

**FIFTH PERIODIC REPORT OF UKRAINE  
ON IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EUROPEAN CHARTER FOR  
REGIONAL OR MINORITY LANGUAGES  
(provided in accordance with Article 15 of the Charter)**

Kyiv, 2024

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Views expressed herein can in no way be taken to reflect the official opinion of the European Union or the Council of Europe.”



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## **Introduction**

The European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages was signed by Ukraine on 2 May 1996 and ratified by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on 15 May 2003 under the relevant law (No. 802-IV “On Ratification of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages”). On 19 September, 2005, Ukraine submitted a document of accession to this international treaty to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe. The Charter entered into force in Ukraine on 1 January 2006. According to the Law on Ratification of the Charter, Ukraine undertook the following obligations:

“2. The provisions of the Charter apply to the languages of the following national minorities of Ukraine: Belarusian, Bulgarian, Gagauz, Greek, Jewish, Crimean Tatar, Moldavian, German, Polish, Russian, Romanian, Slovak, and Hungarian.

3. Ukraine undertakes obligations in accordance with Parts I, II, IV, and V of the Charter, except for Clause 5 of Article 7 of Part II.

4. With respect to each language to which the provisions of the Charter apply in accordance with Article 2 of this Law, the following clauses and Subclauses of Articles 8–14 of Part III of the Charter shall apply:

a) Subclauses “a (iii)”, “b (iv)”, “c (iv)”, “d (iv)”, “e (iii)”, “f (iii)”, “g”, “h”, and “i” of Clause 1 and Clause 2 of Article 8;

b) Subclauses “a (iii)”, “b (iii)”, “c (iii)” of Clause 1, Subclause “c” of Clause 2 and Clause 3 of Article 9;

c) Subclauses “a”, “c”, “d”, “e”, “f”, “g” of Clause 2, Subclause “c” of Clause 4 of Article 10;

d) Subclauses “a (iii)”, “b (ii)”, “c (ii)”, “d”, “e (i)”, “g” of Clause 1, and Clauses 2 and 3 of Article 11;

e) Subclauses “a”, “b”, “c”, “d”, “f”, “g” of Clause 1, and Clauses 2 and 3 of Article 12;

f) Subclauses “b”, “c” of Clause 1 of Article 13;

e) Subclauses “a” and “b” of Article 14.

5. When applying the provisions of the Charter, measures aimed at the establishment of the Ukrainian language as the state language, its development and functioning in all spheres of public life throughout the territory of Ukraine, are not considered to hinder or pose a threat to the preservation or development of languages, to which, in accordance with Article 2 of this Law the provisions of the Charter apply.”

According to this law, Ukraine undertook to protect the languages of 13 national minorities spoken on its territory.

The fifth periodic report was prepared by the Ministry of Culture and Information Policy of Ukraine in the context of active hostilities related to the full-scale invasion of the Russian Federation. The report is based on information and analytical materials provided by the central executive authorities, regional state administrations and organisations of national minorities, taking into account the suggestions and comments of the public and recommendations provided by the Committee of Experts on the legal basis for the implementation of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages.

It should also be taken into consideration that part of the territories of the Donetsk, Dnipropetrovsk, Zaporizhzhia, Luhansk, Mykolaiv, Kharkiv, and Kherson regions and the entire territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol are under temporary occupation or in the zone of hostilities, therefore the full implementation of all the provisions of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages in the reporting period is impossible. At the same time, it should be noted that as a result of active hostilities on the territory of Ukraine and the occupation of part of its territory, representatives of national communities were forced to leave for safer regions of Ukraine or other countries.

## **PART I**

### **1. General Provisions**

#### **1.1. Legislation of Ukraine on Languages**

The legislation of Ukraine on languages consists of the Constitution of Ukraine, the Declaration of the Rights of Nationalities of Ukraine, the laws of Ukraine “On the Ratification of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages,” “On National Minorities (Communities) of Ukraine,” “On the Indigenous Peoples of Ukraine,” “On the Ratification of the Framework Convention of the Council of Europe on the Protection of National Minorities” and special legislation, which includes: laws of Ukraine “On ensuring the functioning of the Ukrainian language as a state language,” “On citizenship of Ukraine,” “On public associations,” “On education,” “On media,” “On culture,” “On local self-government in Ukraine,” “On Freedom of Conscience and Religious Organisations,” the Civil Code of Ukraine, the Civil Procedure Code of Ukraine, the Family Code of Ukraine, the Administrative Procedure Code of Ukraine, the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine, and other legal acts regulating the use of languages, including international treaties, consent to the binding nature of which has been granted by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.

Article 10 of the Constitution of Ukraine establishes that the state language in Ukraine is the Ukrainian language. The state ensures the comprehensive development and functioning of the Ukrainian language in all spheres of public life throughout the territory of Ukraine. In Ukraine, the free development, use and protection of the languages of the national minorities of Ukraine is guaranteed. The state promotes the learning of languages of international communication. The use of languages in Ukraine is guaranteed by the Constitution of Ukraine.

According to Article 11 of the Constitution of Ukraine, the State promotes the consolidation and development of the Ukrainian nation, its historical conscience, traditions and culture, as well as development of the ethnic, cultural, linguistic and religious identity of all the indigenous peoples and national minorities of Ukraine.

On 16 July 2019, the Law of Ukraine “On Ensuring the Functioning of the Ukrainian Language as a State Language” (hereinafter referred to as the “Language Law”) entered into force. It regulates the functioning and use of the Ukrainian language as a state language in the spheres of public life defined by this Law throughout the territory of Ukraine.

At the same time, along with regulating the procedure for the use of the state language in the relevant spheres, the Language Law also defines specific features of the use of the languages of indigenous peoples, national minorities, official languages of the European Union and other languages in those spheres where the state language functions and is a priority one. These are, in particular, such areas as education, public services, health care, activities of state authorities, authorities of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, local self-government bodies, enterprises, institutions and organisations of state and communal forms of ownership, judiciary, culture, book publishing and book distribution, presentation of information for general information, public events, transcription of names and surnames in accordance with their national tradition in identity documents, etc.

In accordance with Part 3 of Article 2 of the Language Law, the procedure for using the Crimean Tatar language and other languages of indigenous peoples and national minorities in the spheres of public life is determined by the law on the procedure for the implementation of the rights of indigenous peoples and national minorities, taking into account the features defined by this Law.

To implement the relevant provisions, on 1 July 2021, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine adopted the Law of Ukraine “On Indigenous Peoples of Ukraine,” which defined the basic rights of representatives of indigenous peoples. In particular, Article 5 of this law specifies that the state guarantees the research, preservation and development of the languages of the indigenous peoples of Ukraine, which are under threat of extinction.



To implement the provisions of the specified Law and to ensure the realisation of the rights of the indigenous peoples of Ukraine, the following documents were adopted:

- Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated 19 August 2022 No. 936 “On approval of the Procedure for establishing the legal status of the representative body of the indigenous people of Ukraine and depriving it of such status;”

- Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated 19 August 2022 No. 1018 “On Approval of the Procedure for Consultations of Executive Authorities with Representative Bodies of Indigenous Peoples of Ukraine.”

Also, on 13 December 2022, the Law of Ukraine “On National Minorities (Communities) of Ukraine” was adopted, which is based on the Constitution of Ukraine, the Declaration of the Rights of Nationalities of Ukraine, takes into account the provisions of the Framework Convention of the Council of Europe on the Protection of National Minorities, the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages, other international treaties regarding the rights of persons belonging to national minorities (communities) of Ukraine, consent to the binding nature of which has been granted by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.

On 12 June 2023, the Venice Commission published its opinion on the Law of Ukraine “On National Minorities (Communities) of Ukraine.”

The central bodies of the executive power, in cooperation with the people’s deputies of Ukraine and the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, carried out work on the preparation of agreed proposals for making relevant changes to the Law of Ukraine “On National Minorities (Communities) of Ukraine” and on 21 September 2023, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine adopted the Law of Ukraine “On Amendments to the Law of Ukraine “On National Minorities (Communities) of Ukraine” regarding some issues of exercising the rights and freedoms of persons belonging to national minorities (communities) of Ukraine” (hereinafter referred to as Law No. 3389-IX). The adopted changes, in particular, provide for state guarantees of free provision of textbooks (in

particular, electronic ones) to students of complete general secondary education who belong to national minorities (communities). The possibility of using the languages of national minorities (communities) in the field of advertising, during public, cultural, artistic, entertainment events and shows, emergency assistance provision, providing the assistance and protection to victims of domestic violence, care in nursing homes for elderly citizens, etc. is also ensured.

On 9 October 2023, the Venice Commission published an opinion on the specified law, which noted Ukraine's positive developments in the field of ensuring the rights and freedoms of national minorities (communities). At the same time, the opinion emphasizes the need to make changes to a number of laws of Ukraine in certain spheres of legal regulation (mostly in the sphere of education and language).

On 8 December 2023, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine adopted the Law of Ukraine "On Amendments to Certain Laws of Ukraine Regarding the Consideration of the Expert Assessment of the Council of Europe and its Bodies on the Rights of National Minorities (Communities) in Certain Areas," which underpins Ukraine's European integration aspirations with a balanced approach to the protection of the language rights of national minorities and the Ukrainian language as the state language in certain areas, and the conclusions of the Venice Commission and the recommendations of the European Union regarding legislation on national minorities (communities) are taken into account. This law also stipulates that the Human Rights Commissioner of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, within the limits of the powers granted to them by the Constitution of Ukraine and the Law of Ukraine "On the Human Rights Commissioner of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine," exercises parliamentary control over the observance of the right of national minorities (communities) to use languages of national minorities (communities).

At the same time, in the context of the implementation of the language rights of indigenous peoples, on 7 April 2021, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine approved the Concept of the Development of the Crimean Tatar Language (order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 296-p), the purpose of which is to determine the basic

approaches and main directions of the development of the Strategy for the Development of the Crimean Tatar Language for 2022–2032.

On 23 February 2022, by order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 224-p, the Strategy for the Development of the Crimean Tatar Language for 2022–2032 was agreed upon and the operational plan for its implementation was approved. The purpose of the Strategy is to create regulatory, institutional, organisational and other conditions for the restoration, preservation and development of the Crimean Tatar language, expanding the scope of its application, realising the language rights of speakers of the Crimean Tatar language, increasing the prestige of the language of the indigenous people as a means of communication, promoting the de-occupation and reintegration of the temporarily occupied territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol after its return to the unified constitutional space of Ukraine.

Resolution No. 19 of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated 6 January 2023 established the National Commission on the Crimean Tatar Language, which is a consultative and advisory body of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and carries out coordination of the actions of central and local executive authorities on issues related to the implementation of the above-mentioned Strategy.

Also, on 28 July 2023, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine adopted Order No. 657-p “Issues of developing the spelling of the Crimean Tatar language,” the project of which was developed jointly with the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar people, which regulates certain issues regarding the development of spelling based on Latin graphics.

To create conditions for the realisation of the rights and opportunities of persons belonging to the Roma national minority, taking into account the challenges associated with difficult life circumstances and aspirations for full self-realisation in the cultural, social, economic and political life of society, on 28 July 2021 the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine approved the “Strategy for promoting the realisation of the rights and opportunities of persons belonging to the Roma national minority in Ukrainian society

until 2030.” The eighth goal of the specified Strategy is aimed at studying and supporting Roma culture, art, history, and language, in particular, the task of ensuring the preservation and development of the Roma language, its standardisation and codification, and the creation of a unified dictionary that will combine various dialects of Ukrainian Roma.

Also in cooperation with experts of the Council of Europe, Ukrainian experts in the field of national minorities (communities) of Ukraine, representatives of public institutions of national minorities (communities) (Romanian, Hungarian, Moldavian, Polish, Bulgarian, Armenian, Georgian, Greek, Jewish, German, Slovak, Czech, Lithuanian, and Estonian, Gagauz, Roma) and representatives of the indigenous peoples of Ukraine developed the Concept of the State targeted national and cultural program “Unity in Diversity” (hereinafter referred to as the “Concept”), which was approved by Order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated 12 May 2023 No. 429-p. The concept specifically defines the tasks regarding the use of the languages of indigenous peoples and national minorities (communities):

- developing a methodology for the use of languages of national minorities (communities), in particular, but not limited to, when providing any topographical information, communication with authorities, including when providing emergency assistance in areas traditionally inhabited by persons belonging to national minorities (communities), or in which such persons make up a significant part of the population;
- supporting the projects and activities aimed at preservation and revitalisation of the languages and cultures of the national minorities (communities) and indigenous peoples of Ukraine that face the threat of extinction;
- monitoring the observance of language rights of national minorities (communities) and indigenous peoples of Ukraine, publishing relevant reports on the official website of the State Service of Ukraine for Ethnopolitics and Freedom of Conscience;

- introducing the grant programme for supporting publication of bilingual books (in the official language and in the language of the national minority (community) or indigenous people of Ukraine);

- a number of other measures aimed at preserving the linguistic diversity of national cultures.

On 26 September 2023, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine adopted Order No. 850-p “On approval of the State target national and cultural program “Unity in Diversity” until 2034” (hereinafter referred to as the “Program”). The Program is aimed at the creation of sustainable institutional conditions at the national and regional levels to meet the needs and effectively exercise the rights and opportunities of national minorities (communities) and indigenous peoples of Ukraine and at the promotion of enhancement of social sustainability, cohesion and national unity of the Ukrainian society.

The Program includes a separate section aimed at ensuring the language rights of national minorities (communities) and indigenous peoples of Ukraine: “Ensuring the linguistic rights of persons belonging to national minorities (communities) and indigenous peoples of Ukraine, supporting the preservation of the languages of national minorities (communities) and indigenous peoples of Ukraine in accordance with the legislation” which provides for measures to preserve and develop endangered languages.

By Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 181 dated 9 February 2024, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine approved the “Methodology for the use of languages of national minorities (communities) of Ukraine in settlements where persons belonging to national minorities (communities) of Ukraine traditionally live, or where such persons make up a significant part of the population” (hereinafter referred to as the “Methodology”), which is based on the main provisions of the Framework Convention of the Council of Europe on the Protection of National Minorities and the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages.

The Methodology establishes the terms and conditions and the procedure for the use of languages of national minorities (communities) of Ukraine in localities where people belonging to national minorities (communities) of Ukraine traditionally live, or in which such people constitute a significant part of population. It also establishes the fields of public life where languages of national minorities (communities) of Ukraine may be used by the decision of the local self-government body: provision of topographical information; writing names on plates (signs) of local self-government bodies and communal enterprises; interaction with subjects of authority; provision of public services; provision of medical assistance; distribution of information for public use; election campaigning; provision of social services to senior citizens and persons with disabilities.

At the same time, to ensure the proper rights to use the languages of national minorities (communities) of Ukraine in the settlements where they traditionally live, or where such persons make up a significant part of the population, by Resolution No. 257 dated 4 March 2024, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine approved the Procedure for determination of the list of settlements where people belonging to national minorities (communities) of Ukraine traditionally live, or where such people constitute a significant part of the population.

Also, in accordance with Clause 5 of Part 1 of Article 13 of the Law of Ukraine “On National Minorities (Communities) of Ukraine” the State Service of Ukraine for Ethnopolitics and Freedom of Conscience in cooperation with the relevant bodies of executive power and public organisations of national minorities (communities), taking into account scientifically based proposals of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, as well as the Atlas of Endangered Languages of the World, published in 2010 by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), developed a draft resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine “On Approval of the List of Endangered Languages of National Minorities (communities) of Ukraine.” This document stipulates that the state policy in the field of national minorities (communities) of Ukraine aims to provide state support to the endangered languages of national minorities (communities) of Ukraine. The list of such languages

is approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine on the basis of international standards.

The issue of the language of education of national minorities (communities) and indigenous peoples is regulated by Article 7 of the Law of Ukraine “On Education,” according to which persons belonging to national minorities of Ukraine are guaranteed the right to study in communal educational institutions for pre-school and primary education, in the language of the relevant national minority along with the state language. This right is realised by creating, in accordance with the legislation, separate classes (groups) with education in the language of the relevant national minority along with the state language and does not extend to classes (groups) with education in the Ukrainian language.

Persons who belong to the indigenous peoples of Ukraine are guaranteed the right to study in communal educational institutions to obtain preschool and general secondary education in the language of the respective indigenous people along with the state language. This right is realised by creating, in accordance with the legislation, separate classes (groups) with education in the language of the relevant indigenous people of Ukraine along with the state language and does not extend to classes (groups) with education in the Ukrainian language.

Persons belonging to the indigenous peoples and national minorities of Ukraine are guaranteed the right to study the language of the respective indigenous peoples or national minorities in communal institutions of general secondary education or through national cultural societies.

## **1.2. Demographic situation and changes in state policy and legislation**

In Ukraine, as in many countries of the world, data on the ethnic composition and linguistic characteristics of the population are obtained only during the population census. The last population census on the territory of Ukraine was conducted in 2001. In the 2020 round, by decision of the Government of Ukraine, 2020 was determined as the year of conducting the All-Ukrainian population census (hereinafter referred to as the population census). However, due to the COVID-19 pandemic and limited funding for preparatory work, the census was postponed to 2023.

Taking into account the situation that has developed in connection with the military aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine in 2022, it has become impossible to conduct a population census.

According to Clause 1 of Section VI of the Law of Ukraine “On the All-Ukrainian Population Census” during the period of martial law in Ukraine and for six months after its termination or cancellation, the population census is not conducted. All terms stipulated in the calendar plan for the preparation and conducting of the population census are extended for the duration of martial law in Ukraine and for six months after its termination or cancellation.

In view of the above, on 20 October 2023, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine issued Order No. 962-p “On recognizing Order No. 1542 of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated 9 December 2020, invalid,” which cancelled the census in 2023 and instructed the State Statistics Service to prepare a proposal for conducting the All-Ukrainian population census after the termination or abolition of martial law in Ukraine.

Given that the All-Ukrainian population census has been postponed to a later date, the data used in the report on the national composition of the population, as well as the number of people who use or recognize this or that language as their native language, are given based on the results of the 2001 All-Ukrainian census.

According to the State Statistics Service of Ukraine, as of 1 January 2022, the permanent population of Ukraine was (estimated) 40.998 million people (excluding the temporarily occupied territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol).

It is also important to note that the military aggression of the Russian Federation, the temporary occupation of a part of the territory of Ukraine, including the Crimean Peninsula, the military actions provoked by the Russian Federation on the territory of Ukraine made it impossible to monitor the status of the implementation of the provisions of the Charter and ensure the implementation of language legislation, the implementation of the appropriate state policy in the temporarily occupied territory of Ukraine.



### **1.3. State funding for the implementation of measures related to the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages**

According to Article 14 of the Law of Ukraine “On National Minorities (Communities) of Ukraine,” expenditures necessary to ensure the implementation of measures for the exercise of the rights and freedoms of national minorities (communities) are carried out at the expense of the State Budget of Ukraine under a separate budget program, funds of local budgets, as well as other sources not prohibited by law.

Also, public associations of national minorities (communities) may be provided with competitive financial support for the implementation of programs (projects, events) at the expense of the State Budget of Ukraine, funds of local budgets in the manner established by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.

In the period of 2019–2022, the financing of cultural and artistic activities of public organisations of national minorities was carried out at the expense of the funds provided for in the Law of Ukraine on the State Budget of Ukraine for the relevant year under the program KPKVK 1801170 (program classification code of expenditures and crediting) “Nationwide activities in the spheres of culture and arts, protection of cultural heritage, export, import and return of cultural values, state language policy, international relations, religion and protection of the rights of national minorities.”

In December 2019, the All-Ukrainian Festival of National Cultures of Ukraine was held in the city of Uzhhorod on the topic: “Multi-ethnic and multi-religious Ukraine: the example of Transcarpathia,” which emphasizes the state’s attention and respect for the cultures of representatives of national minorities living in Ukraine, encouraged inter-ethnic unity and tolerance; through the promotion of national cultures, represented the cultural diversity of Ukraine and the potential of its culture as a whole.

In 2024, measures to implement the rights and freedoms of national minorities (communities) and indigenous peoples of Ukraine will be carried out in accordance

with budget program 0413020 “Implementation of the rights and freedoms of national minorities (communities) and indigenous peoples of Ukraine.”

Also, according to the budget program “Financial support of creative unions in the field of media, press”, expenses for financial support of the media, in particular, media that purposefully contribute to the development of the languages and cultures of the national minorities of Ukraine, were foreseen for the period from 2019 to 2022, however, financial support under this direction was not used.

For the years 2023 and 2024, according to the above-mentioned budget program, expenses for financial support of the media, in particular, media that purposefully contribute to the development of the languages and cultures of the national minorities of Ukraine, were not foreseen.

At the same time, the state institution Ukrainian Cultural Fund provided grants on a competitive basis, in particular to support projects of ethnic communities, national minorities and indigenous peoples.

**General financing of cultural and artistic programs of the Ukrainian  
Cultural Fund**

<b>Year</b>	<b>The planned amount of grant support (UAH mln)</b>	<b>Allocated amount of grant support (UAH mln)</b>
2021	516.97	504.00
2022	590.80	4.40
2023	153.31	148.67
2024	154.06	-

It should be noted that due to the quarantine restrictions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, a number of events planned for 2020–2021 did not take place.

Also, due to the full-scale invasion of the Russian Federation on the territory of Ukraine on 24 February 2022 and the introduction of martial law, the available financial resources of the state are primarily directed to the implementation of tasks related to repelling armed aggression, the smooth functioning of the budget sphere and the vital needs of residents of territorial communities, the implementation of measures of territorial defence and protection of public safety.

## **PART II**

### **Application of the provisions of Part II of the Charter**

The provisions of Part II of the Charter (Article 7) apply to all regional or minority languages used within the territory of Ukraine, which correspond to the definitions given in Article 1 and the Law of Ukraine “On the Ratification of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages.”

#### **Article 7**

##### **Objectives and principles**

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

*a)*

When implementing the state language policy, Ukraine takes into account the principle of recognition of all languages of national minorities, which are traditionally used within the borders of the state or its specific territory, as an integral part of the country’s cultural landscape. This is determined by a number of legislative acts that guarantee the right to use, develop and protect the languages of each national minority in accordance with international standards and obligations of Ukraine to the international community. The list of current national legislation is specified in section 1.1. of part I of the report.

The norms of national legislation and the practice of regulating ethno-national processes correspond to international standards and recommendations specified in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Framework Convention on the Protection of National Minorities, the European Charter for Regional Languages or Minority Languages, the Hague Recommendations of the OSCE High Commissioner on the Rights of National Minorities in the Field of Education and other international documents.

Ukraine ensures the realisation of the right of persons belonging to national minorities and indigenous peoples to preschool education in communal educational institutions and general secondary education in state, communal and corporate institutions of general secondary education in the languages of such national minorities and indigenous peoples (along with the state language).

Thus, in accordance with Article 7 of the Law of Ukraine “On Education,” persons belonging to national minorities and indigenous peoples of Ukraine have the right to receive preschool education in communal educational institutions and general secondary education in state, communal and corporate institutions of general secondary education in the language of such national minorities and indigenous peoples (along with the state language), as well as to study the language of such national minorities and indigenous peoples. A similar provision is contained in Article 5 of the Law of Ukraine “On Comprehensive General Secondary Education.” This right is implemented at the expense of the state budget and local budgets of territorial communities.

*b)*

In recent years (2015–2020), administrative reform was carried out in Ukraine, which consisted in granting greater powers to local self-government bodies (decentralization) and changing the administrative-territorial division.

On 5 February 2015, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine adopted the Law of Ukraine “On Voluntary Amalgamation of Territorial Communities.” According to this law, neighbouring city, town, settlement, and village councils can unite into one community, which will have one joint local self-government body.

In June 2020, in accordance with the Law of Ukraine “On Amendments to Certain Laws of Ukraine Regarding the Determination of Territories and Administrative Centres of Territorial Communities,” the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine determined the administrative centres and territories of territorial communities.

Instead of more than 11,000 local councils, 1,469 capable territorial communities were formed, and instead of 490 districts, 136 new districts were formed.

Currently, the system of administrative and territorial organisation of Ukraine consists of regions (oblasts), districts, cities and towns, settlements and villages. Ukraine is composed of: Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol (temporarily occupied by the Russian Federation since February 2014), Vinnytsia, Volyn, Dnipropetrovsk, Donetsk (most part temporarily occupied by the Russian Federation), Zhytomyr, Zakarpattia, Zaporizhzhia (most part temporarily occupied by the Russian Federation), Ivano-Frankivsk, Kyiv, Kirovohrad, Luhansk (most part temporarily occupied by the Russian Federation), Lviv, Mykolaiv (part temporarily occupied by the Russian Federation), Odesa, Poltava, Rivne, Sumy (part of the territory included in the list of territories of possible hostilities and active hostilities), Ternopil, Kharkiv (part temporarily occupied by the Russian Federation), Kherson (most part temporarily occupied by the Russian Federation), Khmelnytskyi, Cherkasy, Chernivtsi, and Chernihiv regions, and the city of Kyiv.

Article 132 of the Constitution of Ukraine defines that the territorial system of Ukraine is based on the principles of unity and integrity of the state territory, a combination of centralization and decentralization in the exercise of state power, balance and socio-economic development of regions, taking into account their historical, economic, ecological, geographical, and demographic features, ethnic and cultural traditions.

Also, in accordance with Clause 4 of Part 1 of Article 4 of the Law of Ukraine “On the Voluntary Amalgamation of Territorial Communities” when making decisions on the voluntary unification of territorial communities, historical, natural, ethnic, cultural and other factors affecting the socio-economic development of the united territorial community

Voluntary amalgamation of territorial communities does not lead to a change in the status of settlements in both rural and urban areas.

As a result of the reform of the administrative-territorial system and local self-government, there have been certain changes in the ethnic ratio of the local population, in particular in districts and amalgamated territorial communities. The implementation

of the mentioned reform gave communities, in particular in the multi-ethnic regions of Ukraine, more opportunities for their development and expanded the possibilities of effective participation, in particular of representatives of national minorities, in solving issues that concern them. Since the majority of power and financial resources were transferred to the level of capable communities, this created the necessary conditions for ensuring the active participation of national minorities in the cultural and social life of communities and expanded their influence on improving the quality of public services provided locally.

c)

Article 53 of the Constitution of Ukraine guarantees citizens who belong to national minorities the right to education in their native language or to study their native language in state and communal educational institutions or through national cultural societies.

The legislation of Ukraine stipulates that persons belonging to the indigenous peoples and national minorities of Ukraine are guaranteed the right to study the language of the respective indigenous peoples or national minorities of Ukraine in communal institutions of general secondary education or through national cultural societies.

The possibility of using the languages of national minorities (communities) in the field of advertising, during public, cultural, artistic, entertainment events and shows, emergency assistance provision, in service sector, etc. is also ensured.

The state guarantees free provision of textbooks (including electronic ones) manuals to students of general secondary education belonging to national minorities (communities) and teaching staff in accordance with the procedure established by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine (*Article 11 of the Law of Ukraine “On National Minorities (Communities) of Ukraine”*).

d)

Part 1 of Article 10 of the Law of Ukraine “On National Minorities (Communities) of Ukraine” defines that a person belonging to a national minority

(community) has the right to free and unhindered use of the language of their national minority (community) privately and publicly, in oral and in written forms within the limits that do not contradict the law.

To meet the informational, cultural and educational needs of national minorities living on the territory of Ukraine, the National Public Television and Radio Company of Ukraine Joint-Stock Company (hereinafter referred to as “NSTU JSC” or “Public Broadcasting”) operates, which constantly creates projects in the languages of national minorities (communities) for them, and in the Ukrainian language about them. In its activities, NSTU JSC is guided by the Law of Ukraine “On Public Media of Ukraine,” according to which NSTU JSC promotes the development of languages and cultures of national minorities, and by the Concept of broadcasting on the subject of national minorities of NSTU JSC (hereinafter referred to as the “Concept”), which determines the main directions and principles of NSTU JSC work regarding the fullest possible satisfaction of the informational, cultural and educational needs of national minorities who live compactly and dispersedly on the territory of Ukraine. The concept aims to ensure the rights of national minorities regarding the use of minority languages on all Public Broadcasting platforms; promoting the development of cultural and linguistic diversity and preserving the identity of national minorities; dissemination of information that contributes to the deepening of intercultural dialogue and harmony in Ukrainian society; informing on all platforms of Public Broadcasting about the multinational composition of the population of Ukraine, the life and culture of national minorities, their contribution to the development of Ukrainian society; dissemination of information that contributes to the prevention of discrimination on the basis of ethnicity; debunking negative stereotypes associated with certain national minorities.

The implementation of the Concept takes into account the content of the European Charter for Regional Languages or Minority Languages, the Constitution of Ukraine, laws of Ukraine “On Ratification of the European Charter for Regional Languages or Minority Languages,” “On Public Media of Ukraine,” “On Media,” “On National Minorities (Communities) of Ukraine,” “On the indigenous peoples of Ukraine,” “On ensuring the functioning of the Ukrainian language as a state language,” as well as other legal acts that regulate relations in this area.



At the same time, since the end of 2019, the Coordinating Centre for the Broadcasting of National Minorities (hereinafter referred to as the “Coordinating Centre”) has been operating at NSTU JSC. Its purpose is to ensure informational rights and to support intercultural understanding and social integration of all members of society, regardless of ethnic origin, religion, sexual orientation, physical capabilities, gender identity, and social background.

The coordination centre has four editorial offices (the city of Kyiv, Zakarpattia, Odesa, and Chernivtsi regions). The editorial office in Kyiv produces national projects of various formats and genres on the topics of diversity (including national communities and indigenous peoples), equality and inclusion in the Ukrainian language with adaptation for various platforms of Public Broadcasting, i.e. YouTube, Facebook, Instagram, and TikTok.

Regional content editorial offices on the subject of national minorities in Uzhhorod, Chernivtsi, and Odesa create local social-educational and cultural-artistic programs in the languages of the national communities (Hungarian, Romanian, Slovak, German, Roma, Bulgarian, and Gagauz), which are broadcast on the following platforms: television — local TV channels (all-Ukrainian broadcast); radio — Ukrainian Radio; YouTube, Instagram and Facebook — Suspilne Uzhhorod, Suspilne Chernivtsi, Suspilne Odesa.

The extensive library network also meets the information, research, educational, cultural and other needs of users from national minorities (communities) in Ukraine. In many public libraries, during the formation of their library funds, an orderly collection of documents is carried out, including publications in the languages of national minorities.

*e)*

Article 11 of the Constitution of Ukraine specifies that the state promotes the consolidation and development of the Ukrainian nation, its historical consciousness, traditions and culture, as well as the development of the ethnic, cultural, linguistic and religious identity of all indigenous peoples and national minorities of Ukraine.

The Methodology for the use of languages of national minorities (communities) of Ukraine in localities where people belonging to national minorities (communities) of Ukraine traditionally live, or in which such people constitute a significant part of population, ensures the possibility of using the language of national minorities (communities) in such areas social life:

- provision of topographic information;
- writing official names on signs (plates) of the local self-government bodies and utility enterprises;
- communication with the public authorities;
- provision of public services;
- medical aid;
- dissemination of information for public use;
- provision of social services to the elderly and persons with disabilities.

*f)*

The Constitution of Ukraine guarantees citizens who belong to national minorities the right to education in their native language or to study their native language in state and communal educational institutions or through national cultural societies (Article 53).

The Government of Ukraine is carrying out reforms aimed at achieving European standards in all spheres of social life. Reforming the education system is one of the main elements of this process. Among the key tasks of the educational reform is the provision of equal opportunities to all citizens of Ukraine in the implementation of the constitutional right to quality education.

The Law of Ukraine “On Education” laid the legislative foundations for ensuring qualitatively new conditions for obtaining an education in Ukraine, in particular through the improvement of approaches to the use of state and other languages in the educational process in institutions of general secondary education.

Article 7 of this Law defined different approaches to different national minorities and indigenous peoples of Ukraine regarding their right to study in their native language OR study their native language at different levels of education:

a) indigenous peoples of Ukraine were granted “the right to study in communal educational institutions to obtain preschool and general secondary education in the language of the respective indigenous people along with the state language.” Such maximum assistance is based on the fact that indigenous peoples, unlike national minorities, do not have another country that would preserve and support the development of their native language and culture. Therefore, countries where indigenous peoples live undertake international obligations to preserve and support the development of their languages and cultures;

b) all national minorities of Ukraine were granted “the right to study in communal educational institutions to obtain preschool and general secondary education in the language of the respective indigenous people along with the state language.” That is, in kindergartens and in grades 1–4 of communal schools, children from any national minority can study in their native language, while learning the state language;

c) all persons belonging to the indigenous peoples and national minorities of Ukraine are guaranteed the right to study the language of the respective indigenous peoples or national minorities in communal institutions of general secondary education or through national cultural societies;

d) in educational institutions, in accordance with the educational program, one or more disciplines may be taught in two or more languages, i.e. the state language, English, other official languages of the European Union.

In Ukraine, according to the current legislation (in particular, the Law “On Education”), everyone has the right to quality and affordable education. The right to education includes the right to receive education throughout life, the right to access to education, the right to free education in the cases and procedure determined by the Constitution and laws of Ukraine

The Law “On Comprehensive General Secondary Education” pays particular attention to the issue of accessibility to comprehensive secondary education, including the availability of a sufficient number of educational institutions that provide free

comprehensive secondary education, providing students with support in the educational process at the expense of state and local budgets in the most accessible and closest to their place of residence educational institution.

Ukraine ensures the realisation of the right of persons belonging to national minorities and indigenous peoples to preschool education in communal educational institutions and general secondary education in state, communal and corporate institutions of general secondary education in the languages of such national minorities and indigenous peoples (along with the state language).

Thus, in accordance with Article 7 of the Law of Ukraine “On Education,” persons belonging to national minorities and indigenous peoples of Ukraine have the right to receive preschool education in communal educational institutions and general secondary education in state, communal and corporate institutions of general secondary education in the language of such national minorities and indigenous peoples (along with the state language), as well as to study the language of such national minorities and indigenous peoples. A similar provision is contained in Article 5 of the Law of Ukraine “On Comprehensive General Secondary Education.” This right is implemented at the expense of the state budget and local budgets of territorial communities.

The state guarantees free provision of textbooks (including electronic ones) manuals to students of general secondary education belonging to national minorities (communities) and teaching staff in accordance with the procedure established by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine (*Article 11 of the Law of Ukraine “On National Minorities (Communities) of Ukraine”*).

Currently, the following institutions of higher education continue their activities on the territory of our state: Ferenc Rakocza II Transcarpathian Hungarian College of Higher Education, Beit Khana International Humanitarian and Pedagogical Institute

g)

The educational system of Ukraine provides that persons who do not speak a certain language of national minorities and live in an area where it is used, can study it at their own will. In accordance with Article 11 of the Law of Ukraine “On Comprehensive General Secondary Education,” an educational institution develops and

uses in its educational activities one educational program at each level (cycle) of comprehensive general secondary education or an end-to-end educational program developed for several levels of education.

Educational programs may be developed on the basis of a corresponding standard educational program or educational programs developed by subjects of educational activity, scientific institutions, individuals or legal entities and approved by the central executive body for ensuring the quality of education in accordance with the requirements of this Law.

The decision on the educational institution's use of an educational program developed on the basis of a typical educational program or another educational program is made by the pedagogical council of the educational institution.

According to the information of the education management bodies of the regional state (military) administrations, *in 2023* there were 205 institutions of general secondary education (municipal and private) (hereinafter referred to as IGSE) with classes teaching in the languages of national minorities alongside the state language, in which **35,776 students** studied in the languages of national minorities.

***70 IGSE with classes taught in Ukrainian and other languages of national minorities. They include:***

***1*** IGSE with Ukrainian and Bulgarian languages (Odesa region);

***16*** IGSE with classes taught in Ukrainian and Moldavian languages (Odesa region);

***17*** IGSE with Ukrainian and Romanian languages (Zakarpattia, Chernivtsi regions);

***3*** IGSE with Ukrainian and Polish languages (Khmelnyskyi, Lviv regions);

***4*** IGSE with Ukrainian and Russian languages (Dnipropetrovsk (1), Kharkiv (3) regions);

***1*** IGSE with Ukrainian and Slovak languages (Zakarpattia region);

***27*** IGSE with Ukrainian and Hungarian languages (Zakarpattia region).

***135 IGSE with classes taught in only one language, in particular:***

3 IGSE with Polish (Lviv region);

4 IGSE with Russian (Dnipropetrovsk (3), Odesa (1) regions);

59 IGSE with Romanian language (Zakarpattia, Chernivtsi regions);

69 IGSE with Hungarian language (Zakarpattia region);

1 IGSE with German language, the city of Kyiv.

***Out of 35,776 students:***

*34 students study in Bulgarian;*

*1983 students study in Moldavian;*

*1016 students study in Polish;*

*1362 students study in Russian;*

*15263 students study in Romanian;*

*121 students study in Slovak;*

*15953 students study in Hungarian;*

*34 students study in German.*

Since 2015, the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine has been holding All-Ukrainian Student Olympiads in languages and literatures of national minorities. Thus, the IV (final) stage of the All-Ukrainian student Olympiads in languages and literatures of national minorities of Ukraine is held in Hungarian, Romanian, Bulgarian, Polish, Modern Greek languages and literatures, Hebrew language and Jewish literature.

*h)*

Clause 9 of Part 1 of Article 15 of the Law of Ukraine “On National Minorities (Communities) of Ukraine” defines that the central body of executive power, which ensures the formation and implementation of state policy in the field of national minorities (communities) (*the State Service of Ukraine for Ethnopolitics and Freedom of Conscience*) organises conducting scientific research in the field of national minorities (communities), and also interacts with domestic and foreign research institutions and educational institutions for the purpose of exchanging experience in

conducting such research. In the reporting period, SS for Ethnopolitics and Freedom of Conscience did not commission scientific research in the field of regional or minority languages at universities or other scientific institutions.

Scientific and cultural centres of national minorities also play an important role in carrying out scientific research in the field of languages of national minorities.

At the same time, with the aim of coordinating scientific and pedagogical work, as well as developing the field of research in relevant languages and literatures, history, ethnography and culture, promoting the organisation and ensuring participation in interstate cultural and educational programs, the All-Ukrainian Scientific and Methodological Centre of Slovak Studies, Centre of Hungarology operates on the basis of the Uzhhorod National University. The Centre for Hellenistic Studies and Greek Culture, the Polish Centre, the Centre for the Crimean Tatar Language and Literature, etc. operate at the Educational and Scientific Institute of Philology of Taras Shevchenko Kyiv National University.

*i)*

Within the framework of concluded interstate treaties, Ukraine cooperates on issues of national minorities with states with which it has relevant ethnic communities. Such cooperation has the format of intergovernmental bilateral commissions. In particular, the following commissions are active today:

- Bilateral Ukrainian-Slovak Commission on National Minorities, Education and Culture;
- Joint Intergovernmental Ukrainian-Romanian Commission on Ensuring the Rights of Persons Belonging to National Minorities;
- Joint Ukrainian-Hungarian Commission on Ensuring the Rights of National Minorities;
- Intergovernmental Ukrainian-German Commission on Cooperation in the Affairs of Persons of German Origin Living in Ukraine.

During the reporting period, the 11th meeting of the **Intergovernmental Ukrainian-German Commission** on Cooperation in the Affairs of Persons of German

Origin Living in Ukraine took place (October 2021). During the meeting, the parties presented the measures in support for the German national minority during the years 2020–2021, heard speeches by representatives of public associations of the German community of Ukraine and information from the German party on the changes in financial instruments in support for the German national minority. The work of the Broadcasting Coordination Centre of National Minorities of NSTU JSC — the only media in Ukraine that constantly creates projects in the languages of national communities for them, and in the Ukrainian language about them — was presented.

A meeting of the Ukrainian-Hungarian interdepartmental working group on education was also held within the reporting period. In particular, on 24 February 2021, **the First Constituent Meeting** of the Ukrainian-Hungarian Interdepartmental Working Group on Education was held in Kyiv (Ukraine) under the co-chairing of Vira Rohova, the Deputy Minister of Education and Science of Ukraine, and Orshoia Pachai-Tomasic, the State Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Economy and Foreign Affairs of Hungary. During the meeting, experts from the relevant Ministries of Ukraine and Hungary discussed and agreed on a draft Agreement between the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and the Government of Hungary on mutual recognition of certificates and diplomas, as well as documents on scientific degrees issued in Ukraine and Hungary, recognized by the state.

On 12 May 2021 **the Second Meeting** of the Ukrainian-Hungarian Interdepartmental Working Group on Education was held in Budapest (Hungary) under the co-chairing of Vira Rohova, the Deputy Minister of Education and Science of Ukraine, and Orshoia Pachai-Tomasic, the State Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Economy and Foreign Affairs of Hungary. During the meeting, experts from the relevant ministries of Ukraine and Hungary discussed in detail the draft Agreement between the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and the Government of Hungary on mutual recognition of documents on education and scientific degrees in order to prepare for the earliest possible preparation for signing.



On 22 July 2021, as part of the visit of P. Szijjártó, the Minister of Foreign Economy and Foreign Affairs of Hungary, to Kyiv, an Agreement was signed between the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and the Government of Hungary on the mutual recognition of documents on education and scientific degrees. The agreement provides for the simplification of the procedure for mutual recognition of documents on education and scientific degrees obtained in educational institutions and scientific institutions of Ukraine and Hungary.

According to the results of the agreements reached during the Second meeting of the working group, three subgroups of experts were formed, which worked in the following areas: publication of textbooks, professional development of teaching staff, methods of teaching the Ukrainian language in classes taught in the Hungarian language.

On 16 September 2021, the **Third Meeting** of the Ukrainian-Hungarian Interdepartmental Working Group on Education was held in Uzhhorod (Ukraine). The parties agreed to continue and deepen joint work to ensure the educational needs of the Hungarian community in Ukraine. According to the results of the Third meeting of the working group of the Ministry of Education and Culture, an innovative educational project was launched on the topic “European integrated school model with the Hungarian language of instruction” on the basis of general secondary education institutions of the Zakarpattia region for October 2021 — November 2026. Zakarpattia Hungarian Pedagogical Society is involved in the project.

The project aims to create an effective integrative model of education, comfortable for those seeking education, to ensure its quality for representatives of the Hungarian national minority in the process of reforming the Ukrainian school. The participants of the project are 80 institutions of general secondary education with classes taught in the Hungarian language.

Also during the meeting, consultations were held regarding the conclusion of a Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministry of Education and Science of

Ukraine and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Hungary on cooperation under the scholarship program of Hungary for 2022–2024.

On 15 September 2023, the Fourth Meeting of the Ukrainian-Hungarian Interdepartmental Working Group on Education was held in Budapest (Hungary).

The Ukrainian delegation was headed by Yevhen Kudriavets, First Deputy Minister of Education and Science of Ukraine, the co-chairman of the Ukrainian-Hungarian interdepartmental working group on education issues from Ukraine; the Hungarian delegation was headed by Orshoia Pachai-Tomasic, Ambassador-at-Large, senior adviser to the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Hungary, co-chair of the Ukrainian-Hungarian interdepartmental working group on education from Hungary. During the meeting, the parties discussed measures taken to implement the Protocol of the third meeting of the Ukrainian-Hungarian working group on education, which took place on 16 September 2021, in particular: study of the Ukrainian language as the state language and teaching in the Hungarian language in general secondary education institutions of Ukraine; development and publication of textbooks and manuals; professional development of teaching staff. Also during the meeting, a Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Hungary on cooperation under the scholarship program of Hungary for 2023–2025 was signed.

## 2.

Citizens have equal constitutional rights and freedoms and are equal before the law. There can be no privileges or restrictions based on race, skin colour, political, religious and other beliefs, gender, ethnic and social origin, financial status, place of residence, language or other characteristics (Article 24 of the Constitution of Ukraine).

Also, the Law of Ukraine “On the Principles of Prevention and Counteraction of Discrimination in Ukraine” defines the organisational and legal principles of prevention and counteraction of discrimination in order to ensure equal opportunities for the realisation of human and citizen rights and freedoms.

In Ukraine, the efforts of executive authorities and local self-government bodies, public organisations of national minorities are aimed at establishing international peace, harmony and mutual understanding. In the regions, preventive and explanatory work aimed at fostering tolerance and preventing manifestations of inter-ethnic and racial intolerance is carried out on an ongoing basis. Informational and educational talks and lectures on tolerant attitude towards different peoples and nationalities are systematically held among secondary school students and their parents, as well as the public.

### 3.

Ukraine continues to implement measures to deepen mutual understanding between all linguistic groups of the country's population, promotes the education of respect, understanding and tolerance in Ukraine.

The State Service of Ukraine for Ethnopolitics and Freedom of Conscience (SS for EFC) as the central body of executive power, which ensures the formation and implementation of state policy in the field of international relations, religion and the protection of the rights of indigenous peoples and national minorities in Ukraine from 11 March to 1 April 2021 together with the Office of the OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities (HCNM) held a series of webinars for executive authorities "National Minorities in Ukraine: Concepts, International Legal Instruments of Protection, Advisory Mechanisms." Webinars were held every week with the participation of international experts and more than 60 employees of central and regional executive authorities: regional state administrations, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Reintegration, the Ministry of Culture and Information Policy, the Ministry of Education and Science, the National Police, the State Migration Service, the State Statistics Service of Ukraine. In particular, the Oslo Recommendations on the Language Rights of National Minorities and an Explanatory Note (1998) and Recommendations on the Use of Minority Languages in Broadcasting (2003) were worked upon.

On 15 July 2022, with the participation of SS for EFC, Ukrinform held an expert discussion on the topic: "Vulnerable groups against the background of full-scale war:

the specifics of the situation and recommendations for taking into account the needs.” Experts, human rights defenders, representatives of civil society organisations together with representatives of the public sector discussed the situation in which vulnerable groups of the population found themselves after the beginning of full-scale military operations of the Russian Federation against Ukraine. In particular, they talked about the challenges faced by representatives of the Crimean Tatar, Jewish, Roma, Karaite, Krymchak and Greek ethnic communities. Small ethnic communities that represent unique cultures in the world and that may eventually disappear as a result of Russian aggression. In particular, they talked about the Karaites, the Krymchaks and the two language groups of the Greeks of the Upper Azov region, i.e. Urum and Rumei.

On 22 August 2022, together with the National Memorial Complex of the Heroes of the Heavenly Hundred — the Museum of the Revolution of Dignity with the assistance of the Ministry of Culture and Information Policy of Ukraine and the Office of the Council of Europe in Ukraine, an information event “Ethno-communities of Ukraine: joint resistance to the aggressor today, together in Ukraine tomorrow” was held in Ukrainian and English in languages. It was devoted to the involvement of representatives of national minorities and indigenous peoples of Ukraine in countering Russian aggression and overcoming its negative consequences, as well as the consequences of aggression for ethnic communities of Ukraine.

On 21 February 2023, the SS for EFC held a wide-ranging press conference on the occasion of International Mother Tongue Day at the Ukrinform Media Centre. Representatives of indigenous peoples and national minorities of Ukraine spoke at the event. They discussed issues of state policy in the sphere of protection, development and popularization of various languages in Ukraine. The speakers also talked about the state of the languages of the indigenous peoples and national minorities of Ukraine during the war, in particular languages that are under threat of extinction due to the occupation of part of the territory of Ukraine by the Russian Federation.

On 5 April, 2023, the SS for EFC held a working meeting with members of the National Council of Ukraine on Television and Radio Broadcasting, where they discussed topical issues regarding the development of a legal framework aimed at

ensuring the proper implementation and effectiveness of the Law of Ukraine “On National Minorities (Communities) of Ukraine” and the Law of Ukraine “On media.” The norms of the Law of Ukraine “On Media” provide for the prevention of discrimination in the media sphere on various grounds. This also applies to hate speech on grounds of religion or ethnic origin, as well as statements that incite discrimination or oppression of individuals and groups of persons. Therefore, the members of the National Council are interested in cooperation with the SS for EFC, the expert opinions of its specialists will help the media regulator in the preparation of regulations on the implementation of the Law.

On 24 February 2024, an interactive round table “Language unites!” was held with the support of the Office of the Council of Europe in Ukraine on the occasion of the International Mother Tongue Day, which brought together representatives of the authorities, national minorities, indigenous peoples, scientists, educators and became a platform for constructive dialogue and exchange of experiences. Three panels discussed topical issues of language policy: ensuring the right to use the native language; language unites, diversity enriches; teaching the Ukrainian language in schools with instruction in the languages of national minorities (communities).

#### 4.

During the formation and implementation of policy regarding the languages of national minorities, the state takes into account the needs and wishes of those population groups that use these languages.

With the aim of involving representatives of public associations of national minorities (communities) of Ukraine in consultations on issues regarding the legally defined rights and freedoms of persons belonging to national minorities (communities) of Ukraine, the Council of Public Associations of National Minorities (communities) was established under the SS for EFC of Ukraine as a permanent advisory body.

Pursuant to Article 19 of the Law of Ukraine “On National Minorities (Communities) of Ukraine,” the SS for EFC issued Order No. H-18/12 dated 02 February 2024 “On Approval of the Procedure for the Formation and Operation of

the Centre for National Minorities (Communities) of Ukraine,” which was registered with the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine on 06 February 2024 under No. 184/41529. The main tasks of the Centre for National Minorities (Communities) are to support and preserve the traditional culture and intangible cultural heritage of national minorities (communities), create conditions for comprehensive disclosure of their identity, preservation of language, culture, and folk traditions; conducting events aimed at strengthening national unity and consolidation of Ukrainian society, deepening cultural ties between public associations of national minorities (communities) in the region.

An Interdepartmental Working Group on Coordination of the Implementation of the Strategy for Facilitating the Realisation of the Rights and Opportunities of Persons Belonging to the Roma National Minority in Ukrainian Society for the Period Until 2030 was also formed, with the aim of facilitating the coordination of the actions of executive authorities on the implementation of the Strategy.

The Council of Representatives of Public Associations of Indigenous Peoples and National Minorities of Ukraine operates under the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine. The purpose of the Council’s activities is to promote the creation of effective organisational and legal conditions for the realisation by indigenous peoples, national minorities (communities) of the constitutional right to education in their native language, learning their native language, learning the state language, taking into account public opinion in the process of preparing decisions of the Ministry of Education and Science, maintaining a constant dialogue with the public.

The body performs a representative and communication function in cooperation between the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine and public associations of national minorities and indigenous peoples in the process of developing state policy in the field of education.

The Council develops proposals for projects of the state educational policy on issues of ensuring the rights of national minorities and indigenous peoples in the educational sphere, as well as carries out expertise and monitoring of the implementation of relevant decisions. At the time of its establishment, the Council

included 30 representatives of public associations of indigenous peoples and national minorities of Ukraine. Today, the Council includes 41 representatives of public associations.

The Council meets twice a year. The last meeting of the Council was held by the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine on 21 December 2023 under the chairpersonship of Liudmyla Kovalenko, the Chairperson of the Council, and with the participation of Yevhen Kudriavets, the First Deputy Minister of Education and Science of Ukraine (in a mixed format).

The Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine, together with local education management bodies, consults with representatives of public associations of national minorities on the implementation of the Framework Convention on the Protection of the Rights of National Minorities, the European Charter of Regional Languages or Minority Languages. Representatives of national communities are included in the discussion of draft legislative acts, programs, and textbooks.

At regional state administrations, public councils of representatives of national and cultural societies operate as consultative and advisory bodies, formed to promote public participation in the formation and implementation of state and regional policy.

## **PART III**

### **3.1. Measures aimed at implementing the provisions of Part III of the Charter (Articles 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14)**

Regarding the fulfilment of the obligations of articles 9, 10 and 13 not in relation to individual languages but in relation to all languages together, listed in Law of Ukraine “On the Ratification of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages” No. 802-15 dated 15 May 2003

## **BELARUSIAN LANGUAGE**

### **Article 8**

#### **Education**

*1. a) iii), b) iv), c) iv), d) iv)*

According to the annual information of the regional state administrations, there is no demand for education or study of the Belarusian language among representatives of this national minority in the regions. In the reporting period, there were no applications from parents for the provision of preschool, primary, general secondary, or vocational education to educational institutions or education management bodies.

If the need arises and a sufficient number of such applications are received, the issue will be considered and resolved in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution and laws of Ukraine, in particular the Law of Ukraine “On the Ratification of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages.”

*e) iii)*

The Belarusian language is studied at the Institute of Philology of Taras Shevchenko Kyiv National University, Ivan Franko Lviv National University.

*f) iii)*

Citizens’ applications for learning the Belarusian language as part of adult education in evening (shift) secondary schools were not received by educational



institutions or education management bodies. If such applications are received in a number that is considered sufficient, the issue will be considered and resolved in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution and laws of Ukraine, in particular the Law of Ukraine “On the Ratification of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages.”

At the same time, there is an opportunity for children and adults to study the Belarusian language, culture, history, customs and traditions of the Belarusian people in Saturday and Sunday schools.

*g)*

The curricula of general secondary education reflect the cultural and historical aspects of the peoples living on the territory of Ukraine, including the Belarusian minority. Subjects that are mandatory for study, such as “History of Ukraine,” “World history,” “Geography,” “Foreign literature,” “Musical art,” “Fine art,” give children the opportunity to get acquainted with the cultural wealth of different peoples. Important historical events and facts concerning the Belarusian people are studied in the context of the history of the Ukrainian people, which contributes to the understanding of the interrelationships between these peoples.

*h)*

Students studying Belarusian at the Institute of Philology of Taras Shevchenko Kyiv National University, Ivan Franko Lviv National University can work as teachers of the Belarusian language, if need be.

*i)*

Functions related to the control of activities carried out in the field of initiation or development of the teaching of languages of national minorities are performed by education management bodies. They provide information to the network of educational institutions, as well as parents, pupils and students about the requirements of the legislation, which relate to the use of national minority languages in the field of education.

2.

The bodies of education and science at the level of central and regional administration in Ukraine are ready to promote the study of the Belarusian language on the condition that parents and students express their desire.

## **Article 11**

### **Mass Media**

1. *a) iii) b) ii) c) ii) d) e) i), g)*

Due to the lack of a request, broadcasting of radio and television programs in the Belarusian language by regional radio and television organisations was not carried out.

No proposals were received from representatives of the Belarusian community to create radio and television programs that will be broadcast in the Belarusian language.

In the Lviv region, the newspaper “Vyostki Belarusi” of the Belarusian community is published.

2.

On the territory of Ukraine, there is no reception of Belarusian-language television channels from the territory of the neighbouring Republic of Belarus.

Based on the results of the monitoring of foreign TV channels broadcasting in Ukraine, in June 2021 the members of the National Council for Television and Radio Broadcasting decided to remove the Belarus 24 TV channel — having the jurisdiction of the Republic of Belarus — from the List of foreign programs whose content meets the requirements of the European Convention on Transfrontier Television and Ukrainian legislation. The reason for banning the TV channel was the broadcast of programs that incited national enmity and spread misinformation, in particular, regarding the refusal of the Ukrainian authorities to protect the rights of national minorities at the legislative level.

## Article 12

### Cultural activity and means of its implementation

#### *1. a)*

Various all-Ukrainian, regional and local cultural events are held in Mykolaiv and Rivne regions, active participants of which are public associations of Belarusian national minorities. During the events, the participants also communicate in Belarusian.

#### *b)*

Books in the Belarusian language are presented in the library funds of the Mykolaiv Regional Universal Scientific Library (19 copies); in the libraries of the Rivne region there are 0.11 thousand copies of works of Belarusian authors translated into Russian and Ukrainian.

#### *г)*

The Rivne regional branch of the All-Ukrainian Association “Belarus” is registered and operates in the Rivne region. It is a participant in various all-Ukrainian, regional and local cultural events.

The Belarusian language and cultural values of Belarusians were used and demonstrated during annual events held in the respective regions.

Thus, in the Mykolaiv region during the reporting period within the framework of the implementation of the regional Targeted national and cultural program “Preservation and development of the ethnic, cultural and linguistic identity of national minorities in the Mykolaiv region” for 2019–2021 and the regional Targeted national and cultural program of support and promotion of the development of ethnic communities of the Mykolaiv region for 2022–2024, public organisations of the region in cooperation with local self-government bodies organised and carried out the following:

- the literary and musical composition “Native language is mother tongue” for the International Mother Tongue Day;

- the festive event “Each nation’s language is unique and own,” dedicated to the International Mother Tongue Day;
- a festival of Slavic cultures as part of the celebration of the Day of Slavic Literature and Culture, where literary and musical evenings of Mykolaiv Belarusians with songs in their native language, poems, jokes and fables, an exhibition of books, Belarusian towels and national symbols of Belarus were held;
- thematic meetings for the International Day of Tolerance as part of the month of tolerance “National Diversity of the Mykolaiv Region” at secondary school No. 32 of the city of Mykolaiv;
- the travelling exhibition “We are one family, we are always united” in the Mykolaiv Regional Museum of Local History, dedicated to the celebration of the 29th anniversary of the Independence of Ukraine;
- photo exhibition “Mykolaiv multi-ethnic region is in the lens,” within the framework of the 25th All-Ukrainian Festival of National Cultures “Friendship;”
- annual All-Ukrainian festival of national cultures “Friendship;”
- quest-excursion “Mykolaiv Multinational” in the Mykolaiv Regional Museum of Local History;
- the exhibition of artists and masters of decorative and applied art of ethnic communities “Multinational Palette of the Mykolaiv Region;”
- the annual folklore and ethnographic festival “Museum guests” in the Rivne region.

Information about all the events was shared by the media.

2.

Executive authorities and local self-government bodies understand the problems of national-cultural societies, provide organisational, advisory and financial support. In particular, in a separate section of the regional program “Culture of the Rivne region” for 2023–2027, support for the development of the ethnic, cultural and linguistic identity of national minorities (communities) living in the territory of the Rivne region is provided for.

**Article 14**  
**Cross-border exchanges**

*a)*

Rivne region is developing interregional cooperation aimed at wide use of the opportunities of such cooperation to familiarize with the opportunities and potential of the region.

**BULGARIAN LANGUAGE**

**Article 8**  
**Education**

*a) iii)*

No applications from parents regarding the provision of pre-school education in Bulgarian were received by pre-school education institutions and education management bodies. If such applications are received in a quantity that is considered sufficient, the issue will be considered and resolved in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution of Ukraine and the laws of Ukraine.

*b) iv)*

In the reporting period, the Bulgarian language was studied as a subject in educational institutions of Zaporizhzhia, Odesa, Kyiv regions and the city of Kyiv.

In the Zaporizhzhia region in the 2022/2023 academic year, among communally owned general secondary education institutions with the Ukrainian language of instruction in 3 institutions of the region, the Bulgarian language was studied as an independent subject (15 classes, 250 students). At the same time, due to the fact that in the vast majority of the territory of the Zaporizhzhia region, hostilities are happening or it is temporarily occupied by the Russian Federation, the number of students who expressed a desire to learn the Bulgarian language has significantly decreased (76 students less).

In the 2023/2024 academic year, the educational process in all educational institutions of the region is provided exclusively in the state language, no requests for

the optional study of languages of national minorities were received from participants in the educational process to educational institutions.

In the Bila Tserkva Gymnasium of Slavic Languages — primary school No. 1 of the Bila Tserkva Town Council, 197 students of grades 5–11 learn the Bulgarian language at the expense of the invariant component of the curriculum.

Ukrainian and Bulgarian languages are used in the educational process in the Horodnie Lyceum with an elementary school and a gymnasium of the Horodnie Village Council of the Bolhrad District of the Odesa Region.

During the reporting period, school, district, and regional Olympiads in Bulgarian language and literature were organised and held. A total of 308 students studying Bulgarian language and literature took part in three stages.

Every year, the IV All-Ukrainian stage of student Olympiads in Bulgarian language and literature is held in Odesa region; in 2024, it is planned to hold an Olympiad in Bulgarian language and literature for students of the 9th grade.

*c) iv)*

In Odesa, Zaporizhzhia, Kyiv, and Mykolaiv regions, the Bulgarian language is studied as a subject in general secondary education institutions, also in groups and optionally.

At the same time, the Bulgarian Sunday School “Vasyl Levski” (online), where the Bulgarian language, literature and history of Bulgaria are studied, and the Bulgarian Sunday School (online), where the Bulgarian language is studied, operate in the Zaporizhzhia region.

In the Odesa region, the Bulgarian language is also studied in:

- Sunday schools from the Odesa Regional Bulgarian Society with the support of the Republic of Bulgaria (in the city of Odesa and 10 districts of the region, 1,030 people);

- Sunday schools “Az, Buki, Vedi” from the Congress of Bulgarians of Ukraine (in the city of Odesa and 5 in the districts of the region, 633 people);

- Sunday schools from the Saints Cyril and Methodius Society of Bessarabian Bulgarians, 749 people).

In the Lviv region, there is a Sunday school for the study of the Bulgarian language at the I. Vazov Lviv Society of Bulgarian Culture.

In the Kirovohrad region there are:

- Sunday school for studying the Bulgarian language at the Kirovohrad regional public organisation ““Nashite Chora” Union of Bulgarians” (the city of Kropyvnytskyi) (30 people);

- weekend school, where the Bulgarian language is studied, at the Ukrainian-Bulgarian Friendship Centre (Vilshanka village, Holovanivsk district) (20 persons).

*d) iv)*

No applications from students and parents regarding the provision of professional (vocational and technical) education in Bulgarian were received by education institutions and education management bodies. If such applications are received in a quantity that is considered sufficient, the issue will be considered and resolved in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution of Ukraine and the laws of Ukraine.

*e) iii)*

The Bulgarian language is studied at the Institute of Philology of Taras Shevchenko Kyiv National University, I. I. Mechnikov Odesa National University, Kyiv-Mohyla Academy National University, Ivan Franko Lviv National University.

*f) i) ii) iii)*

Citizens' applications for learning the Bulgarian language as part of adult education in evening (shift) secondary schools were not received by educational institutions or education management bodies. If such applications are received in a number that is considered sufficient, the issue will be considered and resolved in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution and laws of Ukraine, in particular the Law of Ukraine “On the Ratification of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages.”

The Bulgarian language, culture, history, customs and traditions of the Bulgarian people are studied by children and adults in cultural and educational centres, Saturday and Sunday schools in Zaporizhzhia, Kirovohrad, Kyiv, Lviv, Mykolaiv, and Odesa regions, and the city of Kyiv.

*g)*

Elective courses “History of Bulgaria,” “Traditions and customs of Bulgarians” are studied as a subject or optional in Zaporizhzhia, Odesa, Mykolaiv, Kirovohrad, and Kyiv regions and the city of Kyiv.

*h)*

To ensure high-quality teaching of the languages and literatures of national minorities in Ukraine, there is a network of higher education institutions that train specialists in relevant subjects, in particular the Bulgarian language. Among them are Taras Shevchenko Kyiv National University, I. I. Mechnikov Odesa National University, Izmail State Humanitarian University.

Professional development of teachers of national minority languages, including those who teach Bulgarian language and literature, is carried out at teacher training courses, seminars, conferences of the Municipal Institution “Odesa Academy of Continuing Education of the Odesa Regional Council.”

*i)*

Regional institutes of post-graduate pedagogical education have appropriate scientific and methodical laboratories or departments, whose employees analyse the state of introduction and teaching of national minority languages, compile periodic reports that are made public.

Also, the functions of controlling the teaching of the languages of national minorities and informing about the requirements of the legislation concerning the use of the languages of national minorities (communities) in the field of education are carried out by the education management bodies.

2.



The Bulgarian language is studied in Odesa, Zaporizhzhia, Kirovohrad, Kyiv, and Mykolaiv regions by everyone who wishes to do so.

## **Article 11**

### **Mass Media**

In Odesa, with the support of Bulgaria, the All-Ukrainian state cultural and educational bulletin of the Bulgarians of Ukraine “Rodn Krai” is published.

Also, Odesa regional branch of NSTU JSC provides weekly (30 min) programs “Voice of Bulgarians” (in Bulgarian) and daily news (4 min) in Bulgarian.

Issues of national orientation, culture, history, language, customs and traditions of national minorities, direct activities of national and cultural societies living in the region are constantly reflected in the publications of regional print media: in the newspapers “Odesa News,” “Black Sea News,” “Evening Odesa,” “Odesa Newsletter,” “Dumska Square,” “Migration.”

In the Lviv region, the newspaper “Rodn Krai” is published by the I. Vazov Lviv Society of Bulgarian Culture.

The “Alfatar” thematic page is published in the Vilshanka district newspaper (Kirovohrad region) “Zori nad Syniukha” to meet the informational needs of the local Bulgarian community.

## **Article 12**

### **Cultural activity and means of its implementation**

#### *1. a)*

In the regions of Ukraine where representatives of the Bulgarian national minority live, various cultural and educational events are held, in which representatives of this minority actively participate. These measures contribute to the formation of a tolerant attitude towards representatives of all nations and nationalities, as well as maintaining respect for their language, culture, traditions and customs. Participants of such events have the opportunity to communicate in their native language.

#### *b) c)*

In the Kirovohrad region, at the Vilshanka settlement Lidiia Horiachko Public Library, there is a Bulgarian club “Rodovid” for adults. Since 2002, a “Druharche” children’s interest club has been operating, the purpose of which is to study, preserve and revive the ancient traditions of local Bulgarians.

To meet the informational needs of national minorities in the libraries of the region, the book fund in the languages of national minorities is 0.75 thousand copies on various types of information carriers. The largest number of copies is in the fund of the Dmytro Chyzhevskiy Regional Universal Scientific Library (in particular, in Bulgarian), the Vilshanka Settlement Lidiia Horiachko Public Library of Vilshanka Settlement Council (in Bulgarian), the Central Kropyvnytskyi City Volodymyr Panchenko Library, in the branch library No. 12 of the library for children of the city of Kropyvnytskyi.

In the Mykolaiv Regional Universal Scientific Library, copies of works in the languages of national minorities (communities), in particular Bulgarian — 206 copies — are kept and made available to library visitors.

*d) f)*

On 28 February 2020, the Film Festival of National Cultural Societies took place in the city of Zaporizhzhia. In the “Long movies” program (films up to 40 minutes), the Society of Bulgarian History and Culture “Rodoliubiie” (headed by Larysa Savchenko) participated, in particular, with the film “Rodoliubiie 25.”

On 11–12 September, 2020, the IX All-Ukrainian Council of Bulgarians was held in Melitopol on the initiative of the Association of Bulgarians of Ukraine, the Zaporizhzhia Regional State Administration, the executive committee of the Melitopol City Council, and with the support of People’s Deputies of Ukraine Serhii Minko and Anton Kisse. The XV International Conference “Bulgarians in the North of the Black Sea” was held at the Melitopol Bohdan Khmelnytskyi State Pedagogical University within the framework of the said Council, and the opening of the monument to Khadja Dimitra, the Bulgarian national hero, was held in Sliven Square garden in Melitopol.

On 23 February 2021, the O. Dovzhenko film and concert hall of the city of Zaporizhzhia hosted the Film Festival of National Cultural Societies. The Bulgarian

folk ensemble “Balkans” under the direction of Arina Mitieva (Melitopol) took part in the concert program. At the Festival, the public organisation “Melitopol Society of Bulgarian Culture “BALKANAS”” presented film “I’m Bulgarian, and that means.”

A practical tool for the implementation of the state ethno-national policy in the city of Kyiv are the city target programs “Ethnic Kyiv” of the Comprehensive city target program “Capital culture: 2019–2021” and “Kyiv is a city of tolerance and cohesion” of the Comprehensive city target program “Capital culture: 2022–2024.” The main tasks of these programs are: creation of favourable conditions for revival, development and preservation of ethno-cultural and linguistic identity of national-cultural communities; support of national and cultural communities of the city of Kyiv in conducting cultural and artistic events aimed at a harmonious combination of the cultures of the Ukrainian nation and national minorities (communities) of Ukraine.

With the support of the Kyiv city government, cultural and artistic events are held that promote the achievements of the cultures of ethnic communities, including the Bulgarian national minority, and introduce them to Kyiv residents and guests of the city. The most significant were: Festival of the peoples of the world “We are different, but we are united in the fight against the enemy;” concert-festival “One Country,” dedicated to the Day of Defenders of Ukraine, etc., in which the Bulgarian ethnic community took part. The ethnic communities of the city of Kyiv are assisted in holding events dedicated to significant events in their history, their national holidays, the life and work of famous figures of science, culture, etc.

With the aim of ensuring the study of the culture, history, language and religion of national minorities in Odesa region, the “Regional Centre of Bulgarian Culture in the city of Bolhrad” operates. The purpose of the centre’s activities is mass educational work, the development of folk creativity and international cultural cooperation, etc.

Also, the festival of carols of ethnic communities, including Bulgarians, has become traditional for Odesa; All-Ukrainian Bulgarian and Gagauz Councils; Celebration of the Day of Slavic Writing; a feast of traditional “Banica” cuisine in places where Bulgarians live compactly; International Ethnographic Film Festival

“OKO” in Bolhrad; International festival of musical, poetic and choreographic art of Bulgarian culture “Let’s stay Bulgarians!” to the Day of Bessarabian Bulgarians; regional festival-competition of Bulgarian folk dance “Eseno horo in Kamchika” in the village of Zoria of Sarata settlement community of Bilhorod-Dnistrovsk district; festival of masters of home winemaking with tasting of wine and national dishes of Moldavian and Bulgarian cuisine in the village of Novoselivka of the Sarata community of Odesa region.

On the initiative of the Odesa Regional Centre of Ukrainian Culture, the festival of ritual actions of representatives of various nationalities “Namysto Rodu” is held, and the Regional Centre of National Cultures in Izmail holds the regional festival “The Magical World of the Mother Tongue.”

In June 2021, a monument to the founders of the village Zoria of the Sarata settlement community of the Bilhorod-Dnistrovsk district, to the first settlers from Bulgaria, was opened, with the participation of representatives of local self-government bodies and the Ministry of Culture of Bulgaria, the regional expert-consultation and information centre “Chyталishcha” of Varna, the Varna Foundation for the Support of Bessarabian Bulgarians.

To foster a tolerant attitude towards representatives of all nations and nationalities, respect for their language, culture, traditions and customs, educational activities are held in general educational, vocational and technical, and higher educational institutions of Kyiv region: educational hours, weeks of national cultures, thematic evenings, round table meetings and other cultural and educational events.

Cultural and educational institutions of the Kyiv region contribute to the free use of premises for cultural and artistic events, national holidays and solemn events by national and cultural societies; provide methodical and practical assistance to the leaders of national-cultural formations, attract artistic groups of national-cultural societies to participate in festivals, competitions, concerts held in the region.

The Centre for the Development of National Cultures “One Family” operates in the Kirovohrad region, which carries out work aimed at meeting the cultural needs of representatives of national minorities, organising and conducting national and cultural

events. The Centre has dedicated rooms for the work of national communities, including the Bulgarian one.

The Centre of Ukrainian-Bulgarian Friendship also operates with the aim of popularizing Bulgarian culture and language.

In the Vilshanka Ivan Gudjos Ukrainian-Bulgarian Historical Museum, there is an ethnographic room “Berehynia,” where the daily life and national customs of the population of the Vilshanka region are reproduced for visitors, in the section “Arched bridges” traditional Ukrainian-Bulgarian historical ties and the activities of the ethno-cultural Bulgarian society “Alfatar” are presented.

With the aim of popularizing national Bulgarian traditions, customs and rites, the Vilshanka Centre of Ukrainian-Bulgarian Culture, the society of Vilshanka Bulgarians “Alfatar” annually hold the festival “We invite you to Bulgaria” and the ethno-festival of Bulgarian culture “Meeting on the border.”

In the Vilshanka settlement of the Kirovohrad Region, the annual festival “Union of Hearts” is held, in which the Bulgarian folk amateur collectives of the settlement of Vilshanka, the villages of Dobre and Stankuvata of the Holovanivsk district take part.

In the Mykolaiv region during the reporting period within the framework of the implementation of the regional Targeted national and cultural program “Preservation and development of the ethnic, cultural and linguistic identity of national minorities in the Mykolaiv region” for 2019–2021 and the regional Targeted national and cultural program of support and promotion of the development of ethnic communities of the Mykolaiv region for 2022–2024, public organisations of the region, including with the participation of the Bulgarian minority, in cooperation with local self-government bodies organised and carried out the following:

- an annual festival of Slavic cultures as part of the celebration of the Day of Slavic Literature and Culture, where a concert dedicated to the great Slavic educators, the inventors of Glagolitic and Cyrillic, the holy co-apostolic brothers Cyril and Methodius was held in the Ternivka micro-district (the city of Mykolaiv), the place of compact living of Bulgarians;

- thematic meetings for the International Day of Tolerance as part of the month of tolerance “National Diversity of the Mykolaiv Region” at secondary school No. 32 of the city of Mykolaiv;

- the travelling exhibition “We are one family, we are always united” in the Mykolaiv Regional Museum of Local History, dedicated to the celebration of the 29th anniversary of the Independence of Ukraine;

- photo exhibition “Mykolaiv multi-ethnic region is in the lens,” within the framework of the 25th All-Ukrainian Festival of National Cultures “Friendship;”

- as part of the implementation of the project “Ternivka is 230 years! Cultural and artistic events dedicated to the anniversary of the multi-ethnic micro-district Ternivka of the city of Mykolaiv,” public organisation “Ternivka Ivan Vazov Bulgarian Society” prepared a documentary film “History and Melody of Ternivka,” which combines four stories and tells about the foundation and development of the settlement of Ternivka;

- annual All-Ukrainian festival of national cultures “Friendship;”

- quest-excursion “Mykolaiv Multinational” in the Mykolaiv Regional Museum of Local History;

- the exhibition of artists and masters of decorative and applied art of ethnic communities “Multinational Palette of the Mykolaiv Region.”

Information about all the events was shared by the regional media.

*g)*

in December 2020, in the city of Mykolaiv, for the 230th anniversary of Ternivka the book-album “Life and Culture of Ternivka Bulgarians” was prepared and presented in Bulgarian. The presented edition highlights and illustrates the Bulgarian page in the history of the multinational settlement of Ternivka, which is part of the city of Mykolaiv.

In July 2023 at the All-Ukrainian Centre of Bulgarian Culture in the city of Odesa, a book “Aleksandyr Malinov biography” by the writer Georgy Kazanzhdiev from the town of Drohobych was presented.

The Odesa regional budget, as part of supporting the editions of the best works by local authors of local history and fiction, books for children and young people dedicated to prominent figures of the region and significant dates, to replenish the funds of the public libraries of the region, provided funds for publishing the book “Great and outstanding Bulgarian-loving Ukrainians” by Mykola Karaivanov (2019).

2.

Executive authorities and local self-government bodies create favourable conditions for the revival, development and preservation of the cultural and linguistic identity of national minorities (communities).

#### **Article 14**

##### **Cross-border exchanges**

During the reporting period, international cultural and artistic events and projects were implemented in the regions of Ukraine, where the Bulgarian national minority (community) lives compactly.

### **CRIMEAN TATAR LANGUAGE**

#### **Article 8**

##### **Education**

*1. a) iii)*

Until 2022, there were two preschool education institutions in the Kherson region, where 57 children studied in the Crimean Tatar language (Novooleksiivka Preschool Education Institution Nursery-Kindergarten No. 15 “Ivushka” of the Henichesk Town Council, Novooleksiivka Preschool Education Institution Nursery-Kindergarten No. 20 “Dzhereltse” of the Henichesk Town Council). In 2023, these institutions stopped functioning due to the occupation of the territory of the Kherson region by the Russian Federation.

*b) iv)*

Until 2022, in the Kherson region, two institutions of general secondary education operated within the framework of primary education, where the Crimean Tatar language was taught as a language of instruction and as a component of the curriculum. Crimean Tatar language was studied by 69 primary school students and studied as a subject by 185 students.

In connection with military actions and occupation as of 2023 in the Kherson region, in one general secondary education institution, the Crimean Tatar language is being taught as part of the curriculum as part of primary education. 22 students studied the Crimean Tatar language as a subject.

*c) iv)*

Until 2022, in the Kherson region, the Crimean Tatar language was taught as part of the curriculum in two institutions of general secondary education. Crimean Tatar language was studied by 227 students of grades 5–11. As of 2023 in the Kherson region, in one general secondary education institution, the Crimean Tatar language was taught as part of the curriculum. Crimean Tatar language was studied by 65 students of grades 5–9.

Also, in 2021, the City Centre of National-Cultural Societies operated in the city of Melitopol, Zaporizhzhia Region, where a Sunday school for studying the Crimean Tatar language functioned.

In the Kyiv region, the private institution “Crimean Tatar Lyceum “Birlik School” in the village of Chaiky,” operates, where more than 90 students study, 37 of whom study the Crimean Tatar language, history, and culture of the Crimean Tatars.

*e) iii)*

As a result of Russia’s war against Ukraine, the share of certain ethnic minorities, primarily Crimean Tatars, has significantly increased in the territory of Lviv region, which has intensified work on overcoming inter-ethnic prejudices, bringing together the cultures of different ethnic groups, deepening mutual respect, support in the field of international peace and harmony, preventing possible conflicts or manifestations of xenophobia, discrimination based on nationality, etc.



The regional military administration supports the preservation of the Crimean Tatar language, as the language of the indigenous people of Ukraine, which is in a vulnerable position. Learning the Crimean Tatar language is an investment in the future of Ukrainian Crimea and Ukraine.

During September–December 2023, the Institute of Religion and Society of the Ukrainian Catholic University organised a course on studying the Crimean Tatar language. During this period, 90 students from different parts of Ukraine and the world — Germany, the Netherlands, Lebanon, the USA — studied the language and culture of the Ukrainian Crimea within the framework of the certificate program. The lecturer of the course was Mamure Chabanova, a philologist of the Crimean Tatar language. The goal of the course is to get to know the native people of Ukraine — the Crimean Tatars — through language learning and to become a step closer to each other. On 21 February, 2024, the UCU Institute of Religion and Society again announced recruitment for a course on learning the Crimean Tatar language for beginners.

The Crimean Tatar language and literature are studied at the Department of Turkology of the Institute of Philology of Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, which will make it possible to train specialists in this language.

*f) iii)*

Citizens' applications for learning the Crimean Tatar language as part of adult education in evening (shift) secondary schools were not received by educational institutions or education management bodies. If such applications are received in a number that is considered sufficient, the issue will be considered and resolved in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution and laws of Ukraine, in particular the Law of Ukraine "On the Ratification of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages."

*g)*

Elements of the history and culture of the peoples whose representatives lived and live on the territory of Ukraine, including Crimean Tatars, reflected in the courses studied in general educational institutions: "History of Ukraine," "World History,"

“Geography,” “Foreign Literature,” “Musical Art,” “Fine Art,” and which are mandatory for all students. Elements of history and the most important facts from the past of the Crimean Tatar people are studied by students in close connection with the history of the Ukrainian people.

Before the full-scale invasion of the Russian Federation and its occupation of part of the Kherson region, the history, culture and traditions of the Crimean Tatars were optionally studied at the Rykove Lyceum of the Henichesk Town Council, Novooleksiivka Lyceum No. 1 of the Henichesk Town Council.

In the village of Chaiky of the Bucha district of the Kyiv region, the Crimean Tatar cultural and educational centre “Birlik” (“Unity”) (hereinafter referred to as the “Birlik” Centre) operates, the purpose of which is to develop, preserve and popularize spiritual and moral values, build and strengthen intercultural dialogue, educate young generation. The “Birlik” Centre was created by the public organisation “Birlik Centre” and unites citizens of Ukraine from among internally displaced persons from the Autonomous Republic of Crimea. The “Birlik” Centre cooperates fruitfully with the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar people and Turkey.

Before the full-scale invasion of the Russian Federation into Ukraine, the number of the Crimean Tatar community in the village of Chaiky was 200 families, in which about 500 children were raised. Today, the number of the Crimean Tatar community is about 100 families, where 250 children live. A mosque, children’s and youth centres, a school, a library and a sports club operate on the basis of the “Birlik” Centre. The “Birlik” Centre regularly holds thematic events related to the history of the Crimean Tatar people and state events and holidays.

*i)*

On 6 January 2023, by Resolution No. 19 of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine adopted the regulations on the National Commission on the Crimean Tatar Language, the main tasks of which are:

- assistance in ensuring the coordination of the actions of executive authorities in the field of restoration, preservation and development of the Crimean Tatar language,

expansion of the scope of its application, realisation of the linguistic rights of speakers of the Crimean Tatar language, increasing the prestige of the language of the indigenous people as a means of communication;

- preparation of proposals for the formation and implementation of state policy in the sphere of restoration, preservation and development of the Crimean Tatar language;

- determination of ways, mechanisms and methods of solving problematic issues regarding the restoration, preservation and development of the Crimean Tatar language;

- increasing the effectiveness of central and local executive bodies;

- improvement of the normative and legal framework for the restoration, preservation and development of the Crimean Tatar language;

- assistance in ensuring the development of the Crimean Tatar language as the most important factor in strengthening national identity, preservation of national culture, traditions, customs, historical memory of the Crimean Tatar people and ensuring its further functioning;

- coordination of the development and implementation of standards for the Crimean Tatar language, in particular for spelling, terminology, grammar, and compilation of dictionaries.

2.

The Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine, the departments of education and science of the regional state administration are ready to promote the study of the Crimean Tatar language on the condition that parents and students express their desire.

At the same time, in the context of the implementation of the language rights of indigenous peoples, on 7 April 2021, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine approved Order No. 296-p “On the approval of the Concept of the Development of the Crimean Tatar Language”, the purpose of which is to determine the basic approaches and main directions of the development of the Strategy for the Development of the Crimean Tatar Language for 2022–2032.

Resolution No. 993 of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated 22 September 2021 approved the alphabet of the Crimean Tatar language based on Latin graphics.

On 23 February 2022, by order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 224-p, the Strategy for the Development of the Crimean Tatar Language for 2022–2032 was agreed upon and the operational plan for its implementation was approved. The purpose of the Strategy is to create regulatory, institutional, organisational and other conditions for the restoration, preservation and development of the Crimean Tatar language, expanding the scope of its application, realising the language rights of speakers of the Crimean Tatar language, increasing the prestige of the language of the indigenous people as a means of communication, promoting the de-occupation and reintegration of the temporarily occupied territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol after its return to the unified constitutional space of Ukraine.

Also, on 28 July 2023, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine adopted Order No. 657-p “Issues of developing the spelling of the Crimean Tatar language,” the project of which was developed jointly with the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar people. The Government has set a task to develop a spelling project based on Latin graphics and submit it to the Government for approval by September 2024.

Another stage of the implementation plan of the Strategy for the Development of the Crimean Tatar Language for 2022–2032 is the launch of a state award for a special

contribution to ensuring the development and popularization of the Crimean Tatar language. Such an award is intended to encourage citizens to popularize the Crimean Tatar language among young people, to raise its prestige. This way, the state will recognize the efforts of scientists, representatives of the public sector, who are actively involved in the development of the language of one of the indigenous peoples of Ukraine.

On 15 March 2024, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine adopted a resolution “On the Award of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine for a special contribution to the development of the Crimean Tatar language.” Up to 20 prizes of UAH 50,000 each will be awarded each year.

## **Article 11**

### **Mass Media**

By the end of 2021, the Public Broadcaster doubled the production of projects (in 2020 — 4 projects, in 2021 — 9) in the languages of national communities and about national communities in Ukrainian. Among the projects of the Public Broadcaster there are: - a cycle of documentary storytelling video stories about national communities and indigenous peoples of Ukraine — nationwide project “Shades of Ukraine” (September–December 2021, 2nd season);

- a series of self-produced explainers “What do you know about...?” (2nd season) with facts about the contributions of national communities and indigenous peoples in different historical periods to culture, architecture, medicine, art, journalism, literature, urban and park planning of Ukraine, etc. In 8 episodes of the program, it was told, in particular, about the Crimean Tatar indigenous people, their language and customs.

Organisation and coverage of cultural events at the national level dedicated to the Day of Remembrance of the Victims of the Genocide of the Crimean Tatar People and the Day of Struggle for the Rights of the Crimean Tatar People.

·UA: CRIMEA:

- for Mother Tongue Day (Crimean Tatar) (1 hour 09 minutes);
- “Crimea: 5 years of resistance to the Russian occupation” marathon (8 hours);
- “CRIMEA: EXILE” (8 hours 30 minutes);
- “Evening Show with Michael Shchur” for the Day of the Crimean Tatar Flag;
- “The Crimean House unites hearts” (2 parts, 3 hours of broadcast);
- 229 news releases in the Crimean Tatar language;
- permanent inclusion of journalists from the occupied Crimea; inclusion on the air of stringers, activists and politicians from the occupied Crimea, Turkey, Germany, Canada; the inclusion of journalists (drive through Kyiv); – live broadcast of the traditional mourning rally from Independence Square; video stories of eyewitnesses of

the deportation; live broadcast of the annual “Requiem” with the participation of the President of Ukraine;

– special project “26 June — Crimean Tatar Flag Day” One-hour late-night show for Crimean Tatar Flag Day. Host Michael Shchur asked his guests the leader of the Crimean Tatars, People’s Deputy of Ukraine Mustafa Dzhemilev, and Lithuanian Ambassador to Ukraine Marius Yanukonis about the history of the Crimean Tatars, the beginning of the celebration of the Crimean Tatar flag, the recognition of the genocide of the Crimean Tatar people in Ukraine, Latvia and Lithuania. During the conversation, the guests enjoyed Ukrainian and Crimean Tatar music;

– special project “Translations of Shevchenko” to the birthday of T. H. Shevchenko UA; CRIMEA team joined the all-Ukrainian project #translate\_shevchenko and read the poet’s works in the Crimean Tatar language;

– special project “Crimean House Unites Hearts — 2019” an open-air concert with Crimean Tatar and Ukrainian performers was recorded on 25 August. The concert was broadcast on all regional TV channels of Public Broadcasting.

In 2015, audiovisual media speaking in the Crimean Tatar language — ATR TV channel and Lyalye children’s TV channel — moved to Kyiv from the temporarily occupied territory. Currently, information in the Crimean Tatar language is distributed in the online media “Suspilne Krym” <https://suspilne.media/crimea/>, “UA:SOUTH” <https://www.uasouth.media/>, QIRIM Media <https://qirim.news/>.

## **Article 12**

### **Cultural activity and means of its implementation**

#### *1. a) b) c)*

On 7 August 2020, a round table meeting for the International Day of the World’s Indigenous Peoples was held in the Karaithe Ethnographic Centre “Kale” of the city of Melitopol, with the participation of representatives of intercultural cities of the Ukrainian network, scientists who joined the Zoom online conference. Representatives of the Crimean Tatar community were among the organisers and participants.

On 18 May 2021, in the city of Zaporizhzhia, a round table meeting “To the 77th anniversary of the tragedy — Deportation of the Crimean Tatars — events that must be remembered” was held in the “Suziria” Centre of National Cultures of the regional universal scientific library.

On 21 February 2021, the International Mother Tongue Day “Ukraine is one, indivisible” was celebrated in the Zaporizhzhia universal library. Representatives of Polish, Greek, Armenian, Roma, Crimean Tatar and a number of other communities reflected on what Ukraine is associated with for them: hospitable, generous, wise, strong, etc. Also, during the event, the “Memorandum of national and cultural associations of the Zaporizhzhia region” was announced.

On the occasion of the Crimean Tatar Flag Day, on 26 June 2021, a round table meeting was held at the Zaporizhzhia Regional Universal Scientific Library with the participation of representatives of the national and cultural communities of the Zaporizhzhia region.

In the city of Zaporizhzhia, the Film Festival of National Cultural Societies took place on 28 February 2020. Nine films were presented, the following participated in the “Long movies” program (films up to 40 minutes): the Melitopol regional committee to promote the return of Crimean Tatars to their historical homeland “Azat” (chairman Rydvan Ibrahimov) with the film “Crimean Tatars of Melitopol area.”

On 7 April, 2023, on the territory of the Crimean Tatar cultural centre “Birlik,” the President of Ukraine Volodymyr Zelenskyi, together with Ukrainian Muslim soldiers, leaders of the Crimean Tatar Mejlis and representatives of the Muslim clergy, took part in the iftar and announced the celebration of the iftar at the official level.

In February 2023, the state cultural space “Crimean House” hosted the grand opening of the exhibition “Korans that survived deportation.” For three weeks, copies of Korans published in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and abroad were presented at the exhibition. The oldest of them was printed at the end of the 19th century. Another unique exhibit of the exhibition was the Koran, printed during the time of Noman Chelebidjikhhan in Bakhchisarai. Korans of the 20th century are important artefacts of the cultural and religious heritage of the Crimean Tatars.



In May 2023, in the town of Vyshneve of the Bucha district of the Kyiv region, solemn events dedicated to the Day of Remembrance of the Crimean Tatar people were held, in which representatives of the local government, the Spiritual Administration of Muslims of Ukraine “Umma,” the head of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar people Refat Chubarov and others took part.

In June 2019, a solemn raising of the Crimean Tatar flag in honour of the Crimean Tatar Flag Day and a flash mob — unfurling a large Crimean Tatar flag took place on Festivalna Square in Zaporizhzhia;

As part of the All-Ukrainian Cossack Festival “Pokrova na Khortytsi” in October 2022, the festival of national cultures “One Family” was held, where the Melitopol Regional Committee for the Promotion of the Return of the Crimean Tatars to their Historical Homeland “AZAT” participated.

*d) f)*

In the Mykolaiv Regional Universal Scientific Library, copies of works in the languages of national minorities (communities) and indigenous peoples of Ukraine, in particular Crimean Tatar — 8 copies — are kept and made available to library visitors.

During 2022, an issue of historical and literary bookportation was prepared for users of the National Library of Ukraine for children, dedicated to Noman Chelebidjikhhan, the author of the national anthem of the Crimean Tatar people, the head of the government of the Crimean People’s Republic; historical file “History of Crimea. History of the Nation” to the Day of Remembrance of the Victims of the Genocide of the Crimean Tatar People; video introduction “Crimean Tatar ancient musical instruments.”

An hour of perseverance “Unconquered Crimea” and a presentation of Nataliia Smyrnova’s book “Kerim’s Crimea” were held for students of 6–7 grades of one of the Kyiv schools on the zoom platform.

For the International Year of the Languages of Indigenous Peoples, the library has created an information corner “We have grown together with our souls, we have grown together with our roots.”

In 2023, for the Day of Resistance to the Occupation of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol, the National Library of Ukraine held an hour of perseverance for children “The Perseverance of the Spirit of Crimea,” ethno-familiarization “Crimean Tatars: who are they?,” historical file “Crimea. Unlost hope,” voice readings based on the book by N. Herbish “My name is Maryam,” musical commentary auditions “Folk songs of the Crimean Tatars,” retro viewing of the cartoon “Crimean legend” (1969, Kyivnauchfilm studio) as part of the project “Be a patriot! Watch your Ukrainian!,” “Enfes!” (“Bravo!” Crimean) art hour (for the 100th anniversary of the Crimean Tatar Academic Music and Drama Theatre).

As part of the “Crimea is Ukraine” project, with the support of the Renaissance International Foundation, a literary evening was held to celebrate the 75th anniversary of the birth of Shakir Selim, the famous Crimean Tatar poet, translator, and publicist. There were presentations of the books “Troubling Times” by the young Crimean Tatar writer Bekir Ablayev and, to the 75th anniversary of the deportation of Crimean Tatars, “Mustafa. The path of the leader” by Gulnara Bekirova, which contains selected program texts of the leader of the Crimean Tatars Mustafa Dzhemilev, which highlight his political views, the milestones of the struggle of the Crimean Tatar people for their rights.

The opening of the exhibition “15 Stolen Lives” dedicated to the victims of enforced disappearances in the occupied Crimea took place. The exhibition is timed to the Day of Crimean Resistance to Russian Occupation, which Ukraine commemorates on 26 February.

The presentation of the English edition of the manual “History of Crimea and the Crimean Tatar People” was held. The organisers of the event were: The Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People, the Crimean Family NGO, the Yaroslav Mudryi National Library of Ukraine with the support of the Ukrainian Cultural Fund, the State Enterprise “Crimean House,” the INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION OF SOCIAL JUSTICE fund.

Since 2016, the Yaroslav Mudryi National Library of Ukraine has been cooperating with the Crimean Family NGO and the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People.

2.

During 2019–2023, with the support of the Ministry of Temporarily Occupied Territories and Internally Displaced Persons of Ukraine (currently the Ministry of Reintegration of Temporarily Occupied Territories of Ukraine), the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine (currently the Ministry of Culture and Information Policy of Ukraine) in the Yaroslav Mudryi National Library of Ukraine, a number of cultural and educational events were held.

To support the families of Crimean political prisoners, and first of all, children who were left without parental care, the charity event “Helping Hand” was held, the funds received during the charity events were transferred to the families of Crimean political prisoners.

On 29 November 2023, the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar people and SS for EFC held a press conference at the Ukrinform Media Centre, during which the interim results of the information campaign “Let’s return the names — let’s return Crimea” aimed at restoring historical toponyms on the peninsula were presented. Refat Chubarov emphasized that the restoration of the historical toponyms of Crimea is indeed one of the tools of deoccupation of Crimea.

To spread the Crimean Tatar language, in 2023 Yaroslav Mudryi National Library of Ukraine organised both a traditional and a virtual book exhibition “Culture, language and history of the Crimean Tatar people,” which presented publications from the fund of the department of documents in foreign languages presenting the culture of the Crimean Tatar people and its history, as well as works of fiction (<https://nlu.org.ua/vustavki.php7icNl185>).

Currently, the Yaroslav Mudryi National Library of Ukraine plans further cooperation with the Crimean Family NGO and the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar people to conduct joint educational, cultural, artistic and other thematic events aimed at spreading the Crimean Tatar language.

In 2023, Kharkiv V. H. Korolenko State Scientific Library held a number of events aimed at spreading the Crimean Tatar language, in particular: On 24 February 2023, a thematic book exhibition “Crimean Tatar Decorative Art” was held.

In May, a thematic book exhibition “Light a fire in your heart” and an online meeting “Lost Homelands” were organised for the Day of Remembrance of the Victims of the Genocide of the Crimean Tatar People.

On 14 September 2023, a creative online meeting “Historical ties of the Crimean Tatar people with Kharkiv” was held with the participation of members of the Kharkiv Karaite religious community.

In 2023, the Odesa National Scientific Library held the following events to support and spread the Crimean Tatar language:

- On 08 March 2023, as part of the Day of Resistance to the Occupation of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol, the exhibition “Crimea is Ukraine!” was held, where, in particular, publications by Crimean Tatar authors were presented;

- On 17 May 2023, for the Day of Remembrance of the Victims of the Genocide of the Crimean Tatar People and the Day of Struggle for the Rights of the Crimean Tatar People, the electronic exhibition “Deprived of the Fatherland” was presented on the library’s website ([https://odnb.odessa.ua/view\\_post.php?id=4152](https://odnb.odessa.ua/view_post.php?id=4152));

- within the framework of the social library project for low-income families “Book Miracle,” during December 2023, at the book and illustration exhibition “Tales of the Peoples of the World,” fairy tales and publications of children’s literature by Crimean Tatar authors were presented.

Under martial law in 2023, the specialists of the National Historical Library of Ukraine prepared a number of educational, cultural, artistic and other thematic events aimed at spreading knowledge of the Crimean Tatar language, culture, and history for users, scientists, local historians, students and visitors of the institution:

- On 26 February 2023, for the Day of Resistance to the Occupation of Crimea and Sevastopol, a book exhibition was held (<https://nibu.kyiv.ua/exhibitions/637/>).

In May 2023, two book exhibitions were held for the Day of Remembrance of the Victims of the Deportation of the Crimean Tatar People (<https://nibu.kyiv.ua/news/660/>) and “Ornek — Crimean Tatar ornament and knowledge about it” in the section “Intangible Heritage in documentary sources from the fund of the National Historical Library of Ukraine” (<https://nibu.kyiv.ua/news/665/>).

On 27 June 2023, to the Day of the Crimean Tatar Flag, a book exhibition “Two Flags — One Country!” was held. (<https://nibu.kyiv.ua/exhibitions/673/>).

On 20 September 2023, the National Historical Library of Ukraine took part in the International educational cultural and artistic project “Crimean Tatar Studies” (<https://nibu.kyiv.ua/exhibitions/396/>) and on 30 September, 2023, the book exhibition “Tradition of cooking et ayaklak (Karaite meat pie). Experience of Karaites from Melitopol” (<https://nibu.kyiv.ua/exhibitions/696/>) was held.

In 2022, to support and spread the Crimean Tatar language, the Odesa National Scientific Library reviewed and abstracted the documents of the book exhibition “Language. Culture. Identity,” which contained, in particular, journalistic publications in the Crimean Tatar language, phrasebooks, dictionaries, etc.

For Family Day as part of the series of events “Eternal values of existence — love, family and life!” the book exhibition-competition “Let’s Sing Together!” was held in the library institution, at which Crimean Tatar songs were presented.

As part of the social library project for low-income families “Book wonder” the promotion of “Magic stories of the ancient book collection” was held: reading aloud fairy tales, in particular Crimean Tatar ones in Ukrainian translation, bibliographic review of the book selection “Magic of winter festivals: Crimean Tatar customs and traditions.”

On 11 February 2022, for the International Day of Women in Science, a book exhibition “Yevheniia Yuriivna Spaska (1892–1980), a researcher of Ukrainian folk art” was held (<https://nibu.kyiv.ua/exhibitions/523/>). The exhibition highlighted the collection of Crimean Tatar embroidery (seven hundred drawings and four hundred drafts), collected by a local historian from Feodosia O. M. Petrova, which after her death was inherited by Ye. Yu. Spaska.

On 21 April 2022, the book exhibition “Violations of human rights, economic and humanitarian consequences of the war, war crimes of the Russian Federation in Ukraine” took place (<https://nibu.kyiv.ua/news/226/>).

The literature offered at the exhibition showed that since the temporary occupation of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, the city of Sevastopol and parts of the Donetsk and Luhansk regions in 2014, Russia has been waging war against our country, violating all norms of international humanitarian law, torturing and killing civilians. This is evidence of a war crime, a crime against humanity, a genocide of Ukrainians. The presented 27 copies of information, 15 editions about Crimea, confirm that preserving the cultural identity of the Ukrainian people is the most important task in the conditions of occupation.

Two exhibition events have been organised for the Day of Remembrance of the Victims of the Genocide of the Crimean Tatar People: On 17 May 2022 “Pages of the history of the Crimean Tatar people: deportation — return — struggle” (<https://nibu.kyiv.ua/news/236/>) (63 sources of information), and on 18 May 2022 “For the will of the “punished people”” <https://nibu.kyiv.ua/exhibitions/557/> (normative sources and books of the National Historical Library of Ukraine — 22 sources of information).

On 27 June 2022, to the Day of the Crimean Tatar Flag, a book exhibition “Two Flags — One Country!” was held. (<https://nibu.kyiv.ua/exhibitions/574/>).

On 24 August 2022, to the Independence Day of Ukraine, the book exhibition “Independence is fighting” (<https://nibu.kyiv.ua/news/265/>) (57 sources of information).

Also, the National Historical Library of Ukraine made bibliographical references:

11 January 2022 — “Sabriye Eredzhepova — Crimean Tatar singer” (11 sources of information);

12 January 2022, to the Day of the Crimean Referendum on 20 January 1991 — “History of the formation of the Crimean Tatar nation, its national idea, language, literature, traditions” (27 sources of information);

19 January 2022 — “Crimean Tatar composers, singers. Crimean Tatar music and songs” (32 sources of information).

In June, to the Day of the Crimean Tatar flag, the National Historical Library of Ukraine held a meeting of the “Meeting” Room on the topic “Cultural values of the Crimean Tatars,” which was launched in June 2021, with reports from scientists and a presentation of a book exhibition of publications about the Crimean Tatar language, culture, and history.

Representatives of the publishing house “Master of Books” participated in the meeting with a presentation of the series “Crimean Tatar Prose in Ukrainian, the magazine “Sofia Kyivska: Byzantium. Rus. Ukraine” and the Crimean Tatar TV channel “ATR.” The goal of the project “Crimean Tatar Prose in Ukrainian” was to present to the Ukrainian reader the widest possible spectrum of Crimean Tatar literary heritage, to provide a wide readership with an idea of the development of Crimean Tatar literature, its main themes and currents, stylistic and aesthetic features, to promote the formation of interest in Crimean Tatar culture in general, and awareness of its role as an integral part of Ukrainian culture. During the said event, a book exhibition from the library fund “Cultural values of the Crimean Tatars” was presented.

Thematic exhibitions of documents, as well as search and selection of documents in the Crimean Tatar language are available for users in the electronic catalogues of library institutions under the management of the Ministry of Culture and Information Policy of Ukraine.

Given that the Crimean Tatar language, as the language of one of the indigenous peoples of Ukraine, is an integral element of the identity and ethno-cultural integrity of the Ukrainian nation, as a result of the coincidence of geopolitical, demographic, technological and other factors, it is in danger of disappearing, as evidenced by the UNESCO classification. Cultural institutions and educational institutions in the field of culture under the control of the Ministry of Culture and Information Policy of Ukraine fully contribute to the support of scientific, educational, artistic and other projects aimed at popularizing the Crimean Tatar language, and also support all cultural and

educational initiatives within their competence. In particular, the Lviv M. V. Lysenko National Academy of Music, on 15 February 2023, held two events in the Vasyl Barvinskyi great hall to support the culture and language of the Crimean Tatar people: author's concert of Usein Bekirov, the Crimean Tatar composer and performer, Honoured Artist of Ukraine, with the ethnic program "Taterium", and on 18 May 2023, a thematic lecture on the Day of Remembrance of the Victims of the Genocide of the Crimean Tatar People.

Dmytro Dotsenko, a teacher of the department of painting and composition of the National Academy of Fine Arts and Architecture, took part in the cultural and artistic project "Zincir/Chain — links of memory" and presented 18 artistic works "Life of the Crimean Tatars and household utensils" at the exhibition of the ensemble composition "Crimean Tatar ceramics: the heritage of the masters."

The exhibition of the ensemble composition "Crimean Tatar ceramics: the heritage of the masters" was held in October 2023 at the National Museum of Ukrainian Folk Decorative Art.

In March 2024, in the Exhibition Hall of the National Academy of Fine Arts and Architecture, an art exhibition "QIRIM" dedicated to the life and lifestyle of the Crimean Tatars was held.

On 5 May 2023, the presentation of the QIRIM album by the Ukrainian Crimean Tatar singer and songwriter Jamala was held with great success at the T. H. Shevchenko National Academic Theatre of Opera and Ballet of Ukraine. The new album has absorbed all the greatness of the Crimean Tatar culture and language, about which the world knows so little. QIRIM brings together 14 ancient songs, each of which represents a certain area of the Ukrainian peninsula and which the artist has carefully collected in different corners of Crimea for decades. The event was widely covered in the media and had a significant social, cultural and political resonance.

Aware of the importance of supporting internally displaced persons from the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol and the Crimean Tatar people, the management of the Odesa National Academic Theatre of Opera and Ballet facilitated free attendance of performances and the holding of a number of excursion programs for children and youth from the temporarily occupied territory of the



Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol in the theatre building, provided premises for solemn events of the Crimean Tatar community.

Currently, the Odesa Opera is considering the possibility of cooperation with the Crimean Tatars of Odesa NGO and the Crimean Tatar Centre of Odesa for the creation of excursion educational events on the basis of the Odesa Opera with translation into the Crimean Tatar language.

The National Maria Zankovetska Academic Ukrainian Drama Theatre supports the Crimean Tatar community of Lviv and promotes the development of the Crimean Tatar language in the region. Namely, in 2023, as in previous years, on 26 June, the Day of the Crimean Tatar flag, the Flag of the Crimean Tatar people was placed on the façade of the theatre building. Representatives of the Crimean Tatar community were invited to theatre performances, and theatre premises were provided for solemn events of the Crimean Tatar community.

On 12 May 2023, in the Column Hall of the M. V. Lysenko National Philharmonic of Ukraine, the artistic project “Symphony of Crimea. Return” with the participation of the Academic Symphony Orchestra of the National Philharmonic of Ukraine, the P. Maiboroda Academic Choir of the Ukrainian Radio was held with the support of the Cultural and Art Foundation DUSHA UA NGO, the Goethe-Institut in Ukraine and the ATR TV channel. The program featured the works of the Crimean Tatar composer Elvira Emir and the cycle of poems “Crimean Sonnets” by Adam Mickiewicz, translated by Maksym Rylskyi.

In 2022–2023, at the Odesa Professor P. S. Stoliarskyi State Music Lyceum, during library lessons, primary school teachers familiarized educators with fairy tales of the Crimean Tatar people, discussions were held in class on the topic “Know your own: Ukrainians should know about the culture of the Crimean Tatars,” a round table in the lessons history “Crimean Tatars: origin, historical destiny,” extracurricular activity: “Traditions, customs, rites of the Crimean Tatar people” were held.

The teachers of language and literature held a “round table” with educators of middle and senior classes, where the children got acquainted with the works of

Crimean Tatar poetry. Video materials with elements of the Crimean Tatar language were used at this event.

There was also an introduction to the multimedia platform for children learning the Crimean Tatar language.

An exhibition of drawings (photographs) entitled “Pearl of Architecture” was organised with the image of the architecture of prominent places of Crimea, an online museum was visited to learn about the work of the Crimean Tatar artist Edem Ganiyev and understand “What is Ornek” and where such an ornament is used by Crimean Tatars.

On 24 November 2022, the Ivan Franko National Academic Drama Theatre hosted a concert “Fine Franko Fusion” where, along with Ukrainian folk songs, ancient Crimean Tatar chants sounded.

## GAGAUZ LANGUAGE

### Article 8

#### Education

1. *a) iii)*

No applications from parents regarding the provision of pre-school education in Gagauz were received by pre-school education institutions and education management bodies. If such applications are received in a quantity that is considered sufficient, the issue will be considered and resolved in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution of Ukraine and the laws of Ukraine.

In preschool education institutions of the Odesa region, located in places where Gagauz people live compactly, appropriate forms and methods of working with children are used, which contribute to the acquisition of the literary Gagauz language, the study of folk songs, games, dances, etc.

*d) iv)*

No applications from students and parents regarding the provision of professional (vocational and technical) education in Gagauz were received by education institutions and education management bodies. If such applications are received in a number that is considered sufficient, the issue will be considered and resolved in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution and laws of Ukraine, in particular the Law of Ukraine “On the Ratification of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages.”

*e) iii)*

The Department of Turkology of the Institute of Philology of the Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv prepares teachers of the Gagauz language.

*f) i) ii) iii)*

Citizens' applications for learning the Gagauz language as part of adult education in evening schools were not received by educational institutions or education management bodies. If such applications are received in a number that is considered sufficient, the issue will be considered and resolved in accordance with the

requirements of the Constitution and laws of Ukraine, in particular the Law of Ukraine “On the Ratification of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages.”

g)

Elements of the history and culture of the peoples whose representatives lived and live on the territory of Ukraine, including Gagauz, reflected in the courses studied in general educational institutions: “History of Ukraine,” “World History,” “Geography,” “Foreign Literature,” “Musical Art,” “Fine Art,” and which are mandatory for all students. Elements of history and the most important facts from the past of the Gagauz people are studied by students in close connection with the history of the Ukrainian people.

2.

Education management bodies inform parents, pupils and students about the provisions of the legislation regulating the use of languages in the field of education, the network of educational institutions.

The Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine, the departments of education and science of the regional state administration promote the study of the Gagauz language.

## **Article 11**

### **Mass Media**

Odesa regional branch of NSTU JSC provides the release of weekly (30 min) and daily news (4 min) in the Gagauz language.

Informational support for cultural events in Odesa region:

- All-Ukrainian Gagauz Councils;
- Mother tongue festival;
- Ethnofestival of national cultures.

## **Article 12**

### **Cultural activity and means of its implementation**

To ensure the study of the culture, history, language and religion of national minorities in the places of compact residence of various national minorities in the Odesa region, there are 5 centres of cultures of national minorities, in particular, the Regional Centre of Gagauz Culture in the village of Vynohradivka of the Bolhrad district.

The Council of Representatives of National-Cultural Societies of the Odesa Region operates under the Department of Culture, Nationalities, Religions and Protection of Cultural Heritage Objects of the Regional State Administration. As of 01 January 2024, the Council includes more than 30 national and cultural organisations. Members of public organisations that provide assistance in the implementation of cultural activities and leaders of folk collectives are awarded with awards, diplomas, and gratitude for their personal contribution to the development of culture and its popularization.

With the aim of spreading linguistic diversity and multilingualism in the region, promoting a more complete understanding of the linguistic and cultural traditions of the national communities of Odesa, with the assistance of the regional state administration, as well as the executive committees of city and village councils, national-cultural societies, more than 150 events of various directions are held annually.

To promote regional or minority languages in the Odesa region and ensure access to works created in these languages, language initiatives in education were supported during the reporting period, opportunities were provided to study minority languages in schools of the Odesa region, festivals, conferences, literary evenings, language competitions, musical performances and other cultural events that contribute to the discovery and development of minority languages were held.

The regional budget, as part of supporting the editions of the best works by local authors of local history and fiction, books for children and young people dedicated to prominent figures of the region and significant dates, to replenish the funds of the public libraries of the region, provided funds for publishing books, in particular, in

particular, Vitalii Boshkov's "Understanding Skovoroda," which is the first Gagauz translation of Hryhorii Skovoroda's "Garden of Divine Songs," and Dmytro Shupta's "Comprehension" (2020).

The Faculty of History of the I. I. Mechnikov Odesa National University holds the scientific and practical conference "Odesa Ethnographic Readings" every year, and the Odesa National Maritime University has been holding the International Conference "South of Ukraine: Ethnohistorical, Linguistic, Cultural and Religious Dimensions" since 2015, in which members of the Council of representatives of national and cultural societies of Odesa region, including Gagauz, ethnologists, art historians, folklorists, philologists, historians from different countries participate. In April 2023, at such a conference, the book "Folklore of the Gagauz" by the Gagauz author Mikhail Guboglo was presented on the basis of the Regional Centre of Gagauz Culture.

## **GERMAN LANGUAGE**

### **Article 8**

#### **Education**

##### *1. a) iii)*

In the reporting period, no applications from parents regarding the provision of pre-school education in German were received by pre-school education institutions and education management bodies. If such applications are received in a quantity that is considered sufficient, the issue will be considered and resolved in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution of Ukraine and the laws of Ukraine.

##### *b) iv)*

Primary education is provided in the state language. No appeals regarding the organisation of primary education or its essential part in German were received from subjects of educational services.

In the Rivne region, 46 students of grades 1–4 studied the German language at the advanced level at the Hoshcha district gymnasium (36 students) and the Rivne humanitarian gymnasium (10 students).

In the Kherson region, 53 students of grades 2–4 study German as a subject.

*c) iv)*

In institutions of general secondary education, German is taught as a subject or as a second foreign language, optional.

In the Zakarpattia region, 37,938 students studied German as a subject in the general secondary education institutions of the region in the 2019/2020 academic year, and 16,709 students studied it as a second foreign language. In three educational institutions, 181 students study the German language at the advanced level. In the 2020/2021 academic year, 36,247 students study German as a subject in 260 institutions of general secondary education and 17,831 students in 140 educational institutions study it as a second foreign language. In three educational institutions, 173 students study the German language at the advanced level, 504 students — optional.

In the Rivne region, 5 students of grades 5–9 studied the German language at the advanced level at the Hoshcha district gymnasium (44 students), Rivne educational complex No. 12 (13 students), Rivne specialized school No. 15 (8 students).

308 students in the towns of Dubno, Varash, Rivne, and Sarny District were covered by optional German language learning.

In the Kherson region, 7,131 students of grades 5–11 study German as a subject in 53 institutions of general secondary education.

In the Luhansk region:

- in the 2018/2019 academic year German was studied: as a subject in 51 institutions (3,669 students), as a second language in 23 institutions (2,690 students), at the advanced level in 1 institution (28 students), in clubs and as an optional class in 1 institution (39 students);

- in the 2019/2020 academic year German was studied: as a subject in 40 institutions (2,949 students), as a second language in 23 institutions (2,346 students), at the advanced level in 1 institution (28 students), in clubs and as an optional class in 3 institutions (105 students);

- in the 2020/2021 academic year German was studied: as a subject in 38 institutions (2,752 students), as a second language in 18 institutions (2,198 students), at the advanced level in 1 institution (28 students), in clubs and as an optional class in 1 institution (42 students);

- in the 2021/2022 academic year German was studied: as a subject in 25 institutions (2,213 students), as a second language in 15 institutions (1,833 students), in clubs and as an optional class in 3 institutions (101 students);

- in the 2022/2023 academic year German was studied: as a subject in 7 institutions (1,005 students), as a second language in 7 institutions (917 students);

- in the 2023/2024 academic year German was studied: as a subject in 7 institutions (949 students), as a second language in 6 institutions (907 students).

In the Kyiv region, 24,242 students study German as a foreign language in 145 educational institutions, 55 students study German as an optional language.

*d) iv)*

No applications from students and parents regarding the provision of professional (vocational and technical) education in German were received by education institutions and education management bodies. If such applications are received in a number that is considered sufficient, the issue will be considered and resolved in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution and laws of Ukraine, in particular the Law of Ukraine “On the Ratification of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages.”

*e) iii)*

As part of the training of specialists in the fields of knowledge 0203 Humanities, 6.020303 Philology, qualification teacher of languages (English, German, French) and foreign literature, the German language was taught as a subject at the Rivne State University for the Humanities and the International Academician S. Demianchuk University of Economics and Humanities.



German as a separate subject is studied at Kherson State University, Kherson National Technical University, Kherson State Agrarian and Economic University, communal institution “Kherson basic medical specialist college” of Kherson regional council, communal institution “Kherson specialist college of culture and arts” of Kherson regional council.

The department of German philology operates at the Uzhhorod National University at the Faculty of Foreign Philology. Students of higher education institutions of the region study German as a foreign language.

*f) iii)*

To promote the development and popularization of the German language in accordance with the signed agreement on the intensification of their relations in the form of cooperation between the Mykola Gogol Nizhyn State University and the Goethe Institut German Cultural Centre in Ukraine, students studying German as their first foreign language improved their knowledge thanks to the DLL — Deutsch Lehren Lernen — International Program. Students of the Faculty of Foreign Languages participated in projects, workshops and programs of the Goethe-Institut German Cultural Centre in Ukraine. They represented Mykola Gogol Nizhyn State University at international conferences and summer schools of German public organisations in Berlin and Memmingen.

To intensify the popularization of the study of foreign languages, in particular the German language, German language teachers of the Nizhyn School of Secondary Education of I–II degrees No. 12 and teachers of the Faculty of Foreign Languages of the Mykola Gogol Nizhyn State University are organising joint events for the second year in a row on the methodology and exchange of professional experience in teaching the German language.

The state higher educational institution Uzhhorod National University conducts international cooperation with Darmstadt University of Applied Sciences, Koblenz-Landau University, German-Ukrainian Scientific Association of Munich, University Clinic of Magdeburg, Fresenius University of Applied Sciences of Munich. Lecturers

of the Department of German Philology of the Uzhhorod National University regularly improve their professional level through internships in Germany and the Goethe-Institut in Ukraine.

With the assistance of Goethe-Institut in Ukraine, German language courses were opened for members of the public organisation “Society of Germans “Wiedergeburt”” in Rivne (10 people).

The German language is also studied by children and adults in cultural and educational centres, Saturday and Sunday schools.

g)

The Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine, the State Scientific Institution “Institute for the Modernization of the Content of Education” closely cooperate with the Centre for German Culture “Wiederstral” and the Goethe-Institut in Ukraine: joint thematic evenings and round tables are organised at which current educational programs, problems of highlighting the deportation of the German people, creation of alternative educational courses, etc. are discussed.

Students of the Mykola Gogol Nizhyn State University presented a presentation on pages from the history of the German carnival movement for students of the 5th and 6th grades.

In 2020, the Chernihiv V. H. Korolenko Regional Universal Scientific Library (from June 2023 — the Chernihiv Sofia and Oleksandr Rusovs Regional Universal Scientific Library) held 9 online meetings of the club “German with pleasure”, in which 84 people participated, in particular, members of the public organisation German cultural centre “Interaction.”

In 2021, events aimed at forming a positive attitude towards the German language as a means of intercultural communication were held in the Chernihiv region, in particular, in the Chernihiv V. H. Korolenko Regional Universal Scientific Library (from June 2023 — the Chernihiv Sofia and Oleksandr Rusovs Regional Universal Scientific Library) 11 meetings of the “Deutsch mit Spass” club were held, attended by 53 people.

Also in 2020, a project “Revival of memory and relics of our family” initiated by the public organisation German cultural centre “Interaction” was implemented in Chernihiv. Over the course of three days, young people from German public organisations of Ukraine from the cities of Bila Tserkva, Zhytomyr, Kyiv, Slavutych, Chernihiv got acquainted with places historically related to the life and work of patrons of German origin of past centuries, who contributed to the development of the Chernihiv region.

The history and culture of the German people are studied in the Rivne Institute of Slavic Studies of the Kyiv Slavic University, in general educational institutions of the region.

*h)*

The training of teaching personnel for teaching German in general educational institutions is carried out by 33 higher educational institutions of III–IV levels of accreditation in all administrative and territorial units of Ukraine, i.e. classical universities and universities of pedagogical profile.

882 people obtained higher education in the subject speciality 014.022 German language and literature, in the specialization 035.043 German language and literature (including translation), with the first language — German — 1,697 people in 32 institutions of higher education.

The Zakarpattia Institute of Postgraduate Pedagogical Education provides training, retraining and advanced training of teaching personnel who teach German in educational institutions.

Provision of basic professional training and improvement of German language teachers is carried out at the Rivne Institute of Slavic Studies of the Kyiv Slavic University, the Rivne State Humanitarian University and the Rivne S. Demianchuk University of Economics and Humanities.

*i)* Activity monitoring is carried out by relevant departments responsible for the education of national minorities on the basis of regional institutes of postgraduate pedagogical education.

2.

Education management bodies inform parents, pupils and students about the provisions of the legislation regulating the use of languages in the field of education, the network of educational institutions.

The Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine, the departments of education and science of the regional state administration promote the study of the German language.

## **Article 11**

### **Mass Media**

1.

In the Zakarpattia Regional Directorate branch of NSTU JSC there is a German-language program editorial office, which works on the release of television programs every week:

in 2019 — “With my own eyes” (weekly) and “EthoVision” (weekly) in the languages of national minorities with Ukrainian subtitles;

in 2020 — “With my own eyes” (weekly) and “EthoVision” (weekly);

in 2021 — “With my own eyes” (8 times per month) and “EthoVision” (8 times per month);

There is an editorial office in Uzhhorod that produces content in German. At the same time, the division’s editors produce content for the regional marathon “Public Resistance” and the national marathon “United News” about the lives of representatives of the national communities of Transcarpathia.

The Zakarpattia Regional Directorate branch of NSTU JSC broadcasts in German on a regular basis.

In 2019, the radio programs “German Life” (weekly), “Intertime” and “Interchas” were broadcast every week; in 2020, radio programs “German Life” and “Intertime,”

“My Zakarpattia,” “Interchas” in the languages of national minorities were broadcast every week; in 2021, “German Life,” “German Sounds” and “Intertime,” in the languages of national minorities were broadcast every week.

Since 2022, the Coordinating Centre for the Broadcasting of National Communities has been operating on the basis of Public Broadcasting.

*g)*

Staff training is carried out by the Faculty of Foreign Philology, the Department of German Philology of the Uzhhorod National University.

3.

Employees of the editorial office of Public Broadcasting are representatives of national minorities and speak the languages of national minorities.

## **Article 12**

### **Cultural activity and means of its implementation**

*1. a)*

The public organisation “Society of Germans “Wiedergeburt”” organises and participates in various cultural events, international festivals, conferences, concerts, the participants of which communicate in German: commemoration of the International Mother Tongue Day, the Day of Slavic Literature and Culture (every year), an event on the occasion of the New Year and Christmas holidays (every year, December. The organiser is the public organisation “Society of Germans “Wiedergeburt””).

In the Zakarpattia region, 8 amateur teams worked in places of compact residence of the German national minority in the period from 2019 to 2022.

In 2019–2021, the Palanok Culture and Recreation Centre operated in the town of Mukachevo. At the same time, under the leadership of Marianna Varvartseva, the head of the public organisation “Palanok National Cultural Society of Germans of Mukachevo,” the choreographic group “Palanok” and the choir “Singing Hearts” function. There is also a folk amateur pop and folklore group “Shwalbach” of the

Svaliava House of Culture with club facilities in the countryside of the Svaliava Town Council.

In the Kyiv region, there are associations of German culture “Wiedergeburt” — “Renaissance” in Bila Tserkva and the Centre for German Culture “Hoffnung” in Slavutysh, which includes the Club of Ethnic Germans “Hoffnung.”

Every week, the club of ethnic Germans “Hoffnung” holds meetings for its members (“School of the third age”) and family meetings “We study German songs” on the basis of the town-wide library and information centre in Slavutysh. Also, events are constantly held with the participation of the Slavutysh town public organisation “Hoffnung German Culture Centre” together with the “Good Mood” folk theatre group of the Department of Culture, Nationalities and Religions of the Slavutysh Town Council.

At the “Wiedergeburt” — “Renaissance” association of German culture in Bila Tserkva, a vocal group was organised, German language courses were opened. The German community of the town holds various events and takes an active part in public and social life.

To popularize the German ethnic and cultural heritage, the “German language” section of the scientific department of linguistics of the Kyiv regional territorial department of the Small Academy of Sciences of Ukraine conducts research projects on the history, culture, literature of Germany and the linguistics of the German language. In particular, research was conducted on the following problems: “English borrowed words in the modern German language,” “Language reception of the “FRAU” concept in Remarque’s novel “The Three Comrades,” “Phrasal verbs as a phenomenon of the German language,” “German borrowed words in modern Ukrainian youth speech.”

Also, the Kyiv Regional Territorial Branch of the Small Academy of Sciences of Ukraine organised online the work of the group “Fundamentals of Scientific Research Activity. German language” (the head of the group is Professor S. M. Amelina, the head of the department of foreign philology and translation of the Faculty of Humanities and Pedagogy of the National University of Bioresources and Nature

Management of Ukraine) and German language studies within the framework of the scientific profile school of Romano-Germanic philology, the moderators of which are scientific and pedagogical employees of higher education institutions.

*b)*

The collection of the Mykolaiv Regional Universal Scientific Library presents literature in the languages of national minorities, in particular books in the German language in the amount of 4,954 copies. In turn, the Mykolaiv regional library for youth has 61 copies. There are 72 copies of literature in German in the fund of the Mykolaiv V. O. Liahin Regional Library for Children.

In the libraries of the Zakarpattia region, the book fund in German in 2019 amounted to 3.8 thousand copies; in 2020 — to 3.8 thousand copies; in 2021 — to 3.9 thousand copies; in 2022 — to 3.9 thousand copies.

The libraries of the Rivne region store more than 0.1 thousand books in German and works by German authors translated into Ukrainian.

*d)*

In the Mykolaiv region, the German language and cultural values of Germans were used and demonstrated during annual events — the celebration of the International Mother Tongue Day (February 21) and the regional festival of national cultures “Friendship.”

In Zakarpattia region, local executive bodies and local self-government bodies provide adequate support in holding German folk art festivals, make efforts to disseminate information about the cultural values of the German people, and take an active part in the preparation and holding of other traditional events held in places of compact residence.

During the festival, exhibitions of the works of amateur masters and artists are organised.

On 8–12 July 2019, the ethnographic expedition “In the footsteps of the Germans of Transcarpathia. In search of forgotten dialects” or “Who are the Swabians, Franks, Tsipzer Germans and Boehms?” was held in the village of Chynadiievo of the Mukachevo district.

On 13–15 September, on the occasion of the 290th anniversary of the resettlement of German colonists in Transcarpathia, cultural and artistic events were held in Mukachevo: opening of the art exhibition of works by ethnic Germans of Transcarpathia “Meeting of Generations” (Mukachevo M. Munkácsy Children’s Art School); opening of the mobile exhibition “Germans of Ukraine: history and culture,” interactive games in German and Ukrainian languages (Mukachevo Children’s and Youth Creativity Centre); Festival of German culture “Karpatenland,” performances by dance and singing groups “DeutscheKvelle,” girls’ choir “Spivochi” and dance group “Palanok” of the culture and recreation centre “Palanok” (Mukachevo).

On 18 September, in the village of Barvinok of the Uzhhorod district, the first International festival-competition of national minorities “Gold of the Carpathians” was held on the basis of the hotel-ranch “Zolota Hora.” Representatives of the German national minority made it to the finals.

On 10 October, the Mukachevo Palace of Culture and Arts hosted a festive event on the occasion of the opening of the Weeks of German Culture in Mukachevo on the initiative of the “German Youth of Transcarpathia” public organisation.

On 11 November 2022, the exhibition “The German Trace in the History of Ukraine” was opened in Uzhhorod at the Transcarpathian Museum of Folk Architecture and Life. The participants of the exhibition are ethnic German artists of Ukraine, including Transcarpathians. The exhibition was organised within the framework of the “Meeting of Generations” project (2006–2022), which united different generations of artists from many parts of our country, collected the works of masters and young artists. The public organisation “German Youth of Transcarpathia” was one of the organisers of the event.

Every year in November, a traditional mourning rally-requiem is held in memory of the victims of the Stalinist repressions of Hungarian and German nationalities in 1944 with the participation of local authorities and local self-government bodies.

Also, every year the girls’ choir “Singing Hearts” and the choreographic group “Palanok” of the public organisation “Palanok” of the National Cultural Society of the



Germans of Mukachevo successfully perform concert programs. During various festivals in the cities of Beblingen, Ulm (Federal Republic of Germany) and Vienna (Austria).

In 2021, events aimed at forming a positive attitude towards the German language as a means of intercultural communication were held in the Chernihiv region, in particular, in the Chernihiv V. H. Korolenko Regional Universal Scientific Library (from June 2023 — the Chernihiv Sofia and Oleksandr Rusovs Regional Universal Scientific Library) 11 meetings of the “Deutsch mit Spass” club were held, attended by 53 people.

In October 2022, the photo exhibition “The German Trace in the History of Ukraine” was held in the Chernihiv H. Halahan Regional Art Museum. The exhibition presents 45 works dedicated to the architectural heritage of ethnic Germans. Members of the Chernihiv city public organisation German cultural centre “Interaction” joined the organisation of the event.

There are 3 public associations of the German national minority operating in Zakarpattia region: the public organisation German Youth of Transcarpathia, the public organisation Palanok National Cultural Society of Germans of Mukachevo, and the public organisation German Cultural Centre, which closely cooperate with local executive authorities and local self-government bodies.

The communal institution Regional Organisational and Methodological Centre of Culture of the Zakarpattia Regional Council was also created, which collects, preserves and organises the presentation of the works of the German national minority.

*f)*

The regional organisation “Germans of Transcarpathia” operates in the Zakarpattia region. It closely cooperates with local executive authorities and local self-government bodies of the region, and maintains ties with non-governmental organisations in Germany.

Two national and cultural societies of the German ethnic group are registered on the territory of the Rivne region: public organisation “Society of Germans “Wiedergeburt”” (Rivne) and Territorial society of Germans “Wiedergeburt” (Varash).

The adult and children’s amateur folk group “Fantasy” operates under the public organisation “Society of Germans “Wiedergeburt”.”

2.

In the Zakarpattia region, creative connections, exchange of creative teams, participation in festivals and exhibitions abroad have been established. The Department of Culture of the regional state administration, together with German public organisations, conducts work related to the identification of historical monuments of cultural heritage.

## **Article 14**

### **Cross-border exchanges**

*a)*

Ukraine and the Federal Republic of Germany actively interact at the level of school education. One of the directions of such interaction is obtaining a German language diploma (“Deutsches Sprachdiplom”), which gives the right to enter higher education institutions in Germany. Currently, students of secondary schools and gymnasiums in Donetsk, Lviv, Kyiv, Kharkiv, Ivano-Frankivsk and Shostka can obtain this language diploma.

The Ministry of Education also cooperates with the Goethe-Institut and the German Academic Exchange Service (“DAAD”) on issues of supporting the teaching of the German language in general educational institutions of Ukraine. Since 2011, as part of the initiative “International German Language Certificates for Schoolchildren,” the Goethe-Institut has been conducting “Fit in Deutsch” exams in all Ukrainian schools where the German language is taught.

In 2016, the German-Ukrainian educational centre was established in Lviv. The Erfurt Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Lviv Polytechnic National

University were the founders. This agreement allows, in particular, to simplify the procedure for the recognition of domestic diplomas in Germany and opens up the German labour market for graduates of Ukrainian colleges.

Ukraine cooperates with Germany in the format of the Intergovernmental Ukrainian-German Commission on Cooperation in the Affairs of Persons of German Origin Living in Ukraine regarding ensuring the rights of the German national minority.

The following agreements have been concluded between state authorities, local self-government bodies, public associations of the Zakarpattia region and the Federal Republic of Germany:

- Agreement on interregional partnership cooperation between the Zakarpattia Regional Council (Ukraine) and the district assembly of the Oberfranken district (Upper Franconia);

- Partnership Agreement, Executive Committee of the Uzhhorod City Council and Darmstadt City Council;

- Agreement on cooperation between the village of Nevytske, Uzhhorod District, Zakarpattia Region, Ukraine, and the Mühligen Commune, Konstanz District, Baden-Württemberg, Federal Republic of Germany;

- Agreement on cooperation between Beringen (currently the joint territorial community of Hösselberg-Heinich) and Rakhiv City Council;

- Agreement on cooperation between the Berehove urban territorial community on cooperation with German settlements.

For a long time, the cooperation of the Mizhhiria Vocational Lyceum with the German charitable organisation “Help to Ukraine” from Pfelbach has been supported.

Agreement on cooperation between the Berehove urban territorial community on cooperation with German settlements has been concluded.

## **LANGUAGES OF THE GREEK NATIONAL MINORITY: NEW GREEK, RUMEY AND URUM**

### **Article 8**

## Education

### *1. a) iii)*

In the regions of Ukraine, there is no demand for teaching or studying Modern Greek in preschool education institutions. If the need arises and in case of parents' requests to provide such education, the issue will be considered and resolved in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution and laws of Ukraine, in particular the Law of Ukraine "On the Ratification of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages."

### *b) iv)*

Modern Greek is taught as part of the curriculum in the Kherson region as part of primary education. Modern Greek is studied as a subject by 11 students (Kherson Gymnasium No. 16 of the Kherson City Council).

### *c) iv)*

In the Kherson region, in one school, modern Greek is studied as a subject by 16 students of the 7th and 8th grades (Kherson Gymnasium No. 16 of the Kherson City Council).

In 2019–2020, Greek was taught (optionally) in communal educational institutions of the Mykolaiv region.

Before the beginning of the full-scale armed invasion of the Russian Federation, the modern Greek language was studied as a subject and optional in 18 institutions of general secondary education of the Mariupol, Manhush, Volnovakha, Nikolske territorial communities (temporarily occupied territory), Velyka Novosilka territorial community (the territory of active hostilities). More than 1.6 thousand students studied the language as a subject, about 0.5 thousand students studied it as an optional subject. In total, more than 2,000 people were involved in language learning.

Students who continue distance learning in general secondary education institutions of Donetsk region have the opportunity to study the language of the national minority. At the same time, the number of such education recipients is decreasing due to hostilities. Thus, in the 2023/2024 academic year, 51 students are studying the Modern Greek language as an option.

*d) iv)*

No applications from students and parents regarding the provision of professional (vocational and technical) education in modern Greek were received by education institutions and education management bodies. If such applications are received in a number that is considered sufficient, the issue will be considered and resolved in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution and laws of Ukraine, in particular the Law of Ukraine “On the Ratification of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages.”

*e) iii)*

In Donetsk region, until 24 February 2022, teachers of the Modern Greek language improved their qualifications at teacher training courses of general secondary education institutions (23 persons). Today, due to the Russian occupation of the territory of the region and active hostilities, there is no such need.

In addition, at the Mariupol State University, 7 people were educated in the speciality “Secondary education Language and literature (Modern Greek),” and 49 people were educated in the speciality “Philology Modern Greek language and literature (including translation).” 9 people studied modern Greek language and literature (including translation) in the master’s degree program of this university. Innovative types of libraries were created in communities where representatives of the Greek nationality lived compactly (for example, the library of Greek culture: - in the village of Sartana (Sartana military-civilian administration), Yalta Village Library (a branch of the Manhush Public Library) and Maloianysol Village Library (Kalchyk Territorial Community).

Modern Greek is studied at Taras Shevchenko Kyiv National University, Kyiv National Linguistics University, V. I. Vernadsky Taurida National University, I. I. Mechnikov Odesa National University, Ivan Franko Lviv National University.

*g)*

The courses “History of Ancient Greece and the Greeks of Ukraine,” “Culture of Greece, Greek folk dances” are used in general secondary education institutions and cultural and educational centres.

*h)*

The training of specialists for teaching Modern Greek is carried out by Taras Shevchenko Kyiv National University, Kyiv National Linguistics University, I. I. Mechnikov Odesa National University, Ivan Franko Lviv National University, V. I. Vernadsky Taurida National University.

*i)*

The Ministry of Education and Science and local education management bodies are the supervisory body that controls activities in the field of teaching and learning languages of national minorities.

## **Article 11**

### **Mass Media**

*1. a) iii)*

Russian aggression against Ukraine and hostilities on the territory of Donetsk region negatively affected social and cultural life in the region, including the media sphere.

Until 24 February 2022, there was a single print media in the region that was published in the language of national minorities — “Hellenes of Ukraine” — which covered social, educational, cultural and artistic events from the life of the Greek communities of the region and popularized Greek history, language, culture, traditions and customs.

Two more publications in the languages of national minorities are also registered in the region: “Poles of Donbas” and “Armenian Newsletter — Nairy,” however, their publication has been suspended at the initiative of the owners themselves.

## Article 12

### Cultural activity and means of its implementation

#### 1.

The collection of the Mykolaiv Regional Universal Scientific Library presents literature in the languages of national minorities, in particular books in the Modern German language in the amount of 44 copies, in the fund of Mykolaiv regional library for youth — 3 copies.

The Greek language and cultural values of Greek were used and demonstrated during annual events — the celebration of the International Mother Tongue Day and the regional festival of national cultures “Friendship.”

As of 24 February 2022, there were 410 public libraries in the Donetsk region, the total book fund of the region’s libraries in the languages of national minorities was 4,210 copies, including 3,520 in Greek. On the territory of the region, individual library institutions of the national minority did not function, however, in communities where representatives of the Greek nationality live compactly, various activities for representatives of ethnic groups were held on the basis of libraries. These libraries included: communal institution “Sartana Public Library with branches” of the Sartana settlement territorial community, Yalta settlement library, Urzuf village library of the Manhush settlement territorial community and Maloianysol Village Library of the Kalchyk Territorial Community.

Currently, the mentioned institutions are located in the temporarily occupied territory, there is no information about the state of the institutions and the library fund. Besides, before the full-scale invasion of the Russian Federation, the Anatolian Centre of Greek Culture (Volnovakha district) operated in the region.

#### 2.

In September 2021, the project “XVIII All-Ukrainian Festival of Greek Culture Donat Patrarchy “Mega Yorty”” of the Federation of Greek Societies of Ukraine was implemented in Mariupol. The project was aimed at preserving, reviving and popularizing folk art, increasing the role of Greek traditional culture in shaping the

world-view and spirituality of the younger generation, involving a broad public and creative intelligentsia, establishing cultural ties, and creative cooperation of amateur and professional collectives of Mariupol and Donetsk region. The best Greek national teams (about 400 people), about 200 masters of folk art and 120 athletes took part in the Festival.

## **HUNGARIAN LANGUAGE**

### **Article 8**

#### *1. a) iii)*

Educational institutions with classes (groups) teaching in the Hungarian language and studying the Hungarian language are functioning in the Berehove, Mukachevo, Rakhiv, Tiachiv, Uzhhorod, Khust districts of the Zakarpattia region.

Out of 604 preschool education institutions, 108 (18%) have at least one group with the Hungarian language of instruction. In total, 207 groups were organised for 3,327 children.

At the end of 2019, 5,140 children were educated in 76 preschool education institutions with the language of education of the Hungarian national minority; by the end of 2020, there were 4,611 children in 80 institutions; by the end of 2021, there were 4,387 children in 86 institutions; by the end of 2022, there were 3,607 children in 82 institutions.

#### *b) iv)*

Institutions of general secondary education, in which, along with state ones, classes are organised with instruction in the language of the Hungarian national minority: at the beginning of the 2019/2020 academic year, 17,192 students were studying in 99 institutions; at the beginning of the 2020/2021 academic year, there were 17,601 students in 101 institutions; at the beginning of the 2021/2022 academic year there were 17,733 students in 98 institutions; at the beginning of the 2022/2023 academic year, there were 15,953 students in 96 institutions; at the beginning of the 2023/2024 academic year, there were 14,623 students in 95 institutions.



*c) iv)*

Out of 577 institutions of general secondary education, in 109 institutions, 18,518 students have the opportunity to receive education in their native language.

To meet the needs of representatives of the Hungarian national minority at the beginning of the 2022/2023 academic year, 96 (16.6% of the total) general secondary education institutions were functioning. 15,953 students studied in Hungarian, including 710 in six privately owned lyceums.

In particular, in 69 educational institutions, the educational process is carried out in the Hungarian language, for this, 715 classes for 11,913 students have been organised.

In 27 institutions, 271 classes with the Hungarian language of instruction function alongside classes with the state language of instruction, and 4,040 students study in them. Besides, in 19 institutions of general secondary education, 2,258 students study Hungarian as a second foreign language, 481 students learn it on an optional basis.

*d) iv)*

No applications from students and parents regarding the provision of vocational education or a significant part of it in the Hungarian language or the study of the Hungarian language were received by educational institutions or education management bodies. If such applications are received in a number that is considered sufficient, the issue will be considered and resolved in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution and laws of Ukraine, in particular the Law of Ukraine “On the Ratification of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages.”

At the request of the students of professional (vocational and technical) education, educational institutions create opportunities for them to study the language of the indigenous people, the national minority of Ukraine as a separate discipline.

*e) iii)*

In the town of Berehove, the Transcarpathian Ferenc Rakocza II Hungarian Institute operates. The higher educational institution of the III level of state accreditation was established in 1996. In the 2019/2020 academic year, 1,223 students

studied at this institute; in the 2020/2021 academic year — 931 students; in the 2021/2022 academic year — 969 students; in the 2022/2023 academic year — 1,375 students.

In the 2019/2020 academic year, 201 students studied at the State Higher Educational Institution “Uzhhorod National University”; in the 2020/2021 academic year there were 217 students; in the 2021/2022 academic year there were 216 students; in the 2022/2023 academic year there were 264 students; in the 2023/2024 academic year there were 217 students.

Teaching in the Hungarian language was also carried out at the college of the Transcarpathian Ferenc Rakocza II Hungarian Institute: In the 2019/2020 academic year, 333 students studied there; in the 2020/2021 academic year — 318 students; in the 2021/2022 academic year — 318 students; in the 2022/2023 academic year — 323 students; in the 2023/2024 academic year — 318 students.

*f) iii)*

The Hungarian language is taught in the Sunday school at the Cultural Society of Lviv Hungarians.

There is no need to create courses in Zakarpattia region, as there are a sufficient number of educational institutions in the region where teaching is conducted in Hungarian.

*g)*

In institutions of general secondary education with the Hungarian language, students study the history and culture of the Hungarian people in the 7th, 8th and 9th grades. During the educational hours of the mentioned schools, conversations are held about the culture, customs, and rites of the Hungarians.

*h)*

At the Uzhhorod National University, the Humanities and Pedagogical College of the Mukachevo State University, and the Transcarpathian Ferenc Rakocza II Hungarian Institute, pedagogical personnel are being trained to teach in general secondary education institutions with the Hungarian language of instruction. The Transcarpathian

Institute of Postgraduate Pedagogical Education also provides advanced training courses for relevant teachers.

*i)*

The supervisory body that controls activities in the field of teaching and learning languages of national minorities is the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine and local education management bodies of the relevant administrative and territorial units, institutes of postgraduate pedagogical education, in particular the Department of Education and Science of the Zakarpattia Regional State Administration, the Transcarpathian Institute postgraduate pedagogical education.

2.

It is envisaged that persons who do not speak Hungarian and live in an area where it is used, can study it at their own will.

The Hungarian language can be studied in institutions of general secondary and higher education of the Zakarpattia region.

## **Article 11**

### **Mass Media**

*1. a) ii)*

On the Tysa-1 TV channel of the Zakarpattia Regional Directorate of NSTU JSC information programs in the Hungarian language are broadcast, which contribute to the strengthening of good-neighbourly relations between the local authorities of Ukraine and Hungary:

in 2019, the information program “Horizon” and “Hirek;”

in 2020, “Horizon” and “Hirek;”

in 2021, “Hungarian word” and “Hirek.”

Since 2022, the Coordinating Centre for the Broadcasting of National Communities has been operating on the basis of Public Broadcasting. There is an editorial office in Uzhhorod that produces content in Hungarian. At the same time, the division’s editors produce content for the regional marathon “Public Resistance” and

the national marathon “United News” about the lives of representatives of the national communities of Transcarpathia. There is a unit that produces daily radio news in the Hungarian language.

Uzhhorod’s a local non-state information and entertainment TV channel “21 Uzhhorod” broadcasts in Ukrainian and Hungarian.

In Berehove, there is a music and entertainment radio station “Radio Pulse,” which broadcasts in the Hungarian language.

*b) i)*

The Zakarpattia Regional Directorate branch of NSTU JSC broadcasts in Hungarian on a regular basis.

*e i)*

In the Zakarpattia region, newspapers are published in the Hungarian language (“Karpati igoz so,” “Karpatolyo”).

*g)*

The Union of Hungarian Journalists of Transcarpathia works in the Zakarpattia region. The Ukrainian-Hungarian Educational and Scientific Institute of the State Higher Education Institution “Uzhhorod National University” functions to train relevant specialists.

3.

Employees of the editorial office of Public Broadcasting speak the languages of national minorities.

## **Article 12**

### **Cultural activity and means of its implementation**

*1. a)*

78 libraries function in places where Hungarians live in the Zakarpattia region (the total volume of literature in the Hungarian language is more than 273,200 copies). Comprehensive events for the study of history, literary games, quizzes, thematic evenings, etc. are constantly held in the Hungarian language in the libraries.

In 76 club institutions located in places where Hungarians live compactly, amateur teams of various genres work, three of them have the title of “folk” (“exemplary”) amateur team: exemplary amateur drama group “Kekerchin” of the rural club of the village of Orosiievo, a branch of the Centre of Culture and Leisure of the Berehove Town Council; folk amateur folklore collective “BorzhoVari” of the Centre of Culture and Leisure of the Berehove Town Council; folk amateur choreographic ensemble of the folk dance “Rome” of the Esensk village house of culture, a branch of the Cultural and leisure centre of the Chop urban territorial community of the Uzhhorod district of the Zakarpattia region.”

In Berehove, the Zakarpattia regional Hungarian Drama Theatre, the Imre Reves Society of Hungarian Artists of Transcarpathia and the Mihály Munkácsy creative association of artists operate.

The Association of Hungarian Librarians of Transcarpathia also operates, the main task of which is the preservation and popularization of Hungarian culture, language, literature and cooperation with the libraries of Hungary.

In Ivano-Frankivsk, the Hungarian Cultural and Educational Centre actively promotes the identity, language and literature of the Hungarians of the region. The main goal of the Centre is to protect the interests of local Hungarians, language and educational activities for the preservation of the Hungarian language, and holding cultural events. Weekly Hungarian language courses for children and adults take place here. One of the directions of the centre’s activity is cooperation with the communal enterprise “Memory” regarding the search and identification of the remains of Hungarian soldiers.

*b)*

Publishing houses of the Zakarpattia region publish books in the Hungarian language.

SE “All-Ukrainian Specialized Publishing House “Svit” (Lviv) publishes textbooks and study guides in the languages of national minorities (communities) on

the order of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine. In particular, in 2021, 11 titles with a circulation of 20,538,000 were published in Hungarian.

148 copies of works in the Hungarian language are stored and made available to library visitors in the Mykolaiv Regional Universal Scientific Library, 1 copy — in the Regional Library for Youth.

*d)*

Every year, public organisations of the Hungarian national minority, with the support and participation of local executive authorities and local self-government bodies, hold a number of traditional events, in particular: in January, Days of Hungarian Culture in Transcarpathia; in March, in the cities of Uzhhorod, Mukachevo, Berehove and Vynohradovo, celebrations on the occasion of the anniversary of the Hungarian revolution of 1848–1849; in July, a traditional event on the occasion of the anniversary of the national liberation struggle of the Hungarian people, led by Prince F. Rakocza II, in the settlement of Vylok, Berehove district, near the “Turul” monument; in September, regional festival of Hungarian folk art; in October, a rally dedicated to the memory of the Hungarian revolution of 1848–1849; events on the occasion of the anniversary of the Hungarian revolution of 1956; in November, a traditional mourning rally in Svaliava Memorial Park on the occasion of commemorating the victims of Stalinist repressions of Hungarian and German nationalities of 1944, etc.

Local executive bodies and local self-government bodies provide adequate support in holding Hungarian folk art festivals, make efforts to disseminate information about the cultural values of the Hungarian people, and take an active part in the preparation and holding of other traditional events held in places of compact residence. During the festival, exhibitions of the works of amateur masters and artists are organised.

On 1–12 December 2019, in Uzhhorod, there was the Festival of National Cultures of Ukraine on the theme: “Multi-ethnic and multi-religious Ukraine: the example of Transcarpathia.” The organisers of the event are the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports of Ukraine (now the Ministry of Culture and Information Policy of

Ukraine), Zakarpattia Regional State Administration. The festival aimed to objectively demonstrate the state's attention and respect for the cultures of representatives of national minorities living in Ukraine; through the promotion of national cultures, to represent the cultural diversity of Ukraine and the potential of its culture as a whole; strengthen the affirmation of the principles of international unity and tolerance towards representatives of different nationalities living in Ukraine.

On 09 October 2020, in the village of Velyka Dobron of the Uzhhorod district, celebrations were held to mark the handover of the renovated building of the branch of the Children's School of Arts and Creativity of the Hungarian People "Tulipan Tanoda." The School of Arts functions as an independent institution. In three branches of the institution — in the village of Pyiterfovo (Berehove district), the town of Berehove and the village of Velyka Dobron — folk music, dances, and crafts are studied. In Velyka Dobron, children are currently being taught Hungarian folk dances, playing the violin and zither, and a pottery workshop will be equipped in the renovated premises. The main tasks of the specified institution are to create conditions for the creative, intellectual and spiritual development of children, to foster respect for folk customs, traditions, and national values of the Hungarian people.

On 05 August 2021, in the Art Gallery of the city of Vynohradiv, the exhibition of Janos Reity, an artist and one of the founders of the Public Organisation "Imre Reves Society of Hungarian Artists of Transcarpathia of Fine and Applied Arts," entitled "From the height of an owl's flight. Muses — Myths — Fauns" was opened. Art lovers can see about thirty works of the graphic artist.

On 7 August 2021, a presentation of the guidebook "Transcarpathia through Hungarian eyes" (Kárpátalja magyar szemmel) took place in Mukachevo in the premises of the Mihály Munkácsy Hungarian House.

On 18 September 2021, in the village of Barvinok of the Uzhhorod district, the first International festival-competition of national minorities "Gold of the Carpathians" was held on the basis of the hotel-ranch "Zolota Hora." The purpose of the event is to

popularize the song and culture of national minorities living on the territory of Ukraine.

In January 2022, in the Zakarpattia region the following events were held: events on the occasion of the Day of Hungarian Culture; in the Transcarpathian Museum of Folk Architecture and Life, the exhibition “XIII Carpathica Art Expo” of the association of artists of Mihály Munkácsy Society of the Hungarian Intelligentsia of Transcarpathia and other Transcarpathian artists was opened as part of the celebration of the Day of Hungarian Culture in Transcarpathia.

On 15 March 2023, events dedicated to the 175th anniversary of the Hungarian Revolution of 1848–1849 took place in the places of compact residence of Hungarians on the initiative of Hungarian public organisations of the region (the cities of Uzhhorod, Mukachevo, Berehove, Vynohradiv, Tiachiv). In particular, in Uzhhorod, a ceremonial laying of wreaths and flowers took place at the monument to the outstanding Hungarian poet and revolutionary Sándor Petefi.

*f)*

There are 17 public associations of the Hungarian national minority operating in Zakarpattia region. Public organisations of national communities are the initiators of events of an ethno-national orientation. Local executive bodies and local self-government bodies pay attention to the development of transparent criteria for providing support for the activities of national minorities, ensuring their equal access to financial and comprehensive organisational and methodological assistance. Financial assistance to the activities of national minorities is carried out in accordance with the work plans of local executive authorities and local self-government bodies and submitted requests of public organisations of national communities.

The Centre for the Cultures of National Minorities of Transcarpathia operates in the region, which is financed from the funds of the regional budget. The centre is an informational and methodical institution providing practical assistance to national and cultural societies of the region in organising cultural and educational activities, promoting the revival, preservation, and development of cultures, traditions, and



customs of national minorities. In the Centre, national and cultural societies have the opportunity to carry out their statutory activities free of charge.

Representatives of national communities use the native language of national minorities when national and cultural associations conduct events related to their statutory activities.

*g)*

The communal institution Regional Organisational and Methodological Centre of Culture of the Zakarpattia Regional Council was also created in the Zakarpattia region, which collects, preserves and organises the presentation of the works of the community. The communal institution “F. Potushniak Zakarpattia regional Universal Scientific Library” of the Zakarpattia Regional Council works in the same direction.

3.

To popularize Ukrainian culture and the cultures of different nationalities, to present creative achievements at the international, all-Ukrainian, and regional levels, the leading groups of the region took part in various cultural and artistic actions. Settlements where representatives of the Hungarian national minority live compactly have close creative relations with Hungary.

In 2019, a concert of the vocal group “AcapellArt” (Hungary) and a folk group from Hungary took place in the regional philharmonic hall.

At the same time, Zakarpattia regional Hungarian Drama Theatre constantly tours in Hungary in such cities as Budapest, Debrecen, Sentendre, Jasberen, and others.

In 2022:

- The Transcarpathian Academic Chamber Choir “Cantus” took part in the celebration of the Day of Ukrainian Culture in Hungary and the International Mother Tongue Day, which took place in the city of Niredhaza.

- in the city of Miskolc (Hungary), a conference-presentation “Sources and Innovations” was held, in which Francisk Erfan, the Acting Director of the communal institution “J. Boksay Zakarpattia regional Art Museum” of the Zakarpattia regional Council participated.

In 2023:

- The Honoured Academic Transcarpathian People's Choir went on a one-day trip to Budapest, where at the invitation of the Association of Families and Youth of Ukrainian Nationality in Hungary "New Wave" took part in a flash mob for Vyshyvanka Day-2023;

- the folk ensemble "Poppies" took part in the opening of the 94th All-Hungarian Book Week in the city of Szeged (Hungary).

- the Zakarpattia regional Hungarian Drama Theatre toured with the play "Dances on Lunaza" by Brian Friel in the city of Budapest (Hungary).

- The Honoured Academic Transcarpathian People's Choir took part in events commemorating the victims of the Holodomor 1932–1933 in the city of Budapest.

## **Article 14**

### **Cross-border exchanges**

#### *1. a)*

7 cooperation agreements were concluded by Berehove Territorial Community with the settlements of Hungary, Romania and Germany.

General secondary education institutions of Mukachevo have signed 4 agreements on cooperation with secondary education institutions of Budapest, Šarospotok, Győr (Hungary).

Tiachiv territorial community concluded cooperation agreements with 6 sister cities of Hungary, 1 with Romania, 2 with Slovak Republic, 3 with the Czech Republic, 1 with Poland, 1 with Slovenia.

On 21 July 2023, in the city of Satu Mare (Romania), an agreement on cooperation in the field of culture was signed between the communal institution "Vynohradiv Town Culture House" of the Vynohradiv Town Council and the County Centre for the Preservation and Popularization of Traditional Culture of Satu Mare.

At the same time, measures are being taken in the region to develop bilateral cooperation with representatives from neighbouring states.

#### *b)*

Cross-border cooperation between communities is carried out by establishing partnership relations between border regions, activating interregional cooperation.

In order to intensify cross-border cooperation between the two states, the leadership of the Zakarpattia region held meetings: - with a delegation of Hungarian diplomats headed by the Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Ambassador of Hungary to Ukraine Istvan Ijdyartó (2019); — with the delegation of the Hungarian-Ukrainian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (MUKIK) (2019); — on 29 July, with the Consul General of Hungary in Uzhhorod Jozef Bugaylo (2019); — with the Consul General of Hungary in Uzhhorod Jozef Bugaylo (2020); — joint visit of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine Dmytro Kuleba and the Minister of Foreign Economy and Foreign Affairs of Hungary Peter Sijarto to the Zakarpattia region (2020); — with the Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Ambassador of Hungary to Ukraine Istvan Ijdyartó (2020).

In 2021, the management of the region held a working meeting with the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine Dmytro Kuleba and the Minister of Foreign Economy and Foreign Affairs of Hungary Peter Sijarto; a meeting with the Consul General of Hungary in Uzhhorod Jozef Backai; with the Deputy Minister of Foreign Economy and Foreign Affairs of Hungary, Modyor Levente, during which the parties discussed the organisation of the educational process in multi-ethnic Zakarpattia region and issues of cross-border cooperation.

Also in September, the third meeting of the Ukrainian-Hungarian interdepartmental working group on education was held in the region. Representatives of both sides discussed the mechanism of developing and publishing textbooks and other educational literature for general secondary education institutions with teaching in the Hungarian language; peculiarities of the professional development of pedagogical workers and educational and methodological support for the study of the state language in institutions with teaching in the Hungarian language. The result of the meeting was the development of proposals for further bilateral cooperation and the signing of a corresponding protocol between the Ukrainian and Hungarian parties.

In September 2022, a meeting was held between Deputy Minister of Infrastructure of Ukraine Mustafa Nayem, First Deputy Head of State Administration Myroslav Biletskyi and Deputy State Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Economy and Foreign Affairs of Hungary Peter Kish-Partsiu regarding the organisation of the new checkpoint “Velyka Palad–Nagyhódos” on the Ukrainian-Hungarian border.

In November 2022, the President of Hungary, Katalin Novak, paid a working visit to the Zakarpattia region, during which she met with the head of the regional state (military) administration, Viktor Mykyta. During the event, the security situation in the region, the cooperation of authorities with representatives of the Hungarian national minority, as well as joint humanitarian projects and initiatives were discussed.

In August 2023, the President of Hungary, Katalin Novak, was on a working visit to the Zakarpattia region. During the visit, the results and prospects of strengthening cross-border cooperation were discussed with high-ranking officials of the region, including projects that were launched in the conditions of the full-scale invasion of the Russian Federation, in particular, humanitarian support, assistance to refugees and forced migrants, the organisation of summer vacations for Ukrainian children in Hungary, and the implementation of joint environmental, educational, cultural, and other initiatives.

In October 2023, a meeting was held with Antal Heizer, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Hungary to Ukraine, during which further effective interaction and cooperation within cross-border, investment and humanitarian initiatives between Transcarpathia and the regions of the neighbouring country were discussed.

In November 2023, a meeting was held with Levente Modyor, Deputy Minister of Foreign Economy and Foreign Affairs of Hungary.

In order to get acquainted with the situation in the field of ensuring the rights and freedoms of national minorities, on 01 December 2023, the heads of diplomatic missions of the EU member states in Ukraine paid a working visit to the Zakarpattia Region. During the event, the diplomats met with the leadership of the Zakarpattia

region, public and religious organisations of national minorities, visited territorial communities where people belonging to national communities traditionally live, as well as general secondary and higher education institutions with teaching in the languages of national minorities.

## **MOLDAVIAN LANGUAGE**

### **Article 8**

#### **Education**

*1. a) iii) b) iv) c) iv)*

During the 2020/2021, 2021/2022, 2022/2023 academic years, general secondary education institutions conducted educational activities using the Ukrainian and Moldavian languages.

According to the process of learning the native language (Moldavian):

- 2,388 students (158 classes) were involved in the 2020/2021 academic year;
- 2,293 students (155 classes) were involved in the 2021/2022 academic year;
- 1983 students (140 classes) were involved in the 2022/2023 academic year.

As of 01 September 2023/2024 academic year, the educational process using the Romanian language (on 22 March 2023, the Law on the recognition of the Romanian language as the state language entered into force in the Republic of Moldova, according to which the terms “Moldavian language,” “state language” and “official language” were changed to the term “Romanian language”) was carried out for 400 students (31 classes), from January 2024 — for 1,735 students (127 classes). The specified data are given using the statistical reporting of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine.

*d) iv)*

No applications from students and parents regarding the provision of vocational (technical) education or a significant part thereof in the Moldavian language or the study of the Moldavian language were received by educational institutions or education management bodies.

If such applications are received in a number that is considered sufficient, the issue will be considered and resolved in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution and laws of Ukraine, in particular the Law of Ukraine “On the Ratification of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages.”

*h)*

The training of teachers for institutions of general secondary education with teaching in the Moldavian language is carried out by the State Higher Educational Institution “Uzhhorod National University,” the Yurii Fedkovych Chernivtsi National University and its Pedagogical College, Izmail State Humanitarian University.

*e) iii)*

According to the Protocol on cooperation in the field of education between the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine and the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Moldova, graduates of general educational institutions with studies in the Moldavian language are sent annually to study in higher educational institutions of the Republic of Moldova.

*g)*

Elements of the history and culture of peoples, in particular of the Moldavian minority, are reflected in the courses studied in general secondary education institutions: “History of Ukraine,” “World History,” “Geography,” “Foreign Literature,” “Musical Art,” “Fine Art,” and which are mandatory for all students.

Elements of history and the most important facts from the past of the Moldavian people are studied by students in close connection with the history of the Ukrainian people.

*h)*

Course training of teachers is carried out on the basis of the Municipal Institution “Odesa Academy of Continuing Education of the Odesa Regional Council” and, according to the agreement between the Ministries, on the basis of postgraduate pedagogical education institutes of the Republic of Moldova.

To support the functioning and development of the Moldavian language and literature in educational institutions of the Odesa region, the Department of Education and Science of the Odesa Regional State Administration has been cooperating with the All-Ukrainian Moldavian National and Cultural Association in recent years, with which regional festivals of the Moldavian language are held. Contests of young writers, “round tables” for teachers, spring festivals “Mărțișor” are held as part of the festivals.

*i)*

The Ministry of Education and Science and local education management bodies are the supervisory body that controls activities in the field of teaching and learning languages of national minorities.

2.

The legislation envisages that persons who do not speak Moldavian and live in an area where it is used, can study it at their own will.

## **Article 11**

### **Mass Media**

For a long time, as part of the implementation of the Regional Program of Support for the Development of Book Publishing and Media in the Odesa Region, the regional budget supported the publication of the newspaper “Luchaferul,” the newspaper of the All-Ukrainian National-Cultural Moldavian Association with a nationwide distribution sphere; it is published weekly in the Moldavian language since 2003.

## **Article 12.**

### **Cultural activity and means of its implementation**

With the aim of spreading linguistic diversity and multilingualism in the region, promoting a more complete understanding of the linguistic and cultural traditions of the national communities of Odesa, with the assistance of the regional state administration, as well as the executive committees of city and village councils, national-cultural societies, events of various directions are held annually.

The International Festival “Cînt și joc la hora moldovenilor!” has already become traditional for Odesa. On the initiative of the regional centre of national cultures in the city of Reni and the Moldavian national and cultural society “Izvor”; folklore festival “Mărțișor” together with the Reni district Moldavian national and cultural society “Izvor.”

## **Article 14**

### **Cross-border exchanges**

#### *1. a)*

The artistic groups of the Reni and Bolhrad territorial communities took part in the international ethnocultural festival “Unity through Diversity” (Tarakliya, Republic of Moldova).

Representatives of the Bolhrad district took part in the International Business Forum “Cultural-Historical Heritage and Landmarks of the Bolhrad Community” as part of the “Development and Promotion of Common Heritage” project (Cahul, Moldova). Representatives of the Regional Centre of National Cultures in Reni took part in the 5th Great Council of Bulgarians from the Association of Bulgarians of the World (Varna, Bulgaria) and in the seminar “Cross-border tourist cluster Cahul–Reni–Galați” within the project “Development and promotion of green tourism in the Danube sector of the Black Sea basin (Moldova–Ukraine–Romania).”

The project “GreeTHiS — green tourism and historical heritage — a stepping stone for the development of the Black Sea Basin 2014–2020” took place with the participation of project partners from Bulgaria, Romania, Georgia and the Republic of Moldova and representatives of Moldavian national minorities; with the participation of a delegation from Odesa, a thematic program of the Year of Ukrainian Culture in Moldova (2023) was opened on the basis of the National Library of the Republic of Moldova.



A number of events were also held with the participation of individual performers and art groups from Moldova.

## **POLISH LANGUAGE**

### **Article 8**

#### **Education**

*1.*

*a) iii)*

In 2019–2024, to meet the needs of national minorities, the Kamianets-Podilskyi preschool educational institution No. 23 operates in the Khmelnytskyi region, in which education and upbringing is conducted in the Polish language for one group.

*b) iv)*

In 2019–2024, two bilingual institutions of general secondary education, with Ukrainian and Polish languages of instruction, operate in the Khmelnytskyi region to meet educational needs: Horodok Lyceum No. 3 of the Horodok Town Council and Shepetivka Gymnasium No. 4 of the Shepetivka Town Council.

For twenty years, Lyceum No. 3 of the Ivano-Frankivsk City Council has provided conditions for learning the native language and teaching in the native language for representatives of the Polish national minority living in the region. In the 2023/2024 academic year, the institution operates 20 classes with the Polish language of instruction, in which 563 students study.

There are also four institutions of general secondary education operating in the territory of the Lviv region, in which the second language of the educational process is

the Polish language, along with the state language. In particular, this is the Striletsky institution of general secondary education of the I–II degrees of the Mostysk Town Council of the Lviv Region, Saint Queen Jadwiga Lyceum No. 3 of Mostysk Town of Mostysk Town Council of the Lviv Region, M. Konopnytska Lyceum No. 24 of the Lviv City Council, St. Mary Magdalene Lyceum No. 10 of the Lviv city Council.

In 7 institutions of general secondary education of the Kherson region, within the framework of primary education, the Polish language is taught as an integral part of the curriculum. 53 students study the Polish language as a subject.

*c) iv)*

In the Volyn region, in the reporting period, in 679 classes of 85 institutions of general secondary education, about 13,000 students study the Polish language as a subject, about 12,000 students study it as a second foreign language, and almost 3,500 students study it as an optional subject. In the Volyn branch of the Small Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, there is a stationary section “Polish language,” where students of grades 9–11 acquire research skills.

In the Zhytomyr region, 4,253 students study Polish as a foreign language, and 1,374 students study Polish as an optional language.

In the institutions of general secondary education of the Ivano-Frankivsk region in the 2023/2024 academic year, 10,130 students study the Polish language as a subject, 974 students study it as an optional subject.

In 35 educational institutions of the Kyiv region, 6,321 students study Polish as a foreign language, 89 students study it as an optional language.

To ensure the citizens’ right to access and quality of comprehensive general secondary education, there are also four institutions of general secondary education operating in the territory of the Lviv region, in which the second language of the educational process is the Polish language, along with the state language. In particular, these are: - the Striletsky institution of general secondary education of the I–II degrees of the Mostysk Town Council of the Lviv Region; — Saint Queen Jadwiga Lyceum No. 3 of Mostysk Town of Mostysk Town Council of the Lviv Region; -

M. Konopnytska Lyceum No. 24 of the Lviv City Council; — St. Mary Magdalene Lyceum No. 10 of the Lviv city Council.

In 7 institutions of general secondary education of the Kherson region, 468 students of grades 5–11 study the Polish language as a subject.

In Khmelnytskyi region, as of March 2024, 4,820 students study the Polish language as a subject in 28 institutions of general secondary education. In 19 educational institutions, 2,641 students study Polish as a second foreign language from the 5th grade.

As of the end of December 2023, 25 groups were functioning in 5 general secondary education institutions in the Chernihiv region, in which students studied the Polish language as a subject.

In general, in most regions of Ukraine, the Polish language is taught as a separate subject or an optional subject in general secondary education institutions.

*d) iv)*

No applications from students and parents regarding the provision of professional (vocational) education or a significant part of it in the Polish language or the study of the Polish language were received by educational institutions or education management bodies. If such applications are received in a number that is considered sufficient, the issue will be considered and resolved in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution and laws of Ukraine, in particular the Law of Ukraine “On the Ratification of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages.”

*e) iii)*

The Polish language is studied: at Taras Shevchenko Kyiv National University, Kyiv National Linguistic University, Ivan Franko Lviv National University, V. Stefanyk Prykarpattia National University, Drohobych Pedagogical University, Lesia Ukrainka East European National University, Kherson State University.

*f) iii)*

As part of continuous education, the Polish language is also studied by children and adults in cultural and educational centres, Saturday and Sunday schools.

The Ternopil Regional Universal Scientific Library and the Ternopil Regional Library for Youth offer Polish language courses “Polish for Beginners.”

In 2023, as part of cooperation with the “European Cultural Foundation,” 288 classes in Polish language clubs took place in the Ternopil Regional Universal Scientific Library: “Preparation Course for Admission to Polish Universities for Teenagers,” “Polonista Conversational and Cultural Club,” “Polish without Borders,” “Polish on Saturdays.”

*g)*

Elements of the history and culture of peoples, in particular of the Polish minority, are reflected in the courses studied in general secondary education institutions: “History of Ukraine,” “World History,” “Geography,” “Foreign Literature,” “Musical Art,” “Fine Art,” and which are mandatory for all students.

The culture and history of the Polish people are studied by students in close connection with the culture and history of the Ukrainian people, because for a long time both neighbouring peoples developed side by side, interacted and influenced each other.

*h)*

The training of teachers and lecturers of the Polish language and literature is carried out at Taras Shevchenko Kyiv National University, Kyiv National Linguistics University, Ivan Franko Lviv National University, V. Drohobych Pedagogical University, Lesia Ukrainka East European National University, East European National University.

In accordance with the Cooperation Agreement between the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine and the Minister of National Education of the Republic of Poland, teachers from the Republic of Poland work annually in Ukraine on the orders of local governing bodies. Since the Russian aggression, teaching staff from the Republic of Poland have been conducting the educational process remotely.

At the same time, educational institutions, with the assistance of the Consulate General of the Republic of Poland in Lviv, invite teachers to teach the Polish language,

literature and history of Poland. Teachers undergo professional training courses (advancement of qualifications) in educational institutions of the Republic of Poland, receiving appropriate certificates, taking an active part in educational congresses organised by the Ministry of National Education of Poland and the Consulate General of the Republic of Poland in Lviv.

*i)*

The Ministry of Education and Science and local education management bodies are the supervisory body that controls activities in the field of teaching and learning languages of national minorities.

2.

The legislation envisages that persons who do not speak Polish and live in an area where it is used, can study it at their own will. The Polish language can be studied in institutions of general secondary and higher education, in groups of national and cultural societies, Saturday and Sunday schools.

## **Article 11**

### **Mass Media**

*1. a) iii) b) ii) c) ii)*

In Khmelnytskyi region, the regional branch of the Union of Poles in Ukraine publishes the Polish-language newspaper “Slovo Polske” in electronic form (<https://slowopolskie.org/>). A series of television programs in the languages of national minorities, including Polish, is broadcast on the regional TV channel “Khmelnytskyi Regional Directorate of UA: PODILLIA,” a branch of NSTU JSC.

The Polish-language *Gazeta Polska Bukovyna* is published in the Chernivtsi region.

Information about the life of the Polish national minority in the Ternopil region is regularly published by the “*Monitor Wołyński*” publication.

During the reporting period, the Kharkiv Society of Polish Culture published the newspaper “Polonia Charkowa” in Polish every quarter. In 2021, this edition was financed from the funds of the Office of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland as part of the “Poland and Poles Abroad 2021” competition. The newspaper “Digest-E” was also published monthly, the founder of which was the Kharkiv Regional Committee “Drobytskyi Yar,” the publisher was the Kharkiv Holocaust Museum.

In the Lviv region, radio “Independence” on frequency 106.7 FM broadcasts the following programs in Polish: “Polish Radio for Abroad” (in Ukrainian and Polish) — daily at 6:30 p.m.; “Polskie Radio Lwow” (in Polish) — on Saturdays, from 9:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m.; “Catholic Radio Lviv” (in Polish) — on Sundays, from 7:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. The cable television network rebroadcasts the programs of Polish television “Polsat” and TVP Polonia. The newspaper “Kurier Calicyjski” of the Society of Polish Culture of the Lviv region is also published in Polish.

In the Ivano-Frankivsk region, the newspapers “Kurier Stanislavovski” and “Kurier Galatsiyski” are published for the Polish community (languages of publication are Polish, Ukrainian).

On the initiative of the Władysław Stanisław Reymont Society of Polish Culture in the Rivne Region, Radio “Track” CJSC broadcasts a weekly issue of “Weekend in Polish,” which covers the culture, customs, and traditions of the Polish ethnic group in Ukrainian and Polish.

Rivne regional state television and radio company prepares special ethno-national program about ethnic communities of the region “Ukraine is my family.”

2.

In the Ivano-Frankivsk region, citizens are guaranteed freedom of direct reception of radio and television broadcasts from neighbouring countries, in particular, three Polish television channels are received in the cable television network. Local FM radio stations broadcast programs in Polish.

As part of the Agreement between Ivano-Frankivsk Regional Radio and Opole Radio of Poland, exchange programs (20 minutes long) about the life of Ukrainians in Poland and Poles in Ukraine are aired quarterly in Ukrainian and Polish.

## **Article 12**

### **Cultural activity and means of its implementation**

#### *1. a)*

Regional state administrations together with national and cultural societies provide cultural and educational activities of public organisations of national minorities by holding cultural and artistic festivals, contests, concerts, exhibitions, cultural days of national minorities, etc.

In the reporting period, a number of activities were carried out in the Rivne region:

– Days of Polish Culture in the Rivne region (organised by the V. S. Reymont Society of Polish Culture in the Rivne region with the support of the Consulate General of the Republic of Poland in Lutsk, regional state administration, regional council, Rivne City Council; held every year);

– events on the occasion of celebrating the Constitution Day of the Republic of Poland (organised by the Society of Polish Culture of the Rivne region, with the financial support of the Consulate General of the Republic of Poland in Lutsk; held every year);

– events on the occasion of celebrating the International Day of Children's Protection (organised by the Society of Polish Culture of Zdolbuniv area, with the financial support of the Consulate General of the Republic of Poland in Lutsk; held every year);

– The 12th edition of the “National Readings” campaign, organised by the W. Reymont Society of Polish Culture in the Rivne region;

– the cultural and artistic event “Wojciech Kossak. Life and paintings” dedicated to the work of the outstanding Polish artist;

- A. Malczewski International declamation contest of Polish poetry “Malczewski, the pride of the Dubeni area” (organised by the Society of Polish Culture of the Dubeni area; held every year);
- events on the occasion of celebrating the Independence Day of the Republic of Poland (organised by the Society of Polish Culture of the Rivne region, with the financial support of the Consulate General of the Republic of Poland in Lutsk; held every year);

In the V. Otamanovskyi Vinnytsia Regional Universal Scientific Library, the Polish Book Centre operates, on the basis of which a number of events are organised, in particular: literary hour “Literary Polish-language readings with the aroma of coffee,” information hour “Prominent names of Polish poetry,” on the library’s website, the following virtual exhibitions are presented: “Lodz is the city of four cultures,” as well as the “Łatwo ci mówie!” Polish language study group, which included 21 practical classes with the participation of 250 users.

The funds of the Vinnytsia Regional Museum of Local History hold 45 objects of the Polish community that present the daily life, customs and traditions of representatives of national minorities (communities). The collection is used during the demonstration of exhibitions and thematic expositions.

In Ivano-Frankivsk, the Centre of Polish Culture and European Dialogue operates in a building that has been leased to local Polish communities on a long-term basis. The Franciszek Karpiński Society of Polish Culture, the Society of Polish Culture “Przyjaźń,” the “Polish Family and Europe” public organisation, and the Polish-Ukrainian youth organisation “Młody Stanisławów” carry out their activities in the centre. The main task of the Centre is to support initiatives and projects related to the development of multifaceted cooperation with Poles in Ivano-Frankivsk and the region in the fields of culture, history, religion, tourism and sports, activities for the protection of places of Polish national memory. Various conferences, literary evenings, art events and meetings with interesting people who willingly share their ideas and experiences are held here. One of the main areas of activity of the Centre is the study of the Polish



language, integration and educational exchanges for young people, initiatives and projects aimed at the development of historical awareness, integration of young people of both countries and the Euroregion.

Since 2017, the “Golden Autumn” Seniors’ Club for the elderly has been operating at the Centre of Polish Culture. Club members participate in historical and local history events, educational classes, and make new acquaintances.

The A. Mickiewicz Polish Cultural Society organised a Polish language and culture summer camp for young people aged 11 to 17 at the M. Hrushevskyi Kolomyia Gymnasium. Daily language classes, educational games and interactive workshops on the topic of ancient and modern Polish art were held with the participation of animators from Warsaw. The project was financed by the “Help to Poles in the East” foundation (Republic of Poland).

The Polish cultural and educational society “Rodyna” operates in the Kyiv region. It includes the vocal and dance group “Wszystko w porządku” (“Everything is okay”), the theatre studio “Small Polish Theatre “Open Doors””; Ms. Kleksa’s Academy (master classes in fine arts, natural sciences, cooking). For many years, the “Rodyna” society in the town of Brovary has been holding Days of Polish Cinema with the participation of the Polish Consulate.

The Union of Poles of the Borodianka District also operates on the territory of the Bucha District (formerly the Borodianka District), under which a Saturday–Sunday school was established back in 2012. By 2022, more than 50 students aged 8 to 18 studied in this school and a Polish library was operating.

In the town of Bila Tserkva, there is a public organisation “Z. Krasynskyi Society of Polish Culture,” which includes the “Polish Family” Club, theatre and declamation groups, and a Polish Saturday school (36 people, 2 groups).

In 2021, within the framework of the Week of National Cultures, the readers of the Khmelnytskyi Regional Library held a literary quest “Master of the Fantastic Genre” for the 100th anniversary of the birth of the Polish science fiction writer Stanisław Lem, whose works are in the library’s collection.

Cooperation has been established with regional and city societies of Polish culture, in cooperation with which Polish folk readings (Narodowe Czytanie) are held in the Khmelnytskyi Regional Library. With the assistance of the Ministry of Culture, National Heritage and Sports of the Republic of Poland, the Embassy of the Republic of Poland, the International Society of Polish Entrepreneurs in Ukraine and the “Help to Poles in the East” Foundation, the “Polish Shelf” project was launched to learn about Poland, its culture and history. There is a club for improving Polish language skills with the assistance of the regional office of the Union of Poles in Ukraine. Informational and educational events are held to promote the Polish language, culture and literature.

In 2019–2023, the state historical and cultural reserve “Medzhybizh” of Khmelnytskyi region published scientific articles:

- I. V. Zapadenko, The family of apothecary Ludwig Derevoyed in the Polish independence movements of the 19–20th centuries. // Khmelnytskyi regional studies. Issue 21. — Khmelnytskyi: Individual entrepreneur A. M. Strykhar, 2019. – P. 102–107.

- I. V. Zapadenko, To the bibliography of studies of the work of Michal Greim: publications of Polish researchers // Podillia and its residents in the lens of Michal Greim: Materials of the round table / Kamianets-Podilskyi: “Ruta Printing House” LLC, 2019. – P. 71–74.

- Leonard Sovinsky, Kobzar’s first translator for the Poles, and Henryk Jablonski, consul in Zanzibar. // Multicultural Medzhybizh / Zhytomyr: 505 LLC, 2020. – P. 52–54. - I. V. Zapadenko, Ye. O. Nahurnyi, Leonard Sovinsky: the first translator of Shevchenko’s work into Polish. The beginning of the biography in Medzhybizh.

*b) c)*

As of the beginning of 2024, to ensure the informational rights and needs of the Polish community in Vinnytsia, the book fund of the V. Otamanovskyi Vinnytsia Regional Universal Scientific Library has 5,249 copies of books in the Polish language.

Accordingly, the Ivan Franko Vinnytsia Regional Library for Children and Youth has 188 copies in Polish.

As part of the project “Polish Shelf in Ukraine,” initiated by the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage of Poland and the Ministry of Culture and Information Policy of Ukraine, the V. Otamanovskyi Vinnytsia Regional Universal Scientific Library received two sets of 20 new editions to create a bookshelf of Polish literature.

4,000 copies of books in Polish are stored in the libraries of the Rivne region. Library funds are constantly replenished with new arrivals. Free access is provided to the works of Polish authors translated into Ukrainian.

In the Ivan Franko regional universal library, the book collection in Polish is 25,272 copies. There are numerous books in Polish in the libraries of the A. Mickiewicz Polish Cultural Society in Kolomyia, the library of the Polish “Pokuttia” cultural society, the centre of Polish culture and European dialogue in Ivano-Frankivsk has a library with 6,164 books and more than 20 Polish periodicals.

On the occasion of the “Days of Polish Culture” in 2023, the book “Poles in Stanislaviv” was presented in the city of Ivano-Frankivsk.

1891 copies of works in the Polish language are stored and made available to library visitors in the Mykolaiv Regional Universal Scientific Library.

The book fund of the library network of the Ternopil region consists of 6,130 copies in the Polish language. Within the framework of cooperation with the Polish national minority, the Ternopil Regional Literary and Memorial Museum of Juliusz Słowacki in the town of Kremenets duplicates informational materials in Polish on its Facebook page.

As part of the “Polish without borders” project, the library purchased 64 copies of books, including: 32 textbooks, 16 books by Polish authors in Ukrainian and 14 books in Polish.

*d) f)*

As part of the Days of Polish Culture in Dnipro, the Theatre of European Drama “Dzvin” presented the play “By the Jeweler’s Shop.” The director-producer of the performance is Pavlo Skurskyi, the head of the Karol Wojtyła Polish Culture Centre.

In 2019, the Consul of the Consulate General of the Republic of Poland in Ukraine, Agnieszka Wujcik-Mokszynska, solemnly opened the Days of Polish Culture in Dnipro.

In 2021, a memorial plaque in honour of the great Polish poet and dramatist of the 19th century, who was born in Ukraine, Juliusz Słowacki, was unveiled at the Alfred Nobel University building. The attaché of the Consulate General of the Republic of Poland was present at the event.

In 2022, the Open Festival of Polish Culture “Under One Sky” (“Pod jednym Niebem”) was held online in Zaporizhzhia. The artistic groups of Polish public organisations of the Zaporizhzhia region took part in the concert program. Namely: “Enerhodar Henryk Sienkiewicz Youth Club of Polish Culture”; vocal ensemble “Zespół Nasz Czas” of the Polish culture society “Polonia”; soloists of the public organisation “Polish National Cultural Society “Radość.”

On the occasion of the 80th anniversary of the beginning of the Second World War, the event “History Stop. Stanislaviv (Ivano Frankivsk)” was held at the Centre of Polish Culture and European Dialogue in the city of Ivano-Frankivsk.

On the occasion of the 227th anniversary of the Constitution of May 3, celebrations were held in the Black Forest near Ivano-Frankivsk with the participation of representatives of Polish organisations, the Lviv Consular District, and Mechyslav Mokshytskyi, the Metropolitan of the Lviv RCC.

In the town of Sniatyn, the Vincentian Family makes a pilgrimage to the grave of Blessed Marta Wietska every year in gratitude for the gift of Marta Wietska’s beatification. The organisers are the Sniatyn district public organisation “Marta Wietska Ukrainian-Polish Foundation,” the public organisation “Zbigniew Cybulski Society of Polish Culture in Sniatyn,” the religious community of the Roman Catholic Church of the town of Sniatyn.

As part of her visit to Ukraine, the First Lady of the Republic of Poland Agatha Kornhauser-Duda visited the Centre of Polish Culture and European Dialogue in Ivano-Frankivsk in June 2019, where she met with the participants of the Forum of Young Poles in Ukraine.

To popularize modern film art, the Centre of Polish Culture and European Dialogue in Ivano-Frankivsk, with the assistance of the Consulate General of the Republic of Poland in Lviv, in the city of Ivano-Frankivsk, in offline and online formats, annually hosts a screening of modern Polish cinema “Under the High Castle,” where modern Polish cinema is presented in Polish.

Also, every year in the city of Ivano-Frankivsk, “Days of Polish Culture,” celebrations on the occasion of the national holiday of Polish Independence, commemorative events commemorating the anniversary of the destruction of representatives of the Polish intelligentsia in the Black Forest are held. The organisers of the event are: Ivano-Frankivsk Regional State Administration and City Council, the Society of Polish Culture “Przyjaźń,” The Franciszek Karpiński Society of Polish Culture, Centre of Polish Culture and European Dialogue together with Polish societies of the region, with the participation of the Consulate General of the Republic of Poland in Lviv, Society for Helping Poles “Big Heart” from Nowy Rozdół (Poland).

Before the full-scale invasion of the Russian Federation, in the reporting period during 2019 and until 24 February 2022, the almost complete occupation of the region by the Russian Federation, two public associations operated in the territory controlled by the Ukrainian authorities of the Luhansk region: Starobilsk Society of Lovers of Polish Language and Culture “Bridge of Hope” and “Polish-Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Society of Donbas” (in the towns of Sievierodonetsk, Rubizhne, Lysychansk). Since the seizure of part of the territory of the Luhansk region by the terrorist armed forces of the Russian Federation, representatives of the Polish communities were forced to leave the region.

In 2019, the artistic event “Days of Culture of the West Pomeranian Voivodeship (Republic of Poland) in Odesa” was held with the participation of famous Polish artists

Leks Drewinski and Leszko Zhebrowski, Jacek Janaskiewicz, Polish ethno-folk musicians Angela Gaber and Tomasz Dybala, and a concert by an exemplary song and dance ensemble “Szczecinyany” of the West Pomeranian Voivodeship.

During the reporting period, the state historical and cultural reserve “Medzhybizh” of the Khmelnytskyi region held the festival “Podolska jesień” together with the Khmelnytskyi city organisation of the Union of Poles of Ukraine; scientific consultation of the project “Losy Polaków” (“Destinies of the Poles”) of the Sports and Cultural Centre “Ploskyriv” (the city of Khmelnytskyi) and the “Wspólnota Polska” NGO was carried out; an exhibition was held for the 190th anniversary of the birth of Leonard Sovinsky, the first translator of Taras Shevchenko’s works into Polish, in 1839–1841, a student of the Medzhybizh district school.

For the Khmelnytskyi regional branch of the Union of Poles of Ukraine, lectures on the topic “Ukrainian-Polish relations in recent history,” “Medzhybizh love story of Tadeusz Kościuszko,” “Priest Erazm Klyuchevskyi, a Person from Podillia, a shepherd, a rebel,” “January Uprising of 1863: prerequisites and consequences” were held.

In 2023, the State Historical and Cultural Reserve “Samchyky” signed a Cooperation Agreement with the Starokostiantyniv Town and District Charitable Fund “Caritas,” the Khmelnytskyi Regional Branch of the Union of Poles of Ukraine and the Khmelnytskyi Charitable Foundation “Hesed Besht.” If necessary, the reserve offers services to visitors in Polish.

## **Article 14**

### **Cross-border exchanges**

#### *1. a)*

To promote contacts between persons who use the same language in the same or similar form, a number of interregional agreements were concluded on behalf of the Rivne Regional State Administration, in particular:

- Agreement on interregional cooperation between the Rivne Region (Ukraine) and the Warmian-Masurian Voivodeship (Republic of Poland);
- Agreement between Radyvyliv District State Administration of Rivne region (Ukraine) and Krasnostava County of Lublin Voivodeship (Republic of Poland);
  - Agreement between the Rivne District State Administration of the Rivne Region of Ukraine and the Pyotrykiv County of the Lodz Voivodeship of the Republic of Poland on trade, economic and cultural cooperation;
  - Partnership Agreement between the Mlyniv District State Administration of the Rivne Region (Ukraine) and the Eldership of the Pulaw County of the Lublin Voivodeship (Republic of Poland);
  - Agreement on trade-economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation between the Rivne Region of Ukraine and the Lublin Voivodeship of the Republic of Poland;
- Agreement on cooperation between the Ostroh district of the Rivne region of Ukraine and the Sandomyr Starosty of the Republic of Poland;
- Agreement on partnership between the cities of Rivne (Ukraine) and Piotrkow Trybunalny (Republic of Poland);
- Agreement on cooperation between the Lublin County of the Republic of Poland and the Korets District of the Rivne Region;
- Agreement on cooperation between the Dubno District State Administration of the Rivne region of Ukraine and the Siedlce County of the Masovian Voivodeship of the Republic of Poland.

Also, the Zhytomyr Regional Union of Poles of Ukraine signed an agreement on cooperation with the John Paul II Lublin Catholic University (Poland) in the field of cultural and educational activities, which is aimed at the youth of Zhytomyr region. In the city of Zhytomyr, the Union, together with the above-mentioned educational institution, opened the Information and Education Centre of the John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin.

The Ivano-Frankivsk region carries out external relations and develops partnership within the framework of agreements concluded with the Opole and Lubusk Voivodeships of the Republic of Poland. Work is underway to establish interregional cooperation with the Pomeranian, Kuyavian-Pomeranian, and Warmian-Masurian Voivodeships of the Republic of Poland.

Also, Ivano-Frankivsk region participated in cross-border cooperation programs of the European Neighbourhood Instrument 2014–2020 (hereinafter referred to as the ENP), within which 46 projects with a total budget of EUR 15.6 million were implemented. Within the framework of the “Poland–(Belarus)–Ukraine 2014–2020” program, 10 projects were implemented. In the reporting period, within the framework of these programs, cross-border contacts of the population were supported, cooperation was developed in the fields of science and education, ecology, security, health care, tourism, aimed at the promotion and preservation of common traditions of border areas and the creation of favourable conditions for strengthening contacts among border communities.

*b)*

The Kirovohrad Centre of Polish Culture organises cultural exchange with representatives of the Lower Silesian Voivodeship (Republic of Poland). Creative meetings and concerts are held on the basis of the K. Szymanovsky Museum and the Church of the Holy Spirit of the Roman Catholic Church of the city of Kropyvnytskyi.

Thanks to the cooperation of the Ternopil Regional Military Administration, the regional Literary and Memorial Museum of Juliusz Słowacki in the town of Kremenets, the Polish national minority of the Ternopil Region, and partner organisations from the Republic of Poland, the Ukrainian-Polish literary and artistic festival “Dialogue of Two Cultures” is held annually. Traditionally, its first stage takes



place in the town of Kremenets, Ternopil region, and the next stage takes place in one of the towns of Poland.

To improve cross-border cooperation, educational and cultural ties have been established between the gymnasium of the village of Myshliatychi, Lviv region, and the Polish lyceum Liceum Ogólnokształcące, which is located in the town of Nowa Sarzyna, which promotes the exchange of experiences, the development of intercultural understanding and the study of the Polish language in a practical context.

In 2023, Khmelnytskyi Region joined the Agreement on the Economic Network of the Three Seas Regions, which was signed as part of the joint third Congress of Self-Government of the Three Seas Initiative, in the city of Lublin, Republic of Poland.

As part of the Interreg NEXT “Poland–Ukraine 2021–2027” program, Ivano-Frankivsk region selected and recommended for financing the large infrastructure project “Carpathian Narrow Gauge Railways, a journey along the tracks of the Carpathian Forest Railways,” developed by the Vyhoda Settlement Council together with partners from the Podkarpackie Voivodeship. This project involves the construction of the museum building “Narrow-gauge railway station” and the improvement of the territory in the settlement of Vyhoda.

Olena Khomenko, the head of the public organisation “Z. Krasynskyi Polish Culture Society,” took part in the joint project of the European Union and the Council of Europe “Supporting the implementation of European standards regarding the fight against discrimination and the rights of national minorities in Ukraine,” which took place on 26 September 2023 in the city of Krakow. Ihor Lossovskyi, the Deputy Head of the State Service of Ukraine for Ethnopolitics and Freedom of Conscience, and Dmytro Lubinets, the Human Rights Commissioner of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, were delegated from Ukraine. Olena Khomenko was also delegated to a meeting with representatives of the Venice Commission at the office of the Council of Europe.

## ROMANIAN LANGUAGE

### Article 8

#### Education

##### *1. a) iii)*

At the end of 2019, in Zakarpattia region, there were three preschool education institutions with the Romanian language of education, located in places where Romanians live compactly, where 159 children were educated; at the end of 2020, there was one institution where 74 children were educated; at the end of 2021, there was one institution where 47 children were educated; at the end of 2022, there was one institution where 51 children were educated.

In the places of compact residence of the Romanian national minority in the Chernivtsi region (Mamalyha territorial community of the Dniester district, Boiany, Vanchykyivtsi, Volokivsk, Hertsa, Hlyboka, Kamianka, Karapchiv, Krasnoilsk, Mahala, Novoselytsia, Ostrytsia, Petrivetsi, Storozhynets, Suchevely, Tarashany, Terebleche, Chernivtsi, Chudei territorial communities of the Chernivtsi district) provision of educational services in the Romanian language in preschool education institutions is ensured within the framework of current legislation.

##### *b) iv), c) iv)*

At the beginning of the 2019/2020 academic year, 14 schools with the Romanian language of instruction were operating in Zakarpattia region: 12 in Romanian, 2 in Ukrainian and Romanian, where 2,591 students received their education. At the beginning of the 2020/2021 academic year, 2,612 students studied the Romanian language; at the beginning of the 2021/2022 academic year in 12 institutions of general secondary education, of which two educational institutions with education in two languages: Ukrainian and Romanian, 2,507 students were educated in Romanian; at the beginning of the 2022/2023 academic year in 12 institutions of general secondary education, of which one educational institution offers education in two languages (Ukrainian and Romanian), 2,444 students were studying in the Romanian language; at the beginning of the 2023/2024 academic year, 2,347 students were receiving education in the Romanian language in 11 institutions of general secondary education,

of which one educational institution offers education in two languages (Ukrainian and Romanian).

In Zakarpattia region, IV stages of the Olympiad in the Romanian language and literature are held every year for students of general secondary education institutions with the Romanian language of instruction.

For the representatives of the Romanian national minority of the Chernivtsi region, there are educational institutions or classes with subjects taught in the Romanian language in 19 territorial communities. At the beginning of the 2022/2023 academic year, there were 48 institutions of general secondary education and 10 branches of institutions of general secondary education in the region, in which 12,819 students studied in the Romanian language. The Romanian language was studied as a subject by 2,606 students in 18 institutions of general secondary education in the region.

According to the data of the Ministry of Education and Science, as of 1 September of the 2023/2024 academic year, the educational process in general secondary education institutions of the Odesa region using the Romanian language was carried out for 400 students (31 classes), from January 2024, for 1,735 students (127 classes).

*d) iv)*

In the Pedagogical College of the Yurii Fedkovych Chernivtsi National University, education is conducted in the Romanian language. Also, this college has a department of primary classes for Romanian-speaking schools, where 54 students are currently studying.

In Zakarpattia region, it is not applicable to the Romanian language, as the number of students wishing to acquire a particular profession in the Romanian language is insufficient.

*e) iii)*

The Romanian language is studied at Yurii Fedkovych Chernivtsi National University, Uzhhorod National University, Taras Shevchenko Kyiv National University, and Izmail State Humanitarian University.

*f) iii)*

In relation to the Romanian language, it does not apply, since in the regions where the Romanian national minority lives compactly, there is a sufficient number of educational institutions where education is conducted in the Romanian language.

*g)*

Elements of the history and culture of peoples, in particular of the Romanian minority, are reflected in the courses studied in general secondary education institutions: “History of Ukraine,” “World History,” “Geography,” “Foreign Literature,” “Musical Art,” “Fine Art,” and which are mandatory for all students.

Elements of history and the most important facts from the past of the Romanian people are studied by students in the optional course “History of the Romanian people.”

In institutions of general secondary education with the Romanian language of instruction, the history and culture of the Romanian people are optionally studied in grades 10–11. During the educational hours of grades 5–9 of the mentioned schools, conversations are held about the culture, customs, and rites of the Romanians.

*h)*

The training of teachers for institutions of general secondary education with teaching in the Romanian language is carried out by the State Higher Educational Institution “Uzhhorod National University,” the Yurii Fedkovych Chernivtsi National University and its Pedagogical College, Izmail State Humanitarian University. Chernivtsi and Zakarpattia Regional Institutes of Postgraduate Pedagogical Education also provide training, retraining and advanced training of teaching staff who teach in Romanian-language general secondary education institutions.

*i)*

The Ministry of Education and Science and local education management bodies are the supervisory body that controls activities in the field of teaching and learning languages of national minorities.

2.

No applications from students and parents regarding the provision of education or a significant part of it in the Romanian language or the study of the Romanian language in territories where the Romanian language is not traditionally used were received by educational institutions or education management bodies. If such applications are received in a number that is considered sufficient, the issue will be considered and resolved in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution and laws of Ukraine, in particular the Law of Ukraine “On the Ratification of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages.”

## **Article 11**

### **Mass Media**

*b. a) iii) b) ii) c) ii) d)*

On the Tysa-1 TV channel of the Zakarpattia Regional Directorate of NSTU JSC information programs in the Romanian language are broadcast, which contribute to the strengthening of good-neighbourly relations between the local authorities of Ukraine and Romania. In 2019, the informational program “Romanian TV Courier” (weekly); in 2020, informational program “Romanian TV Courier” (weekly); in 2021, informational program “At Home in Romanians” (8 times a month); since 2022, the Coordinating Centre for the Broadcasting of National Communities has been operating on the basis of Public Broadcasting. There is an editorial office in Uzhhorod that produces content in Romanian. At the same time, the division’s editors produce content for the regional marathon “Public Resistance” and the national marathon “United News” about the lives of representatives of the national communities of Transcarpathia.

The Zakarpattia Regional Directorate branch of NSTU JSC broadcasts in Romanian on a regular basis. In 2019, the informational radio program “Mediateka” in Romanian was broadcast on the radio station “Tysa-FM” (weekly); in 2020, radio programs “Mediateka” and “Romanian Meridians” (weekly); in 2021, radio programs “Mediateka” and “Romanian Meridians” (weekly); since 2022, the Coordinating

Centre for the Broadcasting of National Communities has been operating on the basis of Public Broadcasting.

In the Chernivtsi region, for the Romanian-speaking ethnic community, as the largest national minority, at the Chernivtsi Regional Directorate branch of NSTU JSC, there is a Romanian-language editorial office, which prepares radio and television programs in the Romanian language.

Many Romanian-language newspapers are published in Chernivtsi region, namely: “Zorile Bukovinei,” “Libertatya kuvintului,” “Native Land,” “Gazette de Herts,” “New day,” “A word of truth.” All of them contain publications on issues of international relations and activities of national and cultural societies.

*g)*

Staff training is carried out by the Faculty of Foreign Philology, in particular the Department of Roman Languages and Foreign Literature of the Uzhhorod National University.

*b.* Employees of the editorial office of Public Broadcasting are representatives of national minorities and speak the languages of national minorities.

## **Article 12**

### **Cultural activity and means of its implementation**

*b. a)*

84 copies of works in the Romanian language are stored and made available to library visitors in the Mykolaiv Regional Universal Scientific Library.

Club institutions and libraries function in places where Romanians live compactly in the Zakarpattia region. In 2019, the book fund in Romanian numbered 10,000 copies; in 2020, 9.7 thousand copies; in 2021, 5.4 thousand copies; in 2022, 5.3 thousand copies.

In 2019, 18 amateur teams of the Romanian national minority worked in club establishments where representatives of the Romanian national minority lived compactly; in 2020, 18 teams; in 2022, 8 teams.

Folk amateur music three instruments teams of the Shiman family of the cultural centre of the Solotvyno settlement of the Solotvyno settlement council operate at club-type cultural institutions.

In 76 settlements of the Chernivtsi region, where the Romanian-speaking population lives compactly, there are public libraries, club institutions, and art schools. The House of National Cultures was created on the basis of the District House of Culture of the town of Storozhynets, where appropriate work is carried out to study and preserve the cultural heritage of the district's ethnic groups.

*b), d)*

Local executive authorities and local self-government bodies of the Zakarpattia Region provide adequate support in holding annual celebrations of Romanian culture, in particular the regional festival of Romanian folk art, the district festival "Mărțișor," and make efforts to spread information about the cultural values of the Romanian people. During the festival, exhibitions of the works of amateur decorative arts masters and artists are organized. This assistance is provided at the expense of regional and local budgets.

In the reporting period, cultural institutions of the Zakarpattia region and educational institutions with the Romanian language of instruction in cooperation with national and cultural societies carried out significant work on celebrating the anniversaries of cultural figures, literary and thematic events, etc.:

- regional festival of Romanian folk art "Mărțișor" which gathered fans of Romanian folk art, singers and musicians, dancers and folklorists from Transcarpathia and neighbouring Romania;
- in cooperation with the cultural association "Voeta OJT" (town of Baia Mare, Romania) and the Romanian-speaking Mihai Eminescu Solotvyno Lyceum-Boarding, an event dedicated to the 130<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the death of the national poet of Romania Mihai Eminescu was held, and the bust of the poet was unveiled;
- the 3<sup>rd</sup> regional competition of Romanian creativity and folk song "Floare" ("Flower") was held;



- the folk choreographic ensemble of folk dance “Rhythm” of house of culture of the village of Esen of the Uzhhorod district took part in the International Festival of Folk Dance in the town of Kolozhvar (Romania);

- In the Transcarpathian Museum of Folk Architecture and Life, the cultural and ethnographic project “Colours of the Carpathian Lizhnyk” took place. The participants of the event were: management of the Union of Ukrainians of Romania and the regional museum of Satu-Mare (Romania);

- At the I. I. Mechnikov Odesa National University, the meeting of the International Scientific and Practical Conference “Odesa Ethnographic Readings” was held, in which representatives of the Ukrainian community of Tulcea county (Romania) took part.

- In Reni, Odesa region, a wine festival was held, organized on the initiative of the public organization “Association of Romanians in Reni,” which was attended by guests from the sister town of Tigru-Okna (Romania).

It is worth noting that in 2020, due to quarantine restrictions aimed at preventing the spread of the acute respiratory disease COVID-19 on the territory of Ukraine, the Ukrainian-Romanian Days of Good Neighbourhood, festivals of national cultures, trips of professional and amateur collectives of the region, individual performers, masters of folk art to international festivals, competitions, other foreign events, which traditionally took place with the participation of artists from Transcarpathia, did not happen.

The Chernivtsi regional state administration organisationally and materially helps national communities in holding mass national and cultural events, which have already become the joint property of the authorities and ethnic groups living in the region. Traditional in the region are: “round tables;” literary and artistic evenings dedicated to the next anniversary of the birthday and death of the Romanian poet M. Eminescu (“Eminescuana”); commemoration of Holocaust Remembrance Day; the Romanian Spring Festival “Mărțișor”; participation of amateur folklore groups of the region in the folklore festival “Bukovyna meetings,” which is held in Romania, Poland, Hungary and Ukraine; the traditional Romanian holiday “Limba noastră române” (“Our native Romanian language”); celebration of religious holidays according to Catholic

custom; holding the traditional annual Romanian festival of Christmas customs and carols “Florile Dalbe” and others.

*f)*

There are 7 public associations of the Romanian national minority operating in Zakarpattia region. Public organisations of national communities are the initiators of events of an ethno-national orientation. Local executive bodies and local self-government bodies pay attention to the development of transparent criteria for providing support for the activities of national minorities, ensuring their equal access to financial and comprehensive organisational and methodological assistance. Financial assistance to the activities of national minorities is carried out in accordance with the work plans of local executive authorities and local self-government bodies and submitted requests of public organisations of national communities.

In the reporting period, there are 105 amateur teams of the Romanian national minority in the Chernivtsi region.

*g)*

The communal institution Regional Organisational and Methodological Centre of Culture of the Zakarpattia Regional Council was also created in the Zakarpattia region, which collects, preserves and organises the presentation of the works of the Romanian community. The communal institution “F. Potushniak Zakarpattia regional Universal Scientific Library” of the Zakarpattia Regional Council works in the same direction.

2.

One of the priority tasks of the authorities is to create conditions for meeting the spiritual, cultural, educational and informational needs of ethnic communities, the revival and development of national cultures, languages and traditions, and the preservation of the phenomenon of multiculturalism.

In particular, within the framework of the Chernivtsi Regional Program for the support of civil society institutes of ethnic orientation (national minorities), support and assistance was provided to the Chernivtsi regional public organisation “Bukovyna

Art Centre for the Revival and Promotion of the Development of Romanian Traditional Culture” in the organisation of the V International Festival-Competition of Vocal and Instrumental Music “Ciprian Porumbescu.”

In the settlements of the Chernivtsi region, where representatives of national minorities live compactly, library collections of publications in the languages of ethnic communities, including Romanian, are being formed. For the revival and development of folk customs and traditions of national minorities, national revival rooms have been created at club and library institutions of the region, where Days of Romanian Culture, weeks of Moldavian-Romanian literature, book presentations, meetings with regional artists, literary almanacs, literary readings, literary evenings, gatherings, national holidays, holidays of the national calendar, folk festivities, artistic actions of family and household culture of one or another ethnic group are held.

Also, many streets bear the names of famous figures of representatives of national minorities who were born, lived and worked on the territory of the region, namely: M. Eminescu, A. Pumnula, V. Alexandri, R. Onchula, Sidi Tal, etc. Monuments, busts and memorial plaques were erected in their honour in the Chernivtsi region.

### 3.

The settlements of Zakarpattia region, where representatives of the Romanian national minority live compactly, have close creative relations with Romania, in particular with the authorities and territorial communities of Maramures and Satu-Mare counties, in particular in the field of cultural exchanges.

Creative teams from places of compact Romanian residence, at the invitation of Maramures and Satu Mare counties (Romania), participate in cultural and artistic events in Romania.

## **Cross-border exchanges**

### **Article 14**

The Chernivtsi regional state administration actively organises international cooperation and directs cross-border cooperation between territories with national communities. Since 2019, 10 agreements have been signed between educational

institutions of the Prahova County in Romania and institutions of general secondary education with the Romanian language of instruction in the Chernivtsi Region. Higher education institutions of the region have concluded 28 agreements with educational institutions of Romania. The Romanian-speaking societies of the region maintain active contacts with non-governmental cultural organisations operating in neighbouring Romania and Moldova. For example, such large-scale events as the “Mărțișor” spring meeting festival, the “Limba noastră cha romine” Romanian language festival, the “Florile dalbe” festival of Christmas customs and carols, organised by the regional M. Eminescu Society of Romanian Culture, the “Sing to me, kobzar,” “Varieties of the Flower Garden” festivals, organised by the Bukovyna Art Centre for the Revival and Development of Romanian Traditional Culture, memorial meetings for the victims of the totalitarian regime, organised by the “Romanian Golgotha Society,” always take place with the participation of representatives of related public organisations from Romania. In turn, representatives of the Romanian-speaking societies of the Chernivtsi region also travel to the neighbouring state to participate in cultural events.

In June 2022, the city of Bucharest (Romania) hosted the Ukrainian Folklore Festival in Romania, a cultural project implemented with the financial support of the Ministry of Culture of Romania. The event was organised by the Union of Ukrainians in Romania. The conference “Role of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Ukrainians in Romania” was also held as part of the project. Artistic groups and ensembles of Ukrainian dance took part in the event, and those present had the opportunity to get acquainted with the crafts presented by Ukrainian folk masters.

In the Museum of Ukrainian Culture in the town of Svidnik (Slovak Republic) as part of the implementation of the international grant project “Cultural ties — cultural mobility in the border region. HUSKROUA/17020/3.1/0040” the opening of the photo exhibition of traditional wedding clothes and wedding paraphernalia “Marriage suits her” took place. The exhibition is the result of the joint research work of scientists from the Satu Mare County Museum (Romania), the Transcarpathian Museum of Folk

Architecture and Life (Ukraine) and the Museum of Ukrainian Culture in Svidnik (Slovak Republic).

During the reporting period, employees of the Transcarpathian Museum of Folk Architecture and Life participated in:

- in events organised by the County Museum of Satu-Mare (Romania) as part of the implementation of the international grant project “Cultural ties — cultural mobility in the border region. HUSKROUA;”

- at the international conference “SOS CULTURE,” where museum employees presented three reports: “Implementation of the international grant project “Cultural ties — cultural mobility in the border region in the Transcarpathian Museum of Folk Architecture and Life;” “Icons in the stock collection of the Transcarpathian Museum of Folk Architecture and Life;” “From the history of the development and present of the Transcarpathian Museum of Folk Architecture and Life;”

- in holding the International Symposium “Romanian-Ukrainian Relations: history and modernity,” organised by the Union of Ukrainians of Romania and the County Museum of Satu-Mare (Romania);

- in the cultural and artistic event “Day of Ukrainian Embroidery.”

On 21 July 2023, in the city of Satu Mare (Romania), an agreement on cooperation in the field of culture was signed between the communal institution “Vynohradiv Town Culture House” of the Vynohradiv Town Council and the County Centre for the Preservation and Popularization of Traditional Culture of Satu Mare.

## **RUSSIAN LANGUAGE**

### **Article 8**

#### **Education**

##### *1. a) iii)*

At the end of 2019, there were 20 Russian-language preschool educational institutions (106 groups) in THE Zaporizhzhia region, where 2,233 children were educated, and 30 bilingual (Ukrainian and Russian) (265 groups) in which

1,897 children (123 groups) were educated. At the end of 2020, there were 7 preschool education institutions with the Russian language of education (37 groups), where 1,499 children were educated. In 2021, there were 4 preschool education institutions with education in the Russian language (16 groups) in which 232 children were educated in the Russian language.

Before the full-scale invasion of the Russian Federation in the territory of the Luhansk region under the control of the Ukrainian authorities, during the years 2019–2021, 3 preschool education institutions were operating, where by the end of 2021, 67 children were being educated in the Russian language.

Until 2020, 2 preschool education institutions operated in the Kherson region, in which 78 children were educated in Russian by the end of 2020.

*b) iv) c) iv)*

At the beginning of the 2019/2020 academic year in the Dnipropetrovsk Region, teaching was conducted in Russian in 21 institutions of general secondary education; at the beginning of the 2020/2021 academic year, in 11 institutions of general secondary education. In 42 educational institutions, education was conducted in two languages (Russian, Ukrainian) with a gradual increase in the number of subjects taught in Ukrainian.

During the reporting period, the administration of educational institutions did not create any obstacles to the use of the Russian language in the public and private life of the participants of the educational process in the Donetsk region on the territory under the control of the Ukrainian authorities.

In the Zhytomyr region, at the beginning of the 2020/2021 academic year, 196 students studied in Russian. 34,156 students studied the Russian language as a subject, 3,928 as an optional subject.

At the beginning of the 2019/2020 academic year, there were 22 Russian-language institutions of general secondary education in the Zaporizhzhia region, where 32,810 students studied; 74 bilingual (Ukrainian, Russian) institutions of general secondary education in which 22,782 students studied in Russian. At the beginning of

the 2020/2021 academic year, there were 873 classes in general secondary education institutions in which 22,514 students studied Russian, 53,178 students studied this language as a subject, and 3,022 students studied Russian as an optional subject.

In general secondary education institutions of the Mykolaiv region in 2019–2021, the Russian language was studied as a subject and an optional subject. As of 1 January 2022, 202 teachers taught the Russian language as a subject in general secondary education institutions of the Mykolaiv region. From 1 September 2022, the Russian language is not taught in general secondary education institutions of the Mykolaiv region.

In the Kharkiv region, at the beginning of the 2019/2020 academic year, there were 39 institutions of general secondary education with the Russian language of instruction (5.4%), at the beginning of the 2020/2021 academic year, there were 16 institutions (2.2%); at the beginning of the 2021/2022 academic year, there were 8 institutions (1.1%); bilingual institutions were 136 (19.1%). In the 2022/2023 academic year, all institutions of general secondary education of communal and state ownership in the Kharkiv region (673) carried out the educational process in the Ukrainian language of instruction.

In 2021, in 66 institutions of general secondary education of the Kherson region, within the framework of primary education, the Russian language was taught as an integral part of the curriculum. The Russian language was used as the language of instruction in 11 institutions of general secondary education: 705 primary school students. 983 students studied the Russian language as a subject. In 11 institutions of general secondary education of the Kherson region, 715 students of grades 5–11 used Russian as the language of instruction. Russian language was studied as a subject in 66 institutions by 8,646 students of grades 5–11.

In 2019, there were 12 classes with Russian as the language of instruction in general education school No. 6 of the city of Chernihiv and in Dobriany general education school of grades I-III, in which 284 students studied.

*e) iii)*

During 2019–2022, teachers of the Russian language of general secondary education institutions improved their qualifications on the basis of the Mykolaiv Regional Institute for Post-Diploma Pedagogical Education (MOIPPO). In March 2022, advanced training courses for Russian language teachers were held in a distance format according to the schedule. From April 2022, courses for Russian language teachers in the Mykolaiv region have been cancelled.

Until 2022, the Russian language was studied as a separate subject at Kherson State University, communal institution “Kherson basic medical specialist college” of Kherson regional council, communal institution “Kherson specialist college of culture and arts” of Kherson regional council.

*f) iii)*

Until 2022, the Russian language as a separate discipline was studied at advanced training courses for teachers of foreign literature at the communal higher educational institution “Kherson Academy of Continuing Education” of the Kherson Regional Council.

*g)*

Elements of the history and culture of the peoples whose representatives lived and live on the territory of Ukraine, including Russians, reflected in the courses studied in general educational institutions: “History of Ukraine,” “World History,” “Geography,” “Foreign Literature,” “Musical Art,” “Fine Art,” and which are mandatory for all students.

The teaching of history and culture is carried out within the framework of electives and optional courses for institutions of general secondary education recommended by the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine.

## **Article 11**

### **Mass Media**

Print media are published in Russian, the founders of which are Jewish organisations: the Jewish community newspapers Shomrei Shabbos, circulation



15,000 copies, and Tikva-Or Sameach, circulation 7,800 copies, are published in Russian.

According to the Law of Ukraine “On Ensuring the Functioning of the Ukrainian Language as a State Language,” from 16 January 2022, all Ukrainian and regional newspapers and magazines must necessarily print a Ukrainian-language edition.

Since 2014, there have been several decisions of the National Security and Defence Council banning the broadcasting of Russian propaganda channels on the territory of Ukraine. It was technically carried out with the help of exclusion through satellites. And the signal of Russian TV channels was not broadcast by Ukrainian broadcast networks.

In 2023, the National Television and Radio Broadcasting Council of Ukraine added 16 media services related to the Russian Federation to the list of banned in Ukraine. After monitoring and studying the materials, the regulator concluded that they do not meet the requirements of the Law of Ukraine “On Media” and cannot be broadcast in Ukraine. The decision to ban was made on the basis of the inconsistency of the ownership structure of these entities and their focus on the territory and audience of the aggressor state.

## **Article 12**

### **Cultural activity and means of its implementation**

*b) c)*

The collection of the Mykolaiv Regional Universal Scientific Library presents literature in the languages of national minorities, in particular books in the Russian language in the amount of 1,632,336 copies.

There are 71,718 copies of literature in Russian in the fund of the Mykolaiv V. O. Liahin Regional Library for Children.

2. 3.

Artistic groups and individual performers representing the cultures of other nations and whose repertoire includes works in the languages of national minorities, including Russian, operate in cultural institutions and national-cultural societies.

## **SLOVAK LANGUAGE**

### **Article 8**

#### **Education**

##### *1. a) iii)*

In Zakarpattia region, at the end of 2019, educational services were provided in two preschool education institutions with the Slovak language of education for 113 students; by the end of 2020, in two institutions for 82 students; by the end of 2021, in two institutions for 51 students; by the end of 2022, in one institution for 28 students.

##### *b) iv)*

Slovak language is studied by primary school students of the specialized secondary school of the I-III degrees No. 4 with in-depth study of the Slovak language of the Uzhhorod City Council: at the beginning of the 2019/2020 academic year, 145 students were studying in the Slovak language; at the beginning of the 2020/2021 academic year, there were 138 students; at the beginning of the 2021/2022 academic year there were 128 students; at the beginning of the 2022/2023 academic year, there were 121 students; at the beginning of the 2023/2024 academic year, there were 118 students.

##### *c) iv)*

The Slovak language was studied as a subject and optional in general secondary education institutions of the Uzhhorod, Perechyn, Velykyi Bereznyi, Irshava districts of

the Zakarpattia region and the city of Uzhhorod: as a subject, 218 students, optional, 705 students.

In particular, to meet the educational needs of representatives of the Slovak national minority, the Uzhhorod City Council operates a specialized general education school of grades I-III No. 4 with in-depth study of the Slovak language.

*d) iv)*

No applications from students and parents regarding the provision of professional (vocational and technical) education in Slovak were received by education institutions and education management bodies. If such applications are received in a number that is considered sufficient, the issue will be considered and resolved in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution and laws of Ukraine, in particular the Law of Ukraine “On the Ratification of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages.”

*e) iii)*

The Slovak language is studied at the Uzhhorod National University and the Ivan Franko Lviv National University.

*g)*

Elements of the history and culture of the peoples whose representatives lived and live on the territory of Ukraine, including Slovaks, reflected in the courses studied in general educational institutions: “History of Ukraine,” “World History,” “Geography,” “Foreign Literature,” “Musical Art,” “Fine Art,” and which are mandatory for all students.

Besides, in institutions of general secondary education, where the Slovak language is studied in grades 10–11, optional subjects “Slovak Country Studies” and “Literature” (Slovak) have been introduced.

*h)*

Teacher training is carried out at the State Higher Educational Institution “Uzhhorod National University.”

Advanced training of Slovak language teachers is carried out on the basis of the Zakarpattia Institute of Postgraduate Pedagogical Education, State Higher Educational Institution “Uzhhorod National University.”

2.

No applications from students and parents regarding the provision of education or a significant part of it in the Slovak language or the study of the Slovak language in territories where the Slovak language is not traditionally used were received by educational institutions or education management bodies. If such applications are received in a number that is considered sufficient, the issue will be considered and resolved in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution and laws of Ukraine, in particular the Law of Ukraine “On the Ratification of the European Charter.”

## **Article 10**

### **Administrative bodies and public services**

4. c)

In places of compact residence of Slovak national minorities, persons who speak the Slovak language work in local self-government bodies.

## **Article 11**

### **Mass Media**

1. a) iii)

On the Tysa-1 TV channel of the Zakarpattia Regional Directorate of NSTU JSC information programs in the Slovak language are broadcast, which contribute to the strengthening of good-neighbourly relations between the local authorities of Ukraine and Slovakia. In 2019, the informational program “Slovak Views”; in 2020, “Slovak views”; in 2021 “Slovak Views”; since 2022, the Coordinating Centre for the Broadcasting of National Communities has been operating on the basis of Public Broadcasting. There is an editorial office in Uzhhorod that produces content in the Slovak language. At the same time, the division’s editors produce content for the

regional marathon “Public Resistance” and the national marathon “United News” about the lives of representatives of the national communities of Transcarpathia.

*b) ii)*

The Zakarpattia Regional Directorate branch of NSTU JSC broadcasts in Slovak on a regular basis. In 2019–2021, the radio program “Affairs. Relax. Fun” and “Slovak Kaleidoscope” were broadcast. Since 2022, the Coordinating Centre for the Broadcasting of National Communities has been operating on the basis of Public Broadcasting.

*g)*

Staff training is carried out by the Faculty of Philology, in particular, the Department of Slovak Philology of the Uzhhorod National University.

2.

Employees of the editorial office of Public Broadcasting speak the languages of national minorities.

## **Article 12**

### **Cultural activity and means of its implementation**

*1. a)*

In Zakarpattia region, there are 6 libraries, 10 club institutions, in which 12 club formations operate, of which 3 have the title of “folk” (“exemplary”) amateur collective: folk amateur vocal ensemble “Liptakhy” of the Velykyi Bereznyi House of Culture of the Velykyi Bereznyi Settlement Council; exemplary amateur choreographic ensemble “Nasha Faita” of the Storozhnytsia Cultural Centre of the Kholmkyiv Village Council; folk amateur male vocal ensemble “Betiar” of the cultural centre of the village of Storozhnytsia of the Kholmkyiv village council.

There is the Centre of Slovak Culture in Uzhhorod. On the basis of the Department of Slovak Philology of the State Higher Educational Institution “Uzhhorod National University” there is a Research Centre for Slovak Studies.

In 2020, an inter-school review-competition of carols, Christmas carols and nativity scenes “Christmas Miracle” was held, where a competition of Slovak poetry readers was held among secondary school students and an exhibition of Slovak literature was organised. Also in 2020, the exemplary children’s vocal-instrumental group “Family” of the Turia-Remeta Children’s Music School (director O. Mytska) took part in “Fasinhovi plesi” in Uzhhorod, organised by the Slovak union “Ludovita Stura.”

Art groups of the Mukachevo district support cooperation in the direction of preservation and development of the culture of the Slovak national minority of the region. The folk group “Chynadiika” of the town of Chynadiiovo participates in the district festival of carols and vertep groups “Let’s go to Bethlehem together,” where they perform works in the Slovak language.

*d)*

State authorities and local self-government bodies of the Zakarpattia region provide support in holding regional festivals of Slovak folk art “Slovenska veselitsa” (2019), make efforts to spread information about the cultural values of the Slovak people, take an active part in the preparation and holding of other traditional holidays (“Slovak betlehem” (2019), “Golden Nightingale” (2019) etc.). They act as leaders of the revival and development of languages, customs, traditions, cultural and artistic assets of national communities. Public organisations of national minorities take an active part in solving problems of socio-economic development, in the further harmonization of inter-national and inter-ethnic relations in the region.

Local executive bodies and local self-government bodies provide adequate support in holding Slovak folk art festivals, make efforts to disseminate information about the cultural values of the Slovak people, and take an active part in the preparation and holding of other traditional events held in places of compact residence. During the festival, exhibitions of the works of amateur masters and artists are organised.

In the city of Uzhhorod, the presentation of the 2019 calendar “Východňárky

Seredne” took place in the conference hall of the Centre for Cultures of National Minorities of Transcarpathia, which presents photos from the history of Slovak families in the village of Serednie of the Uzhhorod district. The organiser of the event is the Zakarpattia Regional Cultural and Educational Women’s Society “Trust.”

The 22nd regional review-competition of reciting Slovak fairy tales and poetry “Magic Tale” was held in the premises of the Centre of Slovak Culture in Uzhhorod.

In the city of Uzhhorod, the festival of Slovak folklore “Slavnosti Slovkov na Ukraine,” organised by the L. Shtur Society of Slovaks of Transcarpathia, took place in the Transcarpathian Museum of Folk Architecture and Life. The event was attended by Miroslav Mojhita, the Consul General of the Slovak Republic in the city of Uzhhorod, Robert Horvat, a People’s Deputy of Ukraine, Oleksandr Bilak, a Deputy Mayor of Uzhhorod, Valeriia Balanko, the Chairperson of the Shtur Society of Slovaks of Transcarpathia, and others.

The folklore groups “Shkvarkare” from Košice, “Lyubovnia” from Stara Lyubovnia, men’s vocal group “Suhe Karki” and “Rosmaria” from Prešov, “Mikhailovski nevesty and betyary” from Mykhailotsi (Slovak Republic) presented their folklore programs at the festival. Ukraine was represented at the festival by the Meritorious Academic Transcarpathian People’s Choir (Uzhhorod, director Nataliia Petii-Potapchuk), as well as folklore ensembles from Serednie, Turia-Remeta, Storozhnytsia, Velykyi Bereznyi.

The opening of an exhibition of paintings by Transcarpathian artists on the theme “Starý-nový rok...” was held at the General Consulate of the Slovak Republic in the city of Uzhhorod. The exhibition features 16 works, including paintings by Serhii Byba, Francisk Erfan, Borys Kuzma, Stepan Sholtes, and Volodymyr Pavlyshyn.

In the premises of the Uzhhorod City Public Library, a presentation of the opening of Slovak language courses from one of the leading language schools in Slovakia, the iSan (I language) school from the Slovak Republic, organised by the founder of the Foundation Aliona Kurotova, was held. The organisers of the event presented textbooks for learning the Slovak language, translation dictionaries for schoolchildren, which were given to libraries where the Slovak language is studied.

In the premises of the Consulate General of the Slovak Republic in Uzhhorod, the Zakarpattia Regional Cultural and Educational Society of Slovak Women “Trust” with the support of the Consulate General of the Slovak Republic in Uzhhorod held the event “Fašiangová besiedka”, the purpose of which is to get acquainted with Slovak culture and traditions of Slovak national minority.



In the city of Uzhhorod, in the premises of the brothers Yurii Augustin and Yevhen Sherehiivs Transcarpathian Academic Regional Ukrainian Music and Drama Theatre, on the initiative of the Zakarpattia Regional Cultural and Educational Society of Slovak Women “Trust” and with the support of the Department of Strategic Communications, Nationalities and Religions of the Zakarpattia Regional State Administration of the Regional Military Administration, Christmas party “Vianočná besiedka” was held.

In January 2024, the book “Slovenské rozprávky z ogleša sveta” (“Slovak fairy tales from around the world”), written by children, was presented in Uzhhorod. This is the fifth collection, which contains stories and illustrations of children of various ages from representatives of the Slovak minority in different countries. Among the authors are young Transcarpathians from Uzhhorod, Perechyn, and Serednie, Uzhhorod district.

*f)*

There are five regional national and cultural associations of Slovaks operating in the Zakarpattia region, which closely cooperate with local executive bodies and local self-government bodies, maintain ties with Slovak organisations.

*g)*

The communal institution Regional Organisational and Methodological Centre of Culture of the Zakarpattia Regional Council was also created in the Zakarpattia region, which collects, preserves and organises the presentation of the works of the community. The communal institution “F. Potushniak Zakarpattia regional Universal Scientific Library” of the Zakarpattia Regional Council works in the same direction.

3.

The settlements of the Zakarpattia region where representatives of the Slovak national minority live compactly have close creative relations with Slovakia.

In the premises of the Consulate General of the Slovak Republic in Uzhhorod, an exhibition of Slovak artists of Ukrainian origin, members of the Society of Slovak Artists of Transcarpathia, was opened.

The traditional International Exhibition “Carpathian Easter Egg-2019” is being held in the Vyhorlat Museum of Humenne (Slovakia), in which representatives of Poland, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, and Ukraine take part.

The folk amateur song and dance ensemble “Lisorub” (“Lumberjack”) of the cultural centre of Velykyi Bychkiv village of Rakhiv district took part in the 54th festival of folklore of Ruthenians-Ukrainians of Slovakia (Kamyonka village, Prešov Autonomous Region, Slovak Republic).

In the Scientific Library of the Uzhhorod National University, the presentation of the book “The Czechoslovak World in the Carpathians,” a unique illustrated edition on the history of Zakarpattia during the Czechoslovak era, by the Slovak researcher and writer Vladimir Kushtsk was held with the participation of Miroslav Mojhita, the Consul General of the Slovak Republic in the city of Uzhhorod, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.

The XI International Festival of Youth Orchestras and Choirs “Schengen Meridian” took place in the settlements of eastern Slovakia.

People’s amateur vocal ensemble “Orikhovchanka” of the club of the village of Orihovytsia, Uzhhorod district, took part in the International Gastronomic Festival of Dumplings, which took place in the village of Pidhorod (Slovak Republic).

The Honoured Academic Transcarpathian Folk Choir performed a folklore program at the 28th Day of Folk Traditions in the town of Svidnik (Slovakia). The festival took place within the framework of the Days of European Cultural Heritage.

In the Museum of Ukrainian Culture in Svidnik (Slovakia) as part of the implementation of the international grant project “Cultural ties — cultural mobility in the border region. HUSKROUA/17020/3.1/0040,” the opening of the research work of the Transcarpathian Museum of Folk Architecture and Life (Ukraine) and the Museum of Ukrainian Culture in Svidnik (Slovakia) was held.

In December 2022, a meeting of heads of open-air museums of Ukraine (Uzhhorod, Lviv, Chernivtsi), Slovakia (Svidnik, Stara Liubovnia, Bardiyev, Bratislava), Poland (Syanok) was held in Slovakia (Svidnik-Bratislava).

Representatives of the Transcarpathian Museum of Folk Architecture and Life of the Zakarpattia Regional Council took part in the annual two-day training for museum professionals “Marketing of Museum Job. Modern approaches to presentation and communication” (Košice Autonomous Region, Slovakia) and the annual international festival “Karpatska kraslitsa” (Carpathian Easter Egg) in the Vigorlat Museum in Humenne (Slovakia). The director of the Transcarpathian Museum of Folk Architecture and Life took part in the 26th international conference “Ethnology and Museum. Markets and fairs” (Tarnava, Slovakia).

The Honoured Academic Transcarpathian People’s Choir and artistic collectives of the Academy of Culture and Arts took part in the 69th Festival of Ruthenian-Ukrainian Culture in the towns of Svidnik and Prešov (Slovak Republic); on the 28th Day of Folk Traditions in the town of Svidnik (Slovakia).

The artistic groups of the communal institution of higher education “Academy of Culture and Arts” of the Zakarpattia Regional Council took part in the 5th International Festival of Conservatories in the town of Prešov (Slovak Republic).

## **Article 14**

### **Cross-border exchanges**

*a)*

According to the signed memorandum on cooperation between the specialized secondary school of the I-III degrees No. 4 with in-depth study of the Slovak language of the Uzhhorod City Council and the secondary schools “Luchna” in the town of Vranov nad Topliov and “Stanciyna, 13” in the town of Košice, cultural programs are exchanged, joint meetings of teaching teams are organised, sports competitions, etc. are held.

To expand partnership and friendly relations with educators from Slovakia, the contract between the T. H. Shevchenko Linguistic Gymnasium of the Uzhhorod City Council and the Pavlo Horov Gymnasium in the town of Mykhailivci (Slovakia) was renewed.

In August 2023, the communal cultural institution “Honoured Academic Transcarpathian People’s Choir” of the Zakarpattia Regional Council and the Slovak

National Museum of Ukrainian Culture (Svidnik, Slovakia) signed a Memorandum on International Cooperation.

Communal cultural institutions of the Zakarpattia Regional Council have agreements on cooperation with subjects of the Slovak Republic, namely: Transcarpathian Academic Regional Puppet Theatre, Regional Organisational and Methodological Centre of Culture, F. Potushniak Zakarpattia Regional Universal Scientific Library, Transcarpathian Museum of Folk Architecture and Life, j Boksay Zakarpattia regional Art Museum, Uzhhorod College of Culture and Arts, Tyvodar Legotsky Regional Museum of Local History

*b)*

The following Ukrainian-Slovak international meetings were held within the framework of cooperation: meeting of representatives of the Zakarpattia Regional State Administration with Miroslav Mojhita, the Consul General of the Slovak Republic in the city of Uzhhorod (2019). During the meeting, the parties discussed the issue of deepening cultural and economic cooperation between the Zakarpattia region and the border regions of Slovakia.

In May 2019, in the village of Ublya in the Prešov region of the Slovak Republic, the Ukrainian-Slovak Good Neighbour Day was held. As part of the event, Executive Protocol No. 11 to the Memorandum on Cooperation between the Zakarpattia Regional State Administration, the Zakarpattia Regional Council and the Košice Self-Governing Region for the period from May 2019 to May 2020 and the Program of Joint Actions of the Prešov Self-Governing Region (PSK) and the Zakarpattia Regional State administration (ZODA), Zakarpattia Regional Council (ZOR) for the period from May 2019 to May 2020.

In October 2020, representatives of the regional state administration met with Eduard Burash, the authorized representative of the town of Košice for cross-border cooperation. During the meeting, the parties discussed the participation of Zakarpattia region in the Days of Ukraine in Košice, as well as a proposal to organise an online

conference with the leaders of the Košice Self-Governing Region and representatives of the European Parliament from Slovakia.

In January 2022, representatives of the Zakarpattia Regional Military Administration met with Eduard Burash, adviser to the Prime Minister of the Slovak Republic on cross-border cooperation. During the meeting, the parties discussed the reconstruction of the Uzhhorod Vyshnye Niemetske checkpoint and the opening of the Solomonovo-Chierna checkpoint, as well as the prospect of connecting Ukraine and Slovakia with the D1 highway.

In January 2022, the regional state administration held a round table on the topic: “Ensuring the educational rights of the Slovak national minority in the Zakarpattia region” with the participation of Pavol Panis, the Consul General of the Slovak Republic in Uzhhorod, and Milan Pilip, the head of the government of Slovaks abroad. During the meeting, the parties discussed the issue of studying the Slovak language in preschool and general secondary education institutions, as well as the functioning of the department of Slovak philology at the Uzhhorod National University.

In January, representatives of the state regional administration also met with Eduard Burash, adviser to the Prime Minister of the Slovak Republic on cross-border cooperation. During the meeting, the parties discussed the prospect of building checkpoints and restoring roads of international importance.

In May, a meeting of the leadership of the Zakarpattia Regional Military Administration, the delegation of the Government of the Slovak Republic and representatives of the Roma community took place, during which the issue of migration of persons belonging to the Roma national minority across the Ukrainian-Slovak border was discussed.

In April 2023, Zuzana Čaputová, the President of the Slovak Republic, visited the Zakarpattia region on a working visit and met with the leadership of the regional military administration and the regional council. As part of the visit, she also met with public organisations of the Slovak national minority and presented awards to the winners of the Slovak Language Olympiad among schoolchildren.

**LANGUAGES OF THE JEWISH NATIONAL MINORITY: HEBREW,  
YIDDISH  
Article 8  
Education**

*1. a) iii)*

In the Kyiv region, in the town of Bila Tserkva and the village of Hnativka of the Bilohorodka territorial community, there are private lyceums with a preschool department, the founder of which is the Jewish religious community “Mitzva” of the town of Bila Tserkva, Kyiv region. In these institutions, 78 children who study Hebrew and the Jewish national component — history, culture and traditions of the Jewish people — attend the preschool department.

In the city of Cherkasy, cultural events and ceremonial holidays with elements of Hebrew and Yiddish are held in the preschool educational institution (nursery-kindergarten) “Or Avner.”

Also, in the city of Chernihiv there was a private educational complex “Or Avner Preschool-Specialized School of Grades I-III”, where teaching was carried out in the state language, and Hebrew was studied. In 2022, 9 students studied at the institution.

*b) iv)*

In the town of Bila Tserkva and the village of Hnativka of the Bilohorodka territorial community, there are private lyceums with an elementary school, the founder of which is the Jewish religious community “Mitzva” of the town of Bila Tserkva, Kyiv region.

*c) iv)*

In the places of compact residence of the Jewish national minority in general secondary education institutions, the Hebrew language is studied, optionally or in groups.

*d) iv)*

No applications from students and parents regarding the provision of professional (vocational) education or a significant part of it in Hebrew and Yiddish languages or

the study of these languages were received by educational institutions or education management bodies.

If such applications are received in a number that is considered sufficient, the issue will be considered and resolved in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution and laws of Ukraine, in particular the Law of Ukraine “On the Ratification of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages.”

*e) iii)*

The Hebrew language is studied at the “Beit Khana” International Humanitarian and Pedagogical Institute.

*f) iii)*

As part of continuous language learning, Hebrew and Yiddish are studied by children and adults in cultural and educational centres, Saturday and Sunday schools in places of compact residence of the Jewish national minority.

*g)*

In institutions of general secondary education in which the Hebrew language is taught, the history, culture and traditions of the Jewish people are studied.

*h)*

At the Beit Khana International Humanitarian and Pedagogical Institute, Hebrew, history and traditions of the Jewish people are studied, Hebrew teachers who can teach in schools and kindergartens with the study of Hebrew are trained.

*i)*

The Ministry of Education and Science is the supervisory body that controls activities in the field of teaching and learning languages of national minorities.

## **Article 11**

### **Mass Media**

The Kharkiv Association of Actors and Friends of Jewish Culture published the newspaper Shalom, with a circulation of 3,000 copies per month.

In the city of Chernihiv, the Jewish community published the newspaper “Thiya” in Ukrainian every month with a circulation of 600 copies.



## **Article 12**

### **Cultural activity and means of its implementation**

#### *1. a)*

In the regions of Ukraine, where representatives of the Jewish national community live compactly, cultural activities are held, the participants of which communicate in the Hebrew language: Passover, Purim, Shavuot, Hanukkah, Rosh Hashanah, Sukkot, Shabbat.

During the reporting period, a number of events were held on the territory of Ukraine with the participation and at the initiative of executive authorities and local self-government bodies, Jewish national and cultural societies, as well as representatives from their ethnic homelands, among them the International Day of Remembrance of the Victims of the Holocaust, commemoration of executed Jews during the Great Patriotic War, etc.

In the Poltava region, on the basis of the Jewish cultural centre, there are circles for the study of Judaism, history, culture and traditions of the Jewish people. The vocal ensemble “Neshume,” the dance ensemble “Simha,” the Jewish theatre “A Yidish Mazl,” the klezmer music ensemble “Zayt Gezund,” the interests-based clubs “Volunteer,” “Women’s,” “Children’s,” youth club “Anakhnut” operate.

The Cherkasy Jewish Charitable Foundation “Generational Care — Hesed Dorot” operates in the Cherkasy region.

In the town of Korsun-Shevchenkivskiy, Cherkasy district, there is a regional museum of Jewish history “We come from the shtetl.”

A gala concert was held in the Mykolaiv Regional Palace of Culture as part of the “Days of Jewish Culture in the Mykolaiv Region;” the opening of the exhibition of the masters of decorative and applied arts of the Jewish community of the region was also held.

#### *b)*

The funds of the Vinnytsia Regional Museum of Local History hold 125 objects of the Jewish community that present its daily life, customs and traditions. Items are

used during the demonstration of exhibitions, thematic additions to the permanent exposition, preparation of printed media, etc.

The Vinnytsia Regional Art Museum preserves a unique series of graphic works by the Vinnytsia artist Mykhailo Tsalovich Loshak “Vinnytsia Jerusalem” and cartoons by Nathan Altman, edition of 1912.

The fund of the V. Otamanovskyi Vinnytsia Regional Universal Scientific Library has 28 copies of publications in Hebrew.

In the city of Kyiv, there is Osher Schwartzman specialized library of Jewish literature.

In the libraries of the Rivne region there are 30 copies in the Hebrew language and several Hebrew works translated into Ukrainian languages.

*d), f)*

Two societies are registered on the territory of the Rivne region: Ostroh city Jewish community and city public organisation “Rivne Jewish community.”

With the support of the Rivne Charitable Foundation “Hesed Osher,” the centre of Jewish culture and theatre studio “Simha,” choir and children’s dance ensemble “Nehama,” children’s dance ensemble “Tzipurim” operate under the city public organisation “Rivne Jewish Community.”

### **3.2. Fulfilment of obligations under Article 9 in relation to all languages recognized by the Law of Ukraine “On the Ratification of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages”**

#### **Article 9**

#### **The Judicial Power**

*1. a. iii.*

Article 12 of the Law of Ukraine “On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges” establishes that judicial proceedings and administration in the courts of Ukraine are conducted in the state language.

Courts ensure equal rights of citizens in legal proceedings based on language, guaranteeing the right of citizens to use their native language or the language they speak in legal proceedings.

Thus, regional or minority languages may be used in courts, along with the state language, in accordance with the Law of Ukraine “On the Ratification of the European Charter of Regional or Minority Languages” in the manner established by the procedural law.

In accordance with the provisions of Article 29 of the current Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine (hereinafter referred to as the Criminal Procedure Code), a person is notified of a suspicion of committing a criminal offence in the state language or in any other language that he/she is sufficiently proficient in to understand the essence of the suspicion of committing a criminal offence.

The investigating judge, the court, the prosecutor, the investigator provide the participants in the criminal proceedings who do not speak the state language or do not speak the state language well enough, the right to testify, file petitions and complaints, speak in court in their native language or in another language that they speak, using the services of an interpreter if necessary in the manner prescribed by this Code.

Court decisions, by which the court ends the trial on the merits, are provided to the parties to the criminal proceedings or to the person in respect of whom the issue of the application of coercive measures of an educational or medical nature has been decided, translated into their native language or another language they speak.

The translation of other procedural documents of criminal proceedings, the provision of copies of which is provided for by this Code, is carried out only at the request of the specified persons.

We also note that the third part of Article 42 of the Criminal Procedure Code provides for the right of a suspect, the accused to use his or her native language, to receive copies of procedural documents in his or her native language or another language that he or she speaks, and if necessary, to use the services of an interpreter at the expense of the state, and the first part of Article 56 of the Criminal Procedure Code

provides the right the victim to give an explanation, testimony in his or her native language or another language that he or she is fluent in, to use the services of an interpreter free of charge at the expense of the state, if he or she does not speak the state language or the language in which criminal proceedings are conducted.

*b) iii.*

According to Article 9 of the Civil Procedure Code of Ukraine and Article 10 of the Economic Procedure Code of Ukraine, civil and economic proceedings in courts are conducted in the state language. At the same time, courts ensure equality of rights of participants in the legal process based on language.

Courts use the state language in the judicial process and guarantee the right of litigants to use their native language or the language they know in the judicial process.

Participants in the legal process who do not know or do not know the state language well have the right to make statements, provide explanations, appear in court and file petitions in their native language or in the language they know, while using the services of an interpreter in accordance with the procedure established by the procedural law.

*c) iii.*

In accordance with the provisions of Article 15 of the Code of Administrative Procedure of Ukraine, when considering administrative offences, courts ensure equality of rights of participants in the legal process on the basis of language.

Courts shall use the official language in the course of the judicial procedure and guarantee citizens a right to use their native language, or the language they speak, in the course proceedings.

Participants in the legal process who do not know or do not know the state language well have the right to make statements, provide explanations, appear in court and file petitions in their native language or in the language they know, while using the services of an interpreter in accordance with the procedure established by the procedural law.

2. *c)*

In the courts of Ukraine, as a rule, contracts and other legal documents drawn up in the languages of national minorities are recognized as having legal force.

At the same time, the courts, guided by the provisions of Article 10 of the Constitution of Ukraine, which guarantee the free development, use and protection of Russian and other languages of the national minorities of Ukraine, proceed from the fact that legal documents can be drawn up both in the Ukrainian language and in other languages in accordance with the procedure determined by the legislation.

### **3.3. Fulfilment of obligations under Article 10 in relation to all languages recognized by the Law of Ukraine “On the Ratification of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages”**

#### **Article 10**

##### **Administrative bodies and state services**

###### *2 a)*

According to the Constitution of Ukraine, a person, his or her life and health, honour and dignity, inviolability and security are recognized as the highest social value in Ukraine. Human rights and freedoms and their guarantees determine the content and direction of state activity. The state is responsible to the people for its activities. Affirmation and provision of human rights and freedoms is the main duty of the state.

The State furthers consolidation and development of the Ukrainian nation, its historical conscience, traditions and culture as well as development of the ethnic, cultural, linguistic and religious identity of all the indigenous peoples and national minorities of Ukraine (Articles 3, 11 of the Constitution of Ukraine).

The Constitution of Ukraine stipulates that the rights of indigenous peoples and national minorities are determined exclusively by the laws of Ukraine (clause 3 of part 1 of Article 92).

On 13 December 2022, the Law of Ukraine No. 2827-IX “On National Minorities (Communities) of Ukraine” (hereinafter referred to as the Law) was adopted, which enshrines the features of state policy regarding the realisation of the rights and freedoms of persons belonging to national minorities (communities).

According to Article 5 of the Law, citizens of Ukraine, regardless of ethnic origin, whether or not they belong to national minorities (communities), are guaranteed equal civil, political, social, economic, cultural and linguistic rights and freedoms defined by the Constitution of Ukraine. A person belonging to a national minority (community) has the right to use the language of the national minority (community); education, in particular in the languages of national minorities (communities).

According to parts one, seven, eight, ten of Article 10 of the Law, a person belonging to a national minority (community) is entitled to free and unimpeded use of

the language of his/her national minority (community) in private and public, orally and in writing, to the extent not contradicting the law.

In settlements where persons belonging to national minorities (communities) traditionally live, or where such persons make up a significant part of the population, inscriptions of official names on signs of local self-government bodies, communal enterprises, executed in the state language, may be duplicated in the languages of national minorities (communities) by decision of the relevant village, settlement, city councils and are presented on the right side or below.

In settlements where persons belonging to national minorities (communities) traditionally live, or where such persons make up a significant part of the population, information for general viewing (announcements, in particular those containing a public offer to conclude a contract, signs, pointers, messages, inscriptions and other publicly placed textual, visual and audio information that is used or can be used to inform an unlimited number of people about goods, works, services, certain business entities, officials, employees of enterprises or public or local self-government bodies) may be duplicated in the language of the corresponding national minority (community) by decision of the relevant village, settlement, town, or city council.

Peculiarities of the use of languages of national minorities (communities), in particular, but not exclusively, when providing any topographical information, communication with authorities in settlements in which persons belonging to national minorities (communities) traditionally live, or in which such persons make up a significant part of the population, at the request of such persons and if such a request meets real needs, are determined by the Methodology of the use of languages of national minorities (communities) of Ukraine in settlements where persons belonging to national minorities (communities) of Ukraine traditionally live, or in which such persons make up a significant part of the population, approved by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated 9 February 2024 No. 181.

The methodology should ensure the possibility of use by persons belonging to national minorities (communities), along with the state language, the language of the

relevant national minority (community) in relations with local executive bodies and local self-government bodies, their officials who carry out their activities in settlements in which persons belonging to national minorities (communities) traditionally live, or in which such persons make up a significant part of the population; use by local bodies of executive power and local self-government bodies, their officials who carry out their activities in settlements in which persons belonging to national minorities (communities) traditionally live, or in which such persons make up a significant part of the population, by decision of such body, along with the state language, the language of the relevant national minority (community) in relations with persons belonging to national minorities (communities); taking other measures based exclusively on the main provisions of the Framework Convention of the Council of Europe on the Protection of National Minorities and the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages.

*c) d)*

According to the Methodology in settlements, acts of the local self-government bodies and their officials may be published on the official websites of such bodies in the language of the corresponding national minority (community) of Ukraine in addition to the official language. The translation shall be made for reference and shall not have the status of the official one.

*e) f)*

The Methodology determines that persons who belong to national minorities (communities) of Ukraine and are not the persons set out in Article 9 of the Law of Ukraine “On Ensuring the Functioning of the Ukrainian Language as a State Language” may speak (use) the language of the corresponding national minority (community) of Ukraine during discussions held in the course of meetings of the local self-government bodies, at other events attended by local council deputies and local self-government officials. In this case, the local self-government body or the entity organising the event shall ensure interpretation (either simultaneous or consecutive) of the person’s speech into the official language.



g)

Names can be duplicated in the language of the corresponding national minority (community) of Ukraine in the localities, at the signs, road signs, geographic area signs as well as parks, boulevards, streets, lanes, descents, drives, avenues, squares, embankments, bridges and other toponymic items in the localities. The duplicated name of the toponymic item shall be placed to the right from or under the name in the official language. The font of the duplicated name shall not be visually larger than the font of the name in the official language.

Where necessary, based on treaties with other states and with due consideration of the specific position of the people belonging to national minorities (communities) of Ukraine, it is allowed to use proper traditional names of geographic areas, parks, boulevards, streets, lanes, descents, drives, avenues, squares, embankments, bridges and other toponymic items in the language of the corresponding national minority (community) of Ukraine instead of duplication, next to the name in the official language.

The list of place names and proper spelling thereof, including proper traditional names, in the language of the corresponding national minority (community) of Ukraine shall be established by the local self-government body following the public hearing, with account of the legislative requirements for the ban on propaganda of communist and national socialist (Nazi) totalitarian regimes as well as the legislative requirements on the ban on production, distribution and public use of symbols of the Russian imperial policy.

The Bolhrad District State Administration is named in Ukrainian and Russian, the Bolhrad District Council is named in Ukrainian, Russian, Bulgarian, Gagauz, and the village councils are named in Ukrainian. Exceptions are three settlements where representatives of the Bulgarian and Gagauz communities make up the majority — Vynohradivka Village Council (translation into Gagauz language), Oleksandrivka

Village Council (translation into Gagauz language), Kubey Village Council (translation into Gagauz and Bulgarian languages).

Also, in the Odesa region, bilingual signs and topographical indexes are placed on the premises of local councils, educational and club institutions in settlements with a compact residence of national minorities.

In the Chernivtsi region, bilingual signs and topographical indexes are placed on the premises of local councils, educational and club institutions in settlements with a compact residence of national minorities.

*4. c)*

To ensure the exercise of rights of the people belonging to national minorities (communities) of Ukraine, the Methodology establishes that the local self-government bodies that have adopted the resolution on using the language of the corresponding national minority (community) of Ukraine in the territory of the respective village, urban settlement or city as well as municipal enterprises, institutions and organisations may, within their competence and to the extent necessary:

1) specify knowledge of the language of the corresponding national minority (community) of Ukraine as a qualification condition for hiring officials or employees;

2) assist in professional training of the officials and employees on mastering the language of the corresponding national minority (community) of Ukraine;

3) assist in satisfying applications from the officials, employees who speak the language of the corresponding national minority (community) of Ukraine for appointing them to the offices related to the powers in the fields set out in Clause 6 of the Methodology, at enterprises, institutions and organisations, applications for transfer to a respective job or for relocation.

In the Chernivtsi region, almost every structural division of the Chernivtsi regional state administration employs persons who belong to national minorities or speak their languages. In the districts of the region, in which representatives of national minorities live compactly, the positions of deputy heads, chiefs or deputy chiefs of

structural subdivisions of district state administrations are held by representatives of national minorities.

Also, in the Odesa region, a significant number of representatives of national minorities are represented in the bodies of state power and local self-government, especially in places where they live compactly.

## **Article 11**

### **Mass Media**

#### **General provisions for all languages of Article 11 of Part III**

Part one of Article 40 of the Law of Ukraine “On Media” stipulates that programs in the state language, including films, in the total weekly volume of broadcasts by licensed broadcasters in each of the time intervals between 7:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. and between 6:00 p.m. and 10:00 p.m. should be:

1) for TV channels of national and regional categories — not less than 90 (before 2024 — 75) percent of the total duration of programs (or their parts);

2) for TV channels of local categories — not less than 80 (before 2024 — 60) percent of the total duration of programs (or their parts). Therefore, the language of national minorities can be present on the air of TV channels of the national and regional categories — not less than 10 (before 2024 — 25) percent of the total duration of programs (or their parts), and on the air of TV channels of the local category — not less than 20 (before 2024 — 40) percent of the total duration of the programs (or their parts).

Besides, part five of Article 40 of the Law of Ukraine “On Media” stipulates that television and radio broadcasters broadcasting in the languages of the indigenous peoples of Ukraine, regardless of the territorial category, must provide a total weekly volume of broadcasting in the state language and languages of the indigenous peoples of Ukraine in the amount of not less than 75 percent, while not less than 30 percent in the state language, including news programs, information-analytical and entertainment programs (by hosts (announcers) of radio programs).

Therefore, the language of national minorities (if the subject simultaneously uses the languages of indigenous peoples) can be present in the weekly broadcast in the amount of 25 percent.

Regarding the issue of the ratio of the use of the state language and the languages of the European Union on the air, according to clause 2 of part three of Article 40 of the Law of Ukraine “On Media,” radio broadcasters must ensure that the share of songs in the state language is not less than 25 percent of the total volume of songs broadcast throughout the day, as well as not less than 25 percent of the total volume of songs broadcast in each time interval between 7:00 a.m. and 2:00 p.m. and between 3:00 p.m. and 10:00 p.m., if the terms and conditions of the licence of the relevant radio broadcaster provide that among the musical works distributed by it, the share of songs in the official languages of the European Union is not less than 60 percent of the total volume of songs broadcast during the day, as well as not less than 60 percent of the total volume of songs broadcast in each time interval between 7 a.m. and 2 p.m. and between 3 p.m. and 10 p.m.

During the reporting period from 2019 to 2023, inclusive, the media industry of Ukraine and individual broadcasters were under the influence of crisis factors, the main ones of which were the COVID-19 pandemic and the aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine, as a result of which the legal regime of martial law was introduced (from 24 February 2022). From the beginning of the full-scale invasion of Russia into Ukraine and during the reporting period, the national media regulator systematically fulfilled the powers assigned to it by the state, and was also in constant communication with regional and local broadcasters.

According to the survey of licensees about their losses during the war conducted by the National Council of Ukraine on Television and Radio Broadcasting (the answers were given by 60% of companies registered in the State Register of Subjects of Information Activities in the Field of Television and Radio Broadcasting), as of the end of 2022, it was confirmed that 20 companies (3% of those who answered the survey) need significant help. They have completely lost their equipment. Another 84 companies (13%) experienced partial technological losses. According to the latest

data, 70 media workers have died at the hands of the rashists since the beginning of the full-scale invasion.

In general, summarizing the impact of the war on the possibility of the full functioning of Ukrainian media companies during the period of martial law in Ukraine, more than 234 television and radio organisations and program service providers temporarily stopped broadcasting, and only 42 companies managed to resume broadcasting. The National Television and Radio Broadcasting Council of Ukraine, for its part, conducts constant negotiations with foreign partners, such as UNESCO, on humanitarian aid for broadcasters with technical equipment, generators, etc.

According to the Law of Ukraine “On Media,” the National Council is entrusted with the authority to register print media in Ukraine. Within a year from the entry into force of the specified law, as of the beginning of 2024, the National Council passed a decision on the registration of 212 subjects in the field of print media, which determined that the languages of distribution of their copies (except Ukrainian) would be the following other languages (separately or simultaneously in several languages): Polish (115 media), Russian (70 media), German (53 media), Bulgarian (27 media), Romanian (21 media), Slovak (11 media), Hungarian (3 media), Belarusian (1 media).

Besides, 15 media have designated the official languages of the European Union as the languages of distribution of their copies, which include Bulgarian, Greek, German, Polish, Russian, Romanian, Slovak and Hungarian. According to the current Law of Ukraine “On Media,” namely Article 4, Clause 5 on freedom of activity in the field of media, the reception or retransmission of radio channels, TV channels, program catalogues originating from countries that are members of the European Union is not restricted on the territory of Ukraine, as well as other radio channels, TV channels, program catalogues, the content of which meets the requirements of the European Convention on Transfrontier Television, other international treaties of Ukraine, consent to the bindingness of which has been granted by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, as well as the requirements established by the Law of Ukraine “On Media.”

At the end of 2021, program service providers in Ukraine rebroadcast 185 foreign programs of mainly educational, children's, music and entertainment formats, which are under the jurisdiction of 22 countries. The main languages of foreign programs were English (40 broadcasters), Russian (21), Russian-English (two audio tracks) (54). The French language is fully or partially available in 21 programs, 10 programs are broadcast in Polish, and 22 foreign broadcasters have a Ukrainian-language audio track.

Since the beginning of the war, as of 31 December 2022, the volume of such programs has decreased to 106. The main languages of foreign programs were: English — 20; Russian — 49; other foreign languages spoken are Polish, German, Turkish, Spanish, French, Dutch, Portuguese, Czech, Hungarian, Bulgarian, Slovak, etc. Activities of Ukrainian media. The most independent and effective tool for ensuring the presence of the languages of national minorities in the media in Ukraine is the joint-stock company “National Public Television and Radio Company of Ukraine” (NSTU JSC) (hereinafter, the Public Broadcaster).

In November 2019, the Public Broadcaster established the Broadcasting Coordination Centre for National Minorities, the purpose of which is to ensure the informational rights of national minorities, promote the preservation and use of the languages of national communities, get to know their cultures, and create and distribute content about national minorities and indigenous peoples of Ukraine. The centre's team cooperates with the editorial offices of the Public Broadcaster, which produce projects in the languages of national minorities in Uzhhorod, Chernivtsi, and Odesa, coordinates and advises their activities.

By the end of 2021, the Public Broadcaster doubled the production of projects (in 2020 — 4 projects, in 2021 — 9) in the languages of national communities and about national communities in Ukrainian.

Among the projects of the Public Broadcaster there are:

1) Special project of our own production “Understand your neighbour” (focus on the learned languages of national communities and indigenous peoples (Romanian, Polish, Roma, Georgian, Armenian and Gagauz));

2) a series of self-produced explainers “What do you know about...?” (2nd season) with facts about the contributions of national communities and indigenous peoples in different historical periods to culture, architecture, medicine, art, journalism, literature, urban and park planning of Ukraine, etc. In 8 editions of the program, it was told about the Slovak, Azerbaijani, Moldavian, Romanian, Bulgarian, Gagauz communities and about the Crimean Tatar and Karaite indigenous peoples;

3) UA: ZHYTOMYR. “Czech Roots” (8 programs);

4) Cycle of documentary storytelling video stories about national communities and indigenous peoples of Ukraine — nationwide project “Shades of Ukraine” (September–December 2021, 2nd season);

5) the documentary film “The Greek Operation of the People’s Commissariat for Internal Affairs,” which was dedicated to one of the crimes of the Stalinist regime — the repression of Greeks living in the territory of the USSR, 1937–1938.

During 2022, despite working in wartime conditions, the Public Broadcaster managed to submit 21 programs for participation in 19 international competitions and festivals (a total of 33 applications, of which 14 passed the pre-selection), in particular the documentaries “Invisible Truth,” “Endowed with Good,” “Our own,” “Karaimka” (the “Shades of Ukraine” cycle).

Additionally, as of 31 December 2022, another project of the Coordination Centre “Ukraine from the Outside” passed the selection stage and was invited to participate in the pitching finals, the winter pitching session of the European Broadcasting and Television Union.

At the same time, broadcasting in the languages of national minorities living in Ukraine is organised by regional branches of the Public Broadcaster in Odesa, Chernivtsi and Zakarpattia regions of Ukraine.

### **Zakarpattia Region.**

Representatives of almost 100 nationalities live on the territory of Zakarpattia region. The largest group is Ukrainians (80.5%). The Zakarpattia branch of NSTU JSC has been established and has been operating for a long time. The Creative association of programs of national minorities, which includes the editorial offices of Hungarian (Hungarians make up 12.1% of all nationalities of the region), Romanian (Romanians make up 2.6%), Slovak (Slovaks make up 0.5%), German (Germans make up 0.3%) broadcasts. Therefore, on the territory of Zakarpattia region, radio broadcasts in Hungarian, Romanian, Slovak, and German languages are conducted regularly.

In January 1996, at the initiative of the regional cultural and educational organisation “Matica Slovenska,” the editorial board of TV and radio programs in the Slovak language was created, whose employees also prepare radio programs in the Slovak language for the air of NSTU JSC.

### **Odesa Region.**

More than 100 nationalities and nationalities live in Odesa, while non-natives make up more than 37% of the region’s population. For national minorities who live compactly in Odesa region, radio programs are broadcast in national languages: in Bulgarian, Moldavian, Gagauz on the air of NSTU JSC.

### **Chernivtsi Region.**

NSTU JSC prepares programs in the language of national minorities in the Chernivtsi region. In its structure, the team of the Creative Association for the Preparation of Romanian Language Programs works. Informational and analytical programs on current social and political topics, scientific and educational and cultural and artistic programs are most often broadcast. News programs are broadcast in the Ukrainian and Romanian languages on NSTU JSC (“Chernivtsi Suspilne”) television.

Detailed information on the activities of the Public Broadcaster in the direction of creating and distributing programs for national minorities can be found in the reports of NSTU JSC in the annual reports for 2019–2022 at the following links: [https://webportal.nrada.gov.ua/wp-content/uploads/2022/10/SHHorichnyj-zvit-PAT-NSTU2019\\_1.pdf](https://webportal.nrada.gov.ua/wp-content/uploads/2022/10/SHHorichnyj-zvit-PAT-NSTU2019_1.pdf);



<https://webportal.nrada.gov.ua/wp-content/uploads/2022/10/SHHorichnyj-zvit-AT-NSTU-2020-1.pdf>;

<https://webportal.nrada.gov.ua/wp-content/uploads/2022/10/Zvit-AT-NSTU-za-2021-rik-1.pdf>;

[https://webportal.nrada.gov.ua/wp-content/uploads/2023/07/zvit-NSTU\\_2022.pdf](https://webportal.nrada.gov.ua/wp-content/uploads/2023/07/zvit-NSTU_2022.pdf).

Along with the Public Broadcaster, programs in the languages of national minorities were also broadcast during the reporting period by: - “TRC TVA” LLC (Chernivtsi) for the Romanian national minority in the Chernivtsi region.

- PE “Puls-cultural-information centre,” local radio “Puls,” call signs “Pulzus Radio” on the frequency of 92.1 MHz in Berehove and Private small enterprise “TRC DANIO” for the Hungarian national minority in the Zakarpattia region. Private small enterprise “TRC DANIO” is a regional, multi-channel bilingual television (MH-5, logo “21 Uzhhorod”), which broadcasts programs in Ukrainian and Hungarian 24 hours a day in the ratio determined by domestic legislation. The intended coverage area is the Zakarpattia region, but the channel’s audience is limited due to the mountainous landscape of the region. The channel’s potential audience is about 800,000 TV viewers, about 20,000 visitors to the YouTube channel and about 50,000 on Facebook.

- Radio Information Centre “Independence” LLC (Lviv) broadcasts for the Polish national minority in the Lviv region on the frequency of 106.7 MHz in Lviv. Radio “Polonia” programs are rebroadcast six days a week in the evening air, and on weekends, programs of the Polish-language edition are broadcast for several hours in a row; — the city utility company “TRC Vezha” on the frequency of 107.0 MHz in Ivano-Frankivsk broadcasts the cultural and artistic program in Polish “Na Polskie Fali” (“On the Polish wave”).

Regional content editorial offices on the subject of national minorities in Uzhhorod, Chernivtsi, and Odesa create local social-educational and cultural-artistic programs in the languages of the national communities (Hungarian, Romanian, Slovak, German, Roma, Bulgarian, and Gagauz), which are broadcast on the following platforms: television — local TV channels (all-Ukrainian broadcast); radio — Ukrainian Radio; YouTube, Instagram and Facebook — Suspilne Uzhhorod, Suspilne Chernivtsi, Suspilne Odesa.

**The Ukrainian-language content editorial office in Kyiv** provides broadcasting in Ukrainian exclusively on the topics of diversity, equality and inclusion. Ensuring broadcasting in the Ukrainian language about national and ethnic diversity, about the life and challenges of different communities in Ukraine is an important step in the direction of cultural and social development of Ukraine, and also contributes to building a fair, tolerant and inclusive society. An important component of the editorial work is the reflection of a wide range of cultural, social and historical aspects of the life of all national communities in Ukraine (more than 100 national communities according to the latest population census) because this is a key element of creating an inclusive environment for all Ukrainians and helps to reduce stereotypes and build a peaceful coexistence based on mutual respect.

The editorial office in Kyiv cooperates with regional editorial offices in creating special projects or materials for important dates for national communities (for example, International Tolerance Day, International Roma Day, International Mother Language Day, Khydirlez, etc.).

**The editors of the regional content on the subject of national minorities of the Zakarpattia region** speak Hungarian, German, Roma, Slovak, and Romanian. These are TV and radio projects with adaptation for social networks. Playlists of projects in these languages can be found on the official page of “Suspilne Uzhhorod” on YouTube.

All-Ukrainian broadcasting of projects (with Ukrainian subtitles) takes place on local channels. You can listen to radio programs or news on “Ukrainian Radio” and in the “Public Radio” application

All projects are adapted for social networks, in particular for “Suspilne Uzhhorod.”

Facebook page “Suspilne Uzhhorod” and Instagram page of Projects of regional content editorial on the subject of national minorities of the Zakarpattia region, which were produced in 2023 and continued broadcasting in 2024:

**in Romanian:**

– the project “Acasă la români” (At Romanian home): number of releases in 2023 — 12, total timing in 2023 — 5 hours 38 minutes;

– news on the radio (local): number of releases in 2023 — 252, total timing in 2023 — 8 hours 40 minutes;

**in Hungarian:**

– project “Word in Hungarian” (“Magyar szó”): number of releases in 2023 — 11, total timing in 2023 — 5 hours 15 minutes;

– news on the radio (local): number of releases in 2023 — 252, total timing in 2023 — 8 hours 40 minutes;

– news on the radio (international): number of releases in 2023 — 252, total timing in 2023 — 37 hours;

**in German:**

– the project “Mit eigenen Augen” (“With my own eyes”): number of releases in 2023 — 11;

**in Roma language:**

– “Romano Givipen” project: number of releases in 2023 — 9.

**in Slovak:**

– news on the radio (local): number of releases in 2023 — 252, total timing in 2023 — 8 hours 40 minutes;

– news on the radio (international): number of releases in 2023 — 252, total timing in 2023 — 37 hours.

**The editors of regional content on the subject of national minorities of the Chernivtsi region** speak Romanian for national communities and for an international audience. These are TV and radio projects with adaptation for social networks.

Projects of regional content editorial on the subject of national minorities of the Chernivtsi region, which were produced in 2023 and continued broadcasting in 2024:

**in Romanian:**

- socio-educational interviews in the project “Obiectiv comun” (“Common goal”): number of releases in 2023 — 16.

- news on television: number of releases in 2023 — 260;  
total timing in 2023 — 60 hours;
- news on the radio (international): number of releases in 2023 — 252;  
total timing in 2023 — 37 hours;
- social and educational interviews on the radio: number of releases in 2023 — 16;  
total timing in 2023 — 16 hours 59 minutes.

At the end of 2023, the Coordination Centre and the editorial office of regional content on the subject of national minorities of the Chernivtsi region included the editorial office of the worldwide radio broadcasting service of Ukraine (Radio Ukraine International), which speaks Romanian on the radio platform. With the help of transmitters and online broadcasting of “Ukrainian Radio,” the team creates a number of multi-genre projects that can be heard by residents of Romania and Moldova, as well as other Romanian-speaking people in the world. The editorial team is very professional and has an excellent understanding of the cultural and socio-political life of Ukraine, its region and the Romanian national community.

The team works in full force and creates the following projects:

- daily news releases with a timing of 8 minutes. Number of releases in 2023 — 252. Total timing of all releases — 37 hours. Planned number of releases in 2024 — 366.

The team offers the listener reliable information from a proven source, i.e. the website “Social News,” where you can also learn about the progress of the war, life in the frontline regions of Ukraine because we tell the truth and debunk fakes.

Russia’s war in Ukraine is a security issue not only for Ukrainians but also for every inhabitant of the world, so people should receive reliable information without propaganda in order to assess the true essence of what is happening in Ukraine; — the project “We are from Ukraine and we are on the defence of European values.”

The frequency of broadcast is daily during working week. The duration of one release is 20 minutes.

Planned number of releases in 2024 — 262.

Together with competent experts, as well as officials, the project provides answers to current, acute questions that concern listeners: the security of Ukraine, the situation at the front, European and Euro-Atlantic integration of Ukraine, cross-border cooperation, etc.;

- the project “We are from Ukraine and we are on the defence of European values — results of the week.” The frequency of broadcast is every Saturday. The duration of one release is 20 minutes;

- the “Ukrainian Society” project. The release frequency is the second and fourth Sundays of the month. The duration of one release is 20 minutes. Planned number of releases in 2024 — 24;

- the “Different We” project. The release frequency is the third and fifth Sundays of the month. The duration of one release is 20 minutes. Planned number of releases in 2024 — 16. In the project, you can listen to educational materials about the national and cultural life of the national communities of Ukraine and the Ukrainian community of Romania; coverage of events of the cultural life of national minorities, which are aimed at the revival of the native language, national culture, traditions and customs. This is a kind of encyclopaedia of Ukrainian folklore and ethnography of various ethnic groups living in Ukraine. Talking about folk customs and traditions, religious holidays, the authors cite numerous sayings and proverbs, drawing attention to inter-ethnic tolerance (how to live in peace and harmony with the surrounding world);

- the project “Cultural compass during the war.” The release frequency is the first Sunday of the month. The duration of one release is 20 minutes. Planned number of releases in 2024 — 12. Despite the fact that the Russian aggressor is trying to destroy not only the vital infrastructure of Ukraine but also the historical and cultural values of the Ukrainian people, social life in our country continues, and culture continues to develop. You can hear about this in interviews and reports of the project. Besides, writers, artists, singers, actors, journalists are actively involved in volunteer activities

and help the Armed Forces defeat the enemy, and some artists took up arms and defend the country at the front;

- the editor of regional content on the subject of national minorities of the Odesa region speaks Bulgarian and Gagauz languages. In particular, this is the television and digital project “Voice of Bulgarian” and news in the Gagauz language on the radio. Besides, the team produces reports in Ukrainian about all the communities of the region, in particular about the Moldavian and Romanian communities living in the villages of the Odesa region.

**The editors of regional content on the subject of national minorities of the Odesa region** speak Romanian for national communities and for an international audience. These are TV and radio projects with adaptation for social networks.

All-Ukrainian broadcasting of projects (with Ukrainian subtitles) takes place on local channels. You can listen to radio programs or news on “Ukrainian Radio” and in the “Public Radio” application.

All projects are adapted for social networks. Projects of regional content editorial on the subject of national minorities of the Odesa region, which were produced in 2023 and continued broadcasting in 2024:

**in Bulgarian:**

- reports in the project “Voice of Bulgarians”: number of releases in 2023 — 11;
- news on the radio (local): number of releases in 2023 — 252; total timing in 2023 — 8 hours 40 minutes;
- news on the radio (international): number of releases in 2023 — 252; total timing in 2023 — 37 hours;

**in Gagauz language:**

- news on the radio (local): number of releases in 2023 — 252; total timing in 2023 — 8 hours 40 minutes.

It is important to note that to avoid the cultural reservation of national communities, the so-called ghetto, projects about national communities in Ukrainian can be found on all platforms of Public Broadcasting: on YouTube, Facebook, Instagram and TikTok. Besides, representatives of various national communities are

participants (speakers, heroes) of stories, reports, projects and live broadcasts in the Ukrainian language: in the morning show, news, all-Ukrainian daily information project “Suspilne. Studio” and the national marathon “The only news #UArazom.”

In general, the team of the Coordination Centre in 2022–2023 strengthened informational and socio-political broadcasting, which is especially important in view of informational threats, and is constantly searching for specialists fluent in the language of the national community and Ukrainian.

With the support of donors and partners, Public Broadcaster conducted a number of studies on the peculiarities of media consumption by representatives of national communities, in particular, the Hungarian community in Uzhhorod. The data of these studies show that viewers (target audience of the project in Hungarian) watch regional TV channels usually two to three times a week or less to obtain information about the region, social problems and the activities of local authorities.

At the same time, regional radio is used to listen to news or music, and social networks are given the highest priority in content consumption.

Taking into account the dynamics of television viewing and the data of the weekly analytical reports of the research directorate of NSTU JSC, it is planned to focus on digital platforms to ensure uninterrupted production of current content in the languages of national communities.

In the period from 2024 to 2025, it is planned to develop and implement the Concept of Diversity, Equality and Inclusion of Public Broadcasting. This will strengthen the understanding of diversity and its importance both in the company and in the content. On the territory of Ukraine, the freedom of direct reception of radio and television broadcasts from neighbouring countries, which were broadcast in the languages of national minorities, is guaranteed, and there are no obstacles to the retransmission of radio and television broadcasts from neighbouring countries, which are broadcast in these languages. No restrictions were imposed on the freedom of expression of opinions and the free dissemination of information in print media in the languages of national minorities.

## **Article 13**

### **Economic and social life**

*1. c)*

In the orders of state executive bodies, decisions of local self-government bodies, which related to economic or social life, there are no norms aimed at excluding or limiting the use of minority languages in the activities of economic entities in the territory of the region.

When preparing documents related to the economic development of the region, no restrictions are set on the use of minority languages.

The bodies of labour and social protection of the population create appropriate conditions for reception, holding consultations on the provision of state aid and benefits, regardless of the language of citizens' appeals.



## Appendix 1

### Information in the field of education

Number of preschool education institutions by language of child education and regions at the end of 2019 <sup>1,2</sup>																
	Institutions, total, no	Including institutions with the language of children's education													Specific weight of institutions providing language education, %	
		only in Ukrainian	only in Russian	only in English	only in Bulgarian	only in Crimean Tatar	only in Moldavian	only in German	only in Polish	only in Romanian	only in Slovak	only in Hungarian	in other languages	in several	Ukrainian	Russian
<b>Ukraine</b>	<b>14,763</b>	<b>14,211</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>1</b>	–	–	<b>13</b>	–	<b>1</b>	<b>61</b>	–	<b>76</b>	–	<b>272</b>	<b>96.3</b>	<b>0.9</b>
Vinnitsia Region	780	780	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100.0	–
Volyn Region	479	479	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100.0	–
Dnipropetrovsk Region	981	936	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	95.4	2.3
Donetsk Region	481	452	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	94.0	0.4
Zhytomyr Region	667	667	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100.0	–
Zakarpattia Region	595	477	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	76	–	39	80.2	–
Zaporizhzhia Region	511	466	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	29	91.2	3.1
Ivano-Frankivsk Region	457	457	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100.0	–
Kyiv Region	771	771	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100.0	–
Kirovohrad Region	442	439	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	99.3	0.7
Luhansk Region	250	210	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	29	84.0	4.4
Lviv Region	825	821	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	3	99.5	–
Mykolaiv Region	545	542	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	99.4	–
Odesa Region	751	642	40	–	–	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	56	85.5	5.3
Poltava Region	630	630	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100.0	–
Rivne Region	542	542	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100.0	–
Sumy Region	450	449	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	99.8	–
Terнопil Region	597	597	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100.0	–
Kharkiv Region	742	658	32	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	52	88.7	4.3
Kherson Region	465	462	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	99.4	0.2
Khmelnitskyi Region	739	738	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	99.9	–
Cherkasy Region	635	635	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100.0	–
Chernivtsi Region	372	308	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	58	–	–	–	6	2.8	–
Chernihiv Region	432	432	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100.0	–
The city of Kyiv	624	621	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	99.5	–

<sup>1</sup>According to the State Statistics Service of Ukraine.

<sup>2</sup>The information is given without taking into account the temporarily occupied territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol and part of the temporarily occupied territories in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions.

Number of children in preschool education institutions by language of education and regions at the end of 2019 <sup>1,2</sup>															
	All children, persons	Including being brought up in												Specific weight of children who are brought up in the language, %	
		Ukrainian	Russian	English	Bulgarian	Crimean Tatar	Moldavian	German	Polish	Romanian	Slovak	Hungarian	in other languages	Ukrainian	Russian
<b>Ukraine</b>	<b>1,230,398</b>	<b>1,197,509</b>	<b>22,508</b>	<b>359</b>	–	<b>60</b>	<b>1,091</b>	–	<b>131</b>	<b>3,487</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>5,140</b>	–	<b>97.3</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Vinnitsia Region	53,584	53,584	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100.0	–
Volyn Region	36,788	36,788	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100.0	–
Dnipropetrovsk Region	104,025	100,765	3,260	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	96.9	3.1
Donetsk Region	46,227	44,481	1,746	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	96.2	3.8
Zhytomyr Region	43,427	43,427	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100.0	–
Zakarpattia Region	44,684	39,174	25	73	–	–	–	–	–	159	113	5,140	–	87.7	0.1
Zaporizhzhia Region	52,166	48,362	3,804	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	92.7	7.3
Ivano-Frankivsk Region	36,389	36,389	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100.0	–
Kyiv Region	71,715	71,715	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100.0	–
Kirovohrad Region	29,849	29,630	219	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	99.3	0.7
Luhansk Region	14,458	12,762	1,696	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	88.3	11.7
Lviv Region	72,143	72,043	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	–	–	–	–	99.9	–
Mykolaiv Region	37,976	37,784	192	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	99.5	0.5
Odesa Region	72,687	65,506	6,090	–	–	–	1091	–	–	–	–	–	–	90.1	8.4
Poltava Region	44,701	44,701	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100.0	–
Rivne Region	41,355	41,355	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100.0	–
Sumy Region	34,261	34,200	61	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	99.8	0.2
Ternopil Region	30,567	30,567	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100.0	–
Kharkiv Region	77,448	72,068	5,380	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	93.1	6.9
Kherson Region	34,711	34,616	35	–	–	60	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	99.7	0.1
Khmelnyskyi Region	45,209	45,178	–	–	–	–	–	–	31	–	–	–	–	99.9	–
Cherkasy Region	38,676	38,676	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100.0	–
Chernivtsi Region	31,196	27,868	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,328	–	–	–	89.3	–
Chernihiv Region	28,609	28,609	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100.0	–
Kyiv	107,547	107,261	–	286	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	99.7	–

<sup>1</sup>According to the State Statistics Service of Ukraine.

<sup>2</sup>The information is given without taking into account the temporarily occupied territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol and part of the temporarily occupied territories in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions.

Number of preschool education institutions by language of child education and regions at the end of 2020 <sup>1,2</sup>															
	Institutions, total, no	Including institutions with the language of children's education												Specific weight of institutions providing education in Ukrainian, %	
		only in Ukrainian	only in Russian	only in English	only in Bulgarian	only in Crimean Tatar	only in Moldavian	only in German	only in Polish	only in Romanian	only in Slovak	only in Hungarian	in other languages		in several
<b>Ukraine</b>	<b>15,335</b>	<b>14,725</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>3</b>	–	–	<b>12</b>	–	<b>1</b>	<b>60</b>	–	<b>80</b>	–	<b>344</b>	<b>96.0</b>
Vinnitsia Region	786	783	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	99.6
Volyn Region	488	485	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	99.4
Dnipropetrovsk Region	1,003	976	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	97.3
Donetsk Region	568	533	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	33	93.8
Zhytomyr Region	668	665	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	99.6
Zakarpattia Region	598	473	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	80	–	43	79.1
Zaporizhzhia Region	538	498	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	33	92.6
Ivano-Frankivsk Region	464	464	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100.0
Kyiv Region	806	805	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	99.9
Kirovohrad Region	486	478	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	98.4
Luhansk Region	270	224	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	39	83.0
Lviv Region	876	865	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	10	98.7
Mykolaiv Region	555	541	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	97.5
Odesa Region	851	718	49	1	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	71	84.4
Poltava Region	634	634	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100.0
Rivne Region	555	553	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	99.6
Sumy Region	461	458	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	99.3
Terнопil Region	602	602	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100.0
Kharkiv Region	753	685	29	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	39	91.0
Kherson Region	470	461	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	98.1
Khmelnitskyi Region	749	748	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	99.9
Cherkasy Region	617	617	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100.0
Chernivtsi Region	385	318	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	59	–	–	–	7	82.6
Chernihiv Region	441	437	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	99.1
Kyiv	711	704	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	99.0

<sup>1</sup>According to the administrative data of the State Education Information System (SEIS) regarding the network and activities of preschool education institutions of the State Scientific Institution “Institute of Educational Analytics” of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine.

<sup>2</sup>The information is given without taking into account the temporarily occupied territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol and part of the temporarily occupied territories in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions.

Number of children in preschool education institutions by language of education and regions at the end of 2020 <sup>1,2</sup>														
	All children, persons	Including being brought up in												Specific weight of children who are brought up in Ukrainian, %
		Ukrainian	Russian	English	Bulgarian	Crimean Tatar	Moldavian	German	Polish	Romanian	Slovak	Hungarian	in other languages	
<b>Ukraine</b>	<b>1,150,545</b>	<b>1,126,592</b>	<b>14,300</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>928</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>3,282</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>4,611</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>97.9</b>
Vinnitsia Region	48,832	48,832	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100.0
Volyn Region	33,464	33,464	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100.0
Dnipropetrovsk Region	96,345	94,320	2,014	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	97.9
Donetsk Region	45,682	44,775	907	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	98.0
Zhytomyr Region	40,550	40,550	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100.0
Zakarpattia Region	39,645	34,741	86	51	–	–	–	–	–	74	82	4,611	–	87.6
Zaporizhzhia Region	48,711	47,212	1,499	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	96.9
Ivano-Frankivsk Region	33,934	33,934	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100.0
Kyiv Region	68,015	67,945	–	70	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	99.9
Kirovohrad Region	26,495	26,333	162	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	99.4
Luhansk Region	13,627	12,500	1,127	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	91.7
Lviv Region	68,939	68,827	–	–	–	–	–	–	96	–	–	–	16	99.8
Mykolaiv Region	34,907	34,692	215	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	99.4
Odesa Region	69,384	63,641	4,595	220	–	–	928	–	–	–	–	–	–	91.7
Poltava Region	41,014	41,014	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100.0
Rivne Region	37,822	37,822	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100.0
Sumy Region	31,213	31,213	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100.0
Ternopil Region	27,987	27,987	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100.0
Kharkiv Region	74,086	70,516	3,570	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	95.2
Kherson Region	31,298	31,155	78	8	–	57	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	99.5
Khmelnyskyi Region	42,212	42,182	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	–	–	–	–	99.9
Cherkasy Region	35,069	35,069	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100.0
Chernivtsi Region	28,338	25,083	47	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,208	–	–	–	88.5
Chernihiv Region	26,885	26,885	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100.0
The city of Kyiv	106,091	105,900	–	191	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	99.8

<sup>1</sup>According to the administrative data of the State Education Information System (SEIS) regarding the network and activities of preschool education institutions of the State Scientific Institution “Institute of Educational Analytics” of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine.

<sup>2</sup>The information is given without taking into account the temporarily occupied territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol and part of the temporarily occupied territories in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions.

<b>Number of preschool education institutions by language of child education and regions at the end of 2021<sup>1,2</sup></b>			
	Institutions, total	Including institutions with the language of children's education <sup>3</sup>	
		Ukrainian	in several
<b>Ukraine</b>	<b>14,974</b>	<b>14,648</b>	<b>116</b>
Vinnitsia Region	756	756	–
Volyn Region	485	485	–
Dnipropetrovsk Region	984	982	–
Donetsk Region	551	551	–
Zhytomyr Region	642	642	–
Zakarpattia Region	573	449	37
Zaporizhzhia Region	511	502	5
Ivano-Frankivsk Region	457	457	–
Kyiv Region	825	824	1
Kirovohrad Region	458	457	–
Luhansk Region	260	256	4
Lviv Region	901	898	2
Mykolaiv Region	541	540	1
Odesa Region	798	751	17
Poltava Region	620	620	–
Rivne Region	529	529	–
Sumy Region	425	425	–
Ternopil Region	590	590	–
Kharkiv Region	745	687	37
Kherson Region	468	466	2
Khmelnyskyi Region	710	709	1
Cherkasy Region	624	624	–
Chernivtsi Region	388	319	6
Chernihiv Region	404	404	–
The city of Kyiv	729	725	3

<sup>1</sup>According to the administrative data of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine.

<sup>2</sup>The information is given without taking into account the temporarily occupied territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol and part of the temporarily occupied territories in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions.

<sup>3</sup>Besides, 1 institution in Transcarpathia and 62 in Chernivtsi regions carried out education of children in Romanian, 86 in Zakarpattia region — in Hungarian, 1 in Lviv region — in Polish, 1 in the city of Kyiv — in English, 12 in Odesa region — in Moldavian, 2 in Dnipropetrovsk region, 4 in Zaporizhzhia region, 1 in Kirovohrad region, 18 in Odesa region, 21 in Kharkiv region, 1 in Chernivtsi region — in Russian.

Number of children in preschool education institutions by language of education and regions at the end of 2021 <sup>1,2</sup>													
	All children, persons	Including being brought up in											
		Ukrainian	Russian	English	Bulgarian	Crimean Tatar	Moldavian	German	Polish	Romanian	Slovak	Hungarian	in other languages
<b>Ukraine</b>	<b>111,358</b>	<b>1,097,107</b>	<b>5,234</b>	<b>209</b>	–	<b>57</b>	<b>835</b>	–	<b>105</b>	<b>3,373</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>4,387</b>	–
Vinnitsia Region	47,652	47,652	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Volyn Region	33,034	33,034	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dnipropetrovsk Region	89,796	89,498	298	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Donetsk Region	43,352	43,352	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Zhytomyr Region	39,716	39,716	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Zakarpattia Region	37,418	32,878	24	31	–	–	–	–	–	47	51	4,387	–
Zaporizhzhia Region	45,340	45,108	232	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ivano-Frankivsk Region	33,057	33,057	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kyiv Region	67,806	67,736	–	70	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kirovohrad Region	25,026	24,886	140	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Luhansk Region	13,043	12,976	67	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lviv Region	68,489	68,414	–	–	–	–	–	–	75	–	–	–	–
Mykolaiv Region	33,244	33,238	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Odesa Region	68,027	65,941	1,244	7	–	–	835	–	–	–	–	–	–
Poltava Region	38,685	38,685	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rivne Region	39,190	39,190	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sumy Region	29,126	29,126	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Terнопil Region	27,617	27,617	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kharkiv Region	71,717	68,549	3,168	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kherson Region	29,976	29,919	–	–	–	57	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Khmelnyskyi Region	40,358	40,328	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	–	–	–	–
Cherkasy Region	33,444	33,444	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chernivtsi Region	28,273	24,905	42	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,326	–	–	–
Chernihiv Region	24,780	24,780	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
The city of Kyiv	103,192	103,078	13	101	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

<sup>1</sup>According to the administrative data of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine.

<sup>2</sup>The information is given without taking into account the temporarily occupied territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol and part of the temporarily occupied territories in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions.

Number of preschool education institutions by language of child education and regions at the end of 2022 <sup>1,2</sup>			
			(No)
	Institutions, total <sup>3</sup>	Including institutions with the language of children's education <sup>4</sup>	
		Ukrainian	in several
<b>Ukraine</b>	<b>13,875</b>	<b>13,482</b>	<b>58</b>
Vinnitsia Region	712	700	–
Volyn Region	485	481	–
Dnipropetrovsk Region	973	968	–
Donetsk Region	340	332	–
Zhytomyr Region	626	620	–
Zakarpattia Region	601	473	42
Zaporizhzhia Region	372	366	1
Ivano-Frankivsk Region	466	464	–
Kyiv Region	784	775	–
Kirovohrad Region	440	439	–
Luhansk Region	k.	k.	k.
Lviv Region	929	924	2
Mykolaiv Region	510	510	–
Odesa Region	820	789	7
Poltava Region	599	599	–
Rivne Region	517	516	–
Sumy Region	408	408	–
Ternopil Region	571	571	–
Kharkiv Region	728	669	–
Kherson Region	k.	k.	k.
Khmelnyskyi Region	682	681	1
Cherkasy Region	590	589	–
Chernivtsi Region	390	318	5
Chernihiv Region	402	388	–
The city of Kyiv	723	710	–

<sup>1</sup>According to the administrative data of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine.

<sup>2</sup>The information is given without taking into account the territories temporarily occupied by the Russian Federation and part of the territories where hostilities are (were) taking place.

<sup>3</sup>Taking into account institutions that have not worked for a year or more for any reason

<sup>4</sup>Besides, 1 institution in Zakarpattia Region and 63 in Chernivtsi regions carried out education of children in Romanian, 82 in Zakarpattia region — in Hungarian, 1 in Lviv region — in Polish, 1 each in Odesa region and in the city of Kyiv — in English, 1 each in Zaporizhzhia and Odesa regions — in Russian.

Symbol (k.) means the data are not made public to ensure the fulfilment of the requirements of the Law of Ukraine “On Official Statistics” regarding the confidentiality of statistical information.

Number of children in preschool education institutions by language of education and regions at the end of 2022 <sup>1,2</sup>													
	All children, persons	Including being brought up in											
		Ukrainian	Russian	English	Bulgarian	Crimean Tatar	Moldavian	German	Polish	Romanian	Slovak	Hungarian	in other languages
<b>Ukraine</b>	<b>934,355</b>	<b>927,144</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>188</b>	–	–	<b>104</b>	–	<b>97</b>	<b>3,093</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>3,607</b>	–
Vinnitsia Region	44,332	44,332	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Volyn Region	29,030	29,030	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dnipropetrovsk Region	80,328	80,328	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Donetsk Region	21,158	21,158	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Zhytomyr Region	34,761	34,761	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Zakarpattia Region	34,647	30,926	–	35	–	–	–	–	–	51	28	3,607	–
Zaporizhzhia Region	32,956	32,886	70	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ivano-Frankivsk Region	31,473	31,473	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kyiv Region	58,922	58,922	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kirovohrad Region	22,651	22,651	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Luhansk Region	k.	k.	k.	k.	k.	k.	k.	k.	k.	k.	k.	k.	k.
Lviv Region	65,015	64,949	–	–	–	–	–	–	66	–	–	–	–
Mykolaiv Region	26,870	26,870	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Odesa Region	57,506	57,228	24	150	–	–	104	–	–	–	–	–	–
Poltava Region	34,760	34,760	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rivne Region	34,219	34,219	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sumy Region	26,122	26,122	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ternopil Region	23,899	23,899	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kharkiv Region	57,585	57,585	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kherson Region	k.	k.	k.	k.	k.	k.	k.	k.	k.	k.	k.	k.	k.
Khmelnyskyi Region	37,819	37,788	–	–	–	–	–	–	31	–	–	–	–
Cherkasy Region	30,195	30,195	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chernivtsi Region	25,604	22,562	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,042	–	–	–
Chernihiv Region	20,475	20,475	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
The city of Kyiv	90,091	90,088	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

<sup>1</sup>According to the administrative data of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine.

<sup>2</sup>The information is given without taking into account the territories temporarily occupied by the Russian Federation and part of the territories where hostilities are (were) taking place.

Symbol (k.) means the data are not made public to ensure the fulfilment of the requirements of the Law of Ukraine “On Official Statistics” regarding the confidentiality of statistical information.



Languages of instruction of students of general secondary education institutions at the beginning of the 2021/2022 academic year <sup>1,2,3</sup>						
Number of students	Total, persons	Including		% to the total		
		at state institutions	at private institutions	total	at state institutions	at private institutions
	<b>4,188,403</b>	<b>4,122,557</b>	<b>65,846</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Including being educated in						
Ukrainian	4,068,582	4,014,001	54,581	97.1	97.3	82.9
Russian	82,700	72,564	10,136	1.9	1.8	15.4
Romanian	15,534	15,534	–	0.4	0.4	–
Hungarian	17,733	16,977	756	0.4	0.4	1.1
Crimean Tatar	69	69	–	0.0	0.0	–
Polish	950	950	–	0.1	0.0	–
English	203	–	203	0.0	–	0.3
Slovak	128	128	–	0.0	0.0	–
Bulgarian	41	41	–	0.0	0.0	–
Moldavian	2,293	2,293	–	0.1	0.1	–
German	170	–	170	0.0	–	0.3
<sup>1</sup> According to the administrative data of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine. <sup>2</sup> The information is given without taking into account the temporarily occupied territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol and part of the temporarily occupied territories in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions. <sup>3</sup> Without students of specialized educational institutions and students of special classes.						

Distribution of students of general secondary education institutions at the beginning of the 2021/2022 academic year by languages of instruction and regions <sup>1,2,3</sup>												
	Total number of students											(persons)
		Including being educated in										
		Ukrainian	Russian	Romanian	Hungarian	Crimean Tatar	Polish	English	Slovak	Bulgarian	Moldavian	German
<b>Ukraine</b>	<b>4,188,403</b>	<b>4,068,582</b>	<b>82,700</b>	<b>15,534</b>	<b>17,733</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>2,293</b>	<b>170</b>
Vinnitsia Region	164,767	164,707	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Volyn Region	143,857	143,857	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dnipropetrovsk Region	336,987	328,928	8,059	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Donetsk Region	165,814	165,369	445	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zhytomyr Region	137,250	137,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zakarpattia Region	170,645	149,990	287	2,507	17,733	-	-	-	128	-	-	-
Zaporizhzhia Region	166,600	161,170	5,430	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ivano-Frankivsk Region	160,429	160,429	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kyiv Region	239,506	239,394	112	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kirovohrad Region	95,274	94,548	726	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luhansk Region	54,716	51,203	3,513	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lviv Region	287,201	286,196	191	-	-	-	814	-	-	-	-	-
Mykolaiv Region	117,198	115,876	1,322	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Odesa Region	279,493	265,313	11,846	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	2,293	-
Poltava Region	137,096	137,037	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rivne Region	166,061	166,061	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sumy Region	97,339	97,223	116	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ternopil Region	110,287	110,287	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kharkiv Region	258,446	212,619	45,827	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kherson Region	112,002	110,513	1,420	-	-	69	-	-	-	-	-	-
Khmelnyskyi Region	137,582	137,446	-	-	-	-	136	-	-	-	-	-
Cherkasy Region	116,014	115,868	146	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chernivtsi Region	107,246	94,058	161	13,027	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chernihiv Region	95,745	95,720	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
The city of Kyiv	330,848	327,520	2,955	-	-	-	-	203	-	-	-	170

<sup>1</sup>According to the administrative data of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine.  
<sup>2</sup>The information is given without taking into account the temporarily occupied territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol and part of the temporarily occupied territories in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions.  
<sup>3</sup>Without students of specialized educational institutions and students of special classes.

Distribution of students of urban general secondary education institutions at the beginning of the 2021/2022 academic year by languages of instruction and regions <sup>1,2,3</sup>												
	Total number of students	Including being educated in										
		Ukrainian	Russian	Romanian	Hungarian	Crimean Tatar	Polish	English	Slovak	Bulgarian	Moldavian	German
<b>Ukraine</b>	<b>2,999,150</b>	<b>2,910,365</b>	<b>78,601</b>	<b>1,661</b>	<b>7,049</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>904</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>128</b>	–	–	<b>170</b>
Vinnitsia Region	106,520	106,460	60	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Volyn Region	78,893	78,893	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dnipropetrovsk Region	294,378	286,476	7,902	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Donetsk Region	147,350	146,905	445	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Zhytomyr Region	94,201	94,201	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Zakarpattia Region	73,282	65,457	287	361	7,049	–	–	–	128	–	–	–
Zaporizhzhia Region	133,627	128,629	4,998	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ivano-Frankivsk Region	81,763	81,763	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kyiv Region	159,840	159,728	112	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kirovohrad Region	68,149	67,564	585	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Luhansk Region	43,434	40,278	3,156	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lviv Region	193,770	192,811	191	–	–	–	768	–	–	–	–	–
Mykolaiv Region	84,287	82,965	1,322	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Odesa Region	195,564	184,921	10,643	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Poltava Region	97,431	97,372	59	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rivne Region	79,479	79,479	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sumy Region	77,651	77,535	116	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ternopil Region	62,543	62,543	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kharkiv Region	224,845	180,650	44,195	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kherson Region	75,395	73,922	1,404	–	–	69	–	–	–	–	–	–
Khmelnytskyi Region	97,074	96,938	–	–	–	–	136	–	–	–	–	–
Cherkasy Region	77,436	77,290	146	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chernivtsi Region	48,405	47,105	–	1,300	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chernihiv Region	72,985	72,960	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
The city of Kyiv	330,848	327,520	2,955	–	–	–	–	203	–	–	–	170

<sup>1</sup>According to the administrative data of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine.  
<sup>2</sup>The information is given without taking into account the temporarily occupied territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol and part of the temporarily occupied territories in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions.  
<sup>3</sup>Without students of specialized educational institutions and students of special classes.

Distribution of students of rural general secondary education institutions at the beginning of the 2021/2022 academic year by languages of instruction and regions <sup>1,2,3</sup>												
	Total number of students	<i>(persons)</i>										
		Including being educated in										
		Ukrainian	Russian	Romanian	Hungarian	Crimean Tatar	Polish	English	Slovak	Bulgarian	Moldavian	German
<b>Ukraine</b>	<b>1,189,253</b>	<b>1,158,217</b>	<b>4,099</b>	<b>13,873</b>	<b>10,684</b>	–	<b>46</b>	–	–	<b>41</b>	<b>2,293</b>	–
Vinnitsia Region	58,247	58,247	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Volyn Region	64,964	64,964	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dnipropetrovsk Region	42,609	42,452	157	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Donetsk Region	18,464	18,464	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Zhytomyr Region	43,049	43,049	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Zakarpattia Region	97,363	84,533	–	2,146	10,684	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Zaporizhzhia Region	32,973	32,541	432	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ivano-Frankivsk Region	78,666	78,666	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kyiv Region	79,666	79,666	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kirovohrad Region	27,125	26,984	141	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Luhansk Region	11,282	10,925	357	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lviv Region	93,431	93,385	–	–	–	–	<b>46</b>	–	–	–	–	–
Mykolaiv Region	32,911	32,911	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Odesa Region	83,929	80,392	1,203	–	–	–	–	–	–	<b>41</b>	<b>2,293</b>	–
Poltava Region	39,665	39,665	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rivne Region	86,582	86,582	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sumy Region	19,688	19,688	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ternopil Region	47,744	47,744	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kharkiv Region	33,601	31,969	1,632	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kherson Region	36,607	36,591	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Khmelnyskyi Region	40,508	40,508	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cherkasy Region	38,578	38,578	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chernivtsi Region	58,841	46,953	161	11,727	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chernihiv Region	22,760	22,760	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
The city of Kyiv	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

<sup>1</sup>According to the administrative data of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine.

<sup>2</sup>The information is given without taking into account the temporarily occupied territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol and part of the temporarily occupied territories in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions.

<sup>3</sup>Without students of specialized educational institutions and students of special classes.

Distribution of general secondary education institutions at the beginning of the 2021/2022 academic year by languages of instruction and regions <sup>1,2</sup>			
	Institutions, total <sup>3</sup>	(No)	
		Among them, education is carried out in <sup>4</sup>	
		Ukrainian	in several
<b>Ukraine</b>	<b>13,675</b>	<b>13,047</b>	<b>458</b>
Vinnitsia Region	636	634	2
Volyn Region	553	553	–
Dnipropetrovsk region <sup>3</sup>	816	764	44
Donetsk Region	476	471	4
Zhytomyr Region	566	566	–
Zakarpattia Region	582	470	32
Zaporizhzhia Region	480	443	36
Ivano-Frankivsk Region	597	597	–
Kyiv Region	645	643	2
Kirovohrad Region	294	288	6
Luhansk Region	250	218	32
Lviv Region	1,111	1,104	4
Mykolaiv Region	442	431	11
Odesa Region	709	599	94
Poltava Region	521	519	2
Rivne Region	539	539	–
Sumy Region	363	362	1
Ternopil Region	647	647	–
Kharkiv Region	700	555	137
Kherson Region	376	363	13
Khmelnitskyi Region	568	567	1
Cherkasy Region	482	480	2
Chernivtsi Region <sup>4</sup>	342	276	18
Chernihiv Region	418	417	1
The city of Kyiv	559	541	16

<sup>1</sup>According to the administrative data of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine.

<sup>2</sup>The information is given without taking into account the temporarily occupied territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol and part of the temporarily occupied territories in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions.

<sup>3</sup>Without special secondary schools and sanatorium schools.

<sup>4</sup>Besides, 10 institutions in Zakarpattia Region and 47 in Chernivtsi regions carried out education of children in Romanian, 70 in Zakarpattia region — in Hungarian, 3 in Lviv region — in Polish, 1 in Odesa region — in Moldavian, 1 in the city of Kyiv — in German, 15 in Odesa region, 8 each in Dnipropetrovsk and Kharkiv regions, 1 each in Donetsk, Zaporizhzhia, Chernivtsi regions and in the city of Kyiv — in Russian.

<sup>5</sup>Excluding 2 special institutions of general secondary education.

<sup>6</sup>Excluding 1 institution of general secondary education (gymnasium with primary school), in which all students study in special classes.

Distribution of urban general secondary education institutions at the beginning of the 2021/2022 academic year by languages of instruction and regions <sup>1,2</sup>			
	Institutions, total <sup>3</sup>	(No)	
		Among them, education is carried out in <sup>4</sup>	
		Ukrainian	in several
<b>Ukraine</b>	<b>5,300</b>	<b>4,896</b>	<b>336</b>
Vinnitsia Region	158	156	2
Volyn Region	108	108	–
Dnipropetrovsk region <sup>3</sup>	536	486	42
Donetsk Region	312	307	4
Zhytomyr Region	162	162	–
Zakarpattia Region	144	114	6
Zaporizhzhia Region	254	222	31
Ivano-Frankivsk Region	137	137	–
Kyiv Region	244	242	2
Kirovohrad Region	121	120	1
Luhansk Region	115	92	23
Lviv Region	339	333	3
Mykolaiv Region	158	147	11
Odesa Region	300	228	58
Poltava Region	171	169	2
Rivne Region	121	121	–
Sumy Region	147	146	1
Ternopil Region	123	123	–
Kharkiv Region	397	272	117
Kherson Region	138	126	12
Khmelnyskyi Region	162	161	1
Cherkasy Region	154	152	2
Chernivtsi Region <sup>4</sup>	93	88	1
Chernihiv Region	144	143	1
The city of Kyiv	559	541	16

<sup>1</sup>According to the administrative data of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine.

<sup>2</sup>The information is given without taking into account the temporarily occupied territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol and part of the temporarily occupied territories in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions.

<sup>3</sup>Without special secondary schools and sanatorium schools.

<sup>4</sup>Besides, 2 institution in Zakarpattia region and 4 in Chernivtsi regions carried out education of children in Romanian, 22 in Zakarpattia region — in Hungarian, 3 in Lviv region — in Polish, 1 in the city of Kyiv — in German, 14 in Odesa region, 8 each in Dnipropetrovsk and Kharkiv regions, 1 each in Donetsk, Zaporizhzhia regions and in the city of Kyiv — in Russian.

<sup>5</sup>Excluding 2 special institutions of general secondary education.

<sup>6</sup>Excluding 1 institution of general secondary education (gymnasium with primary school), in which all students study in special classes.

Distribution of rural general secondary education institutions at the beginning of the 2021/2022 academic year by languages of instruction and regions <sup>1,2</sup>			
	Institutions, total <sup>3</sup>	(No)	
		Among them, education is carried out in <sup>4</sup>	
		Ukrainian	in several
<b>Ukraine</b>	<b>8,375</b>	<b>8,151</b>	<b>122</b>
Vinnitsia Region	478	478	–
Volyn Region	445	445	–
Dnipropetrovsk Region	280	278	2
Donetsk Region	164	164	–
Zhytomyr Region	404	404	–
Zakarpattia Region	438	356	26
Zaporizhzhia Region	226	221	5
Ivano-Frankivsk Region	460	460	–
Kyiv Region	401	401	–
Kirovohrad Region	173	168	5
Luhansk Region	135	126	9
Lviv Region	772	771	1
Mykolaiv Region	284	284	–
Odesa Region	409	371	36
Poltava Region	350	350	–
Rivne Region	418	418	–
Sumy Region	216	216	–
Ternopil Region	524	524	–
Kharkiv Region	303	283	20
Kherson Region	238	237	1
Khmelnyskyi Region	406	406	–
Cherkasy Region	328	328	–
Chernivtsi Region	249	188	17
Chernihiv Region	274	274	–
The city of Kyiv	x	x	x

<sup>1</sup>According to the administrative data of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine.

<sup>2</sup>The information is given without taking into account the temporarily occupied territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol and part of the temporarily occupied territories in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions.

<sup>3</sup>Without special secondary schools and sanatorium schools.

<sup>4</sup>Besides, 8 institutions in Zakarpattia Region and 43 in Chernivtsi regions carried out education of children in Romanian, 48 in Zakarpattia region — in Hungarian, 1 in Odesa region — in Moldavian, 1 each in Odesa and Chernivtsi regions — in Russian.

Languages of instruction of students of general secondary education institutions at the beginning of the 2022/2023 academic year <sup>1,2,3</sup>						
	Persons, total <sup>4</sup>	Including		% to the total		
		at state institutions	at private institutions	total	at state institutions	at private institutions
<b>Number of students</b>	<b>4,003,177</b>	<b>3,932,480</b>	<b>70,697</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Including being educated in						
Ukrainian	3,967,394	3,898,816	68,578	99.1	99.1	97.0
Russian	1,362	–	1,362	0.0	–	1.9
Romanian	15,263	15,263	–	0.4	0.4	–
Hungarian	15,953	15,243	710	0.4	0.4	1.0
Crimean Tatar	–	–	–	–	–	–
Polish	1,016	1,016	–	0.0	0.0	–
English	13	–	13	0.0	–	0.0
Slovak	121	121	–	0.0	0.0	–
Bulgarian	34	34	–	0.0	0.0	–
Moldavian	1,983	1,983	–	0.1	0.1	–
German	34	–	34	0.0	–	0.1

<sup>1</sup>According to the administrative data of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine.

<sup>2</sup>The information is given without taking into account the territories temporarily occupied by the Russian Federation and part of the territories where hostilities are (were) taking place.

<sup>3</sup>Without special secondary schools and sanatorium schools.

<sup>4</sup>Including 4 students of the sanatorium and health centre of social rehabilitation in the preparatory class.



Distribution of students of general secondary education institutions at the beginning of the 2022/2023 academic year by languages of instruction and regions <sup>1,2,3</sup>												
	Total number of students	(persons)										
		Including being educated in										
		Ukrainian	Russian	Romanian	Hungarian	Crimean Tatar	Polish	English	Slovak	Bulgarian	Moldavian	German
<b>Ukraine</b>	<b>4,003,177</b>	<b>3,967,394</b>	<b>1,362</b>	<b>15,263</b>	<b>15,953</b>	–	<b>1,016</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>1,983</b>	<b>34</b>
Vinnytsia Region	165,834	165,834	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Volyn Region	143,637	143,637	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dnipropetrovsk Region	335,068	334,862	206	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Donetsk Region <sup>2</sup>	104,347	104,343	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Zhytomyr Region	136,415	136,415	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Zakarpattia Region	168,786	150,268	–	2,444	15,953	–	–	–	121	–	–	–
Zaporizhzhia Region	152,702	152,702	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ivano-Frankivsk Region	160,276	160,276	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kyiv Region	240,425	240,425	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kirovohrad Region	95,807	95,807	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Luhansk Region	27,032	27,032	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lviv Region	289,760	289,000	–	–	–	–	760	–	–	–	–	–
Mykolaiv Region	112,295	112,295	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Odesa Region	273,073	271,041	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	34	1,983	–
Poltava Region	138,837	138,837	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rivne Region	166,662	166,662	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sumy Region	95,285	95,285	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ternopil Region	109,331	109,331	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kharkiv Region	231,271	230,130	1,141	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kherson Region	64,822	64,822	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Khmelnyskyi Region	139,056	138,800	–	–	–	–	256	–	–	–	–	–
Cherkasy Region	116,868	116,868	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chernivtsi Region	107,935	95,116	–	12,819	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chernihiv Region	93,342	93,342	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
The city of Kyiv	334,311	334,264	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	–	–	34

<sup>1</sup>According to the administrative data of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine.  
<sup>2</sup>The information is given without taking into account the territories temporarily occupied by the Russian Federation and part of the territories where hostilities are (were) taking place.  
<sup>3</sup>Without special secondary schools and sanatorium schools.  
<sup>4</sup>Including 4 students of the sanatorium and health centre of social rehabilitation in the preparatory class.

Distribution of students of urban general secondary education institutions at the beginning of the 2022/2023 academic year by languages of instruction and regions <sup>1,2,3</sup>												
	Total number of students	Including being educated in										
		Ukrainian	Russian	Romanian	Hungarian	Crimean Tatar	Polish	English	Slovak	Bulgarian	Moldavian	German
<b>Ukraine</b>	<b>2,875,570</b>	<b>2,865,092</b>	<b>1,362</b>	<b>1,722</b>	<b>6,261</b>	–	<b>965</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>121</b>	–	–	<b>34</b>
Vinnitsia Region	107,741	107,741	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Volyn Region	78,994	78,994	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dnipropetrovsk Region	292,741	292,535	206	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Donetsk Region	94,694	94,694	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Zhytomyr Region	93,359	93,359	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Zakarpattia Region	73,024	66,251	–	391	6,261	–	–	–	121	–	–	–
Zaporizhzhia Region	126,410	126,410	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ivano-Frankivsk Region	82,659	82,659	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kyiv Region	159,604	159,604	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kirovohrad Region	70,142	70,142	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Luhansk Region	25,687	25,687	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lviv Region	196,143	195,434	–	–	–	–	709	–	–	–	–	–
Mykolaiv Region	80,363	80,363	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Odesa Region	190,326	190,311	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Poltava Region	98,421	98,421	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rivne Region	80,207	80,207	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sumy Region	76,121	76,121	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ternopil Region	62,592	62,592	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kharkiv Region	203,284	202,143	1,141	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kherson Region	51,430	51,430	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Khmelnyskyi Region	98,771	98,515	–	–	–	–	256	–	–	–	–	–
Cherkasy Region	78,319	78,319	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chernivtsi Region	49,030	47,699	–	1,331	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chernihiv Region	71,197	71,197	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
The city of Kyiv	334,311	334,264	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	–	–	34

<sup>1</sup>According to the administrative data of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine.  
<sup>2</sup>The information is given without taking into account the territories temporarily occupied by the Russian Federation and part of the territories where hostilities are (were) taking place.  
<sup>3</sup>Without special secondary schools and sanatorium schools.

Distribution of students of rural general secondary education institutions at the beginning of the 2022/2023 academic year by languages of instruction and regions <sup>1,2,3</sup>												
	Total number of students	<i>(persons)</i>										
		Including being educated in										
		Ukrainian	Russian	Romanian	Hungarian	Crimean Tatar	Polish	English	Slovak	Bulgarian	Moldavian	German
<b>Ukraine</b>	<b>1,127,607</b>	<b>1,102,302</b>	–	<b>13,541</b>	<b>9,692</b>	–	<b>51</b>	–	–	<b>34</b>	<b>1,983</b>	–
Vinnitsia Region	58,093	58,093	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Volyn Region	64,643	64,643	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dnipropetrovsk Region	42,327	42,327	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Donetsk Region <sup>2</sup>	9,653	9,649	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Zhytomyr Region	43,056	43,056	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Zakarpattia Region	95,762	84,017	–	2,053	9,692	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Zaporizhzhia Region	26,292	26,292	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ivano-Frankivsk Region	77,617	77,617	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kyiv Region	80,821	80,821	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kirovohrad Region	25,665	25,665	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Luhansk Region	1,345	1,345	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lviv Region	93,617	93,566	–	–	–	–	51	–	–	–	–	–
Mykolaiv Region	31,932	31,932	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Odesa Region	82,747	80,730	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	34	1,983	–
Poltava Region	40,416	40,416	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rivne Region	86,455	86,455	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sumy Region	19,164	19,164	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ternopil Region	46,739	46,739	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kharkiv Region	27,987	27,987	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kherson Region	13,392	13,392	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Khmelnyskyi Region	40,285	40,285	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cherkasy Region	38,549	38,549	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chernivtsi Region	58,905	47,417	–	11,488	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chernihiv Region	22,145	22,145	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
The city of Kyiv	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

<sup>1</sup>According to the administrative data of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine.  
<sup>2</sup>The information is given without taking into account the territories temporarily occupied by the Russian Federation and part of the territories where hostilities are (were) taking place.  
<sup>3</sup>Without special secondary schools and sanatorium schools.  
<sup>4</sup>Including 4 students of the sanatorium and health centre of social rehabilitation in the preparatory class.

Distribution of general secondary education institutions at the beginning of the 2022/2023 academic year by languages of instruction and regions <sup>1,2</sup>			
	<i>(No)</i>		
	Institutions, total <sup>3</sup>	Among them, education is carried out in <sup>4</sup>	
		Ukrainian	in several
<b>Ukraine</b>	<b>12,684<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>12,442</b>	<b>70</b>
Vinnitsia Region	617	617	–
Volyn Region	543	543	–
Dnipropetrovsk Region	799	795	1
Donetsk Region	291	291	–
Zhytomyr Region	538	538	–
Zakarpattia Region	576	467	29
Zaporizhzhia Region	420	420	–
Ivano-Frankivsk Region	580	580	–
Kyiv Region	630	630	–
Kirovohrad Region	284	284	–
Luhansk Region	83	83	–
Lviv Region	1,094	1,090	–
Mykolaiv Region	425	425	–
Odesa Region	701	683	17
Poltava Region	516	516	–
Rivne Region	533	533	–
Sumy Region	351	351	–
Ternopil Region	617	617	–
Kharkiv Region	599	596	3
Kherson Region	154	154	–
Khmelnitskyi Region	551	549	2
Cherkasy Region	464	464	–
Chernivtsi Region	337	273	16
Chernihiv Region	394	394	–
The city of Kyiv	551	549	1

<sup>1</sup>According to the administrative data of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine.

<sup>2</sup>The information is given without taking into account the territories temporarily occupied by the Russian Federation and part of the territories where hostilities are (were) taking place.

<sup>3</sup>Without special secondary schools and sanatorium schools.

<sup>4</sup>Besides, 11 institutions in Zakarpattia region and 48 in Chernivtsi regions carried out education of children in Romanian, 69 in Zakarpattia region — in Hungarian, 3 in Lviv region — in Polish, 1 in the city of Kyiv — in German, 3 in Dnipropetrovsk region and 1 in the city of Kyiv — in Russian.

<sup>5</sup>Taking into account 36 institutions of general secondary education, which are in the stage of reorganisation, liquidation and whose activities are temporarily suspended.

**Appendix 2**  
**Information in the field of media**  
**Information on broadcasting in the languages of national minorities**  
**(communities) on the air of local/regional media**

Subject in the field of media (type of broadcasting)	The name of the program that is broadcast in the languages of national minorities	Language of the program	Frequency and time of airing
<b>Zakarpattia Region</b>			
	Heading "News" of the Divine Service	Hungarian	Daily: 10:15, 19:00 <i>(timing 25 min)</i>
PE "Pulse-cultural-informational centre"; the town of Berehove	Program of the religious theme "Without Borders"	Hungarian	Tuesday, Thursday: from 3:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. <i>(timing 25 min)</i>
	Morning public information program "Special Edition"	Hungarian	Every day, except Sunday: 11:00-12:00 <i>(timing 1 hour)</i>
Linear audiovisual media service (over-the-air radio broadcasting), call signs "RADIO PULS PULZUS RADIO"	Program "Family circle"	Hungarian	Friday, Sunday: from 3:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. <i>(timing 30 min)</i>
	Cultural and informational program "Did you know?"	Hungarian	Monday, Wednesday, Friday, Sunday: 09:15, 13:45, 16:45, 19:15 <i>(timing 25 sec)</i>
	Cultural and informational program "Bereh — Namen"	Hungarian	Saturday: 09:15, 17:10, 20:15; Sunday: 07:30, 09:15, 20:15 <i>(timing 80 sec)</i>
Private small enterprise "TRC DANIO" The city of Uzhhorod  Linear audiovisual media service (multi-channel TV), logo "21 UZHGOROD"	Hirek (news)	Hungarian	Daily at 22:00 <i>(timing 30 min)</i>
<b>Lviv Region</b>			
LLC Radio information centre "Independence", Lviv  Linear audio media service (over-the-air radio broadcasting), call signs "Melody by I. Bilozir "Get up from your knees, my people"	1. "Polish Radio for Abroad" ("Polskie Radio dla zagranicy"), rebroadcast of the "Polonia" radio program <i>(the rebroadcast of the "Polonia" radio program of 30 minutes/day (2.08%) is provided for by the current licence of the broadcaster).</i>  2. Polish-language informational and analytical program of a public organisation "Polish Radio Society" (joint product of LLC RIC "Independence" and Lviv City Public Organisation "Polish Radio Society")	Polish          Polish	Monday – Saturday: 18:30 – 19:00. <i>(timing 30 min)</i>       Saturdays: 09:00-12:00 <i>(timing 3 hours)</i>

<b>Odesa Region</b>			
NSTU JSC Kyiv Linear audiovisual media service: -multi-channel TV (Logo SUSPILNE ODESA) -over-the-air radio broadcasting (call signs "Ukrainian Radio")	Romano Givipen (Gypsy Life)	Roma	once a week — once a month ( <i>timing 30 min</i> )
	Homeland	Bulgarian	Once a week ( <i>timing 30 min</i> )
	Playul natal	Moldavian	Once a week ( <i>timing 30 min</i> )
	Ana tarafy	Gagauz	Once a week ( <i>timing 30 min</i> )
<b>Chernivtsi Region</b>			
TRC TVA LLC, Chernivtsi Linear audiovisual media service (multi-channel TV), logo "tva"	Rezumat (Summary)	Romanian	Wednesday: 19:20, Friday: 19:20, Saturday: 18:00 ( <i>timing 30 min</i> )
NSTU JSC Kyiv, Linear audiovisual media service: - multi-channel TV (logo SUSPILNE CHERNIVTSI)  -over-the-air radio broadcasting (call signs "Ukrainian Radio")	TV publica stiri cernauti (local news repeat)	Romanian	Monday–Friday: 21:45 ( <i>timing 12 min</i> )
	Meteo (weather repeat)	Romanian	Monday–Friday: 21:57 ( <i>timing 5 min</i> )
	Acasă la români (At Romanian home)	Romanian	Wednesday: 11:30 ( <i>timing 20 min</i> )
	Information program on the radio	Romanian	Monday–Friday: 15:40 ( <i>timing 15 min</i> )

**Publication of books in the languages of national minorities**

No.	Language of publication	Year of publication	Quantity
1	Azerbaijani	2019	1
2	Belarusian	2019	1
3	Bulgarian	2019	3
4	Gagauz	2019	3
5	Crimean Tatar	2019	4
6	Moldavian	2019	6
7	German	2019	27
8	Polish	2019	26
9	Romanian	2019	30
10	Slovak	2019	2
11	Hungarian	2019	27
	<b>Total</b>		<b>130</b>
1	Belarusian	2020	1
2	Bulgarian	2020	2
3	Gagauz	2020	3
4	Crimean Tatar	2020	4
5	Moldavian	2020	9
6	German	2020	32
7	Polish	2020	19
8	Romanian	2020	53
9	Slovak	2020	1
10	Hungarian	2020	22
11	Uzbek	2020	1
12	Roma	2020	2
	<b>Total</b>		<b>149</b>

1	Bulgarian	2021	3
2	Gagauz	2021	2
3	Crimean Tatar	2021	3
4	Lithuanian	2021	1
5	Moldavian	2021	10
6	German	2021	28
7	Modern Greek	2021	1
8	Polish	2021	19
9	Romanian	2021	57
10	Slovak	2021	4
11	Hungarian	2021	28
	<b>Total</b>		<b>156</b>
1	Crimean Tatar	2022	1
2	German	2022	12
3	Polish	2022	7
4	Romanian	2022	10
5	Slovak	2022	2
6	Hungarian	2022	7
	<b>Total</b>		<b>39</b>

1	Belarusian	2023	1
2	Bulgarian	2023	2
3	Gagauz	2023	1
4	Estonian	2023	2
5	Crimean Tatar	2023	2
6	Moldavian	2023	2
7	German	2023	13
8	Modern Greek	2023	1
9	Polish	2023	25
10	Romanian	2023	25
11	Serbian	2023	1
12	Hungarian	2023	22
	<b><i>Total</i></b>		<b>97</b>