

# U K R A I N E

## SECTION A

### Capital

Kiev 2,635,000 (1995 est.)

### Area

603,700 sq km (233,090 sq mi)

### Form of government

Republic

### GDP—per capita

Purchasing power parity—\$2,200 (1999 est.)

### Population

49,811,174 (July 1999 est.)

### Ethnic composition

Ukrainian	73%
Russian	22%
Jewish	1%
Other	4%

Note: The majority of Russians live in the Eastern Ukraine and occupy six oblasts (regions): Donetsk, Luhansk, Zhytomyr, Dnipropetrovsk, Kharkiv and Sumy.

Jews have lived on Ukrainian land for many ages. They live mostly in Kyiv, Odesa, Chernivtsi, Kharkiv, Zhytomyr, Vinnytsia and Dnipropetrovsk. The Association of Jewish Organizations unites 120 organizations, which have a vast network of regional affiliations.

Romanians make up another portion of ethnic minorities in the Ukraine. They live mostly in Chernivtsi (100,300) and the Transcarpathian regions. The Moldovans (342,500) live in Southwest Ukraine, and Belarusians (440,000) live mostly in the Donetsk Basin, Rivne, Dnipropetrovsk, Kharkiv, and Crimea. Other ethnic minorities include Bulgarians (240,000), Polish (219,000), Hungarians (163,000), Greeks (104,000) (of which 2.8% live in the autonomous Republic of Crimea), Armenians (54,200) and Roma (47,900).

### **Official language**

Ukrainian

### **Minority language**

Russian, Romanian, Polish, Hungarian, Ruthenian, other

### **Legislation dealing with the use of languages**

*The Constitution of Ukraine*, adopted on June 28, 1996

*The Constitution of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea*, adopted on October 21, 1998

*Law on Development and Use of Languages in Ukraine*

In November 1991, the Supreme Council of the Ukraine adopted a Declaration on National Minorities guaranteeing to every ethnic and nationality group the right to equal political, economic, social and cultural development, as well as the right to use the native language in every field of social life. *The Law on National Minorities* adopted in June 1992 guarantees minorities the use of their native language, the right to native-language education, to establish a system of cultural institutions, and to national-cultural autonomy. The law makes it possible to establish minority interest-protection organizations, to use national symbols, to use names in accordance with the rules of the native-language, and to maintain contacts beyond the borders with their mother country.

### **Background notes**

From the 9<sup>th</sup> century AD, the northern Ukraine was part of Kievan Rus, the first significant East Slavic State, which succumbed to the Mongol invasions of the 13<sup>th</sup> century. The Ukraine was for centuries thereafter under the rule of a succession of foreign powers, including Poland and the Russian Empire. In 1918 a Bolshevik (Communist) government was established in the Ukraine, and in 1922 the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic (SSR) was one of the four founding republics of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR). The Ukraine's declaration of

Independence, approved by a popular vote on December 1, 1991, was a major factor in the USSR's collapse later that month.

The Ukrainian people have always been native to the Ukraine and have lived on the territory for thousands of years. Ukrainians account for approximately 73% of the total population of Ukraine and dominate most regions of the country - with the exception of the autonomous Republic of Crimea. In certain areas, such as Volyn, Cherkasy, Poltava, Vinnytsia, Chernihiv and Ternopil, Ukrainians account for 90-96% of the total population. A large population of Ukrainians lives abroad (Russia, the USA, Kazakhstan, Belarus, Canada and Poland).

## **SECTION B**

### **Where does one observe language to be a problem in the country?**

The Constitution provides for the "free development, use, and protection of the Russian language and other minority languages in Ukraine." This compromise builds on a 1991 Law on National Minorities, which played an instrumental role in preventing ethnic strife by allowing individual citizens to use their respective national languages in conducting personal business and by allowing minority groups to establish their own schools. Nonetheless, some pro-Russian organizations in eastern Ukraine complained about the increased use of Ukrainian in schools and in the media. They claim that their children are disadvantaged when taking academic entrance examinations, since all applicants are required to take a Ukrainian language test.

Romanians are calling for university-level instruction in Romanian or the establishment of a Romanian technical college. There are 86 Romanian-language schools in the Chernivtsi oblast.

Ruthenians (Rusyns) are calling for status as an official ethnic group in the country. At a congress held in Uzhhorod on June 27, 1999, representatives of the Rusyn community called for Rusyn-language schools, a Rusyn-language department at Uzhhorod University, and for Rusyn to be included as one of the country's ethnic groups in the 2001 census. According to Rusyn leaders, more than 700,000 Rusyns live in the country.

### **The use of language in everyday life e.g. education, broadcasting and other**

According to the Law on the languages in Ukraine, in judicial proceedings the Ukrainian language is to be used. In territories, in which

the minority language is traditionally used by the substantial part of the local population, judicial proceedings may be conducted in the minority language.

According to the State Program on revival and development of the national minorities education in Ukraine, for the period through the year 2000 the following national minority languages are taught in Ukraine: Russian, Jewish, Moldavian, Crimean Tatar, Hungarian, Polish, Romanian, Slovak, Bulgarian, Gagauz, Greek, Armenian, German, Tatar, Korean, Czech, modern Greek, Turkish-Meshkhetian.

The Law on Education guarantees that all persons in Ukraine have the right for education free of charge in all state educational institutions irrespective of their sex, race or national belonging.

National minorities in Ukraine in the territories where they represent the majority of the population will be allowed access on public electronic media channels. State support is given to the newspapers that are being issued in Armenian, Romanian, Jewish, Bulgarian, Polish, Crimean Tatar.

### **Did the country ratify any international treaty dealing with the protection of minorities?**

European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages signed on May 2, 1996.

Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities signed on September 15, 1995, ratified on January 26, 1998 and enacted on May 1, 1998.

### **What else can be found about languages and minorities?**

In Crimea, Ukrainian and Crimean Tatar minorities complain of discrimination by the Russian majority and demand that the Ukrainian and Tatar languages be given equal treatment to that of the Russian. According to Tatar leaders, unemployment is as high as 50% in their community. In January 1999 the office of the Tatar Assembly Mejlis (the unofficial Tatar parliament) was firebombed in Simferopol. No suspects were identified, but Tatars blamed Russian radicals. On May 18, 1999, some 35,000 Tatars demonstrated in Simferopol on the 55<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Stalin's deportation of the Tatars to Central Asia for official recognition of the Mejlis, Tatar representation in the Crimean parliament, and official status for the Tatar language. That same day President Kuchma created a presidential Tatar Advisory Committee that includes all members of the Mejlis. Tatar protestors then erected a tent camp in front of the Crimean government building. On May 24, 1999, the Tatars took down their tents

after Crimean Prime Minister Serhiy Kunitsyn agreed to their demands. These demands called for the creation of a council to represent Tatar interests in the Crimean government, the right of Tatars returning from Central Asia to own land, and for the creation of Tatar schools.

While the Crimean government, pleading insufficient funds, did not assent to requests from the Crimean Tatar community for assistance in reestablishing its cultural heritage through Tatar language publications and educational institutions, the central Government is working with the UNHCR, OSCE, and the International Organization for Migration on support for the Crimean Tatar community.

Of the 260,000 Crimean Tatars who have returned to the country from exile in Central Asia, some 67,000 still lack citizenship. Crimean Tatar leaders have complained that their community has not received adequate assistance in resettling, and that the onerous process of acquiring citizenship has excluded many of them from participating in elections and from the right to take part in the privatization of land and state assets.

## **SECTION C**

### ***Updated (April 2002)***

- The population of Ukraine has dropped significantly since 1999 when it was 49,811,174 to 48,760,474 in July 2001.
- GDP per capital has risen from \$2,200 in 1999 to \$3,850 in 2000.
- Concerning ethnic composition, it remains the same with 73% of Ukrainians, 22% of Russians and 5% of others.

### **Legislation dealing with the use of languages**

#### ***Updated (April 2002)***

As far as current legislation is concerned, the Constitution is the main guarantee of the linguistic rights of persons belonging to national minorities.

According to the OSCE (Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe) Report from January 12, 2001 the current legislation (the Law on National Minorities (1992) and the Law on Language (1989)) is in conformity with international standards.

In the Law on Language Article 25 is especially relevant saying, “the free choice of language for learning shall be the integral right of the citizens of the Ukrainian SSR”. If a group of 8 to 10 ethnic Russian citizens of Ukraine wants creation of a separate Russian class in a Ukrainian language school, such a class will be created, just as a separate class will be created in a Russian language school if a similar number of Ukrainian parents ask for it. This Article, however, was withdrawn from the draft of a new Language Law.

### **Where does one observe language to be a problem in the country?**

#### ***Updated (September 2001)***

According to the Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, the Russian speaking community in Ukraine is not satisfied with the major presence of the Ukrainian language in education. The Russian Movement of Ukraine reports that approximately 1,300 schools have shifted their language of instruction from Russian to Ukrainian since the creation of the new Ukrainian state, thus the number of schools using Russian as the language of instruction does not surpass 10%. The reason for putting Ukrainian forward is obvious. Except those concerned about self-identity and state building, the other relates to the fact that Ukrainians have never enjoyed the right to be instructed in their own language during the soviet political dominion. On the other hand, estimates say that more or less half of the Ukrainian population considers Russian to be their native language.

In August, first Vice Premier of Russia Viktor Khristenko insisted that Russian should be given the status of the official language in Ukraine. Moscow's main argument in favor of such a step is the fact that 30% to 50% of the Ukrainian population speaks the Russian language. Ukraine's Foreign Ministry circulated its comment on Khristenko's statement, pointing out that the two countries should now focus not on political declarations, but on efforts “to fill their partnership with concrete content.” The authors of the comment reminded the Russian side that in Ukraine the national language is Ukrainian. This situation does not discriminate in any way Russian or any other languages used in the country.

### **To what extent are minority groups in this country disadvantaged by their language?**

#### ***Updated (August 2002)***

The fact that all juridical and political acts adopted up until 1989 concerning languages gave a privileged status to the Russian language is still reflected in the linguistic situation in Ukraine. Russian is the

majority language of communication in Ukraine though it is not the official language. Still, native Russian speakers are only one of many national minorities in the country.

Out of 127 ethnic minorities, only 7 (Russians, Romanians, Hungarians, Polish, Crimean Tatars, Slovaks and Bulgarians) have schools or classes in their mother tongues, however, except for the Russians, <sup>1</sup> the demand outstrips the offer. Certain minorities, such as Belarussians (440,000 persons) currently do not have any schools educating in their language.

According to ECRI (the European Commission against Racism and Intolerance), since 1991, when 50 percent of the whole student population of Ukraine studied in Russian language schools, this number has steadily decreased. Nevertheless, the number of the other minority language schools has reportedly increased (see “The use of language in everyday life,” Update April 2002). Some representatives of the Russian community in Ukraine have voiced serious concerns at the decrease in the Russian language education, which partly reflects the tendency of parents to send their children to Ukrainian language schools, in order to ensure better opportunities for further education and employment. On the other hand, the Ukrainian authorities note that the number of students studying in Russian language schools still exceeds the number of Russian mother-tongue children. According to the 1989 census, around 22 percent of the population of Ukraine considered themselves to be ethnic Russians and over 30 percent of students in Ukraine studied in Russian language schools.

Currently, around 15 percent of all schools in Ukraine are non-Ukrainian language schools, the vast majority of which are Russian language schools. Students attending Russian language schools comprise ethnic Russians and non-ethnic Russians, including many Ukrainian children.

The Language Law allows for the use of other languages – parallel with Ukrainian – under three conditions: citizenship, local number majority and high density. But the law does not establish fixed numerical standards and therefore it clearly favors the Russian language.<sup>2</sup> Such situation does not exist in the areas where several minorities live together and use another communication language than Russian. The lack of precision in the application of the law leaves the solution up to goodwill of the authorities. Article 8 of the Language Law forbids any privileges based on language, but for the moment, this article is not being applied.

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<sup>1</sup> Eugen Patra<sup>0</sup>, Ukrainian analyst

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Source: Eurolang, [www.eurolang.net](http://www.eurolang.net), Brussels, July 26, 2002, by Emese Medgyesi & Eva Blässar

Second report on Ukraine adopted on December 14, 2001 and made public on July 23, 2002, Council of Europe,  
[http://www.coe.int/t/E/human\\_rights/ecri/1-ECRI/2-Country-by-country\\_approach/Ukraine/TopOfPage](http://www.coe.int/t/E/human_rights/ecri/1-ECRI/2-Country-by-country_approach/Ukraine/TopOfPage), (The full ECRI report on Ukraine, published 23/7/02. (English))

### ***Updated (October 2002)***

On July 9, 2002 the Russian Foreign Ministry expressed concerns over a decision of Ukraine's National Council for Television and Radio Broadcasting requiring that within the next year all domestically produced television and radio programs will be in Ukrainian. Foreign Ministry spokesman Alexander Yakovenko said that this step basically limits the right of millions ethnic Russians who live in Ukraine but also many Ukrainians speaking Russian to receive information in their primary language. Yakovenko added that such a measure contradicts the spirit of Russian-Ukrainian cooperation, as well as international standards and he expressed hope that Ukrainian officials will take Russia's concerns over the issue into consideration.

Source: Minelres Archive, <http://lists.delfi.lv/pipermail/minelres/>, RFE/RL NEWSLINE Vol. 6, No. 127, Part I, 10 July 2002

### **The use of language in everyday life e.g. education, broadcasting and other**

#### ***Updated (April 2002)***

EDUCATION (Decline in the number of Russian language schools (in percents))

	<b>RUSSIAN</b>	<b>UKRAINIAN</b>
<b>1991-92</b>	50.0	49.3
<b>1992-93</b>	47.8	51.4
<b>1993-94</b>	44.9	54.3
<b>1994-95</b>	43.0	57.0
<b>1995-96</b>	41.0	58.0



<b>1996-97</b>	39.0	60.0
<b>1997-98</b>	36.0	63.0
<b>1998-98</b>	34.0	65.0

In the areas of Ukraine where the percentage of ethnic Russians is higher the decrease is slower.

	<b>91-92</b>	<b>92-93</b>	<b>93-94</b>	<b>94-95</b>	<b>95-96</b>	<b>96-97</b>	<b>97-98</b>	<b>98-98</b>
<b>Crimea</b>	99.9	99.9	99.7	99.7	99.5	99.4	99.7	98.1
<b>Donetsk</b>	96.7	96.1	95.1	95.0	94.0	93.0	91.0	90.0
<b>Luhansk</b>	93.3	92.7	91.6	91.0	90.8	90.0	89.0	87.0

In the school year 2000/2001 2,057 pre-schools (252,797 children) used national minority languages and out of them 1,936 (248,600 children) used the Russian language.

Out of total 21,258 general schools (6,650,900 pupils) 2,402 (1,148,500) taught in national minority languages. This figure includes 2,215 schools teaching in Russian (1,098,300 pupils).

2,236 schools taught in two languages – Ukrainian and Russian (1,917,200 pupils). Moreover, 1,829,400 pupils studied Russian as a subject at school and 103,777 studied it optionally.

## MEDIA

The fact that between 1995-1997 the number of Russian language journals increased from 101 to 118 and the number of newspapers from 721 to 746 proves that the Russian language still has a strong position in the society. While the Ukrainian language predominated strongly in state radio and TV broadcasting time, it is estimated that almost two thirds of total radio and television broadcasting time was in Russian. In 1994 survey, 43.5% of Ukrainians opted for Russian as their language of convenience and in 1999 that figure had risen to 50.9%.

## RUSYNS

In Ukraine Rusyns are not recognized as a national minority. They are officially treated as a Ukrainian ethnic group with some special regional, cultural and linguistic characteristics. Ukrainian official Rusyn policy is

influenced by fears of Rusyn political separatism in the Transcarpathian Region of Ukraine.

The Association of Subcarpathian Rusyns in Ukraine was established in 1990 and has formulated its two main demands to the Ukrainian government: to recognize Rusyns as a national minority and to provide territorial autonomy for the Transcarpathian Region under its historical name Subcarpathian Rus'. The Ukrainian government rejected these claims, but again it does not mean that the problem has been solved.

## SLOVAKS

According to the last Soviet census of 1989, the number of ethnic Slovaks living in Ukraine was 7,900 (0.02% the total Ukrainian population), of whom 94% lived in the Transcarpathian region of Ukraine. The national culture and consciousness of Transcarpathian Slovaks has become more active since the early 1990's. The first primary school teaching Slovak was set up in Storozhnica in 1993, while Slovak (as an optional subject) is taught at primary schools in Velyky Berezny, Seredne and Uzhgorod. Slovak language and literature have been introduced as a new section at Uzhgorod University with the aim of preparing new primary school teachers. In late 1992, the cultural organization "Slovak Matica" was established in Uzhgorod, while a "Ludovit Stur's Association of Slovaks in Transcarpathia" was set up in Storozhnica. These organizations, which became centers of national life for Slovaks in Transcarpathia, are supported by Slovak non-governmental organizations, such as Slovak Matica, the House of Foreign Slovaks and the Slovak government. An official framework for these cultural links is provided in agreements between the Slovak and Ukrainian governments.

The different official treatment and also status of Rusyns in Slovakia and Ukraine became a point of certain misunderstanding in Slovak-Ukrainian relations in the first half of the 1990's. The Ukrainian government addressed its Slovak counterpart in 1994 with the proposition to establish a common Committee on Minority Issues. Its main interest was to influence the Slovak government to reduce its support of the Rusyn minority in Slovakia because it indirectly increased Rusyn separatism in the Transcarpathian Region of Ukraine. After the October 1994 elections, a new Slovak government stopped supporting any ethnic minorities in Slovakia, so the issue was not so hot. In any event, Slovakia has officially recognized Rusyns as a national minority, while Ukraine did not. The minorities' policy of the new Slovak government elected in 1998 is positive and liberal, granting minority rights and supporting minority community activities.

The bilateral Ukrainian-Slovak Committee for National Minorities, Education and Cultural Affairs held its first session in Kyiv in February 1995. Both sides agreed that the committee would meet regularly at least once a year. At the second meeting in Bratislava in 1996, both sides stressed that any demand for territorial, administrative or other forms of autonomy based on ethnic principles is unacceptable and they refused any ethnic separatism which could destabilize this region of Central and Eastern Europe. They also demanded that representatives of the two minorities profess loyalty to the respective states in which they live. According to the Protocol of the Fourth Committee Session in 1998, both sides agreed to include representatives of two minority organizations, the Association of Rusyns-Ukrainians in Slovakia (ZRUS) and Slovak Matica in Uzhgorod, in the Committee.

Source: Alexander Duleba, Rusyn Question and Minorities in Slovak-Ukrainian Relations, Research Center director of the Slovak Foreign Policy Association in Bratislava, <http://wwics.si.edu/kennan/ukraine/briefs/duleba.htm>

### **What else can be found about languages and minorities?**

#### ***Updated (June 2001)***

Formerly deported Crimean Tatars were granted to acquire Ukrainian citizenship. According to the law-enforcement agencies up to now (June 2001) 261,100 deported persons and their descendants have been registered in Crimea, including 258,000 Crimean Tatars and about 3,000 Armenians, Bulgarians, Greeks and Germans. The validity of the Ukrainian-Uzbek agreement on the simplification of the process of renunciation of Uzbek citizenship and acquisition of Ukrainian citizenship by formerly deported people of the Crimea was extended until the end of the year 2001.

#### **THE CRIMEAN TATARS (deportation and repatriation)**

The Crimean Tatars are a Turkic-speaking, Sunni Muslim people who trace their origins to the Crimean peninsula (now southern Ukraine). While the Crimean Tatars have traditionally been described as descendents of the Golden Horde, their formation as an ethnic group is much more complicated. The Crimean Tatars have pre-Mongol origins in the ancient peoples of the Crimean peninsula. The Crimean Tatars therefore consider themselves one of the three indigenous peoples of the peninsula, along with the Karaim and Krymchaki. In addition to residing in the historic homeland of Crimea (where a population of 270,000 comprises 11.9 percent of the total population) and places of former exile such as Uzbekistan, there are large populations of Crimean Tatars in

Turkey where they number over five million, Bulgaria (10,000), Romania (40,000), the United States (6,000) and Germany (unknown).

In 1944, during the Soviet regime the deportation of Tatars began. The real reason for Stalin's order was derived from his foreign policy and macroeconomic concerns. Stalin wanted complete control of Crimea because it formed an important part of the Soviet military strategy. Specifically, the Soviet Union planned to gain access to the Dardanelles and acquire territory in Turkey. The Crimean Tatars, who had ethnic kin in Turkey, were once again viewed as potentially disloyal. The Soviet authorities also wanted to continue to develop Crimea as a health resort area for the Soviet Union, particularly for the benefit of party officials.

The Crimean Tatars began repatriating on a massive scale beginning in the late 1980's and continuing into the early 1990's. The population of Crimean Tatars in Crimea rapidly reached 250,000 and leveled off at 270,000. While the vast majority of the Tatars remained in Central Asia and hoped to return, political and economic conditions prevented them. A flooded real estate market made it difficult for Tatars to sell their homes in Central Asia and rampant inflation in Ukraine made it close to impossible to construct or purchase new ones. New border and customs regulations complicated relocation. Those who repatriated also faced difficult conditions. Even though the central authorities no longer had any objections, local officials initially opposed their return, fearing it could lead to ethnic unrest and stretch already limited resources. Since all Tatar property had been confiscated and redistributed to others in 1944, the Tatars faced the task of starting over for the second time in a fifty-year time span. Given that their former homes were occupied by new residents, and given the unwillingness of the local authorities to help them find or build housing, the Tatars squatted on vacant land. Tatars occupied unused state land on the outskirts of cities and towns and built temporary shelters or lived in the cargo containers that had brought their belongings.

Despite the successful repatriation of most of the population, the Crimean Tatars' struggle for full repatriation and a full restoration of their rights is not complete. Battles for representation in the Crimean legislature as well as disagreements about suffrage and citizenship have characterized the last decade.

Source: "The Crimean Tatars" by Greta Lynn Uehling, a lecturer at Eastern Michigan University, Ypsilanti, and Wayne State University, Detroit. <http://www.iccrimea.org/scholarly/krimtatars.html>

***Updated (March 2002)***

## THE RUSSIAN MINORITY

The Russians of Ukraine may be divided into two groups: those in Crimea and those not in Crimea. The majority of the latter can be found in Eastern Ukraine in some areas; for example in the oblasts of Kharkiv, Voroshilovhrad, Donetsk and Zaporozhia.

In Crimea, irredentism is fairly strong because the overwhelming majority of Russians living there has a very weak historical link with Ukraine. Also, the complicated three-way contest for power among Ukrainians, Russians, and Crimean Tatars exists in this autonomous republic.

In Eastern Ukraine, there is also some support for irredentist claims, connected with the long historical link between Russia and the region, and the Russian-speaking majorities. Throughout, the stronger and louder claims are for improved economic conditions, stronger ties to Russia and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), and the protection of Russian-language rights.

In Ukraine, there exists a myth of Russophone unity, but the situation is clearly far more complicated than a simplistic division of the country into two linguistic groups, one oriented toward Eurasia (Russophones) and the other toward Europe (Ukrainophones). There has been no evidence of the mobilization of Russophones as a group or lobby. Vice versa, there is evidence that Russophones in Crimea, Odesa, the Donbas, Kiev and Western Ukraine have very distinct separate identities and have developed different attitudes toward the Ukrainian language, nation-building and foreign policy. In 2000 a poll was conducted in Kiev by the National Democratic Initiatives Center among a representative sample of citizens. The aim was to gauge the attitudes of the Russian speakers and demonstrated lack of uniformity among them. The results showed that only up to one-third of Russophones in Kiev are opponents of Ukrainization. 50-55 percent of them use the Russian language but at the same time remain positively disposed toward increased use of the Ukrainian language and do not see such a development as harming their national dignity in any way.

Soviet nationality policies left a legacy of 25 million Russians and many more "compatriots," that is, Russian speakers, in countries of the former USSR excluding Russia. Moscow sees the continued use of the Russian language in former Soviet states with large numbers of Russophones as ensuring its continued influence over these countries. Russia has therefore praised Belarus and Kyrgyzstan for elevating Russian to the

second state language and the official language respectively, and Kazakhstan's President Nazarbaev for proposing a CIS Fund to Promote the Russian Language. In June 2000, Russian President Vladimir Putin suggested that if Moldova raised Russian to a second state language, Moscow would cease supporting the separatist Transdniester. By contrast, states such as Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, and Ukraine are downgrading the status of Russian.

Source:

1. Minorities at Risk Project, Center for International Development and Conflict Management, University of Maryland
2. "The myth of Russophone unity in Ukraine", "Language and nationalism in the post-Soviet space" by By Taras Kuzio, honorary research fellow, Stasiuk Program on Contemporary Ukraine at the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, University of Alberta. 2000

[http://matisse.ceu.hu/students/97/Roman\\_Zakharii/language.htm](http://matisse.ceu.hu/students/97/Roman_Zakharii/language.htm)

***Updated (April 2002)***

## RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

Viktor Medvedchuk, the leader of the Social-Democratic Party of Ukraine (united), on Sunday, March 3, 2002 called for intensifying efforts to resolve the problem of the Russian language in Ukraine.

He believes that this issue does exist though its acuteness is sometimes too exaggerated. At the same time he said that the status of the Russian language has to deal with observance of human rights, and not to be an element of intergovernmental relations between Ukraine and Russia.

According to the SDPU leader, Article 10 of the Constitution of Ukraine clearly defines the ways, which may help to solve this problem, for it guarantees free development, use and protection of the Russian language. The mechanism of implementation of this article of the Constitution has to be determined legislatively, Mr. Medvedchuk noted.

"The new Law on Languages, which will meet Article 10 of the Constitution, will eliminate all potential problems," Viktor Medvedchuk stressed.

<http://www.ukremb.com/news/Ukrinform/2002/march/040302UI1.htm>

## APPENDIX A

### MAP OF THE UKRAINE



## **APPENDIX B**

### **UKRAINE - CONSTITUTION**

(Adopted on June 28, 1996)

#### **Article 10**

The state language of Ukraine is the Ukrainian language.

The State ensures the comprehensive development and functioning of the Ukrainian language in all spheres of social life throughout the entire territory of Ukraine.

In Ukraine, the free development, use and protection of Russian, and other languages of 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 and is determined by law.

#### **Article 53**

Citizens who belong to national minorities are guaranteed in accordance with the law the right to receive instruction in their native language, or to study their native language in state and communal educational establishments and through national cultural societies.

#### **Article 92**

The following are determined exclusively by the laws of Ukraine:

(3) the rights of indigenous peoples and national minorities;

(4) the procedure for the use of languages;

#### **Article 103**

A citizen of Ukraine who has attained the age of thirty-five, has the right to vote, has resided in Ukraine for the past ten years prior to the day of elections, and has command of the state language, may be elected as the President of Ukraine.



## **Article 138**

The competence of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea comprises:

(8) ensuring the operation and development of the state language and national languages and cultures in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea; protection and use of historical monuments;

## **Article 148**

A citizen of Ukraine who has attained the age of forty on the day of appointment, has a higher legal education and professional experience of no less than ten years, has resided in Ukraine for the last twenty years, and has command of the state language, may be a judge of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine.

Note: The complete text of the Constitution of the Ukraine is available in English on the Internet at the website of the Ukrainian Parliament

# **LAW OF UKRAINE ON DEVELOPMENT AND USE OF LANGUAGES IN UKRAINE**

In accordance with the Constitution of Ukraine, this law identifies the general principles of language policy in Ukraine, legal and organizational basis for development and use of state language as well as languages of national minorities in Ukraine and rights of citizens to use their native language.

This law does not regulate the use of languages for private communication.

## **CHAPTER 1.**

### **GENERAL PROVISIONS**

#### **Article 1. (Basic terms used in this law)**

Basic terms in this law have been used in the following meanings:

-State Language of Ukraine is Ukrainian, which is the language of the ethnic majority in Ukraine and is compulsory for use in all areas of social life throughout the whole territory of the country;

-Languages of national minorities are the languages of groups of citizens in Ukraine whose nationality is not Ukrainian and, in accordance with the legislation, they have the status of national minorities of Ukraine;

-Language policy of Ukraine is the policy of the state aimed at securing adequate conditions for the all-round development and functioning of the Ukrainian language as a state language in all areas of social life throughout the whole territory of the country, and guaranteeing free development and use of languages of national minorities in Ukraine;

Standard form of state language implies the language variants of exemplary use

(in pronunciation, word usage, grammar and other linguistic means), which are consolidated through practice, approved by the Ukrainian orthography and relevant normative documents and fulfil their social function in the most effective way;

-Languages for international communication are the world's most widespread, and consolidated in international law, official and working languages of the United Nations.

## **Article 2. (State language of Ukraine)**

1. Ukrainian shall be the state language of Ukraine. It is a major means of communication in all areas of social life throughout the whole territory of the country.
2. State language is compulsory for use by executive government agencies and local bodies of self-governance, citizens' associations, institutions, organizations and companies, whether public or private, in their day-to-day operations.
3. Executive government agencies and local bodies of self-governance, citizens' associations, institutions, organizations and companies, whether public or private, shall create all the indispensable conditions for citizens of Ukraine to use state language.
4. The only form of state language that can be used in all areas of social life shall be its standard form. When using state language any departure from its standard form is inadmissible.

## **Article 3. (Languages of national minorities of Ukraine)**

1. The state shall guarantee free development, use and protection of Russian and the other languages of national minorities in Ukraine.

2. Languages of national minorities in Ukraine shall be used in cultural and educational areas as well as in some other areas specified in this law.
3. According to the Constitution of the Autonomous republic of the Crimea, executive government agencies and local bodies of self-governance, citizens' associations, institutions, organizations and companies, whether public or private, in the Autonomous republic of the Crimea, can use the languages of national minorities of Ukraine parallel with state language in exercising their daily functions and issuing identification papers or documents that certificate the information about the individual.

**Article 4. (Development and protection of state language and languages of national minorities of Ukraine)**

1. The state shall care about development and prestige of state language and raising of language culture of its citizens. The state shall ensure the adequate conditions for safe-keeping of literary texts of historical value, which are part of national heritage of the Ukrainian people (that is to say, citizens of Ukraine of all nationalities) and for the return into Ukraine of any such texts if they are kept outside the borders of Ukraine. The state shall secure the logistics for the functioning of state language and shall support on a priority basis those areas of science that deal with studies and academic research focused on the Ukrainian language. It shall promote academic and mass publications dedicated to the issues of the Ukrainian language, shall encourage translations into Ukrainian of reference books, teaching and methodological literature and shall resort to all other measures aimed at development of the Ukrainian language.
2. The President and the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine shall set up appropriate authorities with a view to elaborate, consolidate and implement the standards of contemporary Ukrainian language.
3. The state shall ensure the safe-keeping of cultural assets and literary texts of historical value created by national minorities, the development, use and protection of languages of national minorities as well as training of specialists to meet their linguistic cultural and educational needs.
4. Measures to protect and develop the languages of national minorities in Ukraine must not narrow down the areas of use of state language or reduce the need for its learning.
5. Measures to protect and develop state language and the languages of national minorities in Ukraine are put into practice at the expense of

the national budget of Ukraine, the budget of the Autonomous republic of the Crimea, regional budgets and those of the cities of Kyiv and Sevastopol and from other funds in accordance with the legislation of Ukraine.

6. It is forbidden to publicly belittle state language or languages of national minorities of Ukraine, show disrespect for them or knowingly pervert them in the texts of official documents, media, and propagate discrimination and animosity on the ground of languages.

#### **Article 5. (Ukraine's legislation on languages)**

1. Ukraine's legislation on languages comprises the Constitution of Ukraine, the Constitution of the Autonomous republic of the Crimea, this law and other normative and legal acts that regulate relationships in the area of languages.
2. Should an effective international treaty, signed by the government of Ukraine and ratified by the Supreme Rada, establish any rules other than those set out by Ukraine's legislation on languages, the rules laid down in the aforementioned international treaty shall prevail.

#### **CHAPTER II.**

LANGUAGE FOR USE BY EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT AGENCIES AND LOCAL BODIES OF SELF-GOVERNANCE, CITIZENS' ASSOCIATIONS, INSTITUTIONS, ORGANIZATIONS AND COMPANIES OF ALL FORMS OF PROPERTY

#### **Article 6. (Language for use by executive government agencies and local bodies of self-governance)**

1. The Ukrainian language shall be the language for use by executive government agencies and local bodies of self-governance.
2. The language of a national minority can be used by executive government agencies and local bodies of self-governance in those communities, where the majority of the population are representatives of such national minority, according to the procedure specified by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.
3. Decisions passed by local public authorities and local bodies of self-governance concerning the use of state and other languages, which go in contravention of part one and two of this article, have no legal power.

4. Laws of Ukraine and by-laws passed by executive government agencies and local bodies of self-governance are approved and published in state language.
5. Laws of Ukraine and by-laws passed by executive government agencies and local bodies of self-governance can be translated into other languages and published in accordance with the procedure specified by the President of Ukraine.

**Article 7. (Language of clerical work, documentation and record keeping)**

1. Executive government agencies and local bodies of self-governance, citizens' associations, institutions, organizations and companies, whether public or private, shall effect their clerical work and keep their accounting, reporting, financial, technical and other records in state language.
2. The language of a national minority can be used in clerical work, documentation and record keeping by local bodies of self-governance, citizens' associations, institutions, organizations and companies, whether public or private, parallel with state language in those cases, which are stipulated in paragraph two of article 6 of this law, according to the procedure specified by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.
3. In cases stipulated in paragraph two of article 6 of this law, texts of announcements, advertisements, notices and other types of information for local population are presented in state language and can be duplicated in translations into languages of relevant national minorities.
4. Names of executive government agencies and local bodies of self-governance, citizens' associations, institutions, organizations and companies, whether public or private, and lettering on seals, stamps, stamp paper, official forms and posters are inscribed in state language. The stamp paper can also carry translation of the proper name into another language for reasons of external intercourse.
5. In the Autonomous republic of the Crimea names of executive government agencies and local bodies of self-governance, citizens' associations, institutions, organizations and companies, whether public or private, and lettering on seals, stamps, stamp paper, official forms and posters can be inscribed in languages of national minorities side by side with such names in state language in accordance with the legislation of Ukraine.

#### **Article 8. (Language used in service industries)**

1. Companies, institutions and organizations providing services to the households (in the area of communications, transportation, health care, social welfare, retail and wholesale trade, etc.) shall exercise their functions in state language.
2. In cases stipulated in paragraph two of article 6 of this law, services can be delivered in languages of national minorities parallel with state language.

#### **Article 9. (Demands placed on public officers and civil servants in executive government agencies and local bodies of self-governance, employees of public companies, institutions and organizations with respect to their proficiency in state language)**

1. Public officers and civil servants in executive government agencies and local bodies of self-governance, employees of public companies, institutions and organizations are obliged to be proficient in state language.
2. Demands on proficiency and use of state language are included into the rules and regulations on attestation of the aforementioned public officers and civil servants, employees of public companies, institutions and organizations. The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine specifies the extent of proficiency in state language and the stretch of time for mastering it.

#### **Article 10. (Language used in identification papers and documents that certificate the information about the individual)**

1. Official documents that identify the individual or carry some information about such a person (i. e. passports, work-record books, servicemen's identity cards, education certificates, testimonials and diplomas, documents issued by registry offices and other official documents) as well as identification papers of foreign nationals or stateless persons, who temporarily or permanently reside in Ukraine, shall be issued in state language.
2. Foreign travel passports of citizens of Ukraine shall be issued in state language and in one of the languages of international communication in accordance with the standard procedure.

**Article 11. (Working languages of conventions, conferences, meetings and other official gatherings)**

1. State language shall be used as the working language of conventions, conferences, meetings and other official gatherings held by executive government agencies and local bodies of self-governance.
2. In cases stipulated in paragraph two of article 6 of this law, state language or the language of a relevant national minority can be used at official gatherings and at meetings of national cultural associations and their executive bodies.
3. State and any other languages decided upon by the participants are used as working languages at international forums.
4. Participants to international conferences, meetings and other forums held in Ukraine are guaranteed the right to choose the language of their statements. Interpretation of such statements into Ukrainian and any other working languages of the forum shall be provided for them.

**Article 12. (Language of legal procedure)**

1. Legal procedure in Ukraine shall be followed in state language.
2. During legal proceedings the persons, who are the parties to the case and have no command of state language, are ensured the right to familiarize themselves with the materials of the case and participate in court procedure through an interpreter. They can speak in court, submit pleadings and bring out evidence of proof in writing in their mother tongue, and obtain, on demand, investigation materials and court documents in translation into their language without incurring any extra costs.
3. Materials of the case in arbitration proceedings, executed according to the standard procedure, are referred to judicial authorities of another country in translation into the language of that country or any other language acceptable for both parties.

**Article 13. (Language in administrative judicial proceedings)**

1. Administrative judicial proceedings in Ukraine shall be executed in state language.
2. Should the person charged with administrative offence have no command of state language, he or she can speak in court, submit documents and bring out evidence of proof in writing in one's mother

tongue or any other language using the services of an interpreter and without incurring any extra costs.

**Article 14. (Language of notary's office work)**

1. Notary's office work shall be executed in state language

**Article 15. (Language of legal aid)**

1. Legal aid to juridical and physical persons in Ukraine shall be provided in state language.
2. Legal aid to foreign nationals, stateless persons and legal entities of foreign countries can be provided in a language acceptable to both parties.

**Article 16. (Language of pre-trial investigation, inquest and in public prosecutions)**

1. State language shall be used in Ukraine for holding pre-trial investigation, inquest and in public prosecutions.

**Article 17. (Language of international treaties to which Ukraine is a party)**

1. In international treaties, to which Ukraine is a party, state language and the language of another party (parties) shall be used, unless otherwise is stipulated by the international treaty itself.

CHAPTER III.

LANGUAGE OF EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND CULTURE

**Article 18. (Language of education and upbringing)**

1. The state shall ensure the right of citizens of Ukraine to gain education in state language.
2. Ukrainian is used as language of education and upbringing in pre-school, general education, vocational and higher educational establishments, whether public or private. This rule does not apply to foreign nationals and stateless persons invited to engage in teaching and education process in educational establishments of Ukraine.
3. Learning state language in all educational establishments is compulsory.



4. Citizens who belong to national minorities have the right to be taught in their native language or to study their mother tongue. Proceeding, from its possibilities, the state creates appropriate conditions within the framework of its education system and promotes the emergence of educational establishments of different levels for teaching the language of a relevant minority or for providing education in that language. It is all funded from local budgets and other sources, including donations, providing that the education offered by such educational establishments meets the standards, which have been set out and approved by competent education authorities.
5. In cases stipulated in paragraph two of article 6 of this law and if the number of individuals belonging to a national minority is sufficient enough, the language of upbringing in pre-school establishments and/or the language of instruction in general education schools can be the language of a relevant national minority parallel with state language.
6. The state encourages the citizens of Ukraine to study languages of international communication.
7. Specially authorized central education authorities specify both the procedure and format of learning Ukrainian for those individuals, who have arrived from other countries to gain education in Ukraine or to continue with their studies there.

**Article 19. (Graduation and entrance examinations to assess proficiency in Ukrainian)**

1. Citizens of Ukraine, who graduate from general education secondary and vocational schools or compete for admission to higher educational establishments, shall take an examination for proficiency in Ukrainian.
2. Graduates from secondary schools competing for admission to higher educational establishments, which train specialists on a national level shall take an entrance examination in the language of their national minority and in state language according to state education standards.
3. To obtain a state standard higher education diploma, citizens of Ukraine shall take a state examination for proficiency in Ukrainian in compliance with the curriculum designed by an authorized central education authority according to state education standards.
4. Requirements. stipulated in paragraph 1 and 2 of this article, also apply to foreign nationals and stateless persons if they join higher

educational establishments of Ukraine, except for some special cases provided for by international treaties to which Ukraine is a party.

**Article 20. (Language in the field of science)**

1. Results of research and development works in Ukraine shall be documented and published in state language. The same principle is followed in publishing academic books.
2. In academic editions, published in Ukrainian, abstracts of research results can be set out in other languages as well.
3. In academic editions, which are published in Ukraine in other languages, abstracts of research results must also be set out in Ukrainian.
4. Aspirants for academic degrees must execute typography of their scientific works and present them for public defense in state language.
5. Information technologies in Ukraine are operated in state language and software is provided in the Ukrainian version.

**Article 21. (Language in culture and sports)**

1. The state shall guarantee the functioning of Ukrainian and languages of national minorities in culture and sports and sponsors Ukrainian book-publishing business, cinema and theatre, show business, promotes audio-visual products in the Ukrainian language as well as translations of literary, political, scientific and other works into Ukrainian. Cultural events, athletic competitions and games are commented in state language.
2. Functions carried out by national minorities as well as performances by foreign artists and public announcements of such events can be made in languages of national minorities parallel to state language.
3. During public presentations of audiovisual works the text in a foreign language must be interpreted and have a simultaneous soundtrack or subtitles in state language.
4. The aforementioned demands that are stipulated in paragraph 3 of this article are not applicable in those cases when such events are held for teaching purposes.

## CHAPTER IV.

### LANGUAGE OF MASS MEDIA AND COMMUNICATION

#### **Article 22. (Language of mass media and book-publishing business)**

1. Public radio and television broadcasts as well as publication of newspapers and magazines, which are sponsored by public authorities and local bodies of self-governance, shall be delivered in state language.
2. The total volume of information presented in the Ukrainian language on non-public radio and television channels must make up at least 70 per cent of the overall volume of broadcasting time, which is stipulated when issuing a broadcasting license.
3. The state shall create favourable conditions for the issue of newspapers and magazines and for publishing books in Ukrainian.
4. To meet cultural needs of citizens belonging to national minorities and in response to the wish expressed by public organizations that represent them, some radio and television time can be allotted for broadcasting programmes in languages of national minorities, and appropriate conditions are created for the issue of newspapers, magazines and other periodicals in such languages too.
5. With a view to consolidate the position of state language in the Ukrainian media, the importation of audio-visual products and printed matter into Ukraine is subject to regulation by relevant public authorities.

#### **Article 23. (Language in the area of communications)**

1. State language shall be used in the area of communications.
2. Postal, telephone and telegraph offices shall process postal deliveries, accept telegrams and requests for long-distance and international telephone calls from legal entities and individuals in state language or, should it be necessary, in other languages as well. If the address is written in another language, it should be duplicated in Ukrainian parallel with it.
3. International postal deliveries are executed in accordance with the procedure specified by international agreements, to which Ukraine is a party.

4. Postal, telephone and telegraph offices shall be stocked with all necessary forms and stamp products in state language.

#### **Article 24. (Language of advertising)**

1. Publicity commercials, promotional messages and any other forms of audio-visual advertising products shall be delivered in state language.
2. In pieces of advertising presented by foreign companies a company's name in the original language can be put side by side with the name of that company transliterated or translated into Ukrainian and is normally placed to the right of the Ukrainian name or below it and in smaller-sized print.
3. In cases stipulated in paragraph 2 of article 6 of this law, publicity commercials, promotional messages or any other audio-visual advertising products can also carry, side by side with the text in state language, a translation into the language of a national minority in smaller-sized print.

#### **Article 25. (Language in labelling of products)**

1. Labelling of products, tags and directions for use of products manufactured in Ukraine shall be executed in state language.
2. Labelling of products intended for exports can be executed in other languages side by side with state language.
3. Certificates, labels and information about the quality of such products and directions for their use must accompany imported products and be printed in state language.
4. Names in trademarks owned by legal entities incorporated in Ukraine are presented in state language.

### CHAPTER V.

#### LANGUAGE IN THE ARMED FORCES OF UKRAINE

#### **Article 26. (Language in the Armed Forces and other military formations established under the legislation of Ukraine)**

1. State language shall be used in service regulations, clerical work, accounting, reporting and technical documentation, education and character formation work, command and order procedures as well as in all other forms of statutory communication in all units of the

Armed Forces and other military formations established under the legislation of Ukraine.

2. Proficiency in state language of servicemen and employees in the Armed Forces and other military formations of Ukraine (except for those in military service for a regular term) is taken into consideration at the time of their attestation.

## CHAPTER VI.

### LANGUAGE USED IN PROPER NAMES

#### **Article 27. (Language used in place names and cartographic editions)**

1. Place names, i.e. geographic names and names of administrative and territorial divisions, railway stations, streets, squares, etc., are created and presented in state language and are followed by their equivalents in Latin letters, should there be such a need.
2. In localities where the majority of population belongs to a national minority, a place name in state language can be followed by its equivalent in the language of that national minority. A place name in the language of a national minority is normally placed under a place name in Ukrainian and is executed in a smaller-sized format.
3. Ukrainian place names are rendered in other languages in accordance with standard rules.
4. Standard rules for rendering Ukrainian place names in other languages are set by an authority responsible for supervision over the observance of standards in the Ukrainian language.
5. Place names from outside Ukraine are spelled according to standard rules of state language.
6. Cartographic editions intended for use in Ukraine are prepared and published in state language.

#### **Article 28. (Language of proper names of Ukraine's citizens)**

1. Citizens of Ukraine have the right to be given names in accordance with national traditions.
2. Family names, Christian names and patronymics are spelled according to the rules of Ukrainian orthography. Every citizen of Ukraine has the right to have a mistaken spelling of his or her name officially corrected.

3. Family names, Christian names and patronymics in other languages are rendered in accordance with standard rules.
4. Standard rules for rendering family names, Christian names and patronymics in other languages are set by an authority responsible for supervision over the observance of standards in the Ukrainian language.

## CHAPTER VII.

### HELPING ETHNIC UKRAINIANS OUTSIDE UKRAINE TO MEET THEIR LINGUISTIC NEEDS

Following its commitments stemming from international agreements Ukraine provides assistance to ethnic Ukrainians in foreign countries aimed at meeting their needs in the Ukrainian language and helping them preserve and promote their linguistic identity.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### LOGISTICAL SUPPORT FOR PUTTING THIS LAW INTO PRACTICE

1. Executive government agencies and local bodies of self-governance, chief executives of institutions, organizations and companies, whether public or private, shall be responsible, within their competence, for logistical support and enactment of this law.
2. Supervision over the observance of this law is exercised in accordance with the procedure specified by the legislation of Ukraine.

## CHAPTER IX.

### LIABILITY FOR VIOLATION OF THE UKRAINIAN LEGISLATION ON LANGUAGES

#### **Article 31. (Types of violation of the Ukrainian legislation on languages)**

1. The following shall be considered as violation of the Ukrainian legislation on languages:
  - Failure to use state language in those cases when its mandatory use has been stipulated by the Ukrainian legislation on languages;
  - Publicly degrading state language or languages of national minorities of Ukraine showing disrespect for them or knowingly perverting them, and calling on discrimination and animosity on the ground of languages;

-Failure to provide translation from state language or into it in those cases when it is stipulated by the Ukrainian legislation on languages;

-Deliberately deviating from standard form of state language, failure to observe the procedure for use of other languages parallel with state language in accordance with the Ukrainian legislation on languages;

-Refusal to make an official correction in the mistaken spelling of a family name, Christian name or patronymic in state language.

**Article 32. (Liability for violation of the Ukrainian legislation on languages)**

1. Any person guilty of violation of the Ukrainian legislation on languages bears disciplinary, administrative and/or criminal liability according to the effective legislation of Ukraine.
2. 70% of the amount of cash, which is collected from fines charged for violation of the Ukrainian legislation on languages, is transferred to the central budget of Ukraine, while the rest of the amount goes to the account of an authority empowered to impose such sanctions. The size of a fine, the procedure for charging it and the use of the collected cash are specified by the relevant legislation of Ukraine.

CHAPTER X.

FINAL CONCLUSIONS

1. The law of Ukraine "On development and use of languages in Ukraine" shall enter into effect on the day of its official publication.
2. The following time-limits are set for a stage-by-stage enactment of specific articles of this law into all areas of social life:

-Paragraph I of article 8, paragraph I of article 20, paragraph 2 of article 21, paragraph 2 of article 22 and article 26 shall be enacted within one or two years from the moment of this law coming into force;

-Paragraph 2 of article 18, paragraph 2 of article 19 and paragraph 5 of article 20 shall be enacted within two or three years from the moment of this law coming into force;

3. The following pieces of legislation shall have no more legal power:

-The law of the Ukrainian SSR "On languages in the Ukrainian SSR" (News bulletin of the Supreme Rada of the Ukrainian SSR, 1989, No.45, page 63 1);

-Resolution of the Supreme Rada of the Ukrainian SSR of October 28, 1989, No.8313 "On the procedure for enactment of the law of the Ukrainian SSR "On languages in the Ukrainian SSR" (News bulletin of the Supreme Rada of the Ukrainian SSR, 1989, No.45, page 63 1)";

-Item 7 of the law of Ukraine "On changes and amendments to some legislative acts of Ukraine on protection of intellectual property" (News bulletin of the Supreme Rada of Ukraine, 1995, No. 13, page 85).

## **LAW ON NATIONAL MINORITIES**

In the wording of the Law no. 2494-12 of June 25<sup>th</sup>, 1992.

(Supreme Executive Council, No. 36, Art. 529).

The Supreme Rada of Ukraine proceeding from the vital interests of the Ukrainian nation and all nationalities in matters of constructing an independent democratic state and recognising the inviolability of human rights and rights of nationalities, and aspiring to carry out the Declaration of the Rights of Nationalities in Ukraine, holding to international obligations for national minorities; passes this law in order to guarantee the right to free development for national minorities.

### **Article 1.**

Ukraine guarantees the citizens of the republic, regardless of their national origin, equal political, social, economical and cultural rights and freedom; supports the development of national self-awareness and self-expression.

All citizens of Ukraine shall enjoy equal protection of the state.

In carrying out the rights of persons who belong to national minorities, the state proceeds from the ground that these rights are an integral part of universally recognised human rights.



**Article 2.**

Citizens of Ukraine of all nationalities must observe the Constitution of Ukraine, protect state sovereignty, territorial unity, and respect languages, cultures, traditions, customs, and religious originality of the Ukrainian people and all national minorities.

**Article 3.**

To national minorities belong groups of Ukrainian citizens, who are not of Ukrainian nationality, but show feeling of national self-awareness and affinity.

**Article 4.**

Relations, which occur as to the carrying out by Ukrainian citizens their rights and freedoms related to their belonging to a national minority, are regulated by the Constitution of Ukraine, this law, and other regulations passed on the basis of these as well as international treaties of Ukraine.

**Article 5.**

In the Supreme Rada of Ukraine, and in case of necessity in local Councils of People's Deputies, permanent committees on questions pertaining to nationalities are functioning. In the local bodies within the State executive power, such structural departments can be created correspondingly.

Consultative bodies on public grounds can be established and function, formed by representatives of national minorities by local Councils of People's Deputies. The formation of such bodies are regulated by the corresponding Councils of People's Deputies.

The central body of the state executive power in the field of relations among nationalities of Ukraine, is the Ministry for Nationality Affairs of Ukraine. As a consultative body there is a Council of Representatives for Public Associations of National Minorities of Ukraine at the Ministry.

**Article 6.**

The state guarantees to all national minorities the rights to national-cultural autonomy: the using and learning of their native languages and the using and learning of their native languages in state educational establishments or at national-cultural societies; development of national-cultural traditions, using of national symbols, celebration of their national holidays, exercising their religions, satisfying their needs for literature, art, mass media, establishing their national-cultural and

educational institutions and any activity, which is not in conflict with this law.

Nationalities' historical and cultural heritage on the territory of Ukraine is protected by law.

#### **Article 7.**

The State promotes training of pedagogical and cultural-educational and other national personnel through a number of educational establishments. State bodies assist the national minorities in training of specialists abroad on the basis of international treaties.

#### **Article 8.**

At working places of state bodies, public associations as well as enterprises, establishments and organisations situated in places where the majority of a population is made up by a national minority, its native language may be used as well as the Ukrainian state language.

#### **Article 9.**

Citizens of Ukraine who belong to a national minority have right correspondingly to be elected or appointed to any position in legislative, executive, juridical bodies of local or regional self-governments, in the armed forces, at enterprises or other establishments on equal rights.

#### **Article 10.**

The State guarantees the national minorities the right to preserve their living environment in the places of their historic and present residence. Problems of return to the territory of Ukraine of people belonging to deported nations are to be solved by adequate laws and treaties between Ukraine and other states.

#### **Article 11.**

Citizens of Ukraine have the right to a free choice and restoration of their nationality. Compulsion in any form to deny one's nationality is not permitted.

#### **Article 12.**

Every citizen of Ukraine has right to a national first name, second name and middle name.

Citizens have the right to restore their national first name, second name and middle name on the basis of the established regulation.

Citizens who by their customs do not have a middle name, have the right to write in their passport only the first name and second name, and the names of their mother and father in their certificates of birth.

### **Article 13.**

Citizens belonging to national minorities are free to choose measures and forms for the realisation of the rights given by this law and carry them out personally through corresponding state bodies and established public associations.

The membership or non-membership of a Ukrainian citizen, who belongs to a national minority, in a public association of a national minority, must not be a reason for the restriction of his rights.

### **Article 14.**

State bodies promote activities of national public associations, which are corresponding to this law.

National public associations have the right to nominate their candidates to deputies on elections to the state power bodies according to the constitution of Ukraine, the Law of Ukraine on Election of People's Deputies and Deputies of Local Deputy Councils.

### **Article 15.**

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

### **Article 16.**

The State budget of Ukraine stipulates special assignments for the development of national minorities.

### **Article 17.**

Ukraine promotes the development of international cooperation in providing and protecting the rights and interests of national minorities, also by means of concluding and carrying out multi-lateral and bi-lateral agreements in this field.

**Article 18.**

Any direct or indirect limitation of the rights and freedoms of citizens according their nationality is forbidden and subject to punishment by the law.

Article 19. If an international agreement of Ukraine does not correspond with the regulations established by Ukrainian law about national minorities, regulations of the international agreement has priority.

President of Ukraine L. KRAVCHUK

Kyiv, June 25th, 1992 N 2494-XII

Note: We acknowledge with thanks data from the MINERLES (Minority electronic Resources), <http://www.riga.lv/minelres/>

English-language version prepared by Abraham Korin & Michail Chevrichenko, Copenhagen

# **AN APPROVAL OF INTEGRAL ACTIONS AIMED AT THE COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT AND FUNCTIONING OF THE UKRAINIAN LANGUAGE**

RESOLUTION #998

City of Kyiv, September 8, 1997

*Changed and amended according to Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine #1004 (1004-2000-p) of 21 June 2000*

The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine RESOLVES hereby as follows:

**1.** The attached Integral Actions Aimed at the Comprehensive Development and Functioning of the Ukrainian Language shall be approved.

**2.** Central and local executive agencies shall ensure taking the Integral Actions Aimed at the Comprehensive Development and Functioning of the Ukrainian Language.

**3.** A Scientific and Expert Council for the Control over compliance with norms of the Ukrainian language shall be set up under the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.

Mr. V.A. Smoliy, Vice Prime Minister of Ukraine, shall approve the membership of the said Council.

**4.** The Ministry of Culture and Arts shall be in charge of performing the organizational and co-ordination work related to the performance of Integral Actions Aimed at the Comprehensive Development and Functioning of the Ukrainian Language. (Item 4 with changes introduced under Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine #1004 (1004-2000-p) of 21 June 2000)

**5.** The Ministry of Finance shall earmark funds for the performance of Integral Actions Aimed at the Comprehensive Development and Functioning of the Ukrainian Language on the basis of the social, economic and financial capabilities of the state, while drafting the state budgets.

*(Item 6 has been excluded on the basis of Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine #1004 (1004-2000-p) of 21 June 2000)*

V. PUSTOVOYTENKO

Prime Minister of Ukraine

Ind. 28

APPROVED by Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine #998 of 08 September 1997

## **Integral Actions Aimed at the Comprehensive Development and Functioning of the Ukrainian Language**

### SECTION I.

#### OBJECTIVE, JUSTIFICATION, CONCEPTUAL PRINCIPLES

The need for the development of these Integral Actions has arisen both due to the great importance of language and cultural processes in the modern world, where the linguistic policy is governed by state and legislative acts (France, Belgium, Russia, etc.), and, for instance, the historical circumstances of the Ukrainian people's not being able to develop the national language properly and use it in all spheres of life during centuries.

The Ukrainian state is called upon to eliminate this historical injustice and provide the Ukrainian language with appropriate conditions of the development and functioning.

The Integral Actions are aimed at the implementation of Articles 10 and 11 of the Constitution of Ukraine (254k/96-VR), the creation of proper conditions for the comprehensive development and functioning of the Ukrainian language as a state language in all spheres of public life, the use thereof as the major means of communication on the whole territory of Ukraine.

The Objective of the Integral Actions is as follows:

- to compensate for losses, which the Ukrainian language suffered in the sphere of the public functioning as a result of past prohibitions and persecutions;
- to ensure the cultural revival, the preservation and renewal of the spiritual gene pool of the Ukrainian people;
- to develop, support and protect the state language in Ukraine;

- to affirm the Ukrainian language as the major communication means in Ukraine;
- to broaden functions and the application sphere of the Ukrainian language.

The Integral Actions are based upon the conceptual principles emerging from the current status of the Ukrainian language.

Currently, the linguistic situation in Ukraine is characterized by a number of negative phenomena and trends. The Ukrainian language as a state language has not yet been properly applied in the fields of law, education, culture, science, information technologies, military, courts, etc.

The public and everyday prestige of the Ukrainian language is not adequate to its expressive abilities and the high development level. The level of the use of the Ukrainian language in all spheres of the public life does not correspond to the share of Ukrainians in the whole population.

Great concern is caused by the level of teaching the Ukrainian language and literature: graduates of schools and even higher-education institutions do not have the necessary knowledge and skills in orthography, punctuation, stylistics, oral speaking, business communication and writing. In educational establishments of central, southern and eastern oblasts, no proper actions are taken for the conversion to teaching in the state language.

The state language is not used to the full extent in higher-education institutions, structures of Armed Forces and other military formations.

Most handbooks and teaching methodology manuals do not comply with contemporary requirements and need replacement or renewal.

No proper mechanism of the promotion of the Ukrainian language has been created in mass media, education sphere, trade-union and other non-governmental organizations; the need to study and use it is not explained everywhere; the educational programs in Ukrainian have almost disappeared from the radio and television.

In the course of the development of Integral Actions, the positive experience of the linguistic policy implementation gained in Ukraine in previous years, especially after 1991, has been taken into consideration.

The major instruments of the implementation of Integral Actions should be the specific actions of central and local executive agencies,

associations of individuals focused on creating conditions, which would make the use of the Ukrainian language socially necessary.

## LINES AND GOALS

### **Ukrainian as State Language**

#### 1. Lines:

- the analysis of the condition and trends of the development of the Ukrainian language in the context of the ethno linguistic situation in various regions of Ukraine;
- the search for opportunities for the state and non-state financial and material support to the development of the Ukrainian language in conditions of the market economy;
- the improvement of the system of training of specialists representing national minorities in order to enhance their knowledge of Ukrainian.

#### 2. Goals:

- to determine the principal ways of the implementation of the state linguistic policy, which would ensure the creation of conditions for the proper functioning of the Ukrainian language and its development as a state language with the creative use of the experience of other countries to this end;
- to improve the legislation in the linguistic sphere and develop regulatory acts, which would govern the use of the Ukrainian language in all sectors of the public life in Ukraine;
- to provide the stocks of scientific, public and technical libraries with the Ukrainian literature and specialized literature on the Ukrainian language, to organize the activities of archives and increase the number of channels of the use of various types of information in Ukrainian;
- to create a system of the Ukrainian-language documentation to be used in business activities of subjects of the property right and associations of individuals.

The Ukrainian Language as Language of the Ukrainian Nation, the Basis of Its Spiritual and Artistic Culture, Education and Science



## **Scientific Research**

### **1. Lines:**

- the revival and development of the contemporary Ukrainian language in all its functional forms;
- the research into the Ukrainian language, the linguistic aspects of Ukrainian studies and ethnology;
- the development of the conscientious attitude to linguistic traditions, to the language as the national cultural value;
- the enhancement of the language culture of all the population strata.

### **2. Goals:**

- to research into the current status, origin and history of the Ukrainian language;
- to conduct the regulatory work in the sphere of the Ukrainian language and linguistic culture;
- to conduct the socio-linguistic and psycholinguistic research into the language behavior of various population groups of Ukraine in all its regions;
- to organize and co-ordinate ethnological and Ukrainian studies of problems of the Ukrainian language;
- to increase the volumes of the issue of monuments of the Ukrainian literature of various historical periods;
- to develop manuals, dictionaries of various types and purposes, handbooks of the Ukrainian language, to issue them with massive circulation;
- to perform the future-oriented planning of state orders for the preparation of scientific manuals on the Ukrainian language;
- to create integrated automated systems and databanks on various aspects and fields of Ukrainian studies;
- to organize regular popular scientific radio and television programs and publications on the Ukrainian language in mass media;

- to train Ukrainian language researches within the system of post-graduate and doctorate studies.

### **Ukrainian Language as the Basis of the Spiritual and Artistic Culture of the Ukrainian People**

#### 1. Lines:

- the wide-scale promotion of the best samples of the Ukrainian fine literature and the Ukrainian folklore;
- the increase in the general level of the spiritual culture of individuals, the development of their artistic style and the perception of the beauty of the Ukrainian literature.

#### 2. Goals:

- to prepare and issue academic complete works of classics of the Ukrainian literature and the Ukrainian folklore;
- to involve the state-of-the-art information technologies in the field of humanities, to develop data banks and bases on the national culture, to issue compact discs with recorded works of the Ukrainian classic and modern literature;
- to activate the teaching of the Ukrainian language using the fine literature as the principal component of the national culture;
- to take actions aimed at the wide-scale involvement of various population strata in mastering the Ukrainian language;
- to organize Ukrainian Authenticity festivals and the set of related research and public actions;
- to prepare and implement the Ukrainian Library Series publishing program on a state-contract basis;
- to create conditions for the promotion of the Ukrainian language with facilities of the modern art (theatre, cinema, folklore).

### **Ukrainian Language as a Subject in the System of the Full General Secondary, Vocational, Higher and Post-graduate Education**

#### 1. Lines:

- the creation of the modern scientific base of teaching the Ukrainian language;

- the development of the new concepts of teaching the Ukrainian language.

## 2. Goals:

- to strengthen the control and develop the criteria of the evaluation of the level of teaching and the quality of knowledge of the Ukrainian language in secondary, vocational and higher-education establishments, as well as in the system of post-graduate and doctorate studies;
- to determine the priority scientific research into the methodology of teaching the Ukrainian language in educational establishments;
- to create a system of the continuous linguistic education;
- to develop curricula and handbooks of Ukrainian for pupils and students of educational establishments of various types;
- to identify the state requirements to the contents and scope of knowledge of the Ukrainian language and the absorption thereof;
- to improve the system of student teaching and the qualification improvement of trainers of the higher-education establishments in the field of the Ukrainian language;
- to establish the co-ordination center for training and re-training of Ukrainian language teachers on the basis of a leading educational institution;
- to introduce the Ukrainian language course in natural science departments of universities and higher technical schools, to develop appropriate curricula and manuals.

## **Ukrainian Language in Mass Media**

### 1. Lines:

- the adherence to standards of the modern Ukrainian literary language in mass media and the regulation of the spontaneous process of language borrowings and novations;
- the improvement of the general linguistic culture of individuals and the development of the respect toward the Ukrainian language in individuals with the help of mass media;
- the wide-scale promotion of the Ukrainian language abroad through mass media.

## 2. Goals:

- to increase the level of the knowledge of Ukrainian among employees of printed and electronic mass media;
- to provide the employees of mass media with dictionaries, methodologies and scientific literature;
- to restore the system of regular television and radio programs on the topical problems of the contemporary status of the Ukrainian language with the broad discussion of the said problems in mass media;
- to ensure the adherence to standards of the modern Ukrainian literary language in mass media and activities of information and advertising agencies.

## **Ukrainian Language in the World**

### 1. Lines:

- the support to the use of the Ukrainian language in foreign countries, especially those with the Ukrainian diaspora;
- the expansion of the sphere of teaching of the Ukrainian language in foreign countries.

### 2. Goals:

- to apply to the international community for granting the Ukrainian language the status of the working language in international organizations (UN, UNESCO, Council of Europe);
- to disseminate the information about Ukraine among citizens of other countries in the Ukrainian language;
- to foster the opening of the Ukrainian Science and Culture Centers abroad, first of all, in countries with the Ukrainian diaspora;
- to develop special Ukrainian language curricula for the Ukrainian diaspora;
- to hold joint conferences and seminars dedicated to the Ukrainian language and culture in foreign countries;
- to conduct comparative studies of the Ukrainian language and other languages of the world;

- to take actions aimed at strengthening the role of mass media in the expansion of the sphere of the use of the Ukrainian language abroad.

### **Funding of the Implementation of the Integral Actions**

The sources and amounts of funding of the implementation of the Integral Actions shall be determined on an annual basis while drafting the budgets and determining the amounts allocated by relevant executive agencies and organizations involved in the implementation of the said Integral Actions.

## **SECTION II**

The organization of the wide-scale explanation of Decision of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine #10 of 14 December 1999 (v010p710-99) on the official construction of provisions of Article 10 of the Constitution of Ukraine in respect of the application of the Ukrainian language by state authorities, local self-administration bodies and the use thereof in the training process in educational establishments of Ukraine State Committee for Information Policy, Television and Radio, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Culture, National Academy of Sciences together with the Prosvita Panukrainian Society named after Taras Shevchenko 2000

The performance of inspections of the compliance of state authorities and local self-administration bodies with constitutional requirements for the use of the Ukrainian language in the course of the exercise of their authority (the language of acts, work, files, documents, etc.), and in other spheres of public life. Main Public Service Department, Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, oblast, Kyiv and Sevastopol city state administrations Ongoing

The continuation of the study of the Ukrainian language by: - state officers; - military commanders; - employees of mass media, editorial staff and personnel of publishing houses; - entrepreneurs and employees of the services sector; - employees in the banking and credit sphere; - employees of the scientific, production and research organizations; - engineers and technicians; - employees of national cultural societies. Main Public Service Department, Ministry of Education and Science, State Committee for Information Policy, Television and Radio, National Academy of Sciences together with the Prosvita Panukrainian Society named after Taras Shevchenko and Znannia (Knowledge) Society 2000-2002

The continuation of the work related to bringing the network of pre-school and general education institutions in compliance with the national composition of the population in regions and needs of citizens

Ministry of Education and Science, Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, oblast, Kyiv and Sevastopol city state administrations Ongoing

The research into the issue of the use of the state language in general education institutions, orphan boarding schools and boarding kindergartens and their provision with practical assistance in the active implementation of the Ukrainian language in the educational and training process, if necessary. Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Labor, Academy of Pedagogic Sciences. 2000-2001

The development and the implementation of the concept of “Teaching of the Ukrainian Language and the Definition of State Requirements to the Contents and Volume of the Knowledge of the Ukrainian Language and the Absorption Thereof by Students” having provided for the organizational and methodological support to activities of higher educational establishments of all accreditation levels and ownership forms in the Ukrainian language. Ministry of Education and Science, National Academy of Sciences, Academy of Pedagogic Sciences. Quarter 4 of the year 2000

The identification of the optimum ratios, lists and procedures of the teaching of subjects and courses of the invariant and varying components of model curricula supposed to be taught in the state language and languages of national minorities. Ministry of Education and Science, Academy of Pedagogic Sciences. Quarter 4 of the year 2000

Annual holding of Panukrainian meetings of teachers of the Ukrainian language and literature. Ministry of Education and Science together with Prosvita Panukrainian Society named after Taras Shevchenko 2000-2002

The expansion of the network of new forms of educational establishments (lycea, gymnasias, colleges, etc.) with the profound study of the Ukrainian language and literature. Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Public Health, Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, oblast, Kyiv and Sevastopol city state administrations. 2000-2001

The development and introduction of new curricula of the study of the Ukrainian language and literature for students of all types of educational establishments in line with the state educational standards. Ministry of Education and Science, Academy of Pedagogic Sciences, National Academy of Sciences 2000-2002

The increase in the number and circulation of Ukrainian-language editions of the works of the national and international classics, the

popular scientific and reference literature for various age categories of the population. State Committee for Information Policy, Television and Radio, Ministry of Education and Science together with the Union of Writers, Union of Journalists, Prosvita Panukrainian Society named after Taras Shevchenko, Znannia Society and the Ukrainian Publishers Association. 2000-2002

Conducting cultural and artistic festivals, concerts, ethnographic expeditions, Ukrainian song contests Ministry of Culture, National Academy of Sciences together with Prosvita Panukrainian Society named after Taras Shevchenko. Ongoing

Holding Ukrainian patriotic song contests Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Defense, Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, oblast, Kyiv and Sevastopol city state administrations together with Prosvita Panukrainian Society named after Taras Shevchenko. Every year

Taking actions aimed at the activation and expansion of the sphere of activities of the Ukrainian Cultural and Information Center in the City of Sevastopol. Ministry of Culture, State Committee for Information Policy, Television and Radio, Ministry of Education and Science, Sevastopol City State Administration 2000-2001

The provision of the state support to Ukrainian theatres, particularly in the City of Kyiv, eastern and southern regions, the replenishment of their troupes, with high-qualified actors Ministry of Culture, Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, oblast, Kyiv and Sevastopol city state administrations. Ongoing

Actions aimed at supporting the issue of the national cinema, video and audio products, the replication of the best Ukrainian movies, as well as dubbing and voicing over the works of the international cinema art in the Ukrainian language Ministry of Culture, State Committee for Information Policy, Television and Radio together with Prosvita Panukrainian Society named after Taras Shevchenko. 2000-2002

Establishment of five annual scholarships for graduate and post-graduate students of Ukrainian studies from foreign countries. Ministry of Education and Science, National Academy of Sciences. 2000-2002

Analysis of the adherence to standards of the Ukrainian language in television and radio shows of the state-owned, private and public television and radio organizations, in particular, in television and radio shows dedicated to the operation, development and application of the state language and languages of national minorities. The development of a co-coordinated action program of the implementation of the uniform state linguistic policy through the mass media. State Committee for

Information Policy, Television and Radio, National Academy of Sciences, Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, oblast, Kyiv and Sevastopol city state administrations. Quarter 4 of the year 2000

Actions aimed at the state support of Ukrainian-language mass media. State Committee for Information Policy, Television and Radio, Ministry of Economy together with the Union of Journalists. 2000-2002

Organization of the wide-scale discussion in mass media of the pressing issues of the contemporary condition of the Ukrainian language and tasks aimed at enhancing its authority and prestige, strengthening its society consolidation role. State Committee for Information Policy, Television and Radio, Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Culture, National Academy of Sciences together with Prosvita Panukrainian Society named after Taras Shevchenko. Ongoing

Continuation of the work aimed at the development and protection of the Ukrainian national information environment. State Committee for Information Policy, Television and Radio, Ministry of Foreign Affairs together with Prosvita Panukrainian Society named after Taras Shevchenko. 2000-2002

The expansion of the participation of Ukraine in the international co-operation in the field of book publishing and communication. State Committee for Information Policy, Television and Radio, State Committee for Communication, Ministry of Education and Science together with the Ukrainian Publishers Association. Ongoing

The organization of television and radio Ukrainian language lesson cycles. State Committee for Information Policy, Television and Radio, Ministry of Education and Science, National Academy of Sciences. Ongoing

The provision of technical conditions for broadcasting the Ukrainian television and radio programs to foreign countries. State Committee for Information Policy, Television and Radio, State Committee for Communication, Ministry of Foreign Affairs 2000-2002

Taking a set of actions aimed at opening the Ukrainian Cultural and Information Centers abroad, first of all, in locations, where Ukrainians account for a considerable share of the population, and the provision of the practical assistance to the existing centers. Ministry of Foreign Affairs, State Committee for Information Policy, Television and Radio, Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Education and Science together with Ukraine Society. 2000-2002



The development of curricula and the support to activities of special courses, circles and seminars for the study of the Ukrainian language and the enhancement of the Ukrainian language skills among various categories of citizens of Ukraine, including representatives of national minorities. Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Main Public Service Department, Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, oblast, Kyiv and Sevastopol city state administrations together with Prosvita Panukrainian Society named after Taras Shevchenko. 2000-2001

The development of programs of the further strengthening of the Ukrainian language in Armed Forces, courts and law enforcement bodies, health care, sports, tourism establishments and in private life. Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Public Health, State Committee for Youth, Sports and Tourism Issues together with Prosvita Panukrainian Society named after Taras Shevchenko. Quarter 3 of the year 2000

The analysis of the compliance of the procedure of the taxation of printed products arriving at the Ukrainian market from abroad with provisions of interstate agreements on the development of the co-operation and cultural relations with subsequent submission of relevant proposals on the improvement of the said taxation procedure. State Committee for Information Policy, Television and Radio, State Tax Administration. Quarter 4 of the year 2000.

The identification of specific time schedules of the implementation of goals stated in Decree of the President of Ukraine #967 of 07 August 1999 (967/99) "On Development of the National Dictionary Basis". National Academy of Sciences, Ministry of Education and Science. August 2000

The completion of the work on the preparation of the Etymological Dictionary of the Ukrainian Language and the issue thereof. National Academy of Sciences. Quarter 4 of the year 2000

The preparation for printing of a multi-volume edition of the National Encyclopaedia of Ukraine and the activation of the issue of sectoral encyclopaedias, the start of the issue of the children encyclopaedias in the Ukrainian language National Academy of Sciences, Ministry of Education and Science, State Committee for Information Policy, Television and Radio, Ministry of Culture together with Union of Writers 2000-2002

The issue of the “Ukrainian Language” Encyclopaedic Dictionary. National Academy of Sciences Quarter 4 of the year 2000.

The establishment of the Computer Lexicography Department in O.O. Potebnia Ukrainian Language Institute of the National Academy of Sciences National Academy of Sciences Quarter 4 of the year 2000

The preparation of the new version of the “Ukrainian Orthography” and the issue thereof. National Academy of Sciences. Quarter 2 of the year 2001

The development of the system of monitoring, the analysis of the dynamics and specific trends in the development of ethno linguistic processes of the operation of the Ukrainian language in all spheres of the public life on the whole territory of Ukraine. National Academy of Sciences, Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Culture, Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, oblast, Kyiv and Sevastopol city state administrations together with Prosvita Panukrainian Society named after Taras Shevchenko. Quarter 4 of the year 2000

The organization of the permanent mobile exhibition “Ukrainian Language: History and the Present” Ministry of Culture, State Committee for Information Policy, Television and Radio, National Academy of Sciences together with Prosvita Panukrainian Society named after Taras Shevchenko and Znannia Society 2000-2002

The holding of the international scientific and practical conference “State Language of Ukraine as a Factor of the Development of the National Idea” National Academy of Sciences, Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Foreign Affairs together with Prosvita Panukrainian Society named after Taras Shevchenko. Quarter 4 of the year 2000.

The study of the experience of foreign countries in the field of the protection and application of state languages for the purposes of its creative use in the course of the development of proposals on the improvement of the system of the state regulation of linguistic relations in Ukraine. Holding the international scientific conference “State Status of the Ukrainian Language and Experience of Countries of the World”. National Academy of Sciences, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Culture together with Prosvita Panukrainian Society named after Taras Shevchenko Quarter 4 of the year 2000

Holding the linguistic relay race “Small Towns of Ukraine”. Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Culture, National Academy of

Sciences, Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, oblast, Kyiv and Sevastopol city state administrations together with Prosvita Panukrainian Society named after Taras Shevchenko. 2000

Section II in the wording of Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine #1004 (1004-2000-p) of 21 June 2000

*Source: Unofficial translation*

[http://www.riga.lv/minelres/NationalLegislation/Ukraine/Ukraine\\_LanguageDevelop97\\_English.htm](http://www.riga.lv/minelres/NationalLegislation/Ukraine/Ukraine_LanguageDevelop97_English.htm)

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