 2008/2009 ACADEMIC YEAR
ACCORDING TO LANGUAGES OF EDUCATION**

| Regions | Total of pupils ¹ , persons | Including language of studies | | | | | | Share of pupils, taught in languages, % | |
|-------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|---------------|------------|----------------|------------|-----------|---|-------------|
| | | Ukrainian | Russian | Romanian | Crimean Tatars | Hungarian | Moldovan | Ukrainian | Russian |
| Ukraine | 83 484 | 50 172 | 31 810 | 981 | 98 | 333 | 90 | 60,1 | 38,1 |
| Autonomous Republic of Crimea | 5 916 | – | 5 818 | – | 98 | – | – | – | 100,0 |
| Vinnitsia | 1 643 | 1 643 | – | – | – | – | – | 100,0 | – |
| Volyn | 2 026 | 2 026 | – | – | – | – | – | 100,0 | – |
| Dnipropetrovsk | 5 506 | 3 363 | 2 143 | – | – | – | – | 61,1 | 38,9 |
| Donetsk | 8 743 | 797 | 7 946 | – | – | – | – | 9,1 | 90,9 |
| Zhytomyr | 1 790 | 1 790 | – | – | – | – | – | 100,0 | – |
| Zakarpattia | 2 800 | 2 196 | – | 271 | – | 333 | – | 78,4 | – |
| Zaporizhia | 4 117 | 1 147 | 2 970 | – | – | – | – | 27,9 | 72,1 |
| Ivano-Frankivsk | 3 173 | 3 173 | – | – | – | – | – | 100,0 | – |
| Kyiv | 4 479 | 4 292 | 187 | – | – | – | – | 95,8 | 4,2 |
| Kirovohrad | 832 | 804 | 28 | – | – | – | – | 96,6 | 3,4 |
| Luhansk | 3 889 | 16 | 3 873 | – | – | – | – | 0,4 | 99,6 |
| Lviv | 2 040 | 2 040 | – | – | – | – | – | 100,0 | – |
| Mykolaiv | 3 413 | 2 476 | 937 | – | – | – | – | 72,5 | 27,5 |
| Odessa | 5 699 | 2 494 | 3 115 | – | – | – | 90 | 43,8 | 54,7 |
| Poltava | 1 973 | 1 703 | 270 | – | – | – | – | 86,3 | 13,7 |
| Rivne | 1 424 | 1 424 | – | – | – | – | – | 100,0 | – |
| Sumy | 1 749 | 1 536 | 213 | – | – | – | – | 87,8 | 12,2 |
| Ternopil | 2 132 | 2 132 | – | – | – | – | – | 100,0 | – |
| Kharkiv | 5 892 | 2 363 | 3 529 | – | – | – | – | 40,1 | 59,9 |
| Kherson | 3 331 | 2 960 | 371 | – | – | – | – | 88,9 | 11,1 |
| Khmelnyskyi | 1 698 | 1 698 | – | – | – | – | – | 100,0 | – |
| Cherkasy | 885 | 885 | – | – | – | – | – | 100,0 | – |
| Chernivtsi | 2 507 | 1 797 | – | 710 | – | – | – | 71,7 | – |
| Chernihiv | 826 | 826 | – | – | – | – | – | 100,0 | – |
| Kyiv city | 4 624 | 4 591 | 33 | – | – | – | – | 99,3 | 0,7 |
| Sevastopol city | 377 | – | 377 | – | – | – | – | – | 100,0 |

¹ Including those who study at classes (groups) of evening (replacement) and correspondent types of education, organized under day general education institution and educational consultative centres.

**LANGUAGES OF EDUCATION OF STUDENTS OF
HIGHER EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT OF I-II LEVELS OF ACCREDITATION
AT THE BEGINNING 2008/2009 ACADEMIC YEAR**

| Regions | Total of students, persons | including language of studies | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|-----------|----------------------------|-----------|----------------------------|--------|----------------------------|
| | | Ukrainian | | Russian | | Hungarian | | Romanian | | others | |
| | | Total | % to the total of students | Total | % to the total of students | Total | % to the total of students | Total | % to the total of students | Total | % to the total of students |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| Ukraine | 399 332 | 353 258 | 88,5 | 45 907 | 11,5 | 75 | 0,0 | 92 | 0,0 | – | – |
| Autonomous Republic of Crimea | 8 600 | 348 | 4,0 | 8 252 | 96,0 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Vinnitsia | 17 112 | 17 112 | 100,0 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Volyn | 8 596 | 8 596 | 100,0 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Dnipropetrovsk | 26 982 | 26 424 | 97,9 | 558 | 2,1 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Donetsk | 47 275 | 20 521 | 43,4 | 26 754 | 56,6 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Zhytomyr | 18 335 | 18 335 | 100,0 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Zakarpattia | 4 844 | 4 769 | 98,5 | – | – | 75 | 1,5 | – | – | – | – |
| Zaporizhia | 13 170 | 12 387 | 94,1 | 783 | 5,9 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Ivano-Frankivsk | 16 772 | 16 772 | 100,0 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Kyiv | 10 170 | 10 170 | 100,0 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Kirovohrad | 10 246 | 10 246 | 100,0 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Luhansk | 19 747 | 16 416 | 83,1 | 3 331 | 16,9 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Lviv | 24 420 | 24 420 | 100,0 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Mykolaiv | 8 394 | 8 394 | 100,0 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Odessa | 17 409 | 16 170 | 92,9 | 1 239 | 7,1 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Poltava | 11 572 | 11 572 | 100,0 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Rivne | 10 933 | 10 933 | 100,0 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Sumy | 5 250 | 5 250 | 100,0 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Ternopil | 7 201 | 7 201 | 100,0 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Kharkiv | 27 395 | 26 242 | 95,8 | 1 153 | 4,2 | – | – | – | – | – | – |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|---|---|----|-----|---|---|
| Kherson | 9 893 | 8 629 | 87,2 | 1 264 | 12,8 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Khmelnyskyi | 6946 | 6 946 | 100,0 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Cherkasy | 11075 | 11 075 | 100,0 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Chernivtsi | 10623 | 10 531 | 99,1 | – | – | – | – | 92 | 0,9 | – | – |
| Chernihiv | 9877 | 9 877 | 100,0 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Kyiv city | 33922 | 33 922 | 100,0 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Sevastopol city | 2573 | – | – | 2 573 | 100,0 | – | – | – | – | – | – |

**LANGUAGES OF EDUCATION OF STUDENTS OF
HIGHER EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT OF III-IV LEVELS OF ACCREDITATION
AT THE BEGINNING 2008/2009 ACADEMIC YEAR**

| Regions | Total of students, persons | including language of studies | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|-------------|----------------------------|-------------|----------------------------|-----------|----------------------------|
| | | Ukrainian | | Russian | | English | | Hungarian | | others | |
| | | total | % to the total of students | total | % to the total of students | total | % to the total of students | total | % to the total of students | total | % to the total of students |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| Ukraine | 2 364 541 | 2 081 260 | 88,0 | 280 767 | 11,9 | 1438 | 0,1 | 1052 | 0,0 | 24 | 0,0 |
| Autonomous Republic of Crimea | 58 981 | 6 170 | 10,5 | 52 811 | 89,5 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Vynnytsia | 38 641 | 38 371 | 99,3 | 270 | 0,7 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Volyn | 27 403 | 27 403 | 100,0 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Dnipropetrovs'k | 161 798 | 146 627 | 90,6 | 15 171 | 9,4 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Donetsk | 155 315 | 79 550 | 51,2 | 75 765 | 48,8 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Zhytomyr | 29 000 | 27 937 | 96,3 | 1 063 | 3,7 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Zakarpattia | 23 143 | 22 091 | 95,5 | – | – | – | – | 1052 | 4,5 | – | – |
| Zaporizhia | 98 460 | 90 960 | 92,4 | 7 500 | 7,6 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Ivano-Frankivsk | 44 303 | 44 303 | 100,0 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Kyiv | 31 298 | 31 298 | 100,0 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Kirovohrad | 21 950 | 19 991 | 91,1 | 1 959 | 8,9 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Luhansk | 97 229 | 65 550 | 67,4 | 31 679 | 32,6 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Lviv | 143 160 | 143 160 | 100,0 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Mykolaiv | 35 538 | 35 462 | 99,8 | 76 | 0,2 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Odessa | 133 309 | 111 367 | 83,5 | 21 942 | 16,5 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Poltava | 62 124 | 62 124 | 100,0 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Rivne | 45 358 | 45 358 | 100,0 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Sumy | 53 980 | 53 898 | 99,8 | 82 | 0,2 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Ternopil | 55 955 | 55 877 | 99,9 | – | – | 78 | 0,1 | – | – | – | – |
| Kharkiv | 255 963 | 221 167 | 86,4 | 34 796 | 13,6 | – | – | – | – | – | – |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---------|---------|-------|--------|------|------|-----|---|---|----|-----|
| Kherson | 31 948 | 28 233 | 88,4 | 3 715 | 11,6 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Khmelnyskyi | 47 909 | 47 871 | 99,9 | 38 | 0,1 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Cherkasy | 46 783 | 46 696 | 99,8 | 87 | 0,2 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Chernivtsi | 28 241 | 28 241 | 100,0 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Chernihiv | 26 127 | 25 279 | 96,8 | 848 | 3,2 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Kyiv city | 593 302 | 574 320 | 96,8 | 17 598 | 3,0 | 1360 | 0,2 | – | – | 24 | 0,0 |
| Sevastopol city | 17 323 | 1 956 | 11,3 | 15 367 | 88,7 | – | – | – | – | – | – |

**WORKING LANGUAGES OF THEATRES
ACCORDING TO REGIONS IN 2007**

| | Total of theatres | Including working languages | | | | | | % to the total | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|----------------------|----------------|-----------|-----------------------|
| | | Ukrainian | Russian | Ukrainian and Russian | Crimean Tatars | Hungarian | Pantomime and Ballet | Ukrainian | Russian | Ukrainian and Russian |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ukraine | 138 | 49 | 18 | 60 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 36 | 13 | 43 |
| Autonomous Republic of Crimea | 6 | – | 4 | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 67 | 17 |
| Vinnytsia | 2 | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 50 | – | 50 |
| Volyn | 2 | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | 100 | – | – |
| Dnipropetrovsk | 13 | 2 | 1 | 9 | – | – | 1 | 15 | 8 | 69 |
| Donetsk | 5 | – | 1 | 3 | – | – | 1 | – | 20 | 60 |
| Zhytomyr | 2 | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | 100 | – | – |
| Zakarpattia | 5 | 2 | – | 2 | – | 1 | – | 40 | – | 40 |
| Zaporizhia | 5 | – | – | 4 | – | – | 1 | – | – | 80 |
| Ivano-Frankivsk | 4 | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | 100 | – | – |
| Kyiv | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 100 | – | – |
| Kirovohrad | 2 | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | 100 | – | – |
| Luhansk | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | – | – | – | 25 | 50 | 25 |
| Lviv | 11 | 9 | – | 1 | – | – | 1 | 82 | – | 9 |
| Mykolaiv | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 33 | 33 | 33 |
| Odessa | 9 | 1 | 3 | 3 | – | – | 2 | 11 | 33 | 33 |
| Poltava | 2 | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 50 | – | 50 |
| Rivne | 2 | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | 100 | – | – |
| Sumy | 2 | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | 100 |
| Ternopil | 2 | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | 100 | – | – |
| Kharkiv | 7 | 2 | 1 | 3 | – | – | 1 | 29 | 14 | 43 |
| Kherson | 2 | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | 100 |
| Khmelnyskyi | 3 | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | 100 | – | – |
| Cherkasy | 2 | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 50 | – | 50 |
| Chernivtsi | 3 | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | 100 | – | – |
| Chernihiv | 4 | 3 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 75 | – | 25 |
| Kyiv city | 31 | 4 | 3 | 23 | – | – | 1 | 13 | 10 | 74 |
| Sevastopol city | 4 | – | 2 | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | 50 | 25 |

**DISTRIBUTION OF AVERAGE DAILY SCOPE OF TV/RADIO BROADCASTING
ACCORDING TO LANGUAGES IN 2007**

| Languages of broadcasting | TV broadcasting | | Radio broadcasting | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|
| | hours | percentage | hours | percentage |
| Total | 519,14 | 100,0 | 432,99 | 100,0 |
| Ukrainian | 486,19 | 93,7 | 409,05 | 94,5 |
| Russian | 30,37 | 5,9 | 7,50 | 1,7 |
| Moldovan | 0,20 | 0,04 | 0,40 | 0,1 |
| Hungarian | – | – | 0,40 | 0,1 |
| Bulgarian | 0,22 | 0,04 | 0,40 | 0,1 |
| Gagauz | 0,08 | 0,02 | 0,30 | 0,1 |
| Crimean Tatars | 0,89 | 0,2 | 0,30 | 0,1 |
| Romanian | 0,92 | 0,2 | 3,07 | 0,7 |
| German | 0,04 | 0,01 | 3,20 | 0,7 |
| Armenian | 0,06 | 0,01 | 0,10 | 0,02 |
| Greek | 0,14 | 0,03 | 0,10 | 0,02 |
| Czech | – | – | 0,03 | 0,01 |
| Polish | 0,03 | 0,01 | 0,03 | 0,01 |
| Slovak | – | – | 0,10 | 0,02 |
| English | – | – | 8,00 | 1,8 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------|-------|------|---|---|---|---|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|---|---|---|-----|
| Poltava | 25,26 | 95,0 | 5,0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Rivne | 18,00 | 100,0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sumy | 1,89 | 100,0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ternopil | 6,57 | 100,0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kharkiv | 9,83 | 100,0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kherson | 17,14 | 100,0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Khmelnyskyi | 21,64 | 86,1 | 13,9 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Cherkasy | 13,25 | 95,0 | 5,0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Chernivtsi | 11,47 | 88,9 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 11,1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Chernihiv | 1,72 | 100,0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kyiv city (NRCU) ¹ | 92,40 | 86,5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,6 | 3,2 | - | - | - | - | - | 8,7 |
| Sevastopol city | 1,96 | 54,5 | 44,9 | - | - | - | - | 0,2 | - | - | 0,2 | 0,2 | - | - | - | - |

¹ broadcasting to other regions included

**DISTRIBUTION OF SCOPE OF LOCAL TV BROADCASTING
ACCORDING TO REGIONS AND LANGUAGES IN 2007**

| | Average daily scope of TV broadcasting, hours | including languages (%) | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|-------------------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | Ukrainian | Russian | Moldovan | Hungarian | Bulgarian | Gagauz | Tatars | Romanian | German | Armenian | Greek |
| Ukraine | 519,14 | 93,7 | 5,9 | 0,04 | 0,04 | 0,02 | 0,2 | 0,2 | 0,01 | 0,01 | 0,03 | 0,01 |
| Autonomous Republic of Crimea | 14,00 | 52,9 | 40,7 | – | 0,4 | – | 4,3 | – | 0,3 | 0,4 | 1,0 | – |
| Vinnitsia | 20,00 | 100,0 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Volyn | 17,60 | 100,0 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Dnipropetrovsk | 16,60 | 100,0 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Donetsk | 10,00 | 100,0 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Zhytomyr | 19,03 | 99,8 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 0,2 |
| Zakarpattia | 20,50 | 100,0 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Zaporizhia | 22,07 | 100,0 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Ivano-Frankivsk | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Kyiv | 18,11 | 100,0 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Kirovohrad | 21,00 | 100,0 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Luhansk | 15,04 | 74,7 | 25,3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Lviv | 10,24 | 100,0 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Mykolaiv | 15,50 | 100,0 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Odessa | 20,00 | 80,0 | 17,8 | 1,0 | 0,8 | 0,4 | – | – | – | – | – | – |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|-------|------|---|---|---|-----|------|---|---|---|---|
| Poltava | 17,00 | 94,1 | 5,9 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Rivne | 18,00 | 100,0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sumy | 16,78 | 99,8 | 0,2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ternopil | 14,00 | 100,0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kharkiv | 12,26 | 97,3 | 2,7 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kherson | 21,60 | 93,1 | 6,9 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Khmelnyskyi | 13,10 | 98,1 | 1,9 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Cherkasy | 22,00 | 90,0 | 10,0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Chernivtsi | 7,92 | 88,4 | - | - | - | - | - | 11,6 | - | - | - | - |
| Chernihiv | 32,00 | 93,8 | 6,3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kyiv city (NTVCU) ¹ | 92,75 | 96,7 | 3,3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sevastopol city | 12,04 | 40,0 | 57,6 | - | - | - | 2,4 | - | - | - | - | - |

¹ broadcasting to other regions included

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| | | Ukrainian | Russian | Moldavan | Romanian | Hungarian | Polish | Crimean Tatars | Bulgarian | Gagauz | Others | Ukrainian | Russian |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ukraine | 344699,1 | 129594,4 | 210007,7 | 326,3 | 54,1 | 444,8 | 146,8 | 67,8 | 19,2 | 1,1 | 4036,9 | 37,6 | 60,9 |
| Autonomous Republic of Crimea | 12792,2 | 1626,4 | 11037,6 | – | – | – | – | 67,4 | – | – | 60,8 | 12,7 | 86,3 |
| Vinnitsia | 17654,7 | 8771,2 | 8787,1 | – | – | – | 6,3 | – | – | – | 90,1 | 49,7 | 49,8 |
| Volyn | 6940,2 | 3574,4 | 3326,6 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 39,2 | 51,5 | 47,9 |
| Dnipropetrovsk | 24907,7 | 9284,0 | 15114,7 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 509,0 | 37,3 | 60,7 |
| Donetsk | 30131,0 | 8317,0 | 21680,5 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 133,5 | 27,6 | 72,0 |
| Zhytomyr | 11021,7 | 5112,6 | 5865,2 | – | – | – | 2,3 | – | – | – | 41,6 | 46,4 | 53,2 |
| Zakarpattia | 7273,3 | 3240,7 | 3534,1 | – | 4,8 | 444,8 | – | – | – | – | 48,9 | 44,6 | 48,6 |
| Zaporizhia | 10200,7 | 3460,8 | 6689,9 | – | – | – | 0,3 | – | 1,2 | – | 48,5 | 33,9 | 65,6 |
| Ivano-Frankivsk | 8964,1 | 5191,6 | 3709,4 | – | – | – | 26,5 | – | – | – | 36,6 | 57,9 | 41,4 |
| Kyiv | 10900,7 | 5198,9 | 5701,0 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 0,8 | 47,7 | 52,3 |
| Kirovohrad | 9016,5 | 3746,3 | 5230,2 | – | – | – | – | – | 0,4 | – | 39,6 | 41,5 | 58,0 |
| Luhansk | 15058,3 | 4637,5 | 10337,0 | – | – | – | 3,0 | – | 1,9 | – | 78,9 | 30,8 | 68,6 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---------|--------|---------|-------|------|---|------|-----|------|-----|-------|------|------|
| Lviv | 14628,7 | 8086,2 | 6320,1 | - | - | - | 52,6 | - | - | - | 169,8 | 55,3 | 43,2 |
| Mykolaiv | 9732,2 | 3168,8 | 6275,0 | - | - | - | - | - | 2,1 | - | 286,3 | 32,6 | 64,5 |
| Odessa | 21147,7 | 5913,2 | 14417,3 | 61,7 | - | - | - | - | 13,5 | 1,1 | 740,9 | 28,0 | 68,2 |
| Poltava | 12423,2 | 5586,4 | 6809,0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 27,8 | 45,0 | 54,8 |
| Rivne | 12148,1 | 7090,2 | 4999,0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 58,9 | 58,4 | 41,2 |
| Sumy | 9137,0 | 4088,3 | 5001,4 | 5,3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 42,0 | 44,7 | 54,7 |
| Ternopil | 8211,4 | 4520,6 | 3671,7 | - | - | - | 3,4 | - | - | - | 15,7 | 55,1 | 44,7 |
| Kharkiv | 28403,1 | 4011,0 | 23754,8 | 2,3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 635,0 | 14,1 | 83,6 |
| Kherson | 7816,2 | 2858,6 | 4787,6 | - | - | - | 0,1 | - | - | - | 169,9 | 36,6 | 61,3 |
| Khmelnyskyi | 12164,0 | 6281,3 | 5847,4 | - | - | - | 14,3 | - | - | - | 21,0 | 51,6 | 48,1 |
| Cherkasy | 14729,5 | 5107,3 | 9581,9 | - | - | - | 20,5 | - | - | - | 19,8 | 34,7 | 65,1 |
| Chernivtsi | 6584,6 | 2742,7 | 3520,2 | 256,9 | 49,3 | - | 1,0 | - | - | - | 14,5 | 41,7 | 53,5 |
| Chernihiv | 10564,4 | 4907,6 | 5628,1 | - | - | - | 0,1 | - | - | - | 28,6 | 46,5 | 53,3 |
| Kyiv city | 10169,2 | 2987,6 | 6492,7 | - | - | - | 16,4 | - | 0,1 | - | 672,4 | 29,4 | 63,8 |
| Sevastopol city | 1978,7 | 83,2 | 1888,2 | 0,1 | - | - | - | 0,4 | - | - | 6,8 | 4,2 | 95,4 |

The network of churches and religious organizations in Ukraine in 2008

| № | Oblasts (Regions) | Number of registered/unregistered religious organizations | | | | | | | | | | | | | Number | | | |
|---------------|-------------------------------|---|-------------|-----------|------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|--------------|--|---------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|--------------|------------|
| | | Total | | including | | | | | | | | | | clergymen | foreign ers include d | Sunday schools | periodicals | |
| | | | | Centers | administrations (dioceses etc/) | communities | monasteries | members in them | missions | brotherhoods | religious educational establishments | students in them | | | | | | |
| 1. | Autonomous Republic of Crimea | 1354 | 674 | 2 | 6 | 1322 | 674 | 6 | 37 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 283 | 47 | 1407 | 75 | 515 | 7 |
| 2. | Vinnitsya | 1736 | 264 | 1 | 14 | 1682 | 264 | 22 | 206 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 21 | 175 | 1357 | 39 | 787 | 22 |
| 3. | Volyn | 1459 | 20 | 2 | 7 | 1418 | 20 | 16 | 186 | 7 | 2 | 7 | 304 | 472 | 1378 | 14 | 935 | 7 |
| 4. | Dnipropetrovs'k | 1159 | 27 | 3 | 10 | 1115 | 27 | 10 | 165 | 11 | 3 | 7 | 175 | – | 1172 | 33 | 315 | 21 |
| 5. | Donetsk | 1556 | 34 | 7 | 13 | 1490 | 34 | 11 | 453 | 23 | 1 | 11 | 438 | 375 | 1694 | 27 | 839 | 35 |
| 6. | Zhytomyr | 1322 | 15 | 2 | 12 | 1260 | 15 | 24 | 303 | 12 | 5 | 7 | 195 | 116 | 843 | 33 | 226 | 6 |
| 7. | Zakarpattia | 1662 | 185 | 4 | 12 | 1571 | 185 | 53 | 459 | 7 | 9 | 6 | 519 | 30 | 1571 | 46 | 806 | 14 |
| 8. | Zaporizhyya | 889 | 48 | 1 | 9 | 861 | 48 | 6 | 150 | 9 | – | 3 | 135 | 20 | 978 | 21 | 392 | 18 |
| 9. | Ivano-Frankivs'k | 1336 | – | 1 | 9 | 1263 | – | 31 | 266 | 16 | 6 | 10 | 374 | 146 | 1098 | 13 | 294 | 11 |
| 10. | Kyiv | 1600 | – | 1 | 6 | 1556 | – | 13 | 132 | 14 | 2 | 8 | 334 | – | 1429 | 8 | 730 | 8 |
| 11. | Kirovograd | 579 | 51 | – | 6 | 566 | 51 | 3 | 28 | 4 | – | – | – | – | 567 | 16 | 160 | 14 |
| 12. | Lugans'k | 749 | 4 | – | 9 | 723 | 4 | 6 | 58 | 6 | – | 5 | 79 | 406 | 1078 | 4 | 175 | 16 |
| 13. | L'viv | 2913 | – | 5 | 21 | 2798 | – | 50 | 874 | 19 | 2 | 18 | 1238 | 328 | 2537 | 79 | 1113 | 23 |
| 14. | Mykolaiv | 703 | 10 | 1 | 7 | 685 | 10 | 4 | 25 | 6 | – | – | – | – | 522 | 15 | 366 | 6 |
| 15. | Odessa | 1207 | 22 | 3 | 12 | 1146 | 22 | 16 | 374 | 17 | 2 | 11 | 288 | 385 | 966 | 41 | 431 | 12 |
| 16. | Poltava | 967 | – | 2 | 9 | 944 | – | 4 | 98 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 139 | 471 | 739 | 9 | 291 | 23 |
| 17. | Rivne | 1451 | 27 | – | 6 | 1402 | 27 | 20 | 475 | 16 | 1 | 6 | 1325 | 59 | 1356 | 15 | 903 | 16 |
| 18. | Sumy | 738 | 3 | – | 5 | 722 | 3 | 5 | 78 | 4 | – | 2 | 15 | 40 | 595 | 11 | 171 | 4 |
| 19. | Ternopil | 1719 | – | – | 10 | 1655 | – | 38 | 416 | 3 | 2 | 11 | 629 | 193 | 1241 | 18 | 455 | 6 |
| 20. | Kharkiv | 706 | 119 | 1 | 9 | 672 | 119 | 8 | 101 | 7 | 1 | 8 | 235 | 237 | 1220 | 52 | 398 | 9 |
| 21. | Kherson | 832 | 39 | – | 9 | 814 | 39 | 2 | 12 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 30 | 120 | 556 | 14 | 445 | 11 |
| 22. | Khmelnytsk | 1764 | – | – | 10 | 1705 | – | 24 | 216 | 16 | 3 | 6 | 61 | 501 | 1045 | 43 | 748 | 12 |
| 23. | Cherkassy | 1182 | 39 | – | 10 | 1156 | 39 | 6 | 179 | 8 | 1 | 1 | – | 500 | 684 | 2 | 305 | 12 |
| 24. | Chernovtsi | 1108 | 134 | 2 | 9 | 1068 | 134 | 16 | 412 | 5 | – | 8 | 10 | 1326 | 1804 | 29 | 412 | 5 |
| 25. | Chernigiv | 840 | 56 | 1 | 6 | 813 | 56 | 13 | 180 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 84 | 17 | 705 | 14 | 152 | 9 |
| 26. | City of Kyiv | 994 | 55 | 46 | 19 | 741 | 55 | 21 | 777 | 105 | 21 | 41 | 2101 | 2573 | 1243 | 104 | 240 | 47 |
| 27. | City of Sevastopol | 114 | – | – | – | 109 | – | 4 | 25 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 107 | 8 | 29 | 3 |
| Total: | | 32639 | 1826 | 85 | 255 | 31257 | 1826 | 432 | 6685 | 340 | 74 | 196 | 9012 | 8537 | 29892 | 783 | 12633 | 377 |

**Provision of churches and religious organizations of Ukraine
with religious edifices and buildings adjusted for worship in 2008**

| No | Regions | Total | Number of religious edifices that have been transferred: | | | Number of religious edifices, monuments of architecture included | Number of buildings adjusted for worship | Number of buildings | | Number | | |
|-----|-------------------------------|-------|--|----------|-------------------|--|--|---------------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | | | Into possession | Into use | In turns included | | | Built in 1992-2008 | Under construction | Rented buildings | Former non-religious buildings | Buildings transferred to the faithful |
| 1. | Autonomous Republic of Crimea | 617 | 93 | 69 | | 59 | 455 | 165 | 32 | 414 | 26 | 19 |
| 2. | Vinnitsia | 1459 | 407 | 579 | | 217 | 473 | 272 | 300 | 505 | 23 | 1 |
| 3. | Volyn | 1091 | 650 | 343 | | 284 | 98 | 535 | 119 | 179 | 38 | 38 |
| 4. | Dnipropetrovsk | 642 | 169 | 116 | | 12 | 357 | 73 | 71 | 422 | | |
| 5. | Donetsk | 1510 | 333 | 128 | | 17 | 1049 | 199 | 57 | 635 | 18 | 4 |
| 6. | Zhytomyr | 1241 | 509 | 295 | | 16 | 437 | 159 | 110 | 296 | 9 | 6 |
| 7. | Zakarpattia | 1264 | 1120 | 107 | 74 | 84 | 37 | 508 | 259 | 171 | 281 | 124 |
| 8. | Zaporizhia | 364 | 146 | 29 | | 1 | 189 | 44 | 31 | 272 | | |
| 9. | Ivano-Frankivsk | 842 | 467 | 355 | 18 | 542 | 20 | 307 | 86 | 54 | 18 | 8 |
| 10. | Kyiv | 1195 | 339 | 264 | | 69 | 592 | 267 | 94 | 356 | | |
| 11. | Kirovohrad | 361 | 95 | 29 | 2 | 47 | 237 | 65 | 48 | 139 | 9 | 6 |
| 12. | Luhansk | 480 | 199 | 96 | | 60 | 185 | 49 | 22 | 259 | 14 | 14 |
| 13. | L'viv | 1791 | 1321 | 364 | 398 | 745 | 106 | 377 | 221 | 228 | 529 | 424 |
| 14. | Mykolaiv | 409 | 148 | 2 | | 54 | 259 | 41 | 39 | 188 | 3 | 3 |
| 15. | Odessa | 616 | 255 | 136 | 2 | 120 | 225 | 102 | 67 | 254 | 36 | 7 |
| 16. | Poltava | 585 | 210 | 13 | | 28 | 362 | 124 | 67 | 219 | 24 | 1 |
| 17. | Rivne | 917 | 606 | 196 | 10 | 196 | 115 | 394 | 88 | 114 | 43 | 30 |
| 18. | Sumy | 726 | 293 | 37 | | 102 | 396 | 90 | 38 | 184 | 51 | 25 |
| 19. | Ternopil | 1501 | 900 | 502 | 64 | 498 | 99 | 275 | 114 | 57 | 14 | 2 |
| 20. | Kharkiv | 396 | 112 | 71 | | 73 | 213 | 93 | 45 | 299 | 13 | 13 |
| 21. | Kherson | 510 | 94 | 161 | | 33 | 255 | 66 | 46 | 108 | 175 | 65 |
| 22. | Khmelnyskyi | 1377 | 926 | 169 | | 65 | 282 | 524 | 241 | 417 | 33 | 29 |
| 23. | Cherkasy | 913 | 250 | | | 53 | 663 | 170 | 41 | 292 | 4 | 3 |
| 24. | Chernivtsi | 901 | 638 | 185 | | 435 | 78 | 351 | 92 | 82 | 96 | 96 |
| 25. | Chernihiv | 497 | 81 | 203 | | 69 | 213 | 120 | 35 | 108 | 32 | 31 |
| 26. | Kyiv city | 158 | 32 | 85 | | 49 | 41 | 45 | 23 | 395 | 67 | 10 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| 27. | Sevastopol city | 74 | 18 | 6 | | 12 | 50 | 6 | 13 | 46 | 4 | 4 |
| Total: | | 22437 | 10411 | 4540 | 568 | 3940 | 7486 | 5421 | 2399 | 6693 | 1560 | 963 |

