INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

CASE CONCERNING APPLICATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE FINANCING OF TERRORISM AND OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

(Ukraine v. Russian Federation)

COUNTER-MEMORIAL ON THE CASE CONCERNING APPLICATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

Submitted by the Russian Federation

Volume X

(Annexes 713 - 820)

9 August 2021

The Annexes contained in this Volume are either true copies of the original documents referred to in the Counter-Memorial, or translations (marked accordingly) from their original language into English, an official language of the Court, pursuant to Article 51 of the Rules of Court.

Pursuant to Article 51(3) of the Rules of Court, some translations are confined to parts of the annexes, as indicated at the beginning of the respective annexes. In further compliance with this Rule, the Russian Federation has provided two certified copies of the full documents in their original language with its submission. The Russian Federation stands ready to provide more extensive partial translations or a complete translation of submitted documents should the Court so require.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

VOLUME X

Annex 713 Yalta Historic and Literature Museum, Certificate of intra-museum transfer No. 11, 13 February 2019

Annex 714 Yalta Historic and Literature Museum, Certificate of intra-museum transfer No. 13, 13 February 2019

Annex 715 Yalta Historic and Literature Museum, Certificate of intra-museum transfer No. 12, 15 February 2019

Annex 716 Yalta Historic and Literature Museum, Museum exhibits acceptance certificate for permanent use No. 49, 12 July 2019

Annex 717 Crimean Boarding Gymnasium for Gifted Children, Regulation on the languages of education, 22 July 2019 (excerpts)

Annex 718 Taurida Academy of the Vernadsky Crimean Federal University, Information on the number of students studying under some philological training programmes between 2010 and 2020

Annex 719 Taurida Academy of the Vernadsky Crimean Federal University, Information on the admission of applicants to state-funded openings of bachelor programmes in the period from 2013 to 2020

Annex 720 Fevzi Yakubov Crimean Engineering and Pedagogical University, Main professional educational programme of higher education for training programme "44.03.01 Pedagogical Education (Specialisation: Primary Education)", 2 March 2020 (excerpts)

Annex 721 Fevzi Yakubov Crimean Engineering and Pedagogical University, Main professional educational programme of higher education for training programme "44.03.01 Pedagogical Education (Specialisation: Preschool Education)", 2 March 2020 (excerpts)

Annex 722 Fevzi Yakubov Crimean Engineering and Pedagogical University, Main professional educational programme of higher education in the bachelor's training programme "Teaching philological disciplines (English Language and Literature, Ukrainian Language and Literature)", 2 March 2020 (excerpts)

Annex 723 Fevzi Yakubov Crimean Engineering and Pedagogical University, Main professional educational programme of higher education in the bachelor's training programmes "Economics (Specialisation: Accounting, Analysis and Audit)" and "Operation of transport and technological machines and complexes (Specialisation: Automobiles and Automotive Industry)", 2 March 2020 (excerpts)

Annex 724 School No. 20 of Feodosia, Curriculum for the 2020/2021 academic year, 3 July 2020 (excerpts)

Annex 725 Yalta Historic and Literature Museum, Museum exhibits acceptance certificate for permanent use No. 47, 27 August 2020

Annex 726 School Academy of Bakhchisaray, Plan of action on acts of terrorism and extremism prevention for the 2020–2021 academic year, 28 August 2020

Annex 727 School Academy of Bakhchisaray, Educational programme on "Crimean Studies" for 6th grade, 31 August 2020 (excerpts)

Annex 728 Fevzi Yakubov Crimean Engineering and Pedagogical University, Programme of XIX Research and Practical Conference "The work of Lesya Ukrainka and other writers and artists of the modern era in the context of tendencies of dramatization and theatricalization of the art process", Simferopol, 24-25 September 2020 (excerpts)

Annex 729 Lesya Ukrainka Museum's Activity Plan for 2021, 7-8 December 2020 (excerpts)

Annex 730 School No. 20 of Feodosia, Information on students studying between the 2008/2009 academic year and the 2020/2021 academic year

Annex 731 School No. 20 of Feodosia, Class Schedule for primary school grades in the Ukrainian language

Annex 732 Yalta Secondary School No. 15, Information on students studying at the School between 2013/2014 academic year and 2020/2021 academic year

Annex 733 Crimean Boarding Gymnasium for Gifted Children, Information on the study of languages between 2011 and 2021

Annex 734 School Academy of Bakhchisaray, Information about students studying at the School Academy between 2008 and 2021

Annex 735 Fevzi Yakubov Crimean Engineering and Pedagogical University, Information about full-time students studying under bachelor's programmes at the Faculty of Psychology and Pedagogical Education

Annex 736 Collegium School of Alushta, Statistical data on number of students studying between 2012/2013 academic year and 2020/2021 academic year

Annex 737 Collegium School of Alushta, Certificates of achievement of winners and runners-up of the municipal stage of the All-Russian Olympiad for schoolchildren of the 2020/2021 academic year in the Ukrainian language and literature

Annex 738 Collegium School of Alushta, Curriculum for the 2020/2021 academic year (excerpts)

Annex 739 Simferopol Academic Gymnasium, Information on number of students studying at the Gymnasium between 2012/2013 academic year and 2020/2021 academic year

Annex 740 School No. 9 of Kerch, Information on number of students studying at School between 2012/2013 academic year and 2020/2021 academic year

Annex 741 School No. 9 of Kerch, Content of the school subject "Crimean Studies" for grades 5–9 (excerpts)

Annex 742 Fevzi Yakubov Crimean Engineering and Pedagogical University, Information on students enrolled at some philological specialties at the University between 2012 and 2020

Annex 743 Yalta Historic and Literature Museum, Certificates of intra-museum transfer, 12-16 February 2021

Annex 744 Declaration № 1771-XII on the rights of nationalities of Ukraine, 1 November 1991 (excerpts)

Annex 745 Law of Ukraine No. 2657-XII "On information", 2 October 1992 (excerpts)

Annex 746 Law of Ukraine No. 2782-XII "On print mass media (press) in Ukraine", 16 November 1992 (excerpts)

Annex 747 Constitution of Ukraine, 28 June 1996

Annex 748 Criminal Code of Ukraine, 5 April 2001 (excerpts)

Annex 749 Law of Ukraine No. 2984-III "On higher education", 17 January 2002 (excerpts)

Annex 750 Law of Ukraine No. 5029-VI "On the principles of state language policy", 3 July 2012 (excerpts)

Annex 751 Law of Ukraine No. 1556-VII "On higher education", 1 July 2014 (excerpts)

Annex 752 Law of Ukraine No. 2054-VIII "On amendments to certain laws of Ukraine regarding the language of audio-visual (electronic) mass media", 23 May 2017 (excerpts)

Annex 753 Law of Ukraine No. 2145-VIII "On education", 5 September 2017 (excerpts)

Annex 754 Law of Ukraine No. 2662-VIII "On amendments to Article 12 of the Law of Ukraine 'On the freedom of conscience and religious organizations' regarding the names of religious organizations (associations) that are integrated into the structure (are part) of any organization (association), management center (administration) of which is located outside Ukraine in the state recognized by law as having committed military aggression against Ukraine and/or temporarily occupied part of the territory of Ukraine", 20 December 2018 (excerpts)

Annex 755 Law of Ukraine No. 2704-VIII "On supporting the functioning of the Ukrainian language as the state language", 25 April 2019

Annex 756 Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, Resolution No. 325-IX "On celebrating memorable dates and anniversaries in 2020", 3 December 2019 (excerpts)

Annex 757 Law of Ukraine No. 463-IX "On complete general secondary education", 16 January 2020 (excerpts)

Annex 758 Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, Resolution "On approval of the Concept of the State target social program of national-patriotic education for the period until 2025" No. 1233-r, 9 October 2020 (excerpts)

Annex 759 State Statistics Service of Ukraine, “Migration of the population by type of locality in 2002–2019”

Annex 760 State Statistics Service of Ukraine, “Information on internal migration for 2010” (excerpts)

Annex 761 State Statistics Service of Ukraine, “Information on internal migration for 2011” (excerpts)

Annex 762 State Statistics Service of Ukraine, “Information on internal migration for 2012” (excerpts)

Annex 763 State Statistics Service of Ukraine, “Results of the 1989 All-Union Census, Vol. 7, Part 3, Division of the population of individual ethnicities living in the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic by age and by language” (excerpts)

Annex 764 All-Ukrainian Census 2001, Division of the population by native language, Autonomous Republic of Crimea (excerpts)

Annex 765 State Statistics Committee of Ukraine, All-Ukrainian population census’ 2001, General results of the census

Annex 766 Executive Committee of the Yalta City Council of Workers’ Deputies, Resolution No. 372, 18 May 1954

Annex 767 Supreme Council of the Crimean ASSR, Resolution on the situation in Crimea in connection with anti-constitutional activities of the “Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People” and the Organisation of the Crimean Tatar National Movement (OCTNM) No.167-1, 8 October 1992 (excerpts)

Annex 768 Ukraine, Council of Ministers of Crimea, Resolution “On the creation of the Crimean State Industrial and Pedagogical Institute” No. 120, 15 June 1993

Annex 769 Ukraine, Autonomous Republic of Crimea, Decision of the Executive Committee of the Alushta City Council “On approval of the Charter of the Alushta Ukrainian Collegium” No. 588, 14 August 1998

Annex 770 Constitutional Court of Ukraine, Decision on the official interpretation of the provisions of Article 10 of the Constitution of Ukraine on the use of the state language by the state authorities, local self-government bodies and its use in the educational process in educational institutions of Ukraine (case on the use of the Ukrainian language) No. 10-rp/99, 14 December 1999 (excerpts)

Annex 771 Ukraine, Autonomous Republic of Crimea, Leninsky District State Administration, Order “On the creation of General Educational School No. 3 of 1-3 levels of Shchelkino of the Leninsky District of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea” No. 695, 18 August 2004

Annex 772 Ukraine, Leninsky District State Administration, Orders of Leninsky District Education Department, 2004-2005

Annex 773 Supreme Court of Ukraine, case No. 1-750/04, Decision, 17 May 2007 (excerpts)

Annex 774 Taurida National Vernadsky University, Certificate of accreditation, series RD-IV No. 012238 issued by the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine, 22 July 2008 (excerpts)

Annex 775 Ukraine, Leninsky District Court of Sevastopol, case No. 3-21573/2008, Decision, 24 October 2008

Annex 776 Ukraine, Central District Court of Simferopol, case No. 3-2317/09, Decision, 24 June 2009

Annex 777 Ukraine, Central District Court of Simferopol, case No. 3-3575/09, Decision, 8 October 2009

Annex 778 Ukraine, Court of Appeal of the Kharkov Region, case No. 33-554/2010, Decision, 20 July 2010

Annex 779 Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, Resolution No. 2633-VI, 21 October 2010

Annex 780 Ukraine, Kiev Court of Appeal, case No. 33-2182, Decision, 14 December 2010

Annex 781 Verkhovna Rada of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, Resolution "On the organization of the International Festival GREAT RUSSIAN WORD in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea" No. 290-6/11, 16 March 2011

Annex 782 License AB No. 590590, issued by the State Architectural and Construction Inspectorate of Ukraine in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, 11 November 2011

Annex 783 State Statistics Service of Ukraine, "Population of Ukraine for 2012, Demographic Yearbook", Kiev, 2013 (excerpts)

Annex 784 Nomination dossiers of cultural heritage sites that Ukraine proposes for inclusion in UNESCO's World Heritage List ("Ancient City of Khersones Tavrichesky and its Chora", "Historical Surroundings of the Capital of Crimean Khans in Bakhchisaray", "Archaeological Monument "Kamennaya Mogila"), Kiev, 2014 (excerpts)

Annex 785 State Statistics Service of Ukraine, "Current Population of Ukraine as at 1 January 2014", Kiev, 2014 (excerpts)

Annex 786 State Statistics Service of Ukraine, "Population of Ukraine for 2013, Demographic Yearbook", Kiev, 2014 (excerpts)

Annex 787 Prosecutor's Office of Zheleznodorozhniy District of Simferopol, criminal proceedings No. 1201401041000000898, Record of witness interrogation of S.V. Grishchenko, 9 March 2014

Annex 788 Prosecutor's Office of Zheleznodorozhniy District of Simferopol, criminal proceedings No. 1201401041000000898, Record of witness interrogation of V.V. Guzhva, 9 March 2014

Annex 789 Verkhovna Rada of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, Resolution on guarantees of the restoration of the rights of the Crimean Tatar people and their integration into the Crimean community No. 1728-6/14, 11 March 2014 (excerpts)

Annex 790 Investigative Office of the Linear Department on the Simferopol railway station, criminal proceedings No. 1201401041000000898, Record of witness interrogation of I.N. Kot, 14 March 2014

Annex 791 Investigative Office of the Linear Department on the Simferopol railway station, criminal proceedings No. 1201401041000000898, Record of witness interrogation of V.V. Serdyukov, 14 March 2014

Annex 792 Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine official website, Information on disappearance of V.V. Chernysh in Donetsk, 14 March 2014

Annex 793 Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, Resolution "On the Statement of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on guaranteeing the rights of the Crimean Tatar people in the state of Ukraine" No. 1140-VII, 20 March 2014

Annex 794 State Statistics Service of Ukraine, "Population of Ukraine for 2015, Demographic Yearbook", Kiev, 2016 (excerpts)

Annex 795 State Statistics Service of Ukraine, "Mass media and book publishing in Ukraine in 2016, Statistical Bulletin", Kiev, 2017 (excerpts)

Annex 796 State Statistics Service of Ukraine, "General Educational Institutions of Ukraine at the beginning of the 2016/17 academic year, Statistical Bulletin", Kiev, 2017 (excerpts)

Annex 797 State Statistics Service of Ukraine, "Population of Ukraine for 2017, Demographic Yearbook", Kiev, 2018 (excerpts)

Annex 798 Constitutional Court of Ukraine, Decision on the case on the constitutional petition of 57 People's Deputies of Ukraine on the compliance of the Law of Ukraine "On the principles of state language policy" with the Constitution of Ukraine (constitutionality) № 2-r/2018, 28 February 2018 (excerpts)

Annex 799 Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine official website, "Ukraine does not recognize the validity of any educational documents issued in the occupied territories – explanation of the Ministry of Education and Science", 9 April 2018

Annex 800 State Statistics Service of Ukraine, "Population of Ukraine for 2018, Demographic Yearbook", Kiev, 2019 (excerpts)

Annex 801 Main Scientific Expert Department of the Verkhovna Rada, Conclusions on the draft law of Ukraine "On complete general secondary education", 5 April 2019 (excerpts)

Annex 802 Ministry of Youth and Sports of Ukraine, Competition Committee for consideration of national and patriotic education projects developed by civil society institutions, for which financial support to be provided in 2020 have been determined , Resolution No. 1 "On determining the competition winners", 26 December 2019

Annex 803 Ministry of Culture of Ukraine, Register of local monuments of Ukraine, as at 13 May 2021 (excerpts)

Annex 804 Ministry of Justice of Ukraine, Register of Ukrainian political parties, as at 1 January 2021 (excerpts)

Annex 805 French Administration official website, Conditions for access to public service, as a public servant or as a contractor in France, as at 2 June 2021

Annex 806 Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan, List of organizations recognized as terrorist and banned in the Republic of Uzbekistan, 2 June 2021 (excerpts)

Annex 807 State Commission for Religious Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic, List of organizations whose activities are prohibited in the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic (excerpts)

Annex 808 Italy, Royal Decree No. 773 "Adoption of the consolidated legislation on public security", 18 July 1931 (excerpts)

Annex 809 Law of Hamburg on the protection of public security and order, HmbGVBl. S. 77, 14 March 1966 (excerpts)

Annex 810 Press release of the Embassy of Hungary in Kiev, "Protest against the new Ukrainian education law", 5 September 2017

Annex 811 Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Israel, "Israeli Embassy in Ukraine has protested against the recommendation to render honors to Nazi collaborators", 9 December 2019

Annex 812 Boston City Hall official website, "Rules and regulations for public events", as at 12 April 2021

Annex 813 French Administration official website, "Organization of demonstrations, parades or public gatherings", as at 12 April 2021

Annex 814 Institute of religion and policy, "Tablighi Jamaat - an invisible society", 5 July 2006

Annex 815 Razumkov Centre, Analytical Report "Social and political, international and inter-confessional relations in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea", National security and defence, No. 10 (104), 2008 (excerpts)

Annex 816 Razumkov Centre, Sociological survey "With which cultural tradition do you identify yourself", October-November 2008

Annex 817 Razumkov Centre, Sociological survey "If you had an opportunity, would you change your Ukrainian citizenship to another?", October-November 2008

Annex 818 Razumkov Center, Work materials for the professional discussion on the topic "Autonomous Republic of Crimea today and tomorrow: territory of risk or zone of conflict?", 18 December 2008 (excerpts)

Annex 819 Institute for War and Peace Reporting official website, "Tajikistan: suppression of Islamic organisation can be counterproductive", 9 October 2009 (excerpts)

Annex 820 Milliy Firqa website, "Liliya Budzhurova: The truth is worth broken arms", 25 March 2011

Annex 713

Yalta Historic and Literature Museum, Certificate of intra-museum transfer No. 11, 13 February 2019

Translation

Municipal Budget-Funded Cultural Institution "Yalta Historic and Literature Museum"

Returned on 1 March 2019 Chief Museum Custodian
/Signed/
(Yu.Yu. Grishchuk) 13 February 2019

CERTIFICATE No. *11*
of Intra-Museum Transfer

13 February 2019

This certificate is made by Chief Custodian **Yu.Yu. Grishchuk**, Custodian **T.I. Biletskaya**
(fund, expositions) (last name, initials)
A.S. Frolova
Head of the Department "Lesya Ukrainka Museum"
(fund, expositions) (last name, initials)

to the effect that the former transferred the following items and the latter accepted them **for temporary storage**, safe custody **until 5 March 2019**

No.	Number in the accession book (KP), inventory number (if there is no KP number)	Name and brief description	Material, technique	Size, weight – for precious metals	Integrity	Note
1 **V**	[…]	Book. Lesya Ukrainka. Dramatic Works. Volume 2. State Literature Publishing House, 1936	Paper, typographic printing		Paper is yellowed, edges and corners are frayed. Traces of dirt on the book jacket, the backbone is discoloured	
2 **V**	[…]	Book. Lesya Ukrainka. Verses and Poems. Moscow 1953	Paper, typographic printing		Paper is yellowed, the backbone is torn, traces of dirt on the book jacket and back cover. Corners of pages are slightly torn	
3 **V**	[…]	Book. Selected Poetry. State Literature Publishing House. Kiev 1947	Paper, typographic printing		Paper is yellowed, spots on the book jacket, edges and corners are frayed	
4 **V**	[…]	Book. Lesya Ukrainka. Dramatic Works. Knigospilka Publishing House, 1923	Paper, typographic printing		Paper is yellowed, the book jacket is worn, edges and corners are frayed	
5 **V**	[…]	Zorya Magazine. 1893. Lvov	Paper, typographic printing		Paper is yellowed, edges and corners are frayed. Shabby and teared	

6 **V**	[…]	Book. Lesya Ukrainka. Works. Volume 3. State Literature Publishing House, 1964	Paper, typographic printing		Paper is yellowed, edges and corners are frayed. The book jacket is slightly torn	
7 **V**	[…]	Book. Lesya Ukrainka. Works. Volume 7. State Literature Publishing House, 1964	Paper, typographic printing		Paper is yellowed, edges and corners are frayed	
8 **V**	[…]	Lesya Ukrainka. Poetry. Volume 2. "Soviet Writer" Publishing House. Kiev 1961	Paper, typographic printing		Paper is yellowed, edges and corners are frayed. Spots on the book jacket. A dent on the back cover	
9 **V**	[…]	Book. Lesya Ukrainka. Selected Poetry. State Literature Publishing House. Kiev 1947	Paper, typographic printing		Paper is yellowed, edges and corners are frayed. The book jacket is slightly torn	
10 **V**	[…]	Book. Lesya Ukrainka. Selected Works. Moscow 1984	Paper, typographic printing		Paper is yellowed, edges and corners are frayed	
11 **V**	[…]	Book. Lesya Ukrainka. "Forest Song". State Literature Publishing House. Kiev 1963	Paper, typographic printing		Paper is yellowed, edges and corners are frayed. Scratches on the book jacket	
12 **V**	[…]	Lesya Ukrainka in Crimea. Simferopol 1955	Paper, typographic printing		Paper is yellowed, edges and corners are frayed. The book jacket is slightly torn	
13 **V**	[…]	Book. Lesya Ukrainka. Works. Volume 6. Knigospilka Publishing House	Paper, typographic printing		Paper is yellowed, edges and corners are frayed	
	TOTAL:	**13 pieces (PP – 13 pieces)**				

Issued for the purposes of: **a temporary exhibition titled "Thoughts and Dreams of Lesya Ukrainka" in celebration of the 120th anniversary of the publication of the collection.**
Basis for issuing: the request of 29 January 2019
Issued by: */Signed/ (Yu.Yu. Grishchuk) /Signed/ (T.I. Biletskaya)*
Accepted for safe custody: */Signed/ (A.S. Frolova)*
Witnesses:

Annex 714

Yalta Historic and Literature Museum, Certificate of intra-museum transfer No. 13, 13 February 2019

Translation

Municipal Budget-Funded Cultural Institution "Yalta Historic and Literature Museum"
Chief Museum Custodian

13 February 2019

CERTIFICATE No. *13*
of Intra-Museum Transfer
13 February 2019

This certificate is made by **Yu.Z. Melnik**
Fund Custodian
(fund, expositions) (last name, initials)
and **A.S. Frolova**
Head of the Department "Lesya Ukrainka Museum"
(fund, expositions) (last name, initials)

to the effect that the former transferred the following items and the latter accepted them **for temporary storage**, safe custody **until 5 March 2019** *returned /Signed/ 1 March 2019*

No.	Number in the accession book (KP), inventory number (if there is no KP number)	Name and brief description	Material, technique	Size, weight – for precious metals	Integrity	Note
1	[…]	Women's embroidered shirt, Yalta, early 20th century	Fabric, embroidery, sewing	48 in size	Light yellow spots, large traces of stains on the sleeves and edge on the back	
2	[…]	Underskirt, Yalta, early 20th century	Fabric, sewing	48 in size	Slightly dirty	
3	[…]	Apron, Yalta, early 20th century	Fabric, embroidery, sewing	57x66 cm	A light yellow spot in the centre, a hole of 1 cm in diameter on the bottom left	
4	[…]	Skirt, Yalta, early 20th century	Fabric, webbing, sewing	48-50 cm in size	Fabric is discoloured and worn-out, numerous small holes	
5	[…]	Sleeveless blouse (waistcoat), Yalta, early 20th century	Fabric, webbing, embroidery, sewing	48 size	The silk piping of the item's edges is worn-out in some places, spots on the back	

6 **V**	[…]	Embroidered table runner, Poltava, late 19th century	Fabric, embroidery, sewing		Shabby, heavily worn-out, multitude tears, mends *returned /Signed/ 13 February 2019*	
7	[…]	Bookmark, 1950s	Fabric, embroidery, sewing	20 cm in length	Light yellow spots on the back	
	Total:	**Seven (7) pieces**				

Issued for the purposes: of creating an exhibition titled "Thoughts and Dreams of Lesya Ukrainka" in celebration of the 120th anniversary of the publication of L. Ukrainka's collection.
Basis for issuing: annual plan
Issued by: */Signed/ (Melnik)*
Accepted for safe custody: */Signed/ (A.S. Frolova)*
Witnesses:

Main: "V" – seven pieces

Annex 715

Yalta Historic and Literature Museum, Certificate of intra-museum transfer No. 12, 15 February 2019

Translation

Municipal Budget-Funded Cultural Institution "Yalta Historic and Literature Museum"

Chief Museum Custodian

15 February 2019

CERTIFICATE No. *12*

of Intra-Museum Transfer

15 February 2019

This certificate is made by **Yu.Z. Melnik**
Fund Custodian
(fund, expositions) (last name, initials)
and **A.S. Frolova**
Head of the Department "Lesya Ukrainka Museum"
(fund, expositions) (last name, initials)
to the effect that the former transferred the following items and the latter accepted them **for temporary storage**, safe custody **until 5 March 2019**

No.	Number in the accession book (KP), inventory number (if there is no KP number)	Name and brief description	Material, technique	Size, weight – for precious metals	Integrity	Note
1 **V**	[…]	Beads from a Ukrainian women's clothing set of Western Ukraine. Scientific reconstruction. R.Yu. Turivnaya. Ukraine. Crimea. 21st century	Plastic, threads, metal	40 cm in length (4 threads)	Scuff marks	
2 **V**	[…]	Small sculpture, Lesya Ukrainka, unknown author, Ukraine, 1970s	Synthetic material, marbling	21 cm in height	Slightly dirty	
3 **V**	[…]	Postcard. Lesya Ukrainka's country-house museum in Kolodyazhnoe. Lutsk. 2006	Paper, colour printing	9x13.5 cm	Corners are frayed	
4 **V**	[…]	Postcard. Lesya's "White" Little House. 2006	Paper, colour printing	9x13.5 cm	Corners are frayed	
5 **V**	[…]	Postcard. Berlin	Paper, printing	9x13.5 cm	Edges are frayed	
6 **V**	[…]	Postcard. Warsaw	Paper, black and white printing	9x13.5 cm	Edges are frayed	

7 **V**	[…]	Postcard. Poltava	Paper, black and white printing	9x13.5 cm	Edges are frayed	
8	[…]	Coloured postcard. Kiev. Kreshchatik	Paper, colour printing	9x13.5 cm	Edges are considerably frayed, corners are partly broken	
9	[…]	Postcard. Kiev	Paper, black and white printing	9x13.5 cm	Edges are frayed	
10 **V**	[…]	Postcard. Yalta	Paper, black and white printing	9x13.5 cm	Edges are frayed	
11	[…]	Replica. Manuscript of Lesya Ukrainka's verse. "Extracts from a Letter" (on 2 pages)	Paper, manuscript, impression	20.8x13 cm	Paper is yellowed	
12	[…]	Xerox copy. Manuscript of Lesya Ukrainka's verse "Dreams"	Paper, printing	21x15.3 cm	Corners are folded	
13	[…]	Xerox copy. Manuscript of Lesya Ukrainka's verse "Oriental Melody"	Paper, printing	21x15.8 cm	Slightly torn, the right corner is folded	
14	[…]	Xerox copy. Manuscript of Lesya Ukrainka's verses from the collection "Crimean Echoes" (4 pieces)	Paper, printing	31x20 cm	Top and bottom edges are bent, slightly torn	
15	[…]	Women's black boots with stacked heels, 20th century	Leather, sewing	37.5 in size	Leather is heavily cracked, there are no laces	
16	[…]	A jar with a handle, unknown manufacturer, early 20th century	Ceramic, pottery	24 cm in height	Scuff marks, dirt	
Total: ***sixteen (16) pieces***						

Issued for the purposes of creating an exhibition titled "Thoughts and Dreams of Lesya Ukrainka" in celebration of the 120th anniversary of the publication of L. Ukrainka's collection.
Basis for issuing: annual plan
Issued by */Signed/* *(Melnik)*
Accepted for safe custody */Signed/* *(A.S. Frolova)*
Witnesses:

Main: "V" – four pieces
Postcards– eight pieces

Annex 716

Yalta Historic and Literature Museum, Museum exhibits acceptance certificate for permanent use No. 49, 12 July 2019

Translation

Municipal Budget-Funded Cultural Institution "Yalta Historic and Literature Museum"

*/Seal: Municipal Budget-Funded Cultural Institution * Yalta Historic and Literature Museum * of the municipal formation * Yalta urban district * Republic of Crimea * Main State Registration Number 1149102175463 Taxpayer Identification Number 9103016915/*
Approved by
Director */Signature/* Yu.V. Rudnik
12 July 2019

Museum Exhibits Acceptance Certificate
for Permanent Use
(Acceptance Certificate)
of 12 July 2019 No. 49

This is to certify that the museum, represented by its authorised representatives *Alla Sergeevna Frolova, Head of the Department "Lesya Ukrainka Museum"*,
(full name, title)
has accepted, and […]
(full name, address, passport details or full name of the legal entity)
in accordance with Resolution of the Expert Procurement Committee (Minutes of 10 July 2019 No. 6 and Expert Opinion of 9 July 2019 No. 16)
and on the grounds of Agreement of 12 July 2019 No. 8)
has transferred the following museum exhibits (museum collections) for permanent custody

No.	Name and brief description of the item, date, material, technique, dimensions, writings, marks	Integrity	Mode of acquisition	Inventory details	Notes
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	*Shawl. Unknown manufacturer. Russia. Early 20th century. Cotton fabric, silk, coloured threads, hand and machine sewing (loom), fringe, weaving. Dimensions (without fringe) 122*120 cm, fringe ≈ 15 cm.*	*The fabric is slightly deformed. Dirt, stains, multiple plucks, the fabric has faded in some places. Loss of threads, holes, tears at the edges from 2 to 12 cm. The fringe is tangled, loss of tassels, threads. Some holes were sewn with thread.*	*donation*	[…]	
2.	*Curtain. Factory of textiles and art products. Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Simferopol. 1980s-1990s. Cotton fabric, nylon threads, coloured threads, paint, machine sewing (factory), basketweave technique, fringe, stamping. Dimensions (without fringe) 227*147 cm, fringe ≈7 cm.*	*The fabric is slightly deformed. Numerous plucks, small stains. The fringe is slightly untangled, in some places the threads have come off. The label is deformed, the threads have come loose at the edges.*	*donation*	[…]	

3.	*Curtain. Factory of textiles and art products. Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, 1980s-1990s. Cotton fabric, nylon threads, coloured threads, machine sewing (factory), basketweave technique, fringe. Dimensions (without fringe) 227*147 cm, fringe ≈7 cm.*	*The fabric is slightly deformed. Numerous plucks, small stains. The fringe is slightly untangled, in some places the threads have come off.*	*donation*	[…]	
4.	*Tablecloth. Unknown manufacturer. USSR. 1930s. Linen fabric, coloured threads, machine sewing (factory sewing), fringe. Dimensions (without fringe) 127*127 cm, fringe 7 cm.*	*The fabric is deformed. Numerous plucks, dirt, stains, holes. Some holes were sewn with white thread.*	*donation*	[…]	
5.	*Shawl (scarf). Pavlo-Posadskaya Platochnaya Manufaktura OJSC. Pavlovsky Posad, Moscow Region, Russia. 1990s. Wool fabric, coloured threads, paint, machine sewing (factory sewing), fine weaving, stamping. Dimensions (without fringe) 92*88 cm, fringe 10 cm.*	*The fringe is tangled, lost in some areas.*	*donation*	[…]	
6.	*Lace. Unknown manufacturer. Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, 1990s. Mesh fabric, nylon thread, coloured threads, paint, factory sewing, stamping. Dimensions 206*117 cm.*	*Plucks. Two edges were not processed, the threads have come off.*	*donation*	[…]	
7.	*Lace. Unknown manufacturer. Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, 1990s. Mesh fabric, nylon thread, coloured threads, paint, factory sewing, stamping. Dimensions 206*117 cm.*	*Plucks. Two edges were not processed, the threads have come off.*	*donation*	[…]	
8.	*Bedspread. Unknown manufacturer. USSR. 1950s. Bleached cotton fabric (linen?), white threads, machine (factory) two-sided and manual sewing, machine embroidery, jacquard technique. Dimensions 180*130 cm.*	*Dirt, stains, plucks. The threads have come off on the edges.*	*donation*	[…]	
9	*Napkin. Unknown author. Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic. 1980s. Cotton fabric, coloured threads, embroidery floss, canvas, cross-stitching, fringe. Dimensions (without fringe) 20*45 cm, fringe from 2 to 4 cm.*	*There are traces of stains and rust on the fabric. The threads are coming off on the edges of the canvas. The fringe is tangled. The threads are slightly coming off on the embroidery.*	*donation*	[…]	
10	*Napkin. Unknown author. Ukraine. 1990s. Polyester fabric, coloured threads, wool*	*The fringe is tangled. The threads are slightly*	*donation*	[…]	

	*mixture threads, machine sewing, canvas, manual embroidery, cross-stitching, fringe. Dimensions (without fringe) 26*26 cm, fringe 2 cm.*	*coming off on the embroidery.*			
11	*Napkin. Unknown author. Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic. 1970s. Linen fabric?, cotton fabric?, coloured threads, machine sewing, embroidery floss, hand embroidery, tatting technique, French knot, backstitch, crochet, lace. Dimensions (with lace) 42*87 cm.*	*There are traces of stains, dirt, plucks on the fabric. The embroidery has slightly faded. The lace is slightly deformed, the threads have come off.*	*donation*	[…]	
12	*Bedskirt. Unknown author. Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cherkassk Region. 1950s. Cotton sewing thread, crochet. Dimensions 13*200 cm.*	*The threads have darkened, in some places they have come off. The edges are slightly deformed. Traces of brown paint stains.*	*donation*	[…]	

Accepted under the certificate: *Twelve (12)* items
(in numbers and words)
Appendix: collection list on ____ sheets (if any)
This certificate was made in 2 copies and handed to the signatories.

Accepted by*: /Signed/* (A. S. Frolova)
Transferred by: […] ([…])

Annex 717

Crimean Boarding Gymnasium for Gifted Children, Regulation on the languages of education, 22 July 2019
(excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

Considered at the meeting of the
Methodological Association and
the Methodological Board
Minutes of 28.08.2019 No. 1

APPROVED
Headmaster of the State Budgetary General Educational Institution of the Republic of Crimea "Crimean Boarding Gymnasium for Gifted Children"
/*Signature*/ Yu.A. Tulaev
Order of 22.07.2019 No. 328

/Seal: Ministry of Education, Science and Youth of the Republic of Crimea. State Budgetary General Educational Institution of the Republic of Crimea "Crimean Boarding Gymnasium for Gifted Children, (illegible)/

Regulation on the languages of education in the State Budgetary General Educational Institution of the Republic of Crimea "Crimean Boarding Gymnasium for Gifted Children"

[...]

2. Language of Education and Instruction

2.1. The present Regulation stipulates the use of the state language of the Russian Federation – the Russian language – as the language of education and guarantees the rights of citizens of the Russian Federation to receive education (instruction) in their native language from among the languages of the peoples of the Russian Federation as well as the study of foreign languages with a view to developing linguistic culture in accordance with Russian law.

[...]

2.4. The Gymnasium ensures that the information on the languages of education and instruction is open and accessible.
2.5. Students have the right to choose to study their native language from among the languages of the peoples of the Russian Federation.

The choice of the language of instruction (native language) from among the languages of the peoples of the Russian Federation is made within the limits of the (methodological, human and financial) resources made available by the Gymnasium.
2.6. The organisation of the choice of the languages of instruction requires mandatory participation of the collegiate governing body of the Gymnasium. The results of the choice of the native language of instruction are recorded in the applications of parents (legal representatives) submitted for the specific level of education of the students.

[...]

4. Study of the Native Language and Native Literature

4.1. The right to study the native language and native literature is exercised within the limits of the (methodological, human, economic and financial) resources, made available by the Gymnasium, and in the manner prescribed by the legislation on education.

4.2. Study of the native language is regulated by the federal state educational standards. The native language is studied in the amount of hours allocated to the study of the subject area “Native Language and Literature” of the curriculum of basic general education.

4.3. [...] When a child is admitted to the institution, the parents (legal representatives), or persons in loco parentis, indicate the desired native language to study in the application.

4.4. The school subjects “Native Language”, “Native Literature” of the compulsory subject area concerned provide for the study of the native languages from among the languages of the peoples of the Russian Federation, including the Ukrainian and Crimean Tatar languages.

4.5. The number of hours allocated at the Gymnasium to the teaching of the school subjects “Native Language” and “Native Literature” is set by the curriculum independently based on the decision of the teachers’ council.

[...]

Annex 718

Taurida Academy of the Vernadsky Crimean Federal University, Information on the number of students studying under some philological training programmes between 2010 and 2020

Translation

Information on the number of students studying under some philological training programmes at the Taurida Academy of the Federal State Autonomous Educational Institution of Higher Education "Vernadsky Crimean Federal University"[1] between 2010 and 2020

No.	Training programmes	Students			
		Full-time form of study		Part-time form of study	
		State-funded openings	Non-state-funded openings	State-funded openings	Non-state-funded openings
2010					
1.	Ukrainian Philology	249	49	253	64
2.	Slavic Philology and Journalism	318	176	90	58
2011					
3.	Ukrainian Philology	231	40	222	72
4.	Slavic Philology and Journalism	301	170	81	85
2012					
5.	Ukrainian Philology	226	33	190	74
6.	Slavic Philology and Journalism	309	159	78	123
2013					
7.	Ukrainian Philology	214	27	162	76
8.	Slavic Philology and Journalism	295	184	69	127
2014					
9.	Ukrainian Philology	67	1	113	16
10.	Slavic Philology and Journalism	508	198	245	180
2015[2]					
11.	Ukrainian Philology	89		130	
12.	Slavic Philology and Journalism	405	193	131	162
2016					
13.	Ukrainian Philology	71		87	
14.	Slavic Philology and Journalism	473	167	164	164
2017					
15.	Ukrainian Philology	70		40	
16.	Slavic Philology and Journalism	490	82	204	93
2018					

[1] Data for 2010-2014 relates to students of the Taurida National Vernadsky University, who after the creation in December 2014 of the Taurida Academy as a structural unit of the Federal State Autonomous Educational Institution of Higher Education "Vernadsky Crimean Federal University", began to study under similar training programmes at the Taurida Academy.

[2] During the period from 2015 to 2020, data provided on the number of students studying in the "Ukrainian Philology" training programme relate to students studying in state-funded openings, since non-state-funded openings under these programme were no longer available due to a lack of demand.

17.	Ukrainian Philology	68		24	
18.	Slavic Philology and Journalism	116	67	220	74
2019					
19.	Ukrainian Philology	75		-	
20.	Slavic Philology and Journalism	463	69	189	58
2020					
21.	Ukrainian Philology	69		-	
22.	Slavic Philology and Journalism	466	70	188	48

Annex 719

Taurida Academy of the Vernadsky Crimean Federal University,
Information on the admission of applicants to state-funded openings of bachelor programmes in the period from 2013 to 2020

Translation

Information on the admission of applicants to state-funded openings of bachelor programmes in the period from 2013 to 2020 at the Taurida Academy (structural unit) of the Federal State Autonomous Educational Institution of Higher Education "Vernadsky Crimean Federal University"[1]

Training programmes	Number of submitted applications								Number of admitted students							
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Philology (Ukrainian Language and Literature)	222	58	43	36	49	40	38	41	50	25	15	15	15	15	16	16
Philology (Crimean Tatar Language and Literature)	39	71	58	35	48	50	35	40	20	20	20	22	20	17	20	14

[1] Data for 2013-2014 relates to students of the Taurida National Vernadsky University, who after the creation in December 2014 of the Taurida Academy as a structural unit of the Federal State Autonomous Educational Institution of Higher Education "Vernadsky Crimean Federal University", began to study under similar training programmes at the Taurida Academy.

Annex 720

Fevzi Yakubov Crimean Engineering and Pedagogical University, Main professional educational programme of higher education for training programme “44.03.01 Pedagogical Education (Specialisation: Primary Education)”, 2 March 2020
(excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND YOUTH OF THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA
State Budgetary Educational Institution of Higher Education of the Republic of Crimea
"Fevzi Yakubov Crimean Engineering and Pedagogical University"
(CEPU)

APPROVED BY
Rector of the CEPU
/*signature*/ Ch.F. Yakubov
2 March 2020

Minutes of the CEPU Academic Council
2 March 2020
[Seal: STATE BUDGETARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA "FEVZI YAKUBOV CRIMEAN ENGINEERING AND PEDAGOGICAL UNIVERSITY"
PSRN 1149102126678]

MAIN PROFESSIONAL EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMME OF HIGHER EDUCATION (MPEP HE)

Training programme: **44.03.01 Pedagogical Education**
Specialisation: Primary Education

MPEP level: Bachelor's degree
Professional activity types by task: pedagogical, methodological, project-oriented, organisational and managerial, cultural-educational
Forms of study: full-time and part-time
Duration of training: 4 years/5 years
Faculty: Psychology and Pedagogical Education.
Profiling (administering) department: Primary Education

Simferopol, 2020

[…]
Page 5

1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

1.1. Main professional educational programme (definition, structure, objective of the MPEP).

The main professional educational bachelor degree programme is implemented in the State Budgetary Educational Institution of Higher Education of the Republic of Crimea "Fevzi Yakubov Crimean Engineering and Pedagogical University" (hereafter referred to as the CEPU) in the training programme 44.03.01 Pedagogical Education. The programme specialisation "Primary Education" is a system of documents developed and approved by the university while taking into account the requirements of the labour market and professional standards based on the Federal State Educational Standard of Higher Education in the corresponding training programme (specialisation) of higher education 44.03.01 Pedagogical Education (bachelor's level) No. 121 of 2 February 2018 (Registered in the Ministry of Justice of the Russian Federation on 15 March 2018 under No. 50362).

[…]
Page 7

1.5. Training programme (specialisation) of the MPEP HE

This MPEP HE is implemented in the training programme 44.03.01 Pedagogical Education, programme specialisation: Primary education. Training programme (specialisation) of the MPEP HE includes teaching of fine arts in primary school, teaching of the Crimean Tatar language in primary school, teaching of the Ukrainian language in primary school. The field of the MPEP HE is determined by the disciplines of the elective part of the bachelor's degree programme, by means of which professional competencies are formed.

[…]
Page 29

ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE ABSTRACT
B1.O.02.02.02 THE UKRAINIAN LANGUAGE

1. **Total discipline workload** is 1 credit point (36 hours).

2. **Objectives and tasks of the discipline**

Objectives of the discipline: training of high-quality specialists who possess knowledge of the Ukrainian language standards, as well as skills and abilities for the free use of linguistic means in various fields of professional activity.

Tasks:

- Consideration of the basic standards of the contemporary Ukrainian literary language;
- Assimilation of orthoepical and spelling rules, grammatical features of the Ukrainian language, punctuation standards by students;
- Shaping of Russian-to-Ukrainian editing and translation skills;
- Shaping of writing competence;
- Ability to use special vocabulary, develop students' elocution (oral and written).

3. Place of the discipline within the MPEP

The discipline belongs to mandatory disciplines within the communication module of the MPEP.

[…]
Page 30

ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE ABSTRACT
B1.O.02.02.03 THE CRIMEAN TATAR LANGUAGE

1. **Total discipline workload** is 2 credit points (72 hours).

2. Objectives and tasks of the discipline

Objectives of the "Crimean Tatar language" discipline are to provide students with basic theoretical information about the Crimean Tatar language (phonetics, spelling, vocabulary, morphology, and syntax), necessary for the development of conversational, speaking and writing skills.
This objective involves completing the following educational tasks of the discipline:
- Achievement of the practical assimilation of the basic concepts and rules of the Crimean Tatar language by students;
- Enrichment of students' lexical capacity with Crimean Tatar vocabulary;
- Development of students' competence in interpersonal relations and teaching them to use stable syntactic constructions of the Crimean Tatar language when communicating with each other;
- Teaching students to understand, speak, and write in the Crimean Tatar language fluently, as well as translate texts from the Crimean Tatar language into Russian and vice versa;
- Fostering the students' interest in the Crimean Tatar language, art of music, history and culture of Crimean Tatars.

3. Place of the discipline within the MPEP
This discipline belongs to mandatory disciplines within the communication module of the MPEP.

[…]
Page 72

ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE ABSTRACT
B1.V.01.03 METHODOLOGY FOR TEACHING UKRAINIAN IN PRIMARY SCHOOL

1. **Total discipline workload** is 2 credit points (72 hours).
2. **Objectives and tasks of the discipline** it consists in the development of students' knowledge about the main achievements of contemporary methods of teaching Ukrainian in primary school, conditions and ways of their implementation by the primary school teacher while taking into account innovative approaches to the organisation of the educational process.

3. Place of the discipline within the MPEP
The discipline "Methods of teaching the Ukrainian language in primary school" belongs to the professional module.

4. Requirements for the results of mastering the discipline:
The mastering of the discipline is aimed at the formation of the following competencies:
Professional Competency-3 (**PC-3**) Ability to solve the problems of education and spiritual and moral development of students within educational and extracurricular activities

[…]

5. Academic work types: lectures, practical classes, independent work.
6. The study of the discipline ends with a pass/fail exam in the 4th semester.

[…]
Page 75

ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE ABSTRACT
B1.V.01.DV.01.02 METHODOLOGY FOR TEACHING A COMMUNICATION COURSE IN CRIMEAN TATAR

1. **Total discipline workload** is 4 credit points (144 hours).

2. Objectives and tasks of the discipline:
The objective of the discipline "Methodology for teaching a communication course in Crimean Tatar" is the formation of communicative competence on the basis of all types of speech activity (listening, writing, reading and speaking) on a wide language and conversational material.
This objective involves completing the following **educational tasks of the discipline**:
- Conversational, intellectual, communicative, spiritual and moral development of students;

- Shaping main types of conversational activity (the ability to write, read, listen, speak) among them; enrichment of the students' lexical capacity with Crimean Tatar vocabulary;
- Shaping of a system of initial knowledge and skills in the Crimean Tatar language, experience in analysing and generalising the facts and patterns of the Crimean Tatar language;
- Cultivation of oral communication culture and development of creative abilities of students, as well as the assimilation of the practice of translating texts from the Crimean Tatar language into Russian and vice versa;
- Achievement of practical assimilation by students of the basic concepts and rules of the Crimean Tatar language; development of students' competence in interpersonal relations.

3. Place of the discipline within the MPEP: the discipline belongs to elective disciplines of the professional module.

[…]

Page 76

ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE ABSTRACT
B1.V.01.DV.01.03 METHODOLOGY FOR TEACHING A COMMUNICATION COURSE IN UKRAINIAN

1. **Total discipline workload** is 4 credit points (144 hours.)
2. **Objectives and tasks of the discipline**

Objective of the discipline "Methodology for teaching a communication course in Ukrainian" is the formation of communicative competence on the basis of all types of linguistic activity (listening, writing, reading and speaking) on a wide language and conversational material.

This objective involves completing the following **educational tasks of the discipline**:

- Conversational, intellectual, communicative, spiritual and moral development of students;
- Shaping of their main types of speech activity (the ability to write, read, listen, speak); enrichment of the students' lexical capacity with Ukrainian vocabulary;
- Shaping of a system of initial knowledge and skills in the Ukrainian language, experience in analysing and generalising the facts and patterns of the Ukrainian language;
- Cultivation of speech communication culture and development of creative abilities of students, as well as the assimilation of the practice of translating texts from the Ukrainian language into Russian and vice versa;
- Achievement of practical assimilation by students of the basic concepts and rules of the Ukrainian language; development of students' competence in interpersonal relations.

3. Place of the discipline within the MPEP: the discipline belongs to elective disciplines of the professional module.

[…]

Page 78

ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE ABSTRACT
B1.V.01.DV.02.02 SPEECH DEVELOPMENT METHODOLOGY (CRIMEAN TATAR)

1. **Total discipline workload** is 6 credit points (216 hours).

2. Objectives and tasks of the discipline:

Objective of the discipline is the formation among students of basic theoretical knowledge and acquirement of practical skills necessary for the successful implementation of language mediation in acts of intercultural communication.

Educational tasks of the discipline:

- Formation of linguistic and methodological basics in students as the basis for their future professional activities;
- Acquaintance of students with contemporary approaches to the organisation of teaching the Crimean Tatar language; with the principles, means, methods and forms of organisation of educational activities of students; content of the Crimean Tatar language course in the system of higher education and contemporary technologies;

- Teaching students how to teach the Crimean Tatar language.

3. Place of the discipline within the MPEP: the discipline belongs to elective disciplines of the professional module.

[…]

Page 79

ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE ABSTRACT

B1.V.01.DV.02.03 SPEECH DEVELOPMENT METHODOLOGY (UKRAINIAN)

1. **Total discipline workload** is 6 credit points (216 hours).

2. **Objectives and tasks of the discipline:**

The objective of this discipline is the methodological preparation of students with the specialisation of Primary Education for speech development among primary school pupils.

Educational tasks of the discipline:

- Students' acquaintance with the objectives, tasks and specifics of the speech development of primary school pupils;
- Helping students' acquire theoretical (psychological, onto-linguistic, linguo-didactic) and practical (methodological) basics of speech development at the initial stage of training;
- Teaching the means of selection and usage of methodically viable methods, techniques, forms and means of development of monologue and dialogic speech of primary school pupils;
- Development of the ability to produce oral and written speech in a logically correct manner among future specialists;
- Development of the ability to use innovative technologies in the preparation and conduct of speech development activities in class in primary school.

3. Place of the discipline within the MPEP: the discipline belongs to elective disciplines of the professional module.

[…]

Page 81

ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE ABSTRACT

B1.V.01.DV.03.02 EDUCATIONAL TRANSLATION METHODOLOGY (CRIMEAN TATAR, RUSSIAN)

1. **Total discipline workload** is 4 credit points (144 hours).

2. Objectives and tasks of the discipline:

Objective of the discipline is the formation of basic theoretical knowledge and acquirement of practical skills necessary for the successful implementation of language mediation in acts of intercultural communication among students.

Educational tasks of the discipline:

- Introduction of students to the key provisions of the general, particular and special theory of translation in education;
- Providing students with theoretical knowledge necessary to perform interpretation and translation at a professional level;
- Teaching students to determine the strategy of translation activities and to choose the translation technique in accordance with this strategy;
- Students' acquaintance with the main methods of self-development in the methodology of translation in education, as well as improvement of their language skills – speaking, listening, reading and writing;
- Formation of the skill of switching from one speech activity to another.

3. Place of the discipline within the MPEP: the discipline belongs to elective disciplines of the professional module.

[…]

Page 82

ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE ABSTRACT
B1.V.01.DV.03.03 EDUCATIONAL TRANSLATION METHODOLOGY (UKRAINIAN, RUSSIAN)

1. **Total discipline workload** is 4 credit points (144 hours).

2. Objectives and tasks of the discipline:

Objective of the discipline is the formation of basic theoretical knowledge and acquirement of practical skills necessary for the successful implementation of language mediation in acts of intercultural communication among students.

Educational tasks of the discipline:

- Introduction of students to the key provisions of the general, particular and special theory of translation in education;
- Providing students with theoretical knowledge necessary to perform interpretation and translation at a professional level;
- Teaching students to determine the strategy of translation activities and to choose the translation technique in accordance with this strategy;
- Students acquaintance with the main methods of self-development in the methodology of translation in education, as well as improvement of their language skills – speaking, listening, reading and writing;
- Formation of the skill of switching from one speech activity to another.

3. Place of the discipline within the MPEP: the discipline belongs to elective disciplines of the professional module.

[…]

Page 83

ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE ABSTRACT
B1.V.01.DV.04.02 METHODOLOGY FOR TEACHING CRIMEAN TATAR LITERATURE IN GRADES 1-4

1. Total discipline workload is 4 credit points (144 hours).

2. Objectives and tasks of the discipline:

Objective of the discipline is to teach the methods of instructing Crimean Tatar children's literature; to help master the course of Crimean Tatar children's literature, which allows the future teacher to realise the tasks and objectives of their professional activity.

Educational tasks of the discipline:

- Consideration of the genre evolution in Crimean Tatar children's literature;
- Identification of the relevant topics, problems and ways of their development in Crimean Tatar children's literature;
- Study of the development of Crimean Tatar children's literature through various ways of portraying adult literature on the one hand, and on the other, through various forms of interaction of Crimean Tatar children's literature and foreign literature;
- Development of the ability to summarise and independently research a literary text, enrich creative potential;
- Fostering the interest in Crimean Tatar children's literature and help understand the role of Crimean Tatar children's literature in the formation of a harmonious personality.

3. Place of the discipline within the MPEP: the discipline belongs to elective disciplines of the professional module.

[…]

the student should **know**:

- Crimean Tatar children's literature as a historical and literary phenomenon in its own right, which reflects the general trends in the development of Crimean Tatar and world culture, literature, and pedagogical thought;

- the works of outstanding children's writers, Crimean Tatar ones and those belonging to the world culture;

[…]
Pages 84-85

ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE ABSTRACT
B1.V.01.DV.04.03 METHODOLOGY FOR TEACHING UKRAINIAN LITERATURE IN GRADES 1-4

1. Total discipline workload is 4 credit points (144 hours).

2. Objectives and tasks of the discipline:

Objective of the discipline is to teach the methods of instructing Ukrainian children's literature; to help master the course of Ukrainian children's literature, which allows the future teacher to realise the tasks and objectives of their professional activity.

Educational tasks of the discipline:

- Consideration of the genre evolution in Ukrainian children's literature;
- Identification of the relevant topics, problems and ways of their development in Ukrainian children's literature;
- Study of the development of Ukrainian children's literature through various ways of portraying adult literature on the one hand, and on the other, through various forms of interaction of Ukrainian children's literature and foreign literature;
- Development of the ability to summarise and independently research a literary text, enrich creative potential;
- Fostering the interest in Ukrainian children's literature and help understand the role of Ukrainian children's literature in the formation of a harmonious personality.

3. Place of the discipline within the MPEP: the discipline belongs to elective disciplines of the professional module.

4. Requirements for the results of mastering the discipline:

[…]

the student should **know**:

- Ukrainian children's literature as a historical and literary phenomenon in its own right, which reflects the general trends in the development of Ukrainian and world culture, literature, and pedagogical thought;
- the works of outstanding children's writers, Ukrainian ones and those belonging to the world culture;

[…]
Page 90

ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE ABSTRACT
B1.V.01.DV.07.02 LITERARY ANALYSIS OF TEXTS OF CHILDREN'S CRIMEAN TATAR LITERATURE

1. Total discipline workload is 3 credit points (108 hours).

2. Objectives and tasks of the discipline

Objective of the discipline is to help students master knowledge, skills and abilities to carry out literary analysis of texts of children's Crimean Tatar literature.

Educational tasks of the discipline:

- Consideration of the genre evolution in Crimean Tatar children's literature;
- Identification of the relevant topics, problems and ways of their development in Crimean Tatar children's literature;
- Study of the development of Crimean Tatar children's literature through various ways of portraying adult literature on the one hand, and on the other, through various forms of interaction of Crimean Tatar children's literature and foreign literature;
- Development of the ability to summarise and independently research a literary text, enrich creative potential;

- Fostering the interest in Crimean Tatar children's literature and help understand the role of Crimean Tatar children's literature in the formation of a harmonious personality.

3. Place of the discipline within the MPEP: the discipline belongs to elective disciplines of the professional module.

4. Requirements for the results of mastering the discipline:

[…]

the student should **know**:

- Crimean Tatar children's literature as a historical and literary phenomenon in its own right, which reflects the general trends in the development of Crimean Tatar and world culture, literature, and pedagogical thought;
- Works of outstanding children's writers, Crimean Tatar ones and those belonging to the world culture;

[…]

Page 91

ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE ABSTRACT

B1.V.01.DV.07.03 LITERARY ANALYSIS OF TEXTS OF CHILDREN'S UKRAINIAN LITERATURE

1. Total discipline workload is 3 credit points (108 hours).

2. Objectives and tasks of the discipline

Objective of the discipline to help students master knowledge, skills and abilities to carry out literary analysis of texts of children's Ukrainian literature.

Tasks:

- To provide a theoretical background for teaching Ukrainian literature in primary school;
- To teach skills of carrying out literary analysis of texts of children's Ukrainian literature;
- To develop students' literary competence;
- To raise the specialist who can show pupils the affluence and beauty of texts of children's Ukrainian literature and to teach them to love books.

3. Place of the discipline within the MPEP: the discipline belongs to elective disciplines of the professional module.

[…]

Annex 721

Fevzi Yakubov Crimean Engineering and Pedagogical University, Main professional educational programme of higher education for training programme “44.03.01 Pedagogical Education (Specialisation: Preschool Education)”, 2 March 2020
(excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND YOUTH OF THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA
State Budgetary Educational Institution of Higher Education of the Republic of Crimea
"Fevzi Yakubov Crimean Engineering and Pedagogical University"
(CEPU)

APPROVED BY
Rector of the CEPU
/*Signature*/ Ch.F. Yakubov
Minutes of the CEPU Academic Council of 2 March 2020 No. 11
[Seal: STATE BUDGETARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA "FEVZI YAKUBOV CRIMEAN ENGINEERING AND PEDAGOGICAL UNIVERSITY"
PSRN 1149102126678]

MAIN PROFESSIONAL EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMME OF HIGHER EDUCATION (MPEP)

Training programme: **44.03.01 Pedagogical Education**
Specialisation: **Preschool Education**

MPEP level: Bachelor's degree
Professional activity types by task: project-oriented, methodological, pedagogical
Forms of study: full-time and part-time
Duration of training: 4 years/5 years
Faculty: Psychology and Pedagogical Education
Profile (graduating) department: Preschool Education and Pedagogics

Simferopol, 2020

Approvals page

The main professional educational programme of higher education (MPEP HE) is compiled subject to the requirements of the Federal State Educational Standard of Higher Education (FSES HE) in the training programme 44.03.01 Pedagogical Education (bachelor's level), approved by order of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation No. 126 of 22 February 2018, reviewed and approved at the meeting of the Department of Preschool Education and Pedagogics on 2 December 2019, minutes No. 6.

Programme director (developer), Candidate of Pedagogical Sciences, Associate Professor of the Department of Preschool Education and Pedagogics *(Signed)* Z. I. Mustafaeva

Head of the Department of Preschool Education and Pedagogics, Candidate of Pedagogical Sciences, Associate Professor *(Signed)* E. A. Ramazanova

The programme was reviewed at the meeting of the Academic Council of the Faculty of Psychology and Pedagogical Education on 14 February 2020, minutes No. 6.

Chairman of the Academic and Methodological Commission: *(Signed)* O. P. Manankova

The programme was reviewed and approved at the meeting of the Academic Council of the Faculty of Psychology and Pedagogical Education on 20 February 2020, minutes No. 6.

Chairman of the Academic Council of the Faculty of Psychology and Pedagogical Education *(Signed)* M. L. Shabdinov.

The MPEP was approved by the decision of the Academic Council of the CEPU on 02 March 2020, minutes No. 11.

Representatives of the employers:
Head of the Municipal Budgetary Pre-School Educational Institution No. 55 "Neptune"
(place of work, position held) *(Signed)* F. A. Katyaeva.

[Seal: illegible]

Head of the Municipal Budgetary Institution for Supplementary Professional Education "Informational-Methodical Centre" (place of work, position held) *(Signed)* A. A. Pulina

[Seal: Municipal Budgetary Institution for Supplementary Professional Education "Informational-Methodical Centre, Municipality of the Urban District of Simferopol of the Republic of Crimea, PSRN 1159102009550]

[…]

[…]
Page 32

ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE ABSTRACT
B1.O.02.02.02 THE UKRAINIAN LANGUAGE

1. **Total discipline workload** is 1 credit point (36 hours).

2. Objectives and tasks of the discipline

Objectives of the discipline are the training of highly qualified specialists who possess knowledge of the Ukrainian language standards, as well as skills and abilities for the free use of linguistic means in various fields of professional activity.

[…]
Page 33

[…]

3. Place of the discipline within the MPEP

This discipline belongs to the disciplines of the mandatory part of Block 1 "Disciplines (modules)" of the curriculum of the main professional educational programme of higher education – the bachelor's programme in the field of study 44.03.01 Pedagogical Education.
Programme specialisation "Preschool Education".

[…]

ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE ABSTRACT
B1.O.02.02.03 THE CRIMEAN TATAR LANGUAGE

1. Total discipline workload is 2 credit points (72 hours).

2. Objectives and tasks of the discipline

Objectives of the discipline "The Crimean Tatar Language" is to teach students basic theoretical knowledge of the Crimean Tatar language (phonetics, spelling, vocabulary, morphology, syntax), necessary for the development of conversational, speaking and writing skills.

[…]

3. Place of the discipline within the MPEP

This discipline belongs to the disciplines of the mandatory part of Block 1 "Disciplines (modules)" of the curriculum of the main professional educational programme of higher education – the bachelor's programme in the field of study 44.03.01 Pedagogical Education.
Programme specialisation "Preschool Education".

[…]
Page 74

ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE ABSTRACT
B1.O.08.10 INTRODUCING PRESCHOOL CHILDREN TO THE CULTURE OF PEOPLES OF CRIMEA

1. Total discipline workload is 4 credit points (144 hours).

2. Objectives and tasks of the discipline

Objectives of the discipline: formation of a set of knowledge and ideas about a unified multicultural educational space, characteristics of ethnic cultures of different peoples in Crimea, development of skills for an effective

interaction with representatives of other cultures in the spirit of interethnic concord and tolerance under conditions of preschool education.

[…]

3. Place of the discipline within the MPEP
This discipline belongs to the disciplines of the mandatory part of Block 1 “Disciplines (modules)” of the curriculum of the main professional educational programme of higher education – the bachelor’s programme in the field of study 44.03.01 Pedagogical Education. Programme specialisation “Preschool Education”.

[…]
Page 82

ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE ABSTRACT
B1.V.01.DV.01.02 DECORATIVE AND APPLIED ART OF PEOPLES OF CRIMEA FOR PRESCHOOL CHILDREN WITH A PRACTICAL COURSE

1. Total discipline workload is 4 credit points (144 hours).
2. Objectives and tasks of the discipline
Objective of the discipline: to open up new opportunities for students’ aesthetic learning about the world, formation of their artistic and creative thinking, as well as systematisation and refinement of their knowledge of possible strategies for mastering the skills of decorative and applied art and the basics of design.

[…]

3. Place of the discipline within the MPEP
This discipline belongs to the disciplines of the mandatory part of Block 1 “Disciplines (modules)” of the curriculum of the main professional educational programme of higher education – the bachelor’s programme in the field of study 44.03.01 Pedagogical Education.
Programme specialisation “Preschool Education”.

[…]
Page 83

ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE ABSTRACT
B1.V.01.DV.01.03 ACTION-ORIENTED GAMES OF PEOPLES OF CRIMEA FOR PRESCHOOL CHILDREN WITH A PRACTICAL COURSE

1. **Total discipline workload** is 4 credit points (144 hours).
2. Objectives and tasks of the discipline
Objective of the discipline is to form a system of ideas about the theory and technologies of physical education as a scholarly discipline, its current problems and ways to solve them in the theory and practice of preschool education.

[…]

3. Place of the discipline within the MPEP
This discipline belongs to the disciplines of the mandatory part of Block 1 “Disciplines (modules)” of the curriculum of the main professional educational programme of higher education – the bachelor’s programme in the field of study 44.03.01 Pedagogical Education. Programme specialisation “Preschool Education”.

[…]

Page 84
[…]

ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE ABSTRACT
B1.V.01 DV.01.01 *QIRIMTATAR BALA EDEBİYATİ ve FOLKLORI, İFADELI OQUV PRAKTIKUMI* — CHILDREN'S CRIMEAN TATAR LITERATURE AND FOLKLORE WITH A PRACTICAL COURSE OF EXPRESSIVE READING

[Original in Crimean Tatar and Russian]

1. **Total discipline workload** is 4 credit points (144 hours).

2. Objectives and tasks of the discipline

Objective of the discipline: to give a full view of children's Crimean Tatar literature and folklore as a literary and literary-pedagogical natural component of world literature which, if mastered, will allow the future teacher to realise the goals and objectives of his professional activity, as well as to form the skill of expressive reading in the Crimean Tatar language.

[…]

3. Place of the discipline within the MPEP

The course of "Crimean Tatar children's literature and folklore with a practical course on expressive reading" is part of a cycle of elective disciplines that are basic for solving pedagogical and methodological problems of upbringing, development and training of preschool children under the conditions of multicultural Crimea.

[…]
Page 86

ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE ABSTRACT
B1.V.01.DV.02.01 THEORY AND METHODOLOGY OF TEACHING CRIMEAN TATAR TO PRESCHOOL CHILDREN *(MEKTEPKECE BALALARNI QIRIMTATAR TİLİNE OGRETÜVNİN NAZARİESİ VE USULİETİ)*

[Original in Crimean Tatar and Russian]

1. **Total discipline workload** is 3 credit points (108 hours).

2. Objectives and tasks of the discipline

Objective of mastering the discipline *"Mektepkece balalarni qirimtatar tiline ogretüvnin nazariesi ve usulieti"* is the theoretical and practical training of students in carrying out professional activities in preschool educational organisations, giving the future teachers a system of language skills, forming a culture of speech in Crimean Tatar, professional knowledge and skills for the development of oral Crimean Tatar speech among preschool children.

Tasks of the discipline:

- Achievement of the practical assimilation of basic concepts and rules of the Crimean Tatar language by students.
- Enrichment of students' lexical capacity with Crimean Tatar vocabulary.
- Development of students' competence in interpersonal relations and teaching them to use stable syntactic constructions of the Crimean Tatar language when communicating with each other.
- Teaching students to understand, speak, and write in the Crimean Tatar language fluently, as well as translate texts from the Crimean Tatar language into the Russian language and vice versa.
- Fostering the students' interest in the Crimean Tatar language, art of music, history and culture of Crimean Tatars.

3. Place of the discipline within the MPEP

The discipline *"Mektepkece balalarni qirimtatar tiline ogretüvnin nazariesi ve usulieti"* is one of the main elective disciplines in university-level training of future teachers how to teach the Crimean Tatar language to preschoolers.

[…]

Annex 722

Fevzi Yakubov Crimean Engineering and Pedagogical University, Main professional educational programme of higher education in the bachelor's training programme "Teaching philological disciplines (English Language and Literature, Ukrainian Language and Literature)", 2 March 2020
(excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND YOUTH OF THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA
State Budgetary Educational Institution of Higher Education of the Republic of Crimea
"Fevzi Yakubov Crimean Engineering and Pedagogical University"

APPROVED BY
Rector of the CEPU
/*Signed*/ Ch.F. Yakubov
Minutes of the CEPU's Academic Council
of 2 March 2020 No. 11

[Seal: STATE BUDGETARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA "FEVZI YAKUBOV CRIMEAN ENGINEERING AND PEDAGOGICAL UNIVERSITY"
PSRN 1149102126678]

MAIN PROFESSIONAL EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMME OF HIGHER EDUCATION (MPEP HE)

Training programme: **45.03.01 Philology**
Specialisation: **Teaching philological disciplines (English Language and Literature, Ukrainian Language and Literature)**

MPEP level: bachelor's degree
MPEP implementation: academic bachelor's programme
MPEP is focused on the following types of activities: research, pedagogical, applied, design and organisational and management
Forms of study: full-time / part-time
Duration of training: 4/5 years
Faculty: Philology
Profiling (administering) department: Ukrainian philology

Simferopol, 2020

Annex 722

Approval list

The main professional educational programme of higher education (MPEP HE) is compiled taking into account the requirements of the Federal State Educational Standard of Higher Education in the training programme 45.03.01 Philology (bachelor's level), approved by order of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation of 07.08.2014 No. 947, considered and approved at a meeting of the Department of Ukrainian Philology
on 20 February 2020, minutes No. 8
Programme manager (developer)

Candidate of Philological Sciences, Associate Professor	/*Signed*/ signature	I.V. Shatsky
Head of the Department	/*Signed*/ signature	N.F. Grozyan

The programme was considered and approved at a meeting of the Educational and Methodological Commission (EMC) of the Faculty of Philology
on 21 February 2020, minutes No. 6

Chairman of the EMC	/*Signed*/ signature	N.F. Grozyan

The programme was considered and approved at a meeting of the Academic Council of the Faculty of Philology
on 25 February 2020, minutes No. 6

Chairman of the Academic Council of the Faculty	/*Signed*/ signature	A.I. Apseliamova

The MPEP was approved by the decision of the Academic Council of the CEPU
on 2 March 2020, Minutes No. 11

Employer reviews / representatives of the employers

1. Municipal Budgetary General Education Institution "Gvardeyskaya School No. 1", Headmaster /*Signed*/ A.I. Shepchenko
[Seal: MUNICIPAL BUDGETARY GENERAL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION
"GVARDEYSKAYA SCHOOL No. 1" OF THE SIMFEROPOL DISTRICT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA
PSRN 1159102031329
TIN 9109010395]

[…]
Page 5

1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

1.1. Main professional educational programme of higher education (definition, structure, purpose of MPEP HE)

The main professional educational bachelor's programme implemented at the State Budgetary Educational Institution of Higher Education of the Republic of Crimea "Fevzi Yakubov Crimean Engineering and Pedagogical University" (hereinafter the CEPU) in the training programme **45.03.01. Philology. "Teaching Philological Disciplines (The English Language and Literature, the Ukrainian Language and Literature)"** is a set of documents developed and approved by the university, taking into account the requirements of the labour market and professional standards based on the Federal State Educational Standard of Higher Education in the relevant training programme.

[…]

Page 7

2. CHARACTERISTICS OF PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITY OF THE MPEP HE GRADUATE

2.1. The area of professional activity of the graduate

The area of professional activity of the graduate includes: philology and humanitarian knowledge, interpersonal, intercultural and mass communication in oral, written and virtual form.

Graduates in this training programme are in demand in publishing and printing houses and editorial offices, in press services, in government agencies and private firms, in information centres and scientific institutions, in higher and secondary educational institutions. They have a variety of opportunities to apply the knowledge, skills and abilities gained when mastering the MPEP in various fields: industrial production and small business, design and services, publishing and tourism, advertising business, administrative institutions and representative authorities, education and science.

The relationship of this MPEP HE with the necessary professional standards for the selected activities is presented in Table 1.

Table 1 – Relationship of the MPEP HE with professional standards

Field (specialty) of study	**Training programme (specialisation)**	**Qualification level number**	**Code and name of the selected professional standard** (one or more)
45.03.01. Philology	Teaching philological disciplines (the English language and literature, the Ukrainian language and literature)	6	01.001 "Teacher (pedagogical activity in the field of preschool, primary general, basic general, secondary general education) educator, teacher"
45.03.01. Philology	Teaching philological disciplines (the English language and literature, the Ukrainian language and literature)	6	01.004 "Teacher of vocational training, vocational education and additional vocational education"

[…]

Annex 723

Fevzi Yakubov Crimean Engineering and Pedagogical University, Main professional educational programme of higher education in the bachelor's training programmes "Economics (Specialisation: Accounting, Analysis and Audit)" and "Operation of transport and technological machines and complexes (Specialisation: Automobiles and Automotive Industry)", 2 March 2020
(excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND YOUTH OF THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA
State Budgetary Educational Institution of Higher Education of the Republic of Crimea
"Fevzi Yakubov Crimean Engineering and Pedagogical University"

APPROVED BY
Rector of the CEPU
/*Signed*/ Ch.F. Yakubov
Minutes of the CEPU's Academic Council
of 2 March 2020 No. 11

[Seal: STATE BUDGETARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA "FEVZI YAKUBOV CRIMEAN ENGINEERING AND PEDAGOGICAL UNIVERSITY"
PSRN 1149102126678]

MAIN PROFESSIONAL EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMME OF HIGHER EDUCATION (MPEP HE)

Training programme: **38.03.01 Economics**
Specialisation: **"Accounting, Analysis and Audit"**

MPEP level: bachelor's degree
MPEP implementation: academic bachelor's programme
MPEP is focused on the following types of activities: accounting, analytical, research, accounting and economic
Forms of study: full-time / part-time
Duration of training: 4/5 years
Faculty: Economics, Management and Information Technology
Profiling (administering) department: accounting, analysis and audit

Simferopol, 2020

[…]
Page 45

ANNOTATION OF THE DISCIPLINE B1.B.26 "STATE LANGUAGES OF THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA"

1. Total study load of the discipline is 3 credits (108 hours)

2. Objectives and tasks of the discipline:

The purpose of this discipline is to familiarise students with the structure and historical development of the state languages, to provide basic information on the state languages (phonetics, spelling, morphology, lexicology) necessary to develop speech skills and abilities, to form students' skills in oral and written speech.

Tasks of the discipline:

- to achieve practical mastery by students of the basic standards and rules of the literary language (Russian, Ukrainian, Crimean Tatar);
- to develop the necessary skills of coherent oral and written speech among students;
- to enrich students' vocabulary.

3. Place of the discipline within the MPEP HE: This discipline belongs to the disciplines of the basic part of Block 1 "Disciplines (modules)" of the curriculum of the main professional educational programme of higher education - the bachelor's programme in the training programme 38.03.01 Economics. Accounting, Analysis and Audit.

4. Requirements for the results of mastering the discipline:

As a result of mastering the discipline, the following competencies should be formed:
General Competency (GC-4) - the ability to communicate in oral and written forms in Russian and foreign languages for solving problems of interpersonal and intercultural interaction.

The formation of these competencies is determined by the fact that the student must **know:**

- subject, tasks and place of the discipline in the system of sciences.
- the system of standards of the literary language (Russian, Ukrainian, Crimean Tatar) and improve the skills of correct speech;
- the function of communication as an exchange of information of a different nature, allowing for a tolerant perception of social, ethnic, confessional and cultural differences;
- state languages to the extent necessary to obtain professional information at a general and professional level.

be able to:

- communicate in oral and written forms in the state languages for solving problems of interpersonal and intercultural interaction.
- translate texts from Russian into Crimean Tatar, Ukrainian and vice versa;
- observe the standards of the literary language (Russian, Ukrainian, Crimean Tatar) and adhere to the principles of correct word spelling;
- use the acquired knowledge in professional activities.

master:

- basic linguistic terminology;
- basic vocabulary required for everyday communication;
- the standards of oral and written speech.

5. Academic work types: practical training, independent work.

6. The study of the discipline ends a pass-fail test both in the 1st and 2nd semesters.

[…]

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND YOUTH OF THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA
State Budgetary Educational Institution of Higher Education of the Republic of Crimea
"Fevzi Yakubov Crimean Engineering and Pedagogical University"
(CEPU)

APPROVED BY
Rector of the CEPU
/*Signed*/ Ch.F. Yakubov
Minutes of the CEPU's Academic Council
of 2 March 2020 No. 11

[Seal: STATE BUDGETARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA "FEVZI YAKUBOV CRIMEAN ENGINEERING AND PEDAGOGICAL UNIVERSITY"
PSRN 1149102126678]

MAIN PROFESSIONAL EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMME OF HIGHER EDUCATION (MPEP HE)

Training programme: **23.03.03 Operation of transport and technological machines and complexes**

Specialisation: **Automobiles and Automotive Industry**

MPEP level: bachelor's degree
MPEP implementation: academic bachelor's programme
MPEP is focused on the following types of activities: production and technological, experimental and research
Forms of study: full-time / part-time
Duration of training: 4/5 years
Faculty: engineering technology
Profiling (administering) department: road transport

Simferopol, 2020

[…]

Annotation of the discipline B1.B.01 "State languages of the Republic of Crimea"

1. Total study load of the discipline is 3 credits (108 hours)
2. Objectives and tasks of the discipline:

Objectives of the discipline: The course "State languages of the Republic of Crimea" is a discipline necessary for the students to develop skills of coherent oral and written speech in the state languages of the Republic of Crimea. The purpose of this discipline is to familiarise students with the structure and historical development of the state languages, to provide basic information on the state languages (phonetics, spelling, morphology, lexicology) necessary to develop speech skills and abilities, to form students' skills in oral and written speech.

Tasks of the discipline:

1. to achieve practical mastery by students of the basic standards and rules of the literary language (Russian, Ukrainian, Crimean Tatar);
2. to develop the necessary skills of coherent oral and written speech among students;
3. to enrich students' vocabulary.

3. Place of the discipline within the MPEP HE:

The discipline "State languages of the Republic of Crimea" belongs to basic disciplines of the variable part of the curriculum for bachelors.

The discipline was introduced into the programme for the purpose of teaching the state languages of the Republic of Crimea, in accordance with Article 10 of the Constitution of the Republic of Crimea. The programme material is developed taking into account interdisciplinary connections. This contributes to an in-depth understanding of the studied linguistic phenomena, broadening the horizons, forming students' ability to apply related knowledge in other subjects in the process of studying state languages.

[…]

Annex 724

School No. 20 of Feodosia, Curriculum for the 2020/2021 academic year, 3 July 2020 (excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

REVIEWED
at a meeting of the Pedagogical Council
(Minutes of *3 July 2020* No. *12*)

AGREED
at a meeting of the school's Governing Council
(Minutes of *3 July 2020* No. *6*)

APPROVED BY
Deputy Headmaster of School No. 20
/Signature/ **L.V. Muzychuk**
(Order of *3 July 2020* No. *138*)

/Seal: Russian Federation, Republic of Crimea, Feodosia, Main State Registration Number 1159102005116, Taxpayer Identification Number 90108119008. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution "School No. 20 of Feodosia of the Republic of Crimea"/

CURRICULUM

of the Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution "School No. 20 of Feodosia of the Republic of Crimea"

for the 2020/2021 Academic Year

Annex 724

[…]

Page 10

CURRICULUM

FOR PRIMARY GENERAL EDUCATION (Federal State Education Standards)

Subject category	School subject	Number of hours per week by grade			
		1	**2**	**3**	**4**
Mandatory					
Russian Language and Literature Reading	Russian Language	3	3	3	3
	Literature Reading	2	2	2	2
Native Language and Literature Reading in One's Native Language	Native Language (Ukrainian)	2	2	2	2
	Literature Reading in One's Native Language (Ukrainian)	2	2	2	2
[…]	[…]	[…]	[…]	[…]	[…]
Fundamentals of Religious Cultures and Secular Ethics	Fundamentals of Religious Cultures and Secular Ethics	-	-	-	1
[…]	[…]	[…]	[…]	[…]	[…]
[…]					
TOTAL		**21**	**23**	**23**	**23**
Maximum permissible educational workload per week (5 day-a-week education)		21	23	23	23
Extracurricular activities		**7**	**6**	**5**	**8**
Total funded		**28**	**29**	**28**	**31**

Page 11

Extracurricular Activities

Extracurricular area	Course name	Number of hours per week by grade			
		1	**2**	**3**	**4**
[…]					
Sports and health improvement	[…]	[…]	[…]	[…]	[…]
	Course "Action-Oriented Games of Peoples of the World"	1	1	1	1
[…]					

Page 12

CURRICULUM

FOR BASIC GENERAL EDUCATION (Federal State Education Standards)

Subject category	School subject	Number of hours per week by grade				
		5	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**
	Mandatory					
Russian Language and Literature Reading	Russian Language	4	4	4	3	4
	Literature	2	3	2	2	3
Native Language and Native Literature	Native Language (Ukrainian)	2	2	2	2	2
	Native Literature (Ukrainian)	2	2	2	1	1
[…]	[…]	[…]	[…]	[…]	[…]	[…]
Fundamentals of Spiritual and Moral Culture of Peoples of Russia	Fundamentals of Spiritual and Moral Culture of Peoples of Russia	1	-	-	-	-
[…]	[…]	[…]	[…]	[…]	[…]	[…]
[…]						
TOTAL		**29**	**30**	**32**	**33**	**33**
Maximum permissible educational workload per week (5 day-a-week education)		29	30	32	33	33
Extracurricular activities		**6**	**6**	**6**	**8**	**8**
Total funded		**35**	**36**	**38**	**41**	**41**

Page 13

Extracurricular Activities

Extracurricular area	Course name	Number of hours per week by grade				
		5	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**
Spiritual and Moral	Course “Crimean Studies”	1	1	1	1	1
[…]						
General Intellectual	[…]	[…]	[…]	[…]	[…]	[…]
	[…]	[…]	[…]	[…]	[…]	[…]
	Course “History of Crimea”	1	1	1	1	1
[…]						

Page 14

CURRICULUM

FOR SECONDARY GENERAL EDUCATION (Federal State Education Standards of Secondary General Education)

Universal Programme (option 4)

Subject category	Subject	Level	**Grade 10**	**Grade 11**	**Total**
	Mandatory				
Russian Language and Literature	Russian Language	U	**3**	**3**	**6**
	Literature	U	**5**	**5**	**10**
Native Language and Native Literature	Native Language	B	**1**	**1**	**2**
	Native Literature	B	**3**	**3**	**6**
[…]	[…]	[…]	[…]	[…]	[…]
[…]					
TOTAL			**34**	**34**	**68**
Extracurricular activities			**5**	**5**	**10**
Total funded			**39**	**39**	**78**

[…]

Page 16

CURRICULUM

FOR SECONDARY GENERAL EDUCATION (Federal Component of State Education Standards)

for Universal Education (Non-Major Education)

School subject	**Grade 11**
[…]	
III. Component of the general educational organisation	
Ukrainian Language	1
Ukrainian Literature	2
[…]	

[…]

Annex 725

Yalta Historic and Literature Museum, Museum exhibits acceptance certificate for permanent use No. 47, 27 August 2020

Translation

Municipal Budget-Funded Cultural Institution "Yalta Historic and Literature Museum"

*/Seal: Municipal budget-funded cultural institution * Yalta Historic and Literature Museum * of municipal formation * Yalta urban district * Republic of Crimea * Primary State Registration Number (OGRN) 1149102175453 Taxpayer Identification Number (INN) 9103016915/*

Approved by
Director */Signature/* Yu.V. Rudnik
27 August 2020

Museum Exhibits Acceptance Certificate
for Permanent Use
(Acceptance Certificate)
of 27 August 2020 No. 47

This is to certify that the museum, represented by its authorized representatives **Tatiana Nikolaevna Chemodanova**, Head of the Museum Exhibit Inventory Department, **Alla Sergeevna Frolova**, Head of the Subdivision "Lesya Ukrainka Museum", **Yulia Sergeevna Koren**, Senior Research Assistant of the Subdivision "Lesya Ukrainka Museum",

(full name, title)

have accepted, and […]

(full name, address, passport details or full name of the legal entity)

in accordance with the resolution of the Expert Procurement Committee (Minutes of 12 August 2020 No. 5 and
Expert Opinion of 11 August 2020 No. 15)
and on the grounds of Agreement of No.
has transferred the following museum exhibits (museum collections) for permanent custody

No.	Name and brief description of the item, date, material, technique, dimensions, writings, marks	Integrity	Mode of acquisition	Inventory details	Notes
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Spoon. Unknown author. Nizhny Novgorod Region, USSR, 1980s. Wood, varnish, mineral colours (ochre, red ochre), painting. Dimensions 1—19.5 cm, diameter — 7 cm, height — 3.5 cm.	The paint is cracked in several places, chips in the paint and varnish layer, scuffs.	donation	[…]	
2.	Bowl. Unknown author. Kremenchug, Poltava Region, USSR, 1980s. Clay, potter's wheel, underglaze painting, coating, baking. Dimensions height — 5,5 cm, diameter — 15 cm.	Microscopic cracks on the glazing surface, chipping on the outside: 1.5*2.1 cm, specks.	donation	[…]	
3.	Tea caddy. Unknown manufacture. USSR, 1980s. Clay, paint, overglaze painting, coating, baking, stamping. Dimensions: height (with the lid) — 16.5 cm, height (without	Stains, specks, numerous cracks on the surface, small chips on the paint.	donation	[…]	

	the lid) — 12.5 cm, width — 8 cm.				
4.	Cream jug. Unknown manufacture. USSR, 1980s. Clay, paint, overglaze painting, coating, baking, stamping. Dimensions 7.5*10.5 cm.	Stains, specks, numerous cracks on the surface, small chips on the paint, a 5.5 cm crack.	donation	[…]	
5.	Cup. Unknown manufacture. USSR, 1980s. Clay, paint, overglaze painting, coating, baking, stamping. Dimensions 5.2*9 cm, diameter — 6 cm.	Stains, specks, numerous cracks on the surface, small chips on the paint, blots.	donation	[…]	
6.	Cup. Unknown manufacture. USSR, 1980s. Clay, paint, overglaze painting, coating, baking, stamping. Dimensions 5.2*9 cm, diameter — 6 cm.	Stains, specks, numerous cracks on the surface, blots.	donation	[…]	
7.	Pitcher. Unknown author. Kosovo, Ivano-Frankovsk Region, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, 1990s. Clay, paint, potter's wheel, underglaze painting, coating, baking, embossing. Dimensions 19.5*8 cm.	Stains, chips and loss of the paint layer.	donation	[…]	
8.	Small vase. Unknown manufacture. USSR, 1990s. Clay, paint, stamping, coating, baking. Dimensions: 8*5.5 cm.	Numerous cracks on the surface, stains, specks, 3 cm crack.	donation	[…]	
9.	Vase. Unknown manufacture. Sevastopol, 1980s. Clay, stamping, baking. Dimensions: 12*8.5 cm.	Stains, scuff marks, 1.4 cm crack on the neck, dents.	donation	[…]	
10.	Pitcher (jar). Unknown author. Vinnitsa Region, early 20th century. Clay, potter's wheel, paint, baking, painting. Dimensions 23.5*18.5 cm.	Stains, chips, numerous losses of the upper layer of clay, dents, numerous cracks, cracked handle, traces of paint and soot, chip and a 5 cm crack on the edge, a 7 cm crack from the base upwards.	donation	[…]	
11.	Jar (pot for jam). Unknown author. Vinnitsa Region, early 20th century. Clay, metal, paint, potter's wheel, coating, underglaze painting, baking. Dimensions: 19*21 cm.	Numerous cracks on the surface, stains, tears, unglazed patches, specks, bubbles, blots, chips, rust stains. Hole on the base, 1.2*0.8 cm. Rusty metal. 4.5 cm and 10 cm cracks from the neck along the body.	donation	[…]	
12.	Pot. Unknown author. Vinnitsa Region, early 20th century. Clay, metal, potter's wheel, coating, baking, embossing. Dimensions: 24.5*22 cm.	Scuff marks, numerous scratches, significant flaking of the upper layer, 10 cm crack on the base, numerous small cracks, soot stains. Two	donation	[…]	

		holes in the body, 0.6 cm and 0.7 cm. Streaks in the coating. Rust stains. Rusty metal.			
13.	Earthenware pot. Unknown author. Vinnitsa Region, early 20th century. Clay, paint, potter's wheel, coating, underglaze painting, baking. Dimensions: 15.5*29 cm.	Numerous stains, loss of coating, scratches, cracks, a thin sticky layer of black resin on the base. The internal surface is heavily scuffed, small scratches, flaking of the upper layer of clay on the edge, dents.	donation	[…]	

Accepted under the certificate: *13 (thirteen)* items

(in numbers and words)

Appendix: collection list on ____ sheets (if any)

This certificate was made in 2 copies and handed to the signatories.

Accepted by: */Signature/* (T. N. Chemodanova)
/Signature/ (A. S. Frolova)
/Signature/ (Yu. S. Koren)

Transferred by: […]

Annex 726

School Academy of Bakhchisaray, Plan of action on acts of terrorism and extremism prevention for the 2020–2021 academic year, 28 August 2020

Translation

APPROVED BY
Headmaster of the Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution of the Training and Educational Institution "School Academy"
/Signed/ **N.N. Marynich**
28 August 2020

/Seal: Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution of the Training and Educational Institution "School Academy" of Bakhchisaray of the Republic of Crimea, PSRN 1159102042362, TIN 9104004574/

PLAN OF ACTION

on acts of terrorism and extremism prevention for the 2020–2021 academic year at the Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution of the Training and Educational Institution "School Academy"

No.	Action	Deadline	Responsible	Note of completion (details of documents)
1	Updating of information boards "Terrorism is a threat to society", "Safety corner"	August	Health and safety teacher (organiser), Deputy Headmaster for Security	
2	Providing emergency telephone numbers to teachers and students of the school and their parents	September	Health and safety teacher, head teachers, Deputy Headmaster for Security	
3	Training in the form of an emergency evacuation of students and teaching staff of the school in case of emergency and fire	September December February May	Headmaster, Deputy Headmaster for Security, health and safety teacher (organiser)	
4	Homeroom lessons on: "How students should behave in case of emergency in the educational institution" Homeroom lessons on: "Counter-terrorism measures" (Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation). Reviewing the document.	September April	Head teachers	
5	Teachers to keep watch in the territory of the Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution of the Training and Educational Institution "School Academy" during classes	during the year	Deputy Headmaster for Education and Training	
6	Homeroom lessons on: "Indications of explosive devices. What the population should do if explosive devices are found"	November March	Health and safety teacher (organiser), head teachers	
7	Notifying the Directorate of Education, Youth and Sports of the Bakhchisaray District about large-scale out-of-class events at the Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution of the Training and Educational Institution	during the year	Headmaster	

	"School Academy" relating to counter-terrorism security			
8	Homeroom lessons on: "If you are taken hostage"	December	Health and safety teacher (organiser), head teachers	
9	Homeroom lessons on: "How victims should behave during an act of terrorism"	January	Health and safety teacher (organiser), head teachers	
10	Quiz on safe behaviour at home, in the street, at school (1–4 grades)	December	Deputy Headmaster for Education and Training, head teachers	
11	Homeroom lessons on: "What the population should do when hearing "attention all" and emergency evacuation signal"	November December April	Health and safety teacher (organiser), head teachers	
12	School competitions on: "Administering first aid to victims in case of emergency"	April	Deputy Headmaster for Education and Training, health and safety teacher, physical education teacher, school nurse	
13	Health and safety week at the Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution of the Training and Educational Institution "School Academy"	October	Deputy Headmaster for Security, health and safety teacher (organiser),	
14	Organising and holding Children's Protection Day	April	Health and safety teacher (organiser), Deputy Headmaster for Education and Training, physical education teacher	
15	Briefings on: "How students should behave in case of emergency when on vacation"	November December March May	Head teachers	
16	Security Day: - meeting with a state fire inspector - meeting with a youth liaison inspector - meeting with a representative of the Federal Drug Control Service of Russia	September November January	Health and safety teacher (organiser), Deputy Headmaster for Education and Training, physical education teacher	
18	Counter-terrorism security briefings with the school's employees	October April	Deputy Headmaster for Security	

Deputy Headmaster for Security **A.Yu. Khudozhilov**

Annex 727

School Academy of Bakhchisaray, Educational programme on
“Crimean Studies” for 6th grade, 31 August 2020
(excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

MUNICIPAL BUDGETARY GENERAL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION OF THE TRAINING AND EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION "SCHOOL ACADEMY" OF BAKHCHISARAY OF THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA

Accepted by the school's teachers' council
Minutes of 31 August 2020 No. 6

APPROVED BY
Headmaster of the Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution of the Training and Educational Institution "School Academy"
/Signed/ N.N. Marynich
Order No. of 31 August 2020

/Seal: Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution of the Training and Educational Institution "School Academy" of Bakhchisaray of the Republic of Crimea, PSRN 1159102042362, TIN 9104004574/

Educational Programme

on **Crimean Studies**

Grade: **6**

Total hours per academic year: **34 hours**

Total hours per week: **one hour**

developed in accordance with an original programme of the educational course "Crimean Studies", 5th – 9th grades / prepared by A.N. Rudyakov, A.V. Suprychev, Simferopol 2015.

Group of teachers:		
Last name:	**Mironova**	**Bebeshko**
First name:	**Marina**	**Yulia**
Patronymic:	**Vladimirovna**	**Nikolaevna**
Category:	**higher**	**specialist**
Work experience	**26 years**	**7 years**

REVIEWED BY
the School Methodological Association
Head of the School Methodological Association
/Signed/ /T.S. Bagirova/
Minutes of 28 August 2020 No. 4

APPROVED BY
Deputy Headmaster for Education and Training

/Signed/ /V.E. Kosenko/

Bakhchisaray

2020

[…]

Page 6

Content of the educational course "Crimean Studies"

6th grade (**34 hours**), one hour per week

Introduction to "Crimean Studies" (7 hours).

Subject-matter, purposes and objectives of the course "Crimean Studies". Relation to other sciences and academic disciplines. Sources of regional information.

The notions "native land", "large and small motherland", heraldry and emblems of the Republic of Crimea. History of the Crimean Peninsula.

Features of the Crimean Peninsula's geographic location.

Administrative districts and cities. My residential settlement.

Practical works:

1. Completing a table on "Prominent researchers of Crimea". Preparing presentations and reports.

2. Establishing features of the geographic location of one's district, residential settlement. Plotting on an outline map the boundaries and capitals of the Republic of Crimea, seas that surround them and their bays, one's district and residential settlement.

Section I. Crimea is a unique "natural open-air museum"

(27 hours)

Lesson 1. "Up hill and down…". Relief and mineral resources of the Crimean Peninsula (8 hours)

Relief. Introduction to relief-forming processes. Landforms. Main relief forms of the Crimean Peninsula. Crimean mountains. Geological monuments. The Crimean Peninsula is a "mineralogical treasury". Distinctive minerals and rocks of Crimea, one's district. Endemic minerals. Mineral resources of the Crimean Peninsula.

Practical works:

3. Plotting large relief forms of the Crimean Peninsula on an outline map. Describing the relief of one's district.

Nature tour: "Introduction to distinctive surface forms and rocks (minerals) of one's area".

Lesson 2. "There is no bad weather…" (6 hours).

Weather. Main indicators of the weather and weather instruments.

Distinctive seasonal features of the weather of one's district and Crimea in general.

Indications and popular superstitions about changes in the weather.

Weather events.

Practical works:

4. Weather change monitoring. Description of the weather over a month.

Lesson 3. "Water is the most important mineral on Earth" (5 hours).

Role of water in nature and life of the Crimean population. Water properties.

Crimea's rivers. Hydrological monuments.

Crimea's lakes. Underground waters and artificial ponds of Crimea.

Practical works:

5. Plotting large water bodies of Crimea on an outline map.

Lesson 4. "Soils" (3 hours)

Soil. Role of soils in nature and life of people.

Soil properties. Soil fertility. Soil formation aspects.

Soils of Crimea and one's area. Soil preservation.

Lesson 5. "Life around us" (5 hours).

Role of plants in nature and life of people.

Page 7

Plant kingdom of Crimea. Distinctive plants of one's area.

Relicts and endemics of the Crimean Peninsula. Red book.

Animal kingdom of Crimea and one's area.

Summary repetition. "What new things have you learnt about the Crimean Peninsula's nature?"

EDUCATION AND LESSON PLAN

Number of sections and lessons	**Name of sections and lessons**	**Class hours**	**Practice**	
			Total	**Marks are given**
1	Introduction to "Crimean Studies"	7	2	
2	**Section I. Crimea is a unique "natural open-air museum"**	**27**	**3**	
3	Lesson 1. "Up hill and down…". Relief and mineral resources of the Crimean Peninsula	8	1	1
4	Lesson 2. "There is no bad weather…"	6	1	
5	Lesson 3. "Water is the most important mineral on Earth"	5	1	1
6	Lesson 4. "Soils"	3		
7	Lesson 5. "Life around Us"	5		
8	**Total**	**34**	**5**	**2**

Practical works

Topic	Practical work
Introduction to “Crimean Studies”	1. Completing a table on “Prominent researchers of Crimea”. Preparing presentations and reports. 2. Establishing features of the geographic location of one’s district, residential settlement. Plotting on an outline map the boundaries and capitals of the Republic of Crimea, seas that surround them and their bays, one’s district and residential settlement.
Lesson 1. “Up hill and down…”. Relief and mineral resources of the Crimean Peninsula	3. Plotting large relief forms of the Crimean Peninsula on an outline map. Describing the relief of one’s district.
Lesson 2. “There is no bad weather…”	4. Weather change monitoring. Description of the weather over a month.
Lesson 3. “Water is the most important mineral on Earth”	5. Plotting large water bodies of Crimea on an outline map.

Annex 728

Fevzi Yakubov Crimean Engineering and Pedagogical University, Programme of XIX Research and Practical Conference "The work of Lesya Ukrainka and other writers and artists of the modern era in the context of tendencies of dramatization and theatricalization of the art process", Simferopol, 24-25 September 2020
(excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

Translation from Ukrainian

Vernadsky Crimean Federal University
Taurida Academy
Humanities and Education Sciences Academy

Fevzi Yakubov Crimean Engineering and Pedagogical University

THE WORK OF LESYA UKRAINKA AND OTHER WRITERS AND ARTISTS OF THE MODERN ERA IN THE CONTEXT OF TENDENCIES OF DRAMATIZATION AND THEATRICALIZATION OF THE ART PROCESS

XIX Research and Practical Conference

PROGRAMME

24-25 September 2020

Simferopol

CONFERENCE ORGANISING COMMITTEE

Co-chairmen of the organising committee

G. Yu. Bogdanovich – doctor of philological sciences, professor, head of the Faculty of Slavic Philology and Journalism of the Taurida Academy

N.V. Gorbunova – doctor of pedagogical sciences, professor, headmaster of the Humanities and Education Sciences Academy

Ch.F. Yakubov – candidate of engineering sciences, associate professor, rector of the Fevzi Yakubov Crimean Engineering and Pedagogical University

Members of the organising committee

A.I. Apseliamova – candidate of political sciences, associate professor, head of the Philological Faculty of the Fevzi Yakubov Crimean Engineering and Pedagogical University

M.G. Bagriy – candidate of philological sciences, associate professor of the Department of Ukrainian Philology of the Taurida Academy

E.S. Gladka – candidate of philological sciences, associate professor of the Department of Ukrainian Philology of the Taurida Academy

V.I. Gumenyuk – doctor of philological sciences, professor, head of the Department of Ukrainian Philology of the Taurida Academy

O.N. Gumenyuk – doctor of philological sciences, associate professor, professor of the Department of Ukrainian Philology of the Fevzi Yakubov Crimean Engineering and Pedagogical University

N.F. Grozyan – candidate of philological sciences, associate professor, head of the Department of Ukrainian Philology of the Fevzi Yakubov Crimean Engineering and Pedagogical University

D.S. Mokrentsov – candidate of philological sciences, associate professor of the Department of Russian and Ukrainian Philology and Teaching Methods of the Institute of Philology, History and Arts of the Humanities and Education Sciences Academy

CONFERENCE PROGRAMME COMMITTEE

Head of the programme committee

V.I. Gumenyuk – doctor of philological sciences, professor, head of the Department of Ukrainian Philology of the Taurida Academy

Members of the programme committee

V.E. Vinogradov – candidate of art history, associate professor of the Department of Fine Art, Teaching Methodology and Design of the Institute of Philology, History and Arts of the Humanities and Education Sciences Academy

O.V. Krivenko – candidate of philological sciences, teaching assistant of the Department of Ukrainian Philology of the Taurida Academy

V.S. Shvets – candidate of philological sciences, associate professor of the Department of Ukrainian Philology of the Taurida Academy

CONFERENCE AGENDA

Department of Ukrainian Philology of the Faculty of Slavic Philology and Journalism of the Taurida Academy
(20 Yaltinskaya Str., Simferopol)

24 September 9.40 a.m. – 11.00 a.m. – Plenary session
Thursday 11.30 a.m. – 03.00 p.m. – Breakout sessions

Department of Ukrainian Philology of the Philological Faculty of the Crimean Engineering and Pedagogical University (8 Uchebnuy Lane, Simferopol)

25 September Friday 9.40 a.m. – 02:00 p. m. – Round table "Anthropocentric paradigm of literary and linguistic space and its role in the methods of teaching philological disciplines"
02.10. p.m. – 03.00 p.m. – Summing up the results of the conference

Conference rules and regulations

Plenary session report – 20 minutes
Breakout session report – 15 minutes
Round table presentation – 15 minutes

Working languages – Slavic and English.

24 ***September (Thursday)***

Vernadsky Crimean Federal University
Taurida Academy

Faculty of Slavic Philology and Journalism
Department of Ukrainian Philology

PLENARY SESSION
Moderators I.V. Aleksandrova, V.I. Gumenyuk

Irina Viktorovna Aleksandrova, doctor of philological sciences, professor of the Department of Russian and Foreign Literature, Taurida Academy
A.S. Griboedov's traditions in Russian drama of the late 19th and early 20th centuries

Galina Yuryevna Bogdanovich, doctor of philological sciences, professor, head of the Faculty of Slavic Philology and Journalism, head of the Department of Interlanguage Communication and Journalism, Taurida Academy
Linguistic and cultural aspects of the study of the text of literary translation (based on the material of Russian interpretations of Lesya Ukrainka's drama "The Stone Lord")

Lyudmila Mykhaylovna Borisova, doctor of philological sciences, professor of the Department of Russian and Foreign Literature, the Taurida Academy
Dramatism as a stylistic feature of M. Gorkiy's novel "The Life of Klim Samgin"

Nina Fedorovna Grozyan, candidate of philological sciences, associate professor, head of the Department of Ukrainian Philology, Fevzi Yakubov Crimean Engineering and Pedagogical University
Verbalization of the concept of SEA in the poetic works of Lesya Ukrainka

Viktor Ivanovich Gumenyuk, doctor of philological sciences, professor, head of the Department of Ukrainian Philology, Taurida Academy
Evolution of the artistic interpretation of heroic motifs in the lyrics of Lesya Ukrainka

Olga Nikolaevna Gumenyuk, doctor of philological sciences, professor of the Department of Ukrainian Philology, Fevzi Yakubov Crimean Engineering and Pedagogical University
Dramatism in the stylistic palette of the Ukrainian people's thought

Ismail Asanovich Kerimov, doctor of philological sciences, professor, director of the Scientific-Research Institute of Crimean Tatar Philology, History and Culture of Ethnic Groups of Crimea, professor of the Department of Crimean Tatar Philology, Crimean Engineering and Pedagogical University
Dramatism as a stylistic feature of Abibulla Odabash's poetry

Marina Alekseevna Novikova, doctor of philological sciences, professor of the Department of Russian and Foreign Literature, the Taurida Academy
Lesya Ukrainka's drama-fairy-tale "The Forest Song" in the Crimean Tatar translation by Yunus Kandym

Oksana Vladimirovna Reznik, doctor of philological sciences, professor, vice-rector for scientific work, Crimean University of Culture, Arts and Tourism
Dramatism in the stylistic structure of contemporary women's lyrics (V. Polozkova, A. Astakhova, V. Pavlova and others)

Lyubov Vasilyevna Savchenko, doctor of philological sciences, professor, head of the Department of Advertising and Publishing, Faculty of Information and Printing Technologies, Taurida Academy
Implementation of substantial and conceptual codes of culture in phraseological units of the Ukrainian language (based on the example of a poetic drama of Lesya Ukrainka "In the Field of Blood")

Timur Bekirovich Useinov, doctor of philological sciences, professor of the Department of Crimean Tatar Philology, Taurida Academy
Traditions of Ashik Umer's lyrics in Crimean Tatar poetry of the 1920s

Shevket Elvisovich Yunusov, candidate of philological sciences, associate professor of the Department of Crimean Tatar Philology, Taurida Academy
The figure of the folk avenger Alim in Crimean Tatar folklore

Tatiana Antonovna Yaschenko, doctor of philological sciences, professor of the Department of Interlanguage Communication and Journalism, Taurida Academy
Dramatism in the stylistic structure of Taras Shevchenko's ballad "The Girl under a Spell"

SESSIONS

Session 1. STYLISTIC AND GENRE ASPECTS OF DRAMATISM IN THE ARTISTIC WORLD OF LESYA UKRAINKA

Moderators M.G. Bagriy, I.S. Gladka

Maria Grigoryevna Bagriy, candidate of philological sciences, associate professor of the Department of Ukrainian Philology, Taurida Academy
"Lesya Ukrainka's "Apocrypha" / "Four Conversations about Lesya Ukrainka" by His Beatitude Sviatoslav Shevchuk and Oksana Zabuzhko: from conception to publication

Oksana Vyacheslavovna Krivenko, candidate of philological sciences, teaching assistant of the Department of Ukrainian Philology, Taurida Academy
On some features of the formalization of the narrative structure of the literary text (based on the example of the poetic works of Lesya Ukrainka)

Denis Sergeevich Mokrentsov, candidate of philological sciences, associate professor of the Department of Russian and Ukrainian Philology and Teaching Methods**,** Humanities and Education Sciences Academy
Mythological reception of prophetic talent in Lesya Ukrainka's drama "Cassandra"

Lyudmila Petrovna Oskoma, teaching assistant of the Department of Ukrainian Philology, Taurida Academy, deputy director for educational and methodical work, teacher of the Ukrainian language and literature, Russian language and literature, Municipal Budgetary General Education Institution "Secondary General Education School No. 43" of Simferopol
Conceptual features of the world cognition through the prism of male and female consciousness in Lesya Ukrainka's dramatic poem "Obsessed"

Vladimir Stanislavovich Shvets, candidate of philological sciences, associate professor of the Department of Ukrainian Philology, Taurida Academy
Specifics of the genre of the dramatic scene in the works of Lesya Ukrainka and Lyudmila Staritskaya-Chernyakhovskaya.

Student reports

Nefize Dzhaferovna Abduvelieva, student of the Faculty of Slavic Philology and Journalism, Taurida Academy
The image of the serpent in the "Ghost" etude by Lesya Ukrainka

Anastasia Olegovna Barishevskaya, student of the Faculty of Slavic Philology and Journalism, Taurida Academy
Proper names in translations of Lesya Ukrainka

Diana Vladimirovna Berezina, student of the Faculty of Slavic Philology and Journalism, Taurida Academy
Stylistic figures in the poetic works of Lesya Ukrainka

Andrey Aleksandrovich Georgiev, student of the Faculty of Slavic Philology and Journalism, Taurida Academy
Gender-marked lexemes with semantics for the expression of the psychological and physical state of a person in the dramatic poem "Obsessed" by Lesya Ukrainka

Oleg Ragimovich Guseynov, student of the Faculty of Slavic Philology and Journalism, Taurida Academy
Culturologems and their role in revealing the author's idea in the dramatic poem "Boyarynya" by Lesya Ukrainka

Miyser Seitmemetovna Ibragimova, master student of the Department of Ukrainian Philology of the Faculty of Slavic Philology and Journalism, Taurida Academy
Elements of Ukrainian ritualism in the prose of Lesya Ukrainka

Valeriya Maksimovna Ezhova, student of the Faculty of Slavic Philology and Journalism, Taurida Academy
Images of demonological creatures in Lesya Ukrainka's drama-fairy-tale "The Forest Song"

Violetta Aleksandrovna Kalina, student of the Faculty of Slavic Philology and Journalism, Taurida Academy
Specifics of the implementation of the motif of magic in Lesya Ukrainka's drama-fairy-tale "The Forest Song"

Anton Pavlovich Krutikov, student of the Faculty of Slavic Philology and Journalism, Taurida Academy
Folklore images and motifs in the flash fiction of Lesya Ukrainka

Maria Olegovna Kurakina, student of the Faculty of Slavic Philology and Journalism, Taurida Academy
Communicative discourse of Lesya Ukrainka's drama

Ksenia Viktorovna Kuryata, student of the Faculty of Slavic Philology and Journalism, Taurida Academy
Lingvo-stylestemes in the poetry of Lesya Ukrainka: functional aspect

Katerina Andreevna Medvedeva, student of the Faculty of Slavic Philology and Journalism, Taurida Academy
The image of the bird in the poetry of Lesya Ukrainka

Adelina Sergeevna Mokrentseva, student of 61/2-R group, Humanities and Education Sciences Academy
The poetics of the titles of dramatic works of Lesya Ukrainka

Rustem Fevzievych Mukhtarov, master student of the Department of Ukrainian Philology of the Faculty of Slavic Philology and Journalism, Taurida Academy
Specifics of lexical synonymy in Lesya Ukrainka's epistolary

Daria Igorevna Punchenko, student of the Faculty of Slavic Philology and Journalism, Taurida Academy
Linguistic implementation of the conceptosphere of "sea" in the collections "Crimean Memoirs" and "Crimean Reviews" of Lesya Ukrainka

Pavlo Aleksandrovich Sokolnikov, master student of 61/2-R group, Humanities and Education Sciences Academy
The symbol in the artistic structure of Lesya Ukrainka's drama

Valentina Mikhaylovna Stepanenko, student of the Faculty of Slavic Philology and Journalism, Taurida Academy
The poetics of psychologism in Lesya Ukrainka's drama "The Blue Rose"

Elizaveta Vadymovna Strelkova, student of the Faculty of Slavic Philology and Journalism, Taurida Academy
Motifs of Ukrainian calendar and ceremonial art in the poetry of Lesya Ukrainka

Anastasia Igorevna Fimushkina, student of the Faculty of Slavic Philology and Journalism, Taurida Academy
Typology of female and male images in Lesya Ukrainka's prose

Session 2. TENDENCIES OF DRAMATIZATION AND THEATRICALIZATION OF THE ART PROCESS: LITERARY AND FOLKLORISTIC ASPECTS
Moderators O.V. Kryvenko, V.S. Shvets

Oksana Ivanovna Andreychenko, candidate of philological sciences, associate professor of the Department of Russian, Slavic and General Linguistics, Taurida Academy
Phraseological units, representing the conceptual sphere "Labour" (based on the material of the works of Ukrainian poets of the early twentieth century)

Linure Rustemovna Boikarova, external doctorate student of the Department of Ukrainian Philology, Taurida Academy
The traditions of Ukrainian neoclassical poets in the lyrics of Boris Ten

Viktor Evgenyevich Vinogradov, candidate of art history, associate professor of the Department of Fine Art, Teaching Methodology and Design, Humanities and Education Sciences Academy
Metaphoricality of author's photographics in the imagery structure of illustrations for the collections of modern poetry

Irina Sergeevna Gladka, candidate of philological sciences, associate professor of the Department of Ukrainian Philology, Taurida Academy
Toponymic space of I.K. Karpenko-Kariy's drama "The Sea of Life"

Natalia Ivanovna Kadukha, post-graduate student of the Department of Ukrainian Philology, Taurida Academy
Poetonyms in the artistic structure of Vladimir Vinnichenko's drama "The Lies"

Elena Vitalyevna Kravchenko, assistant, leading specialist in educational and methodical work of the Department of Interlanguage Communication and Journalism, Taurida Academy
Dramatism as a stylistic feature of A.F. Pisemskiy's novel "Disturbed Sea"

Lidia Fedorovna Shcherbachuk, candidate of philological sciences, associate professor of the Department of Russian, Slavic and General Linguistics, Taurida Academy
Elegiac motifs in Ukrainian lyrics of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries

[…]
Page 12

Session 3. TENDENCIES OF DRAMATIZATION AND THEATRICALIZATION OF THE ART PROCESS: LINGUISTIC AND CULTURAL ASPECTS
Moderators V.V. Derkach, A.V. Dekhtiareva, N.I. Pelipas

Vera Pavlovna Achilova, candidate of philological sciences, associate professor of the Department of Ukrainian Philology, Taurida Academy
Elena Leonidovna Achilova, candidate of philological sciences, associate professor of the Department of Interlanguage Communication and Journalism, Taurida Academy
Lesya Ukrainka's Bakhchisarai triptych and its foreign-language reading

Vasily Vasilvyech Derkach, candidate of philological sciences, associate professor of the Department of Ukrainian Philology, Taurida Academy
The range of scientific interests and the scope of Agatangel Krimskyi's research

Elena Vitalyevna Dekhtiareva, candidate of philological sciences, associate professor of the Department of Ukrainian Philology, Taurida Academy
Etiquette expressions in the epistolary heritage of Olha Kobilyanskaya

Nikolay Ivanovich Pelipas, candidate of philological sciences, associate professor of the Department of Ukrainian Philology, Taurida Academy
Speech etiquette in the works of Lesya Ukrainka

Irina Anatolyevna Regushevskaya, candidate of philological sciences, associate professor of the Department of Interlanguage Communication and Journalism, Taurida Academy
Lexical and stylistic analysis of translations of Lesya Ukrainka's works into Russian

Elena Vladymirovna Kharchenko, post-graduate student of the Department of Ukrainian Philology, Taurida Academy
Intertextual specifics of titles in the dramatic works of Lesya Ukrainka

Ksenia Aleksandrovna Khrebtovich, post-graduate student of the Department of Ukrainian Philology, Taurida Academy, teacher of Russian language and literature, Municipal Budgetary General Education Institution "Simferopol Academic Gymnasium"
Magical realism in modern Ukrainian literature: linguistic and cultural specifics

[…]
Pages 16

Session 4. METHODOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF THE STUDY OF ARTISTIC CREATION AND THE TEACHING OF PHILOLOGICAL DISCIPLINES
Moderators V.P. Achilova, L.O. Achilova, T.M. Tashkenova

Valentina Timofeevna Gasanova, candidate of philological sciences, associate professor of the Department of Humanities and Social and Economic Disciplines, Crimean branch of the Federal State Budgetary Educational Institution of Higher Education "Russian State University of Justice"
Features of the study of the conceptosphere of artistic work (based on the materials of the prose of Lesya Ukrainka)

Tatiana Nikolaevna Tashkenova, candidate of philological sciences, teacher of Russian language, Municipal Budgetary General Education Institution "Simferopol Academic Gymnasium"
Development of the principles of collectivism in the work with a dramatic text in the high school

Vasily Nikolaevich Babiychuk, teacher of the Ukrainian language and literature, Russian language and literature of Municipal Budgetary General Education Institution "Petrovskaya School No. 1" of the Krasnogvardeysky District
Landscape lyrics as a subject of study in literature classes: interdisciplinary connections (based on the material of "Crimean" works of Lesya Ukrainka)

Irina Vladimirovna Belyakova, head of the methodological department of the State Budgetary Educational Institution of Extended Education of the Republic of Crimea "Junior Academy of Sciences "Shukach" (Simferopol)

Archival and museum exhibits (based on the example of the House-Museum of Lesya Ukrainka) as a subject of study and research in the course of writing the Junior Academy of Sciences paper.

Lilia Dmytrievna Belous, teacher of the Ukrainian language and literature, Russian language and literature of the Municipal Budgetary General Education Institution "Petrovskaya School No. 1" of the Krasnogvardeysky District
Dramatic works in literature classes: from traditional methods of study to innovations

Aleksander Evgenievich Guminskiy, teacher of the Ukrainian language, Municipal Budgetary General Education Institution "Molodezhnenskaya School No. 2" of the Simferopolskiy district
Specifics of the interpretation of the adventure plot at school (based on the example of "Mitkozavr from Yurkovka, or Chimera of the Forest Lake" by Yaroslav Stelmakh)

Aishe Seyarovna Iliasova, teacher of the Ukrainian language and literature, Russian language and literature of the Municipal Budgetary General Education Institution "Aromatnovskaya Secondary School" of the Belogorskiy district
Crimean Tatar images in the works of Lesya Ukrainka

[…]
Pages 19 - 23

25 September (Friday)
Fevzi Yakubov Crimean Engineering and Pedagogical University
Philological Faculty
Department of Ukrainian Philology

ANTHROPOCENTRIC PARADIGM OF LITERARY AND LINGUISTIC SPACE AND ITS ROLE IN THE METHODOLOGY OF TEACHING PHILOLOGICAL DISCIPLINES

Round table

Moderators – N.F. Grozyan, O.N. Gumenyuk

Alime Ismailovna Apseliamova, candidate of philological sciences, associate professor, head of the Philological Faculty
The work of Lesya Ukrainka in the context of modern globalization

Sevilya Seytyagovna Beshirova, specialist in educational and methodological work
Ideographic characteristics of phraseological units denoting professional relations

Nina Fedorovna Grozyan, candidate of philological sciences, associate professor, head of the Department of Ukrainian Philology
Definition in the prose works of Myroslav Dochynets

Olga Nikolaevna Gumenyuk, doctor of philological sciences, professor of the Department of Ukrainian Philology
The musicality and picturesqueness of the poetic language of Lesya Ukrainka's lyrical cycle "The Seven Strings"

Oksana Stepanovna Maslikova, candidate of philological sciences, associate professor of the Department of Ukrainian Philology
Western Ukrainian lexical elements in the poetic language of Lesya Ukrainka

Zarema Seytyagovna Osmanova, teacher of the Department of Ukrainian Philology
Geographical terminology of Turkic origin in the toponymy of the Kherson region

Tatiana Ivanovna Prudnikova, senior teacher of the Department of Primary Education
Minimal phraseological units in the flash fiction of Ivan Franko

Igor Valentinovich Shatskiy, candidate of philological sciences, associate professor of the Department of Ukrainian Philology
Symbolic world of Lesya Ukrainka's drama

Antonina Ivanovna Shepchenko, headmaster of the Municipal Budgetary General Education Institution "Gvardeyskaya School No. 1" of the Simferopolskiy district
Didactic principles of personality-centred teaching using project technologies in extracurricular work with high school students

Student reports

Elina Rustemovna Akhtemova, master student of the Department of Ukrainian Philology
Means of emotionality in women's speech (based on Lesya Ukrainka's epistolary)

Valimer Dylyaverovich Bekmullaev, master student of the Department of Ukrainian Philology
The role of Olena Pchelka in the formation of the artistic outlook of Lesya Ukrainka

Irina Vitalyevna Bodnar, student of the Philological Faculty
The artistic psychologism of Ivan Franko's novel "The Cross-Paths"

Alena Aleksandrovna Garbuz, student of the Philological Faculty
Irony and sarcasm in the early lyrics of Aleksander Irvanets

Tatiana Vladimirovna Gerve, master student of the Department of Ukrainian Philology
Ukrainian symbolist drama of the first half of the twentieth century: the problem of discourse and method

Anna Valentinovna Gladka, student of the Philological Faculty
Burlesque in the genre and stylistic structure of Grigory Kvitka-Osnovyanenko's novel "The Witch of Konotop"

Irina Denisovna Gorobchenko, master student of the Department of Ukrainian Philology
The motif of fate in the works of Lesya Ukrainka

Anna Aleksandrovna Grozyan, student of the Philological Faculty
The children's poetry of Vasyl Latanskiy: specifics of the imagery system

Susanna Enver kyzy Dzhelyalova, master student of the Department of Ukrainian Philology
The artistic psychologism of Vladimir Vinnichenko's early drama

Anife Useinovna Eredzhepova, student of the Philological Faculty
Folklore and ethnographic motifs in the flash fiction of Maria Matios

Akhtem Sabirovich Izmailov, master student of the Department of Ukrainian Philology
Vocabulary for the emotional and expressive state of the person in Lesya Ukrainka's lyric poetry

Irina Nikolaevna Kirdas, master student of the Department of Ukrainian Philology
Demonological motifs in the artistic structure of Taras Shevchenko's poem "The Witch"

Miedinie Rustem kyzy Komurdzhi, student of the Philological Faculty
The imagery system of Iren Rozdobudko's novel "The Button"

Olga Anatolyevna Krasnomovets, master student of the Department of Ukrainian Philology
Music in Lesya Ukrainka's life and work

Medine Rustemovna Mambedieva, master student of the Department of Ukrainian Philology
Imagery and composition structure of Roman Ivanichuk's novel "Malvy"

Edem Zeniovich Osmanov, master student of the Department of Ukrainian Philology
Genre and stylistic specificity of Ukrainian folk dumas

Sevilia Seiranovna Osmanova, master student of the Department of Ukrainian Philology
The figurative use of lexical units in the flash fiction of Mikhail Kotsyubinskiy

Zeineb Smailovna Seidalieva, master student of the Department of Russian Philology, Fevzi Yakubov Crimean Engineering and Pedagogical University
The figurative use of lexical units in the fiction of Ilia Selvinskiy

Musa Mansurovich Sitadzhiev, master student of the Department of Ukrainian Philology
Anthroponymy in Lesya Ukrainka's formation of new words and expressions

Denis Vladimirovich Skabara, student of the Philological Faculty
The development of the traditions of Nikolay Kostomarov in Lesya Ukrainka's drama

Selim Narimanovich Fakriev, master student of the Department of Ukrainian Philology
Verbal synonymy in the poetic works of Lesya Ukrainka

Natalia Olegovna Shevchuk, student of the Philological Faculty
Specifics of the poetic interpretation of historical realities in the ballads of Nikolay Kostomarov

Department of Ukrainian Philology
Faculty of Slavic Philology and Journalism
Taurida Academy
Vernadsky Crimean Federal University
20 Yaltinskaya Str., classroom 707, 295007 Simferopol
Contact numbers:
+7 978 789 05 28
+7 978 706 70 95
e-mail: ukrlit_tnu@mail.ru

Department of Russian and Ukrainian Philology and Teaching Methods
of the Institute of Philology, History and Arts
Humanities and Education Sciences Academy
Vernadsky Crimean Federal University
2 Sevastopolskaya Str., 298635 Yalta
e-mail: kaf.rus.fil@mail.ru

Department of Ukrainian Philology
Crimean Engineering and Pedagogical University
8 Uchebnuy Lane, 295015 Simferopol
e-mail: uakafedra@mail.ru

Museum of Lesya Ukrainka in Yalta
8 Yekaterininskaya Str., 298600 Yalta
e-mail: lesya.museum@gmail.com

Conference website: http://lesyaukrainka.cfuv.ru

Annex 729

Lesya Ukrainka Museum's Activity Plan for 2021,
7-8 December 2020 (excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

ADMINISTRATION OF YALTA
DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE
MUNICIPAL BUDGET-FUNDED CULTURAL INSTITUTION
YALTA HISTORIC AND LITERATURE MUSEUM

APPROVED
Chief Custodian

/Signature/ Yu.Yu. Grishchuk

7 December 2020

APPROVED
Head of the
Mass Science Popularisation Section

/Signature/ E.A. Moskatova

8 December 2020

ACTIVITY PLAN

OF THE SUBDIVISION "MUSEUM OF LESYA UKRAINKA"

FOR 2021

Approved at the meeting of the
Scientific and Methodological Board
Minutes No.
of __December 2020

Yalta, 2020

Annex 729

[…]

Pages 3-9

INTRODUCTION

The key objectives of the subdivision "Museum of Lesya Ukrainka" for 2021 are arranging and holding activities dedicated to the following anniversary and commemorative dates:

- the Seven Strings event dedicated to the 150th anniversary of the birth of Lesya Ukrainka (25 February);
- the Night of Museums international event (15 May).

In 2021, the key activity areas of the subdivision "Museum of Lesya Ukrainka" will include: outreach, research and development, as well as cultural and educational activities, ensuring the moral development, improving the knowledge and creative skills of the youth and rendering excursion services to the population, taking into account the interests and needs of different social and age groups.

1. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

No.	Activity Description	Deadline	Person in Charge
1.	Collection compilation: a total of 20 exhibits of them: 10 exhibits 10 exhibits	 June October	 A.S. Frolova, Yu.S. Koren
2.	To develop the following scientific topics: – History of creating the Museum of Lesya Ukrainka in Yalta (a speech for the conference, a historical note); – History of creating and erecting the monument of Lesya Ukrainka in Yalta. Memorial boards (preparation of a speech for the conference, an information article, a historical note).	January – November January – November	A.S. Frolova Yu.S. Koren
3	To prepare historical notes on: – History of Creating the Museum of Lesya Ukrainka in Yalta; – History of Creating and Erecting the Monument of Lesya Ukrainka in Yalta. Memorial boards.	 November November	 A.S. Frolova Yu.S. Koren
4.	To develop and prepare for the temporary exhibition "The Forest Song by Lesya Ukrainka" dedicated to the 150th anniversary of the birth of the poetess and the 110th anniversary of the publication of the drama-fairy-tale: – technical and economic proposal; – excursion contents in writing.	 February February	 Yu.S. Koren, A. S. Frolova
5.	To develop "Lesya Ukrainka's Yalta Addresses" virtual tour.	June	A.S. Frolova, Yu.S. Koren
6.	Archive work: – State Archive of the Republic of Crimea (Simferopol); – Archive-Keeping Department of the Administration of Yalta, Republic of Crimea; – Archive of the Municipal Budget-Funded Cultural Institution Yalta History and Literature Museum.	throughout the year	A.S. Frolova, Yu.S. Koren
7.	Work with collections: Municipal Budget-Funded Cultural Institution Yalta History and Literature Museum;	throughout the year	A.S. Frolova, Yu.S. Koren
8.	Work with scientific and reference records - in accordance with research topics	throughout the year	A.S. Frolova, Yu.S. Koren
9.	To prepare reports for the 20th Annual Research-and-Practice Conference dedicated to Lesya		

	Ukrainka to be held at the Vernadsky Crimean Federal University (Simferopol-Yalta) – History of the Museum of Lesya Ukrainka in Yalta creation; – History of the Monument to Lesya Ukrainka in Yalta creating and erecting.	 August August	 A.S. Frolova A.S. Frolova
10.	To prepare an information article on: – The monument to Lesya Ukrainka in Yalta. The 50th anniversary of its creation	August	Yu.S. Koren
11.	To prepare information notes on the anniversaries of figures of culture and literature: – Ahatanhel Krymsky, dedicated to the 150th birthday anniversary of the writer, translator and Orientalist; – Pavel Tychina, dedicated to the 130th birthday anniversary of the poet, translator and literary scholar; – Galina Kalchenko, dedicated to the 95th anniversary of the sculptor, people's artist of the Ukrainian SSR; – Vera Roik, dedicated to the 110th birthday anniversary of the embroiderer, founder of the Ukrainian folk embroidery school in the Crimea; – Pyotr Panch, dedicated to the 130th birthday anniversary of the writer; – Philaret Kolessa, dedicated to the 150th birthday anniversary of music scholar, folklorist, composer, ethnographer and literary scholar; – Alexander Koniskiy, dedicated to the 185th birthday anniversary of the poet, writer and public figure; – Ivan Franko, dedicated to the 165th birthday anniversary of the writer and public figure; – Mikhail Dragomanov, dedicated to the 180th birthday anniversary of the scientist, columnist and public figure.	 January January January April June July August August September	 A.S. Frolova A.S. Frolova Yu.S. Koren A.S. Frolova A.S. Frolova Yu.S. Koren A.S. Frolova A.S. Frolova Yu.S. Koren

2. COLLECTION COMPILATION

Perspective Plan for Collection Compilation

No.	Topic	Number of Exhibits					Person in Charge
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Year	
1.	Addition of new museum exhibits to the core collection as a result of searching for and collecting items related to **Ukrainian ethnography**			10	 10	10 10	A.S. Frolova Yu.S. Koren
2.	Addition of new exhibits to the auxiliary collection as a result of searching for and collecting museum items						

3. RESEARCH WORK AND MUSEUM COLLECTION MANAGEMENT

No.	Description of activities	Volume	Person in Charge
3.1. Accounting			

3.2. Storage			
3.2.1	To control the temperature and humidity conditions within exhibition halls	daily	A.S. Frolova
3.2.2	To examine collection exhibits for their integrity and safety	daily	A.S. Frolova
3.3. Collection studying and scientific refinement			
3.3.1	Studying, attributing, and compiling scientific description cards for incoming museum items	20 exhibits	A.S. Frolova, Yu.S. Koren
3.3.2	Preparing catalogue cards for the reference cards on incoming museum exhibits.	60 cards	A.S. Frolova, Yu.S. Koren
3.3.3	The selection and studying of museum exhibits for the purpose of: – elaborating scientific topics: – preparing a temporary exhibition; – preparing a virtual tour; – preparing public events; – publications.	 2 1 1 2 7	 A.S. Frolova, Yu.S. Koren

4. RESEARCH WORK AND EXHIBITION MANAGEMENT

Table 4.1

Permanent exhibitions

No.	Permanent exhibitions	Date of Exhibition	Place of Exhibition	Person in Charge

Table 4.2

Temporary Thematic Exhibitions

No.	Name of Exhibition	Date	Place of Exhibition	Members of the Working Group
1.	The Forest Song of Lesya Ukrainka dedicated to the 150th anniversary of the birth of the poet and 110th anniversary of the publication of her drama fairy play Preparation of: –concept (an extended thematic structure); –technical and economic proposal; –installation of exhibits – de-installation of exhibits	25 February – 31 March 24 February 1 April	Hall No. 4 of the subdivision, the Culture of Yalta in the 19th – First Quarter of the 20th Century exhibition	A.S. Frolova, Yu.S. Koren, L.M. Ivanova

5. CULTURAL AND EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

No.	Activity Description	Volume	Person in Charge
1.	Researchers are to be involved in:		A.S. Frolova,

	– excursions	120	Yu.S. Koren
	– lectures	as requested	
	– public events	2	
	– exhibitions	1	
2.	To prepare scenario plans for public events	2	A.S. Frolova, Yu.S. Koren
3.	To prepare press releases and information notes on the events	4	A.S. Frolova, Yu.S. Koren
4.	Activities under the educational programmes "I love my native land!" Lectures: –Lesya Ukrainka and Crimea; –Stepan Rudansky and Yalta; –Mikhail Kotsyubinsky and Crimea; –South Coast of the Crimea in the Lives and Creative Work of Ukrainian Writers of the Late 19 – 20th Centuries. Virtual tour: "Lesya Ukrainka's Yalta Addresses"	as requested	 A.S. Frolova A.S. Frolova A.S. Frolova Yu.S. Koren A.S. Frolova, Yu.S. Koren

6. RESEARCH AND METHODOLOGICAL WORK

No.	Activity Description	Period	Person in Charge
1.	To prepare scenario plans for public events	January, April	A.S. Frolova, Yu.S. Koren
2.	To develop a virtual tour	June	A.S. Frolova, Yu.S. Koren

7. EDITORIAL, PUBLISHING AND ADVERTISING WORK

No.	Activity Description	Period	Person in Charge
1.	To prepare for publication on the website of the museum information notes on the anniversaries of figures of Ukrainian culture and literature (9 pieces) and an information article (1 piece).	January, April, June, July, August, September August	A.S. Frolova, Yu.S. Koren

8. ORGANISATIONAL WORK

No.	Activity Description	Period	Person in Charge
1.	To develop and prepare: – annual plan and report – quarterly plans and reports – monthly reports by the subdivision	December quarterly monthly	A.S. Frolova
2.	To participate in: – work of the Expert Procurement Committee;	July, November	

	– work of the Research and Methodological Board; – workshops on museology.	throughout the year	A.S. Frolova, Yu.S. Koren
3.	To participate in the 20th Annual Research and Practice Conference at the Vernadsky Crimean Federal University (Simferopol-Yalta) dedicated to Lesya Ukrainka	September	A.S. Frolova, Yu.S. Koren
4.	To arrange and hold: – Seven Strings event dedicated to the 150th anniversary of the birth of Lesya Ukrainka; –Night of Museums international event.	25 February 15 May	A.S. Frolova, Yu.S. Koren
5.	To make academic visits to: – State Archive of the Republic of Crimea (Simferopol); – Archive-Keeping Department of the Administration of Yalta, Republic of Crimea.	throughout the year	A.S. Frolova, Yu.S. Koren

Head of the Subdivision /*Signature*/ A.S. Frolova

[…]

Annex 730

School No. 20 of Feodosia, Information on students studying between the 2008/2009 academic year and the 2020/2021 academic year

Translation

MUNICIPAL BUDGETARY GENERAL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION
"SCHOOL NO. 20 OF FEODOSIA
OF THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA"

[Original in Russian, Ukrainian and Crimean Tatar]

298176, Republic of Crimea, Feodosia, urban-type village of Primorsky, 7 Proreznaya Street
Tel. (36562) 63725, 64034 E-mail: feoschool20@mail.ru Russian National Classifier of Businesses and Organisations 00795784 Primary State Registration Number 1159102005116 Taxpayer Identification Number 90108119008

Information on students studying at the Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution "School No. 20 of Feodosia of the Republic of Crimea" between the 2008/2009 academic year and the 2020/2021 academic year

Academic year	Total number of students[1]	Number of students studying in Ukrainian	Number of students studying Ukrainian as a subject
2008/2009	167	167	167
2009/2010	173	173	173
2010/2011	173	173	173
2011/2012	174	174	174
2012/2013	179	179	179
2013/2014	186	186	186
2014/2015	155	139[2]	155
2015/2016	142	125	142
2016/2017	155	132	155
2017/2018	163	146	163
2018/2019	163	144	163
2019/2020	176	152	176
2020/2021	181	162	181

[1] Information is correct as at the beginning of the relevant academic year.
[2] According to Russian law, education in native languages can be conducted at primary general education (grades 1–4) and basic general education levels (grades 5–9).

Annex 731

School No. 20 of Feodosia, Class Schedule for primary school grades in the Ukrainian language

Translation

Translation from Ukrainian

Class Schedule

Monday
1. Literature Reading
2. Mathematics
3. Russian Language
4. Physical Education
5. Handicraft

Tuesday
1. Russian Language
2. Physical Education
3. Foreign Language (English)
4. Mathematics
5. The World Around Us

Wednesday
1. Literature Reading
2. Mathematics
3. Russian Language
4. The World Around us
5. Fine Arts

Thursday
1. Literature Reading (Ukrainian)
2. Mathematics
3. Physical Education
4. Native Language (Ukrainian)

Friday
1. Music
2. Foreign Language (English)
3. Literature Reading (Ukrainian)
4. Native Language (Ukrainian)
5. Homeroom lesson

Annex 731

Class Schedule of the 4th Grade

Monday 1. Literature Reading (Ukrainian) 2. Physical Education 3. Native Language (Ukrainian) 4. The World Around Us 5. Homeroom lesson **12:00**	**Tuesday** 1. Literature Reading 2. Mathematics 3. Physical Education 4. Russian language 5. Visual Arts **12:25**	**Wednesday** 1. Native Language (Ukrainian) 2. English 3. Mathematics 4. Literature Reading (Ukrainian) **11:30**
Thursday 1. Literature Reading 2. Mathematics 3. Russian language 4. The World Around Us 5. Fundamentals of Religious Cultures and Secular Ethics **12:25**		**Friday** 1. Russian language 2. Music 3. Mathematics 4. English 5. Handicraft **12.25**

Annex 732

Yalta Secondary School No. 15, Information on students studying at the School between 2013/2014 academic year and 2020/2021 academic year

Translation

Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution "Yalta Secondary School No. 15" of the municipality of Yalta

Information on students studying at the School between 2013/2014 academic year and 2020/2021 academic year

Academic year	Total number of students[1]	Number of classes with instruction in Ukrainian, of all classes	Number of students in classes with instruction in Ukrainian	Number of classes with instruction in Russian, of all classes	Number of students in classes with instruction in Russian	Number of students in classes with instruction in Russian studying Ukrainian as a subject	Number of students studying Ukrainian on an extra-curricular basis
2013/2014	345	22	345	0	0	0	0
2014/2015	342	8	135	14	207	163	0
2015/2016	348	4	65	17	283	0	148
2016/2017	356	2	33	18	323	0	109
2017/2018	338	1	16	19	322	0	111
2018/2019	334	0	0	19	334	0	20
2019/2020	339	0	0	19	339	0	0
2020/2021	372	0	0	20	372	0	0

[1] This information is relevant as at the end of the academic year, except for the 2020/2021 academic year where information is relevant as at the beginning of the academic year.

Annex 732

Annex 733

Crimean Boarding Gymnasium for Gifted Children, Information on the study of languages between 2011 and 2021

Translation

STATE BUDGETARY GENERAL EDUCATIONAL
INSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA
"CRIMEAN BOARDING GYMNASIUM FOR GIFTED CHILDREN"
OF THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND
YOUTH OF THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA
[Original in Russian, Ukrainian and Crimean Tatar]

18 Gagarina Street, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, 295026, reception (3652) 22-62-65,
e-mail: 014@crimeaedu.ru http:// http://krimgimnaziya.crm.eduru.ru//

The information on the study of languages in the State Budgetary General Educational Institution of the Republic of Crimea "Crimean Boarding Gymnasium for Gifted Children" (25 Yaltinskaya Street, Building 2, Tankovoe village, Bakhchisaray district).

Academic year	Number of students	Russian language[1]	Ukrainian language	Crimean Tatar language	English language	German language	Turkish language
2011-2012	232	232	232	232	232	232	232
2012-2013	248	248	248	248	248	248	248
2013-2014	256	256	256	256	256	256	256
2014-2015	148[2]	148	148	148	148	148	148
2015-2016	158	158	158	158	158	158	-
2016-2017[3]	156	156	103	103	156	156	-
2017-2018	174	174	-	80	174	174	-
2018-2019	162	162	-	41	162	162	-
2019-2020	162	162	20	41	162	162	-
2020-2021	132	132	13	41	132	132	-

Deputy Director /*signed*/ N.V. Udovitsa

[11][sic] In the table data is provided in relation to studying of the Russian language as a basic discipline.
[2] The number of students decreased due to the opening of the branch of the State Budgetary General Educational Institution of the Republic of Crimea "Crimean Boarding Gymnasium for Gifted Children" in Simferopol (18 Gagarina Street, Building 1, Simferopol).
[3] As from 2016, the Ukrainian and Crimean Tatar languages have been studied at the request of the parents.

Annex 734

School Academy of Bakhchisaray, Information about students studying at the School Academy between 2008 and 2021

Translation

Information about Students of the Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution of the Training and Educational Centre "School Academy" of the city of Bakhchisaray of the Republic of Crimea

Academic year	Total number of students (at year-end)	Number of classes with Ukrainian as the language of instruction, of all classes	Number of students in classes with Ukrainian as the language of instruction	Number of classes with Russian as the language of instruction, of all classes	Number of students in classes with Russian as the language of instruction who study Ukrainian as a subject	Number of students studying Ukrainian on an extracurricular basis	Number of students studying Crimean Tatar on an extracurricular basis
2008/2009	1118	10	165	37	953	0	0
2009/2010	1116	10	163	38	953	0	0
2010/2011	1108	10	153	38	950	0	0
2011/2012	1120	11	178	36	942	0	0
2012/2013	1095	11	164	35	931	0	0
2013/2014	1096	11	171	34	925	0	0
2014/2015	1125	0	0	43	0	111	175
2015/2016	1125	0	0	44	0	31	114
2016/2017	1103	0	0	46	0	19	81
2017/2018	1130	0	0	48	0	11	74
2018/2019	1164	0	0	49	0	0	38
2019/2020	1149	0	0	51	0	0	42
2020/2021	1044	0	0	51	0	0	0

/Signed/ N.N. Marynich
/Seal: Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution of the Training and Educational Centre "School Academy" of the city of Bakhchisaray of the Republic of Crimea, PSRN 1159102042362, TIN 9104004574/

Annex 735

Fevzi Yakubov Crimean Engineering and Pedagogical University,
Information about full-time students studying under bachelor's programmes at the Faculty of Psychology and Pedagogical Education

Translation

Information about full-time students studying under bachelor's programmes at the Faculty of Psychology and Pedagogical Education of the State Budgetary Educational Institution of Higher Education of the Republic of Crimea "Fevzi Yakubov Crimean Engineering and Pedagogical University"

No.	Academic group	Number of students	Ukrainian	Crimean Tatar	Visual Art	Russian
1.	PE-13[1]	37	17	10	10	-
2.	PE-1-14	26	-	26	-	-
3.	PE-2-14	33	33	-	-	-
4.	PE-2-15	25	11	14	-	-
5.	PE-16	30	11	10	9	-
6.	PE-17	24	9	6	9	-
7.	PE-18	28	10	6	12	-
8.	PE-2-19	27	11	16	-	-
9.	PsE-15	23	-	9	-	14
10.	PsE-16	25	-	10	-	15
11.	PsE-17	22	-	6	-	16
12.	PsE-18	21	-	7	-	14
13.	SDE-1-13	21	7	14	-	-
14.	SDE-2-13	20	20	-	-	-
15.	SDE-1-14	27	-	27	-	-
16.	SDE-2-14	29	29	-	-	-
17.	SDE-1-15	18	-	18	-	-
18.	SDE-2-15	18	18	-	-	-
19.	SDE-16	28	8	7	-	13
20.	SDE-17	22	15	7	-	
21.	SDE-18	23	5	8	-	10
22.	SDE-P-18	14	5	5	-	4

PE – training programme "44.03.01 Pedagogical Education (Specialisation: Primary Education)";

PsE – training programme "44.03.01 Pedagogical Education (Specialisation: Preschool Education)";

SDE – training programme "44.03.03 Special (Defectology) Education (Specialisation: Oligophrenopedagogics)";

SDE-P – training programme "44.03.03 Special (Defectology) Education (Specialisation: Speech Language Pathology)";

Ukrainian – the Ukrainian set of elective disciplines;

Crimean Tatar – the Crimean Tatar set of elective disciplines.

[1] The two-digit number in the name of the academic group denotes the year of admission of students, for example, "PE - 13" means that the group in the training programme "44.03.01 Pedagogical Education (Specialisation: Primary Education)" was formed in 2013.

Annex 736

Collegium School of Alushta, Statistical data on number of students studying between 2012/2013 academic year and 2020/2021 academic year

Translation

Municipal General Educational Institution "Collegium School" of Alushta

Address: 298516, 1 Sovetskaya square, Alushta, Republic of Crimea, Russian Federation
Tel: (36560) 2-53-86
e-mail: alushta-adm@mail.ru

Statistical data on number of students studying between 2012/2013 academic year and 2020/2021 academic year

Academic year	Total number of students[1]	Number of classes with Ukrainian as the language of instruction, of all classes	Number of students in classes with Ukrainian as the language of instruction	Number of classes with Russian as the language of instruction, of all classes	Number of students in classes with Russian as the language of instruction	Number of students in classes with Russian as the language of instruction, studying subjects "Ukrainian language" and "Ukrainian literature"
2012/2013	239	15	239	0	0	0
2013/2014	262	16	262	0	0	0
2014/2015	352	0	0	17	352	352
2015/2016	338	0	0	16	338	338
2016/2017	328	0	0	17	328	328
2017/2018	335	0	0	16	335	335
2018/2019	356	0	0	16	356	356
2019/2020	340	0	0	17	340	340
2020/2021	325	0	0	17	325	325

[1] Information is relevant at the beginning of an academic year.

Annex 737

Collegium School of Alushta, Certificates of achievement of winners and runners-up of the municipal stage of the All-Russian Olympiad for schoolchildren of the 2020/2021 academic year in the Ukrainian language and literature

Translation

CERTIFICATE OF ACHIEVEMENT

THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH
OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE CITY OF ALUSHTA
OF THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA

AWARDS

AWARD WINNER

OF THE MUNICIPAL STAGE OF THE ALL-RUSSIAN
OLYMPIAD FOR SCHOOLCHILDREN
of the 2020/2021 academic year

in the Ukrainian Language and Literature

[*name*]

STUDENT OF 8 GRADE
of the Municipal General Educational Institution
"Collegium School" of the city of Alushta

Deputy Head of the Administration
of the city of Alushta /*Signature*/ G.V. Perepelitsa

[Seal: The Department of Education and Youth
of the Administration of the City of Alushta of
the Republic of Crimea]

Order of 21 December 2020 No. 288 The city of Alushta

Annex 737

CERTIFICATE OF ACHIEVEMENT

THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH
OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE CITY OF ALUSHTA
OF THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA

AWARDS

THE PRIZE WINNER

OF THE MUNICIPAL STAGE OF THE ALL-RUSSIAN
OLYMPIAD FOR SCHOOLCHILDREN
of the 2020/2021 academic year

in the Ukrainian Language and Literature

[*name*]

STUDENT OF 10 GRADE
of the Municipal General Educational Institution
"Collegium School" of the city of Alushta

Deputy Head of the Administration
of the city of Alushta /*Signature*/ G.V. Perepelitsa

[Seal: The Department of Education and Youth
of the Administration of the City of Alushta of
the Republic of Crimea]

Order of 21 December 2020 No. 288 The city of Alushta

CERTIFICATE OF ACHIEVEMENT

THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH
OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE CITY OF ALUSHTA
OF THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA

AWARDS

AWARD WINNER

OF THE MUNICIPAL STAGE OF THE ALL-RUSSIAN
OLYMPIAD FOR SCHOOLCHILDREN
of the 2020/2021 academic year

in the Ukrainian Language and Literature

[*name*]

STUDENT OF 8 GRADE
of the Municipal General Educational Institution
"Collegium School" of the city of Alushta

Deputy Head of the Administration
of the city of Alushta /*Signature*/ G.V. Perepelitsa

[Seal: The Department of Education and Youth
of the Administration of the City of Alushta of
the Republic of Crimea]

Order of 21 December 2020 No. 288 The city of Alushta

Annex 738

Collegium School of Alushta, Curriculum for the 2020/2021 academic year (excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

ADOPTED
at the meeting of the teachers' council
Minutes of 20.05.2020 No. 4

APPROVED
Director of the Municipal General Educational Institution "Collegium School"
/*Signature*/ O.G. Protivenskaya
Order of 26.05.2020 No. 113
[Seal]

CURRICULUM

of the Municipal General Educational Institution "Collegium School" of the city of Alushta

for the 2020-2021 academic year

Annex 738

1. EXPLANATORY NOTE
to the curriculum of the Municipal General Educational Institution “Collegium School” of the city of Alushta for the 2020-2021 academic year

The curriculum of the Municipal Budgetary Educational Institution “Collegium School” of the city of Alushta, its scope and content, the schedule of teaching hours reflect the confirmed by the licence status and the profile focus of educational programmes.

[…]

Page 4

[…]

1.3. Information on the choice of the language of education and the study of the Ukrainian language

On the basis of paragraph 5.1 of section 5 of the Charter of the Municipal General Educational Institution “Collegium School” of the city of Alushta, instruction in grades 1-11 is carried out in the Russian language, with the study of the native (Ukrainian) language from grades 1 to 11.

[…]

Page 7

2. Tables with the distribution of the number of hours for the study of subjects

CURRICULUM OF PRIMARY GENERAL EDUCATION
of the Municipal General Educational Institution “Collegium School” of the city of Alushta with the Russian language of education and the study of the Ukrainian language by all students of the class (5-day school week)

Subject areas	Subjects of study	Number of hours per week by class						
		1-A	1-B	2-A	2-B	3	4-A	4-B
Compulsory part								
[…]								
Native language and literary reading in the native language	Native (Ukrainian) language	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
	Literary reading in the native (Ukrainian) language	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
[…]								
Foundations of religious cultures and secular ethics	Foundations of world religious cultures	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
[…]								
Extracurricular activities		5	5	5	5	5	5	5
[…]								
Spiritual and moral direction	Course “Crimean studies”	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
[…]								

[…]

Page 9

CURRICULUM OF BASIC GENERAL EDUCATION
(Federal State Educational Standard)
of the Municipal General Educational Institution "Collegium School" of the city of Alushta
with the Russian language of education and the study of the Ukrainian language
by all students of the class (5-day school week)

Subject areas	**Subjects of study**	**Number of hours per week by class**				
		5-A	5-B	6-A	6-B	7
Compulsory part						
[…]						
Native language and native literature	Native (Ukrainian) language	1	1	1+1	1+1	2
	Native (Ukrainian) literature	1	1	1	1	1
[…]						
Foundations of the Spiritual and Moral Culture of the Peoples of Russia	Foundations of the Spiritual and Moral Culture of the Peoples of Russia	1	1	-	-	-
[…]						
Extracurricular activities		**5**	**5**	**5**	**5**	**5**
[…]						
General cultural direction	Course "To the origins of language"	1	1	1	1	1
[…]						
Spiritual and moral direction	Course "Crimean studies"	1	1	1	1	1
[…]						

Page 10

CURRICULUM OF BASIC GENERAL EDUCATION
(Federal State Educational Standard)
of the Municipal General Educational Institution "Collegium School" of the city of Alushta
with the Russian language of education and the study of the Ukrainian language
by all students of the class (5-day school week)

Subject areas	**Subjects of study**	**Number of hours per week by class**		
		8-A	8-B	9
Compulsory part				
[…]				
Native language and native literature	Native (Ukrainian) language	1	1	1
	Native (Ukrainian) literature	1	1	1
[…]				
Extracurricular activities		**5**	**5**	**5**
[…]				
General cultural direction	Course "To the origins of language"	1	1	1
[…]				
Spiritual and moral direction	Course "Crimean studies"	1	1	1
[…]				

Annex 738

[…]
Page 12

CURRICULUM OF SECONDARY GENERAL EDUCATION

(Federal State Educational Standard)
of the Municipal General Educational Institution "Collegium School" of the city of Alushta
with the Russian language of education and the study of the Ukrainian language
by all students of the class (5-day school week)
Grade 10
UNIVERSAL PROFILE (VERSION 1)

Subject area	Subject of study	Level	Number of hours		Total
			Grade 10	Grade 11	
[…]					
Native language and native literature	Native (Ukrainian) language	B	1	1	2
	Native (Ukrainian) literature	B	1	1	2
[…]					

[…]

Page 14

CURRICULUM OF SECONDARY GENERAL EDUCATION

(Federal Component of State Educational Standard)
of the Municipal General Educational Institution "Collegium School" of the city of Alushta
with the Russian language of education and the study of the Ukrainian language
by all students of the class (5-day school week)
Grade 11

Subjects of study	Grade 11
1. Federal Component	
Basic subjects of study	
[…]	
Ukrainian language	1
Ukrainian literature	1
[…]	

[…]

Annex 739

Simferopol Academic Gymnasium, Information on number of students studying at the Gymnasium between 2012/2013 academic year and 2020/2021 academic year

Translation

Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution "Simferopol Academic Gymnasium" of the municipality – the urban district of Simferopol of the Republic of Crimea

Information on number of students studying at the Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution "Simferopol Academic Gymnasium" between 2012/2013 academic year and 2020/2021 academic year

Academic year	Total number of students	Number of classes with instruction in Ukrainian, of all classes	Number of students in classes with instruction in Ukrainian	Number of classes with instruction in Russian, of all classes	Number of students in classes with instruction in Russian	Number of students studying Ukrainian as a subject
2012/2013	711	26	711	0	0	711
2013/2014	972	34	972	0	0	972
2014/2015	996	9	147	31	849	996
2015/2016	1050	7	365	33	685	384
2016/2017	1127	7	129	34	998	129
2017/2018	1170	5	85	31	1085	85
2018/2019	1207	4	68	33	1139	68
2019/2020	1231	3	55	37	1176	55
2020/2021	1201	3	51	37	1150	51

Annex 740

School No. 9 of Kerch, Information on number of students studying at School between 2012/2013 academic year and 2020/2021 academic year

Translation

Information on number of students studying at the Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution "School No. 9" of Kerch of the Republic of Crimea between 2012/2013 academic year and 2020/2021 academic year

Academic year	Total number of students	Number of classes with Ukrainian as the language of instruction, of all classes	Number of students in classes with Ukrainian as the language of instruction	Number of classes with Russian as the language of instruction, of all classes	Number of students in classes with Russian as the language of instruction who study Ukrainian as a subject	Number of students studying Ukrainian on an extracurricular basis	Number of students studying Ukrainian under supplementary educational programmes
2012/2013	276	11	276	0	0	0	0
2013/2014	283	11	283	0	0	0	0
2014/2015	309	0	0	11	265	0	0
2015/2016	290	0	0	11	0	39	0
2016/2017	317	0	0	12	0	0	3
2017/2018	375	0	0	13	0	0	1
2018/2019	401	0	0	15	0	0	0
2019/2020	435	0	0	16	0	0	0
2020/2021	467	0	0	17	0	0	0

Annex 740

Annex 741

School No. 9 of Kerch, Content of the school subject “Crimean Studies” for grades 5–9
(excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

The content of the school subject "Crimean Studies" (Grades 5-9)

7th grade (35 hours)
"Crimean Mosaic of Regions"

The programme is designed for 35 hours. It is proposed that the buffer hours are used for an in-depth study of your own region (settlement).

Introduction (5 hours)

Subject, goals and objectives of the course, sources of knowledge. Geographical position and size of the territory (district, city, village). Status and functions of human settlements (as administrative, economic, scientific, tourist, recreational, cultural, cultural and historical, spiritual centres). Comprehensive geographical zoning.

Acquaintance with the basics of wayfinding and tourism:

Basics of wayfinding. Basic tourist techniques, moving along the route, safety rules during a hike and tour.

Practical training. Drawing administrative districts, cities and own settlement on a contour map.

Topic 1. Central Crimea. (4 hours)

Simferopolsky district and Belogorsky district – the land of picturesque foothills and fertile fields. Mineral resources. Mountain karst. The sites of ancient people. Sanatorium and health resort. Monuments of nature and history. Agriculture is the basis of the regions' economy. Toponymics.

Simferopol is the capital of the Republic of Crimea, an administrative, industrial, construction, transport, scientific and technical, cultural and innovation centre. The history of the city formation and development. Environmental conditions. Architecture and historical monuments. The largest enterprises and universities of the city. Cultural sites. Outstanding people of the city. Natural landmarks. Holy sites of Simferopol.

Practical training. 1. Studying features of the geographical location of the city (district) and its impact on the environment and economic activities of the population. 2. Drawing up a table "Stages of exploration, settlement and development of the region (city)". 3. Students' reports "The streets of the city speak..."

Topic 2. Central-Northern Crimea (3 hours)

The composition of the region: the city of Krasnoperekopsk, the city of Armyansk, Krasnoperekopsky district, Krasnogvardeysky district, Pervomaysky district, the city of Dzhankoy and Dzhankoysky district. Geographical location. The Isthmus of Perekop. Brief history of settlement, exploration and development of the territory. Features of nature. The Sivash Bay. Monuments of culture and nature. Dzhankoy is the "historical gate" of Crimea. Krasnoperekopsk and Armyansk are centres of chemical industry. The largest enterprises in the region. Toponymics.

Practical training. 1. Compilation of a booklet "History of the foundation of the city (district)". 2. Studying features of the geographical location of the city (district) and its impact on the environment and economic activities of the population.

Topic 3. North-Eastern Crimea – the largest agricultural region. (2 hours)

Geographical location. The composition of the region. Brief history of settlement, exploration and development of the territory. Features of nature. Agricultural specialization. Historical and cultural heritage of Nizhnegorsky, Sovetsky and Kirovsky districts. Toponymics.

Practical training. Presentation. Historical heritage of the region.

Topic 4. Eastern Crimea (2 hours)

Leninsky district of the Republic of Crimea is an area of two seas. Environmental conditions and resources. Mud volcanoes. The history of settlement, exploration and development of the territory. Features of nature. Sanatorium and health resort. Toponymics.

Kerch is a Hero City, one of the oldest cities of the peninsula, a transport hub. The uniqueness of the geographical location. Environmental conditions and resources. Largest enterprises. Development prospects.

Practical training. 1. Studying features of the geographical location of the city (district) and its impact on the environment and economic activities of the population. 2. Drawing up a table "Stages of exploration, settlement and development of the city". 3. Presentation. Historical heritage of the region.

Topic 5. South-Eastern Crimea (2 hours)

Geographical location. The composition of the region. The history of settlement, exploration and development of the territory.

Feodosia is a resort and industrial centre, a City of Military Glory. The uniqueness and distinctiveness of the territory: flattened out steppe plains, mountains. Ancient extinct volcano Kara-Dag. Feodosia Gulf. The largest enterprises in the city. Sanatorium and health resort. Active forms of tourism. Monuments of nature, culture, history.

Sudaksky district is a traditional centre of viticulture and winemaking. Sudak is one of the most popular places for recreation and health improvement. Fossilized ancient coral reefs. Historical and natural landmarks. Toponymics.

Topic 6. South Coast of Crimea – touristic centre (3 hours)

Geographical location. The history of settlement, exploration, and development of the territory. The uniqueness of the region's nature. Protected areas and monuments of nature. Big Yalta and Alushta are the largest resort and recreation regions of Crimea. Monuments of park and garden art. Largest enterprises. Outstanding figures. Toponymics.

Topic 7. South-Western Crimea (2 hours)

Geographical location of the Bakhchisaray district. The history of settlement, exploration of the territory. Environmental conditions and resources. Unique natural sites. Economic activity of the population. Active forms of tourism. Cave towns and monasteries. Toponymics.

Topic 8. Western Crimea (2 hours)

The composition of the region. Geographical location. The history of settlement, development of the territory of the Saksky district. Saki is the oldest resort of world importance. Wealth of the region. Cultural sites.

Evpatoria is a reflection of major historical eras. Environmental conditions and resources. Evpatoria is a resort, industrial centre and a transport hub.

Practical training. 1. Studying features of the geographical location of the city (district) and its impact on the environment and economic activities of the population. 2. Drawing up a table "Stages of exploration, settlement and development of the city (district)".

Topic 9. North-Western Crimea (2 hours)

The composition of the region: Chernomorsky and Razdolnensky districts. Geographical location. Environmental conditions and resources. Features of economic activity. Regional sights: the branch of the Crimean State Nature and Hunting Reserve "Swan Islands", the regional landscape park "Bakalskaya Kosa", the common salt deposit at Lake Bakal. Toponymics.

Topic 10. Sevastopol as the constituent entity of the Russian Federation. (2 hours)

Sevastopol is a Hero City. Geographical location. Features of nature. The history of origin, exploration and development. Two heroic defenses. Cultural and historical heritage. Non-freezing commercial and fishing seaport; industrial, scientific and technical, recreational centre. Chersonesos is a UNESCO World Cultural Heritage Site.

Final lesson. Press conference: "Image of Crimea"

Defense of an excursion route project (1 hour)

Buffer time – 5 hours (an in-depth study of your own region / settlement)

Annex 742

Fevzi Yakubov Crimean Engineering and Pedagogical University, Information on students enrolled at some philological specialties at the University between 2012 and 2020

Translation

Information on students enrolled at some philological specialties[1]
at State Budgetary Educational Institution of Higher Education of the Republic of Crimea
"Fevzi Yakubov Crimean Engineering and Pedagogical University"
between 2012 and 2020

No.	Specialties	Number of enrolled students	
		Full-time studies (State-funded/Non-State-funded)	Part-time studies (State-funded/Non-State-funded)
2012			
Bachelor's programme			
1.	English Language and Literature, Ukrainian Language and Literature	27/0	7/0
2.	Ukrainian Language and Literature, English Language and Literature	13/0	4/0
3.	Russian Language and Literature, Ukrainian Language and Literature	6/0	8/0
4.	Ukrainian Language and Literature, Russian Language and Literature	22/0	7/0
5.	Crimean Tatar Language and Literature, Ukrainian Language and Literature	6/0	-
Master's programme			
6.	Ukrainian Language and Literature	5/0	4/0
Specialist's programme			
7.	Ukrainian Language and Literature, English Language and Literature	10/0	17/0
8.	English Language and Literature, Ukrainian Language and Literature	19/0	22/0
9.	Crimean Tatar Language and Literature, Ukrainian Language and Literature	8/0	5/0
2013			
Bachelor's programme			
10.	English Language and Literature, Ukrainian Language and Literature	35/0	15/0
11.	Ukrainian Language and Literature, English Language and Literature	27/0	8/0
12.	Crimean Tatar Language and Literature, Ukrainian Language and Literature	6/0	7/0
Master's programme			
13.	Ukrainian Language and Literature	5/0	3/0
Specialist's programme			
14.	Ukrainian Language and Literature, English Language and Literature	3/0	15/0
15.	English Language and Literature, Ukrainian Language and Literature	21/0	30/0

[1] Data on Master's programmes and Specialist's programmes relates only to specialties with "Ukrainian language and literature" component

16.	Crimean Tatar Language and Literature, Ukrainian Language and Literature	13/0	7/0
2014			
Bachelor's programme			
17.	English Language and Literature, Ukrainian Language and Literature	0/0	15/0
18.	English Language and Literature, German Language and Literature	25/0	15/0
19.	English Language and Literature, Turkish Language and Literature	25/0	15/0
Master's programme			
20.	Ukrainian Language and Literature	10/0	0
2015			
Bachelor's programme			
21.	English Language and Literature, Ukrainian Language and Literature	20/4	14/1
22.	English Language and Literature, German Language and Literature	15/12	15/5
23.	English Language and Literature, Turkish Language and Literature	15/12	15/7
24.	Russian Language and Literature, Turkish Language and Literature	15/2	0
Master's programme			
25.	Ukrainian Language and Literature	10/0	0
2016			
Bachelor's programme			
26.	English Language and Literature, Ukrainian Language and Literature	15/0	10/0
27.	English Language and Literature, German Language and Literature	15/2	15/3
28.	English Language and Literature, Russian Language and Literature	15/5	10/5
Master's programme			
29.	Ukrainian Language and Literature	10/0	0
2017			
Bachelor's programme			
30.	English Language and Literature, Ukrainian Language and Literature	12/0	5/0
31.	English Language and Literature, German Language and Literature	15/0	10/0
32.	English Language and Literature, Russian Language and Literature	15/0	15/0
Master's programme			
33.	Ukrainian Language and Literature	10/0	0
2018			
Bachelor's programme			
34.	English Language and Literature, Ukrainian Language and Literature	10/0	0
35.	English Language and Literature, German Language and Literature	15/3	10/3

36.	English Language and Literature, Russian Language and Literature	15/3	0
Master's programme			
37.	Ukrainian Language and Literature	0	0
2019			
Bachelor's programme			
38.	English Language and Literature, Ukrainian Language and Literature	10/0	0
39.	English Language and Literature, German Language and Literature	15/0	0
40.	English Language and Literature, Russian Language and Literature	15/2	10/3
Master's programme			
41.	Ukrainian Language and Literature	10/0	0
2020			
Bachelor's programme			
42.	English Language and Literature, Ukrainian Language and Literature	10/0	0
43.	English Language and Literature, German Language and Literature	20/0	0
44.	English Language and Literature, Russian Language and Literature	20/0	10/0
45.	English Language and Literature, Turkish Language and Literature	10/0	0
Master's programme			
46.	Ukrainian Language and Literature	10/0	0

Annex 743

Yalta Historic and Literature Museum, Certificates of intra-museum transfer, 12-16 February 2021

Translation

Municipal Budget-Funded Cultural Institution
Yalta Historic and Literature Museum

Chief Museum Custodian

/Signature/

12 February 2021

CERTIFICATE No. _____

of Intra-Museum Transfer

12 February 2021

This Certificate is prepared by **Yu.Yu. Grishchuk**
Chief Custodian of the Collection
(collection, exhibitions) (initials, surname)
A.S. Frolova
and Head of the Department "Lesya Ukrainka Museum"
(collection, exhibitions) (initials, surname)

to confirm that the former has transferred and the latter accepted them **for temporary storage,** safe custody **until 02.04.2022**

No.	No. as per the Item List, Inventory No. (if an Item List number is not available)	Name and Brief Description	Material, technique	Size, weight — for precious metals	Conservation	Note
1.	[…]	Women's headgear "Chilko". A piece of a Ukrainian women's dress set, Western Ukraine. Scientific reconstruction. Made by: R.Yu. Turivnaya Crimea, Ukraine. XIX cent.	Fabric: cotton, satin; threads: cotton, coloured, wool, beads, needlework	diameter — 19 cm	Undamaged	
2.	[…]	"Lukash and Mavka" sculpture, characters of the "The Forest Song" play by Lesya Ukrainka, N. Vakulenko, Yalta, Ukraine, 2006	clay, modelled, carved, baked	29x28 cm	undamaged	
3.	[…]	Decorative plate. "The one who breaks the ridges". P.P. Pecherny. Kamenny Brod, 1970	faience, glazed	20x20 cm., height — 3 cm	undamaged	
4.	[…]	Decorative plate. "Perelesnik with a Flute". P.P. Pecherny. Kamenny Brod, 1970	faience, glazed	20x29 cm, height — 3 cm	4 small scratches at the top	
5.	[…]	Decorative plate. "Perelesnik". P.P. Pecherny. Kamenny Brod, 1970	faience, glazed	20x20 cm., height — 3 cm	chipping on the left edge of the rim, 0.5 cm	
6.	[…]	Women's waist wrap. R.Yu. Turivnaya. Crimea	cotton cloth, needlework	size 44–46	ruptures, 2-cm rupture on the	

		Ukraine XXI cent.			right hand side, rust, blue and yellow stains, ink stains	
7.	[…]	Women's apron, white. R.Yu. Turivnaya. Crimea. Ukraine XXI cent.	linen, cotton threads, woven	Size 44–46	undamaged	
8.	[…]	Homespun belt. R.Yu. Turivnaya. Crimea. Ukraine. XXI cent.	Threads, wool weaving	8x295 cm	in some places, threads are torn	
9.	[…]	"Keptar" women's vest. R.Yu. Turivnaya. Crimea. Ukraine. XXI cent.	cotton cloth, imit. fur, lacing	size 44–46	undamaged	
10.	[…]	Women's shirt (long), white, long sleeves. R.Yu. Turivnaya. Crimea. Ukraine. XXI cent.	cloth, embroidery	Size 44–46	ruptures, ink stains, blue, yellow and rust stains, a 2-cm rupture	
11.	[…]	Embroidered napkin. Ukraine. Mid. XX cent.	cloth, embroidery	32.5x34 cm */Handwritten: returned 02.03.21/ /Signature/ /Yu.Yu. Grishchuk/*	undamaged	
12.	[…]	"Carnations" napkin. Podolye, 2 half of XX cent.	cloth, embroidery	31x31 cm	undamaged	
13.	[…]	"Grape Branch" napkin. Podolia, 2 half of XX cent.	cloth, embroidery	33x33 cm	undamaged	
14.	[…]	Towel with openwork embroidery. Volyn. Early XX cent.	Homespun canvas, broken twill technique	196x27 cm */Writing by hand: returned 02.03.21/*	Yellow stain, d — 1 cm	
15.	[…]	Decorative embroidered napkin. Ukraine, mid. XX cent.	Cotton cloth, tent stitch embroidery by hand	31.2x33.5 cm */Handwritten: returned 02.03.21/ /Signature/ /Yu.Yu. Grishchuk/*	Maculations, stains.	
	TOTAL	**15 items (12 items — T, 3 items — K)**				

Issued for the purpose of : **Temporary exhibition "The Forest Song of Lesya Ukrainka" dedicated to the 150th anniversary of the poetess and 110-th anniversary of the publication of her drama fairy play.**

Basis for issuing: the request of 25.01.2021 _____

Issued by: _____ */Signed/ Yu.Yu. Grishchuk* _____

Accepted for safe custody: _____ */Signed/ A.S. Frolova* _____

In the presence of: _____

MUNICIPAL BUDGET-FUNDED CULTURAL INSTITUTION
YALTA HISTORIC AND LITERATURE MUSEUM
of YALTA MUNICIPALITY of the REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA

Chief Museum Custodian

/Signature/

16 February 2021

CERTIFICATE No.___

of Intra-Museum Transfer

16 February 2021

This Certificate is prepared by **Yu.Z. Melnik**
Museum Custodian of Exhibits Category I
(collection, exhibitions) (initials, surname)
and **A.S. Frolova**
Head of the Department "Lesya Ukrainka Museum"
(collection, exhibitions) (initials, surname)

to confirm that the former has transferred and the latter has accepted for **temporary storage until 02.04.2021**

for safekeeping the following items:

No.	No. as per the Item List, Inventory No. (if an Item List number is not available)	Name and Brief Description	Material, technique	Size, weight — for precious metals	Conservation	Note
1	[…]	Decorative board, "Mermaid" poem by L. Ukrainka, made by Z.Z. Maslyak, Lvov, 1971,	stone mixture	47x26 cm	maculations, scuff marks */Handwritten: returned 02.03.21/ /Signature/*	
2	[…]	"Water Spirit and Mermaid" Decorative platter, made by A. Mikeeva	faience, underglaze painting	diameter — 34.5 cm	scuff marks, scratches, maculations	
4	[…]	Decorative kumanets. Characters of "The Forest Song" (with a cap), made by V. Omelchenko	pottery	37x33 cm	small chippings all over the jar and on the cap	
5	[…]	"The Forest Song" vase, made by Yu. Aleksandrochkin, V. Veretekhin, F. Shevchenko. Sumy, 1971.	china	height — 24 cm, diameter — 17 cm	maculations, scuff, paint and modelling clay marks on the bottom	
6	[…]	A Gutsul Woman, made by V.Yu. Stripko	pottery	height — 11 cm	the figurine is glued together, multiple chippings on glazing, cracks, a fragment (1x0.5 cm) on the base is lost	

7	[…]	A Gutsul Man, made by V.Yu. Stripko	pottery	height —18 cm.	a chipping on the left-hand side of the face, 0.8x0.5 cm, small chippings, an element of the hat is lost (a feather?), a 10-cm crack on the base	
8	[…]	A punchwork picture based on “The Forest Song” by Lesya Ukrainka, made by M.P. Tkachev	metal, wood, punchwork	85x82 cm */Signature/ /Handwritten:: returned 24.02.21/*	maculations, darkened metal, corrosion marks, paint stains, chippings on the edges of the wooden part	
9	[…]	A liqueur shtof bottle V. Shevchenko, V. Veretekhin, L. Shevchenko, Sumy. 1970s.	china	12x7x3 cm	scuff marks	
10	[…]	A liqueur shtof bottle V. Shevchenko, V. Veretekhin, L. Shevchenko, Sumy. 1970s.	china	11.5x7x3 cm	scuff marks	

anniversary of L. Ukrainka
Grounds for issue: request of 25.01.2021 _____
Issued by: _____ */Signature: Melnik/* _____
Received for safekeeping by: _____ */Signature: A.S. Frolova/* _____
In the presence of: _____

/Handwritten: as per the inventory list— 10 items/

Annex 743

Municipal Budget-Funded Cultural Institution
Yalta Historic and Literature Museum

Chief Museum Custodian

/Signature/

12 February 2021

CERTIFICATE No. _____

of Intra-Museum Transfer

12 February 2021

This Certificate is prepared by **Yu.Z. Melnik**
Museum Custodian of Exhibits Category I
(collection, exhibitions) (initials, surname)
and **A.S. Frolova**
Head of the Department "Lesya Ukrainka Museum"
(collection, exhibitions) (initials, surname.)

/Handwritten: until 02.04.2021

to confirm that the former has transferred and the latter has accepted for **temporary storage (until 31.03.2021)** */Handwritten: illegible/*

for safekeeping the following items: */signature/*

No.	No. as per the Item List, Inventory No. (if an Item List number is not available)	Name and Brief Description	Material, technique	Size, weight — for precious metals	Conservation	Note
1	[…]	Bead necklace. A piece of a Ukrainian women's dress set, Western Ukraine. Scientific reconstruction, made by R. Yu. Turivnaya Ukraine. Crimea. XXI cent.	plastic, threads, metal	length — 40 cm each string (4 strings)	scuff marks	
2	[…]	Figurine. Lesya Ukrainka, an author's copy of G.N. Kalchenko (1929–1975), a gift by the employees of the Lesya Ukrainka Museum (Kiev) to N.S. Okhremenko, apprentice of Lesya Ukrainka. 1973.	marble, metal, engraving	Height — 38 cm	maculations, small chippings on the base	
3	[…]	Sculpture. A portrait bust of Lesya Ukrainka, made by G.N. Kalchenko (1929–1975)	gypsum, modelled	height — 75 cm; base — 54x40x12 cm		
4	[…]	Set of postcards. "The Forest Song", (12 pcs), "Mistetstvo", Kiev, 1968	cardboard, colour typographic printing	12.1x12.4 cm; postcards — 12x11.9 cm	yellowed paper, scuff marks at folds and in corners, insignificant bends	
5	[…]	BW photograph. Bas-relief. Decorative figurines based on	photograph paper,	30.3x40 cm	scratches, corners and edges scuffed,	

		"The Forest Song", drama-fairy-tale by L. Ukrainka, parts of the decoration of the dance hall of "Miskhor" recreation house, made by I.P. Shmagun, 1972	photoprinted		small ruptures on the left edge in the bottom left corner, length — 0.5 cm, bends in the upper right corner	
6	[…]	BW photograph. Bas-relief. Decorative figurines based on "The Forest Song", drama-fairy-tale by L. Ukrainka, parts of the decoration of the dance hall of "Miskhor" recreation house, made by I.P. Shmagun, 1972	photograph paper, photoprinted	39.5x30 cm	corners scuffed	
7	[…]	Sopilka flute, author unknown. Ukraine, USSR. Mid. XX cent.	wood, wood finish, pyrography	length — 24.3 cm; diameter — 1.3 cm	chipping on the edge, 0.3 cm, maculations	
8	[…]	Sopilka flute, author unknown. Ukraine, USSR. Mid. XX cent.	wood, wood finish, paint, plastic	length — 30.5 cm, diameter — 1.7 cm	two cracks at the end of the sopilka flute, length — 2 and 3 cm	
9	[…]	Decorative towel, author unknown. Volyn Region, Ukraine, 1990s, XX cent.	linen, machine embroidery	100x34 cm	insignificant maculations	
10	[…]	Towel, tent stitch, author unknown. Polesia. Early XX cent.	cloth, woolen threads, embroidery	240x33 cm	two holes on the edge of the towel, multiple threads lost, ink stains	
11	[…]	Figurine. Mavka, made by M.E. Kurochka-Pinas, Lvov, 1970.	clay, modelled, baked	height — 32 cm.	mechanical cracks on the body and bush branches, petals of flowers in the wreath and on the dress are lost, general maculation	
12	[…]	Figurine. Lukash, made by M.E. Kurochka-Pinas, Lvov, 1970.	clay, modelled, baked	height – 27 cm	mechanical cracks on the body, gluing marks on the front of the hat brim, length – 5 cm, green paint stains, general maculation	

Total: 12 (twelve) items.	

Purpose of issue: Preparing “The Forest Song of Lesya Ukrainka” exhibition dedicated to the 150th anniversary of L. Ukrainka
Grounds for issue: request of 25.01.2021
Issued by: */Signature: Melnik/*
Received for safekeeping by: */Signature: A.S. Frolova/*
In the presence of: _____

/Handwritten: core collection - 2 pcs.
PN - 4
V - 5/

Municipal Budget-Funded Cultural Institution
Yalta Historic and Literature Museum

Chief Museum Custodian

/Signature/

12 February 2021

CERTIFICATE No. _____

of Intra-museum Transfer

12 February 2021

This Certificate is prepared by **F.V. Moiseenko**
Museum Custodian of Exhibits Category I
(collection, exhibitions) (initials, surname)
A.S. Frolova
and _____ Head of the Department "Lesya Ukrainka Museum"
(collection, exhibitions) (initials, surname)

to confirm that the former has transferred and the latter has accepted **for temporary storage until 02.04.2021**

for safekeeping the following items:

No.	No. as per the Item List, Inventory No. (if an Item List number is not available)	Name and Brief Description	Material, technique	Size, weight — for precious metals	Conservation	Note
1.	[…]	Book. L. Ukrainka. "The Forest Song", 1925	Paper, typographic printing	20x14 cm	The paper is severely yellowed. The back cover sheet is torn away.	
2.	[…]	Book. L. Ukrainka. "The Forest Song. A Drama-Fairy-Tale in Three Acts". 1950	Cardboard, dermatine, paper, typographic printing, embossment, ink, writings by hand.	27x21 cm	The paper is yellowed, dermatine is slightly scuffed in the lower part at the backbone.	
3.	[…]	Book. L. Ukrainka. "The Forest Song. A Drama-Fairy-Tale in Three Acts". 2002	Paper, typographic printing.	12.7x19.8 cm	No visible damage.	
4.	[…]	Book. L. Ukrainka. "A Drama-Fairy-Tale The Forest Song/Orman Turkusi". 2001.	Artificial leather, paper, typographic printing, embossment.	20.7x17.5 cm	The wraparound is slightly maculated and scuffed.	
5.	[…]	Book. L. Ukrainka. "The Forest Song. A Drama-Fairy-Tale in Three Acts". 1963	Paper, typographic printing, metal, ink, writings by hand.	18x14 cm	The paper is yellowed, the cover is slightly decoloured, battered, edges are darkened	

6.	[…]	Book. L. Ukrainka. “The Forest Song”, 1963	Paper, cloth, ink, BW typographic printing, writings by hand.	17.0x11.5 cm	The paper is yellowed, there are maculations on the cover.	
7.	[…]	Book. L. Ukrainka. “The Forest Song/Orosi Tragod”. 2008	Paper, ink, BW typographic printing, writings by hand.	20.0x14.2 cm	No visible damage.	
8.	[…]	Book. L. Ukrainka. “The Forest Song: Lyrics and Dramatic Works”. 1988	Paper, BW photographyc printing	16.5x11.0 cm	The paper is yellowed, the cover is slightly faded, maculation marks, the corners are bent.	
9.	[…]	Book (musical score). V. Kireiko. “The Forest Song. Opera in Three Acts. Recitative and arioso Uncle Leva from the First Act”.	Paper, ink, BW typographic printing, writings by hand.	28.0x21.5 cm	The cover is scuffed, the corners are bent, maculation marks.	
10.	[…]	Book. L. Ukrainka. “The Forest Song. A Drama-Fairy-Tale”. 1971	Paper, cloth, pencil, colour typographic printing.	17.0x11.2 cm	The wraparound is scuffed.	
11.	[…]	Book. L. Ukrainka. “The Forest Song. A Drama-Fairy-Tale in Three Acts”. 2000	Paper, cloth, colour typographic printing.	29.5x17.5 cm	The edges of the wraparound are scuffed.	
12.	[…]	Book. L. Ukrainka. “The Forest Song”. 1939.	Paper, BW and colour typographic printing, ink, impression.	14.7x10.6 cm	The paper is yellowed, maculated, the corners of the cover are scuffed, there are ruptures, the backbone is scuffed, the foretitle is ruptured by 1.4 cm.	
13.	[…]	Book. L. Ukrainka. “The Forest Song”, 1937	Paper, fabric, ink, stamp-pad ink, BW and colour typographic painting, embossment, writings by hand, impression.	27x20 cm	The cover is scuffed, there are maculations, the corners are scuffed and damaged, in some places, cloth is lost —the edges of the cover are in the same condition. The backbone is scuffed, unglued from the book block by 15 and 7 cm, cloth is lost There are marks of gluing the book block with the cover on the inner end-leaf; pages are scuffed and ruptured; there are smudges,	

					maculations and ink stains. The paper is yellowed.	
	Total:	**13 items (PP)**				

Purpose of issue: **Preparing the scheduled temporary exhibition "The Forest Song of Lesya Ukrainka"**

Grounds for issue: request of 25.01.2021

Issued by: _____ */Signature: F.V. Moiseenko /*

Received for safekeeping by: _____ */Signature: A.S. Frolova/*

In the presence of: _____

Annex 744

Declaration № 1771-XII on the rights of nationalities of Ukraine,
1 November 1991 (excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

DECLARATION

on the Rights of Nationalities of Ukraine

(Vidomosti Verkhovnoi Radi Ukraini (VVR), 1991, No. 53, p. 799)

The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, based on the Declaration of State Sovereignty of Ukraine, the Act of Declaration of Independence of Ukraine, guided by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the international pacts on individual rights and freedoms ratified by Ukraine,

striving to establish in an independent, democratic Ukraine the sacred principles of freedom, humanism, social justice, and equality of all ethnic groups of the people of Ukraine,

taking into account that the territory of Ukraine is inhabited by citizens of more than 100 nationalities, who together with Ukrainians constitute the fifty-two million people of Ukraine, adopts this Declaration on the Rights of Nationalities of Ukraine:

[…]

Article 3

The Ukrainian state guarantees all peoples and ethnic groups the right to freely use their native languages in all spheres of public life, including education, manufacturing, receiving and disseminating information.

The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine interprets Article 3 of Law "On languages in the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic" in such a way that within the administrative-territorial units where a certain ethnicity resides compactly, its language may function along with the state language.

The Ukrainian state guarantees the right of its citizens to use the Russian language freely. In areas densely populated by several ethnic groups, along with the state Ukrainian language, a language acceptable to the entire population of the area may function.

[…]

Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine
Kiev, 1 November 1991
No. 1771-XII

Annex 745

Law of Ukraine No. 2657-XII “On information”, 2 October 1992
(excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

LAW OF UKRAINE
On information

(Vidomosti Verkhovnoi Radi Ukraini (VVR), 1992, No. 48, Article 650)
{Implemented by the Resolution of the Verkhovna Rada (VR)
of 2 October 1992 No. 2658-XII (2658-12), VVR, 1992, No. 48, Article 651}
{For the official interpretation of Law, see the decision
of the Constitutional Court
of 30 October 1997 No. 5-po (v005p710-97)}
{As amended by Laws

No.	1642-III	(1642-14)	of 6 April 2000,	VVR,	2000,	No.	27,	Article 213
No.	3047-III	(3047-14)	of 7 February 2002,	VVR,	2002,	No.	29,	Article 194
No.	676-IV	(676-15)	of 3 April 2003,	VVR,	2003,	No.	28,	Article 214
No.	1268-IV	(1268-15)	of 18 November 2003,	VVR,	2004,	No.	11,	Article 141
No.	1703-IV	(1703-15)	of 11 May 2004,	VVR,	2004,	No.	32,	Article 394
No.	2707-IV	(2707-15)	of 23 June 2005,	VVR,	2005,	No.	33,	Article 429
No.	2388-VI	(2388-17)	of 1 July 2010,	VVR,	2010,	No.	37,	Article 496
No.	2592-VI	(2592-17)	of 7 October 2010,	VVR,	2011,	No.	10,	Article 63
No.	2724-VI	(2724-17)	of 30 November 2010,	VVR,	2011,	No.	12,	Article 86
No.	2756-VI	(2756-17)	of 2 December 2010	VVR,	2011,	No.	23	Article 160 }

{In the text of Law (2657-12), the word “confidential” in all cases is replaced by the word “confidentially” in the corresponding case according to Law of 11 May 2004 No. 1703-IV (1703-15) }
{In the text of Law words “and regional” excluded, according to Law of 1 July 2010 No. 2388-VI (2388-17)}

This Law establishes the right of Ukrainian citizens to information, creates the legal basis for information activities.

Based on the Declaration of State Sovereignty of Ukraine (55-12) and the Act declaring its independence, this Law states information sovereignty of Ukraine and determines legal forms of international cooperation in the field of information.

[…]

Section IV

PARTICIPANTS IN INFORMATION RELATIONS, THEIR RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS

[…]

Article 46. Inadmissibility of abuse of the right to information

Information cannot be used to call for the overthrow of constitutional order, violation of the territorial integrity of Ukraine, propaganda of war, violence, cruelty, incitement to racial, national or religious hatred, commission of terrorist acts, encroachment on human rights and freedoms. (Part one of Article 46 as amended by Law of 18 November 2003 No. 1268-IV (1268-15)

It is prohibited to disclose information constituting a State or other secret provided for by law.

It is prohibited to disclose information related to medical secrecy, monetary deposits, profits from business activity, adoption, correspondence, telephone conversations and telegraph messages, except for the cases provided for by law.

[…]

President of Ukraine **L. Kravchuk**

Kiev, 2 October 1992
No. 2657-XII

Annex 746

Law of Ukraine No. 2782-XII "On print mass media (press) in Ukraine", 16 November 1992
(excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

LAW OF UKRAINE
On print mass media (press) in Ukraine
(Vidomosti Verkhovnoi Radi Ukraini (VVR), 1993, No. 1, Article 1)

{Implemented by the Resolution of the Verkhovna Rada of 16 November 1992
No. 2783-XII, VVR, 1993, No. 1, Article 2}

{As amended by Laws
of 11 November 1993 No. 3582-XII, VVR, 1993, No. 46, Article 427
of 14 February 1997 No. 70/97-VR , VVR, 1997, No. 15, Article 115
of 15 May 2003 No. 744-IV , VVR, 2003, No. 29, Article 234
of 15 May 2003 No. 762-IV , VVR, 2003, No. 30, Article 247
of 10 July 2003 No. 1107-IV, VVR, 2004, No. 7, Article 51
of 18 November 2003 No. 1268-IV , VVR, 2004, No. 11, Article 141
of 3 February 2004 No. 1407-IV , VVR, 2004, No. 16, Article 238
of 11 May 2004 No. 1703-IV , VVR, 2004, No. 32, Article 394
of 13 January 2011 No. 2938-VI , VVR, 2011, No. 32, Article 313
of 16 October 2012 No. 5461-VI , VVR, 2014, No. 5, Article 62
of 20 November 2012 No. 5492-VI , VVR, 2013, No. 51, Article 716
of 4 July 2013 No. 409-VII , VVR, 2014, No. 20-21, Article 715
of 27 March 2014 No. 1170-VII, VVR, 2014, No. 22, Article 816
of 9 April 2015 No. 317-VIII , VVR, 2015, No. 26, Article 219
of 24 December 2015 No. 917-VIII , VVR, 2016, No. 3, Article 34
of 8 December 2016 No. 1780-VIII , VVR, 2017, No. 4, Article 41
of 18 May 2017 No. 2051-VIII , VVR, 2017, No. 26, Article 296
of 2 October 2018 No. 2578-VIII , VVR, 2018, No. 44, Article 356
of 2 October 2018 No. 2581-VIII , VVR, 2018, No. 46, Article 371
of 17 June 2020 No. 720-IX , VVR, 2020, No. 47, Article 408}

This law creates the legal basis for the activities of print media (press) in Ukraine, establishes state guarantees of their freedom in accordance with the Constitution of Ukraine, Law of Ukraine “On information” and other acts of current legislation and international legal documents recognized by Ukraine.

Section I
GENERAL REGULATIONS

[…]

Article 2. Freedom of activity of print media
Freedom of speech and freedom of expression in printed form of one’s views and beliefs guaranteed by the Constitution of Ukraine and to this law mean the right of everyone to search, receive, capture, store, use and distribute any information freely and independently through print media, except in the following

cases: defined by law, when the restriction of this right is necessary for the interests of national security, territorial integrity or public order for the purpose of preventing disorder or criminal offense, to protect public health, to protect reputation, or other people's rights, to prevent the disclosure of information obtained confidentially, or to maintain the authority and impartiality of justice.
{Part one of Article 2 as amended by Law of 11 May 2004 No. 1703-IV; as amended by the Law of 27 March 2014 No. 1170-VII; as amended by Law of 17 June 2020 No. 720-IX }

The print media are free. Creation and financing of government agencies, institutions, organizations, or positions for media censorship shall be prohibited.
Pre-approval of messages and materials, which are distributed by print media, as well as the prohibition of distribution according to comments and materials from officials of state bodies, enterprises, institutions, organizations or associations of citizens is not allowed, except in the cases, when the official is the author of the disseminated information or gave an interview.
The state guarantees economic independence and provides economic support for the activities of print media, prevents abuse of a monopoly position in the market by publishers and distributors of printed products. Measures aimed at providing economic support for the activities of print media are determined by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.
{Part four of Article 2 as amended by Law of 16 October 2012 No. 5461-VI}

Article 3. Inadmissibility of abuse of freedom of activity of print media
It shall be prohibited to use printed mass media for:

calls to seize power, forcibly change the constitutional order or territorial integrity of Ukraine;

propaganda of war, violence and cruelty;

inciting racial, national, or religious hatred;

distribution of pornography, as well as for the purpose of committing terrorist acts and other criminal acts;

propaganda of communist and / or National Socialist (Nazi) totalitarian regimes and their symbols;

popularization or propaganda of the aggressor state and its authorities, representatives of the authorities of the aggressor state and their actions that create a positive image of the aggressor state, justify or recognize the occupation of the territory of Ukraine as legitimate;

interference in the personal and family life of a person, except in cases provided for by law;

causing harm to the honour and dignity of a person;

disclosure of any information that may lead to an indication of the identity of the minor offender without his consent and the consent of his legal representative.

{Article 3 as amended by laws No. 1268-IV of 18.11.2003, No. 1170-VII of 27.03.2014, No. 317-VIII of 09.04.2015; as amended by Law No. 1780-VIII of 08.12.2016}

[…]

Section II
ORGANIZATION OF PRINTED MEDIA ACTIVITIES

[…]

Article 8. Right to establish a print media

The right to establish a print media outlet belongs to:

citizens of Ukraine, citizens of other states, and stateless persons who are not restricted in civil and legal capacity;

legal entities of Ukraine and other states;

labour collectives of enterprises, institutions, and organizations on the basis of the decision of general meeting (conference).

State authorities, other state bodies, and local self-government bodies do not have the right to act as founders (co-founders) of print media, except in cases stipulated by law.

{Article 8 was supplemented with a new part in accordance with Law No. 917-VIII of 24 December 2015; as amended by law No. 2578-VIII of 2 October 2018}

The person who founded a print media outlet is its founder.

Those who have joined together for the purpose of jointly establishing a periodical are considered to be co-founders of the periodical.

[…]

Article 10. Guarantees against monopolization of print media

Monopolization of national and regional social and political print media shall be prohibited in Ukraine.

Physical or legal entity cannot be the founder (co-founder) or control more than 5 percent of such periodicals.

The monitoring involves direct or through related parties ownership of shares (units, shares), which ensures the achievement of 50 percent or more of the votes in the highest legal entity that is the founder (co-founder) of printed media.

{Part three of Article 10 as amended by Law of 4 July 2013 No. 409-VII}

The monitoring of compliance with the requirements of this article shall be the responsibility of the central authorities implementing state policy in the sphere of state registration of printed media.

{Part four of Article 10 as amended by Law of 16 October 2012 No. 5461-VI}

Article 11. State registration of a printed media

A printed mass media may be issued after its state registration.

All print media published on the territory of Ukraine, regardless of the scope of distribution circulation and method of its production, are subject to state registration.

Applications for state registration of printed mass media are submitted by the founder (co-founders) to the central executive authority that implements state policy in the sphere of state registration of printed mass media.

{Part three of Article 11 as amended by Law of 16 October 2012 No. 5461-VI}

The State registration of a printed media those name contains symbols of communist and /or national socialist (Nazi) totalitarian regimes shall be prohibited.

{Article 11 was supplemented by Part Four in accordance with Law No. 317-VIII of 9 April 2015}

Article 12. Application for state registration of a printed media

The application for State registration of the printed media must state:

1) Founder (co-founders) of the periodical;

1[1]) Related person – a legal entity or individual exercising control over the founder (co-founders), the owner (co-owners) of a print media outlet, and also, a legal entity for which the founder, owner (co-owner) performs a current control. If one of the co-founders (co-owners) of a print media outlet is an individual, and related persons are also considered to be members of his family (husband, wife, children and parents, stepmother and stepfather, siblings and their children, husbands (wives), together with whom he monitors the print media;
{The first part of Article 12 is supplemented by paragraph 11 in accordance with Law of 4 July 2013 No. 409-VII}
2) Type of periodical;
3) Name of periodical;
4) Periodical language;
5) Scope of distribution (local, regional, national, foreign) and categories of readers;
6) Program goals (basic principles) or thematic focus;
7) Estimated frequency of issue, volume, and format of periodical;
8) The legal address of the founder, each of the co-founders, and his (their) banking details;
9) Location of the editorial office.
The Registration Authority has the right to request from the founder (co-founders) the submission of documents that confirm his (their) civil and legal capacity (passport of the citizen of Ukraine, statute, agreement between co-founders, agreement with legal successor, power of attorney, etc.).
{Part two of Article 12 as amended by Law of 20 November 2012 No. 5492-VI}
In the course of State registration, it shall be prohibited to require the founder(s) to submit other statements and documents.
{Article 12 was supplemented with a part in accordance with Law of 10 July 2003 No. 1107-IV}

Article 13. Procedure for consideration of an application for state registration of a printed media

The registering authority must, within one month, consider the application for State registration of the printed media and notify the founder (co-founders) in writing of the outcome of the examination.
Within this period, the Registration Authority makes a decision on:
A) State registration of the periodical;
B) Refusal of state registration;
C) Suspension of the term of consideration of the application for registration.
Suspension of this period is carried out by the registration authority if:
1) The founder (co-founders) did not submit documents confirming his (their) civil and legal capacity;
2) No memorandum of association has been concluded between the co-founders as stipulated in Article 9 of this Law;
3) Circumstances have arisen in which, for reasons that are beyond the control of the registering authority, it is impossible for the state registration to be carried out in a timely manner
The deadline for the consideration of an application for State registration of the printed media is extended from the day on which the applicant informs in writing that the reasons that prevented the State registration of a publication have been removed.

Article 14. Distribution of printed information without state registration of the periodicals

No state registration is required for:

1) Legislative, official regulatory and other acts, bulletins of judicial practice issued by legislative, judicial, and executive authorities;
{Paragraph 1 of Article 14 as amended by Law of 15 May 2003 No. 762-IV}
2) Information materials and documentation issued by companies and organizations, educational institutions, and scientific institutions for the purpose of using them in their activities;
3) Printed products published by technical means that are not intended for public distribution, or typewritten, reproduced as a manuscript.

Article 15. Refusal of the state registration of a print media
Refusal of the state registration of a printed mass media is possible only with such grounds:
1) If the name of the print media outlet, its programme objectives (basic principles) or thematic focus contravene Articles 3 and 4 of this Law;
2) If the Registration Authority has previously issued a certificate to a print media with the same name, except for periodicals published in different languages;
3) If the application is submitted before the end of one year from the date of entry into force of the decision on termination of the activity of a print media;
4) If the founder (co-founders) violates the requirements of Article 10 of this law;
{The first part of Article 15 is supplemented by paragraph 4 in accordance with Law of 4 July 2013 No. 409-VII}
5) If the founders (co-founders) of the printed mass media are state authorities, other state bodies, and local self-government bodies.
{The first part of Article 15 is supplemented by paragraph 5 according to Law of 24 December 2015 No. 917-VIII}
The written notice on the refusal of the state registration specifies the grounds, provided for in this article of Law.

Article 16. The certificate of state registration of a printed mass media
The certificate of state registration of a printed mass media is issued to the founder (co-founders) after they pay the registration fee.
The founder (co-founders) retains the right to start publishing a printed media within one year from the date of receipt of the certificate. If this deadline is missed without valid reasons, the certificate of state registration becomes invalid.
A duplicate of the certificate is issued on the basis of a written application of the founder (co-founders) to the Registration Authority.
Sample of the certificate of state registration of a printed media approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.
[…]

Article 18. Termination of publishing of a print media
The publishing of a print media outlet may be terminated by decision of the founder(s) or the court.
The founder (co-founders) has the right to terminate publishing in cases and according to the procedure stipulated in the memorandum of association or the articles of association or other agreement concluded between the founder (co-founders) and the editorial board.
The court terminates the publishing in case of violation of part one of Article 3 of this Law, requirements of the Law of Ukraine “On reform of state and municipal printed media” or elimination of the legal entity that is the founder of the publication. Court notifies the registering authority of its

decision.

{Part three of Article 18 as amended by Laws No. 3582-12 of 11 November 1993, No. 5461-VI of 16 October 2012, No. 917-VIII of 24 December 2015}

The registering authority shall declare the State registration certificate of the printed media invalid in case of:

Submission by the founder (co-founders) of a written notice of the termination of the publication of a printed mass media agreed with the editorial board;

Failure to submit, after the completion of the process of reforming state and municipal print media by state authorities, other state bodies or local self-government bodies that are their founders (co-founders), an application for re-registration of the relevant print media;

Adoption of a court decision to terminate the publication of a print media outlet.

{Part four of Article 18 as amended by Law No. 917-VIII of 24 December 2015}

Withdrawal of a circulation or a separate part of it is allowed only by a court decision or verdict that has entered into force.

[…]

President of Ukraine **L. Kravchuk**

Kiev

16 November 1992

No. 2782-XII

Annex 747

Constitution of Ukraine, 28 June 1996

CONSTITUTION OF UKRAINE

Adopted at the Fifth Session
of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine
on 28 June 1996

- The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, on behalf of the Ukrainian people — citizens of Ukraine of all nationalities,
- expressing the sovereign will of the people,
- based on the centuries-old history of Ukrainian state-building and on the right to self-determination realised by the Ukrainian nation, all the Ukrainian people,
- providing for the guarantee of human rights and freedoms and of the worthy conditions of human life,
- caring for the strengthening of civil harmony on Ukrainian soil,
- striving to develop and strengthen a democratic, social, law-based state,
- aware of our responsibility before God, our own conscience, past, present and future generations,
- guided by the Act of Declaration of the Independence of Ukraine of 24 August 1991, approved by the national vote of 1 December 1991,
- adopts this Constitution — the Fundamental Law of Ukraine.

Chapter I
General Principles

Article 1

- Ukraine is a sovereign and independent, democratic, social, law-based state.

Article 2

- The sovereignty of Ukraine extends throughout its entire territory.
- Ukraine is a unitary state.
- The territory of Ukraine within its present border is indivisible and inviolable.

Article 3

- The human being, his or her life and health, honour and dignity, inviolability and security are recognised in Ukraine as the highest social value.
- Human rights and freedoms and their guarantees determine the essence and orientation of the activity of the State. The State is answerable to the individual for its activity. To affirm and ensure human rights and freedoms is the main duty of the Sta te.

Article 4

- There is single citizenship in Ukraine. The grounds for the acquisition and termination of Ukrainian citizenship are determined by law.

Article 5

- Ukraine is a republic.
- The people are the bearers of sovereignty and the only source of power in Ukraine. The people exercise power directly and through bodies of state power and bodies of local self-government.
- The right to determine and change the constitutional order in Ukraine belongs exclusively to the people and shall not be usurped by the State, its bodies or officials.
- No one shall usurp state power.

Article 6

- State power in Ukraine is exercised on the principles of its division into legislative, executive and judicial power.
- Bodies of legislative, executive and judicial power exercise their authority within the limits established by this Constitution and in accordance with the laws of Ukraine.

Article 7

- In Ukraine, local self-government is recognised and guaranteed.

Article 8

- In Ukraine, the principle of the rule of law is recognised and effective.
- The Constitution of Ukraine has the highest legal force. Laws and other normative legal acts are adopted on the basis of the Constitution of Ukraine and shall conform to it.
- The norms of the Constitution of Ukraine are norms of direct effect. Appeals to the court in defence of the constitutional rights and freedoms of the individual and citizen directly on the grounds of the Constitution of Ukraine are guaranteed.

Article 9

- International treaties that are in force, agreed to be binding by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, are part of the national legislation of Ukraine.
- The conclusion of international treaties that contravene the Constitution of Ukraine is possible only after introducing relevant amendments to the Constitution of Ukraine.

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 11

- The State promotes the consolidation and development of the Ukrainian nation, of its historical consciousness, traditions and culture, and also the development of the ethnic, cultural, linguistic and religious identity of all indigenous peoples and na tional minorities of Ukraine.

Article 12

- Ukraine provides for the satisfaction of national and cultural, and linguistic needs of Ukrainians residing beyond the borders of the State.

Article 13

- The land, its mineral wealth, atmosphere, water and other natural resources within the territory of Ukraine, the natural resources of its continental shelf, and the exclusive (maritime) economic zone, are objects of the right of property of the Ukrain ian people. Ownership rights on behalf of the Ukrainian people are exercised by bodies of state power and bodies of local self-government within the limits determined by this Constitution.
- Every citizen has the right to utilise the natural objects of the people's right of property in accordance with the law.
- Property entails responsibility. Property shall not be used to the detriment of the person and society.
- The State ensures the protection of the rights of all subjects of the right of property and economic management, and the social orientation of the economy. All subjects of the right of property are equal before the law.

Article 14

- Land is the fundamental national wealth that is under special state protection.
- The right of property to land is guaranteed. This right is acquired and realised by citizens, legal persons and the State, exclusively in accordance with the law.

Article 15

- Social life in Ukraine is based on the principles of political, economic and ideological diversity.
- No ideology shall be recognised by the State as mandatory.
- Censorship is prohibited.
- The State guarantees freedom of political activity not prohibited by the Constitution and the laws of Ukraine.

Article 16

- To ensure ecological safety and to maintain the ecological balance on the territory of Ukraine, to overcome the consequences of the Chornobyl catastrophe — a catastrophe of global scale, and to preserve the gene pool of the Ukrainian people, is the du ty of the State.

Article 17

- To protect the sovereignty and territorial indivisibility of Ukraine, and to ensure its economic and informational security are the most important functions of the State and a matter of concern for all the Ukrainian people.
- The defence of Ukraine and the protection of its sovereignty, territorial indivisibility and inviolability, are entrusted to the Armed Forces of Ukraine.
- Ensuring state security and protecting the state border of Ukraine are entrusted to the respective military formations and law enforcement bodies of the State, whose organisation and operational procedure are determined by law.
- The Armed Forces of Ukraine and other military formations shall not be used by anyone to restrict the rights and freedoms of citizens or with the intent to overthrow the constitutional order, subvert the bodies of power or obstruct their activity.
- The State ensures the social protection of citizens of Ukraine who serve in the Armed Forces of Ukraine and in other military formations as well as of members of their families.
- The creation and operation of any armed formations not envisaged by law are prohibited on the territory of Ukraine.
- The location of foreign military bases shall not be permitted on the territory of Ukraine.

Article 18

- The foreign political activity of Ukraine is aimed at ensuring its national interests and security by maintaining peaceful and mutually beneficial co-operation with members of the international community, according to generally acknowledged principles and norms of international law.

Article 19

- The legal order in Ukraine is based on the principles according to which no one shall be forced to do what is not envisaged by legislation.
- Bodies of state power and bodies of local self-government and their officials are obliged to act only on the grounds, within the limits of authority, and in the manner envisaged by the Constitution and the laws of Ukraine.

Article 20

- The state symbols of Ukraine are the State Flag of Ukraine, the State Coat of Arms of Ukraine and the State Anthem of Ukraine.
- The State Flag of Ukraine is a banner of two equally-sized horizontal bands of blue and yellow.
- The Great State Coat of Arms of Ukraine shall be established with the consideration of the Small State Coat of Arms of Ukraine and the Coat of Arms of the Zaporozhian Host, by the law adopted by no less than two-thirds of the constitutional compositio n of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.
- The main element of the Great State Coat of Arms of Ukraine is the Emblem of the Royal State of Volodymyr the Great (the Small State Coat of Arms of Ukraine).
- The State Anthem of Ukraine is the national anthem set to the music of M. Verbytskyi, with words that are confirmed by the law adopted by no less than two-thirds of the constitutional composition of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.
- The description of the state symbols of Ukraine and the procedure for their use shall be established by the law adopted by no less than two-thirds of the constitutional composition of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.
- The capital of Ukraine is the City of Kyiv.

Chapter II
Human and Citizens' Rights, Freedoms and Duties

Article 21

- All people are free and equal in their dignity and rights.
- Human rights and freedoms are inalienable and inviolable.

Article 22

- Human and citizens' rights and freedoms affirmed by this Constitution are not exhaustive.
- Constitutional rights and freedoms are guaranteed and shall not be abolished.
- The content and scope of existing rights and freedoms shall not be diminished in the adoption of new laws or in the amendment of laws that are in force.

Article 23

- Every person has the right to free development of his or her personality if the rights and freedoms of other persons are not violated thereby, and has duties before the society in which the free and comprehensive development of his or her personality is ensured.

Article 24

- Citizens have equal constitutional rights and freedoms and are equal before the law.
- There shall be no privileges or restrictions based on race, colour of skin, political, religious and other beliefs, sex, ethnic and social origin, property status, place of residence, linguistic or other characteristics.
- Equality of the rights of women and men is ensured: by providing women with opportunities equal to those of men, in public and political, and cultural activity, in obtaining education and in professional training, in work and its remuneration; by spe cial measures for the protection of work and health of women; by establishing pension privileges, by creating conditions that allow women to combine work

and motherhood; by legal protection, material and moral support of motherhood and childhood, includin g the provision of paid leaves and other privileges to pregnant women and mothers.

Article 25

- A citizen of Ukraine shall not be deprived of citizenship and of the right to change citizenship.
- A citizen of Ukraine shall not be expelled from Ukraine or surrendered to another state.
- Ukraine guarantees care and protection to its citizens who are beyond its borders.

Article 26

- Foreigners and stateless persons who are in Ukraine on legal grounds enjoy the same rights and freedoms and also bear the same duties as citizens of Ukraine, with the exceptions established by the Constitution, laws or international treaties of Ukrain e.
- Foreigners and stateless persons may be granted asylum by the procedure established by law.

Article 27

- Every person has the inalienable right to life.
- No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of life. The duty of the State is to protect human life.
- Everyone has the right to protect his or her life and health, the lives and health of other persons against unlawful encroachments.

Article 28

- Everyone has the right to respect of his or her dignity.
- No one shall be subjected to torture, cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment that violates his or her dignity.
- No person shall be subjected to medical, scientific or other experiments without his or her free consent.

Article 29

- Every person has the right to freedom and personal inviolability.
- No one shall be arrested or held in custody other than pursuant to a substantiated court decision and only on the grounds and in accordance with the procedure established by law.
- In the event of an urgent necessity to prevent or stop a crime, bodies authorised by law may hold a person in custody as a temporary preventive measure, the reasonable grounds for which shall be verified by a court within seventy-two hours. The detai ned person shall be released immediately, if he or she has not been provided, within seventy-two hours from the moment of detention, with a substantiated court decision in regard to the holding in custody.
- Everyone arrested or detained shall be informed without delay of the reasons for his or her arrest or detention, apprised of his or her rights, and from the moment of detention shall be given the opportunity to personally defend himself or herself, or to have the legal assistance of a defender.
- Everyone detained has the right to challenge his or her detention in court at any time.
- Relatives of an arrested or detained person shall be informed immediately of his or her arrest or detention.

Article 30

- Everyone is guaranteed the inviolability of his or her dwelling place.
- Entry into a dwelling place or other possessions of a person, and the examination or search thereof, shall not be permitted, other than pursuant to a substantiated court decision.
- In urgent cases related to the preservation of human life and property or to the direct pursuit of persons suspected of committing a crime, another procedure established by law is possible for entry into a dwelling place or other possessions of a pers on, and for the examination and search thereof.

Article 31

- Everyone is guaranteed privacy of mail, telephone conversations, telegraph and other correspondence. Exceptions shall be established only by a court in cases envisaged by law, with the purpose of preventing crime or ascertaining the truth in the cour se of the investigation of a criminal case, if it is not possible to obtain information by other means.

Article 32

- No one shall be subject to interference in his or her personal and family life, except in cases envisaged by the Constitution of Ukraine.
- The collection, storage, use and dissemination of confidential information about a person without his or her consent shall not be permitted, except in cases determined by law, and only in the interests of national security, economic welfare and human rights.
- Every citizen has the right to examine information about himself or herself, that is not a state secret or other secret protected by law, at the bodies of state power, bodies of local self-government, institutions and organisations.
- Everyone is guaranteed judicial protection of the right to rectify incorrect information about himself or herself and members of his or her family, and of the right to demand that any type of information be expunged, and also the right to compensation for material and moral damages inflicted by the collection, storage, use and dissemination of such incorrect information.

Article 33

- Everyone who is legally present on the territory of Ukraine is guaranteed freedom of movement, free choice of place of residence, and the right to freely leave the territory of Ukraine, with the exception of restrictions established by law.
- A citizen of Ukraine may not be deprived of the right to return to Ukraine at any time.

Article 34

- Everyone is guaranteed the right to freedom of thought and speech, and to the free expression of his or her views and beliefs.
- Everyone has the right to freely collect, store, use and disseminate information by oral, written or other means of his or her choice.
- The exercise of these rights may be restricted by law in the interests of national security, territorial indivisibility or public order, with the purpose of preventing disturbances or crimes, protecting the health of the population, the reputation or rights of other persons, preventing the publication of information received confidentially, or supporting the authority and impartiality of justice.

Article 35

- Everyone has the right to freedom of personal philosophy and religion. This right includes the freedom to profess or not to profess any religion, to perform alone or collectively and without constraint religious rites and ceremonial rituals, and to c onduct religious activity.
- The exercise of this right may be restricted by law only in the interests of protecting public order, the health and morality of the population, or protecting the rights and freedoms of other persons.
- The Church and religious organisations in Ukraine are separated from the State, and the school — from the Church. No religion shall be recognised by the State as mandatory.
- No one shall be relieved of his or her duties before the State or refuse to perform the laws for reasons of religious beliefs. In the event that the performance of military duty is contrary to the religious beliefs of a citizen, the performance of th is duty shall be replaced by alternative (non-military) service.

Article 36

- Citizens of Ukraine have the right to freedom of association in political parties and public organisations for the exercise and protection of their rights and freedoms and for the satisfaction of their political, economic, social, cultural and other i nterests, with the exception of restrictions

established by law in the interests of national security and public order, the protection of the health of the population or the protection of rights and freedoms of other persons.

- Political parties in Ukraine promote the formation and expression of the political will of citizens, and participate in elections. Only citizens of Ukraine may be members of political parties. Restrictions on membership in political parties are esta blished exclusively by this Constitution and the laws of Ukraine.

- Citizens have the right to take part in trade unions with the purpose of protecting their labour and socio-economic rights and interests. Trade unions are public organisations that unite citizens bound by common interests that accord with the nature of their professional activity. Trade unions are formed without prior permission on the basis of the free choice of their members. All trade unions have equal rights. Restrictions on membership in trade unions are established exclusively by this Consti tution and the laws of Ukraine.
- No one may be forced to join any association of citizens or be restricted in his or her rights for belonging or not belonging to political parties or public organisations.
- All associations of citizens are equal before the law.

Article 37

- The establishment and activity of political parties and public associations are prohibited if their programme goals or actions are aimed at the liquidation of the independence of Ukraine, the change of the constitutional order by violent means, the vi olation of the sovereignty and territorial indivisibility of the State, the undermining of its security, the unlawful seizure of state power, the propaganda of war and of violence, the incitement of inter-ethnic, racial, or religious enmity, and the encro achments on human rights and freedoms and the health of the population.
- Political parties and public associations shall not have paramilitary formations.
- The creation and activity of organisational structures of political parties shall not be permitted within bodies of executive and judicial power and executive bodies of local self-government, in military formations, and also in state enterprises, educ ational establishments and other state institutions and organisations.
- The prohibition of the activity of associations of citizens is exercised only through judicial procedure.

Article 38

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

Article 39

- Citizens have the right to assemble peacefully without arms and to hold meetings, rallies, processions and demonstrations, upon notifying in advance the bodies of executive power or bodies of local self-government.
- Restrictions on the exercise of this right may be established by a court in accordance with the law and only in the interests of national security and public order, with the purpose of preventing disturbances or crimes, protecting the health of the po pulation, or protecting the rights and freedoms of other persons.

Article 40

- Everyone has the right to file individual or collective petitions, or to personally appeal to bodies of state power, bodies of local self-government, and to the officials and officers of these bodies, that are obliged to consider the petitions and to provide a substantiated reply within the term established by law.

Article 41

- Everyone has the right to own, use and dispose of his or her property, and the results of his or her intellectual and creative activity.
- The right of private property is acquired by the procedure determined by law.
- In order to satisfy their needs, citizens may use the objects of the right of state and communal property in accordance with the law.
- No one shall be unlawfully deprived of the right of property. The right of private property is inviolable.
- The expropriation of objects of the right of private property may be applied only as an exception for reasons of social necessity, on the grounds of and by the procedure established by law, and on the condition of advance and complete compensation of their value. The expropriation of such objects with subsequent complete compensation of their value is permitted only under conditions of martial law or a state of emergency.
- Confiscation of property may be applied only pursuant to a court decision, in the cases, in the extent and by the procedure established by law.
- The use of property shall not cause harm to the rights, freedoms and dignity of citizens, the interests of society, aggravate the ecological situation and the natural qualities of land.

Article 42

- Everyone has the right to entrepreneurial activity that is not prohibited by law.
- The entrepreneurial activity of deputies, officials and officers of bodies of state power and of bodies of local self-government is restricted by law.
- The State ensures the protection of competition in entrepreneurial activity. The abuse of a monopolistic position in the market, the unlawful restriction of competition, and unfair competition, shall not be permitted. The types and limits of monopol ies are determined by law.
- The State protects the rights of consumers, exercises control over the quality and safety of products and of all types of services and work, and promotes the activity of public consumer associations.

Article 43

- Everyone has the right to labour, including the possibility to earn one's living by labour that he or she freely chooses or to which he or she freely agrees.
- The State creates conditions for citizens to fully realise their right to labour, guarantees equal opportunities in the choice of profession and of types of labour activity, implements programmes of vocational education, training and retraining of per sonnel according to the needs of society.
- The use of forced labour is prohibited. Military or alternative (non-military) service, and also work or service carried out by a person in compliance with a verdict or other court decision, or in accordance with the laws on martial law or on a state of emergency, are not considered to be forced labour.
- Everyone has the right to proper, safe and healthy work conditions, and to remuneration no less than the minimum wage as determined by law.
- The employment of women and minors for work that is hazardous to their health, is prohibited.
- Citizens are guaranteed protection from unlawful dismissal.
- The right to timely payment for labour is protected by law.

Article 44

- Those who are employed have the right to strike for the protection of their economic and social interests.
- The procedure for exercising the right to strike is established by law, taking into account the necessity to ensure national security, health protection, and rights and freedoms of other persons.
- No one shall be forced to participate or not to participate in a strike.
- The prohibition of a strike is possible only on the basis of the law.

Article 45

- Everyone who is employed has the right to rest.
- This right is ensured by providing weekly rest days and also paid annual vacation, by establishing a shorter working day for certain professions and industries, and reduced working hours at night.

- The maximum number of working hours, the minimum duration of rest and of paid annual vacation, days off and holidays as well as other conditions for exercising this right, are determined by law.

Article 46

- Citizens have the right to social protection that includes the right to provision in cases of complete, partial or temporary disability, the loss of the principal wage-earner, unemployment due to circumstances beyond their control and also in old age, and in other cases established by law.
- This right is guaranteed by general mandatory state social insurance on account of the insurance payments of citizens, enterprises, institutions and organisations, and also from budgetary and other sources of social security; by the establishment of a network of state, communal and private institutions to care for persons incapable of work.
- Pensions and other types of social payments and assistance that are the principal sources of subsistence, shall ensure a standard of living not lower than the minimum living standard established by law.

Article 47

- Everyone has the right to housing. The State creates conditions that enable every citizen to build, purchase as property, or to rent housing.
- Citizens in need of social protection are provided with housing by the State and bodies of local self-government, free of charge or at a price affordable for them, in accordance with the law.
- No one shall be forcibly deprived of housing other than on the basis of the law pursuant to a court decision.

Article 48

- Everyone has the right to a standard of living sufficient for himself or herself and his or her family that includes adequate nutrition, clothing and housing.

Article 49

- Everyone has the right to health protection, medical care and medical insurance.
- Health protection is ensured through state funding of the relevant socio-economic, medical and sanitary, health improvement and prophylactic programmes.
- The State creates conditions for effective medical service accessible to all citizens. State and communal health protection institutions provide medical care free of charge; the existing network of such institutions shall not be reduced. The State p romotes the development of medical institutions of all forms of ownership.
- The State provides for the development of physical culture and sports, and ensures sanitary-epidemic welfare.

Article 50

- Everyone has the right to an environment that is safe for life and health, and to compensation for damages inflicted through the violation of this right.
- Everyone is guaranteed the right of free access to information about the environmental situation, the quality of food and consumer goods, and also the right to disseminate such information. No one shall make such information secret.

Article 51

- Marriage is based on the free consent of a woman and a man. Each of the spouses has equal rights and duties in the marriage and family.
- Parents are obliged to support their children until they attain the age of majority. Adult children are obliged to care for their parents who are incapable of work.
- The family, childhood, motherhood and fatherhood are under the protection of the State.

Article 52

- Children are equal in their rights regardless of their origin and whether they are born in or out of wedlock.
- Any violence against a child, or his or her exploitation, shall be prosecuted by law.
- The maintenance and upbringing of orphans and children deprived of parental care is entrusted to the State. The State encourages and supports charitable activity in regard to children.

Article 53

- Everyone has the right to education.
- Complete general secondary education is compulsory.
- The State ensures accessible and free pre-school, complete general secondary, vocational and higher education in state and communal educational establishments; the development of pre-school, complete general secondary, extra-curricular, vocational, hi gher and post-graduate education, various forms of instruction; the provision of state scholarships and privileges to pupils and students.
- Citizens have the right to obtain free higher education in state and communal educational establishments on a competitive basis.
- 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 cul tural societies.

Article 54

- Citizens are guaranteed the freedom of literary, artistic, scientific and technical creativity, protection of intellectual property, their copyrights, moral and material interests that arise with regard to various types of intellectual activity.
- Every citizen has the right to the results of his or her intellectual, creative activity; no one shall use or distribute them without his or her consent, with the exceptions established by law.
- The State promotes the development of science and the establishment of scientific relations of Ukraine with the world community.
- Cultural heritage is protected by law.
- The State ensures the preservation of historical monuments and other objects of cultural value, and takes measures to return to Ukraine the cultural treasures of the nation, that are located beyond its borders.

Article 55

- Human and citizens' rights and freedoms are protected by the court.
- Everyone is guaranteed the right to challenge in court the decisions, actions or omission of bodies of state power, bodies of local self-government, officials and officers.
- Everyone has the right to appeal for the protection of his or her rights to the Authorised Human Rights Representative of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.
- After exhausting all domestic legal remedies, everyone has the right to appeal for the protection of his or her rights and freedoms to the relevant international judicial institutions or to the relevant bodies of international organisations of which U kraine is a member or participant.
- Everyone has the right to protect his or her rights and freedoms from violations and illegal encroachments by any means not prohibited by law.

Article 56

- Everyone has the right to compensation, at the expense of the State or bodies of local self-government, for material and moral damages inflicted by unlawful decisions, actions or omission of bodies of state power, bodies of local self-government, thei r officials and officers during the exercise of their authority.

Article 57

- Everyone is guaranteed the right to know his or her rights and duties.
- Laws and other normative legal acts that determine the rights and duties of citizens shall be brought to the notice of the population by the procedure established by law.
- Laws and other normative legal acts that determine the rights and duties of citizens, but that are not brought to the notice of the population by the procedure established by law, are not in force.

Article 58

- Laws and other normative legal acts have no retroactive force, except in cases where they mitigate or annul the responsibility of a person.
- No one shall bear responsibility for acts that, at the time they were committed, were not deemed by law to be an offence.

Article 59

- Everyone has the right to legal assistance. Such assistance is provided free of charge in cases envisaged by law. Everyone is free to choose the defender of his or her rights.
- In Ukraine, the advocacy acts to ensure the right to a defence against accusation and to provide legal assistance in deciding cases in courts and other state bodies.

Article 60

- No one is obliged to execute rulings or orders that are manifestly criminal.
- For the issuance or execution of a manifestly criminal ruling or order, legal liability arises.

Article 61

- For one and the same offence, no one shall be brought twice to legal liability of the same type.
- The legal liability of a person is of an individual character.

Article 62

- A person is presumed innocent of committing a crime and shall not be subjected to criminal punishment until his or her guilt is proved through legal procedure and established by a court verdict of guilty.
- No one is obliged to prove his or her innocence of committing a crime.
- An accusation shall not be based on illegally obtained evidence as well as on assumptions. All doubts in regard to the proof of guilt of a person are interpreted in his or her favour.
- In the event that a court verdict is revoked as unjust, the State compensates the material and moral damages inflicted by the groundless conviction.

Article 63

- A person shall not bear responsibility for refusing to testify or to explain anything about himself or herself, members of his or her family or close relatives in the degree determined by law.
- A suspect, an accused, or a defendant has the right to a defence.
- A convicted person enjoys all human and citizens' rights, with the exception of restrictions determined by law and established by a court verdict.

Article 64

- Constitutional human and citizens' rights and freedoms shall not be restricted, except in cases envisaged by the Constitution of Ukraine.
- Under conditions of martial law or a state of emergency, specific restrictions on rights and freedoms may be established with the indication of the period of effectiveness of these restrictions. The rights and freedoms envisaged in Articles 24, 25, 2 7, 28, 29, 40, 47, 51, 52, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62 and 63 of this Constitution shall not be restricted.

Article 65

- Defence of the Motherland, of the independence and territorial indivisibility of Ukraine, and respect for its state symbols, are the duties of citizens of Ukraine.
- Citizens perform military service in accordance with the law.

Article 66

- Everyone is obliged not to harm nature, cultural heritage and to compensate for any damage he or she inflicted.

Article 67

- Everyone is obliged to pay taxes and levies in accordance with the procedure and in the extent established by law.
- All citizens annually file declarations with the tax inspection at their place of residence, on their property status and income for the previous year, by the procedure established by law.

Article 68

- Everyone is obliged to strictly abide by the Constitution of Ukraine and the laws of Ukraine, and not to encroach upon the rights and freedoms, honour and dignity of other persons.
- Ignorance of the law shall not exempt from legal liability.

Chapter III
Elections. Referendum

Article 69

- The expression of the will of the people is exercised through elections, referendum and other forms of direct democracy.

Article 70

- Citizens of Ukraine who have attained the age of eighteen on the day elections and referendums are held, have the right to vote at the elections and referendums.
- Citizens deemed by a court to be incompetent do not have the right to vote.

Article 71

- Elections to bodies of state power and bodies of local self-government are free and are held on the basis of universal, equal and direct suffrage, by secret ballot.
- Voters are guaranteed the free expression of their will.

Article 72

- An All-Ukrainian referendum is designated by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine or by the President of Ukraine, in accordance with their authority established by this Constitution.
- An All-Ukrainian referendum is called on popular initiative on the request of no less than three million citizens of Ukraine who have the right to vote, on the condition that the signatures in favour of designating the referendum have been collected i n no less than two-thirds of the oblasts, with no less than 100 000 signatures in each oblast.

Article 73

- Issues of altering the territory of Ukraine are resolved exclusively by an All-Ukrainian referendum.

Article 74

- A referendum shall not be permitted in regard to draft laws on issues of taxes, the budget and amnesty.

Chapter IV
Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine

Article 75

- The sole body of legislative power in Ukraine is the Parliament — the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.

Article 76

- The constitutional composition of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine consists of 450 National Deputies of Ukraine who are elected for a four-year term on the basis of universal, equal and direct suffrage, by secret ballot.
- A citizen of Ukraine who has attained the age of twenty-one on the day of elections, has the right to vote, and has resided on the territory of Ukraine for the past five years, may be a National Deputy of Ukraine.
- A citizen who has a criminal record for committing an intentional crime shall not be elected to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine if the record is not cancelled and erased by the procedure established by law.
- The authority of National Deputies of Ukraine is determined by the Constitution and the laws of Ukraine.

Article 77

- Regular elections to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine take place on the last Sunday of March of the fourth year of the term of authority of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.
- Special elections to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine are designated by the President of Ukraine and are held within sixty days from the day of the publication of the decision on the pre-term termination of authority of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.
- The procedure for conducting elections of National Deputies of Ukraine is established by law.

Article 78

- National Deputies of Ukraine exercise their authority on a permanent basis.
- National Deputies of Ukraine shall not have another representative mandate or be in the civil service.
- Requirements concerning the incompatibility of the mandate of the deputy with other types of activity are established by law.

Article 79

- Before assuming office, National Deputies of Ukraine take the following oath before the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine:
- "I swear allegiance to Ukraine. I commit myself with all my deeds to protect the sovereignty and independence of Ukraine, to provide for the good of the Motherland and for the welfare of the Ukrainian people.
- I swear to abide by the Constitution of Ukraine and the laws of Ukraine, to carry out my duties in the interests of all compatriots."
- The oath is read by the eldest National Deputy of Ukraine before the opening of the first session of the newly-elected Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, after which the deputies affirm the oath with their signatures below its text.
- The refusal to take the oath results in the loss of the mandate of the deputy.
- The authority of National Deputies of Ukraine commences from the moment of the taking of the oath.

Article 80

- National Deputies of Ukraine are guaranteed parliamentary immunity.
- National Deputies of Ukraine are not legally liable for the results of voting or for statements made in Parliament and in its bodies, with the exception of liability for insult or defamation.
- National Deputies of Ukraine shall not be held criminally liable, detained or arrested without the consent of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.

Article 81

- The authority of National Deputies of Ukraine terminates simultaneously with the termination of authority of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.
- The authority of a National Deputy of Ukraine terminates prior to the expiration of the term in the event of:
- 1) his or her resignation through a personal statement;
- 2) a guilty verdict against him or her entering into legal force;
- 3) a court declaring him or her incompetent or missing;
- 4) termination of his or her citizenship or his or her departure from Ukraine for permanent residence abroad;
- 5) his or her death.
- The decision about the pre-term termination of authority of a National Deputy of Ukraine is adopted by the majority of the constitutional composition of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.
- In the event a requirement concerning incompatibility of the mandate of the deputy with other types of activity is not fulfilled, the authority of the National Deputy of Ukraine terminates prior to the expiration of the term on the basis of the law pu rsuant to a court decision.

Article 82

- The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine works in sessions.
- The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine is competent on the condition that no less than two-thirds of its constitutional composition has been elected.
- The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine assembles for its first session no later than on the thirtieth day after the official announcement of the election results.
- The first meeting of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine is opened by the eldest National Deputy of Ukraine.
- The operational procedure of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine is established by the Constitution of Ukraine and the law on the Rules of Procedure of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.

Article 83

- Regular sessions of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine commence on the first Tuesday of February and on the first Tuesday of September each year.
- Special sessions of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, with the stipulation of their agenda, are convoked by the Chairman of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, on the demand of no fewer National Deputies of Ukraine than one-third of the constitutional composi tion of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, or on the demand of the President of Ukraine.
- In the event of the introduction of martial law or of a state of emergency in Ukraine, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine assembles within a period of two days without convocation.
- In the event that the term of authority of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine expires while martial law or a state of emergency is in effect, its authority is extended until the day of the first meeting of the first session of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine , elected after the cancellation of martial law or of the state of emergency.

Article 84

- Meetings of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine are conducted openly. A closed meeting is conducted on the decision of the majority of the constitutional composition of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.

- Decisions of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine are adopted exclusively at its plenary meetings by voting.
- Voting at the meetings of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine is performed by a National Deputy of Ukraine in person.

Article 85

- The authority of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine comprises:
- 1) introducing amendments to the Constitution of Ukraine within the limits and by the procedure envisaged by Chapter XIII of this Constitution;
- 2) designating an All-Ukrainian referendum on issues determined by Article 73 of this Constitution;
- 3) adopting laws;
- 4) approving the State Budget of Ukraine and introducing amendments to it; controlling the implementation of the State Budget of Ukraine and adopting decisions in regard to the report on its implementation;
- 5) determining the principles of domestic and foreign policy;
- 6) approving national programmes of economic, scientific and technical, social, national and cultural development, and the protection of the environment;
- 7) designating elections of the President of Ukraine within the terms envisaged by this Constitution;
- 8) hearing annual and special messages of the President of Ukraine on the domestic and foreign situation of Ukraine;
- 9) declaring war upon the submission of the President of Ukraine and concluding peace, approving the decision of the President of Ukraine on the use of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and other military formations in the event of armed aggression against Ukraine;
- 10) removing the President of Ukraine from office in accordance with the special procedure (impeachment) established by Article 111 of this Constitution;
- 11) considering and adopting the decision in regard to the approval of the Programme of Activity of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine;
- 12) giving consent to the appointment of the Prime Minister of Ukraine by the President of Ukraine;
- 13) exercising control over the activity of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine in accordance with this Constitution;
- 14) confirming decisions on granting loans and economic aid by Ukraine to foreign states and international organisations and also decisions on Ukraine receiving loans not envisaged by the State Budget of Ukraine from foreign states, banks and internat ional financial organisations, exercising control over their use;
- 15) appointing or electing to office, dismissing from office, granting consent to the appointment to and the dismissal from office of persons in cases envisaged by this Constitution;
- 16) appointing to office and dismissing from office the Chairman and other members of the Chamber of Accounting;
- 17) appointing to office and dismissing from office the Authorised Human Rights Representative of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine; hearing his or her annual reports on the situation of the observance and protection of human rights and freedoms in Ukrain e;
- 18) appointing to office and dismissing from office the Chairman of the National Bank of Ukraine on the submission of the President of Ukraine;
- 19) appointing and dismissing one-half of the composition of the Council of the National Bank of Ukraine;
- 20) appointing one-half of the composition of the National Council of Ukraine on Television and Radio Broadcasting;
- 21) appointing to office and terminating the authority of the members of the Central Electoral Commission on the submission of the President of Ukraine;
- 22) confirming the general structure and numerical strength, and defining the functions of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, the Security Service of Ukraine and other military formations created in accordance with the laws of Ukraine, and also the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine;
- 23) approving decisions on providing military assistance to other states, on sending units of the Armed Forces of Ukraine to another state, or on admitting units of armed forces of other states on to the territory of Ukraine;

- 24) granting consent for the appointment to office and the dismissal from office by the President of Ukraine of the Chairman of the Antimonopoly Committee of Ukraine, the Chairman of the State Property Fund of Ukraine and the Chairman of the State Com mittee on Television and Radio Broadcasting of Ukraine;
- 25) granting consent for the appointment to office by the President of Ukraine of the Procurator General of Ukraine; declaring no confidence in the Procurator General of Ukraine that has the result of his or her resignation from office;
- 26) appointing one-third of the composition of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine;
- 27) electing judges for permanent terms;
- 28) terminating prior to the expiration of the term of authority of the Verkhovna Rada of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, based on the opinion of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine that the Constitution of Ukraine or the laws of Ukraine have been violated by the Verkhovna Rada of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea; designating special elections to the Verkhovna Rada of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea;
- 29) establishing and abolishing districts, establishing and altering the boundaries of districts and cities, assigning inhabited localities to the category of cities, naming and renaming inhabited localities and districts;
- 30) designating regular and special elections to bodies of local self-government;
- 31) confirming, within two days from the moment of the address by the President of Ukraine, decrees on the introduction of martial law or of a state of emergency in Ukraine or in its particular areas, on total or partial mobilisation, and on the annou ncement of particular areas as zones of an ecological emergency situation;
- 32) granting consent to the binding character of international treaties of Ukraine within the term established by law, and denouncing international treaties of Ukraine;
- 33) exercising parliamentary control within the limits determined by this Constitution;
- 34) adopting decisions on forwarding an inquiry to the President of Ukraine on the demand of a National Deputy of Ukraine, a group of National Deputies or a Committee of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, previously supported by no less than one-third of the constitutional composition of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine;
- 35) appointing to office and dismissing from office the Head of Staff of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine; approving the budget of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine and the structure of its staff;
- 36) confirming the list of objects of the right of state property that are not subject to privatisation; determining the legal principles for the expropriation of objects of the right of private property.
- The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine exercises other powers ascribed to its competence in accordance with the Constitution of Ukraine.

Article 86

- At a session of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, a National Deputy of Ukraine has the right to present an inquiry to the bodies of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, chief officers of other bodies of state power and bodi es of local self-government, and also to the chief executives of enterprises, institutions and organisations located on the territory of Ukraine, irrespective of their subordination and forms of ownership.
- Chief officers of bodies of state power and bodies of local self-government, chief executives of enterprises, institutions and organisations are obliged to notify a National Deputy of Ukraine of the results of the consideration of his or her inquiry.

Article 87

- The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, on the proposal of no fewer National Deputies of Ukraine than one-third of its constitutional composition, may consider the issue of responsibility of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and adopt a resolution of no conf idence in the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine by the majority of the constitutional composition of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.

- The issue of responsibility of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine shall not be considered by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine more than once during one regular session, and also within one year after the approval of the Programme of Activity of the Cabi net of Ministers of Ukraine.

Article 88

- The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine elects from among its members the Chairman of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, the First Deputy Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, and recalls them.
- The Chairman of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine:
- 1) presides at meetings of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine;
- 2) organises the preparation of issues for consideration at the meetings of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine;
- 3) signs acts adopted by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine;
- 4) represents the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine in relations with other bodies of state power of Ukraine and with the bodies of power of other states;
- 5) organises the work of the staff of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.
- The Chairman of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine exercises authority envisaged by this Constitution, by the procedure established by law on the Rules of Procedure of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.

Article 89

- The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine confirms the list of Committees of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, and elects Chairmen to these Committees.
- The Committees of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine perform the work of legislative drafting, prepare and conduct the preliminary consideration of issues ascribed to the authority of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.
- The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, within the limits of its authority, may establish temporary special commissions for the preparation and the preliminary consideration of issues.
- To investigate issues of public interest, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine establishes temporary investigatory commissions, if no less than one-third of the constitutional composition of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine has voted in favour thereof.
- The conclusions and proposals of temporary investigatory commissions are not decisive for investigation and court.
- The organisation and operational procedure of Committees of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, and also its temporary special and temporary investigatory commissions, are established by law.

Article 90

- The authority of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine is terminated on the day of the opening of the first meeting of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine of a new convocation.
- The President of Ukraine may terminate the authority of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine prior to the expiration of term, if within thirty days of a single regular session the plenary meetings fail to commence.

- The authority of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, that is elected at special elections conducted after the pre-term termination by the President of Ukraine of authority of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine of the previous convocation, shall not be terminate d within one year from the day of its election.
- The authority of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine shall not be terminated prior to the expiration of term within the last six months of the term of authority of the President of Ukraine.

Article 91

- The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine adopts laws, resolutions and other acts by the majority of its constitutional composition, except in cases envisaged by this Constitution.

Article 92

- The following are determined exclusively by the laws of Ukraine:
- 1) human and citizens' rights and freedoms, the guarantees of these rights and freedoms; the main duties of the citizen;
- 2) citizenship, the legal personality of citizens, the status of foreigners and stateless persons;
- 3) the rights of indigenous peoples and national minorities;
- 4) the procedure for the use of languages;
- 5) the principles of the use of natural resources, the exclusive (maritime) economic zone and the continental shelf, the exploration of outer space, the organisation and operation of power supply systems, transportation and communications;
- 6) the fundamentals of social protection, the forms and types of pension provision; the principles of the regulation of labour and employment, marriage, family, the protection of childhood, motherhood and fatherhood; upbringing, education, culture and health care; ecological safety;
- 7) the legal regime of property;
- 8) the legal principles and guarantees of entrepreneurship; the rules of competition and the norms of antimonopoly regulation;
- 9) the principles of foreign relations, foreign economic activity and customs;
- 10) the principles of the regulation of demographic and migration processes;
- 11) the principles of the establishment and activity of political parties, other associations of citizens, and the mass media;
- 12) the organisation and activity of bodies of executive power, the fundamentals of civil service, the organisation of state statistics and informatics;
- 13) the territorial structure of Ukraine;
- 14) the judicial system, judicial proceedings, the status of judges, the principles of judicial expertise, the organisation and operation of the procuracy, the bodies of inquiry and investigation, the notary, the bodies and institutions for the execut ion of punishments; the fundamentals of the organisation and activity of the advocacy;
- 15) the principles of local self-government;
- 16) the status of the capital of Ukraine; the special status of other cities;
- 17) the fundamentals of national security, the organisation of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and ensuring public order;
- 18) the legal regime of the state border;
- 19) the legal regime of martial law and a state of emergency, zones of an ecological emergency situation;

- 20) the organisation and procedure for conducting elections and referendums;
- 21) the organisation and operational procedure of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, the status of National Deputies of Ukraine;
- 22) the principles of civil legal liability; acts that are crimes, administrative or disciplinary offences, and liability for them.
- The following are established exclusively by the laws of Ukraine:
- 1) the State Budget of Ukraine and the budgetary system of Ukraine; the system of taxation, taxes and levies; the principles of the formation and operation of financial, monetary, credit and investment markets; the status of the national currency and also the status of foreign currencies on the territory of Ukraine; the procedure for the formation and payment of state domestic and foreign debt; the procedure for the issuance and circulation of state securities, their types and forms;
- 2) the procedure for deploying units of the Armed Forces of Ukraine to other states; the procedure for admitting and the terms for stationing units of armed forces of other states on the territory of Ukraine;
- 3) units of weight, measure and time; the procedure for establishing state standards;
- 4) the procedure for the use and protection of state symbols;
- 5) state awards;
- 6) military ranks, diplomatic and other special ranks;
- 7) state holidays;
- 8) the procedure for the establishment and functioning of free and other special zones that have an economic and migration regime different from the general regime.
- Amnesty is declared by the law of Ukraine.

Article 93

- The right of legislative initiative in the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine belongs to the President of Ukraine, the National Deputies of Ukraine, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and the National Bank of Ukraine.
- Draft laws defined by the President of Ukraine as not postponable, are considered out of turn by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.

Article 94

- The Chairman of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine signs a law and forwards it without delay to the President of Ukraine.
- Within fifteen days of the receipt of a law, the President of Ukraine signs it, accepting it for execution, and officially promulgates it, or returns it to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine with substantiated and formulated proposals for repeat considerat ion.
- In the event that the President of Ukraine has not returned a law for repeat consideration within the established term, the law is deemed to be approved by the President of Ukraine and shall be signed and officially promulgated.
- If a law, during its repeat consideration, is again adopted by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine by no less than two-thirds of its constitutional composition, the President of Ukraine is obliged to sign and to officially promulgate it within ten days.
- A law enters into force in ten days from the day of its official promulgation, unless otherwise envisaged by the law itself, but not prior to the day of its publication.

Article 95

- The budgetary system of Ukraine is built on the principles of just and impartial distribution of social wealth among citizens and territorial communities.
- Any state expenditures for the needs of the entire society, the extent and purposes of these expenditures, are determined exclusively by the law on the State Budget of Ukraine.
- The State aspires to a balanced budget of Ukraine.
- Regular reports on revenues and expenditures of the State Budget of Ukraine shall be made public.

Article 96

- The State Budget of Ukraine is annually approved by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine for the period from 1 January to 31 December, and under special circumstances for a different period.
- The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine submits the draft law on the State Budget of Ukraine for the following year to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine no later than on 15 September of each year. The report on the course of the implementation of the State B udget of Ukraine in the current year is submitted together with the draft law.

Article 97

- The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine submits the report on the implementation of the State Budget of Ukraine to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine in accordance with the law.
- The submitted report shall be made public.

Article 98

- The Chamber of Accounting exercises control over the use of finances of the State Budget of Ukraine on behalf of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.

Article 99

- The monetary unit of Ukraine is the hryvnia.

- To ensure the stability of the monetary unit is the major function of the central bank of the State — the National Bank of Ukraine.

Article 100

- The Council of the National Bank of Ukraine elaborates the basic principles of monetary and credit policy and exercises control over its execution.
- The legal status of the Council of the National Bank of Ukraine is determined by law.

Article 101

- The Authorised Human Rights Representative of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine exercises parliamentary control over the observance of constitutional human and citizens' rights and freedoms.

Chapter V
President of Ukraine

Article 102

- The President of Ukraine is the Head of State and acts in its name.
- The President of Ukraine is the guarantor of state sovereignty and territorial indivisibility of Ukraine, the observance of the Constitution of Ukraine and human and citizens' rights and freedoms.

Article 103

- The President of Ukraine is elected by the citizens of Ukraine for a five-year term, on the basis of universal, equal and direct suffrage, by secret ballot.
- 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.
- One and the same person shall not be the President of Ukraine for more than two consecutive terms.
- The President of Ukraine shall not have another representative mandate, hold office in bodies of state power or in associations of citizens, and also perform any other paid or entrepreneurial activity, or be a member of an administrative body or board of supervisors of an enterprise that is aimed at making profit.
- Regular elections of the President of Ukraine are held on the last Sunday of October of the fifth year of the term of authority of the President of Ukraine. In the event of pre-term termination of authority of the President of Ukraine, elections of t he President of Ukraine are held within ninety days from the day of termination of the authority.
- The procedure for conducting elections of the President of Ukraine is established by law.

Article 104

- The newly-elected President of Ukraine assumes office no later than in thirty days after the official announcement of the election results, from the moment of taking the oath to the people at a ceremonial meeting of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.
- The Chairman of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine administers the oath to the President of Ukraine.
- The President of Ukraine takes the following oath:
- "I, (name and surname), elected by the will of the people as the President of Ukraine, assuming this high office, do solemnly swear allegiance to Ukraine. I pledge with all my undertakings to protect the sovereignty and independence of Ukraine, to pr ovide for the good of the Motherland and the welfare of the Ukrainian people, to protect the rights and freedoms of citizens, to abide by the Constitution of Ukraine and the laws of Ukraine, to exercise my duties in the interests of all compatriots, and t o enhance the prestige of Ukraine in the world."

- The President of Ukraine, elected by special elections, takes the oath within five days after the official announcement of the election results.

Article 105

- The President of Ukraine enjoys the right of immunity during the term of authority.
- Persons guilty of offending the honour and dignity of the President of Ukraine are brought to responsibility on the basis of the law.
- The title of President of Ukraine is protected by law and is reserved for the President for life, unless the President of Ukraine has been removed from office by the procedure of impeachment.

Article 106

- The President of Ukraine:
- 1) ensures state independence, national security and the legal succession of the state;
- 2) addresses the people with messages and the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine with annual and special messages on the domestic and foreign situation of Ukraine;
- 3) represents the state in international relations, administers the foreign political activity of the State, conducts negotiations and concludes international treaties of Ukraine;
- 4) adopts decisions on the recognition of foreign states;
- 5) appoints and dismisses heads of diplomatic missions of Ukraine to other states and to international organisations; accepts credentials and letters of recall of diplomatic representatives of foreign states;
- 6) designates an All-Ukrainian referendum regarding amendments to the Constitution of Ukraine in accordance with Article 156 of this Constitution, proclaims an All-Ukrainian referendum on popular initiative;
- 7) designates special elections to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine within the terms established by this Constitution;
- 8) terminates the authority of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, if the plenary meetings fail to commence within thirty days of one regular session;
- 9) appoints the Prime Minister of Ukraine with the consent of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine; terminates the authority of the Prime Minister of Ukraine and adopts a decision on his or her resignation;
- 10) appoints, on the submission of the Prime Minister of Ukraine, members of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, chief officers of other central bodies of executive power, and also the heads of local state administrations, and terminates their author ity in these positions;
- 11) appoints the Procurator General of Ukraine to office with the consent of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, and dismisses him or her from office;
- 12) appoints one-half of the composition of the Council of the National Bank of Ukraine;
- 13) appoints one-half of the composition of the National Council of Ukraine on Television and Radio Broadcasting;
- 14) appoints to office and dismisses from office, with the consent of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, the Chairman of the Antimonopoly Committee of Ukraine, the Chairman of the State Property Fund of Ukraine and the Chairman of the State Committee on T elevision and Radio Broadcasting of Ukraine;
- 15) establishes, reorganises and liquidates, on the submission of the Prime Minister of Ukraine, ministries and other central bodies of executive power, acting within the limits of funding envisaged for the maintenance of bodies of executive power;
- 16) revokes acts of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and acts of the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea;
- 17) is the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Ukraine; appoints to office and dismisses from office the high command of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and other military formations; administers in the spheres of national security and defence of th e State;
- 18) heads the Council of National Security and Defence of Ukraine;
- 19) forwards the submission to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on the declaration of a state of war, and adopts the decision on the use of the Armed Forces in the event of armed aggression against Ukraine;

- 20) adopts a decision in accordance with the law on the general or partial mobilisation and the introduction of martial law in Ukraine or in its particular areas, in the event of a threat of aggression, danger to the state independence of Ukraine;

- 21) adopts a decision, in the event of necessity, on the introduction of a state of emergency in Ukraine or in its particular areas, and also in the event of necessity, declares certain areas of Ukraine as zones of an ecological emergency situation — with subsequent confirmation of these decisions by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine;
- 22) appoints one-third of the composition to the Constitutional Court of Ukraine;
- 23) establishes courts by the procedure determined by law;
- 24) confers high military ranks, high diplomatic and other high special ranks and class orders;
- 25) confers state awards; establishes presidential distinctions and confers them;
- 26) adopts decisions on the acceptance for citizenship of Ukraine and the termination of citizenship of Ukraine, and on the granting of asylum in Ukraine;
- 27) grants pardons;
- 28) creates, within the limits of the funds envisaged in the State Budget of Ukraine, consultative, advisory and other subsidiary bodies and services for the exercise of his or her authority;
- 29) signs laws adopted by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine;
- 30) has the right to veto laws adopted by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine with their subsequent return for repeat consideration by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine;
- 31) exercises other powers determined by the Constitution of Ukraine.
- The President of Ukraine shall not transfer his or her powers to other persons or bodies.
- The President of Ukraine, on the basis and for the execution of the Constitution and the laws of Ukraine, issues decrees and directives that are mandatory for execution on the territory of Ukraine.
- Acts of the President of Ukraine, issued within the limits of authority as envisaged in subparagraphs 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 14, 15, 17, 18, 21, 22, 23 and 24 of this Article, are co-signed by the Prime Minister of Ukraine and the Minister responsible for th e act and its execution.

Article 107

- The Council of National Security and Defence of Ukraine is the co-ordinating body to the President of Ukraine on issues of national security and defence.
- The Council of National Security and Defence of Ukraine co-ordinates and controls the activity of bodies of executive power in the sphere of national security and defence.
- The President of Ukraine is the Chairman of the Council of National Security and Defence of Ukraine.
- The President of Ukraine forms the personal composition of the Council of National Security and Defence of Ukraine.
- The Prime Minister of Ukraine, the Minister of Defence of Ukraine, the Head of the Security Service of Ukraine, the Minister of Internal Affairs of Ukraine and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine, are ex officio members of the Council of Nation al Security and Defence of Ukraine.
- The Chairman of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine may take part in the meetings of the Council of National Security and Defence of Ukraine.
- Decisions of the Council of National Security and Defence of Ukraine are put into effect by decrees of the President of Ukraine.
- The competence and functions of the Council of National Security and Defence of Ukraine are determined by law.

Article 108

- The President of Ukraine exercises his or her powers until the assumption of office by the newly-elected President of Ukraine.
- The powers of the President of Ukraine terminate prior to the expiration of term in cases of:
- 1) resignation;
- 2) inability to exercise his or her powers for reasons of health;

- 3) removal from office by the procedure of impeachment;
- 4) death.

Article 109

- The resignation of the President of Ukraine enters into force from the moment he or she personally announces the statement of resignation at a meeting of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.

Article 110

- The inability of the President of Ukraine to exercise his or her powers for reasons of health shall be determined at a meeting of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine and confirmed by a decision adopted by the majority of its constitutional composition on th e basis of a petition of the Supreme Court of Ukraine – on the appeal of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, and a medical opinion.

Article 111

- The President of Ukraine may be removed from office by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine by the procedure of impeachment, in the event that he or she commits state treason or other crime.
- The issue of the removal of the President of Ukraine from office by the procedure of impeachment is initiated by the majority of the constitutional composition of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.
- To conduct the investigation, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine establishes a special temporary investigatory commission whose composition includes a special procurator and special investigators.
- The conclusions and proposals of the temporary investigatory commission are considered at a meeting of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.
- For cause, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, by no less than two-thirds of its constitutional composition, adopts a decision on the accusation of the President of Ukraine.
- The decision on the removal of the President of Ukraine from office by the procedure of impeachment is adopted by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine by no less than three-quarters of its constitutional composition, after the review of the case by the Const itutional Court of Ukraine and the receipt of its opinion on the observance of the constitutional procedure of investigation and consideration of the case of impeachment, and the receipt of the opinion of the Supreme Court of Ukraine to the effect that th e acts, of which the President of Ukraine is accused, contain elements of state treason or other crime.

Article 112

- In the event of the pre-term termination of authority of the President of Ukraine in accordance with Articles 108, 109, 110 and 111 of this Constitution, the execution of duties of the President of Ukraine, for the period pending the elections and the assumption of office of the new President of Ukraine, is vested in the Prime Minister of Ukraine. The Prime Minister of Ukraine, for the period of executing the duties of the President of Ukraine, shall not exercise the powers envisaged by subparagraphs 2, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 22, 25 and 27 of Article 106 of the Constitution of Ukraine.

Chapter VI
Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine. Other Bodies of Executive Power

Article 113

- The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine is the highest body in the system of bodies of executive power.
- The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine is responsible to the President of Ukraine and is under the control of and accountable to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine within the limits envisaged in Articles 85 and 87 of the Constitution of Ukraine.
- The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine is guided in its activity by the Constitution and the laws of Ukraine and by the acts of the President of Ukraine.

Article 114

- The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine is composed of the Prime Minister of Ukraine, the First Vice Prime Minister, three Vice Prime Ministers and the Ministers.
- The Prime Minister of Ukraine is appointed by the President of Ukraine with the consent of more than one-half of the constitutional composition of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.
- The personal composition of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine is appointed by the President of Ukraine on the submission of the Prime Minister of Ukraine.
- The Prime Minister of Ukraine manages the work of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and directs it for the implementation of the Programme of Activity of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine adopted by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.
- The Prime Minister of Ukraine forwards a submission to the President of Ukraine on the establishment, reorganisation and liquidation of ministries and other central bodies of executive power, within the funds envisaged by the State Budget of Ukraine f or the maintenance of these bodies.

Article 115

- The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine tenders its resignation to the newly-elected President of Ukraine.
- The Prime Minister of Ukraine, other members of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, have the right to announce their resignation to the President of Ukraine.
- The resignation of the Prime Minister of Ukraine results in the resignation of the entire Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.
- The adoption of a resolution of no confidence in the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine results in the resignation of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.
- The Cabinet of Ministers, whose resignation is accepted by the President of Ukraine, continues to exercise its powers by commission of the President, until a newly-formed Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine commences its operation, but no longer than for sixty days.

- The Prime Minister of Ukraine is obliged to submit a statement of resignation of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine to the President of Ukraine following a decision by the President of Ukraine or in connection with the adoption of the resolution of n o confidence by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.

Article 116

- The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine:
- 1) ensures the state sovereignty and economic independence of Ukraine, the implementation of domestic and foreign policy of the State, the execution of the Constitution and the laws of Ukraine, and the acts of the President of Ukraine;
- 2) takes measures to ensure human and citizens' rights and freedoms;
- 3) ensures the implementation of financial, pricing, investment and taxation policy; the policy in the spheres of labour and employment of the population, social security, education, science and culture, environmental protection, ecological safety and the utilisation of nature;
- 4) elaborates and implements national programmes of economic, scientific and technical, and social and cultural development of Ukraine;
- 5) ensures equal conditions of development of all forms of ownership; administers the management of objects of state property in accordance with the law;
- 6) elaborates the draft law on the State Budget of Ukraine and ensures the implementation of the State Budget of Ukraine approved by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, and submits a report on its implementation to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine;
- 7) takes measures to ensure the defence capability and national security of Ukraine, public order and to combat crime;
- 8) organises and ensures the implementation of the foreign economic activity of Ukraine, and the operation of customs;
- 9) directs and co-ordinates the operation of ministries and other bodies of executive power;
- 10) performs other functions determined by the Constitution and the laws of Ukraine, and the acts of the President of Ukraine.

Article 117

- The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, within the limits of its competence, issues resolutions and orders that are mandatory for execution.
- Acts of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine are signed by the Prime Minister of Ukraine.
- Normative legal acts of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, ministries and other central bodies of executive power, are subject to registration through the procedure established by law.

Article 118

- The executive power in oblasts, districts, and in the Cities of Kyiv and Sevastopol is exercised by local state administrations.
- Particular aspects of the exercise of executive power in the Cities of Kyiv and Sevastopol are determined by special laws of Ukraine.
- The composition of local state administrations is formed by heads of local state administrations.
- Heads of local state administrations are appointed to office and dismissed from office by the President of Ukraine upon the submission of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.

- In the exercise of their duties, the heads of local state administrations are responsible to the President of Ukraine and to the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, and are accountable to and under the control of bodies of executive power of a higher lev el.
- Local state administrations are accountable to and under the control of councils in the part of the authority delegated to them by the respective district or oblast councils.
- Local state administrations are accountable to and under the control of the bodies of executive power of a higher level.
- Decisions of the heads of local state administrations that contravene the Constitution and the laws of Ukraine, other acts of legislation of Ukraine, may be revoked by the President of Ukraine or by the head of the local state administration of a high er level, in accordance with the law.
- An oblast or district council may express no confidence in the head of the respective local state administration, on which grounds the President of Ukraine adopts a decision and provides a substantiated reply.
- If two-thirds of the deputies of the composition of the respective council express no confidence in the head of a district or oblast state administration, the President of Ukraine adopts a decision on the resignation of the head of the local state adm inistration.

Article 119

- Local state administrations on their respective territory ensure:
- 1) the execution of the Constitution and the laws of Ukraine, acts of the President of Ukraine, acts of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and other bodies of executive power;
- 2) legality and legal order; the observance of laws and freedoms of citizens;
- 3) the implementation of national and regional programmes for socio-economic and cultural development, programmes for environmental protection, and also — in places of compact residence of indigenous peoples and national minorities — programmes for th eir national and cultural development;
- 4) the preparation and implementation of respective oblast and district budgets;
- 5) the report on the implementation of respective budgets and programmes;
- 6) interaction with bodies of local self-government;
- 7) the realisation of other powers vested by the state and also delegated by the respective councils.

Article 120

- Members of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and chief officers of central and local bodies of executive power do not have the right to combine their official activity with other work, except teaching, scholarly and creative activity outside of work ing hours, or to be members of an administrative body or board of supervisors of an enterprise that is aimed at making profit.

- The organisation, authority and operational procedure of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, and other central and local bodies of executive power, are determined by the Constitution and the laws of Ukraine.

Chapter VII
Procuracy

Article 121

- The Procuracy of Ukraine constitutes a unified system that is entrusted with:
- 1) prosecution in court on behalf of the State;
- 2) representation of the interests of a citizen or of the State in court in cases determined by law;
- 3) supervision of the observance of laws by bodies that conduct detective and search activity, inquiry and pre-trial investigation;
- 4) supervision of the observance of laws in the execution of judicial decisions in criminal cases, and also in the application of other measures of coercion related to the restraint of personal liberty of citizens.

Article 122

- The Procuracy of Ukraine is headed by the Procurator General of Ukraine, who is appointed to office with the consent of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, and dismissed from office by the President of Ukraine. The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine may express no confidence in the Procurator General of Ukraine that results in his or her resignation from office.
- The term of authority of the Procurator General of Ukraine is five years.

Article 123

- The organisation and operational procedure for the bodies of the Procuracy of Ukraine are determined by law.

Chapter VIII
Justice

Article 124

- Justice in Ukraine is administered exclusively by the courts. The delegation of the functions of the courts, and also the appropriation of these functions by other bodies or officials, shall not be permitted.
- The jurisdiction of the courts extends to all legal relations that arise in the State.
- Judicial proceedings are performed by the Constitutional Court of Ukraine and courts of general jurisdiction.
- The people directly participate in the administration of justice through people's assessors and jurors.
- Judicial decisions are adopted by the courts in the name of Ukraine and are mandatory for execution throughout the entire territory of Ukraine.

Article 125

- In Ukraine, the system of courts of general jurisdiction is formed in accordance with the territorial principle and the principle of specialisation.
- The Supreme Court of Ukraine is highest judicial body in the system of courts of general jurisdiction.
- The respective high courts are the highest judicial bodies of specialised courts.
- Courts of appeal and local courts operate in accordance with the law.

- The creation of extraordinary and special courts shall not be permitted.

Article 126

- The independence and immunity of judges are guaranteed by the Constitution and the laws of Ukraine.
- Influencing judges in any manner is prohibited.
- A judge shall not be detained or arrested without the consent of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, until a verdict of guilty is rendered by a court.
- Judges hold office for permanent terms, except judges of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine, and judges appointed to the office of judge for the first time.
- A judge is dismissed from office by the body that elected or appointed him or her in the event of:
- 1) the expiration of the term for which he or she was elected or appointed;
- 2) the judge's attainment of the age of sixty-five;
- 3) the impossibility to exercise his or her authority for reasons of health;
- 4) the violation by the judge of requirements concerning incompatibility;
- 5) the breach of oath by the judge;
- 6) the entry into legal force of a verdict of guilty against him or her;
- 7) the termination of his or her citizenship;
- 8) the declaration that he or she is missing, or the pronouncement that he or she is dead;
- 9) the submission by the judge of a statement of resignation or of voluntary dismissal from office.
- The authority of the judge terminates in the event of his or her death.
- The State ensures the personal security of judges and their families.

Article 127

- Justice is administered by professional judges and, in cases determined by law, people's assessors and jurors.
- Professional judges shall not belong to political parties and trade unions, take part in any political activity, hold a representative mandate, occupy any other paid positions, perform other remunerated work except scholarly, teaching and creative act ivity.
- A citizen of Ukraine, not younger than the age of twenty-five, who has a higher legal education and has work experience in the sphere of law for no less than three years, has resided in Ukraine for no less than ten years and has command of the state l anguage, may be recommended for the office of judge by the Qualification Commission of Judges.
- Persons with professional training in issues of jurisdiction of specialised courts may be judges of these courts. These judges administer justice only as members of a collegium of judges.
- Additional requirements for certain categories of judges in terms of experience, age and their professional level are established by law.
- Protection of the professional interests of judges is exercised by the procedure established by law.

Article 128

- The first appointment of a professional judge to office for a five-year term is made by the President of Ukraine. All other judges, except the judges of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine, are elected by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine for permanent t erms by the procedure established by law.

- The Chairman of the Supreme Court of Ukraine is elected to office and dismissed from office by the Plenary Assembly of the Supreme Court of Ukraine by secret ballot, by the procedure established by law.

Article 129

- In the administration of justice, judges are independent and subject only to the law.
- Judicial proceedings are conducted by a single judge, by a panel of judges, or by a court of the jury.
- The main principles of judicial proceedings are:

- 1) legality;
- 2) equality before the law and the court of all participants in a trial;
- 3) ensuring that the guilt is proved;
- 4) adversarial procedure and freedom of the parties to present their evidence to the court and to prove the weight of evidence before the court;
- 5) prosecution by the procurator in court on behalf of the State;
- 6) ensuring the right of an accused person to a defence;
- 7) openness of a trial and its complete recording by technical means;
- 8) ensuring complaint of a court decision by appeal and cassation, except in cases established by law;
- 9) the mandatory nature of court decisions.
- The law may also determine other principles of judicial proceedings in courts of specific judicial jurisdiction.
- Persons guilty of contempt of court or of showing disrespect toward the judge are brought to legal liability.

Article 130

- The State ensures funding and proper conditions for the operation of courts and the activity of judges. Expenditures for the maintenance of courts are allocated separately in the State Budget of Ukraine.
- Judges' self-management operates to resolve issues of the internal affairs of courts.

Article 131

- The High Council of Justice operates in Ukraine, whose competence comprises:
- 1) forwarding submissions on the appointment of judges to office or on their dismissal from office;
- 2) adopting decisions in regard to the violation by judges and procurators of the requirements concerning incompatibility;
- 3) exercising disciplinary procedure in regard to judges of the Supreme Court of Ukraine and judges of high specialised courts, and the consideration of complaints regarding decisions on bringing to disciplinary liability judges of courts of appeal an d local courts, and also procurators.
- The High Council of Justice consists of twenty members. The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, the President of Ukraine, the Congress of Judges of Ukraine, the Congress of Advocates of Ukraine, and the Congress of Representatives of Higher Legal Educational Establishments and Scientific Institutions, each appoint three members to the High Council of Justice, and the All-Ukrainian Conference of Employees of the Procuracy — two members of the High Council of Justice.
- The Chairman of the Supreme Court of Ukraine, the Minister of Justice of Ukraine and the Procurator General of Ukraine are ex officio members of the High Council of Justice.

Chapter IX
Territorial Structure of Ukraine

Article 132

- The territorial structure of Ukraine is based on the principles of unity and indivisibility of the state territory, the combination of centralisation and decentralisation in the exercise of state power, and the balanced socio-economic development of r egions that takes into account their historical, economic, ecological, geographical and demographic characteristics, and ethnic and cultural traditions.

Article 133

- The system of the administrative and territorial structure of Ukraine is composed of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, oblasts, districts, cities, city districts, settlements and villages.
- Ukraine is composed of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, Vinnytsia Oblast, Volyn Oblast, Dnipropetrovsk Oblast, Donetsk Oblast, Zhytomyr Oblast, Zakarpattia Oblast, Zaporizhia Oblast, Ivano-Frankivsk Oblast, Kyiv Oblast, Kirovohrad Oblast, Luhansk Ob last, Lviv Oblast, Mykolaiv Oblast, Odesa Oblast, Poltava Oblast, Rivne Oblast, Sumy Oblast, Ternopil Oblast, Kharkiv Oblast,

Kherson Oblast, Khmelnytskyi Oblast, Cherkasy Oblast, Chernivtsi Oblast and Chernihiv Oblast, and the Cities of Kyiv and Sevastop ol.

- The Cities of Kyiv and Sevastopol have special status that is determined by the laws of Ukraine.

Chapter X
Autonomous Republic of Crimea

Article 134

- The Autonomous Republic of Crimea is an inseparable constituent part of Ukraine and decides on the issues ascribed to its competence within the limits of authority determined by the Constitution of Ukraine.

Article 135

- The Autonomous Republic of Crimea has the Constitution of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea that is adopted by the Verkhovna Rada of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and approved by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine by no less than one-half of the consti tutional composition of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.
- Normative legal acts of the Verkhovna Rada of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and decisions of the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea shall not contradict the Constitution and the laws of Ukraine and are adopted in accordance with the Constitution of Ukraine, the laws of Ukraine, acts of the President of Ukraine and the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, and for their execution.

Article 136

- The Verkhovna Rada of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, within the limits of its authority, is the representative body of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea.
- The Verkhovna Rada of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea adopts decisions and resolutions that are mandatory for execution in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea.

- The Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea is the government of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea. The Head of the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea is appointed to office and dismissed from office by the Ve rkhovna Rada of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea with the consent of the President of Ukraine.
- The authority, the procedure for the formation and operation of the Verkhovna Rada of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and of the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, are determined by the Constitution of Ukraine and the laws of Ukraine, and by normative legal acts of the Verkhovna Rada of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea on issues ascribed to its competence.
- In the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, justice is administered by courts that belong to the unified system of courts of Ukraine.

Article 137

- The Autonomous Republic of Crimea exercises normative regulation on the following issues:
- 1) agriculture and forestry;
- 2) land reclamation and mining;
- 3) public works, crafts and trades; charity;
- 4) city construction and housing management;
- 5) tourism, hotel business, fairs;
- 6) museums, libraries, theatres, other cultural establishments, historical and cultural preserves;
- 7) public transportation, roadways, water supply;

- 8) hunting and fishing;
- 9) sanitary and hospital services.
- For reasons of nonconformity of normative legal acts of the Verkhovna Rada of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea with the Constitution of Ukraine and the laws of Ukraine, the President of Ukraine may suspend these normative legal acts of the Verkhovna Rada of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea with a simultaneous appeal to the Constitutional Court of Ukraine in regard to their constitutionality.

Article 138

- The competence of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea comprises:
- 1) designating elections of deputies to the Verkhovna Rada of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, approving the composition of the electoral commission of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea;
- 2) organising and conducting local referendums;
- 3) managing property that belongs to the Autonomous Republic of Crimea;
- 4) elaborating, approving and implementing the budget of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea on the basis of the uniform tax and budget policy of Ukraine;
- 5) elaborating, approving and realising programmes of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea for socio-economic and cultural development, the rational utilisation of nature, and environmental protection in accordance with national programmes;
- 6) recognising the status of localities as resorts; establishing zones for the sanitary protection of resorts;
- 7) participating in ensuring the rights and freedoms of citizens, national harmony, the promotion of the protection of legal order and public security;
- 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;
- 9) participating in the development and realisation of state programmes for the return of deported peoples;
- 10) initiating the introduction of a state of emergency and the establishment of zones of an ecological emergency situation in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea or in its particular areas.
- Other powers may also be delegated to the Autonomous Republic of Crimea by the laws of Ukraine.

Article 139

- The Representative Office of the President of Ukraine, whose status is determined by the law of Ukraine, operates in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea.

Chapter XI
Local Self-Government

Article 140

- Local self-government is the right of a territorial community — residents of a village or a voluntary association of residents of several villages into one village community, residents of a settlement, and of a city — to independently resolve issues o f local character within the limits of the Constitution and the laws of Ukraine.
- Particular aspects of the exercise of local self-government in the Cities of Kyiv and Sevastopol are determined by special laws of Ukraine.
- Local self-government is exercised by a territorial community by the procedure established by law, both directly and through bodies of local self-government: village, settlement and city councils, and their executive bodies.
- District and oblast councils are bodies of local self-government that represent the common interests of territorial communities of villages, settlements and cities.
- The issue of organisation of the administration of city districts lies within the competence of city councils.

- Village, settlement and city councils may permit, upon the initiative of residents, the creation of house, street, block and other bodies of popular self-organisation, and to assign them part of their own competence, finances and property.

Article 141

- A village, settlement and city council is composed of deputies elected for a four-year term by residents of a village, settlement and city on the basis of universal, equal and direct suffrage, by secret ballot.
- Territorial communities elect for a four-year-term on the basis of universal, equal and direct suffrage, by secret ballot, the head of the village, settlement and city, respectively, who leads the executive body of the council and presides at its meet ings.
- The status of heads, deputies and executive bodies of a council and their authority, the procedure for their establishment, reorganisation and liquidation, are determined by law.
- The chairman of a district council and the chairman of an oblast council are elected by the respective council and lead the executive staff of the council.

Article 142

- The material and financial basis for local self-government is movable and immovable property, revenues of local budgets, other funds, land, natural resources owned by territorial communities of villages, settlements, cities, city districts, and also o bjects of their common property that are managed by district and oblast councils.
- On the basis of agreement, territorial communities of villages, settlements and cities may join objects of communal property as well as budget funds, to implement joint projects or to jointly finance (maintain) communal enterprises, organisations and establishments, and create appropriate bodies and services for this purpose.
- The State participates in the formation of revenues of the budget of local self-government and financially supports local self-government. Expenditures of bodies of local self-government, that arise from the decisions of bodies of state power, are co mpensated by the state.

Article 143

- Territorial communities of a village, settlement and city, directly or through the bodies of local self-government established by them, manage the property that is in communal ownership; approve programmes of socio-economic and cultural development, a nd control their implementation; approve budgets of the respective administrative and territorial units, and control their implementation; establish local taxes and levies in accordance with the law; ensure the holding of local referendums and the impleme ntation of their results; establish, reorganise and liquidate communal enterprises, organisations and institutions, and also exercise control over their activity; resolve other issues of local importance ascribed to their competence by law.
- Oblast and district councils approve programmes for socio-economic and cultural development of the respective oblasts and districts, and control their implementation; approve district and oblast budgets that are formed from the funds of the state budg et for their appropriate distribution among territorial communities or for the implementation of joint projects, and from the funds drawn on the basis of agreement from local budgets for the realisation of joint socio-economic and cultural programmes, and control their implementation; resolve other issues ascribed to their competence by law.
- Certain powers of bodies of executive power may be assigned by law to bodies of local self-government. The State finances the exercise of these powers from the State Budget of Ukraine in full or through the allocation of certain national taxes to the local budget, by the procedure established by law, transfers the relevant objects of state property to bodies of local self-government.
- Bodies of local self-government, on issues of their exercise of powers of bodies of executive power, are under the control of the respective bodies of executive power.

Article 144

- Bodies of local self-government, within the limits of authority determined by law, adopt decisions that are mandatory for execution throughout the respective territory.

- Decisions of bodies of local self-government, for reasons of nonconformity with the Constitution or the laws of Ukraine, are suspended by the procedure established by law with a simultaneous appeal to a court.

Article 145

- The rights of local self-government are protected by judicial procedure.

Article 146

- Other issues of the organisation of local self-government, the formation, operation and responsibility of the bodies of local self-government, are determined by law.

Chapter XII
Constitutional Court of Ukraine

Article 147

- The Constitutional Court of Ukraine is the sole body of constitutional jurisdiction in Ukraine.
- The Constitutional Court of Ukraine decides on issues of conformity of laws and other legal acts with the Constitution of Ukraine and provides the official interpretation of the Constitution of Ukraine and the laws of Ukraine.

Article 148

- The Constitutional Court of Ukraine is composed of eighteen judges of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine.
- The President of Ukraine, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine and the Congress of Judges of Ukraine each appoint six judges to the Constitutional Court of Ukraine.
- 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 langua ge, may be a judge of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine.
- A judge of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine is appointed for nine years without the right of appointment to a repeat term.
- The Chairman of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine is elected by secret ballot only for one three-year term at a special plenary meeting of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine from among the judges of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine.

Article 149

- Judges of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine are subject to the guarantees of independence and immunity and to the grounds for dismissal from office envisaged by Article 126 of this Constitution, and the requirements concerning incompatibility as det ermined in Article 127, paragraph two of this Constitution.

Article 150

- The authority of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine comprises:
- 1) deciding on issues of conformity with the Constitution of Ukraine (constitutionality) of the following:
- laws and other legal acts of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine;
- acts of the President of Ukraine;
- acts of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine;
- legal acts of the Verkhovna Rada of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea.

- These issues are considered on the appeals of: the President of Ukraine; no less than forty-five National Deputies of Ukraine; the Supreme Court of Ukraine; the Authorised Human Rights Representative of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine; the Verkhovna Ra da of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea;
- 2) the official interpretation of the Constitution of Ukraine and the laws of Ukraine;
- On issues envisaged by this Article, the Constitutional Court of Ukraine adopts decisions that are mandatory for execution throughout the territory of Ukraine, that are final and shall not be appealed.

Article 151

- The Constitutional Court of Ukraine, on the appeal of the President of Ukraine or the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, provides opinions on the conformity with the Constitution of Ukraine of international treaties of Ukraine that are in force, or the international treaties submitted to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine for granting agreement on their binding nature.
- On the appeal of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, the Constitutional Court of Ukraine provides an opinion on the observance of the constitutional procedure of investigation and consideration of the case of removing the President of Ukraine from office b y the procedure of impeachment.

Article 152

- Laws and other legal acts, by the decision of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine, are deemed to be unconstitutional, in whole or in part, in the event that they do not conform to the Constitution of Ukraine, or if there was a violation of the procedu re established by the Constitution of Ukraine for their review, adoption or their entry into force.
- Laws and other legal acts, or their separate provisions, that are deemed to be unconstitutional, lose legal force from the day the Constitutional Court of Ukraine adopts the decision on their unconstitutionality.
- Material or moral damages, inflicted on physical and legal persons by the acts or actions deemed to be unconstitutional, are compensated by the State by the procedure established by law.

Article 153

- The procedure for the organisation and operation of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine, and the procedure for its review of cases, are determined by law.

Chapter XIII
Introducing Amendments to the Constitution of Ukraine

Article 154

- A draft law on introducing amendments to the Constitution of Ukraine may be submitted to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine by the President of Ukraine, or by no fewer National Deputies of Ukraine than one-third of the constitutional composition of the Ver khovna Rada of Ukraine.

Article 155

- A draft law on introducing amendments to the Constitution of Ukraine, with the exception of Chapter I — "General Principles," Chapter III — "Elections. Referendum," and Chapter XIII — "Introducing Amendments to the Constitution of Ukraine," previously adopted by the majority of the constitutional composition of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, is deemed to be adopted, if at the next regular session of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, no less than two-thirds of the constitutional composition of the Verkhov na Rada of Ukraine have voted in favour thereof.

Article 156

- A draft law on introducing amendments to Chapter I — "General Principles," Chapter III — "Elections. Referendum," and Chapter XIII — "Introducing Amendments to the Constitution of Ukraine," is submitted to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine by the Presiden t of Ukraine, or by no less than two-thirds of the constitutional composition of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, and on the condition that it is adopted by no less than two-thirds of the constitutional composition of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, and is a pproved by an All-Ukrainian referendum designated by the President of Ukraine.
- The repeat submission of a draft law on introducing amendments to Chapters I, III and XIII of this Constitution on one and the same issue is possible only to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine of the next convocation.

Article 157

- The Constitution of Ukraine shall not be amended, if the amendments foresee the abolition or restriction of human and citizens' rights and freedoms, or if they are oriented toward the liquidation of the independence or violation of the territorial ind ivisibility of Ukraine.
- The Constitution of Ukraine shall not be amended in conditions of martial law or a state of emergency.

Article 158

- The draft law on introducing amendments to the Constitution of Ukraine, considered by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine and not adopted, may be submitted to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine no sooner than one year from the day of the adoption of the decision on this draft law.
- Within the term of its authority, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine shall not amend twice the same provisions of the Constitution.

Article 159

- A draft law on introducing amendments to the Constitution of Ukraine is considered by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine upon the availability of an opinion of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine on the conformity of the draft law with the requirements of Articles 157 and 158 of this Constitution.

Chapter XIV
Final Provisions

Article 160

- The Constitution of Ukraine enters into force from the day of its adoption.

Article 161

- The day of adoption of the Constitution of Ukraine is a national holiday — the Day of the Constitution of Ukraine.

Chapter XV
Transitional Provisions

- 1. Laws and other normative acts, adopted prior to this Constitution entering into force, are in force in the part that does not contradict the Constitution of Ukraine.
- 2. After the adoption of the Constitution of Ukraine, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine exercises the authority envisaged by this Constitution.
- Regular elections to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine shall be held in March 1998.
- 3. Regular elections of the President of Ukraine shall be held on the last Sunday of October 1999.

- 4. The President of Ukraine, within three years after the Constitution of Ukraine enters into force, has the right to issue decrees approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and signed by the Prime-Minister of Ukraine on economic issues not reg ulated by laws, with simultaneous submission of the respective draft law to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, by the procedure established by Article 93 of this Constitution.
- Such a decree of the President of Ukraine takes effect, if within thirty calendar days from the day of submission of the draft law (except the days between sessions), the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine does not adopt the law or does not reject the submitte d draft law by the majority of its constitutional composition, and is effective until a law adopted by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on these issues enters into force.
- 5. The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine is formed in accordance with this Constitution within three months after its entry into force.
- 6. The Constitutional Court of Ukraine is formed in accordance with this Constitution, within three months after its entry into force. Prior to the creation of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine, the interpretation of laws is performed by the Verkh ovna Rada of Ukraine.
- 7. Heads of local state administrations, upon entry of this Constitution into force, acquire the status of heads of local state administrations in accordance with Article 118 of this Constitution, and after the election of chairmen of the respective councils, tender resignations from office of the chairmen of these councils.
- 8. Village, settlement and city councils and the chairmen of these councils, upon entry of this Constitution of Ukraine into force, exercise the authority as determined by it, until the election of the new composition of these councils in March 1998.
- District and oblast councils, elected prior to the entry of this Constitution into force, exercise the authority as determined by it, until the formation of the new composition of these councils in accordance with the Constitution of Ukraine.
- City district councils and their chairmen, upon entry of this Constitution into force, exercise their authority in accordance with the law.
- 9. The procuracy continues to exercise, in accordance with the laws in force, the function of supervision over the observance and application of laws and the function of preliminary investigation, until the laws regulating the activity of state bodies in regard to the control over the observance of laws are put into force, and until the system of pre-trial investigation is formed and the laws regulating its operation are put into effect.
- 10. Prior to the adoption of laws determining the particular aspects of the exercise of executive power in the Cities of Kyiv and Sevastopol in accordance with Article 118 of this Constitution, the executive power in these cities is exercised by the respective city administrations.
- 11. Article 99, paragraph one of this Constitution shall enter into force after the introduction of the national monetary unit — the hryvnia.
- 12. The Supreme Court of Ukraine and the High Court of Arbitration of Ukraine exercise their authority in accordance with the legislation of Ukraine that is in force, until the formation in Ukraine of a system of courts of general jurisdiction, in ac cordance with Article 125 of this Constitution, but for no more than five years.

- Judges of all courts in Ukraine, elected or appointed prior to the day of entry of this Constitution into force, continue to exercise their authority in accordance with the legislation in force, until the expiration of the term for which they were ele cted or appointed.
- Judges whose authority has terminated on the day this Constitution enters into force, continue to exercise their authority for the period of one year.
- 13. The current procedure for arrest, holding in custody and detention of persons suspected of committing a crime, and also for the examination and search of a dwelling place or other possessions of a person, is preserved for five years after this Co nstitution enters into force.
- 14. The use of existing military bases on the territory of Ukraine for the temporary stationing of foreign military formations is possible on the terms of lease, by the procedure determined by the international treaties of Ukraine ratified by the Ver khovna Rada of Ukraine.

Official English translation.
The only authentic text is the text in the state language of Ukraine.

Annex 748

Criminal Code of Ukraine, 5 April 2001
(excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

CRIMINAL CODE OF UKRAINE
(Vidomosti Verkhovnoi Radi Ukraini (VVR), 2001, No. 25-26, Article 131)

[…]

Article 294. Mass riots

1. The organisation of a mass riot accompanied by violence against persons, pogroms, arson, destruction of property, seizure of buildings or facilities, forcible eviction of citizens, resistance to representatives of the authorities with weapons or other items used as weapons, and active participation in a mass riot -

shall be punishable by imprisonment of five to eight years.

2. The same acts if they caused death or other grave consequences, -

shall be punishable by imprisonment of eight to fifteen years.

{Article 294 as amended by Law of 16 January 2014 No. 721-VII - repealed on the basis of Law of 28 January 2014 No. 732-VII ; as amended in accordance with Law of 23 February 2014 No. 767-VII}

[…]

President of Ukraine **L. KUCHMA**
Kiev
5 April 2001
No. 2341-III

Annex 749

Law of Ukraine No. 2984-III “On higher education”, 17 January 2002
(excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

LAW OF UKRAINE
On higher education
[...]
The Law ceased to be in force and effect
(in accordance with the Law of Ukraine
of 1 July 2014 No. 1556-VII)

[...]

Article 30. Subdivisions of a Higher Educational Institution

[...]

2.

[…]

Faculty is a main organizational, academic and research subdivision of a higher educational institution of the third and fourth accreditation levels, which unites relevant departments and laboratories. A faculty is created by the decision of an Academic Council of a higher educational institution, provided that it includes at least three departments with at least 200 students of full-time form of study.

[…]

President of Ukraine **L. Kuchma**

Kiev, 17 January 2002

No. 2984-III

Annex 750

Law of Ukraine No. 5029-VI "On the principles of state language policy", 3 July 2012
(excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

LAW OF UKRAINE

{On the invalidity of the Law as inconsistent with the Constitution of Ukraine (is unconstitutional), see Decision of the Constitutional Court of 28 February 2018 No. 2-r/2018

On the principles of state language policy

(Vidomosti Verkhovnoi Radi (VVR), 2013, No. 23, Art.218)

[…]

In accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of Ukraine, the Declaration of the Rights of Nationalities, the Law of Ukraine "On ratification of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages", etc.,

considering that the free use of languages in private and public life, in accordance with the principles enshrined in the United Nations International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the spirit of the Council of Europe Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, is an inalienable right of everyone;

emphasizing great importance to strengthening the status of the state language – the Ukrainian language as one of the most important factors of national identity of the Ukrainian people, guarantees of its national and state sovereignty;

proceeding from the fact that only the free development and equality of all national languages, and a high language culture is the basis of spiritual understanding, cultural enrichment and consolidation of society,

this Law determines the principles of the state language policy in Ukraine.

Section I
GENERAL PROVISIONS

[…]

Article 5. Goals and principles of the state language policy

1. The state language policy of Ukraine is based on the recognition and comprehensive development of the Ukrainian language as the state language and ensuring the free development of regional or minority languages, other languages, as well as the right to linguistic self-determination and language preferences of each person.

2. In implementing the state language policy, Ukraine adheres to the following goals and principles:

1) recognition of all languages traditionally used within the state or its specific territory as national heritage, prevention of privileges or restrictions on linguistic grounds;

2) ensuring the comprehensive development and functioning of the Ukrainian language as the state language in all spheres of public life throughout the state with the possibility of parallel use of regional or minority languages in those territories and in cases where it is justified;

3) promoting the use of regional or minority languages orally and in writing in the field of education, in the media and creating opportunities for their use in the activities of public authorities and local governments, in the judiciary, in economic and social activities, in conducting cultural activities and in other spheres of public life within the territories in which such languages are used, and taking into account the state of each language;

4) maintaining and development of cultural relations between different language groups;

5) providing conditions for the study of the Ukrainian language as the state language, regional or minority languages, other languages and teaching in these languages, taking into account the state of each language at the appropriate levels of education in state and municipal educational institutions;

6) assisting in the implementation of scientific research in the field of language policy;

7) developing of international exchange on issues covered by this Law in relation to languages used in two or more states;

8) respecting the boundaries of the area of distribution of regional or minority languages in order to ensure that the existing or new administrative-territorial structures does not create obstacles to their development;

9) application of the principle of plurilingualism, according to which every person in society is fluent in several languages, in contrast to the situation when certain language groups speak only their own languages.

3. The state promotes the development of multilingualism, the study of languages of international communication, especially those that are the official languages of the United Nations, UNESCO and other international organizations.

[…]

Article 7. Regional or minority languages of Ukraine

1. The principles of language policy set forth in Article 5 of this Law shall apply to all regional or minority languages of Ukraine used within its territory.

2. In the context of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages, the following languages shall apply to regional or minority languages of Ukraine to which measures aimed at the use of regional or minority languages provided for in this Law are applied: Russian, Belarusian, Bulgarian, Armenian, Gagauz, Yiddish, Crimean Tatar, Moldavian, German, Modern Greek, Polish, Roma, Romanian, Slovak, Hungarian, Ruthenian, Karaite, Crimean.

3. Measures aimed at the use of regional or minority languages provided for in this Law shall apply to each language defined in part two of this Article, provided that the number of persons who are native speakers of the regional language residing in the territory in which it is diffused this language is 10 percent or more of its population.

According to the decision of the local council in some cases, taking into account the specific situation, such measures may be applied to a language whose regional language group is less than 10 percent of the population of the territory.

The right to initiate the application of measures aimed at the use of regional or minority languages also belongs to the inhabitants of the territory in which the language is diffused.

If more than 10 percent of people living in a certain area collect signatures, the local council is obliged to make a decision within 30 days from the reception of the signature sheets. Actions or omissions of the local council may be challenged in court in administrative proceedings.

The procedure for forming initiative groups and drawing up signature sheets in this case is determined by the legislation on referendums.

4. The number of regional language groups in a certain territory is determined on the basis of the All-Ukrainian census on the language composition of the population in terms of administrative-territorial units (Autonomous Republic of Crimea, regions, districts, cities, towns, villages).

5. When conducting the All-Ukrainian Census, in order to identify the affiliation of individuals to specific language groups, the census letter should use a question about the language that would identify the person's native language in terms of belonging to a particular language group.

6. Regional language or minority language (languages), which meets the conditions of part three of this article, is used in the relevant territory of Ukraine in the work of local authorities, bodies of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and local governments, used and studied in state and municipal educational institutions, as well as used in other spheres of public life within the limits and in the manner prescribed by this Law.

7. Within the territory where the regional or minority language is diffused, which meets the conditions of part three of this article, the implementation of measures for the development, use and protection of the regional or minority language provided by this Law is mandatory for local authorities, local governments, associations of citizens, institutions, organizations, enterprises, their officials and officials, as well as citizens - business entities and individuals.

8. Outside the territory where the regional language is diffused, it may be used freely, in the manner prescribed by this Law.

9. None of the provisions of this Law on measures for the development, use and protection of regional or minority languages shall be interpreted as creating obstacles to the use of the state language.

[…]

Section III
LANGUAGE OF EDUCATION, SCIENCE, INFORMATICS AND CULTURE

Article 20. Language of education

1. Free choice of the language of instruction is an inalienable right of the citizens of Ukraine, which is realized within the framework of this Law, provided that the state language is compulsorily studied to the extent sufficient for integration into Ukrainian society.

2. Citizens of Ukraine are guaranteed the right to receive education in the state language and regional or minority languages. This right is provided through a network of preschool institutions, general secondary, out-of-school, vocational and higher state and municipal educational institutions with Ukrainian or other languages of instruction, which is created in accordance with the needs of citizens in accordance with Ukrainian legislation on education.

3. The need of citizens in the language of instruction is determined by the applications for the language of instruction submitted by students (for minors - parents or persons replacing them), students when entering state and municipal educational institutions, as well as, in the case of needs, at any time during training.

4. State and municipal educational institutions in the prescribed manner create separate classes, groups in which education is conducted in a language other than the educational institution as a whole, with a sufficient number of relevant applications for the language of instruction from students (for minors - from parents or persons who replace them), students in accordance with the legislation of Ukraine on education.

5. In order to support a small number of language groups in the manner prescribed by law, standards for the formation of small educational institutions, classes, groups are established and conditions for their functioning are provided.

6. The language of instruction in private educational institutions of all educational levels is determined by the founders (owners) of these institutions.

7. The study of the state language and one of the regional or minority languages shall be provided in all general secondary educational establishments. The scope of study of regional or minority languages is

determined by local councils in accordance with the legislation on education, taking into account the prevalence of these languages in the respective territory.

8. In state and municipal secondary schools with education in regional languages, the study of subjects is conducted in regional languages (except for the Ukrainian language and literature, the study of which is conducted in Ukrainian).

9. Tests for external evaluation of the quality of education are concluded in the state language. At the request of the person, the tests are provided in translation into the regional or minority language (except for the test in Ukrainian language and literature).

10. Interview or other forms of control, if any provided upon admission to the educational institution, are conducted in the state language or the language in which education is carried out in this institution, at the request of the applicant.

11. The state provides training of pedagogical staff for educational institutions with education in regional or minority languages, provides methodological support for such training.

12. Educational institutions may create classes, groups with foreign languages.

[…]

President of Ukraine **V. Yanukovich**

Kiev, 3 July 2012
No. 5029-VI

Annex 751

Law of Ukraine No. 1556-VII “On higher education”, 1 July 2014
(excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

LAW OF UKRAINE

On higher education

(Vidomosti Verkhovnoi Radi (VVR), 2014, No. 37-38, Art. 2004)

As amended and supplemented
By the Laws of Ukraine
[...]

Article 33. Structure of a higher educational institution

[...]

4. Faculty is a subdivision of a higher educational institution, uniting at least three departments and/or laboratories that in state and municipal higher educational institutions collectively provide higher education training programmes for at least 200 full-time students (except for faculties of higher military educational institutions (higher educational institutions with specific training conditions), higher educational institutions of physical education and sports, higher educational institutions of culture and art).

5. Department is a basic structural subdivision of a higher educational institution of state (communal) form of ownership (its branches, institutes, departments), carrying out educational, methodological and / or scientific activities in a particular specialty (specialization) or interdisciplinary group of specialties, which includes at least five teaching staff, for which the department is the main place of work, and at least three of them have a scientific degree or an academic (honorary) title.

[…]

Article 48. The language of education in higher educational institutions

1. In higher education institutions, a language of the educational process shall be the state language.

2. Use of languages in higher educational institutions is determined by the laws of Ukraine "On ensuring the functioning of the Ukrainian language as the state language" and "On education".

3. Higher educational institutions have the right to decide to teach one, more or all disciplines, individual assignments and control activities in English, provided that all applicants for education, who study the relevant disciplines, speak English. If there is a written request from one or more students, a higher educational institution shall provide translation into the state language.

{Article 48 as amended by Laws of 25 April 2019 No. 2704-VIII, of 18 December 2019 No. 392-IX}

[…]

President of Ukraine **P. Poroshenko**

Kiev, 1 July 2014
No. 1556-VII

Annex 752

Law of Ukraine No. 2054-VIII "On amendments to certain laws of Ukraine regarding the language of audio-visual (electronic) mass media", 23 May 2017
(excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

LAW OF UKRAINE

On amendments to certain laws of Ukraine regarding the language of audio-visual (electronic) mass media

(Vidomosti Verkhovnoi Radi (VVR), 2017, No. 26, Art. 298)

The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine **hereby resolves**:

I. To make amendments to the following laws of Ukraine:

1. To the Law of Ukraine "On Television and Radio Broadcasting" (Vidomosti Verkhovnoi Radi (VVR), 2006, No. 18, Art. 155 as subsequently amended):

[…]

2) Article 10 should read as follows:

"**Article 10.** The language of audio-visual (electronic) mass media

[…]

5. When calculating the proportion of programs and/or films made in the state language, the total duration of films, news and other programs (except for songs broadcast separately and that are not part of a program in accordance with Clause "c" of Part Seven of this Article, as well as music videos) created, dubbed or voiced in Ukrainian, which have been broadcast by a television and radio organization during the week at the time intervals specified in this Article shall be taken into account. In this case, the language of performance (voice acting, dubbing) of programs and/or films shall be determined in accordance with Part Six of this Article.

The television and radio organizations specified in Parts Two, Three and Four of this Article, in each of the time intervals specified in this Article, shall broadcast films and/or programs, that are not their own product, only in the state language, except for the films and programs (but not including children's and animated ones) created before 1 August 1991.

Any films and/or programs, which may be broadcast not in the state language in accordance with Paragraph Two of Part Five of Article 10 of this Law, shall be subtitled in the state language.

Any films created on the territory of the republics of the former USSR not in the Russian or Ukrainian languages and subsequently dubbed in Russian shall be voiced or dubbed in Ukrainian.

The procedure for using languages and calculating the proportion of songs in broadcasting (except for the cases specified in Paragraph Three of Part Four of this Article) shall be determined by Article 9 of this Law.

6. A program shall be considered performed in the state language if the speeches (remarks) of the presenters (announcers) of this program and the persons participating in this program, are performed, dubbed, voiced (taking into account the requirements of this Law) in the Ukrainian

language.

A program broadcast live shall be considered performed in the state language if the speeches (remarks) of the presenters (announcers) of this program are made in the Ukrainian language.

A film shall be considered performed in the state language if the sound sequence during its demonstration (distribution) is made, dubbed, voiced in the Ukrainian language.

For the purpose of delivering an artistic, creative concept, it is allowed to use other languages in any films (except for children's and animated ones) in the amount of no more than 10 percent of the total duration of all replicas of the film participants, while all foreign language replicas shall be subtitled in the Ukrainian language.

[…]

President of Ukraine **P.POROSHENKO**

Kiev
23 May 2017
No. 2054-VIII

Annex 753

Law of Ukraine No. 2145-VIII "On education", 5 September 2017
(excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

LAW OF UKRAINE

On education

(Vidomosti Verkhovnoi Radi (VVR), 2017, No. 38-39, Art. 380)

{The law is recognized as in accordance with the Constitution of Ukraine (is constitutional), in accordance with the Decision of the Constitutional Court of 16 July 2019 No. 10-r/2019}

As amended and supplemented
By the Laws of Ukraine

[…]

Section I
GENERAL PROVISIONS

[…]

Article 7. Language of education

1. The language of education in educational institutions is the state language.

The state guarantees to every citizen of Ukraine the right to receive formal education at all levels (preschool, general secondary, professional (vocational-technical), professional pre-higher and higher), as well as extracurricular and postgraduate education in the state language in state and municipal educational institutions.

Persons belonging to national minorities of Ukraine are guaranteed the right to receive education in communal educational institutions for pre-school and primary education, along with the state language, in their respective national minority language. This right is exercised by creating separate classes (groups) with education in the language of the respective national minority along with the state language in accordance with the legislation and does not apply to classes (groups) with education in Ukrainian language.

Persons belonging to the indigenous peoples of Ukraine are guaranteed the right to study in communal educational institutions for pre-school and general secondary education, along with the state language, in their respective indigenous peoples' language. According to the law, this right is exercised by creating separate classes (groups) with education in the language of the relevant indigenous people of Ukraine along with the state language and does not apply to classes (groups) with education in Ukrainian language.

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

Persons with hearing impairments are guaranteed the right to study in sign language and to study Ukrainian sign language.

2. Educational institutions provide compulsory study of the state language, in particular institutions of professional (vocational-technical), professional pre-higher and higher education - to

the extent that this would allow the implementation of professional activities in the selected field using the state language.

Persons belonging to indigenous peoples, national minorities of Ukraine, foreigners and stateless persons are provided with appropriate conditions for studying the state language.

3. The state promotes the study of languages of international communication, primarily English, in state and municipal educational institutions.

4. In educational institutions, in accordance with the educational program, one or more subjects may be taught in two or more languages – the state language, English, and other official languages of the European Union.

5. At the request of applicants for professional (vocational-technical), professional pre-higher and higher education, educational institutions create opportunities for them to study the language of the indigenous peoples, the national minority of Ukraine as a separate discipline.

6. The state promotes the establishment and functioning abroad of educational institutions in which the educational process is carried out in the Ukrainian language or the Ukrainian language is studied.

7. The particularities of using languages in certain types and at certain levels of education are determined by special laws.

[…]

President of Ukraine **P.POROSHENKO**

Kiev
5 September 2017
No. 2145-VIII

Annex 754

Law of Ukraine No. 2662-VIII "On amendments to Article 12 of the Law of Ukraine 'On the freedom of conscience and religious organizations' regarding the names of religious organizations (associations) that are integrated into the structure (are part) of any organization (association), management center (administration) of which is located outside Ukraine in the state recognized by law as having committed military aggression against Ukraine and/or temporarily occupied part of the territory of Ukraine",
20 December 2018 (excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

LAW OF UKRAINE

On amendments to Article 12 of the Law of Ukraine "On freedom of conscience and religious organizations" regarding the names of religious organizations (associations) that are integrated into the structure (are part) of any organization (association), management center (administration) of which is located outside Ukraine in the state recognized by law as having committed military aggression against Ukraine and/or temporarily occupied part of the territory of Ukraine

(Vidomosti Verkhovnoi Radi (VVR), 2019, No. 3, Art. 23)

The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine **hereby resolves**:

I. Article 12 of the Law of Ukraine "On freedom of conscience and religious organizations" (Vidomosti Verkhovnoi Radi URSR, 1991, No. 25, Art. 283; Vidomosti Verkhovnoi Radi, 1994, No. 13, Art. 66, as subsequently amended) shall be amended by adding Part Seven and Part Eight as follows:

"A religious organization (association), which is, either directly or as an integral part of another religious organization (association), is a part of the structure (is a part) of any organization (association), the management center (administration) of which is located outside Ukraine in the state recognized by law as having committed military aggression against Ukraine and/or temporarily occupied part of the territory of Ukraine, shall indicate in its full name, as specified in its charter (regulation that it is part of such religious organization (association), located outside Ukraine, which it is a part of (of which it is a part), by mandatory reproduction in its name of the full statutory name of such religious organization (association) with the possible addition of the words "in Ukraine" and/or designation of its place in the structure of a foreign religious organization.

Integration of a religious organization (association) in a religious organization (association) specified in part seven of this article shall be determined if one of the following characteristics is present:

1) the charter (regulations) of a religious organization operating in Ukraine contains a reference that it is part of the structure of any religious organization (association), the management center (administration) of which is located outside Ukraine;
2) the charter (regulation) of a foreign religious organization (association), the management center (administration) of which is located outside Ukraine in the state recognized by law as having committed military aggression against Ukraine and/or temporarily occupied part of the territory of Ukraine, contains a reference that it is part of the structure of any religious organization (association) operating on the territory of Ukraine with its structure, as well as a reference on the right of the statutory governing bodies of the said foreign religious organization (association) to make decisions on canonical and organizational issues that are binding on such religious organization (association) operating on the territory of Ukraine;

3) the charter (regulation) of a religious organization (association), the governing center (administration) of which is located outside Ukraine in the state recognized by law as having committed military aggression against Ukraine and/or temporarily occupied part of the territory of Ukraine, provides for the mandatory inclusion of the leaders (authorized representatives) of any religious organization (association) operating on the territory of Ukraine into the statutory management bodies of the said foreign religious organization (association) with a deciding vote."

[…]

President of Ukraine **P.POROSHENKO**

Kiev
20 December 2018
No. 2662-VIII

Annex 755

Law of Ukraine No. 2704-VIII "On supporting the functioning of the Ukrainian language as the state language", 25 April 2019

Strasbourg, 18 November 2019 **CDL-REF(2019)036**

Opinion No. 960 / 2019 Or. Engl.

EUROPEAN COMMISSION FOR DEMOCRACY THROUGH LAW

(VENICE COMMISSION)

UKRAINE

LAW (*)

ON SUPPORTING

THE FUNCTIONING OF THE UKRAINIAN LANGUAGE

AS THE STATE LANGUAGE

(*) *Unofficial translation*

This document will not be distributed at the meeting. Please bring this copy.
www.venice.coe.int

LAW OF UKRAINE

On Supporting the Functioning of the Ukrainian Language as the State Language

(The Official Bulletin of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine (VRU), 2019, No. 21, p. 81)

The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine,

on the basis of the Declaration of State Sovereignty of Ukraine dated 16 July 1990, and the Act of Declaration of Independence of Ukraine dated 24 August 1991 and approved by the All-Ukrainian Referendum held on 1 December 1991, by which the independent national statehood of Ukraine was restored;

guided by the Constitution of Ukraine that defines the Ukrainian language as the only State language in Ukraine and imposes on the State the duty of ensuring the comprehensive development and functioning of the Ukrainian language in all spheres of public life throughout Ukraine;

acting in accordance with the Decision No. 10-rp/99 of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine dated 14 December 1999, which establishes that the Ukrainian language as the State language shall be the mandatory means of communication throughout Ukraine in the exercise of powers by government authorities and local self-government authorities (the language of acts, work, record keeping, documentation, etc.), as well as in other common spheres of public life, which are determined by law;

with regard to the Concept of the State Language Policy, as approved by the Decree No. 161/2010 of the President of Ukraine dated 15 February 2010, which defines strategic priorities in overcoming deformations in the national language and cultural, linguistic and informational space caused by the centuries-old assimilation policies pursued by colonialists and occupants, and according to which the full-fledged functioning of the Ukrainian language in all spheres of public life throughout the State is a guarantee of preserving the identity of the Ukrainian nation and strengthening the state unity of Ukraine;

being aware that the Ukrainian language is the determining factor and the key feature of the identity of the Ukrainian nation that has formed historically and for many centuries lived continuously on its own ethnic territory, constitutes the overwhelming majority of the country's population, has given the State its official name, and is also the basic systemic component of the Ukrainian civil nation;

seeking to strengthen the state-building and consolidating functions of the Ukrainian language, increase its role in ensuring the territorial integrity and national security of Ukraine;

intending to create appropriate conditions for ensuring and protecting the language rights and needs of Ukrainians;

and also taking into consideration the Opinion of the European Commission for Democracy through Law, according to which, in view of the special conditions prevailing in Ukraine, a balanced policy in the sphere of language requires adequate safeguards for preservation of the State language as an instrument of social consolidation, and the Recommendation of the European Commission for Democracy through Law to the Ukrainian legislature to find substantially more acceptable ways of affirming the supremacy of the Ukrainian language as the only State language and to take additional measures in order to strengthen its role in the Ukrainian society,

hereby adopts this Law.

Section I
GENERAL PRINCIPLES

Article 1. The status of the Ukrainian language as the only State language in Ukraine

1. The Ukrainian language shall be the only State (official) language in Ukraine.

2. The status of the Ukrainian language as the only State language stems from the state-building self-determination of the Ukrainian nation.

3. The State status of the Ukrainian language is an integral element of the constitutional system of Ukraine as a unitary state.

4. The status of the Ukrainian language as the only State language in Ukraine shall be exclusively determined by the Constitution of Ukraine.

5. The procedure for the functioning and use of the State language shall be exclusively determined by law.

6. Deliberate distortion of the Ukrainian language in official documents and texts, including its deliberate use in contravention of the requirements imposed by Ukrainian spelling and the State language standards, as well as creation of obstacles and restrictions in the use of the Ukrainian language, shall entail the liability established by law.

7. The status of the Ukrainian language as the only State language implies its mandatory use throughout Ukraine in the exercise of powers by government authorities and local self-government authorities, as well as in other common spheres of public life determined by this Law.

8. The Ukrainian language as the only State language functions as the language of interethnic communication, is a safeguard for protection of human rights for every Ukrainian citizen, regardless of his ethnic origin, and is a factor in the unity and national security of Ukraine.

Article 2. The scope of the Law

1. This Law governs the functioning and use of the Ukrainian language as the State language throughout Ukraine in the spheres of public life referred to in this Law.

2. This Law shall not apply to the sphere of private communication and the conduct of religious rites.

3. The procedure for the use of the Crimean Tatar language or other languages of indigenous peoples and national minorities of Ukraine in the respective spheres of public life is determined by the law on the procedure for the exercise of rights of indigenous peoples and national minorities of Ukraine, subject to the specific features determined by this Law.

Article 3. Purposes of the Law

1. Purposes of this Law include:

1) protection of the State status of the Ukrainian language;

2) establishment of the Ukrainian language as the language of interethnic communication in Ukraine;

3) ensuring the functioning of the State language as an instrument of consolidation of the Ukrainian society, a means of strengthening the state unity and territorial integrity of Ukraine, its independent statehood and national security;

4) ensuring the use of the Ukrainian language as the State language throughout Ukraine in the spheres of public life referred to in this Law, as well as in international communication, during the performance of representative functions by officials and officers;

5) ensuring the development of the Ukrainian language to strengthen national identity, preserve national culture, traditions, customs, historical memory, and to ensure its continued functioning as a state-building factor for the Ukrainian nation;

6) support for the Ukrainian language by promoting:

a) proficiency of Ukrainian citizens in the Ukrainian language;

b) the development of the Ukrainian sign language as the main or one of the main means of communication between sign-language persons. The status, principles and procedure for the use of the Ukrainian sign language shall be determined by law;

c) the use of the Ukrainian language in compliance with Ukrainian spelling and other State language standards;

d) the use of Ukrainian words, phrases and terms instead of foreign-language words, where corresponding equivalents exist in the Ukrainian language, and by raising public awareness of them;

e) prevention of the vulgarisation of the Ukrainian language and its mixing with other languages;

f) dissemination of knowledge about the Ukrainian language and its role in the development of Ukrainian and European cultures;

g) popularisation of dialects and subdialects of the Ukrainian language, and their preservation;

h) study of the Ukrainian language in Ukraine and abroad;

7) dissemination of the Ukrainian language in the world and assistance in meeting the linguistic needs of foreign Ukrainians and Ukrainian citizens who reside or temporarily stay outside Ukraine.

Article 4. Status of the Ukrainian sign language and linguistic rights of sign-language persons

1. The Ukrainian sign language shall be the language of the community of sign-language persons.

2. The Ukrainian sign language is a natural visual sign language system with its own lexical and grammatical structure, which has formed evolutionarily and is used as the main or one of the main means of communication between sign-language persons who permanently reside or have for a long time resided within Ukraine.

3. In Ukraine, everyone is guaranteed the right to use freely the Ukrainian sign language in public life, to learn and support it, as well as to study in the Ukrainian sign language.

4. Nothing in this Law may be interpreted as being intended to narrow the scope of the use of the Ukrainian sign language.

Article 5. The State Programme for Mastering the State Language

1. The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine shall approve and ensure the implementation of the State Programme for Mastering the State Language (the “Programme”).

2. The Programme shall determine the key strategic objectives and priority tasks of the State policy of supporting the State language for the relevant period, as well as the measures designed to achieve said objectives and fulfil the tasks.

3. Under the Programme, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine shall take measures to establish and ensure the operation of a network of state and communal courses for the study of the State language by Ukrainian citizens, foreigners and stateless persons, create conditions for the development of educational entities, which would allow each person to master the State language, including through non-formal and informal education.

4. The Programme should be developed and implemented with regard to the statutory guarantees and privileges that are required in order to meet the needs of Ukrainian citizens, foreigners and stateless persons in the study of the State language and expansion of its use both in Ukraine and abroad.

5. An action programme in the relevant year for the development of culture by the central executive body in charge of shaping the State policy in the field of culture and arts should include measures to facilitate mastering of the Ukrainian language, including through publication of Ukrainian language textbooks, creation of a Ukrainian terminology dictionary database, and provision of free access to said book products for Ukrainian citizens, foreigners and stateless persons, and must comply with the Programme.

Section II
THE UKRAINIAN LANGUAGE AND UKRAINIAN CITIZENSHIP

Article 6. The duty of a Ukrainian citizen to be proficient in the State language

1. Each citizen of Ukraine is required to be proficient in the State language.

2. The State provides each citizen of Ukraine with opportunities for mastering the State language through a system of preschool, secondary general, extramural, occupational (vocational), professional pre-higher, higher education, and adult education institutions, as well as by supporting non-formal and informal education aimed at studying the State language.

3. The State organises free Ukrainian language courses for adults and provides an opportunity to master the State language freely to those Ukrainian citizens who did not have this opportunity.

Article 7. The obligation to be proficient in the State language for acquisition of Ukrainian citizenship

1. A person intending to acquire Ukrainian citizenship shall be required to attest an appropriate proficiency in the State language.

Persons who have rendered outstanding services to Ukraine, including foreigners and stateless persons who, according to the procedure established by the laws of Ukraine, do military service in the Armed Forces of Ukraine and have been granted a state award, and persons whose admittance to Ukrainian citizenship is in the State interests of Ukraine, shall be entitled to acquire Ukrainian citizenship without attesting their level of proficiency in the State language. These persons shall be required to master the State language, within one year from the acquisition of citizenship, at the proficiency level determined by law.

2. Requirements on the level of proficiency in the State language, necessary for acquisition of Ukrainian citizenship, shall be determined by the National Commission for Standards of the State Language.

3. Proficiency examinations in the Ukrainian language required for acquisition of Ukrainian citizenship shall be held according to the procedure established by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.

Article 8. Language of identity documents of Ukrainian citizens

1. Identity documents of Ukrainian citizens shall be issued in the State language. In the instances stipulated by the law and international treaties, to which the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine consented to be bound by, such documents shall be issued in other languages and duplicated in the State language.

2. Citizens of Ukraine whose native language is different from the Ukrainian language shall be entitled, under Article 40 of this Law, to a transcribed record of their names and surnames in the identity documents of a citizen of Ukraine in accordance with their national tradition.

3. Names and surnames shall be recorded in passports of citizens of Ukraine for travel abroad in transliteration from Ukrainian.

Section III
THE OBLIGATION TO BE PROFICIENT IN THE STATE LANGUAGE

Article 9. Persons required to be proficient in, and use the State language in the course of their official duties

1. The following persons shall be required to be proficient in, and use the State language in the course of their official duties

1) President of Ukraine, Prime Minister of Ukraine, First Vice Prime Minister of Ukraine, Vice Prime Ministers of Ukraine, other members of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, first deputies and deputy ministers, heads of other central executive bodies and their deputies, Head of the Administration of the President of Ukraine and his deputies, Secretary of the National Security and Defence Council of Ukraine and his deputies, Head of the Security Service of Ukraine and his deputies, Chairman of the Foreign Intelligence Service of Ukraine and his deputies, the Prosecutor General and his deputies, heads of regional and local prosecutor's offices, head of the Specialised Anti-Corruption Prosecutor's Office and his deputies, members of the Council of the National Bank of Ukraine, Chairman and other members of the Accounting Chamber, Chairman of the Anti-Monopoly Committee of Ukraine, other State Commissioners of the Anti-Monopoly Committee of Ukraine, heads of the local offices of the Anti-Monopoly Committee of Ukraine, members of the National Agency on Corruption Prevention, members of the National Commission for Standards of the State Language, members of the Central Election Commission, members of the National Council of Television and Radio Broadcasting of Ukraine, members of national committees for regulation of natural monopolies, members of the National Securities and Stock Market Commission, members of the National Commission for State Regulation in the Field of the Market of Financial Services, members of other State collegial bodies, Chairman of the State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting of Ukraine and his deputies, Chairman of the State Property Fund of Ukraine and his deputies, permanent representatives of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, President of Ukraine at the Constitutional Court of Ukraine, Director of the National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine, Commissioner of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine for Human Rights and his representatives, Commissioner for the Protection of the State Language, Chairman of the Supreme Council of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and his deputies, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and his deputies, ministers of the Autonomous Republic of

Crimea, Permanent Representative of the President of Ukraine in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and his deputies;

2) deputies of the Supreme Council of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, deputies of local councils, officers of local self-government authorities;

3) civil servants;

4) chairmen of local state administrations, their first deputies and deputies;

5) employees of the National Bank of Ukraine;

6) military servicemen of the officer rank, who do military service under contracts;

7) middle- and senior-ranking superiors of the National Police, other law enforcement and intelligence agencies, officers of other bodies, to whom special ranks are awarded;

7) personnel of private, sergeant, and sergeant-major ranks of the National Police, other law enforcement and intelligence agencies, and other bodies, to whom special ranks are awarded;

9) prosecutors;

10) judges who have been elected or appointed in accordance with the Constitution of Ukraine and administer justice on a professional basis, members and disciplinary inspectors of the High Qualifications Commission of Judges of Ukraine, members of the High Council of Justice;

11) lawyers;

12) notaries;

13) heads of educational institutions of all patterns of ownership;

14) education, academic and education, academic workers, other than foreigners and stateless persons, who have been invited to educational institutions and/or academic institutions and work on a temporary basis as academic, education, or academic and education workers, or teachers of foreign languages;

15) medical personnel of State and communal health care institutions;

16) officers and officials, other than persons who are not citizens of Ukraine, of State- and community-owned enterprises, institutions and organisations not referred to in paragraphs 1.1–15 of this Article.

2. Persons applying for election or appointment to the positions referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be required to be proficient in the State language.

Article 10. Requirements on the level of proficiency in the State language

1. Requirements on the respective level of proficiency in the State language for the persons referred to in Article 9 of this Law shall be established by the National Commission for Standards of the State Language.

2. The level of proficiency in the State language of the persons referred to in Articles 9.1.1, 9.1.3, 9.1.4, 9.1.7, 9.1.9, 9.1.10, and 9.1.13 of this Law shall be attested by the State Certificate of the Level of Proficiency in the State Language (the “State Certificate”), issued according to this Law by the National Commission for Standards of the State Language.

3. The level of proficiency in the State language of the persons referred to in Articles 9.1.2, 9.1.5, 9.1.6, 9.1.8, 9.1.11, 9.1.12, 9.1.14–16 of this Law shall be attested by a document of complete general secondary education, provided that such a document evidences study of the Ukrainian language as an academic subject (discipline) by a person, or by the State Certificate of the Level of Proficiency in the State Language, issued according to this Law by the National Commission for Standards of the State Language.

4. A document evidencing the level of proficiency in the State language shall be presented by a person prior to being elected or appointed to the positions referred to in Article 9.1 of this Law.

Article 11. Levels of proficiency in the State language

1. Classification of levels of proficiency in the State language shall be developed and approved by the National Commission for Standards of the State Language, subject to the Council of Europe's recommendations on language education (CEFR).

2. Following an examination held to determine the level of proficiency in the State language, a person shall be issued a State Certificate of the Level of Proficiency in the State Language (the "State Certificate") attesting one of the levels on the scale established by paragraph 3 of this Article.

3. The scale of levels of proficiency in the State language defines three general skill levels: elementary level A, intermediate level B, and fluent level C.

The State Certificate of first-degree elementary level (A1) attests that a person can understand and use familiar everyday expressions and very basic phrases aimed at the satisfaction of needs of a concrete type, such as introduce himself and others, ask and answer questions about personal details (place of residence, family, personal belongings, etc.); can interact in a simple way provided the other person talks slowly and clearly and is prepared to help.

The State Certificate of second-degree elementary level (A2) attests that a person can understand and use sentences and frequently used expressions related to areas of most immediate relevance (very basic personal and family information, shopping, local geography, employment, etc.); can communicate in an environment requiring a simple and direct exchange of information on routine matters.

The State Certificate of first-degree intermediate level (B1) attests that a person can understand the main points of clear standard input on familiar matters regularly encountered in work, school, leisure, etc. The level of proficiency in the Ukrainian language allows for dealing with most situations likely to arise whilst travelling in Ukraine. The person can produce simple connected text on topics which are of personal interest; can describe experiences and events, dreams, hopes and ambitions, and briefly give reasons and explanations for opinions and plans.

The State Certificate of second-degree intermediate level (B2) attests that a person can understand the main ideas of complex text on both concrete and abstract topics, including technical discussions in his field of specialisation; can interact with a degree of fluency and spontaneity that makes regular interaction with native speakers quite possible without strain for either party; can produce clear, detailed text on a wide range of subjects and explain a viewpoint on a topical issue giving the advantages and disadvantages of various options.

The State Certificate of first-degree fluent level (C1) attests that a person can understand a wide range of demanding, longer texts, and recognise implicit meaning; can express himself fluently and spontaneously without much obvious searching for expressions, can use the Ukrainian language flexibly and effectively for social, academic and professional purposes; can produce clear, well-structured, detailed text on complex subjects, showing mastery of grammar rules.

The State Certificate of second-degree fluent level (C2) attests that a person can understand with ease virtually everything heard or read, can summarise information from different spoken and written sources, reconstructing arguments and accounts in a coherent presentation, and can express himself spontaneously, very fluently and precisely, differentiating finer shades of meaning even in more complex situations.

Section IV
USE OF THE STATE LANGUAGE IN THE OPERATION OF GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES, AUTHORITIES OF THE AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA, LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES, STATE- AND COMMUNITY-OWNED ENTERPRISES, INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANISATIONS

Article 12. Working language in the operation of government authorities, authorities of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, local self-government authorities, State- and community-owned enterprises, institutions and organisations

1. The working language in the operation of government authorities, authorities of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, local self-government authorities, State- and community-owned enterprises, institutions and organisations, including the language of conferences, events, meetings and the day-to-day communication language, shall be the State language.

The working language in the operation of foreign diplomatic institutions of Ukraine and other state missions abroad shall be the State language.

2. Where a language other than the State language is used during a conference, event or a meeting, translation into the State language must be provided.

3. The working language of international events, conferences and meetings shall be the State and/or other language specified by organisers or an international treaty. During conferences, meetings or day-to-day communication between a designated group of persons and foreigners or stateless persons, other language, acceptable to the parties, may be used.

4. The requirements laid down in this Article shall apply subject to the specifics set out in Articles 21–23 of this Law.

Article 13. Use of the State language in regulations, record keeping and document management

1. The language of regulations and acts of individual application, record keeping and document management in government authorities, authorities of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and local self-government authorities shall be the State language.

2. Draft regulations and acts of individual application shall be drawn up in government authorities, authorities of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and local self-government authorities according to the Ukrainian legal terminology standards established by the National Commission for Standards of the State Language.

3. Regulations and acts of individual application adopted by government authorities, authorities of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea or local self-government authorities shall be made public in the State language, in the manner prescribed by law.

4. Within the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, acts of individual application adopted by the authorities of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea or local self-government authorities shall be made public in the State language and may be additionally translated and made public in the Crimean Tatar language as the language of the indigenous people in Ukraine.

5. The language of local acts that govern the operation of State- or community-owned enterprises, institutions and organisations shall be the State language.

6. Unless otherwise provided by law, government authorities, authorities of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and local self-government authorities, State- and community-owned enterprises, institutions and organisations shall accept for consideration the documents drawn up in the State language.

7. When writing to foreign addressees, government authorities, authorities of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and local self-government authorities, State- and community-owned enterprises, institutions and organisations may use other language than the State language.

8. Response to the appeals made by individuals and legal entities to government authorities, authorities of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and local self-government authorities, State- and community-owned enterprises, institutions and organisations shall be given in the State language, unless otherwise provided by law.

Article 14. Use of the State language in legal proceedings

1. In the courts of Ukraine, proceedings shall be conducted and records shall be kept in the State language.

2. Other language than the State language may be used in court proceedings in the manner prescribed by the procedural codes of Ukraine and the Law of Ukraine “On Judicial System and Status of Judges”.

3. Courts shall adopt decisions and make them public in the State language in the manner prescribed by law. Texts of court decisions shall be drafted with regard to the State language standards.

Article 15. Use of the State language in the Armed Forces of Ukraine and other military formations

1. The language of regulations, documentation, record keeping, commands, training, educational activities, other regulation communications and official activities in the Armed Forces of Ukraine and other military formations established under the law shall be the State language.

Article 16. Use of the State language in law enforcement agencies, intelligence agencies, special-purpose government agencies with law enforcement functions

1. The language of regulations, documentation, record keeping, official activities and communication with citizens of Ukraine in law enforcement agencies, intelligence agencies, special-purpose government agencies with law enforcement functions shall be the State language.

2. An employee of a law enforcement agency, intelligence agency, special-purpose government agency with law enforcement functions may communicate with a person who does not understand the State language in a language acceptable for both parties, as well as via an interpreter.

Article 17. Use of the State language when crossing the state border of Ukraine

1. When the Ukrainian border is crossed by citizens of Ukraine, border, customs and other types of control shall be performed in the State language.

2. When the Ukrainian border is crossed by foreigners or stateless persons, border, customs and other types of control shall be performed in the State language or in other language spoken by a controlling officer or official.

Article 18. Use of the State language in the process of elections and referendums

1. The language of elections and referendums and the language used in the activities of election commissions and referendum commissions shall be the State language.

2. Electoral and referendum documentation shall be drafted in the State language.

3. Election and referendum ballot papers shall be printed in the State language.

4. Election campaign materials broadcast on television, radio, placed in outdoor advertising media, distributed as leaflets and newspapers, or posted on the Internet shall be made in the State language.

Election campaign materials, including videos of elections of the President of Ukraine, people's deputies of Ukraine, deputies of the Supreme Council of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, local self-government deputies and officers, all-Ukrainian and local referendums and their results, as well as political advertising, campaign advertisements and televised debates, shall be adapted for perception by sign-language persons through interpretation in the Ukrainian sign language and/or subtitling in the Ukrainian language subject to the requirements established by law.

5. Distribution of election campaign materials produced in the State language and dubbed in the languages of the respective indigenous peoples or national minorities of Ukraine shall be allowed in certain inhabited localities, in the manner and on the terms established by law in respect of the procedure for exercise of the rights of Ukraine's indigenous peoples and national minorities.

Article 19. Use of the State language when concluding international treaties of Ukraine

1. Bilateral international treaties of Ukraine shall be concluded in the State language and the language of the other party, unless otherwise provided by such international treaty.

2. Multilateral international treaties shall be concluded in the languages agreed by the parties thereto.

Section V
USE OF THE UKRAINIAN LANGUAGE AS THE STATE LANGUAGE IN THE PUBLIC SPHERE

Article 20. The State language in the field of labour relations

1. No one shall be forced to use a language other than the State language while being at work and performing duties under an employment contract, except when:

a) serving consumers or other customers who are foreigners or stateless persons;

b) drawing up legal, technical, informational and promotional texts or other messages and documents (including verbal ones) addressed to foreigners or stateless persons, legal entities, authorities and officers of foreign states and international organisations.

2. Employment contracts in Ukraine shall be executed in the State language, which shall not preclude the parties thereto from using its translation.

Article 21. The State language in the field of education

1. The language of educational process in educational institutions shall be the State language.

The State guarantees every citizen of Ukraine the right to receive formal education at all levels (preschool, secondary general, occupational (vocational), professional pre-higher and higher), as well as extramural and postgraduate education in the State language at the State and communal educational institutions.

Persons from among national minorities of Ukraine shall be guaranteed the right to study at communal educational institutions, in order to receive preschool and primary education, in the language of the respective national minority of Ukraine, along with the State language. This right shall be exercised by setting up, in accordance with the law, of separate classes (groups) providing education in the language of the respective national minority of Ukraine along with the State language, and shall not apply to classes (groups) providing education in the State language.

Persons from among indigenous peoples of Ukraine shall be guaranteed the right to study at communal educational institutions, in order to receive preschool and secondary general education, in the language of the respective indigenous peoples of Ukraine, along with the State language. This right shall be exercised by setting up, in accordance with the law, of separate classes (groups) providing education in the language of the respective indigenous peoples of Ukraine along with the State language, and shall not apply to classes (groups) providing education in the State language.

Persons from among indigenous peoples and national minorities of Ukraine shall also be guaranteed the right to study the native language of the respective indigenous people or national minority of Ukraine at communal secondary general education institutions or via national cultural societies.

Persons with impaired hearing shall be guaranteed the right to study sign language and to learn the Ukrainian sign language.

2. Educational institutions, including occupational (vocational), professional pre-higher and higher education institutions, shall provide for mandatory study of the State language to the extent that would allow for professional activity to be pursued in the selected field using the State language.

Persons from among indigenous peoples and national minorities of Ukraine, foreigners and stateless persons shall be provided with adequate facilities for study of the State language.

3. The language of an independent external assessment performed following the completion of secondary education, as well as that of entrance examinations, shall be the State language, except for an independent external assessment of knowledge of foreign languages.

4. The State facilitates learning the languages of international communication, primarily the English language, at the State and communal educational institutions.

5. At educational institutions, according to their curricula, one or more disciplines may be taught in two or more languages — the State language, English or other official languages of the European Union.

6. At the request of occupational (vocational), professional pre-higher and higher education seekers, educational institutions provide opportunities for learning the language of the indigenous people or national minority of Ukraine as a separate discipline.

7. Foreign languages shall be taught at educational institutions and foreign language courses in the respective foreign or the State language.

8. The State facilitates the establishment and operation abroad of educational institutions where teaching is conducted in the State language or the State language is taught.

9. The specifics of using languages in different types and at different levels of education shall be determined by special laws.

Article 22. The State language in the field of science

1. The language of science in Ukraine shall be the State language.

2. Scientific publications shall be made public in the State language, English and/or other official languages of the European Union. Where made public in the English and/or other official languages of the European Union, the published materials must be accompanied by an abstract and a list of keywords in the State language.

3. Dissertations written by persons seeking a degree of Doctor of Philosophy, Doctor of Arts, Doctor of Sciences, or, in the instances provided for by law, scientific reports in the event of defence of scientific achievements published in the form of a monograph or a collection of articles in domestic and/or international peer-reviewed professional publications, as well as dissertation synopses and reviewers' opinions, shall be made either in the State or the English language.

A specialised academic council may require in its decision that a translation or a brief abstract is provided in the State language for articles published in international professional publications in the languages other than the English language.

4. Public defence of a dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, Doctor of Arts, public defence of scientific achievements in the form of a dissertation or a published monograph, or a collection of articles for the degree of Doctor of Sciences shall be conducted in the State language or, at the request of the seeker, in the English language.

5. The language of public scientific events (scientific conferences, round tables, symposia, seminars, scientific schools, etc.) may be the State language and/or the English language.

The language of public scientific events on the topic of a particular foreign language (linguistics) or foreign literature may be a respective foreign language.

If the event is conducted in a foreign language, organisers shall notify thereof its participants in advance. In this case, interpretation in the State language is optional.

6. A person attending any public scientific event may under no circumstances be denied the right to use the State language.

Article 23. The State language in the field of culture

1. The State ensures the use of the State language in the field of culture.

2. The language of cultural, artistic, recreational and entertainment events shall be the State language. The use of other languages shall be allowed during such events, where justified by the artistic or creative concept of the event organiser, as well as in the instances stipulated by law in respect of the procedure for exercise of the rights of indigenous peoples and national minorities of Ukraine. The provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to the use of languages during the performance and/or reproduction of songs, other musical works with text, or phonograms.

Cultural, artistic, recreational and entertainment events in Ukraine shall be hosted (compèred) in the State language. Where the event is hosted (compèred) by a person who is not proficient in the State language, the organiser shall provide simultaneous or sequential interpretation thereof in the State language. Specifics of hosting (compèring) cultural, artistic, and entertainment events held in Ukraine in pursuance of international obligations before the European Broadcasting Union shall be determined by an agreement between the parties. The law in respect of the procedure for exercise of the rights of indigenous peoples and national minorities of Ukraine may determine specifics of using the languages of indigenous peoples and national minorities of Ukraine during hosting (compèring) of cultural events held by the respective minority.

3. Announcements, posters, other information materials about cultural, artistic, recreational and entertainment events, as well as admission tickets, shall be produced in the State language. Use of other languages than the State language shall be allowed in announcements, posters, other information materials, provided that the amount and font of the text in another language are not larger than those of the text in the State language. Requirements on the font size shall be optional when writing performers' proper names, names of creative teams or titles of works, as well as legitimate trademarks (brand and service marks).

4. Public rendition and/or public showing of a theatrical performance in a language other than the State language at a state or communal theatre shall be accompanied by translation in the State language by means of subtitles, audio translation or otherwise.

5. The language of museum work and art exhibitions shall be the State language.

Museum records in museums of all patterns of ownership shall be kept in the State language.

Information about museum items on display at museums or art exhibitions shall be provided in the State language. In addition to the State language, information about museum items may be duplicated in other languages. In written information about museum items, captions made in other languages shall be placed below or to the right of a caption made in the State language. The font size of textual information provided in the State language about museum items must be at least that of a corresponding text in another language. Audiovisual information provided in the State language about museum items must be at least as legible, loud and accessible as the corresponding information in a foreign language.

Admission tickets to museums or exhibitions, public announcements of exhibitions shall be produced in the State language. Duplication of information in admission tickets in another language shall be allowed. The font size of a text printed on admission tickets in another language may not be larger than the font size of a text printed in the State language.

Information materials about a museum or exhibition shall be made in the State language and, where necessary, in other languages as well.

6. The language of film distribution and screening in Ukraine shall be the State language.

Films produced by Ukraine's film industry entities shall be distributed and screened in Ukraine with the dialogue component of a soundtrack performed in the State language, including by dubbing or voice-over. Domestic films may be screened in the Crimean Tatar language or other languages of indigenous peoples in accordance with the Law of Ukraine "On Film Industry". In the event that lines spoken in other languages are used in the dialogue component of a soundtrack performed in the State language, including by dubbing or voice-over, such lines shall be re-recorded or subtitled in the State language. The total duration of subtitled lines performed in other languages in a film may not exceed 10 per cent of the total duration of all lines in such film.

Films not referred to in the second indent of this paragraph shall be distributed and screened in Ukraine dubbed or voiced over in the State language. Along with the State language, foreign films may contain audio tracks performed in other languages.

Distribution in Ukraine's film exhibition facilities of documentaries without dubbing or voice-over in the State language, but subtitled in the State language, shall be allowed subject to such film scoring at least 2 points under cultural criteria of a cultural test, as stipulated in the Law of Ukraine "On State Support of Film Industry in Ukraine", and a permit for such distribution indicated in a state certificate of the right to distribute and screen films, which has been issued in the manner prescribed by law.

As part of events within film festivals held in Ukraine with the consent of a central executive authority that implements the State policy in the field of film industry, films in the original language, but subtitled in the State language, may be screened in Ukraine's film exhibition facilities. Beyond festival events, such films shall be screened in the State language.

Film exhibition facilities may screen foreign films in their original languages, accompanied with subtitles in the State language. The total number of shows for a film screened in a language other than the State language may not exceed 10 per cent of the total number of shows for films screened by a film exhibition facility each month.

Information about screenings of foreign films in original languages shall be communicated to the audience in advance.

Online video-on-demand service providers, where audio tracks in the State language for films accessible from the territory of Ukraine are available to them, shall ensure that such audio tracks to the respective films are loaded by default.

The State shall assist video-on-demand service providers whose services are available in Ukraine in the production of audio tracks in the State language and/or in obtaining rights to such audio tracks.

7. Film posters and admission tickets to film theatres and other film exhibition facilities shall be made in the State language.

8. The language of tourist and sightseeing services shall be the State language. Tourist and sightseeing services may be provided to foreigners or stateless persons in other languages.

9. The State facilitates the creation and dissemination of works of culture and arts in the State language.

Article 24. The State language in the field of television and radio broadcasting

1. Television and radio organisations shall broadcast in the State language. The mandatory (minimum) amount of broadcasting in the State language for certain categories of television and radio organisations is determined by the Law of Ukraine "On Television and Radio Broadcasting".

Article 25. The State language in the field of print mass media

1. Print mass media in Ukraine shall be published in the State language.

Print mass media may be published in other languages than the State language, provided that an edition in the State language is published concurrently with a corresponding edition in a foreign language. All language versions must be published under the same title, be similar to each other in their content, size and printing method, and their editions must have the same consecutive numbering and be issued on the same day.

2. Subscription distribution of print mass media published in languages other than the State language shall be allowed, provided that their (co-)founders offer an option to subscribe in Ukraine to the same edition in the State language.

3. (Co-)founders of print mass media shall produce, publish and deliver, in the manner prescribed by law, mandatory copies of documents (volumes (editions) of the print mass media) in the State language.

4. At each site of print mass media distribution, the print mass media in the State language must amount to at least 50 per cent of the print mass media titles distributed at such a site.

At a site of distribution of print mass media published in a language other than the State language, the same print mass media in the State language shall be distributed.

5. The requirements imposed by paragraphs 1 and 2, and the second indent of paragraph 4 of this Article shall not apply to the print mass media published exclusively in the Crimean Tatar language, other languages of indigenous peoples of Ukraine, in the English language or another official language of the European Union, regardless of whether they contain texts in the State language, as well as to scientific publications whose language is determined by Article 22 of this Law.

In this case, mandatory copies of documents stipulated in paragraph 3 of this Article shall be produced, published and delivered in the respective language.

Article 26. The State language in the field of book publishing and distribution

1. A publisher entered in the State Register of Publishers, Manufacturers and Distributors of Publishing Products shall be required to publish in the State language at least 50 per cent of all book titles published by it in the respective calendar year.

This requirement shall not apply to publishing products published in the Crimean Tatar language, other languages of indigenous peoples or national minorities of Ukraine with the funds from the State and/or local budgets under the law on the procedure for the exercise of rights of indigenous peoples and national minorities of Ukraine.

2. The percentage of book publications in the State language must be at least 50 per cent of the total number of book titles available for sale at each bookshop or at other book distribution facilities.

Dictionaries, textbooks and phrase books published in the languages, one of which is the State language, and book publications comprising texts of identical content in two or more languages, one of which is the State language, shall be regarded as book publications in the State language.

Provisions of the first indent of this paragraph shall not apply to bookshops or other establishments that distribute book publications in the official languages of the European Union or in the State language only and/or dictionaries, foreign language phrase books or textbooks, as well as to specialised bookshops established to exercise the rights of indigenous peoples and national minorities of Ukraine according to the law.

3. The State facilitates publication and dissemination of works of Ukrainian literature, translation and publication in the State language of literature in foreign languages.

Article 27. The State language in the field of computer software and website user interfaces

1. Computer software with a user interface, which is sold in Ukraine, must have a user interface in the State language, English and/or other official languages of the European Union.

For the purposes of this Law, user interface shall mean displayed information with which a user interacts directly when using computer software or a website and which contains a text in any language of human communication (such as the language of the computer software visual design, the language of interaction, dialogues and transactions between the user and computer software).

The requirements of this Law shall not apply to programming languages.

2. Computer software with a user interface, installed on the goods sold in Ukraine, must have a user interface in the State language, containing at least the same information in terms of amount and content as foreign-language versions of the same interface. Failure to comply with this requirement shall entail consequences as laid down in consumer protection laws in respect of sale of goods of inadequate quality.

3. Government authorities, local self-government authorities, State- and community-owned enterprises, institutions and organisations shall use in their work the computer software with a user interface in the State language only.

Until a user interface in the State language has been developed for the relevant computer software, such computer software may be used with its user interface in the English language.

4. During computer software procurement for government authorities, local self-government authorities, State- and community-owned enterprises, institutions and organisations, availability of a user interface in the State language shall be a mandatory requirement, except as referred to in the second indent of paragraph 3 of this Article.

5. State- and community-owned educational institutions shall use for educational purposes the computer software with a user interface in the State language.

Until a user interface in the State language has been developed for the relevant computer software, such computer software may be used with its user interface in the English language.

6. Online representative offices (including websites, webpages in social networks) of government authorities, local self-government authorities, State- and community-owned enterprises, institutions and organisations, mass media registered in Ukraine, as well as those of economic entities that sell goods and services in Ukraine and are registered in Ukraine, shall be made in the State language. In addition to the versions of online representative offices (including websites, webpages in social networks) made in the State language, versions in other languages may exist. A version of an online representative office in the State language must have at least the same information in terms of amount and content as its foreign-language versions and should be loaded by default for users in Ukraine.

For foreign economic entities that sell goods and services in Ukraine and have their subsidiaries, branches, or representative offices in Ukraine, the version of websites in the State language must contain sufficient information in terms of amount and content to enable accessible navigation and disclosure of the purpose of the activity pursued by the owner of such online representative office.

A version of such website in the State language should be loaded by default for users in Ukraine.

This rule shall not apply to online representative offices of the mass media referred to in Article 25.5 of this Law.

7. Mobile apps of government authorities, local self-government authorities, mass media registered in Ukraine, as well as those of economic entities that sell goods and services in Ukraine, must have a user interface version in the State language.

8. In specialised scientific, technological, medical diagnostic equipment, other specialised professional equipment, other than consumer goods, (such as instruments, machinery, appliances, benches, etc.) and its software, as well as in specialised software intended for use only in the field of information technology, availability of a user interface in the State language may be optional, if a user interface in the English language is provided.

Article 28. The State language in the field of publicly available information

1. Publicly available information (such as advertisements, including those containing a public offer of an agreement, directional signs, pointers, signboards, messages, captions and other publicly placed textual, visual, and audio information that is or may be used to inform general public about goods, work, services, certain economic entities, officers or officials of enterprises or government authorities, local self-government authorities) shall be presented in the State language, unless otherwise provided by this Law.

2. Publicly available information may be duplicated in other languages according to the law.

3. The requirements of this Article shall not apply to the information posted via the Internet, except as stipulated in this Law.

Article 29. The State language in the field of public events

1. Unless otherwise provided by this Law, the language of public events shall be the State language.

For the purposes of this Law, public events shall include meetings, conferences, rallies, exhibitions, training courses, seminars, training sessions, discussions, forums and other events, accessible or open to attendees of such events free or by invitation, for a fee or free of charge, permanently, periodically, at one time or from time to time, which are organised, either in whole or in part, by government authorities, local self-government authorities, State-owned institutions or organisations, as well as by economic entities whose owners (founders, members, shareholders) include the State or a territorial community, regardless of the proportion of such ownership.

Where other language than the State language is used at a public event, its organiser shall be required to provide simultaneous or consecutive interpretation into the State language, if requested by at least one attendee at such public event.

This provision shall not apply to the events held for a limited number of persons or events organised specifically for foreigners and/or stateless persons.

Events specifically organised to study a foreign language shall be held in the State and/or the respective foreign language.

2. The use of the Crimean Tatar language or other languages of indigenous peoples and national minorities of Ukraine during public events is determined by the law on the procedure for the exercise of rights of indigenous peoples and national minorities of Ukraine.

Article 30. The State language in the field of consumer services

1. The language of consumer services in Ukraine shall be the State language.

2. Enterprises, institutions and organisations of all patterns of ownership, individual entrepreneurs, other economic entities that serve consumers (except as stipulated in paragraph 3 of this Article) shall deliver services and provide information about goods (services), including via online shops and online catalogues, in the State language. Information in the State language may be duplicated in other languages.

3. At the request of a client, services may also be provided to him personally in another language acceptable to the parties.

4. An electronic commerce entity registered in Ukraine shall be required to provide, in the course of its activities and where commercial electronic messages are disseminated, all the information referred to in the Law of Ukraine “On Electronic Commerce”, including that on the scope of the electronic contract, in the State language.

5. Information about goods and services within Ukraine shall be provided in the State language.

6. Manufacturers (contractors, sellers) of all patterns of ownership in Ukraine shall provide consumers with information about products (goods), work or services in the State language. This information may be duplicated in any other language.

7. The information about products (goods), work or services, referred to in paragraph 6 of this Article, shall be communicated to consumers according to the procedure, in the manner and to the extent laid down by the Law of Ukraine “On Consumer Protection”.

Use of words, acronyms, abbreviations or symbols in the English language and/or use of Latin and/or Greek alphabet letters shall be allowed in the information provided in the State language about products (goods), work or services.

8. Where information about goods and services is provided in other languages in addition to the State language, the amount of the information in the State language about goods and services may not be less than the mandatory amount of information according to the requirements imposed by the Law of Ukraine “On Consumer Protection”.

Article 31. The State language in technical and design documentation

1. Any technical or design documentation under a contract to which a government authority, local self-government authority, State- or community-owned enterprise, institution or organisation is a party shall be produced in the State language.

Technical and design documentation shall be approved by government authorities or local self-government authorities on the condition that it has been produced in the State language.

2. The language of technical or design documentation to be produced under a contract with a foreigner, a stateless person or a legal entity founded under the laws of another country may be determined by the terms of a contract for production of documentation or, with the parties’ consent, by any other means.

Article 32. The State language in the field of advertising

1. The language of advertising in Ukraine shall be the State language.

2. In the print mass media published in one of the official languages of the European Union, advertising shall be allowed in the language in which such print mass medium is published.

3. The language of advertising on television and radio shall be the State language.

The language of advertising disseminated by television and radio organisations broadcasting to foreign countries or by television and radio organisations broadcasting in one or more of the European Union’s official languages may include, in addition to the State language, the European Union’s official languages.

The specifics of using the Crimean Tatar language or other languages of indigenous peoples and national minorities of Ukraine are laid down by the law on the procedure for the exercise of rights of indigenous peoples and national minorities of Ukraine.

Article 33. The State language in the field of health care

1. The language in the field of health care, medical assistance and medical services shall be the State language.

2. At the request of a person seeking medical assistance or health care services, such services may also be provided to him personally in another language acceptable to the parties.

3. Documentation on patients' state of health shall be drawn up by health care institutions in the State language.

4. The language of the acts regulating the operation of health care institutions, record keeping and document management shall be the State language.

5. Health care institutions shall use medical terminology in their documentation according to the standards established by the National Commission for Standards of the State Language.

Article 34. The State language in the field of sports

1. Sporting events, including international ones, shall be held in Ukraine in the State language.

Special foreign-language terms used in certain sports may be applied without translation.

2. Information and other announcements during a sporting event shall be made in the State language. During international events, these announcements may be duplicated in other languages.

3. Admission tickets to sporting events, other information products about sporting events shall be produced in the State language. Texts of admission tickets to international sporting events, other information products about international sporting events may also be duplicated in other languages.

Article 35. The State language in the field of telecommunications and postal service

1. The language of services in the field of telecommunications and postal service in Ukraine shall be the State language.

2. Addresses of senders and recipients of postal items and messages forwarded within Ukraine shall be made in the State language.

3. International postal items and messages transmitted through public telecommunications networks shall be processed with the use of the languages specified in the international treaties to which the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine consented to be bound by.

Article 36. The State language in the field of transport

1. Services in the field of transport in Ukraine shall be provided in the State language.

2. On all types of passenger transport, at the railway stations, bus stations, airports, sea and river ports, the language of information, announcements, messages, signs and enquiry services shall be the State language. Where necessary, this information may be duplicated in the English language and, in the international passenger service, — also in the official language(s) of the relevant vehicle's country of destination.

3. The language of services provided to passengers on transport shall be the State language. At the request of a passenger, services may be provided to him individually in another language acceptable to the parties.

4. The language of traffic services and communication on all types of transport shall be the State language, unless other language is used under the terms of an international treaty, to which the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine consented to be bound by.

5. Names of airports, ports, stations, stops, proper names of vehicles shall be presented in the State language according to the rules of Ukrainian spelling. In addition to the State language, these names may be conveyed in Latin alphabet letters according to their pronunciation in the State language. Special identifiers (codes), comprising Latin letters and assigned to airports by international organisations, may be used in the names of the airports.

Article 37. The State language in the field of record keeping, document management, correspondence and reporting of public associations, political parties and other legal entities

1. The language of correspondence with government authorities, local self-government authorities, State- and community-owned enterprises, institutions and organisations for public associations, political parties and other legal entities registered in Ukraine shall be the State language.

2. Public associations, political parties and other legal entities registered in Ukraine shall adopt constituent documents and decisions, submit statistical, tax and other reporting to government or local self-government authorities in the State language.

Article 38. The State language in the appeals forwarded to public associations, political parties and other legal entities

1. Everyone shall be entitled to apply in the State language, either verbally or in writing, with appeals to public associations, political parties and other legal entities registered in Ukraine. Public associations, political parties and other legal entities registered in Ukraine shall respond in the State language to the appeals made in the State language, according to the Law of Ukraine “On Appeals by Citizens”.

2. Public associations, political parties and other legal entities registered in Ukraine may also accept for consideration appeals made in other languages.

Section VI
USE OF THE UKRAINIAN LANGUAGE AS THE STATE LANGUAGE IN PROPER NAMES AND TITLES

Article 39. Names of government authorities, authorities of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, local self-government authorities

1. The proper name of the sole body of legislative power in Ukraine shall be the “Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine”. This name shall be conveyed in other languages by transliterating the words “Verkhovna Rada” in the letters of the respective alphabet according to pronunciation thereof in the Ukrainian language and by translating the word “Ukraine” in the respective language.

The State facilitates the introduction of the name “Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine” into other languages, in compliance with the first indent of this paragraph.

2. Official names of government authorities, authorities of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, local self-government authorities, State- and community-owned enterprises, institutions and organisations shall be made in the State language.

3. Official names of government authorities, authorities of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, local self-government authorities, State- and community-owned enterprises, institutions and organisations shall be inscribed on seals, stamps, postmarks, official letterheads and signboards in the State language.

4. In addition to the State language, official names of government authorities, authorities of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, local self-government authorities, State- and community-owned enterprises, institutions and organisations may be indicated in the English language. The names made in the English language shall be located on the right-hand side or at the bottom of signboards and official letterheads.

The specifics of conveyance by local self-government authorities and communal enterprises of their names in the Crimean Tatar language or other languages of indigenous peoples and national minorities of Ukraine are laid down by the law on the procedure for the exercise of rights of indigenous peoples and national minorities of Ukraine.

Article 40. The State language in personal names

1. Surnames, first names and patronymics of citizens of Ukraine shall be made in the State language according to the rules of Ukrainian spelling, be conveyed by transliteration into the letters of a relevant alphabet according to pronunciation thereof in the State language and shall not be translated into other languages.

2. A person shall be entitled to a transcribed record of his surname, first name and patronymic in accordance with his national tradition.

Article 41. Use of the State language in geographical names and names of toponymic sites

1. Geographical names, as well as names of public gardens, boulevards, streets, lanes, descents, passages, avenues, squares, plazas, embankments, bridges and toponymic sites shall be made in the State language.

2. Names of toponymic sites shall not be translated into other languages and shall be conveyed in official documents, mass media, cartographic, reference, encyclopaedic, educational and other publications in the letters of a relevant alphabet according to pronunciation thereof in the State language.

3. When used in Ukraine, names of geographic sites and toponymic sites located within other states, as well as those of geographic sites and toponymic sites that are not under sovereignty or jurisdiction of any state, shall be conveyed in the State language in transcription from the original language, subject to the specifics of Ukrainian phonetics and spelling. Where the name of such geographic site or toponymic site has a Ukrainian origin, such name may be used instead of or along with its foreign-language version. Names of Ukrainian origin shall be given preference in official documents.

4. Within Ukraine, inscriptions on road signs, signboards and other directional signs of geographic and toponymic site names shall be conveyed in the State language. In addition to names in the State language, directional signs of geographic and toponymic site names may contain versions thereof in Latin alphabet. Inscriptions in Latin letters should be made smaller and located on the right-hand side or at the bottom.

Article 42. Language of trademarks

1. Trademarks (goods and services marks) shall be used in their legally protected form.

Section VII
SUPPORTING THE STANDARDS OF THE STATE LANGUAGE

Article 43. The National Commission for Standards of the State Language

1. Standards of the Ukrainian language as the State language shall be developed and approved by the National Commission for Standards of the State Language (the "Commission").

2. The Commission shall be tasked with preservation and development of the State language through establishment of the State language standards and methods for testing the level of proficiency in the State language required for acquisition of citizenship or holding the positions determined by law.

3. The Commission is a central executive authority whose operation shall be directed and coordinated by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine through a minister heading a central executive authority in the field of education and science (the "Minister").

4. The Commission is a legal entity and shall have an official seal bearing the National Emblem of Ukraine and its name, shall maintain its independent balance sheet and accounts with bodies of the State Treasury Service of Ukraine, as well as independent assets that constitute items of State property and are under the Commission's operational management.

5. Powers of the Commission shall be determined by this Law.

6. The Commission shall have an official website, which is the official source of information about the Commission's work.

Article 44. Powers of the National Commission for Standards of the State Language

1. The Commission shall have the following powers:

1) develop, with regard to proposals and opinions from the Institute of the Ukrainian Language of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, other academic and educational institutions, and approve the State language standards, in particular:

a) Ukrainian spelling and any changes thereto;

b) Ukrainian terminology;

c) standards of transcription and transliteration;

2) approve requirements on the levels of proficiency in the State language for acquisition of citizenship;

3) approve requirements on the levels of proficiency in the State language for persons referred to in Articles 9.1 and 9.2 of this Law;

4) approve the procedure for testing the level of proficiency in the State language;

5) approve the form of the State Certificate;

6) submit, in the manner prescribed by law, to the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine its proposals on amendments to the legislation, associated with the support for the State language standards;

7) approve tasks used in the examination for proficiency in the State language;

8) organise examinations to determine proficiency in the State language and designate the examining institutions (organisations) specially authorised by the State;

9) issue State Certificates;

10) maintain and administer the Register of State Certificates of the Level of Proficiency in the State Language (the “Register”);

11) develop and submit, in the manner prescribed by law, to the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine for its consideration a draft Procedure for holding examinations to review proficiency in the State language;

12) exercise other powers established by this Law.

2. Decisions of the Commission shall be binding throughout Ukraine and may be appealed in court.

3. While developing the Ukrainian terminology standards in various fields, the Commission shall promote the use of Ukrainian words, phrases and terms instead of foreign-language ones.

Article 45. Membership of the National Commission for Standards of the State Language

1. The Commission is a collegial body consisting of nine members.

2. The Minister shall make a submission to the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine for appointing the Commission members from among the candidates proposed by the central executive authority in charge of shaping and implementing the State legal policy, the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, the central executive authority in charge of shaping and implementing the State language policy, the central executive authority in the field of education and science.

3. Within one month from the relevant submissions made, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine shall appoint members of the Commission from among the persons proposed by the Minister.

A member of the Commission shall be appointed and dismissed by the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.

4. A citizen of Ukraine who, by the time of his appointment (election), has reached the age of 30, is proficient in the State language, holds an academic degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the field of philology in one of such branches of studies as the Ukrainian language, general linguistics or translation studies, and who is capable of performing the respective official duties, based on his educational and professional levels, shall be eligible for appointment to the position of a Commission member.

5. A member of the Commission may not:

1) hold a representative mandate;

2) engage in any other paid or entrepreneurial activities (save for teaching, academic or creative activities);

3) be a member of management or supervisory board of a profit-making enterprise or organisation.

6. The term of office of a Commission member shall be six years.

Powers of a Commission member whose term of office has expired shall terminate upon adoption of a relevant decision by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.

The same person may not be a Commission member for more than two consecutive terms.

7. Powers of a Commission member shall be terminated early by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine upon the Minister's submission in the event of:

1) submission by him of a personal letter of resignation from the position of a Committee member;

2) availability of a medical opinion stating his inability to exercise his powers for reasons of health;

3) his violation of restrictions on holding more than one office;

4) a guilty verdict against him coming into force;

5) termination of his Ukrainian citizenship;

6) him being declared missing or deceased;

7) his death.

8. Members of the Commission are civil servants.

Article 46. Chairman of the National Commission for Standards of the State Language

1. The Commission shall be headed by its Chairman elected by the Commission from among its members.

2. The Chairman of the Commission shall:

4) represent the Commission in its relations with government authorities, local self-government authorities, enterprises, organisations and institutions;

2) preside at the Commission meetings;

3) sign minutes of the Commission meetings;

4) sign decisions of the Commission.

Article 47. Operation of the National Commission for Standards of the State Language

1. The Commission shall operate in the form of meetings. Meetings of the Commission shall be convened on the Commission Chairman's own initiative or at the request of at least three Commission members. The Commission shall meet at least twice a month.

In the event that the Commission Chairman has failed to convene a Commission meeting at the request if its members within two days after such a request was made, these Commission members shall convene its meeting independently by duly notifying thereof the other Commission members.

2. The procedure for holding the Commission meetings shall be determined by the rules of procedure, which are approved by a majority of votes cast by the Commission members and may not be inconsistent with this Law.

3. A Commission meeting shall be duly constituted if attended by more than half of its membership stipulated in this Law.

4. A decision of the Commission shall be regarded as adopted if supported by the votes cast by at least five of its members.

5. In between the meetings, members of the Commission shall exercise their powers in accordance with the decision of the Commission.

6. The Commission Staff shall provide administrative, information, reference and other support for the Commission's activities.

Regulations on the Commission Staff and its structure, as well as regulations on the independent structural subdivisions within the Staff shall be approved by the Commission. The limit on the number of employees in the Commission Staff shall be approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine upon submission by the Commission Chairman.

The Chief of Staff and his deputies shall be appointed and dismissed by the Commission.

Article 48. Documents evidencing the level of proficiency in the State language and examination for proficiency in the State language

1. The level of proficiency in the State language shall be evidenced by:

1) the State Certificate;

2) an extract from the Register, evidencing the issuance of a State Certificate and containing the information stipulated in this Article;

3) a document of complete general secondary education — in the instances referred to in Article 10.3 of this Law.

2. Examination for proficiency in the State language shall be arranged and held by the Commission. Results of examination shall be reviewed and assessed by the Commission Staff.

Powers to conduct examination for proficiency in the State language and/or to review and assess the results of examination may be delegated by the Commission under its decision to an institution (organisation) specially authorised by the State to perform independent external assessment according to the Law of Ukraine "On Education". Results of such examination may be appealed to the Commission in accordance with paragraph 9 of this Article.

3. The Procedure for holding examination for proficiency in the State language shall be developed by the Commission and approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.

4. Objectivity of examination for proficiency in the State language is ensured by making public in advance the information about the programmes, time and procedure for holding examinations, by maintaining compliance with uniform requirements on the procedure for holding thereof, by selection of tasks, independence of examination boards, and uniform assessment criteria.

5. Tasks used in the examination for proficiency in the State language shall be approved by the Commission.

The Commission shall be entitled to engage academic and educational institutions, including the Institute of the Ukrainian Language of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, in the development of tasks.

6. Taking an examination for proficiency in the State language involves completing oral and written tasks. The Commission may establish special requirements on the examination taken by persons with vision, hearing or speech impairments.

7. A person may re-take an examination for proficiency in the State language unlimited number of times, but not more than once in four months, in order to obtain the first State Certificate or to raise an attested level of proficiency in the State language.

8. Taking examination for proficiency in the State language shall be free for citizens of Ukraine.

9. Results of the examination for proficiency in the State language, held according to the second indent of paragraph 2 of this Article, may be appealed to the Commission.

The procedure for appealing the results of examination and for handling complaints shall be approved by the Commission's decision.

Decisions determining the results of an examination and decisions taken by the Commission following the consideration of the respective complaints may be appealed to court.

10. The Commission shall issue a person the State Certificate, provided that, upon passing the examination for proficiency in the State language, such person has confirmed proficiency in the State language at a level referred to in Article 11 of this Law.

Results of an examination shall be determined within 15 calendar days from the date of such examination. A record of the issuance of the State Certificate shall be made by the Commission in the Register on or before the day following the determination of the examination results. A State Certificate shall be deemed as issued upon a relevant record made in the Register.

Where a record has not been made in the Register within three calendar days from establishing the level of proficiency in the State language, which entitles a person to a respective State Certificate, such State Certificate shall be deemed as issued.

The procedure for maintaining the Register shall be determined by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.

11. A State Certificate shall be valid indefinitely.

12. A State Certificate may be voided under a court ruling in a lawsuit filed by the Commission. Grounds for voiding the State Certificate shall include violations made during the examination, provided that such violations were of a significant nature and resulted in adopting a substantially wrong decision to issue the State Certificate.

13. Access to the information contained in the Register (surname, first name, patronymic of a State Certificate holder, level of proficiency in the State language, the State Certificate serial number and date of issue) shall be made publicly available online on the Commission's official website.

14. Preparations for holding an examination for proficiency in the State language shall be funded from the State Budget in the manner prescribed by law.

15. A person who has passed the examination for proficiency in the State language shall be entitled to access his examination paper following its grading and to receive a certified copy thereof. The Commission shall establish the procedure for issuing certified copies of completed examination papers.

Section VIII
PROTECTION OF THE STATE LANGUAGE

Article 49. The Commissioner for the Protection of the State language

1. With the aim of facilitating the functioning of the Ukrainian language as the State language in the spheres of public life referred to in this Law, the Commissioner for the Protection of the State Language (the "Commissioner") shall operate throughout Ukraine.

2. The Commissioner's tasks shall include:

1) protection of the Ukrainian language as the State language;

2) protection of the right of citizens of Ukraine to receive in the State language throughout Ukraine information and services in the spheres of public life referred to in this Law, elimination of obstacles and restrictions in the use of the State language.

3. The Commissioner is an officer whose status is defined by this Law.

The Commissioner shall perform his functions independently of other government authorities and officers.

4. The Commissioner, for the purpose of implementing the tasks assigned to him, shall exercise the following powers:

1) submit proposals to the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine on supporting the effective implementation of the State policy aimed at the protection of the State language, comprehensive development and functioning of the State language throughout Ukraine in the spheres of public life defined by this Law, and on helping to meet the language needs of Ukrainians living outside Ukraine;

2) provide for monitoring of the implementation of laws on the State language, State special-purpose programmes for the comprehensive development and functioning of the Ukrainian language as the State language;

3) consider complaints of acts or omissions by government authorities, local self-government authorities, enterprises, institutions and organisations of all patterns of ownership, other individuals or legal entities, filed by individuals and legal entities in respect of compliance with the laws on the State language;

4) forward to the Commission for Higher Civil Service, ministries and other central executive authorities, the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, oblast, Kyiv and Sevastopol city state administrations his submissions, which shall be mandatory for consideration, for conduct of internal investigations, as well as for disciplining the officers guilty of violating the laws on the State language;

5) draw up reports and apply penalties in the instances stipulated by law;

6) monitor the exercise of powers by his representatives according to paragraph 6 of this Article;

7) approve the form of a statement of findings from monitoring the use of the State language, as well as the form of the report and resolution referred to in Article 57 of this Law.

5. The Commissioner shall prepare on annual basis and submit to the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, on or before 1 May of the year following the reporting year, and present to the public an annual public report of his activities and of the status of compliance with this Law, together with the Accounting Chamber's conclusions and recommendations delivered following the application of measures of the State external financial monitoring (audit) of the Commissioner's activities, and with the information on the progress in implementing the relevant recommendations.

Concurrently with the submission of an annual report, the Commissioner shall post it on his official website for the purpose of public access, including in the form of open data under the Law of Ukraine “On Access to Public Information”.

6. The Commissioner shall exercise his powers directly. The Commissioner shall appoint representatives to support the exercise of his powers. A representative of the Commissioner shall be an employee of the Commissioner’s Secretariat and shall exercise the powers specified in this Law at the seat of the Secretariat or in another location determined by the Commissioner.

Statements and reports drafted by the Commissioner’s representative shall be forwarded to the Commissioner.

Article 50. Appointment and dismissal of the Commissioner for the Protection of the State Language

1. The Commissioner shall be appointed and dismissed by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.

2. The Commissioner of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine for Human Rights, the head of the central executive authority in charge of shaping and implementing the State legal policy, and the head of the central executive authority in the field of the State language policy shall submit one nomination each for the position of the Commissioner to the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.

3. Submission of nominations for the Commissioner’s position shall close three months prior to the expiration of the term of office for which the Commissioner was appointed. In the event of early termination of the Commissioner’s powers, nominations shall be submitted within 30 days from the date of early termination.

4. A citizen of Ukraine, at least 35 years of age, who holds a diploma of higher education, is proficient in the State language and the English language, experienced in human rights work or in protecting the State language, and who is capable of performing the respective official duties, based on his business and moral qualities, as well as educational and professional levels, may be nominated for the Commissioner’s position.

5. A person may not be nominated for the Commissioner’s position, if such person:

1) has been brought to justice for violating the requirements of this Law;

2) has been involved in any attempted introduction of official multilingualism contrary to the Constitution of Ukraine and the established constitutional procedure.

6. The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine shall consider all nominations for the Commissioner’s position and resolve on the appointment of the Commissioner in the course of one meeting.

7. Prior to consideration, each of the nominees for the Commissioner’s position shall be entitled to speak before members of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.

8. Nominees for the Commissioner’s position may not be present during discussion of, or voting for nominations by members of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.

9. The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine shall adopt its decision concerning appointment to the Commissioner’s position by personal votes of members of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine cast in an open ballot.

10. A nominee who has received the highest number of votes shall be appointed to the Commissioner’s position by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.

11. The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine shall appoint the Commissioner for a term of five years. After expiration of this term, powers of the Commissioner shall terminate upon adoption of a relevant decision by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine. A person may be reappointed to the Commissioner's position. A person may not hold the Commissioner's position for a third time.

12. Powers of the Commissioner shall be terminated early by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine in the event of:

1) submission by him of a personal letter of resignation from the position of the Commissioner;

2) availability of a medical opinion stating his inability to exercise his powers for reasons of health;

3) his violation of restrictions on holding more than one office;

4) bringing him to justice for violating the requirements of this Law;

5) his involvement in any attempted introduction of official multilingualism contrary to the Constitution of Ukraine and the established constitutional procedure;

6) a guilty verdict against him coming into force;

7) termination of his Ukrainian citizenship;

8) him being declared missing or deceased;

9) his death.

13. The Commissioner is not a civil servant.

Article 51. Requirements on incompatibility with the position of the Commissioner for the Protection of the State Language

1. The Commissioner may not:

1) hold a representative mandate;

2) engage in any other paid or entrepreneurial activities (save for teaching, academic or creative activities, medical practice, sports instructor or referee practice);

3) be a member of management or supervisory board of a profit-making enterprise or organisation;

4) be a member of a political party.

Article 52. Secretariat of the Commissioner for the Protection of the State Language

1. A Secretariat shall be established to support the Commissioner's activities. The Commissioner's Secretariat shall provide administrative, expert, analytical, legal, information and logistics support for the Commissioner's activities.

2. The Regulations on the Commissioner's Secretariat shall be approved by the Commissioner.

3. The structure of the Commissioner's Secretariat shall be approved by the Commissioner, while the staffing table and the budget — by the Head of the Commissioner's Secretariat with the consent of the central executive authority in charge of shaping the State's budget policy.

4. The Head and employees of the Commissioner's Secretariat are civil servants and shall be appointed and dismissed in the manner prescribed by the Law of Ukraine "On Civil Service'.

Article 53. Protection of the State language as an integral element of the constitutional system

1. In order to protect the State language against public abasement or neglect, deliberate distortion of the State language in official documents or texts, including intentional use thereof with violations of the State language standards, as well as against disregard for statutory requirements on mandatory use of the State language, the Commissioner shall:

1) carry out state monitoring of the use of the State language by government authorities, authorities of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, local self-government authorities, State- and community-owned enterprises, institutions and organisations, their officers and officials, as well as by public associations, political parties, other legal entities and their officers;

2) provide opinions and recommendations to government authorities, authorities of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and local self-government authorities in Ukraine regarding the use of the Ukrainian language as the State language in their activities;

3) provide opinions on the elements of public abasement or neglect of the State language in public speeches made by officers of government authorities, authorities of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, local self-government authorities in Ukraine, State- and community-owned enterprises, institutions and organisations, public associations, political parties and other legal entities, as well as by officers of foreign States;

4) submit proposals to the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine on amendments to the legislation intended to protect the State language.

2. In order to exercise the powers stipulated in this Article, the Commissioner shall engage, where necessary, employees of the National Police, the central executive body in charge of shaping and implementing the State policy in the field of consumer protection, the central executive authority implementing the State policy in the field of state monitoring of compliance with consumer protection laws, employees of local state administrations, other government authorities.

The procedure for liaison between the Commissioner and government authorities, authorities of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, local self-government authorities shall be approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.

The procedure for liaison between the Commissioner and the National Council of Television and Radio Broadcasting shall be approved by a joint decision of the Commissioner and the National Council of Television and Radio Broadcasting of Ukraine.

Article 54. Protection of human rights in respect of the use of the State language in the spheres of public life referred to in this Law

1. Everyone shall be entitled to apply to the Commissioner or other agencies authorised to protect and monitor the use of the State language with a complaint of violation of the requirements of this Law and for elimination of obstacles and restrictions in the use of the State language.

2. A person may appeal to the Commissioner decisions, acts or omissions by government authorities, authorities of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, local self-government authorities, State- and community-owned enterprises, institutions and organisations, their officers, officials and employees, where:

1) a regulation or an act of individual application has been adopted and/or officially made public by a government authority, authority of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea or a local self-government authority in other language than the State language in contravention of the requirements of this Law, or where the person reasonably believes that the language in which such act has been drafted fails to meet the State language standards and this was done intentionally;

2) other language than the State language has been used in court proceedings, except as stipulated by this Law and procedural codes;

3) a court decision has been drafted in other language than the State language, or where the person reasonably believes that the language in which such decision has been drafted fails to meet the State language standards and this was done intentionally;

4) an act regulating the operation of government authorities, authorities of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, local self-government authorities, State- and community-owned enterprises, institutions and organisations has been adopted in other language than the State language in contravention of the requirements of this Law, or where the person reasonably believes that the language in which such act has been drafted fails to meet the State language standards and this was done intentionally;

5) the person, in response to his written appeals (proposals, comments, statements, petitions, complaints or other written appeals), has received a document in other language than the State language in contravention of the requirements of this Law, or where the person reasonably believes that the language in which such document has been drafted fails to meet the State language standards and this was done intentionally;

6) an officer, official or employee of a government authority, authority of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, local self-government authority, State- or community-owned enterprise, institution or organisation has refused to use the State language when communicating with the complainant;

7) other language than the State language has been used during conferences, events or meetings held at government authorities, authorities of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, local self-government authorities, State- and community-owned enterprises, institutions or organisations in contravention of the requirements of this Law;

8) State- and community-owned enterprises, institutions or organisations, their officers or employees have refused to provide information about goods or services in the State language.

3. A person may appeal to the Commissioner decisions, acts or omissions by public associations, political parties, other legal entities, their officers and employees, where:

4) an act regulating the operation of public associations, political parties, other legal entities and concerning the person’s rights has been adopted in other language than the State language in contravention of the requirements of this Law, or where the person reasonably believes that the language in which such act has been drafted fails to meet the State language standards and this was done intentionally;

2) the person, in response to his written appeals (proposals, comments, statements, petitions, complaints or other written appeals), has received a document in other language than the State language in contravention of the requirements of this Law, or where the person reasonably believes that the language in which such document has been drafted fails to meet the State language standards;

3) an officer or employee of a public association, political party or other legal entity has refused to use the State language when communicating with the complainant;

8) a legal entity, its officer or employee have refused to provide information about goods or services in the State language.

4. A person may apply to the Commissioner for other reasons.

5. Complaints shall be lodged with the Commissioner within six months from detection of a violation by the complainant.

6. The Commissioner shall not consider those applications that are pending in court and shall terminate any consideration in progress, where a person concerned has filed a lawsuit, application or complaint with a court.

Article 55. Consideration of complaints by the Commissioner

1. A complaint must indicate the person's surname, first name, patronymic, place of residence, and state the facts of the complaint. A written complaint must be signed by the complainant indicating the date. An electronic complaint must also indicate an electronic mail address to which a response may be sent to the complainant, or information about other means of contacting him. When forwarding an electronic appeal, the use of signature shall not be required.

2. On the day of receipt of a complaint, the Commissioner's Secretariat shall register it and submit it to the Commissioner for consideration.

3. The Commissioner shall study the information contained in a complaint within 10 working days from the receipt thereof. Following such study, the Commissioner may adopt a decision to:

1) conduct a linguistic expert examination according to the procedure established by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine;

2) monitor the use of the State language;

3) dismiss the complaint.

4. Having considered a complaint, the Commissioner shall notify the complainant of the findings of such consideration.

5. Under the Commissioner's reasoned decision, a complaint shall be dismissed and returned to the complainant, where:

1) this Law does not cover decisions, acts or omissions referred to in the complaint;

2) the complaint concerns the instances of compliance with the State language standards during public speeches by officers of government or local self-government authorities;

3) where the facts referred to in the complaint have already been a subject of consideration, and a decision concerning them has been adopted by the Commissioner;

4) a complaint concerning compliance with the State language standards fails to provide any substantiation;

5) the factual circumstances referred to in the complaint are the subject of legal proceedings concerning a violation of the requirements of this Law.

6. Complaints that fail to comply with paragraph 1 of this Article shall neither be considered nor resolved.

7. The time for considering a complaint shall be 30 working days from adopting a decision to conduct a linguistic expert examination or from taking preliminary monitoring measures in respect of the use of the State language. The Commissioner may extend the time for considering the complaint, but not more than by 30 working days, of which he shall promptly notify the complainant.

8. Decisions, actions or omissions by the Commissioner may be appealed in court.

Article 56. Carrying out state monitoring of the use of the State language

1. The Commissioner shall exercise state monitoring of the use of the State language in the instance referred to in Article 55.3 of this Law, as well as on his own initiative.

The scope of state monitoring of the use of the State language shall include compliance with the requirements imposed by this Law on the use of the State language.

The procedure for state monitoring of the use of the State language by government authorities, authorities of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, local self-government authorities, economic entities, other legal entities and their officers is laid down by this Law.

2. When carrying out state monitoring of the use of the State language, the Commissioner or his representative shall be entitled to:

1) demand and obtain copies of documents and other information concerning a monitored item, as may be necessary to monitor the use of the State language;

2) free access to government authorities, authorities of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, local self-government authorities, and attend their meetings, subject to compliance with the law;

2) demand and obtain copies of documents and other information concerning a monitored item from public associations, political parties, other legal entities.

3. Government authorities, authorities of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, local self-government authorities, State- and community-owned enterprises, institutions and organisations, as well as public associations, political parties, other legal entities, shall provide, at the request of the Commissioner or his representative, copies of documents or other information concerning a monitored item within 30 days from receiving a relevant request, save for information designated by law as restricted information.

Where a respective entity referred to in the first indent of this paragraph has refused or failed, without statutory grounds, to provide the relevant copies of documents or information within the period stipulated by this Law, the Commissioner or his representative shall apply to such entity again. In the event of repeated refusal or repeated failure to submit the relevant copies of documents or information, the Commissioner shall impose penalty in accordance with the law.

4. Following the monitoring of the use of the State language, the Commissioner or his representative shall draw up a statement of findings from monitoring the use of the State language.

5. A statement of findings from monitoring the use of the State language must contain the following information:

1) place of the statement;

2) date of the statement;

3) name or title of the person monitored for use of the State language;

4) grounds for monitoring the use of the State language;

5) description of circumstances identified in the course of monitoring the use of the State language;

6) opinion of compliance or non-compliance with (violation of) statutory requirements on mandatory use of the State language;

7) surname, first name, patronymic of the Commissioner or his representative who has drawn up the statement.

6. Where an instance of violation by a government authority, authority of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, local self-government authority, State- or community-owned enterprise, institution or organisation, other economic entity, irrespective of their patterns of ownership, or by public association, political party of requirements on mandatory use of the State language, as stipulated in Articles 12–23, 25–29, 31–42 of this Law, has been recorded in a statement of findings from monitoring the use of the State language, the Commissioner or his representative shall draw up a report on the basis of such statement.

Article 57. Procedure for imposition of fines on economic entities for violating the law on the use of the State language in the field of consumer services

1. In the event of violation of the requirements laid down by Article 30 of this Law by an economic entity engaged in business within Ukraine, the Commissioner or his representative shall draw up a statement of findings from monitoring the use of the State language, issue a warning to such entity and a demand that the violation be remedied within 30 days from the date of the statement, which shall be indicated in the statement.

Such a statement must comply with the requirements laid down by Article 56.5 of this Law. A copy of the statement shall be delivered to the respective economic entity.

Where the requirements laid down by Article 30 of this Law have been repeatedly violated within one year, the Commissioner or his representative shall draw up a report.

2. A report following the action taken to perform state monitoring of the use of the State language shall be drawn up in two copies. One copy of the report shall be delivered to the economic entity or its representative, and the other shall be kept by the Commissioner. The form of the report shall be approved by the Commissioner.

3. The report shall indicate:

1) the date and place of its drafting;

2) position, surname, first name, patronymic of the reporting person;

3) information about the economic entity;

4) date, place and facts of the offence;

5) other information as may be required to resolve the matter.

4. A report of offence shall be signed by the reporting person and by the economic entity held liable for the violation or by its representative.

In the event that the economic entity held liable for the violation or its representative refuse to sign the report, a respective record shall be made in the report. The said persons are entitled to

provide clarifications and comments on the contents of the report, which shall be attached thereto, as well as their reasons for refusal to sign the report.

5. Cases of violation of the requirements of this Law by an economic entity engaged in business within Ukraine shall be considered by the Commissioner on the basis of relevant statements of findings from monitoring the use of the State language, other materials collected by the Commissioner or his representative during monitoring or consideration of the matter, clarifications from the economic entity and any documents attached by it.

6. A resolution to impose fines shall be issued by the Commissioner if violations of the provisions of this Law have been found following consideration of the case. The form of the resolution to impose fines shall be approved by the Commissioner.

A fine from three hundred to four hundred tax-free minimum individual incomes shall be imposed by the Commissioner on economic entities engaged in business within Ukraine if the requirements laid down by Article 30 of this Law have been repeatedly violated within one year.

A case of imposition of a fine shall be considered with the participation of the economic entity's representative. In the absence of such representative, the case may only be considered if, despite the economic entity being promptly, but at least three days before a hearing of the case, given a notice of the place and time of such hearing, no motion for postponing the consideration of the case has been received from it.

7. A resolution to impose fine shall be made in two copies. The first copy shall be kept by the Commissioner, and the second copy shall be either forwarded to the economic entity or delivered to the representative against receipt within three days from the adoption of the resolution.

8. An economic entity shall transfer the amount of fine to the State budget within fifteen days from receiving the resolution, of which its shall notify the Commissioner in writing within three days, indicating the number and date of the payment order. Where a resolution has been appealed, the fine shall be paid within fifteen days from a notice of dismissal of the appeal.

9. A resolution to impose fine shall be binding on the economic entity.

In the event of failure to comply with the said resolution, the amount of fine shall be collected in the manner prescribed by law.

A resolution to impose fine may not be enforced in the event of failure to initiate enforcement within a period stipulated by the Law of Ukraine "On Enforcement Proceedings".

10. A resolution to impose fine for violating the law in the field where the State language is used may be appealed by an economic entity to court.

Section IX
FINAL AND TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

1. This Law shall come into force two months after its promulgation, save for:

Articles 7.2, 7.3, 10.2 and 10.3 of this Law, which shall come into force two years from this Law coming into force;

Article 13.2, which shall come into force simultaneously with coming into force of a decision by the National Commission for Standards of the State Language to adopt the Ukrainian legal terminology standards;

Article 21.3 of this Law, which shall come into force on 1 January 2030;

Articles 22.2–6 of this Law, which shall come into force a year from this Law coming into force;

Articles 23.2–6, 23.8 of this Law, which shall come into force two years from this Law coming into force;

Article 25 of this Law, which shall come into force thirty months from this Law coming into force — for print mass media of national and regional circulation, and sixty months from this Law coming into force — for print mass media of local circulation;

Article 26 of this Law, which shall come into force two years from this Law coming into force;

Articles 27.2 and 27.6 of this Law, which shall come into force three years from this Law coming into force;

Article 30 of this Law, which shall come into force eighteen months from this Law coming into force;

Article 31 of this Law, which shall come into force a year from this Law coming into force;

Article 32 of this Law, which shall come into force six months from this Law coming into force;

Articles 33.3–5 of this Law, which shall come into force a year from this Law coming into force;

Article 36.5 of this Law, which shall come into force a year from this Law coming into force;

Article 37 of this Law, which shall come into force a year from this Law coming into force;

Articles 55, 56 and 57 of this Law, which shall come into force six months from this Law coming into force;

paragraphs 7.8, 7.13, 7.14, 7.19, 7.20, 7.21, 7.25, indents five to nine of paragraph 7.28, paragraphs 7.29, 7.32, 7.33, paragraph 7.34(a), paragraphs 7.36, 7.37, 7.40, 7.41, 7.42, 7.43, 7.44 of this Section, which shall come into force two years from this Law coming into force;

paragraph 7.1 of this Section, which shall come into force three years from this Law coming into force;

paragraph 7.2 of this Section, which shall come into force thirty months from this Law coming into force — for print mass media of national and regional circulation, and sixty months from this Law coming into force — for print mass media of local circulation;

paragraph 7.17 of this Section, which shall come into force six months from this Law coming into force;

paragraph 7.24 of this Section, which shall come into force five years from this Law coming into force.

2. Article 10.2 of this Law shall not apply to persons who, by the time of this Article coming into force, have occupied positions referred to in Article 9.1 of this Law.

In the event that, after Article 10.2 of this Law coming into force, the person referred to in the first indent of this paragraph has applied for election or appointment to the positions referred to in Article 9.1 of this Law, such person shall validate the level of proficiency according to the procedure established by this Law.

3. Article 21 of this Law shall apply subject to the following features: persons from among indigenous peoples or national minorities of Ukraine, who had begun to acquire general

secondary education in the language of the respective indigenous people or the respective national minority of Ukraine (except for the persons referred to in the second indent of this paragraph) before 1 September 2018, shall continue to acquire such education until 1 September 2020 under the rules that had existed prior to this Law coming into force, with a gradual increase in the number of academic subjects taught in the Ukrainian language.

Persons from among national minorities of Ukraine whose languages are the official languages of the European Union, who had begun to acquire general secondary education in the language of the respective national minority of Ukraine before 1 September 2018, shall continue to acquire such education until 1 September 2023 under the rules that had existed prior to this Law coming into force, with a gradual increase in the number of academic subjects taught in the Ukrainian language.

4. Until temporary occupation of the part of the territory of Ukraine is over, one of the tasks of this Law shall be to facilitate the study of the Ukrainian language by those citizens of Ukraine who reside in the temporarily occupied territory of Ukraine defined in accordance with the law.

5. When the membership of the National Commission for Standards of the State Language is formed and the Commissioner for the Protection of the State Language is appointed for the first time after this Law coming into force, the persons applying for these positions shall validate their levels of proficiency in the State language in compliance with the Law of Ukraine “On Civil Service”.

6. The provisions of the last indent of Article 23.6.2 of this Law shall not apply to films (including television series, animation and documentary films) first made public prior to Article 23.6 of this Law coming into force.

7. That the following legislative acts of Ukraine be amended:

1) in the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offences (The Official Bulletin of the Supreme Council of the Ukrainian SSR, 1984, Appendix to No. 51, p. 1122):

a) Articles 188-52 and 188-53 be added to read as follows:

“Article 188-52. Violation of the law on the functioning and use of the Ukrainian language as the State language

A violation of the requirements imposed by the Law of Ukraine “On Supporting the Functioning of the Ukrainian Language as the State Language” on the use of the State language during conferences, events, meetings and day-to-day communication, in the acts, record keeping and document management of government authorities, authorities of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and local self-government authorities, State and communal enterprises, institutions or organisations, other State- or community-owned economic entities, in legal proceedings and record keeping by the courts of Ukraine, in law enforcement agencies, intelligence agencies, special-purpose government agencies with law enforcement functions, on the state border of Ukraine, in the process of elections and referendums, in international treaties of Ukraine —

shall entail imposition of a fine from two hundred to four hundred tax-free minimum individual incomes or a warning, if the offence has been committed for the first time.

A violation of the requirements imposed by the Law of Ukraine “On Supporting the Functioning of the Ukrainian Language as the State Language” on the use of the State language in the field of education, science, culture, book publishing, computer software and website user interfaces, in the field of publicly available information, public events, technological and design documentation, advertising, health care, sports, telecommunications and postal service, transport —

shall entail imposition of a fine from two hundred to three hundred tax-free minimum individual incomes or a warning, if the offence has been committed for the first time.

A violation of the requirements imposed by the Law of Ukraine “On Supporting the Functioning of the Ukrainian Language as the State Language” on the use of the State language by print mass media —

shall entail imposition of a fine from four hundred to five hundred tax-free minimum individual incomes or a warning, if the offence has been committed for the first time.

Other violations of the requirements imposed by the Law of Ukraine “On Supporting the Functioning of the Ukrainian Language as the State Language” on the use of the State language than those referred to in paragraphs 1–3 of this Article —

shall entail imposition of a fine from two hundred to three hundred tax-free minimum individual incomes or a warning, if the offence has been committed for the first time.

A repeated violation from among those referred to in paragraphs 1–4 of this Article, where committed within a year and for which a person has already been subjected to administrative penalty, —

shall entail imposition of a fine from five hundred to seven hundred tax-free minimum individual incomes.

Article 188-53. Failure to comply with lawful demands of the Commissioner for the Protection of the State Language in the process of state monitoring of the use of the State language performed by such Commissioner

A repeated failure to comply with lawful demands of the Commissioner for the Protection of the State Language in the process of state monitoring of the use of the State language performed by such Commissioner —

shall entail imposition of a fine from one hundred to two hundred tax-free minimum individual incomes on officers”;

b) Article 244-24 be added to Chapter 17 to read as follows:

“Article 244-24. The Commissioner for the Protection of the State language

The Commissioner for the Protection of the State language shall consider cases of administrative offences associated with violation of the laws on the use of the State language or failure to comply with lawful demands of the Commissioner for the Protection of the State Language (Articles 188-52, 188-53)”;

c) in Article 255.2:

the numbers “244-24” be added in the first indent after the numbers “244-23”;

paragraph 24 be added to read as follows:

“24) representatives of the Commissioner for the Protection of the State Language (Articles 188-52, 188-53)”;

2) Article 4.1 of the Law of Ukraine “On Print Mass Media (Press) in Ukraine” (The Official Bulletin of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, 1993, No. 1, p. 1) be replaced with two new paragraphs to read as follows:

“Print mass media registered in Ukraine shall be published in the State language.

Use of languages in print mass media is determined by the Law of Ukraine ‘On Supporting the Functioning of the Ukrainian Language as the State Language’.”

Article 4.2 thereby be regarded as Article 4.3;

3) in Article 3.2 of the Law of Ukraine “On Notaries” (The Official Bulletin of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, 1993, No. 39, p. 383; 2013, No. 33, p. 436), the words “at the level established by the Law of Ukraine ‘On Supporting the Functioning of the Ukrainian Language as the State Language’” be added after the words “proficient in the State language”;

4) Article 4-1 be added to the Law of Ukraine “On Transport” (The Official Bulletin of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, 1994, No. 51, p. 446, as amended) to read as follows:

“Article 4-1. Language of transport services

The language of transport services in Ukraine shall be the State language.

Use of languages in the field of transport is determined by the Law of Ukraine ‘On Supporting the Functioning of the Ukrainian Language as the State Language’”;

5) Article 3 of the Law of Ukraine “On News Agencies” (The Official Bulletin of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, 1995, No. 13, p. 83; 2013, No. 23, p. 218) be restated as follows:

“Article 3. Language of news agency products

Under the laws of Ukraine, news agencies shall distribute their products in the State, as well as in other languages, adhering to generally accepted ethical and moral rules of word usage”;

6) Article 6 of the Law of Ukraine “On Appeals by Citizens” (The Official Bulletin of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, 1996, No. 47, p. 256) be restated as follows:

“Article 6. Language of appeals, decisions and responses thereto

Use of languages in the field of citizens’ appeals, decisions and responses thereto is determined by the Law of Ukraine ‘On Supporting the Functioning of the Ukrainian Language as the State Language’”;

7) Article 4 of the Law of Ukraine “On the Procedure for Media Coverage of Activities of Government Authorities and Local Self-Government Authorities in Ukraine” (The Official Bulletin of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, 1997, No. 49, p. 299; 2013, No. 23, p. 218) be restated as follows:

“Article 4. Language of information disseminated about activities of government authorities and local self-government authorities

Information about activities of government authorities and local self-government authorities shall be disseminated in the State and other languages in the manner prescribed by the Law of Ukraine ‘On Supporting the Functioning of the Ukrainian Language as the State Language’”;

8) in Article 5.2 of the Law of Ukraine “On the Commissioner of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine for Human Rights” (The Official Bulletin of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, 1998, No. 20, p. 99; 2013, No. 14, p. 89), the words “at the level established by the National Commission for Standards of the State Language” be added after the words “proficient in the State language”;

9) in the Law of Ukraine "On Film Industry" (The Official Bulletin of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, 1998, No. 22, p. 114; 2012, Nos. 12–13, p. 78; 2013, No. 23, p. 218; 2015, No. 18, p. 131):

a) Article 6 be restated as follows:

"Article 6. Language in the field of film industry

Use of languages in the field of film industry is determined by the Law of Ukraine 'On Supporting the Functioning of the Ukrainian Language as the State Language'";

b) Article 14.2 be restated as follows:

"Use of the State or other languages in film distribution and screening is determined by the Law of Ukraine 'On Supporting the Functioning of the Ukrainian Language as the State Language'";

c) the third indent of Article 15.3 be restated as follows:

"presence in a film of materials (statements, actions, etc.) that promote war, violence, cruelty, fascism and neo-fascism, are intended to eliminate Ukraine's independence, incite ethnic, racial or religious hatred, abase the nation, abase or neglect the State language, disrespect national and religious shrines, humiliate a person, promote ignorance, disrespect for parents, as well as drug addiction, substance abuse, alcoholism or other bad habits, which is corroborated by the opinion of an expert commission for film distribution and screening";

10) Article 7.1 of the Law of Ukraine "On General Secondary Education" (The Official Bulletin of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, 1999, No. 28, p. 230; 2013, No. 23, p. 218; 2018, No. 43, p. 345) be replaced with two new paragraphs to read as follows:

"The language of general secondary education in Ukraine shall be the State language.

Use of languages in general secondary education is determined by the Laws of Ukraine 'On Supporting the Functioning of the Ukrainian Language as the State Language' and 'On Education'."

Article 4.2 thereby be regarded as Article 4.3;

11) Article 7 of the Law of Ukraine "On Extramural Education" (The Official Bulletin of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, 2000, No. 46, p. 393; 2013, No. 23, p. 218) be restated as follows:

"Article 7. Language(s) of teaching and upbringing in extramural education

1. The language of extramural education shall be the State language.

2. Use of languages in the field of extramural education is determined by the Law of Ukraine 'On Supporting the Functioning of the Ukrainian Language as the State Language'";

12) Article 13 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Armed Forces of Ukraine" (The Official Bulletin of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, 2000, No. 48, p. 410) be restated as follows:

"Article 13. Language in the Armed Forces of Ukraine

The language of the Armed forces of Ukraine shall be the State language.

The language of regulations, documentation, record keeping, commands, training, educational activities, other regulation communications and official activities in the Armed Forces of Ukraine shall be the State language";

13) Article 9.2.5 of the Law of Ukraine "On Citizenship of Ukraine" (The Official Bulletin of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, 2001, No. 13, p. 65) be restated as follows:

"5) proficiency in the State language at the level established by the National Commission for Standards of the State Language";

14) Article 5.2 of the Law of Ukraine "On Service in Local Self-Government Authorities" (The Official Bulletin of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, 2001, No. 33, p. 175; 2013, No. 23, p. 218) be restated as follows:

"Persons with appropriate education and training, who are proficient in the State language at the level established by the Law of Ukraine 'On Supporting the Functioning of the Ukrainian Language as the State Language' shall be eligible for appointment to this position";

15) Article 10 of the Law of Ukraine "On Preschool Education" (The Official Bulletin of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, 2001, No. 49, p. 259; 2013, No. 23, p. 218) be restated as follows:

"Article 10. Language(s) in preschool education

1. The language of preschool education shall be the State language.

2. Use of languages in preschool education is determined by the Laws of Ukraine 'On Supporting the Functioning of the Ukrainian Language as the State Language' and 'On Education'";

16) Article 4 of the Law of Ukraine "On Postal Service" (The Official Bulletin of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, 2002, No. 6, p. 39; 2013, No. 23, p. 218) be restated as follows:

"Article 4. Language in the field of postal service

The language of postal service in Ukraine shall be the State language.

Use of languages in the field of postal service is determined by the Law of Ukraine 'On Supporting the Functioning of the Ukrainian Language as the State Language'";

17) Article 6 of the Law of Ukraine "On Advertising" (The Official Bulletin of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, 2004, No. 8, p. 62; 2013, No. 23, p. 218) be restated as follows:

"Article 6. Language of advertising

1. The language of advertising shall be the State language.

2. Intellectual property items in advertising shall be used in the language in which they have been granted legal protection under intellectual property laws.

3. The specifics of using languages of indigenous peoples and national minorities of Ukraine in advertising are laid down by the law on the procedure for the exercise of rights of indigenous peoples and national minorities of Ukraine.

18) Article 7 of the Law of Ukraine "On Telecommunications" (The Official Bulletin of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, 2004, No. 12, p. 155; 2013, No. 23, p. 218) be restated as follows:

"Article 7. Use of languages in the field of telecommunications

1. The language of telecommunications in Ukraine shall be the State language.

2. Use of languages in the field of telecommunications is determined by the Law of Ukraine 'On Supporting the Functioning of the Ukrainian Language as the State Language'";

19) in the Law of Ukraine "On Election of the President of Ukraine" (The Official Bulletin of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, 2004, Nos. 20–21, p. 291; 2013, No. 14, p. 89; 2014, No. 16, p. 582, No. 49, p. 2056):

a) in Article 9.1, the words "at the level established by the National Commission for Standards of the State Language" be added after the words "proficient in the State language";

b) Article 51.1.8 be added to read as follows:

"8) the State Certificate of the Level of Proficiency in the State Language, corresponding to the level established by the National Commission for Standards of the State Language";

20) in Article 7.1 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Central Election Commission" (The Official Bulletin of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, 2004, No. 36, p. 448), the words "at the level established by the National Commission for Standards of the State Language" be added;

21) in the first indent, Article 7.1 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Council of Television and Radio Broadcasting of Ukraine" (The Official Bulletin of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, 2005, No. 16, p. 265; 2006, No. 18, p. 155), the words "at the level established by the National Commission for Standards of the State Language" be added after the words "proficient in the State language";

22) Article 6 of the Law of Ukraine "On Geographical Names" (The Official Bulletin of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, 2005, No. 27, p. 360; 2013, No. 23, p. 218; 2014, Nos. 6–7, p. 80) be restated as follows:

"Article 6. Standardisation of geographical names

Geographical names shall be made in the State language.

Use of languages in geographical names is determined by the Law of Ukraine 'On Supporting the Functioning of the Ukrainian Language as the State Language'";

23) in Article 4.1 of the Law of Ukraine "On Consumer Protection" (The Official Bulletin of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, 2006, No. 7, p. 84; 2011, No. 47, p. 531; 2014, No. 4, p. 61):

Article 4.1.4 be restated as follows:

"4) the necessary, accessible, accurate and timely information in the State language about the products, their quantity, quality, range, manufacturer (contractor, seller), according to the Law of Ukraine 'On Supporting the Functioning of the Ukrainian Language as the State Language'";

Article 4.1.4-1 be added to read as follows:

"4-1) service in the State language under the Law of Ukraine 'On Supporting the Functioning of the Ukrainian Language as the State Language'";

24) the Law of Ukraine "On Television and Radio Broadcasting" (The Official Bulletin of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, 2006, No. 18, p. 155, as amended):

a) a new indent be added after the fourth indent of Article 6.2 to read as follows:

"abasement or neglect of the State language."

Indents five to fourteen thereby be regarded as indents six to fifteen, respectively;

b) Article 9.5 be deleted;

c) in Article 10:

in the first indent of Article 10.2 and in the first indent of Article 10.4, the number and words “75 per cent” be replaced with the number and words “90 per cent”;

in the first indent of Article 10.3, the number and words “60 per cent” be replaced with the number and words “80 per cent”;

Article 10.7(b) be deleted;

25) in the Law of Ukraine “On the Status of a Deputy of the Supreme Council of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea” (The Official Bulletin of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, 2007, No. 14, p. 168):

a) in Article 1.2, the words “and is proficient in the State language at the level established by the National Commission for Standards of the State Language” be added;

b) the words “at the level established by the National Commission for Standards of the State Language” be added to Article 28.4;

26) Article 7-1 be added to the Law of Ukraine “On Border Control” (The Official Bulletin of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, 2010, No. 6, p. 46, as amended) to read as follows:

“Article 7-1. Language on the state border of Ukraine

1. The language of border control during crossing of the state border of Ukraine is determined by the Law of Ukraine ‘On Supporting the Functioning of the Ukrainian Language as the State Language’”;

27) Article 4-1 be added to the Law of Ukraine “On Physical Culture and Sports” (The Official Bulletin of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, 2010, No. 7, p. 50, as amended) to read as follows:

“Article 4-1. Language of sporting events

Use of languages during sporting events is determined by the Law of Ukraine ‘On Supporting the Functioning of the Ukrainian Language as the State Language’”;

28) in the Rules of Procedure of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, as approved by the Law of Ukraine “On the Rules of Procedure of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine” (The Official Bulletin of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, 2010, Nos. 14–17, p. 133; 2013, No. 23, p. 218):

a) in Article 2:

Article 2.3 be restated as follows:

“3. The language of work for the Verkhovna Rada, its bodies and officers shall be the State language”;

Articles 2.5 and 2.6 be added to read as follows:

“5. A foreigner or a stateless person may speak at the sessions of the Verkhovna Rada or its bodies in another language. Simultaneous or consecutive interpretation of such speech into the State language shall be provided by the Verkhovna Rada Staff at all times.

6. A speech or any part thereof delivered in a language other than the State language at a meeting of the Verkhovna Rada, the Verkhovna Rada committee, an ad hoc commission or ad hoc investigative commission of the Verkhovna Rada shall be translated in the State language in a transcript of the respective meeting";

b) Article 173.3.2 be restated as follows:

"2) is proficient in the State language at the level established by the National Commission for Standards of the State Language";

29) Article 4.2 of the Law of Ukraine "On the State Voter Register" (The Official Bulletin of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, 2011, No. 5, p. 34) be restated as follows:

"2. The rules established by the National Commission for Standards of the State Language shall be applied to transliteration of surnames, first names, patronymics and other proper names";

30) Article 5.1 of the Law of Ukraine "On Culture" (The Official Bulletin of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, 2011, No. 24, p. 168; 2013, No. 23, p. 218; 2017, No. 26, p. 298) be restated as follows:

"1. Use of languages in the field of culture is determined by the Law of Ukraine 'On Supporting the Functioning of the Ukrainian Language as the State Language' and other laws";

31) Article 8 of the Law of Ukraine "On Information" (The Official Bulletin of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, 2011, No. 32, p. 313) be restated as follows:

"Article 8. Language of information

1. The language of information is determined by the Law of Ukraine 'On Supporting the Functioning of the Ukrainian Language as the State Language', other laws of Ukraine and the international treaties to which the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine consented to be bound by";

32) in Article 6.1 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Bar and Practice of Law" (The Official Bulletin of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, 2013, No. 27, p. 282), the words "at the level established by the National Commission for Standards of the State Language" be added after the words "proficient in the State language";

33) in the Law of Ukraine "On the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine" (The Official Bulletin of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, 2014, No. 13, p. 222; 2018, No. 36, p. 272):

a) the words "at the level established by the National Commission for Standards of the State Language" be added to the first sentence of Article 7.1;

b) a new indent be added after the eighth indent of Article 5.8 to read as follows:

"8) the State Certificate of the Level of Proficiency in the State Language, corresponding to the level established by the National Commission for Standards of the State Language."

The ninth indent to be regarded as the tenth indent, accordingly;

34) in the Law of Ukraine "On Higher Education" (The Official Bulletin of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, 2014, Nos. 37–38, p. 2004; 2017, Nos. 38–39, p. 380):

a) in the first indent of Article 42.1, the word "fully" be deleted; the words "at the level established by the National Commission for Standards of the State Language" be added after the words "proficient in the State language";

b) Article 48 be restated as follows:

“Article 48. Language of educational process in higher education institutions

1. The language of educational process in higher education institutions shall be the State language.

2. Use of languages in higher education institutions is determined by the Laws of Ukraine ‘On Supporting the Functioning of the Ukrainian Language as the State Language’ and ‘On Education’”;

35) in the Law of Ukraine “On Prevention of Corruption” (The Official Bulletin of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, 2014, No. 49, p. 2056, as amended):

a) in Article 3.1.1(a), the words “Commissioner for the Protection of the State Language” be added after the words “Commissioner of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine for Human Rights”;

b) in a note to Article 50, the words “Commissioner for the Protection of the State Language, members of the National Commission for Standards of the State Language” be added after the words “Commissioner of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine for Human Rights”;

c) in a note to Article 56, the words “Commissioner for the Protection of the State Language, members of the National Commission for Standards of the State Language” be added after the words “Commissioner of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine for Human Rights”;

36) in Article 9.1 of the Law of Ukraine “On Local Elections” (The Official Bulletin of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, 2015, Nos. 37–38, p. 366), the words “and is proficient in the State language at the level established by the National Commission for Standards of the State Language” be added;

37) in the Law of Ukraine “On National Police” (The Official Bulletin of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, 2015, Nos. 40–41, p. 379, as amended):

a) in Article 23.1, Article 23.1.31 be added to read as follows:

“31) take measures, on the basis of a relevant resolution adopted by the Commissioner for the Protection of the State Language, to support the exercise by the Commissioner for the Protection of the State Language of his powers, including by facilitating the collection of actual data about presence or absence of elements of violation in the actions (omissions) by certain persons of requirements imposed by the Law of Ukraine “On Supporting the Functioning of the Ukrainian Language as the State Language”.

Police employees shall be engaged upon a reasoned application filed by the Commissioner for the Protection of the State Language, suggesting the exact actions to be taken by police employees. This application shall be forwarded to the head of a local police authority at the place where the actions referred to in the application are to be taken”;

b) in Article 49.1, the words “at the level established under the Law of Ukraine ‘On Supporting the Functioning of the Ukrainian Language as the State Language’” be added;

38) in the Law of Ukraine “On Electronic Commerce” (The Official Bulletin of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, 2015, No. 45, p. 410):

a) a twelfth indent be added to Article 5.1 to read as follows:

“compliance with laws on the State language”;

b) Article 7.5 be added to read as follows:

“5. The procedure for the use of the State and other languages in electronic commerce is determined by the Law of Ukraine ‘On Supporting the Functioning of the Ukrainian Language as the State Language’”;

c) Article 11.14 be added to read as follows:

“14. Proposals to conclude an electronic contract (offers), text of electronic contracts, electronic messages shall be made in the State language. At the request of a buyer, the electronic contract may be executed in another language with the parties’ consent”;

39) Article 3-1 be added to Section I of the Law of Ukraine “On Academic and Scientific Technological Activities” (The Official Bulletin of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, 2016, No. 3, p. 25, as amended) to read as follows:

“Article 3-1. Language of academic and scientific technological activities

1. The language in the field of academic and scientific technological activities shall be the State language”;

40) in the Law of Ukraine “On Civil Service” (The Official Bulletin of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, 2016, No. 4, p. 43; 2017, No. 35, p. 376, No. 45, p. 405):

a) Article 3.3.8-1 be added to read as follows:

“8-1) the Commissioner for the Protection of the State Language”;

b) Article 19.1 be restated as follows:

“1. Those adult citizens of Ukraine shall be eligible for civil service who are proficient in the State language at the level established by the National Commission for Standards of the State Language and who have been awarded at least the following higher education degrees:

1) master for Category A and Category B positions;

2) bachelor, junior bachelor for Category C positions;

c) Article 25.1.5 be restated as follows:

“5) a copy of the State Certificate of the Level of Proficiency in the State Language (an extract from the Register of State Certificates of the Level of Proficiency in the State Language) evidencing the level of proficiency in the State language established by the National Commission for Standards of the State Language”;

41) in Article 69 of the Law of Ukraine “On Judicial System and Status of Judges” (The Official Bulletin of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, 2016, No. 31, p. 545), the words “at the level established by the National Commission for Standards of the State Language” be added;

42) in Article 7.1 of the Law of Ukraine “On the National Commission for State Regulation of Energy and Public Utilities” (The Official Bulletin of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, 2016, No. 51, p. 833), the words “at the level established by the National Commission for Standards of the State Language” be added after the words “proficient in the State language”;

43) in Article 6.1 of the Law of Ukraine “On the High Council of Justice” (The Official Bulletin of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, 2017, Nos. 7–8, p. 50), the words “at the level established by the National Commission for Standards of the State Language” be added after the words “proficient in the State language”;

44) Article 4.2 of the Law of Ukraine “On the Unified State Register of Persons Subject to Military Service” (The Official Bulletin of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, 2017, No. 18, p. 217) be restated as follows:

“2. The rules established by the National Commission for Standards of the State Language shall be applied to transliteration of surnames, first names, patronymics and other proper names”;

45) in Section XII.3 “Final and transitional provisions” of the Law of Ukraine “On Education” (The Official Bulletin of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, 2017, Nos. 38–39, p. 380):

a) in Section XII.3.18, the words and numbers “in the language of the respective indigenous people or national minority of Ukraine (other than persons referred to Section XII.3.19” be added after the words and numbers “before 1 September 2018”;

b) Section XII.3.19 be added to read as follows:

“19) persons from among national minorities of Ukraine whose languages are the official languages of the European Union, who had begun to acquire general secondary education in the language of the respective national minority before 1 September 2018, shall continue to acquire such education until 1 September 2023 under the rules that had existed prior to this Law coming into force, with a gradual increase in the number of academic subjects taught in the Ukrainian language.”

8. The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine shall:

1) within one month from this Law coming into force, submit to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine for its consideration a draft law on amendments to the State Budget of Ukraine for the respective year, as regards financing the operation of the National Commission for Standards of the State Language and the Commissioner for the Protection of the State Language;

2) within three months from this Law coming into force:

form the membership of the National Commission for Standards of the State Language;

appoint the Commissioner for the Protection of the State Language;

ensure, within its competence, creation of appropriate conditions for the operation of the National Commission for Standards of the State Language and the Commissioner for the Protection of the State Language;

3) within six months from this Law coming into force:

prepare and submit for consideration by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine a draft law on the procedure for the exercise of rights of indigenous peoples and national minorities;

define measures to implement Section IX.4 of this Law;

approve the State Programme for Mastering the State Language under Article 5 of this Law;

adopt, within its competence, the Procedure for holding examination for proficiency in the State language, the Procedure for monitoring by the Commissioner for the Protection of the State Language of the use of the State language by government authorities, authorities of the

Autonomous Republic of Crimea, local self-government authorities, and any other acts as may be necessary to implement provisions of this Law;

approve the Procedure for monitoring by the Commissioner for the Protection of the State Language of the use of the State language by government authorities, authorities of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, local self-government authorities;

provide for translation and publication in the State language of international treaties of Ukraine which have not been made public in the State language as of the date of this Law coming into force;

cause ministries and other central executive authorities to bring their regulations in conformity with this Law.

9. Within six months from this Law coming into force, government authorities, authorities of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, local self-government authorities, State- and community-owned enterprises, institutions and organisations shall bring their regulations in conformity with this Law.

P. POROSHENKO
President of Ukraine
City of Kyiv
25 April 2019
No. 2704-VIII

Annex 756

Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, Resolution No. 325-IX "On celebrating memorable dates and anniversaries in 2020", 3 December 2019 (excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

RESOLUTION

of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine

On celebrating memorable dates and anniversaries in 2020

(Vidomosti Verkhovnoi Radi Ukraini (VVR), 2020, No. 11, Art. 65)

{As amended by the Resolutions of the Verkhovna Rada
of 14 January 2020 No. 455-IX, VVR, 2020, No 29, Article 204
of 02 September 2020 No. 847-IX}

In order to consolidate and develop the historical consciousness of the Ukrainian people, preserve national memory and properly celebrate and honor memorable dates and anniversaries, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine **r e s o l v e s :**

1. To celebrate at the national level in 2020 the anniversaries and memorable dates according to the appendix.

2. To recommend to the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine:

to ensure the celebration of memorable dates and anniversaries at the state level in 2020 in accordance with the appendix;

within one month from the date of adoption of this Resolution to form an organizing committee to celebrate memorable dates and anniversaries in 2020, to develop and approve action plans to celebrate memorable dates and anniversaries of 2020, to resolve issues related to their financial and logistical support.

3. To recommend to the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine:

to ensure the holding of lessons, educational hours, round tables, scientific and practical conferences, other thematic events in secondary and higher educational institutions, timed to the memorable dates and anniversaries of 2020;

to include topics dedicated to memorable dates and anniversaries in 2020 in the list of topics for Small Academy of Sciences of Ukraine competitions, essays, term papers and graduation theses in higher education institutions.

4. To recommend to the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports of Ukraine to ensure the organization of thematic exhibitions, expositions dedicated to memorable dates and anniversaries of 2020 in cultural institutions.

5. To recommend to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine to submit proposals in 2020 on the inclusion of the most significant memorable dates and anniversaries of 2026 and 2027 in the Calendar of memorable dates, to the celebration of which UNESCO will join during 2026-2027.

6. To recommend to the State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting of Ukraine to organize thematic TV and radio programs dedicated to memorable dates and anniversaries of 2020, and to promote state media coverage of events to be held in connection with their celebration.

7. Recommend to local authorities to develop and approve, taking into account the proposals of the Ukrainian Institute of National Memory, lists of memorable dates and anniversaries of 2020, which will be celebrated at the local level.

8. Suggest:

The National Bank of Ukraine to produce and put into circulation anniversary coins dedicated to memorable dates and anniversaries of 2020;

to the public joint-stock company "Ukrposhta" to issue postal envelopes and postage stamps dedicated to memorable dates and anniversaries of 2020.

9. Control over the implementation of this Resolution shall be supervised by the Committee of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on Humanitarian and Information Policy.

10. This Resolution shall enter into force on the day of its adoption.

Chairman of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine **D. Razumkov**

Kiev
3 December 2019
No. 325-IX

Appendix to the Resolution of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine of 3 December 2019 No. 325-IX

MEMORABLE DATES AND ANNIVERSARIES OF 2020

[…]

28 June - 130 years since the birth of Peter Franko (1890-1941), teacher, writer, scientist, military pilot of the Ukrainian Galician Army.

[…]

Annex 757

Law of Ukraine No. 463-IX "On complete general secondary education", 16 January 2020
(excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

THE LAW OF UKRAINE

On complete general secondary education

(Vidomosti Verkhovnoi Radi (VVR), 2020, No. 31, Article 226)

{As amended by Laws
of 13 July 2020 No. 764-IX, VVR, 2020, No. 48, Article 431
of 13 April 2021 No. 1385-IX}

This Law defines the legal, organizational and economic foundations for the functioning and development of the general secondary education system.

[…]

Article 5. The language of education in institutions of general secondary education

1. The language of the educational process in institutions of general secondary education shall be the state language.

Everyone who acquires a complete general secondary education at an educational institution shall study the official language in this institution in accordance with the state standards.

2. Each student shall be guaranteed the right to receive a complete general secondary education in the official language in state, municipal and corporate educational institutions, which shall be ensured by organizing the teaching of all subjects (integrated courses) in the state language, except as otherwise expressly provided for by this Law.

3. Persons belonging to the indigenous peoples or national minorities of Ukraine shall be guaranteed and ensured the right to study the language of the corresponding indigenous people or national minority in state, municipal and corporate institutions of general secondary education or through national cultural societies.

4. Persons belonging to the indigenous peoples of Ukraine shall have the right to receive complete general secondary education in a state, municipal or corporate educational institution in the language of the corresponding indigenous people, along with the state language.

5. Persons belonging to national minorities of Ukraine shall have the right to acquire primary education in a state, municipal or corporate educational institution in the language of the respective national minority, along with the state language.

6. Persons belonging to national minorities of Ukraine, whose languages are the official languages of the European Union, and exercise the right to study in the respective languages in state, municipal or corporate educational institutions, shall receive:

basic secondary education in the official language in the amount of at least 20 percent of the annual study time in grade 5 with an annual increase in this amount (at least 40 percent in grade 9);

vocational secondary education in the state language in the amount of at least 60 percent of the annual study time.

Persons belonging to other national minorities of Ukraine shall receive basic and vocational secondary education in the official language in state, municipal or corporate educational institutions in the amount of at least 80 percent of the annual study time.

The list of subjects (integrated courses) taught in the state language and in the language of the national minority shall be determined by the educational program of the educational institution in accordance with the requirements of state standards and taking into account the peculiarities of the language environment.

7. The right to study in a language of an indigenous people or national minority of Ukraine alongside the state language shall be exercised in separate classes with instruction in the language concerned, which shall be opened in accordance with the requirements of this Law.

8. Hearing-impaired persons have the right to be instructed in Ukrainian sign language and to study Ukrainian sign language.

9. The curricula of general secondary education institutions may provide for the teaching of one or more subjects (integrated courses) alongside the state language in English or another official language of the European Union.

10. Private educational institutions that provide complete general secondary education at the expense of individuals and / or legal entities who are entitled to freely choose the language of the educational process (except for educational institutions receiving public funds) shall ensure that students study the state language in accordance with the state standards.

11. The state shall promote the creation and functioning of institutions of general secondary education abroad, where the educational process is carried out in the Ukrainian language or the Ukrainian language is studied.

[…]

President of Ukraine **V. ZELENSKIY**

Kiev
16 January 2020
No. 463-IX

Annex 758

Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, Resolution "On approval of the Concept of the State target social program of national-patriotic education for the period until 2025" No. 1233-r, 9 October 2020 (excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

CABINET OF MINISTERS OF UKRAINE
Resolution

of 9 October 2020 No. 1233-r
Kiev

On approval of the Concept of the State target social program of national-patriotic education for the period until 2025

[…]

CONCEPT
of the State target social program of
national and patriotic education for the period until 2025

The identification of the problem that the Program aims to address

The state target social program of national and patriotic education for the period until 2025 (hereinafter – the Program) is based on the principles of the national identity of the Ukrainian people, their consolidation around the common future, the national statehood of the Ukrainian people, the protection of independence, the territorial integrity of Ukraine and the formation of common value orientations through the effective participation in the development of the Ukrainian state.

The program is based on the analysis of the state of the national and patriotic education, takes into account the performance indicators and the value orientations, defined by the Strategy of National and Patriotic Education, approved by the Decree of the President of Ukraine of 18 May 2019 No. 286, which takes into account the communication goal of the Concept of improving the public awareness on the Euro-Atlantic integration of Ukraine for 2017-2020, approved by the Decree of the President of Ukraine of 21 February 2017. No. 43, takes into account the principles of the state policy for the restoration, preservation and honor of the national memory of the struggle and the fighters for independence of Ukraine in the XX century, defined by the Laws of Ukraine "On legal status and commemoration of fighters for independence of Ukraine in XX century", "On the Condemnation of the Communist and National Socialist (Nazi) Totalitarian Regimes in Ukraine and the prohibition of propaganda of their symbols", "On the recognition of the Plast movement and the specifics of state support for the Plast, Scout movement", Resolution of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine of 12 May 2015. No. 373-VIII "On the honoring of the heroes of the ATO ('Anti-terrorist operation')" and improving the national-patriotic education of children and youth".

The problems, which need to be addressed, are the following:

the non-systemic nature of the formation of an active civil position for the establishment of the national identity of citizens on the basis of the spiritual values of the Ukrainian people and the national identity;

the low development of social and patriotic, military and patriotic and spiritual and moral education;

the presence of divisions in the public consciousness about the nation's historical past, which provides the basis for the promotion of local identities and language conflicts that are incompatible with the independence of the state;

the insufficient awareness among the Ukrainian population of the historical facts of the heroic struggle and liberation from enslavement of the Ukrainian people and the attainment of Ukraine's

independence;

the existing consequences of the destructive influence of the imperial, colonial and communist totalitarian regimes on the Ukrainian society;

the lack of an integral national linguistic and cultural space, its resistance to the external interference and the constant work on the development of the Ukrainian language;

the existing influence of the aggressor state in the information, educational, and the cultural spheres of Ukraine;

the absence of a unified state information and education policy on national patriotic education;

the need to harmonize civic education legislation and management practices with those of the European Union and NATO member states, keeping national values and traditions at the core;

the low interaction between the Ukrainian population and Ukrainians abroad;

the small proportion of people who are ready to defend the territorial integrity and the independence of Ukraine

the insufficient level of coverage of the population of Ukraine, in particular children and youth, with projects and activities for national and patriotic education;

the low level of cooperation of state authorities and local government bodies with the civil society institutions and the introduction of the existing mechanism for the development of national and patriotic education;

the insufficient number of civil society institutions in the field of the national and patriotic education.

According to the results of the sociological surveys, a number of the threatening factors can be detected:

"a citizen of Ukraine" as an identification is dominant in all regions of Ukraine, while in the West such respondents are the majority – 72 percent, in the Center this alternative was chosen by 66 percent, in the south by 62 percent and in the East by 51 percent. At the same time, according to the survey, conducted by the sociological group "Rating" in 2019, 14 percent in the South and East of Ukraine identify themselves as the Soviet people;

the threatening situation with the use of the Ukrainian language in the family environment (parents, grandparents, siblings), which is used by less than half of the population of Ukraine – 46 percent (only the Ukrainian – 32.4, mainly the Ukrainian – 13.6 percent), while every fourth uses the Russian (mainly the Russian – 12.3, only the Russian – 15.8 percent).

A huge gap exists in the case of the regional distribution – 92.2 percent of the respondents in the West speak Ukrainian in the family, while in the Donbass region – 0 percent. These are the results of an all-Ukrainian public opinion poll conducted by the Kiev International Institute of Sociology (KIIS) from 28 February to 11 March 2019;

the situation with the readiness to defend the territorial integrity of Ukraine with weapons in hand in case of a relevant threat – about 55 percent of respondents in the East do not have such intentions. Data of the sociological survey "To the Defender of Ukraine Day: October 2018", conducted by the sociological group "Rating" in September-October 2018;

the low level of formation of value of the state symbols and actions on their honoring. State symbols evoke a feeling of pride only in 25.7 percent of the population of Ukraine, and for 23 percent of Ukrainians Independence Day is simply a day off, 4 percent of Ukrainians consider this day to be a historical mistake. A nationwide survey of public opinion in Ukraine was conducted by the Ilka Kucheriv Democratic Initiatives Foundation together with the Kiev International Institute of Sociology from 8 to 20 August 2019;

the extremely low involvement of the Ukrainian population in national and patriotic public associations is worrying. Only 1.1 per cent of the Ukrainian population is a member and another 61.3 per cent of respondents know nothing about the activities of such associations. The results of an expert and analytical study on the formation of national patriotic education standards and the definition of indicators of the effectiveness of national patriotic education measures, conducted by the Oleksandr

Yaremenko Ukrainian Institute of Social Research at the request of the Ministry of Youth and Sports in 2017.

Consequently, there is a need for a holistic nationwide policy of national and patriotic education for the formation of a Ukrainian civic identity, which will contribute to the unity and consolidation of Ukrainian society.

This program requires cross-sectoral collaboration.

[…]
Page 3
[…]

Determination of the best option for solving the problem based on a comparative analysis of possible options

Ukraine's unity and independence are crucial for security and stability in Europe.

To ensure the future of Ukraine as an independent state, to prevent further development of armed conflicts and to make sure that the country receives maximum benefits from making relations with the European Union deeper and broader, it is necessary to act in an integrated manner.

The results of the report on the study "The Struggle for Ukraine", conducted by Chatham House (London Royal Institute of International Relations) in autumn 2017, indicate the need for patriotic and military will to build an independent, self-determined country.
[Page 4]

The development of an effective and responsible vertical line of management with public support for the country's modernization is a matter of national security.

There are two options to solve the problem.

The first option is to apply the traditional mechanism of organizing work in the sphere of national and patriotic education – on the basis of the existing management vertical: central executive authorities – local state administrations – the population of Ukraine. However, this model, as a rule, is almost entirely oriented towards solving problems at the expense of budget funds, focusing on children and young people and limiting opportunities for other age categories of the Ukrainian population, preventing the exchange of experiences and successful practices in the field of national-patriotic education between the regions of Ukraine, creating territorial identities that multiply regional needs, which contradict the state and national interests and the requirements of the time.

The second option (optimal) implies the formation of a coherent national policy of national-patriotic education, based on a combination of the management vertical and civil society institutions, including through the work of an advisory body that coordinates the development of national-patriotic education at the interagency level. The above option also envisages the elevation of national and patriotic education in the local state administrations, and national and patriotic education centers to form a Ukrainian civic identity. This option also envisages the elevation of the role of citizens in the social and political life of the State and their becoming as one of the key subjects of State policy on national-patriotic education. The mentioned option also envisages the elevation of the role of the citizen in the social and political life of the State and his/her becoming one of the key subjects of State policy in the sphere of national and patriotic upbringing; active cooperation with representatives of civil society; and the active involvement of the institution of the family in patriotic education; establishment of community and State (ethnic) values (identity, will, unity and dignity); funding of programme activities from the national, local and other budgets; and creation of the conditions for the development of social and patriotic, military and patriotic, spiritual and moral education and the scientific-theoretical and methodological foundations of national-patriotic education; strengthening of opportunities for sharing experiences and successful practices in the sphere of national and patriotic education between the regions of Ukraine and the Euro-Atlantic countries.

The optimal solution is based on the principles of openness, equality of opportunity, realism of

the Programme, an effective and responsible approach to the implementation of its activities, and the direct involvement of the population of Ukraine, including persons with disabilities, in its implementation regardless of race, color, political, religious or other beliefs, gender, ethnic origin, property status, place of residence or other characteristics.

Ways and means of addressing the problem, duration of the Programme

A coherent nationwide policy of national-patriotic education should take the form of systematic and targeted activities by state and local authorities, educational institutions and civil society institutions to shape the Ukrainian civil identity, high national and patriotic consciousness and a sense of loyalty to the Ukrainian state among the population of Ukraine.

The system of national and patriotic education is based on the idea of strengthening the Ukrainian statehood as a consolidating factor of the development of society, the formation of patriotism and the establishment of national values.

In order to use resources rationally, the programme will concentrate its efforts on the following priorities:

Priority 1. The formation of Ukrainian civic identity – realization of measures aimed at the introduction and establishment of social and state (national) values, the development of civic identity of citizens of Ukraine

This priority is planned to be realized in the following areas:

promoting the role of the Ukrainian language as a national value;

carrying out informational and educational work in order to inform the population of Ukraine and foreign Ukrainians of the content (essence) of Ukrainian public and state (national) values;

overcoming post-colonial and post-totalitarian destructive effects in the consciousness of the Ukrainian population;

popularization and preservation of the cultural heritage and cultural values of Ukraine;

promotion of family values and active involvement of the family in the process of national and patriotic education;

overcoming the linguistic and cultural inferiority of the Ukrainians;

promoting the formation of anti-corruption, political, legal, moral and ethical forms of social consciousness;

preventing any occurrences of xenophobia, Ukrainophobia, racial and ethnic intolerance in mass media, Internet resources, works of culture and art;

avoidance and prevention of negative manifestations of behavior, criminality, drug addiction, alcoholism among children and youth by attracting children and youth to participate in events and projects on the national and patriotic education;

ensuring the conduct of national and patriotic events, including events dedicated to public holidays;

involving participants and veterans of the anti-terrorist operation and the Joint Forces operation in the processes of national and patriotic education;

[page 5]

involving citizens of temporarily occupied territories of Donetsk and Luhansk regions, the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol, as well as internally displaced persons in the processes of national and patriotic education;

increasing the level of knowledge about outstanding personalities of the Ukrainian state-building, fighters for the independence of Ukraine;

deepening cooperation with representatives of foreign Ukrainians in the sphere of national and patriotic education, in particular in the preservation and promotion of the Ukrainian language and culture, as well as the formation of national identity;

increasing active participation of citizens in educational, scientific, administrative activities from the perspective of the state-building and enhance of the prestige of Ukraine at the world level;

involving informal youth movements, in particular football fans, in the system of national and patriotic education;

assistance in informing about the duties and rights of a citizen to improve the legal culture of the Ukrainian society;

popularization and preservation of the national audiovisual product (national films, newsreels, TV programs, music videos, etc.) of the national and patriotic, moral and spiritual, scientific and educational thematic areas in Ukraine and the world.

Priority 2. Military and patriotic education –implementation of activities intended to form the citizens' willingness to defend Ukraine, to support the public security and defense of Ukraine and to raise the prestige of military and special state service

This priority is planned to be realized in the following areas:

The formation of defense consciousness (citizen's willingness to defend Ukraine) of the population of Ukraine;

popularization and enhancement of the prestige of the military and special state service;

development of military-applied and service-applied sports, military scientific and technical creativity and innovation;

formation of understanding and support by citizens of Ukraine of the state policy regarding Euro-Atlantic integration and practical steps towards rapprochement with NATO, while preserving Ukrainian national values at a fundamental level;

increase in the number of citizens (particularly young people) who are ready to take the responsibility to protect the independence and territorial integrity of Ukraine, and ensuring they acquire necessary competencies on initial military training;

active involvement of citizens (in particular young people) in the public contribution to the security and defense of Ukraine and the obtaining of the necessary competencies in the field of security and defense;

honoring the defenders of Ukraine who died defending Ukraine's independence and territorial integrity;

formation of a respectful attitude towards the heroes of the Ukrainian people's struggle for the acquisition of independence of Ukraine;

promoting the creation and adoption of a new system of military and patriotic education and public assistance to the security and defense of Ukraine.

Priority 3. Creation of a scientific-methodological and methodological basis for national patriotic upbringing – implementation of measures aimed at the development of a coherent nationwide policy for national patriotic upbringing

This priority is planned to be realized in the following areas:

development, with participation of scientific institutions and representatives of civil society institutions, of a methodology aimed at uniting the society around the Ukrainian statehood and its future;

development and adoption of standards, indicators and criteria for effectiveness of the national and patriotic education;

increasing the level of competence by the persons working in the sphere of national and patriotic education or involved in adoption of the state policy in this sphere;

introduction of a training system and motivational factors for social activists dealing with the issues of national and patriotic education of children and youth;

elaborating recommendations for centers for national and patriotic education and other

organizations delivering projects (measures) on the national and patriotic education;

inclusion of the issues of the national and patriotic education in research programs and plans of scientific institutions and educational institutions;

promoting the development and delivery of action plans and the national and patriotic education programs by state authorities and local self-government authorities in conjunction with civil society institutions in accordance with the priority areas defined in this Conception;

monitoring the activities of state authorities, local self-government authorities and civil society institutions in the sphere of national and patriotic education.

Priority 4. Support and cooperation between public authorities and local authorities and civil society institutions for national-patriotic education

[page 6]

This priority is planned to be realized in the following areas:

support and provision of information to citizens of Ukraine about the activities of Ukrainian youth public associations that were prohibited and persecuted by the occupation and Soviet regimes, including the Ukrainian Plast movement (Plast) and the scout movement, the Union of Ukrainian Youth, which were retained by members of Ukrainian communities worldwide and resumed their activities in Ukraine after gaining independence;

involvement of citizens with a formed national (civil) identity in the activities of state authorities and local authorities;

organizing and conducting competitions to identify projects for national and patriotic education developed by civil society institutions, for the implementation of which financial support is provided;

assistance in the creation of centers for national and patriotic education on the basis of the existing network of institutions, including through their reorganization, conversion, etc. taking into account the needs and financial capabilities of the regions;

coordination of the activities of state authorities and local authorities, educational and cultural institutions, civil society institutions, youth centers, centers for national and patriotic education;

development of activities for the national and patriotic education in youth centers and cultural institutions;

establishment, on a competitive basis, of awards for social activists who have made a significant contribution to the strengthening of civic identity among citizens of Ukraine based on national values.

The Program implementation process involves a set of expert analysis, organizational, implementation and final evaluation activities, applying the principle of equal rights and opportunities for women and men.

The time limit for the Program implementation: 2020 – 2025.

Expected results of the implementation of the Program, identifying its effectiveness

The Program implementation will allow the following:

to create a holistic country-wide policy of national and patriotic education in Ukraine;

to increase annual coverage of the Ukrainian population with activities (projects) that form the Ukrainian civic identity on the basis of public state (national) values (identity, will, sovereignty, dignity);

to increase annually the coverage of young people with activities (projects) that aim to increase the number who are ready to fulfil their duty to defend the independence and territorial integrity of Ukraine;

to increase the number of citizens of Ukraine involved in projects (measures) of national and patriotic education, developed by civil society institutions, for the implementation of which financial

support is provided;

to carry out the intense activities of Ukrainian youth public associations that were prohibited and persecuted by the occupation and Soviet regimes, including the Ukrainian Plast movement (Plast) and the scout movement, the Union of Ukrainian Youth, which were retained by members of Ukrainian communities worldwide and resumed their activities in Ukraine after gaining independence;

to increase the number of persons, who received tuition to train activists dealing with the issues of national and patriotic education of children and youth;

to ensure the functioning of centers for national and patriotic education;

to create a monitoring system that will be used to determine the social effectiveness of the national and patriotic education.

[…]

Annex 759

State Statistics Service of Ukraine, “Migration of the population by type of locality in 2002–2019”

Translation

Migration of the population by type of locality in 2002-2019

[Source: http://ukrstat.org/uk/operativ/operativ2020/ds/mr/mr_tm_2002-2019.xlsx]

(number of people)

	All flows			Including interstate migration		
	Number of arrivals	Number of departures	Migration growth, reduction (-)	Number of arrivals	Number of departures	Migration growth, reduction (-)
			Urban and rural areas			
2002	760 005	793 796	-33 791	42 473	76 264	-33 791
2003	762 033	786 243	-24 210	39 489	63 699	-24 210
2004	789 379	796 994	-7 615	38 567	46 182	-7 615
2005	763 222	758 639	4 583	39 580	34 997	4 583
2006	765 882	751 637	14 245	44 227	29 982	14 245
2007	758 292	741 454	16 838	46 507	29 669	16 838
2008	710 790	695 869	14 921	37 323	22 402	14 921
2009	642 819	629 372	13 447	32 917	19 470	13 447
2010	683 449	667 316	16 133	30 810	14 677	16 133
2011	669 397	652 301	17 096	31 684	14 588	17 096
2012	726 226	664 382	61 844	76 361	14 517	61 844
2013	675 942	644 029	31 913	54 100	22 187	31 913
2014 [1]	542 506	519 914	22 592	42 698	21 599	21 099
2015 [1]	533 278	519 045	14 233	30 659	21 409	9 250
2016 [1,2]	256 808	246 188	10 620	14 311	6 465	7 846
2017 [1,2]	442 287	430 290	11 997	28 360	20 234	8 126
2018 [1]	629 276	610 687	18 589	39 307	24 252	15 055
2019 [1]	576 032	554 520	21 512	45 011	26 789	18 222
			Urban area			
2002	530 601	539 715	-9 114	32 715	62 635	-29 920
2003	541 887	534 085	7 802	31 087	51 586	-20 499
2004	575 095	537 960	37 135	30 344	37 152	-6 808
2005	556 363	500 669	55 694	30 484	27 621	2 863
2006	547 922	499 471	48 451	35 299	23 402	11 897
2007	541 330	497 752	43 578	37 361	23 167	14 194
2008	508 610	467 861	40 749	28 960	17 900	11 060
2009	455 322	425 390	29 932	24 740	15 635	9 105
2010	479 417	458 035	21 382	23 173	11 938	11 235
2011	468 723	447 407	21 316	23 885	12 194	11 691
2012	526 695	461 223	65 472	67 948	12 350	55 598
2013	491 234	451 230	40 004	46 342	19 873	26 469
2014 [1]	387 349	367 756	19 593	36 205	19 229	16 976
2015 [1]	360 429	358 135	2 294	25 575	18 681	6 894
2016 [1,2]	162 740	170 780	-8 040	11 926	5 204	6 722
2017 [1,2]	306 759	302 678	4 081	24 592	18 167	6 425
2018 [1]	430 920	401 589	29 331	34 404	20 643	13 761
2019 [1]	410 030	367 357	42 673	39 846	22 490	17 356

			Rural area			
2002	229 404	254 081	-24 677	9 758	13 629	-3 871
2003	220 146	252 158	-32 012	8 402	12 113	-3 711
2004	214 284	259 034	-44 750	8 223	9 030	-807
2005	206 859	257 970	-51 111	9 096	7 376	1 720
2006	217 960	252 166	-34 206	8 928	6 580	2 348
2007	216 962	243 702	-26 740	9 146	6 502	2 644
2008	202 180	228 008	-25 828	8 363	4 502	3 861
2009	187 497	203 982	-16 485	8 177	3 835	4 342
2010	204 032	209 281	-5 249	7 637	2 739	4 898
2011	200 674	204 894	-4 220	7 799	2 394	5 405
2012	199 531	203 159	-3 628	8 413	2 167	6 246
2013	184 708	192 799	-8 091	7 758	2 314	5 444
2014 [1]	155 157	152 158	2 999	6 493	2 370	4 123
2015 [1]	172 849	160 910	11 939	5 084	2 728	2 356
2016 [1,2]	94 068	75 408	18 660	2 385	1 261	1 124
2017 [1,2]	135 528	127 612	7 916	3 768	2 067	1 701
2018 [1]	198 356	209 098	-10 742	4 903	3 609	1 294
2019 [1]	166 002	187 163	-21 161	5 165	4 299	866

[1] Excluding the temporarily occupied territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, the city of Sevastopol and part of the temporarily occupied territories in the Donetsk and Luhansk Regions

[2] From April 2016 to September 2017, information on migration was formed according to available administrative data received from individual registration bodies (executive bodies of village, settlement or city councils, heads of villages) (if, according to law, no executive body of the village council is formed)).

Annex 760

State Statistics Service of Ukraine, “Information on internal migration for 2010” (excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

Ukrstat.org – Publication of Documents of the State Statistics Service of Ukraine

[Source: https://ukrstat.org/uk/operativ/operativ2010/ds/mr/mr_r/mr1210_r.html]

[…]

Archive: 2010| 2009| 2008| 2007| 2006| 2005| 2004| 2003

Population migration in 2010[1]

	In Ukraine			External migration		
	Number of arrivals	Number of departures	Increase	Number of arrivals	Number of departures	Increase
Number of people						
Ukraine	**652,639**	**652,639**	**x**	**30,810**	**14,677**	**16,133**
[…]						
Donetsk Region	55,343	57,473	-2,130	2,852	1,793	1,059
[…]						
Luhansk Region	31,105	33,726	-2,621	1,430	1,203	227
[…]						
Per 1,000 people						
[…]						
Donetsk Region	12.4	12.9	-0.5	0.6	0.4	0.2
[…]						
Luhansk Region	13.5	14.6	-1.1	0.6	0.5	0.1
[…]						

[1] The data is preliminary.

Annex 761

State Statistics Service of Ukraine, “Information on internal migration for 2011” (excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

Ukrstat.org – Publication of Documents of the State Statistics Service of Ukraine

[Source: https://ukrstat.org/uk/operativ/operativ2012/ds/mr/mr_r/mr0112_r.html]

[…]

Archive: 2012| 2011| 2010| 2009| 2008| 2007| 2006| 2005| 2004| 2003

Population migration in 2011[1]

	In Ukraine			External migration		
	Number of arrivals	Number of departures	Increase	Number of arrivals	Number of departures	Increase
Number of people						
Ukraine	**637,713**	**637,713**	**x**	**31,684**	**14,588**	**17,096**
[…]						
Donetsk Region	48,503	50,592	-2,089	3,032	1,454	1,578
[…]						
Luhansk Region	29,525	32,586	-3,061	1,357	955	402
[…]						

[1] The data is preliminary.

Annex 762

State Statistics Service of Ukraine, “Information on internal migration for 2012” (excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

Ukrstat.org – Publication of Documents of the State Statistics Service of Ukraine

[Source: https://ukrstat.org/uk/operativ/operativ2012/ds/mr/mr_r/m12_r.html]

[…]

Archive: 2012| 2011| 2010| 2009| 2008| 2007| 2006| 2005| 2004| 2003

Population migration in 2012[1]

	In Ukraine			External migration		
	Number of arrivals	Number of departures	Increase	Number of arrivals	Number of departures	Increase
Number of people						
Ukraine	**649,865**	**649,865**	**x**	**76,361**	**14,517**	**61,844**
[…]						
Donetsk Region	49,178	53,627	-4,449	5,696	1,326	4,370
[…]						
Luhansk Region	28,911	32,945	-4,034	3,261	779	2,482
[…]						

[1] The data is preliminary.

Annex 763

State Statistics Service of Ukraine, “Results of the 1989 All-Union Census, Vol. 7, Part 3, Division of the population of individual ethnicities living in the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic by age and by language” (excerpts)

Translation

Excerpts

Results of the 1989 All-Union Census, Vol. 7, Part 3. Division of the population of individual ethnicities living in the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic by age and by language (electronic file of the State Statistics Committee)

Table 31

Division of the population of individual ethnicities* living in the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic by age and by language*

Table 31 continued

	Number of people of this ethnicity	Of whom the following consider to be their native language		Of the total number of persons of this ethnicity		
		Language of their ethnicity	Languages of other ethnicities	Fluent in a second language of the peoples of the USSR		Do not speak any second language of the peoples of the USSR
				Language of their ethnicity	Languages of other ethnicities	
Russians*						
Urban and rural population*						
[…]						
Men and women aged:						
10–14	828,474	810,706	17,768	14,345	343,463	470,666
15–19	774,482	758,294	16,188	14,344	363,972	396,166
20–24	723,948	710,377	13,571	12,173	319,169	392,606

[…]

Annex 764

All-Ukrainian Census 2001, Division of the population by native language, Autonomous Republic of Crimea (excerpts)

Translation

Excerpts

A1098 Village of ANDRUSOVE

http://database.ukrcensus.gov.ua/MULT/Dialog/Saveshow.asp

Division of the population by native language, Autonomous Republic of Crimea (% of the the total population) – region, year, those who indicated the language as their native one

																	2001 (05.12)
	Ukrainian	**Russian**	[…]				**Crimean Tatar**	[…]									
[…]																	
ANDRUSOVE	1.3	32.64	-	-	-	-	64.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.17
[…]																	

Annex 764

Annex 765

State Statistics Committee of Ukraine, All-Ukrainian population census' 2001, General results of the census

About number and composition population of AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA by All-Ukrainian population census' 2001 data

Linguistic composition of population Autonomous Republic of Crimea. according to All-Ukrainian population census data :

	Defined as the native language *(%)*			
	language their the nationality	Ukrainian	Russian	other language
Russians	99.7	0.2	x	0.1
Crimean Tatars	93.0	0.5	5.9	0.6
Tatars	67.8	0.1	25.0	7.1
Azeris	55.8	0.7	37.9	5.6
Armenians	52.9	0.3	46.1	0.7
Ukrainians	40.4	x	59. 5	0.1
Moldavans	31.0	1.9	66.0	1.1
Greeks	23.8	1.1	71.8	3.3
Koreans	20.1	0.1	78.8	1.1
Bulgarians	18.4	3.1	77.6	0.9
Belarussians	17.1	0.9	81.8	0.2
Poles	4.1	20.4	74.6	0.9
Jews	1.9	1.1	96.7	0.3

The analysis of the indicated **native language** shows that 10.1% of the population of Autonomous Republic of Crimea have indicated **Ukrainian** as their native language and 77.0% of population indicated **Russian** as their native language and 11.4% of population indicated **Crimean-Tatar** .

In the chapter:

- Total number of actual population
- Urban and rural population
- Gender structure of the population
- Number of cities
- Permanent population
- Age composition of population
- National composition of population
- **Linguistic composition of the population**
- Educational standard of the population
- Marital status of the population

Main page | News | **Results** | Regions of Ukraine | History | Organization | Publications | Legislative base | Information

© 2003-2004, State Statistics Committee of Ukraine

State Statistics Committee of Ukraine

2001.ukrcensus.gov.ua/eng/results/general/nationality/Crimea/

**About number and composition population of AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA
by data All-Ukrainian population census'**

The peculiarity of the **national structure** of the population of Autonomous Republic of Crimea is multinational composition. According to the All-Ukrainian population census data, the representatives of more than 125 nationalities and ethnic groups lived on the territory of Autonomous Republic of Crimea.

Biggest nationalities and ethnic groups Autonomous Republic of Crimea it is resulted below **):

	Number *(Thousand persons)*	As % to total		2001 As% to 1989
		2001	1989	
Russians	1180.4	58.5	65.6	88.4
Ukrainians	492.2	24.4	26.7	90.5
Crimean Tatars	243.4	12.1	1.9	in 6.4 times more
Belarussians	29.2	1.5	2.1	68.9
Tatars	11.0	0.5	0.5	116.2
Armenians	8.7	0.4	0.1	in 3.7 times more
Jews	4.5	0.2	0.7	30.2
Poles	3.8	0.2	0.3	70.9
Moldavans	3.7	0.2	0.3	68.8
Azeris	3.7	0.2	0.1	in 1.7 times more

Uzbeks	2.9	0.1	0.0	in 4.6 times more
Koreans	2.9	0.1	0.1	122.6
Greeks	2.8	0.1	0.1	112.0
Germans	2.5	0.1	0.1	116.3
Mordva	2.2	0.1	0.2	55.2
Chuvashi	2.1	0.1	0.2	57.1
Gypsies	1.9	0.1	0.1	113.1
Bulgarians	1.9	0.1	0.1	103.7
Georgians	1.8	0.1	0.1	121.9
Mariytsi	1.1	0.1	0.1	62.2
TOTAL	**2024.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**99.4**

***) In the table are included nationalities,percentage them of total population Autonomous Republic of Crimea not less 0.1%*

The highest proportion Russians in Autonomous Republic of Crimea - 1180.4 thousand persons, or 58.5% of total population. During the period between the last population censuses 1989 the number Russians has decreased by 11.6%.

State Statistics Committee of Ukraine

2001.ukrcensus.gov.ua/eng/results/general/nationality/Sevastopol/

About number and composition population of SEVASTOPOL' CITY COUNCIL by data All-Ukrainian Population Census '2001

The peculiarity of the **national structure** of the population of is its multinational composition. According to the data of the All-Ukrainian Population Census, the representatives of more than 97 nationalities and ethnic groups live on the territory of Sevastopol' city council.

The part of Russians in the national structure of population of Sevastopol' city council is the largest, it accounts for 270,000 people, or 71.6% of the population. During the years that have passed since the census of the population '1989, the number of Russians has decrease by 2.8 percentage points.

Ukrainians are the second numerous nation of Sevastopol' city council, it accounts for 84.4 thousand people, or 22.4%. Since 1989 their number has increase by 2.7 thousand person, or 1.7 percentage point.

Data about the most numerous nationalities of Sevastopol' city council are shown in the table:

	Total *(thousand persons)*	as % to the result		2001 as % to 1989
		2001	1989	
Sevastopol' city council	377.2	100.0	100.0	95.4
Russians	270.0	71.6	74.4	91.8
Ukrainians	84.4	22.4	20.7	103.3
Belarussians	5.8	1.6	1.9	78.0
Tatars	2.5	0.7	0.3	in 2.1 times more.
Crimean Tatars	1.8	0.5	0.1	in 5.9 times more

Armenians	1.3	0.3	0.1	in 3.2 times more
Jews	1.0	0.3	0.7	36.2
Moldavians	0.8	0.2	0.3	70.0
Azerbaijanians	0.6	0.2	0.1	in 2.5 times more

**/ The table includes data about nationalities whose part in actual population of the region was not less than 0.2%.*

Choice territory : ... Go

In the chapter:

- Total number of actual population
- Urban and rural population
- Gender structure of the population
- Number of cities
- Permanent population
- Age composition of population
- **National composition of population**
- Linguistic composition of the population
- Educational standard of the population
- Marital status of the population

About number and composition population of UKRAINE by data All-Ukrainian population census'2001 data

The peculiarity of the **national structure** of the population of Ukraine is its multinational composition. According to All-Ukrainian population census data, the representatives of more than 130 nationalities and ethnic groups live on the territory of the country.

The data about the most numerous nationalities of Ukraine are mentioned below:

	Total *(thousand persons)*	as % to the result		2001 as % to 1989
		2001	1989	
Ukrainians	37541.7	77.8	72.7	100.3
Russians	8334.1	17.3	22.1	73.4
Belarussians	275.8	0.6	0.9	62.7
Moldavians	258.6	0.5	0.6	79.7
Crimean Tatars	248.2	0.5	0.0	in 5.3 times more
Bulgarians	204.6	0.4	0.5	87.5
Hungarians	156.6	0.3	0.4	96.0
Romanians	151.0	0.3	0.3	112.0
Poles	144.1	0.3	0.4	65.8
Jews	103.6	0.2	0.9	21.3
Armenians	99.9	0.2	0.1	in 1.8 times more
Greeks	91.5	0.2	0.2	92.9
Tatars	73.3	0.2	0.2	84.4
Gipsies	47.6	0.1	0.1	99.3
Azerbaijanians	45.2	0.1	0.0	122.2
Georgians	34.2	0.1	0.0	145.3
Germans	33.3	0.1	0.1	88.0
Gagausians	31.9	0.1	0.1	99.9
Other	177.1	0.4	0.4	83.9

The part of Ukrainians in the national structure of population of region is the largest. it accounts for 3.754.700 people. or 77.8% of the population. During the years that

have passed since the census of the population ‘1989. the number of Ukrainians has increased by 0.3% and their part among other citizens of Ukraine has increased by 5.1 percentage points.

Russians are the second numerous nation of Ukraine. Since 1989 their number has decreased by 26.6% and at the date of the census it accounted for 8.334.100 people. The part of Russians in total population has decreased by 4.8 percentage points and accounted for 17.3%.

Data about the **most numerous nationalities** by the regions of Ukraine are shown in the table:

	Population *thousand people*	Actual population. *%*		2001 as*%* of 1989
		2001	1989	
Autonomous Republic of Crimea	**2024.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**99.4**
Russians	1180.4	58.3	65.6	88.4
Ukrainians	492.2	24.3	26.7	90.5
Crimean Tatars	243.4	12.0	1.9	in 6.3 times more
Belarussians	29.2	1.4	2.1	68.9
Tatars	11.0	0.5	0.5	116.2
Armenians	8.7	0.4	0.1	in 3.6 times more
Jews	4.5	0.2	0.7	30.2
Poles	3.8	0.2	0.3	70.9
Moldavians	3.7	0.2	0.3	68.8
Azerbaijanians	3.7	0.2	0.1	173.0
Vinnytsia region	**1763.9**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**91.8**
Ukrainians	1674.1	94.9	91.5	95.2
Russians	67.5	3.8	5.9	60.0
Poles	3.7	0.2	0.4	45.1
Belarussians	3.1	0.2	0.3	61.1
Jews	3.0	0.2	1.4	11.7
Moldavians	2.9	0.2	0.2	87.2
Volyn' region	**1057.2**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**99.9**
Ukrainians	1025	96.9	94.6	102.4
Russians	25.1	2.4	4.4	53.6
Belarussians	3.2	0.3	0.5	62.1
Dnipropetrovs'k region	**3561.2**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**92.0**
Ukrainians	2825.8	79.3	71.6	102.0
Russians	627.5	17.6	24.2	67.1
Belarussians	29.5	0.8	1.3	59.6
Jews	13.7	0.4	1.3	27.5

Armenians	10.6	0.3	0.1	in 2 times more
Azerbaijanians	5.6	0.2	0.2	93.9

Donets'k region	**4825.6**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**90.8**
Ukrainians	2744.1	56.9	50.7	101.9
Russians	1844.4	38.2	43.6	79.6
Greeks	77.5	1.6	1.6	92.6
Belarussians	44.5	0.9	1.4	57.9
Tatars	19.1	0.4	0.5	75.2
Armenians	15.7	0.3	0.2	155.1
Jews	8.8	0.2	0.5	31.4
Azerbaijanians	8.0	0.2	0.1	187.1

Zhytomyr region	**1389.3**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**90.4**
Ukrainians	1255	90.3	84.9	96.1
Russians	68.9	5.0	7.9	56.7
Poles	49.0	3.5	4.5	70.7
Belarussians	4.9	0.4	0.5	58.9
Jews	2.6	0.2	1.4	12.3

Zakarpattia region	**1254.6**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.7**
Ukrainians	1010.1	80.5	78.4	103.4
Hungarians	151.5	12.1	12.5	97.3
Romanians	32.1	2.6	2.4	109.0
Russians	31.0	2.5	4.0	62.7
Gipsies	14.0	1.1	1.0	115.4
Slovaks	5.6	0.5	0.6	77.7
Germans	3.5	0.3	0.3	103.0

Zaporizhzhia region	**1926.8**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**92.9**
Ukrainians	1364.1	70.8	63.1	104.3
Russians	476.8	24.7	32.0	71.8
Bulgarians	27.7	1.4	1.7	80.2
Belarussians	12.6	0.7	0.9	68.9
Jews	4.3	0.2	0.7	30.3
Armenians	6.4	0.3	0.1	255
Tatars	5.1	0.3	0.3	98.3
Georgians	3.8	0.2	0.0	in 4.2 times more

Ivano-Frankivs'k	**1406.1**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**99.5**

region				
Ukrainians	1371.2	97.5	95.0	102.1
Russians	24.9	1.8	4.0	43.7
Kyiv region	**1821.1**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**94.1**
Ukrainians	1684.8	92.5	89.4	97.4
Russians	109.3	6.0	8.7	65.1
Belarussians	8.6	0.5	0.6	71.8
Poles	2.8	0.2	0.3	55.7
Kirovograd region	**1125.7**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**91.7**
Ukrainians	1014.6	90.1	85.3	96.9
Russians	83.9	7.5	11.7	58.3
Moldavians	8.2	0.7	0.9	77.4
Belarussians	5.5	0.5	0.8	57.5
Armenians	2.9	0.3	0.1	in 4.4 times more
Bulgarians	2.2	0.2	0.3	70.0
Luhans'k region	**2540.2**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**88.9**
Ukrainians	1472.4	58.0	51.9	99.3
Russians	991.8	39.0	44.8	77.5
Belarussians	20.5	0.8	1.2	61.4
Tatars	8.5	0.3	0.4	71.6
Armenians	6.5	0.3	0.1	170.5
L'viv region	**2606.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**95.5**
Ukrainians	2471	94.8	90.4	100.3
Russians	92.6	3.6	7.2	47.4
Poles	18.9	0.7	1.0	70.5
Belarussians	5.4	0.2	0.4	50.4
Mykolaiv region	**1262.9**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**95.1**
Ukrainians	1034.5	81.9	75.6	103.1
Russians	177.5	14.1	19.4	68.8
Moldavians	13.1	1.0	1.3	79.0
Belarussians	8.3	0.7	1.1	57.8
Bulgarians	5.6	0.4	0.5	79.5
Armenians	4.2	0.3	0.1	in 2.4 times more
Jews	3.2	0.3	0.9	27.4

Odesa region	**2455.7**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**93.6**
Ukrainians	1542.3	62.8	54.6	107.6
Russians	508.5	20.7	27.4	70.7
Bulgarians	150.6	6.1	6.3	90.9
Moldavians	123.7	5.0	5.5	85.6
Gagausians	27.6	1.1	1.0	100.9
Jews	13.3	0.5	2.6	19.4
Belarussians	12.7	0.5	0.8	60.1
Armenians	7.4	0.3	0.2	142.9
Gipsies	4.0	0.2	0.1	104.3

Poltava region	**1621.2**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**92.7**
Ukrainians	1481.1	91.4	87.9	96.4
Russians	117.1	7.2	10.2	65.4
Belarussians	6.3	0.4	0.5	66.1
Armenians	2.6	0.2	0.1	in 2 times more
Moldavians	2.5	0.2	0.2	93.6

Rivne region	**1171.4**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.6**
Ukrainians	1123.4	95.9	93.3	103.5
Russians	30.1	2.6	4.6	56.2
Belarussians	11.8	1.0	1.4	73.5
Poles	2.0	0.2	0.3	67.0

Sumy region	**1296.8**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**90.8**
Ukrainians	1152	88.8	85.5	94.4
Russians	121.7	9.4	13.3	64.0
Belarussians	4.3	0.3	0.4	67.3

Ternopil' region	**1138.5**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**97.8**
Ukrainians	1113.5	97.8	96.8	98.9
Russians	14.2	1.2	2.3	53.3
Poles	3.8	0.3	0.6	57.5

Kharkiv region	**2895.8**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**91.2**
Ukrainians	2048.7	70.7	62.8	102.8
Russians	742.0	25.6	33.2	70.4
Belarussians	14.7	0.5	0.7	64.4
Jews	11.5	0.4	1.5	23.7
Armenians	11.1	0.4	0.3	136.9
Azerbaijanians	5.6	0.2	0.2	86.9

Georgians	4.4	0.2	0.1	138.8
Kherson region	**1172.7**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**94.8**
Ukrainians	961.6	82.0	75.7	102.6
Russians	165.2	14.1	20.2	66.2
Belarussians	8.1	0.7	1.0	64.8
Tatars	5.3	0.5	0.2	in 2.5 times more
Moldavians	4.1	0.4	0.5	74.4
Armenians	4.5	0.4	0.1	in 3.8 times more
Crimean Tatars	2.0	0.2	0.5	36.2
Khmel'nyts'kyi	**1426.6**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**93.8**
Ukrainians	1339.3	93.9	90.4	97.4
Russians	50.7	3.6	5.8	57.6
Poles	23.0	1.6	2.4	62.7
Belarussians	2.7	0.2	0.3	59.2
Cherkasy	**1398.3**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**91.6**
Ukrainians	1301.2	93.1	90.5	94.2
Russians	75.6	5.4	8.0	61.8
Belarussians	3.9	0.3	0.4	62.7
Chernivtsi	**919.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**97.7**
Ukrainians	689.1	75.0	70.8	103.4
Romanians	114.6	12.5	10.7	114.2
Moldavians	67.2	7.3	9.0	79.5
Russians	37.9	4.1	6.7	60.1
Poles	3.3	0.4	0.5	71.6
Belarussians	1.4	0.2	0.3	51.8
Jews	1.4	0.2	1.8	8.8
Chernihiv	**1236.1**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**87.5**
Ukrainians	1155.4	93.5	91.5	89.4
Russians	62.2	5.0	6.8	64.4
Belarussians	7.1	0.6	0.8	66.9
The city of Kyiv	**2567.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**99.8**
Ukrainians	2110.8	82.2	72.5	113.3
Russians	337.3	13.1	20.9	62.9

Jews	17.9	0.7	3.9	17.9
Belarussians	16.5	0.6	1.0	65.5
Poles	6.9	0.3	0.4	66.3
Armenians	4.9	0.2	0.2	108.9
The city of Sevastopol' (town's council)	**377.2**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**95.4**
Russians	270.0	71.6	74.4	91.8
Ukrainians	84.4	22.4	20.7	103.3
Belarussians	5.8	1.6	1.9	78.0
Tatars	2.5	0.7	0.3	in 2.4 times more
Crimean Tatars	1.8	0.5	0.1	in 5.9 times more
Armenians	1.3	0.3	0.1	in 3.2 times more
Jews	1.0	0.3	0.7	36.2
Moldavians	0.8	0.2	0.3	70.0
Azerbaijanians	0.6	0.2	0.1	in 2.5 times more

*) *The table includes data about nationalities whose part in actual population of the region was not less than 0.2%.*

Main page | News | **Results** | Regions of Ukraine | History | Organization | Publications | Legistative base | Information

© 2003-2004, State Statistics Committee of Ukraine

Annex 766

Executive Committee of the Yalta City Council of Workers' Deputies, Resolution No. 372, 18 May 1954

Translation

/Signature/

/Signature/

/Signature/

RESOLUTION

of the Executive Committee of the Yalta City Council of Workers' Deputies

Yalta No. 372 18 May 1954

On the perpetuation of the memory of Ukrainian poets and writers who lived in Yalta.

THE CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE RESOLVED:

In connection with the celebration of the 300th anniversary of the reunification of Ukraine and Russia, and to perpetuate the memory of Ukrainian poets and writers who stayed in Yalta, to name

1. Severnaya Street, where Ukrainian poet LESYA UKRAINKA lived in 1908 in building No. 6, after LESYA UKRAINKA, and to call it LESYA UKRAINKA Street from now on.

To place a memorial plate on the building on 10 Litkens Street, where LESYA UKRAINKA lived in 1897.

2. To name Mayskaya Street, where Ukrainian poet RUDANSKY lived and died in 1873, after RUDANSKY, and to call it RUDANSKY Street from now on.

3. To name the Simeiz library of the Culture Department of the Yalta City Executive Committee after KOTSYUBINSKY in honour of KOTSYUBINSKY's stay in Simeiz in 1895-97.

To request the Regional Executive Committee to approve this resolution.

Deputy Chairman of the City Executive Committee — Ya. BLINOV

Secretary of the City Executive Committee — D. TERENOZHKINA

/Seal/

Correct: Head of the Minutes Department */Signature/* /M. NIMCHIK/

Annex 767

Supreme Council of the Crimean ASSR, Resolution on the situation in Crimea in connection with anti-constitutional activities of the "Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People" and the Organisation of the Crimean Tatar National Movement (OCTNM) No.167-1, 8 October 1992 (excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

RESOLUTION

of the Supreme Council of the Crimean ASSR
ON THE SITUATION IN CRIMEA IN CONNECTION WITH ANTI-CONSTITUTIONAL ACTIVITIES OF THE "MEJLIS OF THE CRIMEAN TATAR PEOPLE" AND THE ORGANISATION OF THE CRIMEAN TATAR NATIONAL MOVEMENT (OCTNM)

On 5–6 October 1992, mass riots took place in Simferopol which were organised by the so-called "Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People", its local structures and the Organisation of the Crimean Tatar National Movement (OCTNM), during which attempts were made to seize the Prosecutor's Office of the Republic, and the building of the Supreme Council of the Crimea was damaged. Cashing in on the interests of the Crimean Tatar people, using the existing difficulties in the implementation of the programme for the return and resettlement of Crimean Tatars in the Republic in order to achieve their strictly corporate goals, the Mejlis and the OCTNM – since their inception – have set a course for confrontation with the state and local authorities, aggravation of the political situation and interethnic relations, while ignoring the Constitutions of Ukraine and the Republic of Crimea.

[…]

The Supreme Council of the Crimea declares that no motives and circumstances can serve as an excuse for violating laws and committing actions that infringe on public safety and the constitutional order of the Republic of Crimea.

Proceeding from the fact that in the current situation uncontrollable processes may arise, realising their responsibility to the people of Crimea in terms of preserving civil peace and interethnic harmony,

The Supreme Council of the Crimea resolves:

1. That the activities of the so-called "Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People", its local structures and the Organisation of the Crimean Tatar National Movement (OCTNM), aimed at aggravating the political situation, inciting ethnic hatred, expressed in the organisation of mass riots, appeals for a violent overthrow of the legitimate government bodies and local government, are to be considered anti-constitutional.

To instruct the law enforcement agencies of the Republic of Crimea, in accordance with the current legislation, to take measures to suppress the anti-constitutional activities of the "Mejlis" and the OCTNM, as well as to seek compensation for pecuniary damage in court.

[...]

Deputy President of the Supreme Council of the Crimean ASSR A. MASLOV
Simferopol, 8 October 1992, No. 167-1

Annex 768

Ukraine, Council of Ministers of Crimea, Resolution "On the creation of the Crimean State Industrial and Pedagogical Institute" No. 120, 15 June 1993

Translation

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF CRIMEA

[Original name in Crimean Tatar, Russian, and Ukrainian]

RESOLUTION

of *15 June 1993* No. *120*

Simferopol

On the creation of the Crimean State Industrial and Pedagogical Institute

The Council of Ministers of Crimea considered a recommendation of the Department of Education of the Council of Ministers of Crimea and the Committee on Deported Peoples with the aim of training teaching staff, including for primary educational institutions, and hereby

DECIDED:

1. To create the Crimean State Industrial and Pedagogical Institute in Simferopol.

To accommodate the institute in the building of the Simferopol Pedagogical College, which is under construction, and include it into the educational structure of Crimea.

To take into consideration the fact that the institute will start operating from 1994.

2. To approve the staff of the institute's temporary rector's office and its maintenance expenses according to schedules No. 1, 2.

3. To entrust the Department of Education /V.P. Romanenko/ to take necessary action in order to create the institute and to ensure that it operates.

4. The institute's temporary rector's office is to be funded from the state budget allocated to the Department of Education for the Pedagogical College as part of the programme for the resettlement of deported peoples of Crimea.

5. Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Crimea T.A. Krasikova, L.R. Bezaziev are to supervise the fulfilment of this resolution.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Crimea /*Signed*/ B.I. Samsonov

Head of Affairs of the Council of Ministers of Crimea /*Signed*/ V.M. Gotmanchuk

Annex 769

Ukraine, Autonomous Republic of Crimea, Decision of the Executive Committee of the Alushta City Council "On approval of the Charter of the Alushta Ukrainian Collegium" No. 588, 14 August 1998

Translation

ALUSHTA CITY COUNCIL
OF THE AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

DECISION

of 14 August 1998 No. 588
Alushta

On the Approval of the Charter of the
Alushta Ukrainian Collegium

Having considered the application of the charitable foundation "Organising Committee of the Ukrainian Alushta School-Lyceum" on the adoption of the Charter of the Alushta Ukrainian Collegium and in amendment of paragraph 1 of Decision of the City Executive Committee of 29 May 1998 No. 312, the Executive Committee of the City Council

resolved:

1. To open the Alushta Ukrainian Collegium in Kindergarten No. 6 and to approve its Charter, a formation and development programme (Appendices Nos. 1, 2).

2. To take into account that, according to Decision of the Executive Committee of 29 May 1998 No. 312, in the current 1998 academic year, the Alushta Ukrainian Collegium is to be funded in accordance with the budget estimates of the Department of Education of Alushta.

City Mayor /*Signed*/ S.V. Kolot

Head of Affairs of the
City Executive Committee /*Signed*/ A.P. Shcheblykin

[Seal: Alushta City Council of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea (illegible) Clerical Office]
[Original seal in Ukrainian]

Annex 770

Constitutional Court of Ukraine, Decision on the official interpretation of the provisions of Article 10 of the Constitution of Ukraine on the use of the state language by the state authorities, local self-government bodies and its use in the educational process in educational institutions of Ukraine (case on the use of the Ukrainian language) No. 10-rp/99, 14 December 1999 (excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

IN THE NAME OF UKRAINE
DECISION
OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL COURT OF UKRAINE
Decision of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine with regard to the case upon the constitutional petition of 51 People's Deputies of Ukraine on the official interpretation of the provisions of Article 10 of the Constitution of Ukraine on the use of the state language by the state authorities, local self-government bodies and its use in the educational process in educational institutions of Ukraine (case on the use of the Ukrainian language)

Kiev **Case No. 1-6/99**
14 December 1999
No. 10-rp/99
[…]

established:

1. The constitutional petition of People's Deputies of Ukraine brings attention to the issue of the official interpretation of the provisions of Article 10 of the Constitution of Ukraine regarding the obligatory use of the state language by the state authorities and their officials, and the use of the Ukrainian language in the educational process in state educational institutions of Ukraine.

The subject legally entitled to file the constitutional petition claims that officials of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and the Administration of the President of Ukraine neglect the state language while fulfilling their official duties, and "deliberate disregard" of the state language occurs in most state educational institutions of Ukraine. The provisions of Article 10 of the Constitution of Ukraine regarding the State's obligation to ensure the comprehensive development and functioning of the Ukrainian language in all spheres of public life throughout the territory of Ukraine are not properly met.

In view of the aforesaid, the subject legally entitled to file the constitutional petition applied for an official interpretation of Article 10 of the Constitution of Ukraine regarding the obligatory implementation of its provisions by the state authorities of Ukraine and their officials, as well as the obligatory use of the Ukrainian language in the educational process in state educational institutions of Ukraine.

2. The constitutional petition, additional materials attached to the case, explanations received by the Constitutional Court of Ukraine from the Secretariat of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, the Committee of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on Science and Education, the State Committee of Ukraine on Nationalities and Migration, the Verkhovna Rada of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, the Institute of the Ukrainian Language of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, the Donetsk State University, the Taurida National Vernadsky University, the Taras Shevchenko All-Ukrainian Society "Prosvita", suggest that the provisions of Article 10 of the Constitution of Ukraine be differently interpreted and applied.

Some materials also state the obligatory presence of the state language in all spheres of public life, the knowledge and use of the state language by officials and officers of the state authorities and local self-government authorities, the need to develop and use the languages of national minorities in

the manner prescribed by law, as well as to study and use them in educational institutions. They emphasise the expediency of improving the legal regulation of language issues on the legislative level and the adoption of a country-wide program for the development and use of languages in Ukraine.

All the above confirms the practical need for the clarification and official interpretation of the provisions of Article 10 of the Constitution of Ukraine in the context of constitutional and legal regulation of the procedure for using the state language in Ukraine.

3. The state (official) language is understood to mean the language to which the state has granted the legal status of compulsory means of communication in the public spheres of social life.

According to the Constitution of Ukraine, the status of state language was granted to the Ukrainian language (Part One of Article 10). This fully corresponds to the state-forming role of the Ukrainian nation, as stated in the preamble to the Constitution of Ukraine, the nation that historically inhabits the territory of Ukraine, constitutes the vast majority of its population and gave the official name to the state.

The provision on the Ukrainian language as the state language is contained in Section I "General Provisions" of the Constitution of Ukraine, which enshrines the foundations of the constitutional order in Ukraine. The concept of state language is a component of the broader – in terms of content and scope – constitutional concept of "constitutional order". In particular, its other component is the concept of state symbols. The right to determine and change the constitutional order in Ukraine belongs exclusively to the people (Part Three of Article 5 of the Constitution of Ukraine). The provisions of Article 10 of the Constitution of Ukraine or other articles of Section I "General Provisions" may be changed only in the manner prescribed by its Article 156, by adopting a law that is approved by an all-Ukrainian referendum.

The public spheres in which the state language is used include, first of all, the spheres where legislative, executive and judicial authorities, other state authorities and local self-government authorities (language of work, acts, records management and documentation, language of intercommunication of these authorities) exercise their powers. The spheres where the state language is used may also include other spheres, which are determined by laws, in accordance with Part Five of Article 10 and Clause 4 of Part One of Article 92 of the Constitution of Ukraine.

In particular, according to the effective laws, the issue of the use of the Ukrainian language is settled by reviewing citizens' appeals; the activities of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and the National Guard of Ukraine; the publication of printed materials intended for official and applied use to be distributed through state enterprises, institutions and organisations (blanks, forms, receipts, tickets, certificates, diplomas, etc.); coverage of activities of the state authorities and local self-government authorities in Ukraine by the mass media; the registration of customs documents, etc. Knowing the state language is a prerequisite for admission to Ukrainian citizenship. According to the effective Law of the Ukrainian SSR "On languages in the Ukrainian SSR" of 28 October 1989, any officials of the state bodies, institutions and organisations are required to know the Ukrainian language.

The issue of the use of the Ukrainian language and other languages in the educational process in state educational institutions of Ukraine is legislatively identified as well.

Specifically, the Law of Ukraine "On education", as amended on 23 March 1996 (Article 7), and the Law of Ukraine "On general secondary education" of 13 May 1999 (Article 7) establish that the language of education, the language of teaching and upbringing in general educational institutions shall be determined by the Constitution of Ukraine and the Law of the Ukrainian SSR "On languages in the Ukrainian SSR". This Law was adopted on 28 October 1989 in order to develop the provision of Article 73 (as amended on 27 October 1989) of the Constitution effective at that time, according to which the Ukrainian language was granted the status of state language. The purpose of the Law

was to regulate public relations in the sphere of development and use of the Ukrainian language and other languages, to protect the constitutional rights of citizens in this sphere. In particular, the Law establishes that the Ukrainian language shall be the language of upbringing in children's preschool institutions, the language of teaching and upbringing in general education schools, vocational technical schools, secondary specialised and higher educational institutions.

The procedure for using the languages in accordance with Clause 4 of Part One of Article 92 of the Constitution of Ukraine is to be determined exclusively under the laws of Ukraine.

Knowing the Ukrainian language is one of the prerequisites for holding the relevant positions (Articles 103, 127, 148 of the Constitution of Ukraine).

The use of the Ukrainian language as the state language is regulated by the constitutional and legislative consolidation.

Thus, the provisions of the Constitution of Ukraine obliges one to use the state language, namely the Ukrainian language, as the language of official communication of officials and officers while fulfilling their official duties, in work and in records management, etc. of the state authorities, representative and other bodies of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, local self-government authorities, as well as in the educational process in state and public educational institutions of Ukraine.

4. According to Part Three of Article 10 of the Constitution of Ukraine, the free development, use and protection of the Russian language and other languages of national minorities of Ukraine are guaranteed in Ukraine.

The state promotes the development of linguistic identity of all indigenous peoples and national minorities of Ukraine (Article 11 of the Constitution of Ukraine).

That it is inadmissible to have privileges or restrictions, including on linguistic grounds, is enshrined in Part Two of Article 24 of the Constitution of Ukraine.

Part Five of Article 53 of the Constitution of Ukraine includes provisions according to which any citizens belonging to national minorities, in accordance with the law, are guaranteed the right to study in their native languages or to study their native languages in state and public educational institutions or through national cultural societies.

The problem of the use of the languages of national minorities in Ukraine is to be solved on the above-mentioned constitutional and legal basis.

Ensuring the right of national minorities of Ukraine to freely develop, use and protect their languages is consistent with the content of international agreements of Ukraine.

Specifically, the Framework Convention of the Council of Europe for the Protection of National Minorities of 1 February 1995, ratified by Ukraine on 9 December 1997, obliges the states to create necessary conditions for any persons belonging to national minorities in order to have possibilities to develop their languages (Clause 1 of Article 5 of the Convention).

Article 1 of the Agreement on aspects connected with the restoration of rights for deported persons, national minorities and peoples, signed on 9 October 1992 in the city of Bishkek by representatives of the member states of the Commonwealth of Independent States and ratified by Ukraine on 17 December 1993, states that deported citizens of the former USSR shall be provided with political, economic and social rights and conditions for education and national, cultural and spiritual revival in the states of the Commonwealth of Independent States.

Clause "a" of Article 10 of the Convention on Ensuring the Rights of Persons Belonging to National Minorities, concluded on 21 October 1994 in Moscow by the states of the Commonwealth of Independent States with the participation of Ukraine, provides for the need to study the state language and to create for national minorities the conditions to study their native languages in these

states.

Based on the foregoing and guided by Article 150 of the Constitution of Ukraine, Articles 62, 63, 65, 67, 69 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Constitutional Court of Ukraine", the Constitutional Court of Ukraine

resolved:

1. The provision of Part One of Article 10 of the Constitution of Ukraine, according to which "the state language of Ukraine shall be the Ukrainian language", is to be interpreted to the effect that the Ukrainian language as the state language shall be the obligatory means of communication throughout the territory of Ukraine for the state authorities and local self-government authorities while exercising their powers (the language of acts, work, records management, documentation, etc.), as well as in other public spheres of social life, which are determined by law (Part Five of Article 10 of the Constitution of Ukraine).

Along with the state language, the local executive bodies, bodies of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and local self-government authorities, while exercising their powers, may use the Russian language and other languages of national minorities within the limits and in the manner determined by the laws of Ukraine.

2. Based on the provisions of Article 10 of the Constitution of Ukraine and the laws of Ukraine regarding the guaranteed use of languages in Ukraine, including in the educational process, the language of teaching in preschool, general secondary, vocational technical and higher state and public educational institutions of Ukraine shall be the Ukrainian language.

In state and public educational institutions, along with the state language, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of Ukraine, in particular Part Five of Article 53, and the laws of Ukraine, the languages of national minorities may be used and studied in the educational process.

3. The decision of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine shall be binding in the territory of Ukraine, final and not subject to any appeal.

The decision of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine shall be published in the Bulletin of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine and in other official publications of Ukraine.

[…]

CONSTITUTIONAL COURT OF UKRAINE

[…]

Annex 771

Ukraine, Autonomous Republic of Crimea, Leninsky District State Administration, Order "On the creation of General Educational School No. 3 of 1-3 levels of Shchelkino of the Leninsky District of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea" No. 695, 18 August 2004

Translation

Ukraine

Autonomous Republic of Crimea

Leninsky District State Administration

ORDER

18 August 2004 No. *695*
Lenino

On the creation of General Educational School No. 3 of 1-3 levels of Shchelkino of the Leninsky District of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea

According to para. 1 of Article 11 of the Law of Ukraine "On general secondary education" and para. 4 of the Regulations on the creation, reorganisation, and dissolution of training and educational institutions approved by Resolution of 5 April 1994 No. 228 of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, taking into account national, cultural and educational, and linguistic needs of the population,

1. To open General Educational School No. 3 of 1–3 levels of Shchelkino with Ukrainian as the language of instruction.
2. The Department of Education (N.B. Kolesnichenko) is to approve the educational institution's staffing table and to ensure that its headmaster is duly appointed until 20 August 2004.
3. The deputy head of the District State Administration is to supervise the implementation of this order.

Head of the District State Administration */Signature/* A.P. Gritsenko

/Seal: Ukraine, Autonomous Republic of Crimea, Leninsky District State Administration/
[Original seal in Ukrainian]

Annex 772

Ukraine, Leninsky District State Administration, Orders of Leninsky District Education Department, 2004-2005

Translation

General Educational School No. 3 of Shchelkino

LENINSKY DISTRICT EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

ORDER

18 August 2004 No. *228*

Lenino urban-type village

On measures pertinent to the establishment of General Educational School No. 3 of 1–3 levels of Shchelkino of the Leninsky District of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea

In view of the creation of General Educational School No. 3 of 1–3 levels of Shchelkino with Ukrainian as the language of instruction in accordance with Order of the Leninsky District State Administration of 18 August 2004 No. 695 "On the creation of General Educational School No. 3 of 1–3 levels of Shchelkino of the Leninsky District of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea",

I HEREBY ORDER:

1. to appoint N.N. Bendo, a specialist of the Education Department, as supervisor of General Educational School No. 3 of 1–3 Levels of Shchelkino.
2. specialists of the Education Department and methodology specialists of the District Methodology Division are to visit the school until 31 August 2004 in order to provide methodological assistance to the school's administration in terms of organising the training and educational process.
3. the chief accountant of the Central Accounting Office is to divide and transfer tangibles from an inventory custodian of General Educational School No. 1 of Shchelkino to that of General Educational School No. 3 of Shchelkino until 10 September 2004.
4. A.I. Shlyakhova, headmaster of General Educational School No. 3 of Shchelkino, is:

4.1. to submit the educational institution's staffing schedule to the head of the Education Department for approval until 1 September 2004.

4.2. to organise and arrange teaching and service staff in accordance with the educational institution's staffing schedule.

4.3. to take organisational and methodological action to approve the educational institution's Articles of Association, to have the educational institution registered with government statistics authorities, to have the educational institution's seal and stamp produced until 20 September 2004.

5. as General Educational School No. 3 of Shchelkino is created on the basis of classes with Ukrainian as the language of instruction of General Educational School No. 1 of Shchelkino:

5.1. the seal and stamp of General Educational School No. 1 are to be used until its own seal and stamp are produced:

5.2. to assign classrooms No. 208-214, 217-220 to the School No. 3 of Shchelkino.

6. N.N. Bendo, a specialist of the Education Department, is to supervise the implementation of this order.

Head of the Education Department of the Leninsky District State Administration /*Signature*/ N.B. Kolesnichenko

/Seal: Ukraine, Ministry of Education of Crimea. Education Department of the Leninsky District State Administration/

General Educational School No. 3 of Shchelkino

LENINSKY DISTRICT EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

ORDER

4 July 2005 No. *245*

Lenino urban-type village

On the distribution of rooms between general Education School No. 1 and General Education School No. 3 of Shchelkino

As the number of class sets in General Education School No. 1 of Shchelkino has decreased while those in General Education School No. 3 of Shchelkino has increased, as it is necessary to transfer the library to a separate room and to resolve financial and economic matters of General Education School No. 1 and General Education School No. 3 of Shchelkino, to consider installing a separate electric meter to account for electricity consumed by General Education School No. 3 of Shchelkino, to assign the second floor of the main building for the accommodation of General Education School No. 3 of Shchelkino,

I HEREBY ORDER:

1. to transfer the following rooms to General Education School No. 3 of Shchelkino: a headmaster's office, a reception room, and a deputy headmasters' office.
2. when preparing reports (D-4 form), N.D. Perevalova and A.I. Shlyakhova, headmasters of General Education School No. 1 and General Education School No. 3 of Shchelkino respectively, are to take into account changes in the facilities and resources in view of the distribution of educational facilities between the school buildings.
3. A.I. Shlyakhova, headmaster of General Education School No. 3 of Shchelkino, is to take action to have an electric meter installed until 10 September 2005.
4. V.N. Nakalyuzhny, head of the Economic Group of the District Education Department, is to supervise the implementation of this order.

Acting Head of the Education Department of the Leninsky District State Administration *[Signature]* N.N. Bendo

[Seal: Ukraine, Ministry of Education of Crimea. Education Department of the Leninsky District State Administration]

Reg. No. 05-2/52
8 July 2005

Annex 773

Supreme Court of Ukraine, case No. 1-750/04, Decision, 17 May 2007
(excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

/The Coat of Arms of Ukraine/
SUPREME COURT OF UKRAINE

DECISION
IN THE NAME OF UKRAINE

The Panel of Judges of the Judicial Chamber of the Supreme Court of Ukraine on criminal cases, comprised of:

Presiding Judge	**K.T. Kravchenko,**
Judges	**G.V. Kanygina, V.M. Poshva**
with the participation of the	
Prosecutor	**V.V. Kaznadzey**
Counsels for the Defence:	**V.P. Ovechkin, O.V Lisovy,**
	S. Khayredinova, V. Malaev, A. Abdullayeva
	F. Seytkhalilov

on 17 May 2007 considered in the court session in the city of Kiev the criminal case upon the cassation appeal of the Deputy Prosecutor General of Ukraine, the cassation appeals of the Counsel for the Defence V.P. Ovechkin in the interests of the convicted persons K.S. Abdullayev, L.L. Malaev, E.I. Kurtametov and F.F. Seytkhalilov, the cassation appeal of the Counsel for the Defence O.V. Lisovy in the interests of the convicted person S.Sh. Khayredinov, against the sentence of the Central District Court of Simferopol of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea of 29 December 2004, the decision of the Court of Appeal of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea of 22 June 2006 concerning K.S. Abdullayev, F.F. Seytkhalilov, E.I. Kurtametov, L.L. Malaev, S.Sh. Khayredinov and D.R. Maksutov.

The following persons were sentenced to imprisonment by the local court:

Kurtseit Suleymanovich Abdullayev,
date of birth: 10 December 1955,
place of birth: Shahrisabz of the Kashkadarya Region,
Uzbekistan,
resident of Simferopol, with no criminal records,

[…]

Page 3

[…]

As the Court found, on 5 March 2004, at approximately 1:50 p.m., a group of employees of Krymbolgarservice LLC, in the settlement of Simeiz of the city of Yalta, following the order of the head of the enterprise, were engaged in clearing the area and installing fencing on the land plot within the territory of “Aquapark”, which was transferred to the company. There were also the operators of TV channels, namely V. Telichev from First (Pershyi) Channel, and D. Pogorely from Inter Channel, who were carrying out the video recording.

K. Abdullayev, F. Seytkhalilov and other persons arrived at the work site at the said time.

Seriously disrupting the public order, in the presence of a large number of people, showing disrespect for the general rules of conduct, they unreasonably and illegally demanded to stop the works and go away from the land plot using harsh language.

Other persons, supporting acts of hooliganism of K. Abdullayev, also demanded to stop the construction works in a rude manner.

F. Seytkhalilov, together with other persons, picked up a wooden beam and a stone hammer, were waving them showing the possibility of their use, and, consequently, forced the employees of Krymbolgarservice LLC to stop the construction works.

Having seen that the cameramen V. Telichev and D. Pogorely were recording the acts of hooliganism on video, K. Abdullayev, F. Seytkhalilov and other persons for no reason and out of hooligan motives demanded to stop the video recording threatening to use violence and using harsh language. At the same time, F. Seytkhalilov and another person were covering the lens of the video camera of D. Pogorely with their hands, and the person, unidentified by the investigation, acting in a group with K. Abdullayev and F. Seytkhalilov, hit D. Pogorelov several times in the legs with an unknown object, causing minor bodily injuries to the victim.

K. Abdullayev, acting with particular audacity, tried to chase D. Pogorely, who had to run from the accident scene, threatening him with a metal rod picked up at the construction site.

Simultaneously, having ascertained that V. Telichev continued recording the video, F. Seytkhalilov and other persons, following the instruction of K. Abdullayev, threw the victim to the ground.

Since V. Telichev, who got to his feet, continued recording the video, F. Seytkhalilov demanded to stop the video recording using harsh language, waving a wooden bar and trying to hit the operator in his head.

Continuing the act of hooliganism, K. Abdullayev, F. Seytkhalilov and other persons, acting in concert, pushed V. Telichev to the ground again and tried to snatch the video camera from the victim's hands.

As V. Telichev resisted, another person hit him with a metal rod in the area of his right forearm and F. Seytkhalilov, using a metal crowbar, rolled the victim over the ground.

The joint acts of hooliganism and deliberate acts of the perpetrators and other persons caused moderate bodily injury to V. Telichev.

In addition, the said person out of hooligan motives intentionally broke the lens Fujinon A14x8.5 BERM No. 76456 of the video camera Soni DXC-537 No. 40166, causing the property damage to "First (Pershyi) Channel" LLP in the amount of UAH 31,977.60.

[…]

Pages 6-7

[…]

Bringing tools specially adapted to inflict bodily harm in advance, K. Abdullayev, L. Malaev, S. Khayredinov and a group of other persons arrived at R. Luxemburg Street in Simferopol near the "Ukrtelecom" building.

At approximately 9:40 p.m., K. Abdullayev, L. Malaev, S. Khayredinov and other persons entered the yard of Building No. 3 at Pushkina Street, where the bar "Cotton Club" was located, surrounded previously unfamiliar Kryukov and Serdyuk, and for no reason out of hooligan motives attacked Serdyuk, hitting him with their hands, feet, stabbing in various parts of his body accompanying their actions with loud shouts and harsh language, following the instructions of

K. Abdullayev.

These criminal acts caused Serdyuk severe bodily injuries classified at the time of their infliction as life-threatening. Kryukov was also beaten at the same time, causing him the minor bodily injuries and short-term health problems.

After that, L. Malaev, S. Khayredinov and other persons, led by K. Abdullayev, having knives, metal rods and sticks prepared in advance, entered the bar where, on the instructions of K. Abdullayev, for no reason and out of hooligan motives attacked Ryabchenko and beat him, causing minor bodily injury to the victim, seriously disrupting the public order, accompanying their actions with loud shouts and harsh language, acting with particular audacity, hitting him with their hands, feet, and a metal rod.

In addition, in the lobby of the bar, a person unidentified by the investigation, who was part of the group of hooligans, out of hooligan motives stabbed Kondrashov in his back several times, causing minor and moderate bodily injuries to the victim.

L. Malaev, S. Khayredinov and other persons, led by K. Abdullayev, walked from one room of the bar to another without touching anyone. Following the direct instruction of K. Abdullayev to beat P. Perederiy who was at a different bar table, S. Khayredinov, L. Malaev and other persons, beat P. Perederiy accompanying their actions with harsh language and shouts, hitting the victim with their hands, feet, stabbing with a knife and other items in the various parts of his body, thereby causing him both minor and serious bodily injuries, classified at the time of their infliction as life-threatening.

Additionally, the coordinated acts of hooliganism of L. Malaev, S. Khayredinov and a group of other persons unidentified by investigation, led by K. Abdullayev, also caused to other visitors of the bar “Cotton Club” bodily injuries of different degrees:

to S. Goncharenko — both minor and serious bodily injuries classified at the time of their infliction as life-threatening; to I. Romanov — minor and moderate bodily injuries; to A. Avdonin, V. Gavrylyak and A. Brushtel — minor bodily injuries with short-term health disorders; M. Evstratov — minor bodily injuries.

As a result of hitting on the back and head, physical pain was caused to Pykhtina and Bovtuta.

In addition to beating the visitors, disrupting operations of the bar, the property was damaged for a total amount of 1,260.30 UAH during the acts of hooliganism that lasted for 15 minutes.

After committing the acts of hooliganism in the bar, the said persons, in accordance with the instructions of K. Abdullayev, left the premises of the bar, and walking through the yard of Building No. 3 located at Pushkina Street, beat I. Puzanov for no reason and caused him minor bodily injuries.

[…]

Page 13

[…]

The Panel of Judges found that the court of the first instance rightly concluded that the criminal actions of K. Abdullayev committed on 23 March 2004, should be qualified under Part 4 of Article 296, Part 3 of Article 27, Part 2 of Article 121 and Part 3 of Article 27, Part 1 of Article 122 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine as K. Abdullayev being the organizer and leader of the beating of the bar visitors was aware that during the act of hooliganism some persons who participated in this act were carrying tools and knives adapted to inflict bodily harm in advance and used them.

[…]

Page 14

The arguments of the Counsel for the Defence that K. Abdullayev was not the leader of the criminal action of a large group of Crimean Tatar youth, but was trying to stop the beating of citizens in the bar, have been subject to scrutiny by both the court of the first instance and the court of appeal and have not been confirmed. These arguments were refuted by the evidence gathered in the case, which the court cited in its verdict. The Panel of Judges found this court decision cogent and compelling.

[…]
Page 15

[…]

Guided by Articles 395, 396 of the Criminal Procedural Code of Ukraine, the Panel of Judges

has decided:

the cassation appeal of the Deputy Prosecutor General of Ukraine, the cassation appeals of the Counsel for the Defence O. Lisovy in the interests of the convicted person R. Khayredinov, the Counsel for the Defence V. Ovechkin in the interests of K. Abdullayev, E. Kurtametov and L. Malaev shall be upheld in part.

Page 16

[…]

For the totality of the crimes committed, under Article 70 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, to consider the following persons to be sentenced:

Kurtseit Suleymanovich Abdullayev under Part 2 of Article 296, Part 4 of Article 296, Part 3 of Article 27, Part 2 of Article 121 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine with the application of Article 69 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, Part 3 of Article 27, Part 1 of Article 122 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, to 5 years of imprisonment;

[…]
Page 17

[…]

Judges:

/*Signature*/	/*Signature*/	/*Signature*/
K.T. Kravchenko	**G.V. Kanygina**	**B.M. Poshva**

Annex 774

Taurida National Vernadsky University, Certificate of accreditation, series RD-IV No. 012238 issued by the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine, 22 July 2008 (excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

[The Coat of Arms of Ukraine]
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE

CERTIFICATE OF ACCREDITATION

Serial number **RD-IV** No. **012238**

Taurida National Vernadsky University

in accordance with the decision of the State Certification Commission of 25 June 2005 minutes No. 56
(decree of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine of 30.06.2005 No. 1858-L)

admitted accredited as an institution of higher education of the IV (forth) level.

Validity period of the certificate up to 1 July 2015

Minister */ Signed /* I.O. Vakarchuk

Seal here

[Seal: Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine]

The City of Kiev 22 July 2008

Location of the Institution

95007, Simferopol

4, Academic Vernadsky avenue

Identification code 02070967

Identification code of the State Certification Commission 00013250

No. 010479

[Seal: /illegible/ Certification
Commission of Ukraine the city of Kiev
FOR DOCUMENTS]
/ Signed /

[The Coat of Arms of Ukraine]

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE

Appendix to the Certificate
of accreditation RD-IV No. 012238

Taurida National Vernadsky University

Location of the legal entity: 95007, Simferopol
4, Academic Vernadsky avenue

No	Training programme	Speciality	Level of accreditation	Period of validity
1	2	3	4	5
		[...]		
6.	**0305** Philology	**6.030500**	II	01.07.2015
		7.030501 Ukrainian language and **8.030501** literature	III IV	01.07.2015 01.07.2015
		[...]		

[...]

Minister /*Signed*/ I.O. Vakarchuk

Seal here 22 July 2008

The City of Kiev

[Seal: Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine]

Annex 775

Ukraine, Leninsky District Court of Sevastopol,
case No. 3-21573, Decision, 24 October 2008

Translation

Unified State Register of Court Judgments

Source: https://reyestr.court.gov.ua/Review/3993175

Case No. 3-21573
2008

DECISION

IN THE NAME OF UKRAINE

On 24 October 2008, the Judge of the Leninsky District Court of the city of Sevastopol O.M. Garkusha, having reviewed the materials received from the Leninsky District Department of the Directorate of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine in the city of Sevastopol on instituting administrative action against:
PERSON_1, INFORMATION_1, residing at the ADDRESS_1
under Part 1 of Article 185-1 of the Code of Administrative Offences of Ukraine

FOUND:

PERSON_1, INFORMATION_2, took part in a public event (car rally) held without notifying the state authorities and local government body, i.e. violated the procedure for organizing and holding assemblies, rallies, street marches and demonstrations. This person was stopped by the officers of State Automobile Inspectorate Department in INFORMATION_3.
The liable PERSON_1 has acknowledged his guilt and confirmed the above-mentioned circumstances.
The guilt is proven by:
Reports of the series SVNUMBER_1;
Explanation given by PERSON_1;
Having analyzed the collected and studied evidence in its integrity, I have come to a conclusion that the actions of the liable person constitute an administrative offence under Part 1 of Articles 185-1, Part 2 of Article 121 of the Code of Administrative Offences of Ukraine. The guilt of the liable person is fully proven.
When imposing a penalty to the liable person, the court takes into account the nature and degree of public danger of the offence.
taking into account the personality of the liable person, I believe that PERSON_1 should be subject to an administrative penalty in the form of a warning provided by this article.
Based on the above and guided by Part 1 of Article 185-1; Part 2 of Article 121; Article 283; Part 1, Paragraph 1 of Article 284, Article 287 of the Code of Administrative Offences of Ukraine,

DECIDED:

PERSON_1 shall be found guilty of an administrative offence under Part 1 of Article 185-1 of the Code of Administrative Offences of Ukraine and charged with an administrative offence in the form of a warning.

The resolution is final and is not subject to appeal.
Judge

Annex 776

Ukraine, Central District Court of Simferopol, case No. 3-2317/09,
Decision, 24 June 2009

Translation

Source: https://reyestr.court.gov.ua/Review/5688793
Category of case **No. 3-2317/09: not specified**.
Sent by the court: not specified. Registered: **30 June 2009**. Published: **12 July 2010**.
Court registration number: **not specified**.

(Coat of arms)

DECISION
IN THE NAME OF UKRAINE
Case No. 3- 2317/09

On 24 June 2009, Judge of the Central District Court of the city of Simferopol Yu.G. Gulevich, having considered the material on instituting administrative action against PERSON_1, born in 1964, residing at ADDRESS_1
Under Part 1 of Article 185 of the Code of Administrative Offences of Ukraine

FOUND:

On 28 May 2009, at 12:30 near the building of the Representation of the President of Ukraine in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, 3 Sovnarkomovskiy Avenue, Simferopol, PERSON_1 participated in a rally violating the procedure for organizing and holding assemblies, rallies, without submitting an appropriate notification on holding a public event.
His guilt is confirmed by the protocol on an administrative offence of 28 May 2009, the protocol of detection and seizure of 28 May 2009, reports of the Executive Committee of the Simferopol City Council of 3 June 2009, reports of police officers.
When imposing punishment, it is necessary to consider the character of the offender, the degree of his public danger, circumstances mitigating and aggravating the offender's guilt, his personality and attitude toward the offense.
Guided by Part 1 of Article 185-1 of the Code of Administrative Offences of Ukraine, the court

DECIDED:

PERSON_1 is subject to an administrative penalty in the form of a fine in favor of the state budget in the amount of UAH 170.
This decision can be appealed in the Court of Appeal of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea within 10 days from the date of its issuance via the Central District Court of the city of Simferopol.
The term for presenting the resolution for execution is 3 months.
Judge

PERSON_1
ADDRESS_1

g-16

The Central District Court of the city of Simferopol sends a copy of the decision of 24 June 2009 for information.
Judge
of the Central District Court of the city of
Simferopol Yu.G. Gulevich

Annex 777

Ukraine, Central District Court of Simferopol, case No. 3-3575/09,
Decision, 8 October 2009

Translation

Source: https://reyestr.court.gov.ua/Review/7306430
Category of case **No. 3-3575/09: not specified**.
Sent by the court: **not specified**. Registered: **6 January 2010**. Published: **not specified**.
Court registration number: **not specified**.

(Coat of arms)

Case No. 3-3575/09

DECISION
IN THE NAME OF UKRAINE

8 October 2009, the city of Simferopol
Judge of the Central District of the city of Simferopol, Autonomous Republic of Crimea PERSON_1 having considered the administrative material on an administrative offence received from the Central District Department of Simferopol City Directorate of the Main Directorate of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, with regard to:
PERSON_2, INFORMTION_1, a native of the Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic, a citizen of Ukraine, a pensioner residing at INFORMATION_2,
under Part 1 of Article 185-1 of the Code of Administrative Offences of Ukraine

FOUND:

PERSON_2, 27 September 2009, from 4:00 pm to 4:45 pm organized and held a street march along the Pushkin Street in the city of Simferopol with the participation of representatives of the Tavria Fan Club in the amount of up to 200 people, in violation of the established procedure for organizing and holding street marches, without notifying the Simferopol City Council about holding a public event, i.e. committed an offence under Part 1 of Article 185-1 of the Code of Administrative Offences of Ukraine.
When drawing up the protocol, the prosecuted pleaded not guilty.
At the hearing, he pleaded not guilty, explained that he had not organized the march, and learned about the march via the Internet. The prosecuted said he took part in the march, trying to calm down the fans.
The guilt of the offender is confirmed by the protocol on an administrative offence of 27 September 2009 No. 003147, and explanations of PERSON_3 and PERSON_4
When imposing punishment, it is necessary to consider the character of the offender, the degree of his public danger, his personality and attitude toward the offence.
Guided by Articles 35, 268, 283-284 of the Code of Administrative Offences of Ukraine, the Court

DECIDED:

PERSON_2 shall be found guilty of an administrative offence under Part 1 of Article 185-1 of the Code of Administrative Offences of Ukraine and subject to an administrative penalty in the form of a fine to the state revenue in the amount of UAH 170.
transaction account 33117336700002 code 21081300, recipient - the state budget of Simferopol, recipient bank - GU GK Autonomous Republic of Crimea, OKPO code - 34740405, MFO 824026.
The term for presenting the resolution for execution is three months.
This decision can be contested in the Court of Appeal of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea within 10 days from the date of its issuance via the Central District Court of the city of Simferopol.
Judge _____

Annex 778

Ukraine, Court of Appeal of the Kharkov Region,
case No. 33-554, Decision, 20 July 2010

Translation

Source: https://reyestr.court.gov.ua/Review/10526212

Category of case **No. 33-554/2010: not specified**.
Sent by the court: not specified. Registered: **29 July 2010**. Published: **29 July 2010**.
Court registration number: **not specified**.

(Coat of arms)

COURT OF APPEAL OF THE KHARKOV REGION

Case No. 33-554 2010 Chairman of the 1st instance V.V. Pletnev

DECISION

IN THE NAME OF UKRAINE

20 July 2010, Judge of the Judicial Collegium of the Criminal Chamber of the Court of Appeal of Kharkov Region O.M. Kurilo, with the participation of the offender PERSON_1, his defense counsel PERSON_2, having considered in an open court session in the courtroom of Kharkov the case on the appeal of the attorney PERSON_3 against the Decision of the Kiev District Court of Kharkov of 18 June 2010, -

FOUND:

By the Decision of the judge of the Kiev District Court of Kharkov of 18 June 2010 PERSON_1, INFORMATION_1, residing at: ADDRESS_1,

found guilty of committing an administrative offence under Part 1 of Article 185-1 of the Code of Administrative Offences of Ukraine, and a fine of UAH 400 was imposed on him.

As indicated in the Decision, on 2 June 2010, at 9-00 am at 64, Sumskaya Street in Kharkov, near the building of the Kharkov regional state administration, PERSON_1 took an active part in a mass event of the rally, which was not previously reported to the local executive authorities, and held a poster with the text: “Crime is the killer of Kharkov”.

When considering the case, the court, taking into account the case materials, came to the conclusion that the actions of PERSON_1 show signs of an administrative offence under Part 1 of Article 185-1 of the Code of Administrative Offences of Ukraine.

Not agreeing with the decision of the court of the first instance, the attorney PERSON_3, acting in the interests of PERSON_1 filed an appeal, in which he cited the violation by the court of the requirements of Articles 245, 252, 280, 283 of the Code of Administrative Offences of Ukraine, and asks to revoke the Decision and dismiss the case.

Having heard PERSON_1 and his defense counsel PERSON_2, who supported the appeal of the attorney PERSON_3, having checked the case materials, the court considers that the appeal shall be granted in part.

The Decision reasonably established the factual circumstances of the administrative offence, and they were given a proper assessment.

As correctly indicated in the Decision, the guilt of PERSON_1 was confirmed by the record No. HA series No. 012355 of 2 June 2010 drawn up by the district police inspector of the Kiev Regional Department of the Kharkov City Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine.

According to this record, on 2 June 2010, at 9:00 a.m., PERSON_1 took part in an unauthorized rally on Sumskaya Street near the Regional State Administration Building. In his explanations, PERSON_1 did not deny participation in the specified event.

The record on an administrative offence, which notes the fact that PERSON_1 committed the offence, meets the requirements of Article 256 of the Code of Administrative Offences of Ukraine.

The data set out in the specified record are consistent with other materials of the case, namely, the explanations of witnesses PERSON_4 and PERSON_5, the report of the police officer PERSON_6, which the judge gave a proper assessment.

Based on the above, PERSON_1 was reasonably found guilty of committing an offence under Part 1 of Article 185-1 of the Code of Administrative Offences of Ukraine.

At the same time, when determining the type of penalty, the Decision contains only a formal reference to the fact that the court took into account the nature and degree of public danger of the offence, the nature of actions, data on the identity of the offender, but what specific circumstances were taken into account when imposing the penalty, the Decision does not specify.

It is established that PERSON_1 is registered and lives in Kharkov, there are no data on bringing him to administrative responsibility, and no damage was caused to public interests or citizens by the actions of PERSON_1.

In this regard, the court considers it possible to change the Decision regarding the administrative penalty and to reduce the amount of the fine to the minimum limits provided for in the sanction of Part 1 of Article 185-1 of the Code of Administrative Offences of Ukraine to 10 non-taxable minimum incomes of citizens.

Guided by article 294 of the Code of Administrative Offences of Ukraine, -

DECIDED:

To partially satisfy the appeal of the attorney PERSON_3 in the interests of PERSON_1.

To change the Decision of the judge of the Kiev District Court of Kharkov of 18 June 2010 in the case of an administrative offence against PERSON_1, reducing the amount of the fine imposed on PERSON_1 to UAH 170 (one hundred and seventy).

The Decision is final and is not subject to appeal.

Judge of the Court of Appeal
of Kharkov Region O.M. Kurilo

Annex 779

Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, Resolution No. 2633-VI,
21 October 2010

Translation

Translation from Ukrainian

[Source: https://ips.ligazakon.net/document/T102633?an=24]

(Coat of arms)

RESOLUTION
of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine
On the celebration of the 140th birthday anniversary of the distinguished Ukrainian poetess and public figure Lesya Ukrainka (Larisa Petrivna Kosach-Kvitka)

as amended and supplemented by
Resolution of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine
No. 3032-VI of 16 February 2011

25 February 2011 is the 140th anniversary of the birth of the outstanding Ukrainian poetess, public figure Lesya Ukrainka.

Taking into consideration the significant contribution of Lesya Ukrainka to the development of Ukrainian culture, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine **resolves that**:

1. In February 2011, the 140th anniversary of Lesya Ukrainka's birth shall be solemnly celebrated at the state level.

2. It shall be recommended that the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine:

within one month from the date of adoption of this resolution, establish an organising committee for preparing and holding events to celebrate the 140th anniversary of Lesya Ukrainka's birth at the state level;

within one month from the date of establishing the specified organising committee, develop and approve an action plan for celebrating the 140th anniversary of Lesya Ukrainka's birth at the state level and settle issues related to its financial and material support;

before 1 February 2011, take measures to ensure the repair of the Lesya Ukrainka Museum in Yalta;

within the first half of 2011, take measures to ensure the repair, renewal of expositions and the proper functioning of the Lesya Ukrainka Literary and Memorial Museum and the Kosach Family Museum in Novohrad-Volynsky, Zhytomyr Region;

(Clause 2 was supplemented with a new fifth paragraph in accordance with
Resolution of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine No. 3032-VI of 6 February 2011;
in view of this, paragraphs five and six
shall be considered as paragraphs six and seven respectively)

ensure the arrangement of thematic exhibitions dedicated to the life and work of Lesya Ukrainka;

promote the republishing of Lesya Ukrainka's complete collection of works and memoirs about her.

3. It shall be recommended that the State Television and Radio Broadcasting Committee of Ukraine:

arrange the preparation of thematic TV and radio programmes dedicated to the life and work of Lesya Ukrainka;

ensure the media coverage of events that will be held in connection with the celebration of the 140th anniversary of the birth of Lesya Ukrainka.

4. It shall be recommended that the Volyn Regional State Administration, the Volyn Regional Council, the Zhytomyr Regional State Administration, the Zhytomyr Regional Council submit to the organising committee suggestions for taking appropriate measures for preparing and holding events to celebrate the 140th anniversary of Lesya Ukrainka's birth at the state level.

(Clause 4 in the wording of Resolution of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine No. 3032-VI of 16 February 2011)

5. The implementation of this Resolution shall be supervised by the Verkhovna Rada's Committee on Culture and Spirituality.

Chairman of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine **V. LYTVYN**

Kiev
21 October 2010
No. 2633-VI

© Informational and Analytical Center "LIGA" LLC, 2021
© "LIGA ZAKON" LLC, 2021

Annex 780

Ukraine, Kiev Court of Appeal, case No. 33-2182, Decision,
14 December 2010

Translation

Source: https://verdictum.ligazakon.net/document/14294742?links_npa=KD0005

DECISION

IN THE NAME OF UKRAINE

14 December 2010 Kiev

Judge of the Judicial Collegium of the Criminal Chamber of the Kiev Court of Appeal S.V.Gladiy, having considered the appeal of PERSON_1 against the decision of the Shevchenkovskiy District Court of Kiev of 8 November 2010 in relation to, -

PERSON_1, INFORMATION_1, a native of the Ivano-Frankivsk region, a citizen of Ukraine, unemployed, living at ADDRESS_1

FOUND:

By the decision of the Shevchenkovskiy District Court of Kiev of 8 November 2010, PERSON_1 was found guilty of committing an administrative offence under Part 2 of Article 185-1 of the Code on Administrative Offences of Ukraine, and an administrative fine of UAH 340 was imposed on him.

According to the decision, on 7 November 2010, at approximately 11:50 a.m. at 36, Khreshchatyk Street in Kiev, PERSON_1 organized a rally of the All-Ukrainian public organization "Coalition of Orange Revolution Participants" (AUPO "CORP") without proper notification of the executive authorities, thereby violating the established procedure for holding and organizing meetings and rallies, that is, committed an offence under Part 2 of Article 185-1 of the Code on Administrative Offences of Ukraine.

S.V. Melnichenko filed an appeal against the specified decision, in which he asks to revoke the decision and dismiss the case due to the fact that the conclusions of the court do not correspond to the factual circumstances and due to the lack of elements of an offence in his actions.

PERSON_1 did not appear in the court of appeal, was duly notified of the time and place of the consideration of the case, did not inform the court about the reasons for not appearing in court, and therefore I am of the view that it is possible to consider the complaint in his absence.

Having examined the materials of the case, having checked the arguments of the appeal, it is necessary to come to the conclusion of refusal to satisfy it, based on the following.

As can be seen from the decision, the judge of the first instance, considering the materials in relation to PERSON_1, in accordance with Article 251 of the Code on Administrative Offences of Ukraine, properly verified the evidence collected in the case.

PERSON_1's reference in the appeal to the fact that he fulfilled the requirements of the law on the procedure for holding mass events, namely, a notification was sent in advance of the intention of the AUPO "CORP" to hold a peaceful assembly of citizens on 7 November 2010, does not deserve attention and is refuted by the evidence available in the case files.

As can be seen from the message of the Department for Internal Policy and Public Relations of the Kiev City State Administration of 8 November 2010, there were no written messages from the All-Ukrainian public organization "Coalition of Orange Revolution Participants" (AUPO "CORP") to the Kiev City State Administration about holding mass events on 7 November 2010 (a. s. 10-a).

According to the information of the Main Directorate of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine in Kiev, as at 8 November 2010, there were no similar reports from the AUPO "CORP" to the Public Security Department of the Main Directorate of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine in Kiev (a. s. 11).

The above indicates that PERSON_1, as the chairman of the board of the All-Ukrainian public organization "Coalition of Orange Revolution Participants", did not comply with the legal requirements concerning the established order of organizing and holding meetings, rallies, street marches and demonstrations.

Based on the entirety of the evidence, to which the judge referred to in the decision, having checked it during the consideration of this administrative case in the hearing of the court of appeal, I find reasonable the conclusion of the judge of the first instance on the proof of the guilt of PERSON_1 in committing an administrative offence under Part 2 of Article 185-1 of the Code on Administrative Offences of Ukraine.

Therefore, the appeal of PERSON_1 is not subject to satisfaction.

Guided by Article 294 of the Code on Administrative Offences of Ukraine,

RULED:

To leave the decision of the Shevchenkovskiy District Court of Kiev of 8 November 2010 regarding PERSON_1 unchanged, and reject the appeal.

The decision enters into force immediately, is final and cannot be appealed.

Judge of the Judicial Collegium of the Criminal Chamber
of the Kiev Court of Appeal Gladiy S.V.

Decision of 14 December 2010 No. 33-2182 of the Kiev Court of Appeal

http://www.reyestr.court.gov.ua/Review/14294742

System for analysis of judicial decisions VERDICTUM.

© TOV "Information and analysis center "LIGA", TOV "LIGA ZAKON", 2020

Annex 781

Verkhovna Rada of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, Resolution "On the organization of the International Festival GREAT RUSSIAN WORD in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea" No. 290-6/11, 16 March 2011

Translation

Project reference: 179/30-10
Date of publication of the act on the website: 21 March 2011
crimea.gov.ru/act/9986

Resolution of the Verkhovna Rada of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea

"On the organization of the International Festival GREAT RUSSIAN WORD in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea"

In accordance with Articles 10 and 14 of the Constitution of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, Resolution of the Verkhovna Rada of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea of 18 February 2009 No. 1138-5/09 "On the comprehensive plan of annual events for the development of Russian culture, the use of the Russian language, the maintenance of facilities and institutions of the Russian educational, cultural and historical orientation in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea for 2009-2015", in order to promote the development of Russian culture in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea

the Verkhovna Rada
of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea resolves:

1. To hold every year from 6 to 12 June the International Festival GREAT RUSSIAN WORD in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea.

2. To approve the Regulations on the International Festival GREAT RUSSIAN WORD (attached).

3. The Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, when forming drafts of budget of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, shall provide for the allocation of funds for organizing events of the International Festival GREAT RUSSIAN WORD and events for the development of Russian culture and the use of the Russian language in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea.

4. To recommend local governments and regional state administrations in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, when drafting local budgets, provide for the allocation of funds for the organization of events within the framework of the International Festival GREAT RUSSIAN WORD and events for the development of Russian culture and the use of the Russian language in the regions of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea.

5. To entrust the control over the implementation of this Resolution to the Permanent Commission of the Verkhovna Rada of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea on Culture, the Permanent Commission of the Verkhovna Rada of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea on education, science, youth affairs and sports.

6. To publish this Resolution in the newspaper Krymskie Izvestia.

7. This Resolution comes into force from the date of its publication.

Chairman of the Verkhovna Rada
of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea V. KONSTANTINOV

Simferopol,
16 March 2011
No. 290-6/11

Appendices:

1. REGULATIONS on the International Festival GREAT RUSSIAN WORD

Act reference: 290-6/11

APPROVED
Resolution of the Verkhovna Rada
of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea
of 16 March 2011 No. 290-6/11

REGULATION
on the International Festival GREAT RUSSIAN WORD

SECTION I
GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. The International Festival GREAT RUSSIAN WORD (hereinafter - the Festival) is a humanitarian project of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea.
2. The Festival is held annually in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea.
3. The organizers of the Festival are the Verkhovna Rada of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea.
4. The goals and objectives of the Festival are aimed at developing Russian culture, strengthening the position of the Russian language, and developing international cooperation in the humanitarian sphere.
5. Within the framework of the Festival, concerts, art and educational programs, public forums, scientific conferences, creative meetings, literature and church-pedagogical readings are traditionally held, in these events figures of culture, science, education, representatives of social and political organizations, government bodies, the Orthodox clergy take part.
6. The Festival has an international status and is open to those who share the goals and objectives of the Festival regardless of the legal status of representatives of different countries.

SECTION II
BODIES OF THE FESTIVAL

1. The bodies of the Festival are the Organizing Committee of the Festival, the Directorate of the Festival, the Board of Trustees of the Festival.
2. The supreme body of the Festival is the Organizing Committee of the International Festival GREAT RUSSIAN WORD (hereinafter - the Organizing Committee).
3. The Chairman of the Organizing Committee is the Chairman of the Verkhovna Rada of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea (ex officio).
4. The Organizing Committee is formed upon the recommendation of the Chairman of the Organizing Committee by the Presidium of the Verkhovna Rada of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea consisting of the Chairman of the Organizing Committee, his deputies, the Executive Secretary and members of the Organizing Committee.
5. The Organizing Committee may include members of the Presidium of the Verkhovna Rada of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea (ex officio) and the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea (ex officio), representatives of local government bodies, sponsoring organizations, as well as public organizations whose activities are aimed at popularizing the Russian language and Russian culture.
6. The Organizing Committee:
approves the program of the Festival;
develops and adopts the events of the Festival and determines their performers;
carries out coordination and general control over the preparation and conduct of the Festival events;
approves the panel of judges of the competition events of the Festival;
establishes awards and diplomas of the Festival;
approves the rules of procedure of the Festival.

The rules of procedure of the Festival determine the conditions of participation in the Festival events, the terms of applying for participation, the selection criteria for competitive programs.

7. The Organizing Committee holds meetings as needed. Meetings of the Organizing Committee are valid provided that a majority of the members of the Organizing Committee are present.
8. Based on the results of the meetings, resolutions are made and drawn up in minutes. Decisions of the Organizing Committee are made by a majority of the members present at its meeting. The minutes of the meetings of the Organizing Committee are signed by the Chairman and Executive Secretary of the Organizing Committee.

9. The Organizing Committee may hold extended meetings, which may be attended by representatives of interested organizations and mass media.
10. The Chairman of the Organizing Committee:
carries out general management of the work of the Organizing Committee;
convenes meetings of the Organizing Committee;
signs the minutes of the meetings of the Organizing Committee.
11. Applications for participation in the Festival events are addressed to the Chairman of the Organizing Committee.
12. In the absence of the Chairman of the Organizing Committee and on his behalf, the deputies of the Chairman of the Organizing Committee perform the duties assigned to the Chairman of the Organizing Committee.
13. The Executive Secretary of the Organizing Committee:
prepares and conducts meetings of the Organizing Committee, prepares drafts of relevant documents and materials;
keeps and signs the minutes of the meetings of the Organizing Committee;
monitors the execution by the members of the Organizing Committee of the instructions given by the Chairman of the Organizing Committee;
executes other instructions given by the Chairman of the Organizing Committee.
14. The functions of the Directorate of the International Festival GREAT RUSSIAN WORD (hereinafter - the Directorate) are performed by the Crimean republican institution (enterprise) under the control of the Ministry of Culture of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, determined by the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea.
15. The Directorate prepares the cultural program of the Festival, as well as organizational support (including the preparation of the draft rules of procedure of the Festival for its subsequent approval by the Organizing Committee), financial, material and technical, informational and legal and other support for the Festival events. The head of the abovementioned institution (enterprise) is the executive director of the Festival.
16. The Board of Trustees of the International Festival GREAT RUSSIAN WORD (hereinafter - the Board of Trustees) monitors the activities of the Festival bodies regarding the use of funds allocated for the organization of the Festival events.
17. The Board of Trustees is elected at an extended meeting of the Organizing Committee upon the recommendation of the Chairman of the Organizing Committee.
18. The Board of Trustees includes (ex officio) the Chairman of the Verkhovna Rada of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea.
19. The Board of Trustees may include individual persons and representatives of legal entities that provide sponsorship and other assistance for the organization of the Festival events.
20. The Chairman (co-chairmen) of the Board of Trustees is elected at the first meeting of the Board of Trustees.
21. The Board of Trustees carries out:
involvement of state, international, commercial and public structures in the organization and financing of the Festival events;
involvement of mass media in covering the Festival events.
22. The Board of Trustees carries out its activities on a voluntary basis and independently determines the order of its meetings. The Board of Trustees is convened by its Chairman (co-chairman) in agreement with the Chairman of the Organizing Committee as needed.
23. Meetings of the Board of Trustees are valid provided that a majority of the members of the Board of Trustees are present. Based on the results of the meetings of the Board of Trustees, decisions are made. Decisions of the Board of Trustees are made by a majority of the members present at its meeting.
24. Decisions of the Board of Trustees are signed by its chairman and sent to the Organizing Committee for consideration.
25. Responsibilities for the preparation of draft documents of the Board of Trustees and the execution of its resolutions are performed by the Executive Secretary of the Organizing Committee.

SECTION III
HONORARY PRESIDENT OF THE FESTIVAL

1. The Honorary President of the International Festival GREAT RUSSIAN WORD (hereinafter - the President of the Festival) is elected by the vote of a majority at the first extended meeting of the Organizing Committee upon the recommendation of the Chairman of the Organizing Committee.
2. The President of the Festival is elected from prominent state, public, cultural and scientific figures - participants of the Festival events, whose professional activities and civic position are aimed at the comprehensive development of Russian culture, strengthening of the Russian language.
3. The term of powers of the President of the Festival corresponds to the term of powers of the Chairman of the Organizing Committee.
4. The President of the Festival:
opens and closes the Festival;
grants the main prizes and awards of the Festival.
5. The Chairman of the Organizing Committee, Chairman (Co-Chairmen) of the Board of Trustees, Deputies of the Chairman of the Organizing Committee and members of the Organizing Committee upon the recommendation of the Chairman of the Organizing Committee also have the right to reward participants of the Festival events.

SECTION IV
FINANCING OF THE FESTIVAL EVENTS

1. Financing of the events of the Festival is carried out from funds allocated from the budget of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, the budgets of the financial partners of the Festival, private donations, as well as funds received from the sale of printed materials, tickets and from other sources not prohibited by the current legislation of Ukraine. 2. Any organization that supports the goals and objectives of the Festival and has expressed a desire to participate in the financing of the Festival events may be a financial partner of the Festival. 3. Financing of the Festival events from the budget of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea is carried out on the basis of relevant decisions taken by the Verkhovna Rada of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea.

Annex 782

License AB No. 590590, issued by the State Architectural and Construction Inspectorate of Ukraine in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, 11 November 2011

Translation

Translation from Russian and Ukrainian

(National Emblem of Ukraine)

AB Series

LICENSE No 590590

STATE ARCHITECTURAL AND CONSTRUCTION INSPECTORATE OF UKRAINE

INSPECTION OF THE STATE ARCHITECTURAL AND CONSTRUCTION CONTROL in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea

Economic activities related to the building of architectural objects
(According to the list of works in the annex)

Private enterprise "KIRAMET"

Legal entity identification code	**34471422**
Location of the legal entity	**95000, Simferopol, Suvorovsky spusk, 4-11**
Decision date and number of the license order	**11 November 2011 No 8-L**
License valid	**From 11 November 2011 to 11 November 2016**
Temporarily assuming the responsibilities of the head of State Architectural and Construction Inspectorate of Ukraine	**(Signed) O. F. Geron**
License issued on	**11 November 2011**
(Seal) State Architectural and Construction Inspectorate of Ukraine Architectural and Construction Inspectorate of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea Identification Code 37543274 (National Emblem of Ukraine)	(Holographic sticker) UKRAINE (National Emblem of Ukraine)

Appendix to the License AB No 5905590,
issued by the State Architectural and Construction Inspectorate of Ukraine in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea on 11 November 2011, No. 8-L
(invalid without the license)

LIST OF WORKS
on economic activities related to the building of architectural objects,
of 11 November 2011, Order No. 8-L

2.00.00 PREPARATIONS OF URBAN PLANNING DOCUMENTATION
2.01.00 Planning schemes of territories
2.02.00 Master plans of settlements
2.03.00 Detailed territory plans
2.04.00 Design of territories' development
3.00.00 DESIGN OF ARCHITECTURAL OBJECTS
3.01.01 Residential buildings and hotels
3.01.02 Civil buildings and facilities
3.02.01 Buildings and facilities of industrial enterprises
3.02.02 Engineering facilities
3.02.03 Buildings and facilities of agriculture, forestry and fisheries
3.04.00 Experimental construction projects
3.07.00 Restoration, conservation, repair work, rehabilitation of cultural heritage sites
3.08.00 Construction of load-bearing and enclosing structures
3.09.00 Consequence (Importance) Class of the design object:
- class CC1 — minor consequences
- class CC2 — medium consequences
3.10.00 Design conditions: normal, areas with high seismicity, areas with complex engineering and geological conditions
3.11.00 Design of internal engineering networks and systems
3.11.01 Water supply system and sewers
3.11.02 Heating
3.11.03 Ventilation and air conditioning
3.11.04 Gas supply and gas equipment
3.11.06 Electricity supply, electrical equipment and electric lighting
3.12.00 Design of external engineering networks, systems and structures
3.12.01 Water supply
3.12.02 Sewers
3.12.03 Heating
3.12.04 Gas Supply
3.12.05 Electricity supply and
electrical equipment
3.12.07 Consequence (Importance) Class of the design object:
- class CC1 — minor consequences
- class CC2 — medium consequences
7.00.00 ENGINEERING ACTIVITIES IN THE CONSTRUCTION SPHERE
7.01.00 General Developer in design (according to section 3.00.00)

Temporarily assuming the responsibilities of the head of State Architectural and Construction Inspectorate of Ukraine O.F. Geron
(Seal)
State Architectural and Construction Inspectorate of Ukraine
Architectural and Construction Inspectorate of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea
Identification Code 37543274
(National Emblem of Ukraine)

Annex 783

State Statistics Service of Ukraine, “Population of Ukraine for 2012, Demographic Yearbook”, Kiev, 2013 (excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

STATE STATISTICS SERVICE OF UKRAINE

POPULATION OF UKRAINE

for 2012

Demographic Yearbook

Kiev 2013

[…]

1.16. Distribution of the permanent population by separate age groups, sex and type of settlements by regions as of 1 January 2013

	All population, persons	Of these, aged			
		0-14 years old	0–15 years old	0-17 years old	15–64 years old
	Urban settlements and rural areas				
Ukraine	**45372692**	**6620598**	**7047723**	**7990391**	**31846776**
The Autonomous Republic of Crimea	1956422	291848	308421	344263	1377276
Oblasts					
Vinnytsia	1619953	242062	259494	296868	1103876
Volyn	1037230	197071	209501	234885	707475
Dnepropetrovsk	3304486	467222	495549	557704	2320270
Donetsk	4362557	550561	585324	662245	3072514
Zhitomir	1269672	200811	214799	244869	865088
Zakarpattia	1251560	239222	254347	286628	873712
Zaporozhie	1784454	240898	256086	289247	1261687
Ivano-Frankovsk	1379062	230648	246777	281635	958455
Kiev	1716273	256375	272746	308176	1198512
Kirovograd	988756	141616	151176	172253	679756
Lugansk	2251954	278075	295531	334415	1607183
Lvov	2522332	395923	423008	483490	1765487
Nikolaev	1172766	172102	183541	208308	829150
Odessa	2384100	368473	390862	441571	1680117
Poltava	1459983	193393	207119	236721	1020294
Rovno	1155808	227341	242427	273360	787947
Sumy	1141057	145050	155467	178372	808327
Ternopol	1074076	168249	180486	206749	741576
Kharkov	2728783	344785	365747	416442	1970536
Kherson	1076800	162700	173699	197174	758840
Khmelnitskiy	1310801	197380	211114	240812	898522
Cherkassy	1265259	169897	182527	209196	874816
Chernovtsy	904098	150777	161370	184729	630470
Chernigov	1069260	138167	147862	168334	731094
City of Kiev	2803716	395564	415658	468801	2055574
The City of Sevastopol (City Council)	381474	54388	57085	63144	268222

Continuation of the table 1.16

	Of these, aged			
	16-59 years old	18 years old or older	60 years old or older	65 years old or older
Urban settlements and rural areas				
Ukraine	**28622908**	**37382301**	**9702061**	**6905318**
The Autonomous Republic of Crimea	1234532	1612159	413469	287298
Oblasts				
Vinnytsia	988025	1323085	372434	274015
Volyn	643633	802345	184096	132684
Dnepropetrovsk	2085262	2746782	723675	516994
Donetsk	2746011	3700312	1031222	739482
Zhitomir	779552	1024803	275321	203773
Zakarpattia	794342	964932	202871	138626
Zaporozhie	1127937	1495207	400431	281869
Ivano-Frankovsk	871835	1097427	260450	189959
Kiev	1080845	1408097	362682	261386
Kirovograd	606352	816503	231228	167384
Lugansk	1436545	1917539	519878	366696
Lvov	1609229	2038842	490095	360922
Nikolaev	743032	964458	246193	171514
Odessa	1509500	1942529	483738	335510
Poltava	911638	1223262	341226	246296
Rovno	717400	882448	195981	140520
Sumy	719406	962685	266184	187680
Ternopol	671418	867327	222172	164251
Kharkov	1764008	2312341	599028	413462
Kherson	680798	879626	222303	155260
Khmelnitskiy	806965	1069989	292722	214899
Cherkassy	778543	1056063	304189	220546
Chernovtsy	570471	719369	172257	122851
Chernigov	649739	900926	271659	199999
The City of Kiev	1856499	2334915	531559	352578
The City of Sevastopol (City Council)	239391	318330	84998	58864

6.4. Interregional migration by arrival and departure areas in Ukraine in 2012

(persons)

Arrival area / Departure area	Ukraine	To regions				
		AR of Crimea	Vinnytsia	Volyn	Dnipropetrovsk	Donetsk
Ukraine	**272275**	**9355**	**9261**	**5080**	**13577**	**11599**
From regions:						
The Autonomous Republic of Crimea	9271	-	172	53	578	439
Oblasts						
Vinnytsia	11010	200	-	79	266	184
Volyn	5693	71	83	-	147	35
Dnepropetrovsk	15141	783	277	141	-	1405
Donetsk	16048	872	239	66	1538	-
Zhitomir	9315	118	665	121	153	111
Zakarpattia	3105	36	131	57	124	57
Zaporozhie	8637	677	98	45	1932	897
Ivano-Frankovsk	5546	63	116	81	71	44
Kiev	18060	202	628	133	209	262
Kirovograd	9071	229	281	19	1717	183
Lugansk	10592	453	84	44	524	2489
Lvov	9693	203	280	1084	199	113
Nikolaev	7347	256	201	24	635	163
Odessa	8929	372	1163	126	401	297
Poltava	9379	180	93	60	790	249
Rovno	7974	68	158	1282	107	64
Sumy	7261	144	78	62	180	235
Ternopol	5810	74	116	162	82	45
Kharkov	16071	1013	246	148	1303	2712
Kherson	7606	844	185	46	870	233
Khmelnitskiy	9725	158	930	158	126	148
Cherkassy	10778	169	628	50	424	182
Chernovtsy	3452	39	242	41	44	48
Chernigov	8180	124	146	50	138	166
The City of Kiev	35780	678	1986	928	908	744
The City of Sevastopol (City Council)	2801	1329	35	20	111	94

Continuation of the table 6.4

Arrival area / Departure area	To regions			
	Chernivtsi	Chernihiv	The City of Kiev	The City of Sevastopol (City Council)
Ukraine	**3768**	**6859**	**50483**	**4595**
From regions:				
The Autonomous Republic of Crimea	49	92	1221	2065
Oblasts				
Vinnytsia	293	134	2779	58
Volyn	85	48	1403	28
Dnepropetrovsk	55	173	2342	231
Donetsk	80	193	2437	430
Zhitomir	59	193	3894	37
Zakarpattia	80	80	450	3
Zaporozhie	32	83	1267	233
Ivano-Frankovsk	810	26	731	15
Kiev	53	771	8955	72
Kirovograd	40	77	1418	90
Lugansk	21	152	1433	154
Lvov	200	60	1208	40
Nikolaev	39	52	994	114
Odessa	113	125	1100	115
Poltava	43	263	2084	57
Rovno	89	111	1664	49
Sumy	25	882	1883	63
Ternopol	477	33	688	13
Kharkov	47	496	1006	161
Kherson	52	77	946	185
Khmelnitskiy	566	67	2255	51
Cherkassy	32	164	3993	49
Chernovtsy	-	32	375	31
Chernigov	28	-	3655	47
The City of Kiev	388	2453	-	204
The City of Sevastopol (City Council)	12	22	302	-

6.5. Migratory increase (decrease) of population by regions in 2002–2012

(persons)

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Ukraine	**-33791**	**-24210**	**-7615**	**4583**	**14245**	**16838**
the Autonomous Republic of Crimea	465	-176	1332	2773	3847	3524
Oblasts						
Vinnytsia	-1899	-2819	-2341	-2783	-2076	-1533
Volyn	-1862	-2336	-1304	-1092	-514	-111
Dnepropetrovsk	-384	-545	1639	2082	1646	833
Donetsk	-9299	-4612	-2273	-1199	-423	-90
Zhitomir	-2376	-2501	-3123	-3175	-2360	-1744
Zakarpattia	-2458	-2542	-2585	-2333	-2252	-1565
Zaporozhie	-1614	-929	-830	-1201	-833	-881
Ivano-Frankovsk	-848	-1350	-1167	-849	-989	-201
Kiev	-945	1581	503	850	1459	-724
Kirovograd	-4264	-4750	-5564	-5521	-4757	-4200
Lugansk	-8235	-8092	-6222	-4711	-4486	-4836
Lvov	-3297	-2908	-2438	-1723	-1243	-1197
Nikolaev	-1855	-1645	-1762	-531	-206	-641
Odessa	-157	-1073	1191	2697	7297	11337
Poltava	-827	-920	-691	7	152	-569
Rovno	-1748	-2156	-2200	-2278	-1807	-1971
Sumy	-3467	-3747	-3385	-2720	-2583	-2322
Ternopol	-1137	-1272	-1943	-1680	-1829	-1704
Kharkov	2661	4053	5648	5159	4586	4031
Kherson	-3590	-3794	-4247	-3491	-2998	-2996
Khmelnitskiy	-3250	-2541	-2689	-2970	-1982	-1697
Cherkassy	-354	-406	-1138	-1009	-925	-287
Chernovtsy	-220	-480	-850	-344	205	612
Chernigov	-2060	-2330	-3215	-2656	-1439	-1125
The City of Kiev	17806	22200	29974	30640	26691	24803
The City of Sevastopol (City Council)	1423	1880	2065	2641	2064	2092

Continuation of the table 6.5

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Ukraine	**14921**	**13447**	**16133**	**17096**	**61844**
the Autonomous Republic of Crimea	3470	3022	3446	3639	4412
Oblasts					
Vinnytsia	-1665	-547	-387	468	-331
Volyn	78	-218	-2	671	-276
Dnepropetrovsk	-1772	-1083	-28	-215	1895
Donetsk	-887	-1859	-1071	-511	-79
Zhitomir	-2106	-1513	-292	-546	903
Zakarpattia	-1380	-1167	-832	-463	-521
Zaporozhie	-370	117	186	-812	1099
Ivano-Frankovsk	-139	-114	228	522	1360
Kiev	1355	2144	4554	8673	8689
Kirovograd	-3979	-2368	-674	-1448	-1757
Lugansk	-3630	-2622	-2394	-2659	-1552
Lvov	-731	-543	-876	-1552	1211
Nikolaev	-1145	-717	-365	-647	-980
Odessa	6619	5719	5102	4090	10127
Poltava	-268	205	47	-339	214
Rovno	-1872	-1467	-1175	-1799	-1402
Sumy	-1320	-1238	-987	-851	-1175
Ternopol	-1474	-1219	-994	-831	-468
Kharkov	4405	1985	1839	834	15125
Kherson	-2759	-1209	-1150	-1127	-1874
Khmelnitskiy	-811	-338	-603	-1131	-726
Cherkassy	-320	375	-476	294	-546
Chernovtsy	660	926	635	898	1628
Chernigov	-827	116	15	345	-721
The City of Kiev	23400	15404	10611	10041	24718
The City of Sevastopol (City Council)	2389	1656	1776	1552	2871

Annex 784

Nomination dossiers of cultural heritage sites that Ukraine proposes for inclusion in UNESCO's World Heritage List ("Ancient City of Khersones Tavrichesky and its Chora", "Historical Surroundings of the Capital of Crimean Khans in Bakhchisaray", "Archaeological Monument "Kamennaya Mogila"), Kiev, 2014
(excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

Translated from Ukrainian

The Ministry of Culture of Ukraine

Research Institute of Monument Protection Research

Historical and Cultural Reserves

Historical and Cultural Reserves. Nomination dossiers of cultural heritage sites that Ukraine proposes for inclusion in UNESCO's World Heritage List

Ancient City of Khersones Tavrichesky and its Chora

(V century BC - XIV century AD)

Historical Surroundings of the Capital of Crimean Khans in Bakhchisaray

Archaeological Monument "Kamennaya Mogila"

Edited by the Candidate of Historical Sciences T. Borovsky

To the library of the Bakhchisaray Reserve!

In gratitude for the work of 2011-2014.

(Signed)

16 June 2015

(Stamp) STATE BUDGETARY INSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA BAKHCHISARAY HISTORICAL, CULTURAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM-RESERVE * Scientific library *

No. 10776

Kiev

2014

The Ministry of Culture of Ukraine

National Commission for UNESCO in Ukraine

State Budgetary Institution of the Republic of Crimea “Bakhchisaray Historical, Cultural and Archaeological Museum-Reserve” Research Institute of Monument Protection Research

Nomination for inclusion in the UNESCO World Heritage List

HISTORICAL SURROUNDING OF THE CAPITAL OF THE CRIMEAN KHANS IN BAKHCHISARAY

Kiev - Bakhchisaray- 2013

RESUME

A State party to the Convention
Ukraine

State, province or region
Bakhchysarai District of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea

Site name
The historical environment of the Crimean khans' capital in Bakhchisaray

Geographical coordinates and area

Id. №	Name of components	Country / regions	Central point coordinates	Component area (ha)	Buffer zone area	Map #
001	Chufut-Kale fortress and cave city and historical quarter	Ukraine / Bakhchisaray	44° 44' 24.19'' N 33° 55' 15.13'' E	140.36	1277.93	2/001, 3/001
002	Bakhchisaray Khan's Palace	Ukraine / Bakhchisaray	44° 44' 53.21'' N 33° 52' 53.58'' E	4.92		2/002, 3/002
003	Eski-Durbe Tomb	Ukraine / Bakhchisaray	44° 44' 51.11'' N 33° 53' 05.09'' E	0.06		2/003, 3/003
004	Great Octagonal Durbe Tomb (Durbe of Muhammad Giray II)	Ukraine / Bakhchisaray	44° 44' 56.55'' N 33° 50' 53.52'' E	0.11	26.58	2/004, 4/004
005	Tombs of Cuboid Durbe and Member	Ukraine / Bakhchisaray	44° 44' 57.84'' N 33° 50' 49.92'' E	0.02		2/005, 4/005
006	Small Octagonal Durbe Tomb	Ukraine / Bakhchisaray	44° 45' 00.18'' N 33° 50' 50.88'' E	0.02		2/006, 4/006
007	Ancient Durbe Tomb (Durbe of Muhammad Shah Bey)	Ukraine / Bakhchisaray	44° 44' 06.14'' N 33° 51' 04.06'' E	0.10		2/007, 4/007
	Total area (ha)			145.59	1304.51	

[…]

Page 125

002-003. Bakhchisaray Khan's Palace / Eski-Durbe *(property sites No. 002, 003)*

002. Bakhchisaray Khan's Palace *(property site No. 002)*

The ensemble of the palace was built in different periods of time, so the plan of the complex has an irregular shape, and its objects have various stylistic features. It was created by Italian, Iranian, Turkish, Ukrainian and Russian masters along the XVI - XVIII centuries. The main buildings that have survived to the present day are concentrated on the sides of the spacious main courtyard stretching from north to south (maps 2,3; plan 7; photo 39).

[…]

Page 128

002-8. Khan Mosque, 1740. Basilica-type building with a narthex (photo 66), rectangular in plan, elongated from north to south. Stone arcade galleries are open on the east and west facades. The walls are made of limestone in lime mortar, plastered and whitewashed.

In the interior in the south-west corner the Khan's Lodge is located, decorated with faience tiles and paintings. A wooden staircase leads to it. In the south wall there is a niche decorated with stone carvings, to the right of it there is a wooden minbar (photo 67). Stone slabs floor. The ceiling is flat wooden, with a caisson in the central part. Window openings are rectangular, in two tiers; there are stained glass of a complex pattern in the upper tier (photo 68).

To the north the mosque is flanked by two minarets with balconies. Minarets made of artificial, well-worked limestone, cemented with lead. They are octagonal to the balconies, and decagonal upwards, with a conical end, covered with iron. Balconies have a thin carved geometric pattern (photo 69).

The roof of the mosque is quadrangular, covered with tiles (photo 70), topped with a spire. The pillars of the upper tier of the windows of the northern and western facades are decorated with ornamented paintings in the form of cartouches on the outside made by Omar, an Iranian master of the 18th century.

The building is used for its intended purpose and is also part of the museum-palace, combining cult and exhibition functions. In 1967, emergency works were carried out, the tiled roof was completely replaced, and the paintings on the facades were restored (photo 71).

[…]

Annex 785

State Statistics Service of Ukraine, “Current Population of Ukraine as at 1 January 2014”, Kiev, 2014 (excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

STATE STATISTICS SERVICE OF UKRAINE

CURRENT
POPULATION OF UKRAINE
as at 1 January 2014

Kiev-2014

[…]

STATE STATISTICS SERVICE OF UKRAINE

[…]

The collection contains data on the number of the existing population in Ukraine and regions, cities, districts, urban-type settlements as at 1 January 2012-2014, the number of administrative-territorial units, population density. Intended for a wide range of users.

[…]
Page 6

1. Number of the current population by region

(persons)

	As at 1 January 2014			Annual average for 2013		
	Entire population	City	Rural	Entire population	City	Rural
Ukraine	**45,426,249**	**31,336,623**	**14,089,626**	**45,489,648**	**31,357,506**	**14,132,142**
Autonomous Republic of Crimea	1,967,259	1,233,536	733,723	1,966,218	1,233,335	732,883
[…]	[…]	[…]	[…]	[…]	[…]	[…]
Sevastopol (City Council)	385,870	362,018	23,852	384,654	360,860	23,794

[…]
Page 8

3. Population formation in 2013

	Persons					Growth rate (decrease) of the current population by the beginning of the year, percent
	number of the current population as at 1 January 2013	total increase, decrease (-)	including: natural increase, decrease (-)	including: migration increase, decrease (-)	number of the current population as at 1 January 2014	
Urban settlements and rural areas						
Ukraine	**45,553,047**	**–126,798**	**–158,711**	**31,913**	**45,426,249**	**99.72**
Autonomous Republic of Crimea	1,965,177	2,082	–2,974	5,056	1,967,259	100.11
Regions						
Vinnytsia	1,627,038	–8,776	–8,016	–760	1,618,262	99.46
Volyn	1,039,958	1,345	1,034	311	1,041,303	100.13
Dnepropetrovsk	3,307,795	–15,364	–15,007	–357	3,292,431	99.54
Donetsk	4,375,442	–31,560	–28,311	–3,249	4,343,882	99.28
Zhitomir	1,268,903	–6,391	–5,858	–533	1,262,512	99.50
Zakarpattia	1,254,393	2,457	3,690	–1,233	1,256,850	100.20
Zaporozhie	1,785,243	–9,410	–8,364	–1,046	1,775,833	99.47
Ivano-Frankovsk	1,381,788	308	–642	950	1,382,096	100.02
Kiev	1,722,052	3,426	–6,687	10,113	1,725,478	100.20
Kirovograd	995,171	–7,606	–5,951	–1,655	987,565	99.24
Lugansk	2,256,551	–17,078	–15,291	–1,787	2,239,473	99.24
Lvov	2,540,702	–2,266	–2,124	–142	2,538,436	99.91
Nikolaev	1,173,481	–5,109	–4,310	–799	1,168,372	99.56
Odessa	2,395,160	1,333	–4,448	5,781	2,396,493	100.06
Poltava	1,467,821	–9,616	–10,062	446	1,458,205	99.34
Rovno	1,156,868	1,983	2,889	–906	1,158,851	100.17
Sumy	1,143,249	–10,292	–8,808	–1,484	1,132,957	99.10
Ternopol	1,077,327	–4,000	–2,875	–1,125	1,073,327	99.63
Kharkov	2,744,419	–7,177	–12,765	5,588	2,737,242	99.74
Kherson	1,078,232	–5,665	–3,748	–1,917	1,072,567	99.47
Khmelnitskiy	1,313,964	–6,972	–6,033	–939	1,306,992	99.47
Cherkassy	1,268,888	–8,931	–8,377	–554	1,259,957	99.30
Chernovtsy	907,163	1,345	–55	1,400	908,508	100.15
Chernigov	1,077,802	–10,976	–10,057	–919	1,066,826	98.98
City of Kiev	2,845,023	23,679	5,302	18,377	2,868,702	100.83
Sevastopol (City Council)	383,437	2,433	–863	3,296	385,870	100.63

Annex 786

State Statistics Service of Ukraine, “Population of Ukraine for 2013, Demographic Yearbook”, Kiev, 2014 (excerpts)

p

Translation
Excerpts

STATE STATISTICS SERVICE OF UKRAINE

POPULATION OF UKRAINE

2013

Demographic Yearbook

Kiev

2014

Annex 786

p

[…] Page 273

6.4. *Interregional migration in 2013*

(persons)

Arrival area / Departure area	Ukraine	To regions				
		Autonomous Republic of Crimea	Vinnytsia	Volyn	Dnipropetrovsk	Donetsk
Ukraine	**261,723**	**9,438**	**8,651**	**4,996**	**12,950**	**11,377**
From regions:						
Autonomous Republic of Crimea	8,658	-	142	59	494	393
Regions						
Vinnytsia	10,039	176	-	96	236	165
Volyn	4,997	95	79	-	97	41
Dnepropetrovsk	15,119	865	274	127	-	1,411
Donetsk	15,893	991	230	80	1,519	-
Zhitomir	8,902	109	600	141	176	106
Zakarpattia	3,046	45	120	77	82	55
Zaporozhie	8,794	726	89	35	2,082	870
Ivano-Frankovsk	5,302	63	108	105	70	54
Kiev	16,460	189	703	190	227	205
Kirovograd	8,726	190	290	24	1,542	185
Lugansk	10,656	540	114	38	432	2,531
Lvov	9,235	114	268	1,021	225	114
Nikolaev	6,829	223	153	30	570	162
Odessa	8,606	388	1,078	114	334	258
Poltava	9,033	192	74	41	648	244
Rovno	7,630	67	124	1,132	113	71
Sumy	7,145	155	78	54	224	252
Ternopol	6,009	68	154	185	90	53
Kharkov	15,948	975	201	158	1,263	2,618
Kherson	7,138	834	145	30	796	239
Khmelnitskiy	9,331	160	898	127	143	113
Cherkassy	10,024	184	593	42	344	164
Chernovtsy	3,354	54	259	58	53	36
Chernigov	7,777	92	120	41	174	139
City of Kiev	34,485	723	1,734	969	920	795
Sevastopol (City Council)	2,587	1,220	23	22	96	103

p

[…] Page 277

Continuation of table 6.4

Arrival area / Departure area	To regions			
	Chernivtsi	Chernihiv	Kiev	Sevastopol (City Council)
Ukraine	**4,035**	**6,345**	**48,707**	**5,007**
From regions:				
Autonomous Republic of Crimea	29	86	1,158	2,157
Region				
Vinnytsia	263	126	2,548	72
Volyn	97	49	1,189	28
Dnepropetrovsk	56	160	2,338	254
Donetsk	63	146	2,445	490
Zhitomir	63	165	3,540	39
Zakarpattia	103	49	440	11
Zaporozhie	21	90	1,412	284
Ivano-Frankovsk	869	34	732	16
Kiev	83	739	8,869	88
Kirovograd	43	74	1,409	85
Lugansk	25	140	1,532	222
Lvov	207	65	1,146	31
Nikolaev	59	70	1,066	124
Odessa	109	124	1,063	89
Poltava	28	273	2,065	53
Rovno	117	80	1,605	54
Sumy	23	796	1,813	96
Ternopol	530	21	704	8
Kharkov	53	426	1,082	206
Kherson	53	46	915	192
Khmelnitskiy	679	83	2,002	63
Cherkassy	44	156	3,672	76
Chernovtsy	-	21	374	12
Chernigov	24	-	3,311	60
City of Kiev	369	2,304	-	197
Sevastopol (City Council)	25	22	277	-

p

[…] Page 282

6.7 Distribution of international migrants by country of arrival (departure), 2002–2013

(persons)

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	Number of arrivals											
Total	**42,473**	**39,489**	**38,567**	**39,580**	**44,227**	**46,507**	**37,323**	**32,917**	**30,810**	**31,684**	**76,361**	**54,100**
including by country												
[…]	[…]	[…]	[…]	[…]	[…]	[…]	[…]	[…]	[…]	[…]	[…]	[…]
Russian Federation	23,365	22,069	20,461	20,071	20,234	19,691	17,079	14,831	13,920	14,289	16,001	14,817
[…]	[…]	[…]	[…]	[…]	[…]	[…]	[…]	[…]	[…]	[…]	[…]	[…]

[…]

Annex 787

Prosecutor's Office of Zheleznodorozhniy District of Simferopol, criminal proceedings No. 12014010410000000898, Record of witness interrogation of S.V. Grishchenko, 9 March 2014

Translation

RECORD
of witness interrogation

Simferopol 9 March 2014

The interrogation started at 6:50 p.m.
The interrogation ended at 7:15 p.m.

Prosecutor of the Prosecutor's Office of the Zheleznodorozhniy District, Simferopol, third class lawyer, S.O. Kostyukov, having considered the materials of criminal proceedings entered in the Unified register of pre-trial investigations under No. 12014010410000898 of 9 March 2014, in Office No. 205 of the Investigative Office of the Zheleznodorozhny District Department of the Simferopol City Directorate of the Main Directorate of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea at the address: Simferopol, Pavlenka Street, 1a, in compliance with the requirements of Articles 65, 66, 95, 104, 106, 223, 224 of the Criminal Procedural Code of Ukraine, interrogated as a witness:

1. **First name, patronymic and last name: Sergey Vasilyevich Grishchenko.**
2. **Date and place of birth: […], […].**
3. **Ethnicity: Ukrainian.**
4. **Citizenship: Ukraine.**
5. **Education: vocational technical.**
6. **Place of work (study): Linear department at the Simferopol station of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine on the Pridneprovskaya railway.**
7. **Occupation and position: inspector of the patrol service group.**
8. **Marital status: […]**
9. **Place of residence: […].**
10. **Criminal record: none according to him.**
11. **Contact phone number: […].**
12. **Are you a deputy (of which Council): no.**
13. **Information about passport or other identity document: service certificate UTO No. […]**

It was explained to the witness that he was summoned to give testimony in criminal proceedings entered in the Unified register of pre-trial investigations under No. 12014010410000898 of 9 March 2014, on the grounds of a criminal offence under Part 1 of Article 146 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine.

(Signed)

It was explained to the witness that Article 63 of the Constitution of Ukraine sets out that a person is not responsible for refusing to give testimony or explanation in relation to himself, family members or close relatives, the list of which is determined by law. (Signed)

It was explained to the witness that Article 18 of the Criminal Procedural Code of Ukraine provides for freedom from self-incrimination and the right not to testify against close relatives or family members.

(Signed)

The witness was made aware of the **procedure for carrying out an interrogation and his rights and obligations provided for in Article 66 of the Criminal Procedural Code of Ukraine, according to which:** **(Signed)**

1. The witness has the right to:

1) know why and under what criminal proceedings he is being interrogated;

2) use the legal assistance of a lawyer whose powers are confirmed in accordance with the provisions of Article 50 of the Criminal Procedural Code of Ukraine when giving testimony and participating in other procedural actions (namely: *1) A certificate of the right to practice as a lawyer; 2) an order, a contract with a defence counsel, or an instruction from a body (institution) authorised by law to provide free legal assistance);*

3) refuse to give testimony in relation to himself, close relatives and members of his family, which may give rise to suspicion, accusation of committing a criminal offence by him, close relatives or members of his family, as well as testimony in relation to information that, according to the provisions of Article 65 of this Code, is not subject to *disclosure (namely – the following persons cannot be interrogated as witnesses: 1) defence counsel, representative of the victim, civil plaintiff, civil defendant, legal representative of the victim, civil plaintiff in criminal proceedings - about the circumstances that became known to them in connection with the performance of the functions of a representative or defence counsel 2) attorneys - about information that constitutes attorney-client privilege; 3) notaries - about information that constitutes notarial privilege; 4) medical workers and other persons who, in connection with the performance of professional or official duties, became aware of illness, medical examination, examination and their results, intimate and family aspects of the person's life - about information that constitutes medical privilege; 5) clergymen - about information that they received when hearing the believers' confessions 6) journalists – professional confidential information provided on condition of non-disclosure of the authorship or source of information; 7) professional judges, people's assessors and jurors - about the circumstances of the discussion in the verdict room of issues that arose during the adoption of a court decision, except for cases of criminal proceedings regarding the adoption by a judge(s) of a deliberately unjust sentence, decision; 8) persons who participated in the conclusion and performance of a reconciliation agreement in criminal proceedings - about the circumstances that became known to them in connection with participation in the conclusion and performance of the reconciliation agreement; 9) persons to whom security measures were applied, - about their valid personal data 10) persons who have information about valid data about persons to whom security measures were applied - about this data. Persons entitled to diplomatic immunity, as well as employees of diplomatic missions, cannot be interrogated as witnesses without their consent (and have the right to refuse to give testimony) without the consent of a representative of the diplomatic institution);*

4) give testimony in their native or other language, which they are fluent in, and use the help of an interpreter;

5) use notes and documents when giving testimony in cases where the testimony concerns any calculations and other information that is difficult to keep in mind;

6) be reimbursed for expenses related to the summons to give testimony;

7) get acquainted with the record of interrogation and file a request for amendments, additions, and comments to it, as well as make such additions and comments in your own hand;

8) apply for security in cases stipulated by law;

9) file a motion for disqualification of the interpreter.

2. The witness must:

1) answer the summons of the investigator, prosecutor, investigating judge or court;

2) give truthful testimony during the pre-trial investigation and judicial proceedings;

3) not disclose without the permission of the investigator, prosecutor, or court information directly related to the essence of the criminal proceedings and procedural actions that are (were) performed in their course, and which became known to the witness in connection with the performance of his duties.

3. Person involved in conducting procedural actions during the pre-trial investigation as a witness

or who witnessed such actions is obliged, at the request of the investigator or prosecutor, not to disclose information about the procedural action carried out.

In addition, according to Part 7 of Article 224 of the Criminal Procedural Code of Ukraine, at the request of the interrogated person, he has the right to handwrite his own testimony. Additional questions may be asked based on the person's written testimony.

(Signed)

In accordance with Article 67, the witness was warned about criminal liability provided for in Article 384 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine (*Providing deliberately false testimony*) and Article 385 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine *(Refusal of the witness to give testimony)* (Signed)

After familiarising himself with his rights, the witness stated that he wanted to give testimony in Ukrainian. (Signed)

He does not want to use the legal assistance of a lawyer when giving evidence.

(Signed)

He does not want to use the legal assistance of an attorney when giving testimony.

On 9 March 2014, according to the duty schedule approved by the Head of the Linear Department, I took up duty relating to the protection of public order at the Simferopol railway station. During the duty, no applications were received from passengers and employees of the station.

At about 11 o'clock, during my duty, two people – a man and a woman – approached the patrol service group and introduced themselves as journalists and asked if we were aware of the detention of public activist A.S. Shchekun on the territory of the railway station. Inspector V.V. Guzhva, who was next to me at that time, called the duty station. The duty station reported that there was no data on the detention of A.S. Shchekun. In this connection, we informed the above-mentioned journalists that A.S. Shchekun was not detained by the employees of the Linear Department. I suggested that the journalists report this to the Zheleznodorozhny District Department of the Simferopol City Directorate of the Main Directorate of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, as I thought that perhaps this person was detained by officers of the police unit.

After this conversation, the journalists left, and we continued our duty. No information on the detention of A.S. Shchekun has yet been received by the Linear Department at the Simferopol station.

(Handwritten) *The above is an accurate account of my statement which I have read.*

S.V. Grishchenko (Signed)

Interrogated by: S. Kostyukov (Signed)

Annex 788

Prosecutor's Office of Zheleznodorozhniy District of Simferopol, criminal proceedings No. 12014010410000000898, Record of witness interrogation of V.V. Guzhva, 9 March 2014

Translation

RECORD
of witness interrogation

Simferopol 9 March 2014

The interrogation started at 7:20 p.m.
The interrogation ended at 7:35 p.m.

Prosecutor of the Prosecutor's Office of the Zheleznodorozhniy District, Simferopol, third class lawyer, S.O. Kostyukov, having considered the materials of criminal proceedings entered in the Unified register of pre-trial investigations under No. 12014010410000898 of 9 March 2014, in the Office of the Investigative Office of the Zheleznodorozhny District Department of the Simferopol City Directorate of the Main Directorate of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, in compliance with the requirements of Articles 65, 66, 95, 104, 106, 223, 224 of the Criminal Procedural Code of Ukraine, questioned as a witness:

1. First name, patronymic and last name: **Viktor Vladimirovich Guzhva.**
2. Date and place of birth: **[…], […]**
3. Ethnicity: **Ukrainian.**
4. Citizenship: **Ukraine.**
5. Education: **vocational technical.**
6. Place of work (study): **Linear department at the Simferopol station of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine on the Pridneprovskaya railway**
7. Occupation and position: **inspector of the patrol service group.**
8. Place of residence (registration) **[…]**
9. Criminal record: **none according to him.**
10. Are you a deputy (of which Council): **no.**
11. Information about passport or other identity documents: **service certificate UTO No. […]**

It was explained to the witness that he was summoned to give testimony in criminal proceedings entered in the Unified register of pre-trial investigations under No. 12014010410000898 of 9 March 2014 under Part 1 of Article 146 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine.

It was explained to the witness **Guzhva V.V.** that Article 63 of the Constitution of Ukraine sets out that a person is not responsible for refusing to give testimony or explanation in relation to himself, family members or close relatives, the list of which is determined by law. (Signed)

It was explained to the witness **Guzhva V.V.** that Article 18 of the Criminal Procedural Code of Ukraine on freedom from self-incrimination and the right not to testify against close relatives or family members.

(Signed)

The witness **Guzhva V.V.** was made aware of the procedure for carrying out an interrogation and his rights and obligations provided for in Article 66 of the Criminal Procedural Code of Ukraine, according to which: (Signed)

1. The witness has the right to:

1) know why and under what criminal proceedings he is being interrogated;

2) use the legal assistance of a lawyer whose powers are confirmed in accordance with the provisions of Article 50 of the Criminal Procedural Code of Ukraine when giving testimony and participating in other procedural actions (namely: *1) A certificate of the right to practice as a lawyer; 2) an order, a contract with a defence counsel, or an instruction from a body (institution) authorised by law to provide free legal assistance);*

3) refuse to give testimony in relation to himself, close relatives and members of his family, which may give rise to suspicion, accusation of committing a criminal offense by him, close relatives or members

of his family, as well as testimony in relation to information that, according to the provisions of Article 65 of this Code, is not subject to *disclosure (namely – the following persons cannot be interrogated as witnesses: 1) defence counsel, representative of the victim, civil plaintiff, civil defendant, legal representative of the victim, civil plaintiff in criminal proceedings - about the circumstances that became known to them in connection with the performance of the functions of a representative or defence counsel 2) attorneys - about information that constitutes attorney-client privilege; 3) notaries - about information that constitutes notarial privilege; 4) medical workers and other persons who, in connection with the performance of professional or official duties, became aware of illness, medical examination, examination and their results, intimate and family aspects of the person's life - about information that constitutes medical privilege; 5) clergymen - about information that they received when hearing the believers' confessions 6) journalists – professional confidential information provided on condition of non-disclosure of the authorship or source of information; 7) professional judges, people's assessors and jurors - about the circumstances of the discussion in the verdict room of issues that arose during the adoption of a court decision, except for cases of criminal proceedings regarding the adoption by a judge(s) of a deliberately unjust sentence, decision; 8) persons who participated in the conclusion and performance of a reconciliation agreement in criminal proceedings - about the circumstances that became known to them in connection with participation in the conclusion and performance of the reconciliation agreement; 9) persons to whom security measures were applied, - about their valid personal data 10) persons who have information about valid data about persons to whom security measures were applied - about this data. Persons entitled to diplomatic immunity, as well as employees of diplomatic missions, cannot be interrogated as witnesses without their consent (and have the right to refuse to give testimony) without the consent of a representative of the diplomatic institution);*

4) give testimony in their native or other language, which they are fluent in, and use the help of an interpreter;

5) use notes and documents when giving testimony in cases where the testimony concerns any calculations and other information that is difficult to keep in mind;

6) be reimbursed for expenses related to the summons to give testimony;

7) get acquainted with the record of interrogation and file a request for amendments, additions, and comments to it, as well as make such additions and comments in your own hand;

8) apply for security in cases stipulated by law;

9) file a motion for disqualification of the interpreter.

2. The witness must:

1) answer the summons of the investigator, prosecutor, investigating judge or court;

2) give truthful testimony during the pre-trial investigation and judicial proceedings;

3) not disclose without the permission of the investigator, prosecutor, or court information directly related to the essence of the criminal proceedings and procedural actions that are (were) performed in their course, and which became known to the witness in connection with the performance of his duties.

3. Person involved in conducting procedural actions during the pre-trial investigation as a witness or who witnessed such actions is obliged, at the request of the investigator or prosecutor, not to disclose information about the procedural action carried out.

In addition, according to Part 7 of Article 224 of the Criminal Procedural Code of Ukraine, at the request of the interrogated person, he has the right to handwrite his own testimony. Additional questions may be asked based on the person's written testimony. (Signed)

In accordance with Article 67, the witness was warned about criminal liability provided for in Article 384 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine (*Providing deliberately false testimony)* and Article 385 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine *(Refusal of the witness to give testimony)*

(Signed)

After familiarising himself with his rights, the witness stated that he wanted to give testimony in Russian and to have it put on the record.

He does not require any interpretation services.

He does not want to use the legal assistance of an attorney when giving testimony.

As concerns the substance of the questions, the witness gave the following testimony:

9 March 2014, around 08.00 a.m., I took up duty. According to the duty schedule approved by the Head of the Linear Department, I served on Route 1, 2, the patrol route – the territory of the station building, the underground and above ground passages.

At about 11.00 am, near the underground passage, not far from suburban cash registers, a group of people approached us, a man and a woman, who introduced themselves as journalists and presented their service certificates. These persons asked us whether public activist Andrey Shchekun was detained by police officers, to which I replied that I did not have this information, after which, in order to clarify this, I called an operational duty officer of the Linear Department, who informed me that the employees of the Linear Department of the station Simferopol did not detain the above-mentioned citizen. I conveyed this information to the above-mentioned people, and then they left in an unknown direction.

To date, I do not have any information about A.S. Shchekun's detention.

(Handwritten) *The above is an accurate record of my statement which I have read, and I do not have any notes or additions.*

Guzhva V.V. (Signed)

Questioned by: Kostyukov S. (Signed)

Annex 789

Verkhovna Rada of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, Resolution on guarantees of the restoration of the rights of the Crimean Tatar people and their integration into the Crimean community
No. 1728-6/14, 11 March 2014 (excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

State Council of the Republic of Crimea http://crimea.gov.ru/act/11727
Link to the draft: 1208/30-10
Published on the website: 11 March 2014

Resolution of the Verkhovna Rada of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea
On guarantees of the restoration of the rights of the Crimean Tatar people and their integration into the Crimean community

Realising the tragic fate of the Crimean Tatar people in the 20th century, perceiving their return and resettlement in their historical homeland as an act of restoring justice, and striving to contribute to ensure guarantees of the restoration of the rights of the Crimean Tatar people and their integration into the Crimean community,

the Verkhovna Rada of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea resolves:

when approving the new Constitution of the Republic of Crimea, to provide for the following guarantees for the restoration of the rights of the Crimean Tatar people and their integration into the Crimean community:

giving the Crimean Tatar language the status of an official language on a par with Russian and Ukrainian;

election of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Crimea according to a proportional electoral system as per electoral lists of candidates for deputies and the formation of the executive bodies of the Republic of Crimea with a guaranteed representation of Crimean Tatars of 20%;

guaranteed representation of Crimean Tatars in district and city councils and other bodies;

holding elections of deputies to village and settlement councils according to a majoritarian electoral system;

recognition of the bodies of national self-government of the Crimean Tatar people – the Qurultay (national congress) of the Crimean Tatar people and the bodies formed by them;

approval of five-year and annual plans for the settlement of Crimean Tatars who returned to Crimea, with appropriate financial support;

solution of legal, organisational, financial and land issues during the return of the Crimean Tatars to the Republic of Crimea from the places of deportation;

ensuring the rights and interests of the Crimean Tatar people in the field of national culture, including assistance in the development of cultural institutions and professional creative teams;

preservation and restoration of monuments of history and culture of Crimean Tatars;

assistance in the development of the system of preschool, school and higher education in the Crimean Tatar language in Crimea;

promoting the use of the historical place names of Crimea, which were changed after the deportation of the Crimean Tatar people on 18 May 1944, along with the existing ones;

promoting the development of the print and electronic media in the Crimean Tatar language;

ensuring the equal functioning of religious denominations in Crimea.

Chairman of the Verkhovna Rada
of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea V. KONSTANTINOV
Simferopol,
11 March 2014
No. 1728-6/14
[…]

Annex 790

Investigative Office of the Linear Department on the Simferopol railway station, criminal proceedings No. 12014010410000000898, Record of witness interrogation of I.N. Kot, 14 March 2014

Translation

RECORD
of witness interrogation

Simferopol 14 March 2014

The interrogation started at 6:30 p.m.
The interrogation ended at 6:55 p.m.

Senior investigator of the Investigative Office of the Linear Department on the Simferopol station, senior police lieutenant M.V. Kikot, having considered the materials of criminal proceedings entered in the Unified register of pre-trial investigations under No. 12014010410000898 of 9 March 2014, in Office No. 24 of the Investigative Office of the Linear Department on the Simferopol station office, in compliance with the requirements of Articles 65, 66, 95, 104, 106, 223, 224 of the Criminal Procedural Code of Ukraine, interrogated as a witness:

1. First name, patronymic and last name: Ivan Nikolaevich Kot
2. Date and place of birth: […], […]
3. Ethnicity: Russian.
4. Citizenship: Ukraine.
5. Education: secondary.
6. Criminal record: no criminal record.
7. Place of work and position: unemployed
8. Place of residence: […]
9. Identity document: the identity is established

It was explained to the witness that he was summoned to give testimony in criminal proceedings entered in the Unified register of pre-trial investigations under No. 12014010410000898 of 9 March 2014.

It was explained to the witness **I.N. Kot** that Article 63 of the Constitution of Ukraine sets out that a person is not responsible for refusing to give testimony or explanation in relation to himself, family members or close relatives, the list of whom is determined by law.

(Signed)

It was explained to the witness **I.N. Kot** that Article 18 of the Criminal Procedural Code of Ukraine on freedom from self-incrimination and the right not to testify against close relatives or family members. (Signed)

The witness **I.N. Kot** was made aware of the procedure for carrying out an interrogation and his rights and obligations provided for in Article 66 of the Criminal Procedural Code of Ukraine, according to which: (Signed)

1. The witness has the right to:

1) know why and under what criminal proceedings he is being interrogated;

2) use the legal assistance of a lawyer whose powers are confirmed in accordance with the provisions of Article 50 of the Criminal Procedural Code of Ukraine when giving testimony and participating in other procedural actions (namely: 1) A certificate of the right to practice as a lawyer; 2) an order, a contract with a defence counsel, or an instruction from a body (institution) authorised by law to provide free legal assistance);

3) refuse to give testimony in relation to himself, close relatives and members of his family, which

may give rise to suspicion, accusation of committing a criminal offense by him, close relatives or members of his family, as well as testimony in relation to information that, according to the provisions of Article 65 of this Code, is not subject to disclosure (namely – the following persons cannot be interrogated as witnesses: 1) defence counsel, representative of the victim, civil plaintiff, civil defendant, legal representative of the victim, civil plaintiff in criminal proceedings - about the circumstances that became known to them in connection with the performance of the functions of a representative or defence counsel 2) attorneys - about information that constitutes attorney-client privilege; 3) notaries - about information that constitutes notarial privilege; 4) medical workers and other persons who, in connection with the performance of professional or official duties, became aware of illness, medical examination, examination and their results, intimate and family aspects of the person's life - about information that constitutes medical privilege; 5) clergymen - about information that they received when hearing the believers' confessions 6) journalists – professional confidential information provided on condition of non-disclosure of the authorship or source of information; 7) professional judges, people's assessors and jurors - about the circumstances of the discussion in the verdict room of issues that arose during the adoption of a court decision, except for cases of criminal proceedings regarding the adoption by a judge(s) of a deliberately unjust sentence, decision; 8) persons who participated in the conclusion and performance of a reconciliation agreement in criminal proceedings - about the circumstances that became known to them in connection with participation in the conclusion and performance of the reconciliation agreement; 9) persons to whom security measures were applied, - about their valid personal data 10) persons who have information about valid data about persons to whom security measures were applied - about this data. Persons entitled to diplomatic immunity, as well as employees of diplomatic missions, cannot be interrogated as witnesses without their consent (and have the right to refuse to give testimony) without the consent of a representative of the diplomatic institution);

4) give testimony in their native or other language, which they are fluent in, and use the help of an interpreter;

5) use notes and documents when giving testimony in cases where the testimony concerns any calculations and other information that is difficult to keep in mind;

6) be reimbursed for expenses related to the summons to give testimony;

7) get acquainted with the record of interrogation and file a request for amendments, additions, and comments to it, as well as make such additions and comments in your own hand;

8) apply for security in cases stipulated by law;

9) file a motion for disqualification of the interpreter.

2. The witness must:

1) answer the summons of the investigator, prosecutor, investigating judge or court;

2) give truthful testimony during the pre-trial investigation and judicial proceedings;

3) not disclose without the permission of the investigator, prosecutor, or court information directly related to the essence of the criminal proceedings and procedural actions that are (were) performed in their course, and which became known to the witness in connection with the performance of his duties.

3. Person involved in conducting procedural actions during the pre-trial investigation as a witness or who witnessed such actions is obliged, at the request of the investigator or prosecutor, not to disclose information about the procedural action carried out.

In addition, according to Part 7 of Article 224 of the Criminal Procedural Code of Ukraine, at the request of the interrogated person, he has the right to handwrite his own testimony. Additional questions may be asked based on the person's written testimony. (Signed)

In accordance with Article 67, the witness **I.N. Kot** was warned about criminal liability provided for in Article 384 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine (Providing deliberately false testimony) and Article 385 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine (Refusal of the witness to give testimony) (Signed)

After familiarising himself with his rights, the witness stated that he wanted to give testimony in Russian and to have it put on the record.

He does not require any interpretation services.

He does not want to use the legal assistance of an attorney when giving testimony.

As concerns the substance of the questions, the witness **I.N. Kot** gave the following testimony: I have lived at the above address for a long time. Officially, I am not employed, but I work as a taxi driver on my car. I drive people from the railway station of Simferopol to the cities of Crimea and across Simferopol. So, on 9 March 2014, at about 09:35 a.m., I arrived at the Simferopol railway station in my own white car VA32111 or rather to a public transport stop on Gagarin Street of Simferopol, the one that is located parallel to a parking lot. I never go to the parking lot because I am not officially employed, and there I have to pay for parking. At this time, I had just brought around people from Evpatoria, who were going on a passenger train, I do not know which one, to go to Kiev. At the same time, when they got out of the car, I also got out to unload their things. At this time, the passengers began to talk loudly about something. After they asked me who were those people in camouflage uniforms, I turned around and saw a moving crowd of people in the parking lot who were really in camouflage uniforms and had St. George's ribbons. At the same time, several men were walking with them, dressed in ordinary clothes, one of them was grey-haired and wearing a bright red jacket. The men who were walking with the people in camouflage uniforms with St. George's ribbons were not beaten, dragged or held by the hands, they were calmly walking next to each other, without any shouts. After that, I quickly gave the bags to the passengers and left in the taxi myself, since I was parked in the wrong place. I have nothing more to say about this situation.

Having read the text of the record of interrogation, no request was received from the participants of the procedural action to make changes, additions, or comments to it.

(Handwritten) *The above is an accurate record of my statement, which I have read.*
I.N. Kot (*Signed*)
Interrogated by:
Senior investigator of the Investigative Office of the Linear Department on the Simferopol station
Senior Police Lieutenant M.V. Kikot (*Signed*)

Annex 791

Investigative Office of the Linear Department on the Simferopol railway station, criminal proceedings No. 12014010410000000898, Record of witness interrogation of V.V. Serdyukov, 14 March 2014

Translation

RECORD
of witness interrogation

Simferopol 14 March 2014

The interrogation started at 5:50 p.m.

The interrogation ended at 6:15 p.m.

Senior investigator of the Investigative Office of the Linear Department on the Simferopol station, senior police lieutenant M.V. Kikot, having considered the materials of criminal proceedings entered in the Unified register of pre-trial investigations under No. 12014010410000898 of 9 March 2014, in Office No. 24 of the Investigative Office of the Linear Department on the Simferopol station office, in compliance with the requirements of Articles 65, 66, 95, 104, 106, 223, 224 of the Criminal Procedural Code of Ukraine, interrogated as a witness:

1. First name, patronymic and last name: Vitaly Viktorovich Serdyukov
2. Date and place of birth: born on […], […].
3. Ethnicity: Russian.
4. Citizenship: Ukraine.
5. Education: secondary.
6. Criminal record: no criminal record.
7. Place of work and position: unemployed.
8. Place of residence: […]
9. Identity document: the identity is established

It was explained to the witness that he was summoned to give testimony in criminal proceedings entered in the Unified register of pre-trial investigations under No. 12014010410000898 of 9 March 2014.

It was explained to the witness **V.V. Serdyukov** that Article 63 of the Constitution of Ukraine sets out that a person is not responsible for refusing to give testimony or explanation in relation to himself, family members or close relatives, the list of whom is determined by law. (Signed)

It was explained to the witness **V.V. Serdyukov** that Article 18 of the Criminal Procedural Code of Ukraine on freedom from self-incrimination and the right not to testify against close relatives or family members. (Signed)

The witness **V.V. Serdyukov** was made aware of the procedure for carrying out an interrogation and his rights and obligations provided for in Article 66 of the Criminal Procedural Code of Ukraine, according to which:

(Signed)

1. The witness has the right to:

1) know why and under what criminal proceedings he is being interrogated;

2) use the legal assistance of a lawyer whose powers are confirmed in accordance with the provisions of Article 50 of the Criminal Procedural Code of Ukraine when giving testimony and participating in other procedural actions (namely: *1) A certificate of the right to practice as a lawyer; 2) an order, a contract with a defence counsel, or an instruction from a body (institution) authorised by law to provide free legal assistance);*

3) refuse to give testimony in relation to himself, close relatives and members of his family,

which may give rise to suspicion, accusation of committing a criminal offence by him, close relatives or members of his family, as well as testimony in relation to information that, according to the provisions of Article 65 of this Code, is not subject to *disclosure (namely – the following persons cannot be interrogated as witnesses: 1) defence counsel, representative of the victim, civil plaintiff, civil defendant, legal representative of the victim, civil plaintiff in criminal proceedings - about the circumstances that became known to them in connection with the performance of the functions of a representative or defence counsel 2) attorneys - about information that constitutes attorney-client privilege; 3) notaries - about information that constitutes notarial privilege; 4) medical workers and other persons who, in connection with the performance of professional or official duties, became aware of illness, medical examination, examination and their results, intimate and family aspects of the person's life - about information that constitutes medical privilege; 5) clergymen - about information that they received when hearing the believers' confessions 6) journalists – professional confidential information provided on condition of non-disclosure of the authorship or source of information; 7) professional judges, people's assessors and jurors - about the circumstances of the discussion in the verdict room of issues that arose during the adoption of a court decision, except for cases of criminal proceedings regarding the adoption by a judge(s) of a deliberately unjust sentence, decision; 8) persons who participated in the conclusion and performance of a reconciliation agreement in criminal proceedings - about the circumstances that became known to them in connection with participation in the conclusion and performance of the reconciliation agreement; 9) persons to whom security measures were applied, - about their valid personal data 10) persons who have information about valid data about persons to whom security measures were applied - about this data. Persons entitled to diplomatic immunity, as well as employees of diplomatic missions, cannot be interrogated as witnesses without their consent (and have the right to refuse to give testimony) without the consent of a representative of the diplomatic institution);*

4) give testimony in their native or other language, which they are fluent in, and use the help of an interpreter;

5) use notes and documents when giving testimony in cases where the testimony concerns any calculations and other information that is difficult to keep in mind;

6) be reimbursed for expenses related to the summons to give testimony;

7) get acquainted with the record of interrogation and file a request for amendments, additions, and comments to it, as well as make such additions and comments in your own hand;

8) apply for security in cases stipulated by law;

9) file a motion for disqualification of the interpreter.

2. The witness must:

1) answer the summons of the investigator, prosecutor, investigating judge or court;

2) give truthful testimony during the pre-trial investigation and judicial proceedings;

3) not disclose without the permission of the investigator, prosecutor, or court information directly related to the essence of the criminal proceedings and procedural actions that are (were) performed in their course, and which became known to the witness in connection with the performance of his duties.

3. Person involved in conducting procedural actions during the pre-trial investigation as a witness or who witnessed such actions is obliged, at the request of the investigator or prosecutor, not to disclose information about the procedural action carried out.

In addition, according to Part 7 of Article 224 of the Criminal Procedural Code of Ukraine, at the request of the interrogated person, he has the right to handwrite his own testimony. Additional questions may be asked based on the person's written testimony. (Signed)

In accordance with Article 67, the witness **V.V. Serdyukov** was warned about criminal liability provided for in Article 384 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine (*Providing deliberately false testimony*) and Article 385 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine (*Refusal of the witness to give testimony*) (Signed)

After familiarising himself with his rights, the witness stated that he wanted to give testimony in Russian and to have it put on the record.

He does not require any interpretation services.

He does not want to use the legal assistance of an attorney when giving testimony.

As concerns the substance of the questions, the witness **V.V. Serdyukov** gave the following testimony: I have lived for a long time at the above address together with my family. So, on 9 March 2014, at about 09:40 a.m., I was heading from a stop of the Simferopol railway station to a metal bridge over the railway tracks in order to go home. Passing by a parking lot, which is located near a bus station, I noticed a group of unknown people in camouflage uniforms with St. George's ribbons, and next to them there were two unknown men, one of them was about 50 years old, medium build, grey-haired, was wearing a red jacket, the second man was 35-40 years old judging by his appearance, medium build, light hair. The men who were walking with the people in camouflage uniforms with St. George's ribbons were not beaten, dragged, or held by the hands, they were calmly walking next to each other, without any shouts. I was walking towards the bridge and continued on my journey and eventually got home. I have nothing more to say about this situation.

Having read the text of the record of interrogation, no request was received from the participants of the procedural action to make changes, additions, or comments to it.

(Handwritten) *The above is an accurate record of my statement, which I have read.*
V.V. Serdyukov (*Signed*)

Interrogated by:

Senior investigator of the Investigative Office of the Linear Department on the Simferopol station

Senior Police Lieutenant M.V. Kikot (*Signed*)

Annex 792

Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine official website, Information on disappearance of V.V. Chernysh in Donetsk, 14 March 2014

Translation

Source: https://wanted.mvs.gov.ua/searchbezvesti/details/?id=336414001

(Logo) **MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF UKRAINE MISSING**

GO TO MAIN MENU

MISSING CITIZENS

Region (internal affairs body):	GOLOSIIVSKYI POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE MAIN DIRECTORATE OF THE NATIONAL POLICE IN KIEV
Category:	MISSING CITIZEN
Date of disappearance:	14 MARCH 2014
Place of disappearance:	DONETSK REGION, DONETSK
Last name:	**CHERNYSH**
First name:	**VASYLY**
Middle name:	**VLADIMIROVICH**
Date of birth:	2 JANUARY 1978
Gender:	MALE
Description of appearance:	
Special signs:	
Contact information:	0445256560, 0442719731

This search resource is a copy of the official database of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine and is periodically updated.
Last updated on 27 October 2020, at 4:30 p.m.

Annex 793

Verkhovna Rada of the Ukraine, Resolution "On the Statement of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on guaranteeing the rights of the Crimean Tatar people in the state of Ukraine" No. 1140-VII, 20 March 2014

Translation

Coat of Arms

RESOLUTION OF THE VERKHOVNA RADA OF UKRAINE

On the statement of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on guaranteeing the rights of the Crimean Tatar people in the state of Ukraine

Relying on the purposes and principles proclaimed in Articles 3, 11, 15 of the Constitution of Ukraine and Article 1 of the United Nations Charter, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and also the Vienna Declaration, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine declares:

1. Ukraine guarantees the preservation and development of ethnic, cultural, language and religious identity of Crimean Tatars as an indigenous people and all ethnic minorities of Ukraine.

2. Ukraine guarantees the protection and exercise of the inalienable right to self-determination of the Crimean Tatar people as part of the sovereign and independent state of Ukraine.

3. Ukraine recognises the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People, the executive body of the Qurultay of the Crimean Tatar people, and the Qurultay as the supreme representative body of the Crimean Tatar people.

4. The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine declares its support from the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

5. The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine instructs the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine to provide urgently draft laws of Ukraine, regulations of Ukraine that determine and establish the status of the Crimean Tatar people as an indigenous people of Ukraine.

6. Draft laws and regulations of Ukraine will be developed through consultations with the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People in close cooperation with the United Nations, the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, the Council of Europe according to international law and standards of ensuring human rights, the rights of indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities.

7. The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine instructs the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine to develop practical mechanisms of interaction between the executive bodies of Ukraine and the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar people.

8. Ukraine strongly condemns any attempts of restriction of the political and social rights, civic liberties of Ukrainian citizens of different ethnic origin living in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, in particular, Ukrainians, Russians, Crimean Tatars, Armenians, Bulgarians, Greeks, Germans, Karaites, Krymchaks, which are taking place as a result of the anti-constitutional referendum in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea.

9. This Resolution becomes effective from the date of its adoption.

Chairman of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine **O. Turchinov**

Kiev
20 March 2014
No. 1140-VII

Annex 794

State Statistics Service of Ukraine, "Population of Ukraine for 2015, Demographic Yearbook", Kiev, 2016 (excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

STATE STATISTICS SERVICE OF UKRAINE

POPULATION OF UKRAINE

2015

Demographic Yearbook

Kiev

2016

[…]

Page 103

6.3 Number of migrants by age group, sex and type of settlement, all flows in 2015

	Number of arrivals			Number of departures			Migration growth, reduction (-)
	both sexes	male	female	both sexes	male	female	
Urban settlements and rural areas							
Total	**533,278**	**225,985**	**307,293**	**519,045**	**217,215**	**301,830**	**14,233**
including at the age of							
0–4	31,188	16,001	15,187	30,881	15,835	15,046	307
5–9	22,615	11,677	10,938	22,580	11,633	10,947	35
10–14	14,396	7,274	7,122	14,436	7,295	7,141	–40
15–19	109,028	49,499	59,529	104,966	46,704	58,262	4,062
20–24	97,196	38,475	58,721	97,180	38,776	58,404	16
25–29	51,537	16,941	34,596	50,740	16,736	34,004	797
30–34	42,211	14,886	27,325	41,032	14,085	26,947	1,179
35–39	30,825	12,813	18,012	29,695	11,993	17,702	1,130
40–44	22,512	10,262	12,250	21,460	9,472	11,988	1,052
45–49	18,475	8,785	9,690	17,191	7,906	9,285	1,284
50–54	19,402	8,875	10,527	17,874	7,922	9,952	1,528
55–59	21,549	9,490	12,059	19,965	8,617	11,348	1,584
60–64	18,911	8,822	10,089	18,054	8,238	9,816	857
65–69	12,832	5,609	7,223	12,640	5,454	7,186	192
70–74	6,380	2,438	3,942	6,390	2,419	3,971	–10
75–79	7,445	2,416	5,029	7,279	2,375	4,904	166
80–84	3,432	974	2,458	3,419	1,004	2,415	13
85 years old or older	3,344	748	2,596	3,263	751	2,512	81

[…]

Page 114

6.7 Number of persons recognised as refugees by age group and country of citizenship as of 1 January 2016

(persons)

	Total	Including at the age of		
		0-14 years old	15-64 years old	65 years old and older
Total	**2,487**	**575**	**1,882**	**30**
including by country				
Russian Federation	102	15	83	4

[…]

Page 116

7.2 Women per men ratio

(Women per thousand persons)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Ukraine[1]	**1,168**	**1,167**	**1,164**	**1,163**	**1,161**	**1,160**

[…]

Annex 795

State Statistics Service of Ukraine, "Mass media and book publishing in Ukraine in 2016, Statistical Bulletin", Kiev, 2017
(excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

STATE STATISTICS SERVICE OF UKRAINE

Mass media and book publishing in Ukraine in 2016

Statistical bulletin

Kiev - 2017

[…]

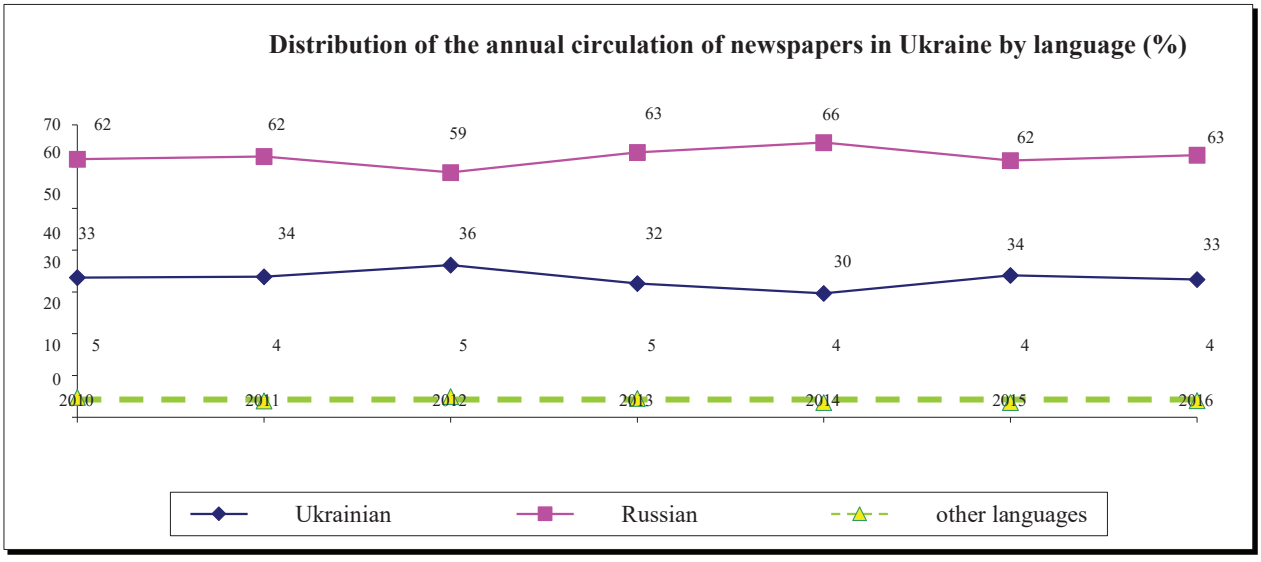
Page 4

PUBLICATION OF NEWSPAPERS IN UKRAINE

(according to the State Scientific Institution "Fedorov Book Chamber of Ukraine")

	2010	*2011*	*2012*	*2013*	*2014*	*2015*	*2016*
Number of publications[1] printed per unit	**2,285**	**2,212**	**2,295**	**2,219**	**2,129**	**1,846**	**1,656**
including							
in Ukrainian	1,169	1,140	1,244	1,189	1,139	1,069	989
% of the total	51	52	54	54	53	58	60
in Russian	843	817	802	790	756	557	469
% of the total	37	37	35	36	36	30	28
number of printed publications per 100 thousand people	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.1	5.0	4.3	3.9
Average one-time circulation, thousand copies	**52,983**	**49,941**	**52,046**	**50,723**	**48,583**	**39,891**	**36,538**
including							
in Ukrainian	18,079	17,031	20,456	19,046	17,224	14,702	13,933
% of the total circulation	34	34	39	38	35	37	38
in Russian	30,879	29,678	28,219	28,588	27,714	21,768	19,992
% of the total circulation	58	59	54	56	57	55	55
Annual circulation, thousand	**3,032,605**	**2,996,771**	**3,114,815**	**3,273,122**	**2,701,572**	**2,349,001**	**1,326,823**
including							
in Ukrainian	1,014,794	1,008,239	1,134,541	1,047,897	801,695	798,475	437,773
% of the total circulation	33	34	36	32	30	34	33
in Russian	1,873,261	1,871,537	1,826,418	2,076,736	1,777,130	1,444,717	833,151
% of the total circulation	62	62	59	63	66	62	63
annual circulation per 1 person, copies	69.7	69.1	72.0	75.9	62.8	55.3	31.1

[1] Including appendices that are distributed separately (according to the UNESCO methodology).



[…]

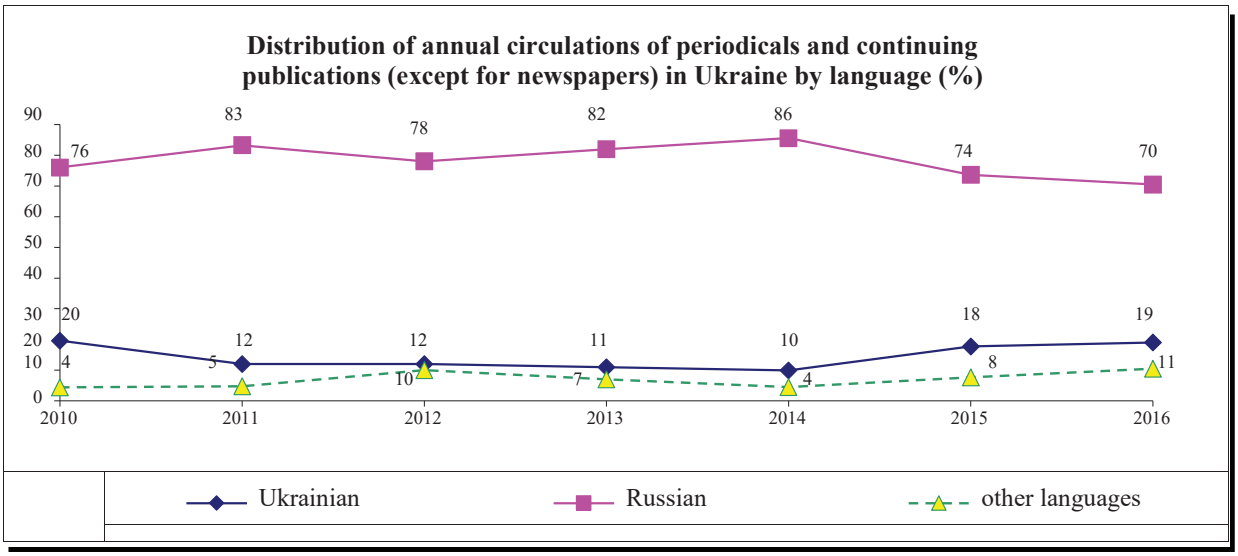
Page 16

PERIODICAL AND CONTINUING PUBLICATIONS (EXCEPT FOR NEWSPAPERS)[1] IN UKRAINE

(according to the State Scientific Institution "Fedorov Book Chamber of Ukraine")

	2010	*2011*	*2012*	*2013*	*2014*	*2015*	*2016*
Number of publications printed per unit	**2,738**	**2,806**	**2,861**	**3,161**	**3,121**	**2,847**	**2,617**
including							
in Ukrainian	1,059	1,098	1,094	1,179	1,227	1,128	982
% of the total	39	39	38	37	39	40	38
in Russian	481	454	483	601	568	395	327
% of the total	18	16	17	19	18	14	12
number of printed publications per 100 thousand people	6.3	6.5	6.6	7.3	7.3	6.6	6.1
Average one-time circulation, thousand copies	**24,407**	**19,305**	**22,702**	**29,147**	**31,079**	**18,879**	**13,025**
including							
in Ukrainian	3,531	3,299	3,019	5,505	7,784	6,185	3,146
% of the total circulation	14	17	13	19	25	33	24
in Russian	19,158	14,451	16,665	20,338	20,807	10,671	7,952
% of the total circulation	78	75	73	70	67	57	61
Annual circulation, thousand copies	**337,450**	**314,395**	**366,327**	**465,845**	**513,020**	**232,917**	**164,584**
in Ukrainian	66,260	37,624	42,851	53,106	50,935	41,219	31,281
% of the total circulation	20	12	12	11	10	18	19
in Russian	256,368	261,770	284,833	384,184	439,032	171,506	116,011
% of the total circulation	76	83	78	82	86	74	70
annual circulation per 1 person	7.8	7.3	8.5	10.8	11.9	5.4	3.9

[1] Periodicals and continuing publications (except for newspapers) – magazines, collections, bulletins, bibliographic publications.



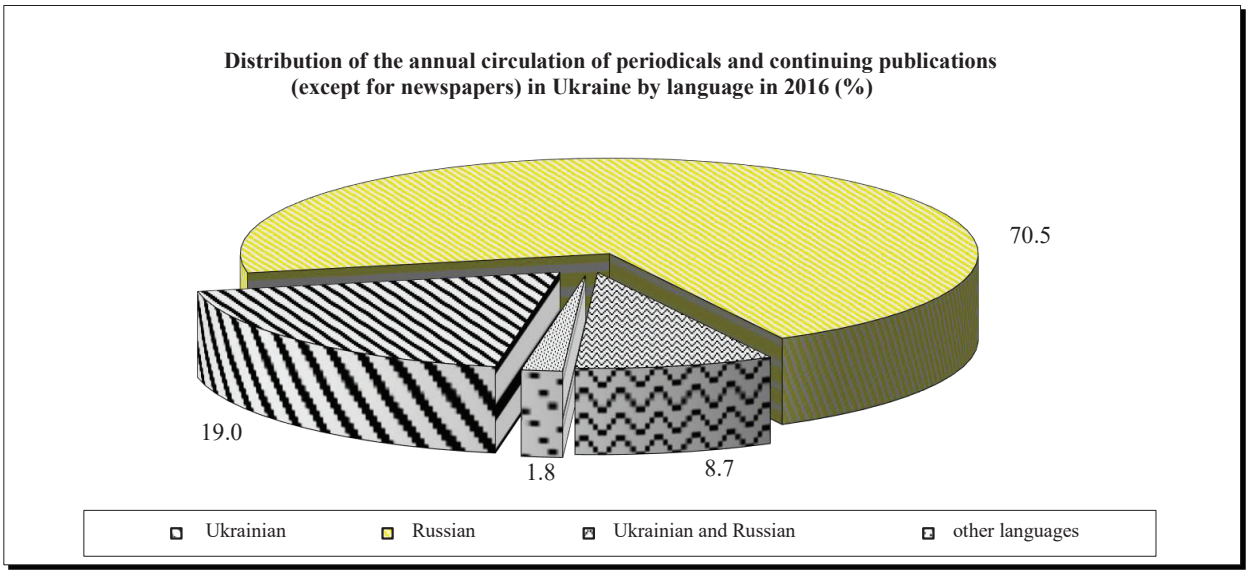
[…]

Page 24

DISTRIBUTION OF PERIODICAL AND CONTINUING PUBLICATIONS (EXCEPT FOR NEWSPAPERS) BY LANGUAGE IN 2016

(according to the State Scientific Institution "Fedorov Book Chamber of Ukraine")

	Total	including languages							
		Ukrainian	Russian	Ukrainian and Russian	English	German	Polish	two languages	multilingual
Number of publications printed per unit	**2,617**	**982**	**327**	**566**	**44**	**1**	**1**	**135**	**561**
including									
magazines	2,217	803	180	521	43	1	1	128	540
collections	71	25	4	18	–	–	–	7	17
ballots	199	75	108	15	1	–	–	–	–
calendars	100	65	34	1	–	–	–	–	–
bibliographic publications	30	14	1	11	–	–	–	–	4
Average one-time circulation, thousand copies	**13,025.4**	**3,145.8**	**7,951.9**	**1,496.8**	**33.7**	**0.3**	**1.0**	**148.4**	**247.5**
including									
magazines	7,369.4	1,672.6	4,468.4	802.7	33.6	0.3	1.0	147.1	243.7
collections	18.6	8.6	1.0	4.3	–	–	–	1.3	3.4
ballots	4,223.2	726.3	2,848.2	648.6	0.1	–	–	–	–
calendars	1,409.1	734.9	634.2	40.0	–	–	–	–	–
bibliographic publications	5.1	3.4	0.1	1.2	–	–	–	–	0.4
Annual circulation, thousand copies	**164,584.0**	**31,280.5**	**116,010.8**	**14,288.2**	**254.4**	**0.3**	**6.0**	**1,447.2**	**1,296.6**
magazines	108,618.3	19,851.0	79,633.4	6,141.3	254.3	0.3	6.0	1,444.9	1,287.1
collections	29.0	10.4	1.0	8.5	–	–	–	2.3	6.8
ballots	54,505.4	10,672.9	35,741.6	8,090.8	0.1	–	–	–	–
calendars	1,409.1	734.9	634.2	40.0	–	–	–	–	–
bibliographic publications	22.2	11.3	0.6	7.6	–	–	–	–	2.7



[…]

Annex 796

State Statistics Service of Ukraine, “General Educational Institutions of Ukraine at the beginning of the 2016/17 academic year, Statistical Bulletin”, Kiev, 2017 (excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

STATE STATISTICS SERVICE OF UKRAINE

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF UKRAINE AT THE BEGINNING OF THE 2016/17 ACADEMIC YEAR

Statistical bulletin

KIEV-2017

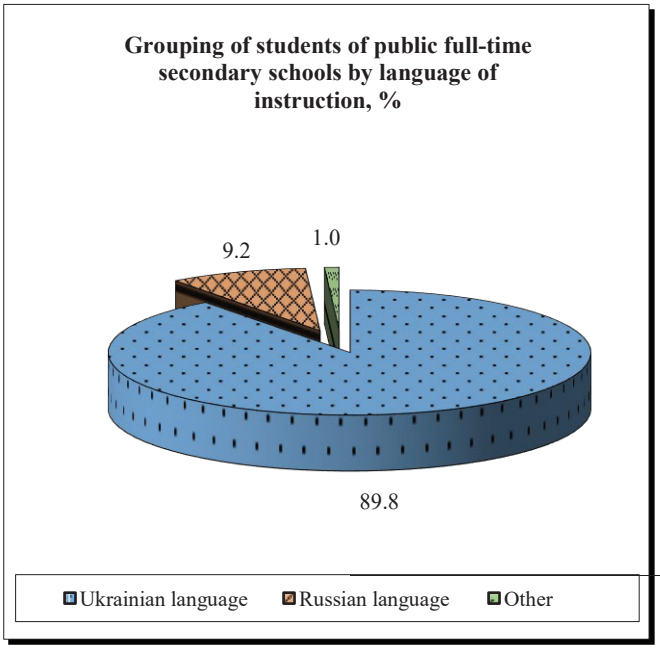
Annex 796

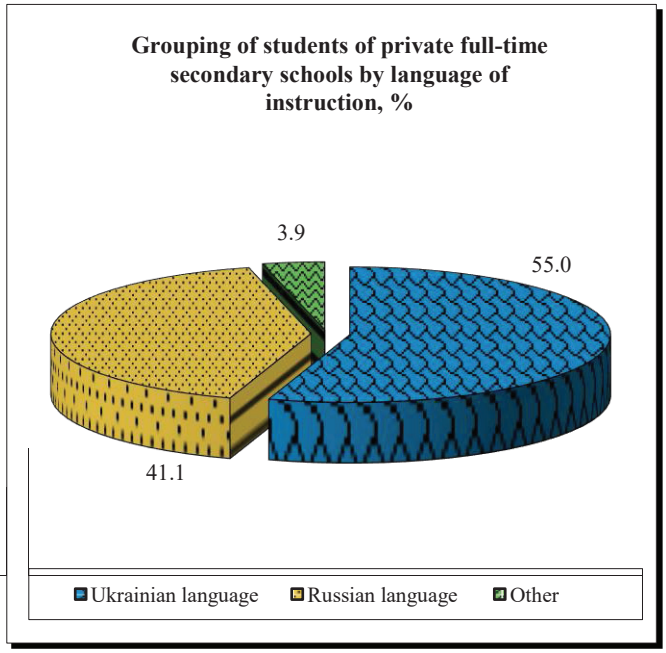
[…]
Page 60

LANGUAGES OF INSTRUCTION OF STUDENTS OF FULL-TIME SECONDARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE 2016/17 ACADEMIC YEAR[1]

	Total, persons	Including		% of the total		
		in public institutions	in private institutions	total	in public institutions	in private institutions
Number of students	**3,769,962**	**3,746,549**	**23,413**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
including studying in the language:						
Ukrainian	3,376,785	3,363,901	12,884	89.7	89.8	55.0
Russian	355,955	346,328	9,627	9.4	9.2	41.1
Romanian	16,139	16,139	-	0.4	0.4	-
Hungarian	16,020	15,497	523	0.4	0.4	2.3
Crimean Tatar	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polish	1,785	1,785	-	0.0	0.1	-
English	379	-	379	0.0	-	1.6
Slovak	145	145	-	0.0	0.0	-
Bulgarian	61	61	-	0.0	0.0	-
Moldovan	2,693	2,693	-	0.1	0.1	-

[1] Without students of special schools (boarding schools) and students of special classes.





Annex 797

State Statistics Service of Ukraine, “Population of Ukraine for 2017, Demographic Yearbook”, Kiev, 2018 (excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

STATE STATISTICS SERVICE OF UKRAINE

POPULATION OF UKRAINE

2017

Demographic Yearbook

Kiev

2018

[…]

Page 132

6.7 Number of persons recognized as refugees in Ukraine by age group and country of citizenship as of 1 January 2018

(persons)

	Total	Including at the age of		
		0-14 years old	15-64 years old	65 years old and older
Total	**2 382**	**582**	**1 771**	**29**
including by countries				
[…]				
the Russian Federation	115	17	92	6
[…]				

[…]

Annex 798

Constitutional Court of Ukraine, Decision on the case on the constitutional petition of 57 People's Deputies of Ukraine on the compliance of the Law of Ukraine "On the principles of state language policy" with the Constitution of Ukraine (constitutionality) № 2-r/2018, 28 February 2018 (excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

(Coat of arms)

IN THE NAME OF UKRAINE
D E C I S I O N
OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL COURT OF UKRAINE

in the case of the constitutional petition of 57 People's Deputies of Ukraine on the compliance of the Law of Ukraine "On the principles of state language policy" with the Constitution of Ukraine (constitutionality)

Kiev, **Case No. 1-1 / 2018**
28 February 2018
No. 2-r/2018

[…]

e s t a b l i s h e d :

1. The Constitutional Court of Ukraine received an petition from 57 People's Deputies of Ukraine with a request to recognize that the law of Ukraine "On the principles of state language policy" adopted by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on 3 July 2012 No. 5029-VI, (Vidomosti Verkhovnoi Rady Ukrainy, 2013, No. 23, p. 218) as amended (hereinafter - the Law) does not meet the requirements of the Constitution of Ukraine (is unconstitutional).

The petitioners note that the provisions of Articles 7, 8, 11-15, 18, 25, 27 of the Law contradict the provisions of part one of Article 8, parts one, two, three of Article 10, Article 11, parts two, three of Article 22, parts one and two of Article 24 , part one of Article 92 of the Constitution of Ukraine. The subject of the right to a constitutional submission considers that the above provisions of the Law create conditions for the dominance of a regional language over the state language, selective protection of regional or minority languages, grant privileges to one language group (national minorities) and restrict the rights of others, which constitutes discrimination, violates the principle of equality of citizens before the law and does not comply with the principle of legal certainty – a component of the rule of law which would give local councils the right to decide on the application of measures aimed at the use of regional or minority languages.

In addition, People's Deputies of Ukraine claim that the procedure established by the Constitution of Ukraine for reviewing and adopting the Law was violated, as during the consideration and adoption by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine at the plenary session on 3 July 2012 of the draft Law of Ukraine on State Language Policy (Reg. No. 9073) (hereinafter - the draft Law No. 9073) the provisions of part two of Article 6, part one of Article 8, part two of Article 19, part one of Article 68, Article 82, parts two and three of Article 84, Article 93 of the Constitution of Ukraine were violated, in particular the right of legislative initiative, personal voting by People's Deputies of Ukraine. The authors of the petition note that during the voting for the draft Law No. 9073 at the sitting of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, the People's Deputies of Ukraine, whose votes were taken into account when voting for the draft Law No. 9073, were not present.

2. When resolving the issues raised in the constitutional submission, the Constitutional Court of Ukraine proceeds from the fact that laws and other acts are recognized as unconstitutional by the decision of the

Constitutional Court of Ukraine if the procedure established by the Constitution of Ukraine for their consideration, adoption or entry into force has been violated (part one of Article 152 of the Constitution of Ukraine).

The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine is the only legislative body in Ukraine that has the authority to pass laws. Adoption of laws is a collective (collegial) activity of People's Deputies of Ukraine. Such authority cannot be exercised by any other governmental body in Ukraine.

The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine must carry out its activities on the basis, within the powers and in the manner prescribed by the Constitution of Ukraine (part two of Article 6, part two of Article 19, Article 85 of the Constitution of Ukraine).

The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine adopts laws or other acts only if People's Deputies of Ukraine are present at the relevant plenary session at the time of voting in the number not less than necessary for making the relevant decision. A law is considered adopted if a majority of the constitutional composition of the parliament voted for it. This requirement regarding the necessary number of People's Deputies of Ukraine to be present and to vote in favor of the adoption of the relevant act of the parliament is not absolute. The Constitution of Ukraine establishes requirements for a different number of People's Deputies of Ukraine present at the plenary sessions of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine and the necessary number of votes for the adoption of such decisions of Parliament as overcoming the veto of the president of Ukraine (part four of Article 94), voting during certain stages of the procedure for removing the president of Ukraine from office by impeachment (parts five, six of Article 111), amendments to the Constitution of Ukraine (articles 154, 155, part one of Article 156), the adoption of the law on state symbols of Ukraine and the procedure for their use (part six of Article 20), formation of temporary investigative commissions (part three of Article 89), approval of the Constitution of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea (part one of Article 135).

The main form of activity of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine is its plenary sessions - periodic meetings of People's Deputies of Ukraine during the session of the parliament, which are held according to the established procedure, at a certain time and in a certain place. At plenary sessions, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine considers issues and makes relevant decisions within its competence by personal vote of People's Deputies of Ukraine.

One of the stages of the legislative process is the introduction of the draft law in the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. The right of legislative initiative in accordance with the Constitution of Ukraine belongs to the President of Ukraine, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and People's Deputies of Ukraine.

Subjects of legislative initiative may introduce draft laws related to any issue, except for those draft laws that may be submitted by subjects of legislative initiative specially authorized by the Constitution of Ukraine (draft law on the State Budget of Ukraine, draft law on amendments to the Constitution of Ukraine, etc.).

Draft laws submitted to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine and identified as urgent are considered by the parliament in a priority manner. This means that urgent draft laws must be promptly included in the agenda and considered as a matter of priority at all stages of the legislative process. Such consideration does not mean a change in the procedure for consideration of draft laws defined in the Constitution of Ukraine, but is a priority for the relevant draft law.

The procedure for considering a draft law is realised by submitting it to the parliament, and at certain stages of the legislative process – by submitting proposals to it.

The implementation of the right of legislative initiative involves not only the submission of draft laws and other acts to parliament, but also the mandatory consideration of legislative initiatives of relevant entities.

Laws and other acts of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine are adopted only at its plenary session. The process of considering a draft law at the plenary sittings of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine means a discussion of the draft law and voting on it. In addition, proposals for the draft law are discussed. The mandatory condition for decision-making process by the parliament is the personal participation of the people's deputy of Ukraine in voting, which is a manifestation of his personal will and does not depend on the type and method of voting.

The personal vote of a people's deputy of Ukraine means a direct expression of his will on issues considered by the parliament. Regardless of the method of the decision-making process adopted by the parliament, personal voting of the people's deputy of Ukraine provides for his personal participation in the voting process and observance of the requirements established by the Constitution of Ukraine for disposing of the people's deputy of Ukraine only with his right to vote. Failure to comply with these requirements contradicts the nature of the representative mandate of the people's deputy of Ukraine, who is the representative of the Ukrainian people in the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, and the principle of equality of the status of People's Deputies of Ukraine.

2.1. The analysis of the Constitution of Ukraine indicates that Articles 84 , 91 , 93 , 94 set out the basic requirements for the procedure of consideration, adoption of laws and their entry into force.

For instance, the right of legislative initiative provided for by Article 93 of the Constitution of Ukraine directly corresponds to the constitutional obligation of the parliament to consider submitted draft laws, proposals to them, as well as to adopt or reject them by personal vote of People's Deputies of Ukraine.

The procedure for adopting draft laws in accordance with parts two and three of Article 84 of the Constitution of Ukraine is directly related to the obligation of People's Deputies of Ukraine to personally participate in voting on draft laws and proposals submitted to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.

The procedure for consideration and adoption of draft laws by the parliament, consideration of proposals to draft laws should be based on the principles defined by the Constitution of Ukraine. Failure to comply with these principles or their disregard violates democratic requirements for the constitutional procedure for reviewing and adopting draft laws and calls into question the legitimacy of the adopted laws.

3. The Constitutional Court of Ukraine examined statements of the People's Deputies of Ukraine of the VI convocation and the case materials, including:

- transcript of the evening plenary sitting of the tenth session of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine of the VI convocation of 3 July 2012, according to which consideration and adoption of the draft Law No. 9073 lasted from 16:08:47 to 16:10:51;

- information of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine on crossing the state border of Ukraine on 3 July 2012 by People's Deputies of Ukraine, whose votes were counted as present at the evening plenary session of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine;

- information on sick leaves of People's Deputies of Ukraine, whose votes were counted in support of the draft Law No. 9073;

- data on the results of written registration of People's Deputies of Ukraine, held on 3 July 2012 at the evening plenary sitting of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, according to which 258 People's Deputies of Ukraine were registered;

- data on the results of registration of People's Deputies of Ukraine, established with the help of the electronic system "Rada-3", at the evening plenary sitting of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on 3 July 2012 at 16:00:35, according to which 363 People's Deputies of Ukraine were registered;

- results of a roll-call vote by People's Deputies of Ukraine conducted with the use of the "Rada-3" electronic system at the evening plenary sitting of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on 3 July 2012 in consideration of draft Law No. 9073, according to which 248 People's Deputies of Ukraine voted "for";

- data on the lack of consideration of amendments and proposals submitted by the People's Deputies of Ukraine to the draft Law No. 9073;

- data on the absence at the evening plenary sitting of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on 3 July 2012 during the voting for the draft Law as a whole No. 9073 of People's Deputies of Ukraine, whose votes were counted in support of it;

- data on impersonal voting by People's Deputies of Ukraine during the adoption of the draft Law No. 9073 as a whole;

- video recording of the plenary sitting of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on 3 July 2012, at which the final vote for the draft Law No. 9073 took place and the Law was adopted.

4. The analysis of the above case materials gives the Constitutional Court of Ukraine grounds to believe that the procedure of consideration and adoption of the Law took place under the combined effect of the following circumstances:

- the absence of the draft Law No. 9073 in the form of a comparative table prepared for the second reading, as well as absence of the committee's opinion on it during its consideration and adoption;

- inclusion of the draft Law No. 9073 in the agenda of the plenary sitting of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine without indication of its full name, registration number, edition and initiators of introduction;

- absence of discussion of the draft Law No. 9073 in the second reading;

- deprivation of the People's Deputies of Ukraine of the right to consider, in the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, amendments and proposals submitted by them to the draft Law No. 9073;

- presence of People's Deputies of Ukraine during the adoption of the draft Law No. 9073 in places that make personal voting impossible;

- blocking of the speakers by People's Deputies of Ukraine, physical obstruction of voting during the adoption of the draft Law No. 9073 in the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, which prevented personal voting of the People's Deputies of Ukraine;

- voting of some People's Deputies of Ukraine by cards belonging to others who were present at the sitting hall of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine during the voting for the draft Law No. 9073;

- voting of some People's Deputies of Ukraine by cards belonging to others who were not present at the sitting hall of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine during the voting for the draft Law No. 9073.

The combination of these circumstances indicates that the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine violated the procedure of consideration and adoption of the draft Law No. 9073, defined by the provisions of part three of Article 84 , part one of Article 93 of the Constitution of Ukraine, which also puts in doubt compliance with the requirements provided for in Article 91 of the Constitution of Ukraine.

The Constitutional Court of Ukraine concluded that violations of the constitutional procedure for consideration and adoption of the draft Law No. 9073 during its adoption at the evening plenary sitting of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on 3 July 2012 were of a systematic nature and significantly influenced the result of the Law adoption procedure.

The above is the basis for declaring the Law unconstitutional in accordance with part one of Article 152 of the Constitution of Ukraine.

5. The subject of the right to a constitutional petition substantiates the unconstitutionality of the Law not only by the violation of the constitutional procedure of its consideration and adoption, but also by the inconsistency of the content of the Law with the Constitution of Ukraine. However, observance of the procedure of consideration, adoption and entry into force of laws established by the Constitution of Ukraine is one of the conditions for the legitimacy of the legislative process; in case of its violation, it is not the content of the law that is subject to constitutional control, but the procedure for its consideration and adoption provided for by the Constitution of Ukraine.

Taking into account the above and guided by Articles 147, 150, 151 ², 152, 153 of the Constitution of Ukraine, Articles 32, 35, 65, 66, 74, 84, 88, 89, 91, 94 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Constitutional Court of Ukraine", the Constitutional Court of Ukraine

decided:

1. To recognize as inconsistent with the Constitution of Ukraine (unconstitutional), the Law of Ukraine "On the principles of state language policy" of 3 July 2012 No. 5029-VI as amended.

2. The Law of Ukraine "On the principles of state language policy" of 3 July 2012 No. 5029-VI , as amended, declared unconstitutional, shall cease to be valid from the date of the adoption of this Decision by the Constitutional Court of Ukraine.

3. The decision of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine is binding, final and cannot be appealed.

The decision of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine shall be published in the Bulletin of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine and other official publications of Ukraine.

CONSTITUTIONAL COURT OF UKRAINE

[…]

Annex 799

Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine official website, "Ukraine does not recognize the validity of any educational documents issued in the occupied territories – explanation of the Ministry of Education and Science", 9 April 2018

Translation

Source:https://mon.gov.ua/ua/news/v-ukrayini-ne-viznayut-bud-yaki-osvitni-dokumenti-vidani-na-okupovanih-teritoriyah-rozyasnennya-mon

MINISTRY
OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE
OF UKRAINE

UKRAINE DOES NOT RECOGNIZE THE VALIDITY OF ANY EDUCATIONAL DOCUMENTS ISSUED IN THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES – EXPLANATION OF THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE

Published on 9 April 2018, 08:30 a.m.

The Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine reminds that any diplomas and other educational documents issued in the temporarily occupied territories of the Donetsk and Luhansk regions and the Autonomous Republic of Crimea are not recognized and have no legal effect either in Ukraine, or in other countries. The Ministry provides the relevant explanation in response to numerous requests from citizens in this regard.

At the same time, it should be noted that students who began their studies before 2014 at any higher education institutes of Ukraine within the Donetsk and Luhansk regions, which are under occupation of Russia, may continue their studies at any higher education institute in Ukraine. The procedure for their re-admittance is determined by Order of the Ministry of Education and Science No. 74 of 19 January 2017.

Students who studied after 20 February 2014 at the higher education institutes within the temporarily occupied territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol, may undergo testing at any higher education institute in Ukraine for recognition of their qualifications, learning outcomes and periods of study. The procedure for attestation is determined by Order of the Ministry of Education and Science No. 537 of 19 May 2016.

The Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine also reminds that applicants from the occupied territories of Donbass and Crimea, who intend to obtain Ukrainian education, may enter any relocated or authorized higher education institutions under a simplified procedure. For this purpose, the educational centers will function on the basis of these higher education institutions – it is planned that this year they will operate from 4 June to 28 September.

Detailed information on the admission to Ukrainian higher education institutions of applicants from the occupied territories, both under the simplified and standard procedures, is posted on the website of the Ministry of Education and Science.

Annex 800

State Statistics Service of Ukraine, “Population of Ukraine for 2018, Demographic Yearbook”, Kiev, 2019 (excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

STATE STATISTICS SERVICE OF UKRAINE

POPULATION OF UKRAINE

2018

Demographic Yearbook

Kiev

2019

[…]

Page 182

6.11 Number of persons recognized as refugees in Ukraine by age group and country of citizenship as of 1 January 2019

(persons)

	Total	Including at the age of		
		0-14 years old	15-64 years old	65 years old and older
Total	**1 799**	**380**	**1 405**	**14**
including by countries				
[…]				
the Russian Federation	113	12	95	6
[…]				

[…]

Annex 801

Main Scientific Expert Department of the Verkhovna Rada, Conclusions on the draft law of Ukraine “On complete general secondary education”, 5 April 2019 (excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

Reg. No. 10204 of 5 April 2019
Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine

CONCLUSIONS
on the Draft Law of Ukraine
"On complete general secondary education"
(Reg. No. 10204 of 5 April 2019)

The draft law proposes to adopt a new Law of Ukraine "On complete general secondary education", which defines the legal, organizational and economic foundations for the functioning and development of the system of general secondary education (preamble of the draft), with the simultaneous recognition of the Law of Ukraine "On general secondary education" as invalid (p. 2 of the final and transitional provisions of the draft).

As noted in the explanatory note, this draft law was developed with the aim of "providing a legislative basis for reforming the general secondary education system, which will improve the quality of education and educational activities, and contribute to the growth of the intellectual, cultural, spiritual and moral potential of society and the individual."

While generally supporting the idea that the current legislation on general secondary education should be updated and reformed, the General Directorate of Science and Expertise has, within the allotted time, considered the legislative proposal submitted and makes the following observations regarding it.

1. The disadvantages of the draft law include a number of general provisions on state activities (e.g: "the state shall support the establishment and operation of institutions of general secondary education abroad with Ukrainian language of instruction or where the Ukrainian language is studied" (part 11 of Article 5), "the state shall promote international cooperation in the system of general secondary education" (part 2 of Article 63), "for the purpose of independent evaluation of the quality of education the state shall ensure the participation of students of general secondary education institutions in TIMSS, PISA, PIRLS and other international comparative studies on the quality of education" (part 2 of Article 64), etc.). Such wording is mainly inherent in the norms of the Constitution, rather than the laws of Ukraine, which should define the specific powers of state bodies, other participants in the relevant social relations, rather than the state as a whole.

In addition, the use in the law of the respective abbreviations of international comparative studies of the quality of education, as given in part 2 of Article 64 of the draft, is in our opinion inappropriate, as they may be changed over time.

2. The appropriateness of granting a special legal status and identifying a category of persons belonging to national minorities whose languages are official languages of the European Union is questionable (Article 5 para 1 to 3 p. 6 of the draft).

The official languages of the European Union are English, Bulgarian, Greek, Danish, Estonian, Irish, Spanish, Italian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Maltese, Dutch, German, Polish, Portuguese, Romanian, Slovak, Slovenian, Hungarian, Finnish, French, Croatian, Czech, Swedish.[1]

At the same time, according to the data of the last All-Ukrainian Population Census of 2001, representatives of more than 130 nationalities and ethnic groups lived on the territory of Ukraine, in particular (percent): Ukrainians – 77.8; Russians – 17.3; Belarusians – 0.6; Moldovans and Crimean Tatars –

[1] https://europa.eu/european-union/abouteuropa/language-policy_en

0.5 each; Bulgarians – 0.4; Hungarians, Romanians and Poles – 0.3 each; Jews, Armenians, Greeks, Tatars – 0.2; Roma, Azerbaijanis, Georgians, Germans, Gagauz – 0.1; other nationalities – 0.4.[2]

In this regard, the relevant norms can put such persons in an unequal position, and therefore the proposed norms can be qualified as discriminatory. The need to eliminate discrimination between the official and unofficial languages of the EU is also emphasized in the opinion of the European Commission for Democracy through Law (Venice Commission) of 8-9 December 2017 No. 902/2017 regarding the provisions of the Basic Law of Ukraine "On Education" of 5 September 2017.

In addition, the provisions of the draft law do not take into account the provisions of the Constitution of Ukraine, which do not provide for a special status for the official languages of the European Union. In particular, according to Parts 3, 4, 5 of Article 10 of the Basic Law of Ukraine, in Ukraine, the free development, use and protection of Russian and other languages of national minorities of Ukraine are guaranteed; the state promotes the study of languages of international communication; the use of languages in Ukraine is *guaranteed* by the Constitution of Ukraine and is *determined by law*.

Considering the provision of the Constitution of Ukraine declaring Ukraine a state governed by the rule of law (Article 1), ensuring compliance of laws with the Fundamental Law of Ukraine (Article 8), guaranteeing equality of constitutional rights and freedoms of Ukrainian citizens (Article 24), we emphasize the report of the European Commission for Democracy through Law (Venice Commission) "On the rule of law" of 4 April 2011, which notes that unjustified inequality in relationships based on law is prohibited and all people are guaranteed equal and effective protection against discrimination on the grounds of race, color, sex, language , religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status; equality before the law means that everyone is subject to the same laws and that no individual or group has special legal privileges (clauses 64, 65).[3]

In view of the above, the granting of a special legal status to the official languages of the European Union requires a prior amendment to the Fundamental Law of Ukraine.

[…]

First Deputy Head of the General Directorate **S. Gudzinskiy**

[2] http://2001.ukrcensus.gov.ua/results/general/nationality/

[3] https://www.venice.coe.int/webforms/documents/default.aspx?pdffile=CDL-AD(2011)003rev-rus

Annex 802

Ministry of Youth and Sports of Ukraine, Competition Committee for consideration of national and patriotic education projects developed by civil society institutions, for which financial support to be provided in 2020 have been determined, Resolution No. 1 “On determining the competition winners”, 26 December 2019

Translation

MINISTRY
OF YOUTH AND SPORTS OF UKRAINE

26 December 2019

The winners of a competition for national and patriotic education projects developed by civil society institutions for which financial support to be provided in 2020 have been determined

http://www.dsmsu.gov.ua/index/ua/material/49214

On 26 December 2019, the Ministry of Youth and Sports of Ukraine hosted a meeting of the Competition Committee for consideration of national and patriotic education projects developed by civil society institutions, for the implementation of which financial support will be provided in 2020.

The meeting determined the winners of the competition of national and patriotic education and approved the recommended amounts of budget funds for financial support of civil society institutions, for the implementation of which financial support is provided in 2020.

A total of 160 projects from 68 civil society institutions for a total of about UAH 40 million were submitted to the 2020 competition.

The 21 civil society institutions that will implement 37 national patriotic education projects in 2020 have been selected as winners based on the evaluation of the competitive applications.

It will be recalled that the State Budget of Ukraine for 2020 provides for the provision of financial support for the implementation of programs (projects, activities) of national and patriotic education, developed by civil society institutions for a total of UAH 9 million.

The decision of the Committee can be found HERE [http://www.dsmsu.gov.ua/media/2019/12/26/7/Rishennya_26.PDF].

The online broadcast of the Competition Committee's meeting can be viewed at the link [the link https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=efXgwTEVgYI&fbclid=IwAR1y16Di1SBnxb6KrAH17Fbe7R66u-X5ozyALCIyPYFEgXkK0JJaezDBu7I&app=desktop does not work]

[…]

Annex 802

Decision of the Competition Committee for consideration
of national and patriotic education projects developed by civil society
institutions for the implementation of which financial support
to be provided in 2020, of 26 December 2020 No. 1

List of national and patriotic education projects developed by civil society institutions for the implementation of which financial support will be provided in 2020

Seq. No.	P/ No.	Project name	Organization that submitted the project (full name given by the Ministry of Justice)	EDRPOU code (Unified Register of Businesses and Organizations)	Total score	Expected funding from the Ministry of Youth and Sports	Final amount of funds (UAH)
1	4	“Camp season – 2020”	COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION “YOUTH NATIONALIST CONGRESS”	33552175	**269**	UAH 360 361.00	UAH 350 000.00
2	82	Military and patriotic camps in the field “Legion”	YOUTH ORGANIZATION, “PLAST - NATIONAL SCOUT ORGANIZATION OF UKRAINE”	14360127	**259**	UAH 367 125.00	UAH 340 000.00
3	47	Festival of Ukrainian Spirit “Banderstadt”	COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION“ BANDERSTADT”	40097095	**258**	UAH 470 000.00	UAH 420 000.00
4	12	“ZAGRAVA [*Blaze*] - In the Footsteps of the Knights of the First Winter Campaign”	UNION OF UKRAINIAN YOUTH IN UKRAINE	24546548	**257**	UAH 104 755.00	UAH 95 000.00
5	50	All-Ukrainian forum “Experience of Brave Men of Ukraine”	SOCIAL ASSOCIATION, “ALL-UKRAINIAN ASSOCIATION OF MILITARY AND PATRIOTIC ORGANIZATIONS”	40758588	**254**	UAH 107 104.00	UAH 100 000.00
6	24	Historical and educational festival “Under the Cover of Trident 2020”	COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION “VALKYRIE”	40841948	**253**	UAH 466 300.00	UAH 300 000.00
7	11	International public meeting “Ukrainian Heritage in the World – Communication ”	UNION OF UKRAINIAN YOUTH IN UKRAINE	24546548	**249**	UAH 353 412.00	UAH 250 000.00
8	83	National-patriotic camps in the field	YOUTH ORGANIZATION “PLAST -	14360127	**249**	UAH 388 800.00	UAH 330 000.00

		(tents) aimed at forming patriotic consciousness	NATIONAL SCOUT ORGANIZATION OF UKRAINE”				
9	42	“Face of Independence”	COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION, “ALL-UKRAINIAN COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION YOUNG PEOPLE'S MOVEMENT”	21719926	**248**	UAH 149 725.00	UAH 130 000.00
10	49	All-Ukrainian military-patriotic game “Soldier's Spirit”	SOCIAL ASSOCIATION, “ALL-UKRAINIAN ASSOCIATION OF MILITARY AND PATRIOTIC ORGANIZATIONS”	40758588	**248**	UAH 299 144.00	UAH 250 000.00
11	86	Extreme tourist competitions “Dobrovoletz” [*Volunteer*]	VOLYN REGIONAL ORGANIZATION “STUDENT BROTHERHOOD OF VOLYN”	33170328	**246**	UAH 167 650.00	UAH 165 000.00
12	6	All-Ukrainian sports and patriotic camp “Unizh Blacksmith’s Shop 2020” for children of combatants	SOCIAL ORGANIZATION, ALL-UKRAINIAN ASSOCIATION “UKRAINIAN RESERVE ARMY”	39199012	**245**	UAH 356 119.00	UAH 310 000.00
13	20	Treasure of the nation: 7 wonders of Ukraine. Dniester Canyon	SOCIAL ORGANIZATION, YOUTH ORGANIZATION “YOUTH IS THE FUTURE OF UKRAINE”	34343262	**244**	UAH 334 984.00	UAH 330 000.00
14	85	“In the Footsteps of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army”	VOLYN REGIONAL ORGANIZATION “STUDENT BROTHERHOOD OF VOLYN”	33170328	**244**	UAH 167 650.00	UAH 165 000.00
15	64	Heroization of the struggle of the Ukrainian people for the independence and territorial integrity of Ukraine, “United 2020”	ALL-UKRAINIAN YOUTH COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION “UKRAINIAN PEOPLE'S YOUTH”	33500588	**243**	UAH 379 450.00	UAH 250 000.00
16	19	“Mom, Dad and I Are a	SOCIAL ORGANIZATION, YOUTH	34343262	**240**	UAH 247 280.00	UAH 240 000.00

		Ukrainian Family”	ORGANIZATION “YOUTH IS THE FUTURE OF UKRAINE”				
17	81	All-Ukrainian games to promote a healthy and active lifestyle	YOUTH ORGANIZATION “PLAST - NATIONAL SCOUT ORGANIZATION OF UKRAINE”	14360127	**240**	UAH 492 200.00	UAH 450 000.00
18	5	All-Ukrainian sports and patriotic camp “’Insurgent Heart’ 2020” for children of combatants	SOCIAL ORGANIZATION, ALL-UKRAINIAN ASSOCIATION “UKRAINIAN RESERVE ARMY”	39199012	**236**	UAH 335 386.00	UAH 300 000.00
19	8	“Kniazhiy – 2020”	COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION YOUTH RESOURCE CENTER “NOVI KRYLA” [*New Wings*]	40857984	**235**	UAH 277 500.00	UAH 250 000.00
20	59	“Training course for coaches of the School of Jur Educators”	COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION “JUR YOUTH CLUB”	39045515	**235**	UAH 300 191.40	UAH 300 000.00
21	87	Educational camp “School of non-committed officers”	VOLYN REGIONAL ORGANIZATION “STUDENT BROTHERHOOD OF VOLYN”	33170328	**230**	UAH 165 320.00	UAH 165 000.00
22	76	Research collection campaign “Unity in Diversity. Cultural and Linguistic Uniqueness of Ethnographic Groups of Ukrainians. Boykos”	SOCIAL ORGANIZATION, YOUTH COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION “STUDENTS’ CLUB”	25753976	**228**	UAH 326 650.00	UAH 280 000.00
23	100	Children's and youth arts festival “Surmy Zvytyahy” [*Trumpets of Victory*]	COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION “SURMY ZVYTYAHY” [*Trumpets of Victory*]	25261888	**228**	UAH 191 640.00	UAH 160 000.00
24	37	Youth historical and educational project	COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION“ YOUTH INITIATIVES	26299151	**227**	UAH 294 040.00	UAH 230 000.00

		“Insurgent Nights”	FOUNDATION ‘KRYLA’ [*Wings*]”				
25	43	“Together to the heights!”	COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION, ALL-UKRAINIAN COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION “YOUNG PEOPLE'S MOVEMENT”	21719926	**227**	UAH 328 380.00	UAH 300 000.00
26	80	All-Ukrainian festival aimed at forming of national and cultural identity “Plastun [*Cossack Scout*] Day”	YOUTH ORGANIZATION “PLAST - NATIONAL SCOUT ORGANIZATION OF UKRAINE”	14360127	**227**	UAH 533 800.00	UAH 500 000.00
27	102	VIKI-marathon “Controversial Pages of Ukrainian History of the I Quarter of the XX Century. Figures”	LVIV CITY YOUTH SOCIAL ORGANIZATION, YOUTH ASSOCIATION “GRANITE”	34306325	**227**	UAH 56 684.00	UAH 55 000.00
28	51	International School of Information Security and National-Patriotic Education	COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION “EDUCATIONAL ASSEMBLY”	40413316	**226**	UAH 173 152.00	UAH 170 000.00
29	88	Traveling Camp “Shlyahami Zvityah” [*On the Roads of Victory*]	VOLYN REGIONAL ORGANIZATION “STUDENT BROTHERHOOD OF VOLYN”	33170328	**226**	UAH 242 076.00	UAH 240 000.00
30	58	Camp training of the “Jura-Defender” game educators	COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION “JURA YOUTH CLUB”	39045515	**223**	UAH 330 467.40	UAH 185 000.00
31	96	“The Great Border. At the Crossroads of Civilizations”	SOCIAL ORGANIZATION, CENTER OF PATRIOTIC EDUCATION OF CHILDREN AND YOUTH “UNIY PRIKORDONNIK [*Young Border Guard*]”	37054067	**223**	UAH 350 360.00	UAH 200 000.00
32	33	“Our Strength Is in Unity”	UNION OF UKRAINIAN YOUTH IN UKRAINE	24546548	**221**	UAH 198 720.00	UAH 180 000.00

33	61	Commemoration meeting “Pamyataemo [*We Remember*]” dedicated to the memory of those killed in the deportation of Crimean Tatars in 1944	INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL ORGANIZATION, FOUNDATION FOR RESEARCH AND SUPPORT OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES OF CRIMEA	24869783	**221**	UAH 112 720.00	UAH 110 000.00
34	13	“A Ukrainian’s Symbols of Faith”	UNION OF UKRAINIAN YOUTH IN UKRAINE	24546548	**220**	UAH 170 160.00	UAH 150 000.00
35	35	“National-Patriotic Youth Military Program ‘Carpathian Legion’”	SOCIAL ORGANIZATION, LOCAL HISTORY AND TOURIST SPORTS CENTER “ARKAN STYKHIY [*Lariat of the Elements*]”	39486061	**219**	UAH 389 290.00	UAH 250 000.00
36	79	All-Ukrainian Festival “Orlikiada”	YOUTH ORGANIZATION “PLAST - NATIONAL SCOUT ORGANIZATION OF UKRAINE”	14360127	**219**	UAH 414 740.00	UAH 380 000.00
37	101	“Tournament on board historical games and interactive meetings with young people about the anti-Soviet peasant uprisings of the Kholodny Yar Republic in Medvin”	LVOV CITY YOUTH SOCIAL ORGANIZATION, YOUTH ASSOCIATION “GRANITE”	34306325	**218**	UAH 154 476.00	UAH 120 000.00
38	45	“Following the Paths of Lost History: Stepan Bandera”	KALUSH NON-GOVERNMENTAL YOUTH ORGANIZATION “MOLODY RUH [*Youth Movement*]”	34672215	**215**	UAH 100 896.00	
39	66	“Battle for the Native Land. 1514. Battle of Orsha”	SOCIAL ORGANIZATION, INFORMATION AND EDUCATIONAL SPACE “INFOHUB”	40564540	**215**	UAH 497 500.00	
40	7	Art and educational festival of Ukrainian	COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONCENTER OF UKRAINIAN SONG	39179420	**213**	UAH 150 699.00	

		children's song “Miracle UA”	“NARODNAYA FILARMONIYA [*People’s Philarmonic*]”			
41	30	“Vovchak Sich. Call of Heroes”	COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION, LITERARY AND EDUCATIONAL PROJECT “DUH NACII [*Spirit of the Nation*]”	40232877	**212**	UAH 184 796.00
42	54	All-Ukrainian competitions “Strong Nation. Youth League” named after Igor Beloshitsky	COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION “YUNACKIY KORPUS [*Youth Corps*]”	40409577	**211**	UAH 150 200.00
43	10	Tent camp “Yastrub [*Hawk*]-2020”	SOCIAL ASSOCIATION “UNION OF VETERANS OF WAR WITH RUSSIA”	41365913	**210**	UAH 90 000.00
44	36	In the Footsteps of the Princes of Ostroh, all-Ukrainian spring traveling camp	SOCIAL ORGANIZATION, YOUTH FOUNDATION “KRYLA” [*Wings*]	26299151	**209**	UAH 255 550.00
45	104	Training for the anniversary of the Ukrainian Military Organization “Memory - a Push to Action”	LVOV CITY YOUTH SOCIAL ORGANIZATION, YOUTH ASSOCIATION “GRANITE”	34306325	**208**	UAH 56 958.00
46	3	All-Ukrainian educational youth camp “Dzherela porazuminnya [*Sources of Mutual Understanding*] ” 2020	CONGRESS OF NATIONAL COMMUNITIES OF UKRAINE	26168263	**206**	UAH 350 000.00
47	15	“POVSTANETS [*Insurgent*]” named after Yaroslav “Robert” Melnik	SOCIAL ORGANIZATION, “YOUTH ORGANIZATION ‘SONYACHNA SICH’ [*Sun Sich*]”	39643812	**205**	UAH 184 565.00
48	95	Maritime jurors of Ukraine	COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION “PATRIOTIC CORPS”	39611089	**204**	UAH 395 600.00

49	97	“Jura - dog trainer”	SOCIAL ORGANIZATION, CENTER OF PATRIOTIC EDUCATION OF CHILDREN AND YOUTH “UNIY PRIKORDONNIK [*Young Border Guard*]”	37054067	**204**	UAH 306 800.00
50	62	“Defender of Ukraine”	COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION “SOCIETY FOR ASSISTANCE TO DEFENSE OF UKRAINE (SAD OF UKRAINE)”	00014611	**203**	UAH 488 656.00
51	68	All-Ukrainian project “Ukrainian Human Rights School”	KIEV CITY ORGANIZATION OF UKRAINIAN VOLUNTARY HISTORICAL AND EDUCATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS CHARITY SOCIETY “MEMORIAL” NAMED AFTER VASIL STUS	25745344	**203**	UAH 357 763.00
52	55	School of National and Patriotic Education named after Olena Stepaniv	COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION “YOUTH CORPS”	40409577	**202**	UAH 143 085.00
53	69	All-Ukrainian festival “Decoration of the Hero of the Heavenly Hundred Alexander Kapinos”	COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION “UKRAINIAN STUDENT”	41235693	**202**	UAH 500 278.00
54	31	“Space of the Falcon named after Myroslav Mysla”	SOCIAL ORGANIZATION, SEPARATE VOLUNTEER PLATOON “KARPATSKAYA SICH”	41043522	**201**	UAH 172 136.00
55	38	Young patriotic territorial community of Ukraine	SOCIAL ORGANIZATION, NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS CENTER	40874025	**201**	UAH 140 674.00

56	56	All-Ukrainian camp “Azov” named after Denis Denisyuk	COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION “YOUTH CORPS”	40409577	**200**	UAH 224 420.00
57	98	“Jura-Kruty - 2020”	SOCIAL ORGANIZATION, CENTER OF PATRIOTIC EDUCATION OF CHILDREN AND YOUTH “UNIY PRIKORDONNIK” [*Young Border Guard*]	37054067	**200**	UAH 473 550.00
58	44	Video lectures “Pages of the Heroic History of Ukraine”	SOCIAL ORGANIZATION, ALL-UKRAINIAN COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION “YOUNG PEOPLE'S MOVEMENT”	21719926	**199**	UAH 250 448.00
59	60	Competition “Historical Parallels” for the best student works on the history of the national liberation struggle of the Ukrainian and Crimean Tatar peoples against the totalitarian regime of the USSR and echoes of historical parallels to date in the struggle for state sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine”	INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION “FOUNDATION FOR RESEARCH AND SUPPORT OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES OF CRIMEA”	24869783	**199**	UAH 104 012.00
60	67	“Veretsky Pass – 2020”	SOCIAL ORGANIZATION, SEPARATE VOLUNTEER PLATOON “KARPATSKAYA SICH”	41043522	**199**	UAH 120 570.00
61	26	National and patriotic action “Kruty Field Game”	SOSNITSK DISTRICT YOUTH SOCIAL ORGANIZATION,	37864902	**198**	UAH 175 634.00

62	63	“School of Patriotism”	SPORTS CLUB “ANTI” SOCIAL ORGANIZATION, NON-GOVERNMENTAL ANALYTICAL CENTER “UKRAINIAN STUDIOS OF STRATEGIC RESEARCH”	39668533	**198**	UAH 425 450.00
63	71	All-Ukrainian festival “Galchevsky Fest”	COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION “HOLOSIYIVSKA KRYIVKA [*Goloseevsky Hiding Place*]”	40297785	**198**	UAH 500 570.00
64	94	“Memory Checkpoint”	COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION “ELEOS-UKRAINE”	39374709	**198**	UAH 492 148.70
65	34	“All-Ukrainian Marathon of Family Events”, 10 cities	COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION “ALL TOGETHER! CIVIL MOVEMENT”	38908348	**197**	UAH 481 150.00
66	89	Anti-Camp Network Project “Be Proud of UA”	SOCIAL UNION “UKRAINIAN NETWORK FOR CHILDREN'S RIGHTS”	40211870	**197**	UAH 499 049.68
67	106	“Creation and popularization of a graphic novel about peasant uprisings for the establishment of statehood on Ukrainian lands”	LVOV CITY YOUTH COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION “PAMOLOD [*Undergrowth*]”	26413030	**197**	UAH 150 000.00
68	28	National-patriotic training game “Kryivka UIA – 2020”	COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION “PROTECTION OF THE RIGHTS OF YOUTH AND RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES”	36697844	**195**	UAH 200 070.00
69	25	All-Ukrainian national-patriotic action “Outpost-North: Way of the Warrior”	COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION “BAKHMATSK DISTRICT TERRITORIAL UNION OF FELLOW ATO SOLDIERS”	40962210	**192**	UAH 211 549.00

70	48	Regional military and sports tent camp “Defenders of Peace” aimed at strengthening the national and patriotic awareness of children and youth	SOCIAL ORGANIZATION, ASSOCIATION OF VETERANS OF THE ARMED FORCES, DISABLED PEOPLE OF WAR, PARTICIPANTS OF COMBATS, PARTICIPANTS OF LOCAL CONFLICTS AND PEACEKEEPING FORCES “GUARD”	39202428	**189**	UAH 335 050.00
71	2	All-Ukrainian training seminar “Together into the Future” aimed at popularizing the national spiritual and cultural heritage	CONGRESS OF NATIONAL COMMUNITIES OF UKRAINE	26168263	**188**	UAH 102 000.00
72	18	School Camp “Patriot”	SOCIAL ORGANIZATION, “YOUTH SPORTS AND TOURISM ORGANIZATION SILA TA ROZUM [*Power and Mind*]”	40800875	**188**	UAH 110 550.00
73	84	“Lemko gems in the necklace of Donetsk Region: creation of a hall of traditional Ukrainian crafts and holding a festival of Lemko-Boyko song in Zvanivska ATC of Donetsk Region”	COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION“ CHARIVNI RUNY [*Magic Runes*]”	40035945	**187**	UAH 300 000.00
74	32	“Flashers. Through derivative groups”	SOCIAL ORGANIZATION, “SEPARATE VOLUNTEER PLATOON “KARPATSKA SICH”	41043522	**186**	UAH 198 276.00
75	72	All-Ukrainian festival “Dontsov Fest”	COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION “HOLOSIYIVSKA KRYIVKA	40297785	**186**	UAH 515 850.00

			[*Goloseevsky Hiding Place*]"			
76	73	All-Ukrainian festival "Carpathian Ukraine"	COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION" HOLOSIYIVSKA KRYIVKA [*Goloseevsky Hiding Place*]"	40297785	**184**	UAH 500 038.00
77	46	"Festival of Medieval History and Knighthood of Ukraine"	COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION "VITALIERS"	40943465	**181**	UAH 217 390.00
78	75	"Ukrainian Girl's School"	SOCIAL ORGANIZATION, "UKRAINIAN STUDENT"	41235693	**179**	UAH 438 053.00
79	65	"A Window Opened to Life" (gallery on wheels)	SOCIAL ORGANIZATION, MUNICIPAL REFORM FUND "MAGDEBURG LAW"	21702255	**175**	UAH 461 712.00
80	99	"Baturin 2020"	SOCIAL ORGANIZATION, SCHOOL OF PUBLIC PROJECTS	39613966	**175**	UAH 500 00.00
81	70	All-Ukrainian action "Trails of Heroes"	SOCIAL ORGANIZATION, SEPARATE VOLUNTEER PLATOON "KARPATSKA SICH"	41043522	**174**	UAH 501 187.00
82	57	All-Ukrainian action "National Spiritual and Cultural Heritage is the Key to the Development of Ukraine"	ALL-UKRAINIAN YOUTH COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION "SOCIAL VECTOR"	34880743	**173**	UAH 310 600.00
83	52	All-Ukrainian patriotic action "Crimean Campaign of Bolbochan - Victory and Honour!"	ALL-UKRAINIAN YOUTH SOCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERNS OF VERKHOVNAYA RADA OF UKRAINE	21685953	**169**	UAH 322 000.00
84	53	All-Ukrainian patriotic action "Military Symbols of Ukraine: History and Modernity"	ALL-UKRAINIAN YOUTH SOCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERNS OF VERKHOVNA RADA OF UKRAINE	21685953	**167**	UAH 370 300.00

85	40	Patriotic and educational event “Future of Ukraine”	SOCIAL ORGANIZATION, CHILDREN'S SOCIAL ASSOCIATION “VERSHINA [*Summit*]”	36266049	**166**	UAH 341 200.00
86	91	“Black Confession of My Country”, cultural and educational project	SOCIAL ORGANIZATION, “UKRAINIAN CENTER FOR CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT “EDNANNIYA [*Unity*]”	42327109	**165**	UAH 366 460.00
87	78	“MIS: Movement, Idea, Spirit”, youth camp	UNION OF YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS OF VINNYTSIA REGION	2706135	**154**	UAH 498 370.00
88	90	“Ways of Glorious Ancestors”, plein air with the participation of young artists from Lugansk and Donetsk regions	COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION “FORMAT.UA”	41527075	**154**	UAH 444 525.00
89	22	“Black Sea Doctrine”, all-Ukrainian tent training camp	COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION “RUH SVITANOK [*Dawn Movement*]”	37943863	**151**	UAH 279 500.00
90	21	Patriots Cup - 2020	ALL-UKRAINIAN YOUTH COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION “YOUTH OF UKRAINE FOR THE FUTURE”	33631927	**150**	UAH 372 780.00
91	16	“School of a Young Leader. The First Stage”, seminar	SOCIAL ORGANIZATION, YOUTH SPORTS AND TOURISM ORGANIZATION “SILA TA ROZUM” [*Power and Mind*]	40800875	**148**	UAH 149 750.00
92	29	“We are Citizens of Ukraine”, program of national-patriotic education of youth	SOCIAL ASSOCIATION, ALL-UKRAINIAN ASSOCIATION OF COMBAT PARTICIPANTS AND ATO VOLUNTEERS	39906289	**148**	UAH 491 610.00
93	39	Marine Sich	SOCIAL ORGANIZATION, CHILDREN'S	36266049	**148**	UAH 286 200.00

			SOCIAL ASSOCIATION “VERSHINA” [*Summit*]			
94	92	“Povernennya” [*The Return*], art action	SOCIAL ORGANIZATION, UKRAINIAN CENTER FOR CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT “EDNANNIYA” [*Unity*]	42327109	**146**	UAH 497 800.00
95	41	Kruty - Kiev - Maidan	SOCIAL ORGANIZATION, CHILDREN'S SOCIAL ASSOCIATION “VERSHINA” [*Summit*]	36266049	**143**	UAH 313 000.00
96	17	“School of a Young Leader. Second Stage”, seminar	SOCIAL ORGANIZATION, YOUTH SPORTS AND TOURISM ORGANIZATION “SILA TA ROZUM” [*Power and Mind*]	40800875	**138**	UAH 149 750.00
97	93	“Brain-Ring-K” Game	SOCIAL ASSOCIATION, CENTER OF NATIONAL-PATRIOTIC EDUCATION	40259844	**135**	UAH 160 000.00

Chairman of the Contest Committee (Signed) Oleksandr YAREMA

Annex 803

Ministry of Culture of Ukraine, Register of local monuments of Ukraine, as at 13 May 2021 (excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

Translation from Ukranian

Ministry of Culture of Ukraine

Register of Local Monuments of Ukraine

http://mincult.kmu.gov.ua/control/uk/publish/article?art_id=245323810&cat_id=244910406

Item No.	Site name	Date	Location	Site type	No. and date of the Order of the Ministry of Culture on entering into the Register	Protected No.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
			AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA			
			The City of Simferopol			
[…]						
974.	House where the Ukrainian poetess Lesya Ukrainka lived	Late 19th century – early 20th century	Yekaterininskaya Street, 8-a, letter A	Monument of architecture and history	Order of the Ministry of Culture No. 1364 dated 22 November 2012	593-AR
[…]						

Annex 804

Ministry of Justice of Ukraine, Register of Ukrainian political parties,
as at 1 January 2021 (excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

Ministry of Justice of Ukraine

POLITICAL PARTIES

https://minjust.gov.ua/m/4561

INFORMATION

regarding the political parties officially registered in accordance with the law as at 01.01.2021

Seq. No.	Full name of a political party	Date of registration of a political party (dd.mm.yyyy)	Number of the certificate of registration of a political party	Surname, first name and patronymic of the head of a political party	Address of the location of the directing bodies of a local party organization (legal address)	EDRPOU code [Unified Register of Businesses and Organization]
[…]						
32.	POLITICAL PARTY "PRAVIY SEKTOR" [RIGHT SECTOR]	29 September 1997	No. 923	Andrey Ivanovich Tarasenko	2A V. Kasiyan Str., Apartment 21, Kiev	00013066
[…]						
300.	POLITICAL PARTY "NATIONALNIY CORPUS" [NATIONAL CORPS]	21 December 2015	No. 339-p.p.	Andrey Evgenyevich Beletskiy	9/8 Zoya Gaiday Str., Kiev, 01014	40214321
[…]						

Annex 805

French Administration official website, Conditions for access to public service, as a public servant or as a contractor in France, as at 2 June 2021

RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE
Liberté
Égalité
Fraternité

Service-Public.fr
Le site officiel de l'administration française

⚠ This page has been automatically translated. Please refer to the page in French if needed.

Selecting a language will automatically trigger the translation of the page content. English

What are the conditions for access to the public service?

Verified 02 décembre 2020 - Directorate for Legal and Administrative Information (Prime Minister)

Access to the public service, as a public servant or as a contract, is subject to general conditions which are the same for the 3 public functions. These are: nationality, diploma, civil rights and non-conviction, military service, physical fitness.

Nationality

To be a civil servant

To be a civil servant in one of the 3 public functions, you must be French or European.. The so-called sovereignty jobs are, however, only accessible to the French.

However, some jobs are open to all candidates without nationality conditions. These include university professors and lecturers, doctors in hospitals.

The nationality requirement must be fulfilled by the date of the 1re competition test. If there is a prior examination of the diplomas, the date is that of the 1re selection board meeting, unless otherwise specified in the special status from body or framework (https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F12344?lang=en) concerned.

To be contractual

No nationality requirement is required for recruitment into the 3 public offices. Foreigners (outside Europe) must, however, be in possession of a valid residence permit.

Diploma

Competitions are most often submitted **at a degree level**.. This degree level is specified by the special status each body or framework (https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F12344?lang=en) (patent, CAP, BEP, Bac, Master...).

In the case of a specific competition or recruitment for a regulated profession (social worker, doctor, childcare worker, veterinarian...), you must have **corresponding diploma**..

Civil rights and non-conviction

To be a public servant or contract agent in the 3 public functions, you must meet the following 2 conditions:

- Enjoy your civil rights, that is, have the right to vote and be able to stand for election in France or in your country of origin
- Have not been the subject of any conviction entered in report no. 2 of the criminal record (https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F14710?lang=en) incompatible with the duties performed

FYI : the loss of your civil rights may be pronounced by a court or on the occasion of a guardianship.

Military Service

The conditions differ depending on whether you are French or European.

You are French

You must show proof of your participation in the defense and citizenship day (JDC) (https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F871?lang=en)..

You are European

You must have completed national or military service if it is compulsory in your country of origin.

Aptitudes

To be a public servant or contract agent in the 3 public functions, you must be physically fit to perform your future duties. Your health condition must be compatible with the position being considered. Your fitness is checked during a medical examination (https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F31472?lang=en) carried out by a certified general practitioner.

You may not be excluded, by reason of a disability, from a competition or employment, unless your disability has been declared incompatible with the function applied for following the medical examination of fitness.

However, you must meet the specific health conditions required for the performance of certain duties under the body or framework of employment to which you have access. These functions and the general rules under which particular health conditions are assessed shall be specified by the individual statuses..

Statute and miscelanious references

- Act No. 83-634 of 13 July 1983 on the rights and obligations of civil servants (http://legifrance.gouv.fr/affichTexte.do?cidTexte=JORFTEXT000000504704)
  Articles 5 to 5b
- Decree No. 86-83 of 17 January 1986 on contract agents of the EPF (https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/loda/id/JORFTEXT000000699956/)
  Article 3
- Decree No. 88-145 of 15 February 1988 on non-titular agents of the FPT (https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/loda/id/JORFTEXT000000871608)
  Article 2
- Decree No. 91-155 on contract agents of the FPH

(http://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichTexte.do?cidTexte=LEGITEXT000006077231)
Article 3

For more information, please contact

- Conditions for access to the civil service of European nationals
(http://www.fonction-publique.gouv.fr/score/concours/ressortissants-communautaires?xtmc=&xtcr=6)
Ministry of Public Service

HOW TO…

- I want to work in administration
(https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F1700)

See all "how to" instructions… (https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/comment-faire-si)

Annex 806

Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan, List of organizations recognized as terrorist and banned in the Republic of Uzbekistan, 2 June 2021 (excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

The list of extremist organizations has been published
https://www.minjust.uz/ru/press-center/news/96736/?print

In accordance with article 14 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 30 July 2018 "On Countering extremist activities" in the Republic of Uzbekistan the recognition of an organization as extremist is subject to a court procedure.

An application for recognition of an organization as extremist is submitted to the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan by the Prosecutor General of the Republic of Uzbekistan of organizations in respect of which there is a court decision that has entered into legal force to recognize them as extremist and ban their activities on the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan, subject to publication on the official websites of the Ministry of Justice and the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

In accordance with article 11 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 30 July 2018 "On countering extremist activities" on the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the import, manufacture, storage, distribution and demonstration of extremist materials, paraphernalia and symbols of extremist organizations, distribution and demonstration in the mass media or telecommunications networks, including the including on the World Wide Web.

Also, according to this article, materials imported, manufactured, stored, distributed and displayed on the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan by mass media or telecommunications networks, including in the world information network Internet, are recognized as extremist by the legislation.

According to the final decision of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 12 March 2019, websites "najot.info" and "hizb-uzbekiston.info" the information network, as well as the profiles, channels and pages in Facebook, YouTube and the Telegram messenger below are recognized as extremist and terrorist.

No.	Names of profiles, channels and pages
[…]	[…]
14	"Najot" [in Uzbek "Party of Liberation"]
[…]	[…]

[…]

Annex 807

State Commission for Religious Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic, List of organizations whose activities are prohibited in the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic (excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

State Commission for Religious Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic

List of organizations whose activities are prohibited in the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic

http://religion.gov.kg/ru/religion_organization/blocked

Courts of various instances of the Kyrgyz Republic have banned the activities of destructive, extremist and terrorist organizations in the territory of the republic:

[…]

6. "HIZBUT-TAHRIR-AL-ISLAMI";

[…]

6. **"Hizbut-Tahrir-al-Islami"** - was recognized extremist organization by the Decision of the Supreme Court of the Kyrgyz Republic of 20 August 2003, and its activities in the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic are prohibited.

[…]

Annex 808

Italy, Royal Decree No. 773 “Adoption of the consolidated legislation on public security”, 18 July 1931 (excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

Italy: Royal Decree No. 773 of 18 June 1931

Adoption of the Consolidated Legislation on Public Security

[…]

SECTION III

PROVISIONS RELATING TO CULTURAL EVENTS, PUBLIC EXERCISES, AGENCIES, TYPOGRAFIES, ADVERTISEMENTS, WANDERING, LABOUR AND DOMESTIC OCCUPATIONS

Art. 68 – (Art. 67, Consolidated Legislation 1926) [1]

Meetings of academy members, balls, horse races or other similar spectacles or gatherings for entertainment purposes cannot take place in public or open places, or spaces exposed to public and clubs, dance schools and public halls cannot be open or function without Police Commissioner's authorization [2]. [For events with the maximum of 200 participants that take place in the arc of 24 hours from the beginning, the license is replaced by a certified notification on the beginning of the activities referred to in the art. 19 of the Law No. 241 of 7 August 1990, and subsequent amendments of consolidated business administration office or a similar office]. (4)

Provisions of specific laws [3] apply to motor vehicle speed competitions and aeronautical competitions.

(1) The Constitutional Court declared by the Judgment No. 142 of 15 December 1967 the constitutional illegitimacy of this article in the part in which it prohibits the holding of balls in spaces exposed to public without a Police Commissioner's license, in reference to art. 17 of the Constitution. By subsequent Judgement No. 56 of 15 April 1970, the Constitutional Court declared the constitutional illegitimacy of this article in the part that prescribes the Police Commissioner's authorization for the gatherings for entertainment purposes to be held in places open to the public and not designed for carrying out of entrepreneurial activities.

(2) Paragraph amended by art. 164, paragraph 3, Statutory Instrument No. 112 of 31 March 1998.

(3) For the transfer to the municipalities of the function of issuing the authorization for conducting of motor vehicle races, see art. 163, paragraph 2, letter f) Statutory Instrument No. 112 of 31 March 1998.

(4) Phrase added by art. 7, paragraph 8-bis, letter a) of the Law No. 112 of 7 October 2013 of the conversion of the Statutory Instrument No. 91 of 8 August 2013. Acting from 9 October 2013.

Art. 69 – (Art. 68, Consolidated Legislation 1926)

It is forbidden to conduct for working purposes, even temporarily, entertainment gatherings, publicly exhibit rarities, people, animals, optical cabinets or other objects of curiosity or give outdoor auditions without the authorization of the local public security authorities. [For events with the maximum of 200 participants that take place in the arc of 24 hours from the beginning, the license is replaced by a certified notification on the beginning of the activities referred to in the art. 19 of the Law No. 241 of 7 August 1990, and subsequent amendments of consolidated business administration office or a similar office]. (1)

(1) Phrase added by art. 7, paragraph 8-bis, letter b) of the Law No. 112 of 7 October 2013 of the conversion of the Statutory Instrument No. 91 of 8 August 2013. Acting from 9 October 2013.

[…]

Annex 809

Law of Hamburg on the protection of public security and order,
HmbGVBl. S. 77, 14 March 1966
(excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

Section 31 of SOG
Law on the protection of public security and order (SOG)
State Law of Hamburg

PART FIVE — Special Procedures for the Protection of Public Safety and Order

Title: Law on protection of public security and order (SOG) **Lawmaker:** Hamburg
Official abbreviation: SOG **Outline No.:** 2012-1
Type of regulation: Law

Section 31 of SOG — Requirement of approval for public events

(1) A public event shall require the approval of the competent authority if:

1. More than 10,000 people are expected to attend a public event at the same time, or
2. On the basis of general life experience or the findings of expert bodies, the assumption of an increased risk for life of the event participants is justified, in particular taking into account the type of the event, the size, location or nature of the event location as well as possible conflicts among the event participants or conflicts with third parties.

Clause 1 shall not apply to events that justify the opening of stores on Sundays pursuant to Section 8 Paragraph 1 of the Hamburg Shop Opening Act.

(2) A public event is any event open to the public that does not fall under the provisions of the Ordinance on Places of Public Assembly (VStättVO) of 5 August 2003 (HmbGVBl. S. 420), as last amended on 1 March 2011 (HmbGVBl. S. 91), as amended from time to time, or that is not an assembly pursuant to the Assembly Act as amended on 15 November 1978 (BGBl. I S. 1790), as last amended on 8 December 2008 (BGBl. I S. 2366). In particular, a public event is an open-air event, regardless of whether it takes place on public roads, squares or public green and recreational areas or private or non-road dedicated areas.

(3) An organizer is any natural or legal person who, taking into account the specific legal, economic and actual circumstances, shall carry out the event on their own responsibility. Any obligation of the competent authority to select the organizer by means of an award procedure shall remain unaffected; in particular, participants in an ongoing award procedure may submit an application as organizer.

(4) For public events pursuant to Paragraph 1, the organizer shall draw up a security concept coordinated with the competent authority and the security authorities that meets the requirements of Section 43 Paragraph 2 Clause 2 of VStättVO. The competent authority may also require the organizer to submit a special risk analysis by an expert on hazard identification.

(5) The approval procedure requires a written application. The application, including all necessary documents, shall be received by the competent authority no later than six months prior to the start of the event. All documents required for the assessment of the event and the processing of the application shall be submitted with the application. This includes, in particular, documents relating to the type, location and time of the event, the number of expected event participants and documents for other required permits. In the case of public events held on private property, the application shall be accompanied by a statement from the person entitled to dispose of the property indicating consent to the use of the area for the event and knowledge of the obligations under Paragraph 12. The safety concept shall be attached to the application. Together with the application, the organizer shall name a person in charge of the event, who is authorized to receive and make decisions on behalf of the organizer. This person shall be available to the competent authority as a contact person from the time the application is submitted until the end of the event, in order to be able to make and implement all necessary decisions during this period with regard to the course of the event and the event modalities. If the management of the event is transferred to another person in accordance with Clause 7 or if the right of disposal over the course of the event or the actual property control over essential objects of the event are transferred by the organizer to third parties, the organizer shall notify the

 © 2021 Wolters Kluwer Deutschland GmbH — Federal and State Laws, 12 April 2021

competent authority of this without delay.

(6) The competent authority shall decide on the application within a period of three months after receipt of the completed documents. The deadline may be extended in agreement with the organizer. If the application shows significant deficiencies, the competent authority shall request the organizer to remedy the deficiencies within a reasonable period of time.

(7) The approval shall be denied if:

1. Facts justify the assumption that the organizer or a person in charge of the management of the public event does not have the necessary reliability for the implementation of the event,
2. No proof of organizer's liability insurance has been provided, unless a public body is the organizer,
3. This appears necessary for the protection of the event participants against dangers to life or health, or
4. The public event is in conflict with regulations under public law, which are to be examined in the approval procedure.

(8) The approval may be refused if:

1. The application documents are not complete or have not been received by the competent authority in due time, or
2. This appears necessary for the protection against significant disadvantages or significant nuisances for the general public or the neighborhood or against significant impairments of nature or landscape or other disturbances of public safety and order.

(9) The approval pursuant to Paragraph 1 shall include further official decisions relating to the public event under other provisions of public law, in particular building regulations, green areas law and noise protection law, road and street law, road traffic law, public catering law, trade law, water law and nature protection law (concentration effect). These are to be named. The provisions of public procurement law shall remain unaffected.

(10) The competent authority shall without delay obtain the opinions of the authorities and bodies whose consent or agreement is required for the approval, whose decision no longer applies due to the approval or whose area of responsibility is affected by the project. The opinions of the authorities and bodies involved shall be submitted within one month of receipt of the completed documents; if the documents required for the expert opinion are to be completed, the period shall commence with the availability of the completed documents. If the opinion is not received within the prescribed period, the competent authority shall assume that the public interests to be taken care of by the authorities and bodies do not conflict with the granting of the approval. If the granting of the approval requires the consent or agreement of another authority or other body, this shall be deemed to be granted if it is not refused within the period specified in Clause 2.

(11) The competent authority may, in the public interest, in particular if this is necessary for the protection of event participants against dangers to life or health or otherwise to avert dangers to public safety and order, attach ancillary provisions to the approval pursuant to Paragraph 1, issue it subject to the subsequent inclusion, amendment or supplementation of a condition and also issue orders after approval has been granted to ensure compliance with the obligations arising from this law and the statutory orders issued on the basis of this law. Other powers to avert danger under this law shall remain unaffected.

(12) The organizers of public events, as well as the owners and occupiers of land on which public events are held, shall be obliged to allow the persons appointed by the competent authority to supervise them to enter the land and carry out inspections in order to perform their duties in accordance with the provisions of this law or the statutory orders issued on the basis of this law, as well as to provide the necessary information and submit the required documents. This shall apply at all times while public events are being held. Otherwise, this shall apply during daytime or, in case of deviation therefrom, during normal business or operating hours.

(13) It shall be an administrative offence for anyone who intentionally or negligently:

1. Conducts a public event without the required permit, or
2. As organizer of a public event, violates the enforceable ancillary provisions or orders associated with the approval pursuant to Paragraph 11.

 © 2021 Wolters Kluwer Deutschland GmbH — Federal and State Laws, 12 April 2021

The administrative offense may be punished with a fine of up to EUR 50,000.

(14) The costs of the special risk analysis by an expert on hazard identification pursuant to Paragraph 4, Clause 2, as well as costs incurred by the competent authority in obtaining necessary expert opinions as part of the approval procedure shall be borne by the organizer. Insofar as monitoring measures show that:

1. Ancillary provisions or orders under the provisions of this law or the ordinances issued on the basis of this law are not complied with, or
2. Ancillary provisions or orders under the provisions of this law or the legal ordinances issued on the basis of this law

are required, the organizer shall bear the costs of the monitoring and the costs for the ancillary provisions or orders required pursuant to Clause 2. The competent authority shall point out to the organizer the necessity of further investigations of the facts and an obligation to bear the costs pursuant to Clauses 1 and 2.

(15) The Senate shall be authorized to issue more detailed regulations on the approval procedure by statutory order. The ordinance may in particular contain provisions on:

1. Further requirements for a safety concept pursuant to Paragraph 4,
2. The necessary application documents for approval in accordance with Paragraph 5,
3. The performance of monitoring measures in accordance with Paragraph 12,
4. The charging of fees.

 © 2021 Wolters Kluwer Deutschland GmbH — Federal and State Laws, 12 April 2021

Annex 810

Press release of the Embassy of Hungary in Kiev, “Protest against the new Ukrainian education law”, 5 September 2017

Translation

PROTEST AGAINST THE NEW UKRAINIAN EDUCATION LAW

https://kijev.mfa.gov.hu/eng/news/tiltakozas-az-uj-ukran-oktatasi-toerveny-ellen

Home / Protest against the new Ukrainian education law

Embassy of Hungary in Kiev

5 September 2017

Protest against the new Ukrainian education law

On 5 September 2017, the Supreme Council (Parliament) of Ukraine adopted in its second and final reading the resolution 3490-d concerning the law on education. Article 7 of this law significantly violates the fundamental rights of national minorities, and in particular, the rights of the 150,000 Hungarians living in Transcarpathia who cannot receive education in their native language.

In essence, the law drastically reduced the level of already acquired minority rights in the spheres of education and language usage, contrary to the European values and international standards, which aim at promoting national minority rights. This is an unprecedented legal regression, which reminds of the Soviet era.

The law continues to allow to persons belonging to national minorities the possibility to attend kindergartens and primary schools and to receive education in their native language (grades 1-4) but it deprives them of this right starting from the 5th grade (secondary and higher education). All subjects – except for a few – shall be taught exclusively in Ukrainian.

At the level of secondary and vocational education, as well as higher education, Ukrainian will be the only language of instruction. The Hungarian faculty ceases to exist at the Uzhhorod State University.

The new law makes it impossible to take the final exam and obtain the certificate in Hungarian.

Aside from education received fully in Ukrainian, "indigenous minorities" can receive education in their native language (Crimean Tatars, Karaites and Krymchaks). This exception is not applicable to other national minorities (Poles, Romanians, Slovaks, Hungarians, Russians, Bulgarians, etc.) and the discrimination against national minorities (by privileging a national minority group over another) is unconstitutional (See Article 24 of the Constitution).

The new legislation will be introduced gradually from 1 September 2018. For those who started their studies earlier, the new legislation will be fully applicable from 1 September 2022, but the number of subjects taught in Ukrainian is already gradually increasing throughout the transitional period.

The Hungarian-language schools, which are currently in the number of 71, should be closed within 2 years by 2020.

The Hungarian government is concerned with the amendments to Article 7 of the law, having regard to prior assurance from the Ukrainian side, on several occasions, that the rights of the Hungarian minority would not be undermined.

The adoption of the new law took place at a difficult time for Ukraine, in which Hungary stood up for its troubled neighbor and provided significant assistance in a variety of forms, such as the medical treatment of wounded soldiers, provision of energy efficiency improvements in education and medical institutions, drug supply and vaccination, the rescue of 2,600 war-affected children, hundreds of scholarships for university students and contributions to OSCE observation missions and the NATO Cyber Defense Fund. Between 2013 and 2017, Hungary subsidized Ukraine in the amount of $25 million. In addition, an additional $50 million

incentive package was afforded to Ukrainian economic operators between 2016 and 2018, as well as EUR 50 million tied-aid loan for infrastructure developments.

If implemented, the law will have a devastating effect on the Hungarian-language education system in Transcarpathia with the possibility of complete liquidation of institutions that were guaranteed to function even during the Soviet era.

The new education law violates:

Constitution of Ukraine (Article 22: *the content and scope of existing rights and freedoms may not be reduced by the adoption of new laws or in case of amendments to the laws in force*; Article 24: *there may be no privileges or restrictions with regard to… ethnic, linguistic criteria*);

International rules and guidelines for national minorities are also enshrined in bilateral intergovernmental agreements notably in the Agreement between the Republic of Hungary and Ukraine based on neighboring Amity and Cooperation, including the Declaration on the Principles of Cooperation concerning the Security of the National Minorities' Rights (10. *The Parties agree to provide the necessary opportunities for national minorities to learn their native language at all levels of education*).

The Association Agreement between the European Union and Ukraine (part 2, Article 4 (e)): "*Democratic principles, the rule of law, governance and human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the rights of persons belonging to national minorities, principle of non-discrimination against persons belonging to national minorities and respect for and contribute to consolidating domestic policy reforms*").

The Resolution No. 2145 (2017) of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, decision on the functioning of democratic institutions in Ukraine (Article 13A: "*Most importantly, pursuant to the legislation that should be amended, national minorities can retain their current minority rights with respect to the use of their language, which is guaranteed by the Constitution and the country's international commitments. The General Assembly calls on to the authorities that pursuing an all-inclusive language policy for minorities languages should be maintained in the interest of the stability of the country, should the law on the principles of State Language Policy be repealed by the court, the low threshold for the use of minority languages currently provided for in the law should be adopted*.)

We call on all those concerned about the future of Ukraine, the rule of law in the country and the development of relations with the European Union, to address serious violations of fundamental minority rights enshrined in the law. Hungary will continue to do so until at least the previous standards are not restored.

Annex 811

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Israel, “Israeli Embassy in Ukraine has protested against the recommendation to render honors to Nazi collaborators”, 9 December 2019

Translation

Israeli Embassy in Ukraine has protested against the recommendation to render honors to Nazi collaborators

https://mfa.gov.il/MFARUS/ForeignRelations/Bilateral%20relations/EuroAsia/Ukraine/Pages/Israeli-Embassy-in-Ukraine-protests-against-recommendation-to-honor-Nazi-collaborators.aspx

9 December 2019

"Rendering honors to those who have voluntarily decided to co-operate with the Nazi regime is an insult to the memory of the six million Jews murdered by the Nazis."

The Israeli Ambassador to Ukraine Joel Lion

With respect to the adoption by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine resolution No. 2364 on the celebration of memorable dates and anniversaries in 2020, on 6 December, the Israeli Ambassador to Ukraine Joel Lion turned to the Ukrainian Parliament with a written note of protest.

The ambassador notes that the list of persons, whose anniversaries are included in this resolution, consists of a number of Nazi collaborators, such as, for example, Volodimir Kubiyovich (mentioned in the list only as "historian and cartographer"), Vasyl Levkovich, Ulas Samchuk, Vasyl Sidor, Cyril Osmak, Alexander Vyshnivsky, Vasyl Galasa, Yaroslav Starukh and Andrey Melnik.

"We are convinced that honoring those who voluntarily chose to cooperate with the Nazi regime - no matter for what reasons - is an insult to the memory of the six million Jews murdered by the Nazis," said Ambassador Lyon.

"In the light of the friendly relations between our countries, we demand to reconsider the decision to include these controversial figures in the list of persons worthy of official honors in your country, and once again call on the Verkhovna Rada to adopt the definition of anti-Semitism established by the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance (IHRA)."

Annex 812

Boston City Hall official website, “Rules and regulations for public events”, as at 12 April 2021

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR PUBLIC EVENTS

Learn the rules for hosting a public event in the City of Boston.

PAGE SECTIONS

Public events are any events that happen on public property or outdoors on private property. They include road races, block parties, festivals, fundraisers, and parades. You can also have entertainment, games, and food and beverages.

To hold a public event, you may need to get permitted through several departments at the City.

LEARN HOW TO HOST A PUBLIC EVENT (/NODE/2471)

Still have questions? Contact:

ENTERTAINMENT LICENSING (/DEPARTMENTS/ENTERTAINMENT-LICENSING)

617-635-4165 (TEL:617-635-4165)

MOCAL@BOSTON.GOV (MAILTO:MOCAL@BOSTON.GOV)

1 CITY HALL SQUARE, ROOM 817
BOSTON, MA 02201-2039

NOTICE ON PUBLIC EVENTS

We will not accept public event applications for the following dates in 2020:

April 18, 19, and 20, 2020

July 4, 2020

PUBLIC EVENT RULES

You have to follow permit guidelines for all departments. If you don't follow the rules, you may not be able to get a permit in the future. It's also your responsibility to make sure there's no illegal activity going on during the event.

APPLICATION TIMELINE

Please file your application **at least 30 days** before a big event, and **at least two weeks** before a smaller event. If you file too late, we won't accept your application. We have the right to revoke your application at any time.

PAY THE FEES

You have to pay the fees associated with any permits or licenses you need for your event. If you don't pay the fees, you won't be able to get the permits and licenses.

DAMAGE AND FINES

You need to pay for any damage to public property. You're also responsible for any violations or fines related to your event. The City will not be responsible for your actions or neglect.

CONCESSION STANDS AT EVENTS

You need to put concession stands in a place where they won't block access to public ways hydrants, or handicap ramps. Please make sure that your concession stands are:

stationary and in the street against the curb

less than 12 feet tall, and less than four feet wide, and

at least four feet from other concession stands.

You need to leave at least four feet of open sidewalk space at all times. Please make sure sidewalks are clear and people at your event aren't using them for storage.

You must list the price for anything you sell at your event. If you're selling soda cans, you need to buy them in Massachusetts.

ROAD RACES AND PARADES

Want to hold a road race or parade in Boston? You must submit a written request, as far in advance as possible, to the Transportation Department commissioner.

YOUR REQUEST MUST INCLUDE:

the name of the group sponsoring the road race or parade

the date of the event

the route that the road race or parade will take

the formation point for participants

the starting time

the expected number of participants, and

the name, address and daytime telephone number of the organizer.

PARADE VEHICLES

The Boston Police have rules and requirements around parade vehicles. You can learn more about those rules online:

PARADE VEHICLE CRITERIA
(HTTPS://WWW.BOSTON.GOV/SITES/DEFAULT/FILES/EMBED/P/PARADE-INSPECTIONS.PDF)

HOW TO APPLY TO HOST A PUBLIC EVENT IN BOSTON

You may need permits from several departments to host an event in Boston. You start the process online, and then meet with us.

STEP 1

BEFORE YOU GET STARTED

Anyone hosting an event on public property or on outdoor private property needs to apply. Whether the event is free or ticketed, open to the public, or invitation only, it doesn't matter — you still have to apply.

Public events include road races, block parties, festivals, and parades. Some events may include entertainment, games, food, and beverages.

To hold a public event, you may need to get permitted through several departments at the City. Give yourself plenty of time to apply. You must apply at least 30 days before a big event, or two weeks before a smaller one.

Anyone approved to hold a public event must follow the City's rules and regulations. Learn about the rules for hosting a public event (/departments/tourism-sports-and-entertainment/rules-and-regulations-public-events).

PLEASE NOTE:

Applicants must submit a **health, safety, and operations plan** (https://www.mass.gov/info-details/reopening-massachusetts).

Event capacity may be restricted based on public health metrics. Visit the City's reopening website (/node/11580086) for more details.

Parades and festivals may be permitted as part of the state's and the City's Phase 4 Reopening Plan.

The dates below need pre-approval before submitting new public event applications. The City has numerous events scheduled. Please contact specialevents@boston.gov (mailto:specialevents@boston.gov).

July 4 and 25

August 22, 28

September 25

October 2, 3, 10, 11, and 16

STEP 2

APPLY TO HOST A PUBLIC EVENT ONLINE

Please submit a public event application. If this is your first event with the City, you will need to set up an online account. Remember to write down your username and password.

PUBLIC EVENT APPLICATION (HTTPS://ONLINEPERMITSANDLICENSES.BOSTON.GOV/SPECIALEVENTS/)

When you apply online, you need to give us some general information about your event and include some other documents:

If you're holding your event on private property, we need to see a copy of your rental agreement.

If you will be using a cleaning contractor at your event, please give us a copy of your contract.

If you need insurance for your event, we also need a copy of the insurance policy.

After you apply online, you'll get a call from us on how to move forward with your event. We'll also let you know about any other permits or services you might need. We'll also either set up a meeting with the public event committee, or you'll have to meet with individual departments at the City.

STEP 3

GET YOUR INFORMATION TOGETHER

You need to get some additional information about your event for your meeting. At a minimum, you need to produce a detailed site plan that clearly indicates all components of your event. The site plan should consist of:

handicap, pedestrian, and fire access points

the sizes of stages or tents you plan to use

the type of equipment and generator you will use, and

the location of outdoor vendors and toilets.

You'll also need to show us that you have permission to use the site, depending on the location of your event:

If your event is on private property, we need a letter from the landlord allowing you to use the site.

If your event is in a public park, you need a permit from the Parks Department (https://apm.activecommunities.com/cobparksandrecdepart/Home).

If you would like to host an event on City Hall property, you will need permission from Property Management. (/departments/property-management/how-hold-event-near-city-hall)

If you need to close off a City street, you must apply for a street closing permit (/street-closing-permit-application).

If this is the first time you are holding the event, we need to see letters of support from the local community and businesses. You may reach out to the Office of Neighborhood Services (https://www.boston.gov/departments/neighborhood-services) for assistance with setting up the community meeting. We also created a page that details some of the permits you may need from City departments for a public event:

COMMON PUBLIC EVENT PERMITS (/NODE/47891)

STEP 4

GO TO YOUR MEETING

Please bring all your event documents to your meeting. If you have to meet with the public event committee, the committee holds meetings at:

1 CITY HALL SQUARE, ROOM 802
BOSTON, MA 02201

OFFICE HOURS

Monday through Friday, 9 a.m. - 5 p.m.

STEP 5

APPLY FOR PERMITS AND SUBMIT YOUR APPLICATION

At your public event committee meeting, you will be given a checklist of permits and documents you need to get for your event. After you get your permits together, you need to submit your public event application with copies

of the permits listed on the checklist to:

Mayor's Office of Consumer Affairs and Licensing (/departments/consumer-affairs-and-licensing)

1 City Hall Square, Room 817

Boston, MA 02201

Monday through Friday, 9 a.m. - 5 p.m.

You can also email us at: MOCAL@boston.gov (mailto:MOCAL@boston.gov).

If you have any questions regarding the special events process, please email Joyce.judge@boston.gov (mailto:Joyce.judge@boston.gov) or call 617-635-2673 (tel:617-635-2673).

The Consumer Affairs and Licensing Office issues the final permit for your event. Please keep in mind:

You must submit your public event application and permits at least five days before the event.

Before you submit your public event application, the application must be signed by the Police Captain listed on your checklist.

NEED TO KNOW:

Guidelines for hosting a public event (/departments/tourism-sports-and-entertainment/rules-and-regulations-public-events)

Common permits for public events (/departments/tourism-sports-and-entertainment/common-permits-public-events-boston)

COVID-19 UPDATE:

The City of Boston has suspended events that bring crowds (/node/11566986) together in close contact. These include road races, concerts, and flag-raisings. Here are some related resources:

Licensing Board Advisory page (/node/11566046)

City of Boston reopening info (/node/11580086)

State reopening info for indoor and outdoor events (https://www.mass.gov/info-details/safety-standards-and-checklist-indoor-and-outdoor-events)

State reopening info for outdoor drive-in theaters and performance venues (https://www.mass.gov/info-details/safety-standards-and-checklist-theaters-and-performance-venues)

Reopening Massachusetts plan (https://www.mass.gov/info-details/reopening-massachusetts)

CONTACT:

CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND LICENSING (/NODE/146)

SPECIALEVENTS@BOSTON.GOV (MAILTO:SPECIALEVENTS@BOSTON.GOV)

617-635-2673 (TEL:617-635-2673)

1 CITY HALL SQUARE, ROOM 817
BOSTON, MA 02201
MONDAY THROUGH FRIDAY, 9 A.M. - 5 P.M.

SUGGESTED CONTENT

We're testing out suggested content on Boston.gov below. If you see anything out of place, let us know at feedback@boston.gov (mailto:feedback@boston.gov).

How to apply to host a public event in Boston

Anyone hosting an event on public property or on outdoor private property needs to apply. Whether the event is free or ticketed, open to the public,...

(https://www.boston.gov/how-apply-host-public-event-boston)

How to apply to host a public event in Boston

Anyone hosting an event on public property or on outdoor private property needs to apply. Whether the event is free or ticketed, open to the public,...

(https://www.boston.gov/departments/consumer-affairs/how-apply-host-public-event-boston)

Common permits for public events in Boston

To host a public event in Boston, you need to apply to host a public event. Then, you'll meet with Consumer Affairs and Licensing. When you meet with...

(https://www.boston.gov/departments/consumer-affairs/common-permits-public-events-boston)

Annex 813

French Administration official website, “Organization of demonstrations, parades or public gatherings”, as at 12 April 2021

RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE
Liberté
Égalité
Fraternité

Service-Public.fr
Le site officiel de l'administration française

La sélection d'une langue déclenchera automatiquement la traduction du contenu de la page. Français

Organisation de manifestations, défilés ou rassemblements sur la voie publique

Vérifié le 23 avril 2021 - Direction de l'information légale et administrative (Premier ministre)

Lorsqu'une association souhaite organiser une manifestation temporaire sur la voie publique (autre qu'une compétition sportive), elle doit déclarer préalablement la manifestation envisagée au maire ou au préfet. Actuellement, en raison de la crise sanitaire, tous les événements sur la voie publique sont annulés.

Cas général

Obligation de déclaration préalable

Tout cortège, défilé, rassemblement, manifestation sur la voie publique doit faire l'objet d'une déclaration préalable (https://www.service-public.fr/associations/vosdroits/R2237). Elle est à adressée aux administrations suivantes :

- Mairie de la commune ou mairies des différentes communes sur le territoire desquelles la manifestation doit avoir lieu
- Préfecture de département (préfecture de police dans les Bouches-du-Rhône) lorsque l'événement doit avoir lieu sur le territoire de communes où la police nationale est compétente (communes chefs-lieux de département et autres communes fixées par décret ou arrêté ministériel - se renseigner auprès de sa commune).

Déclaration en mairie

Où s'adresser ?

Précisez votre ville ou votre code postal Le choix d'une commune dans la liste de suggestion déclenchera automatiquement une mise à jour du contenu

- Mairie (https://lannuaire.service-public.fr/)

Déclaration en préfecture

Où s'adresser ?

Précisez votre ville ou votre code postal Le choix d'une commune dans la liste de suggestion déclenchera automatiquement une mise à jour du contenu

- Préfecture (http://www.interieur.gouv.fr/Le-ministere/Prefectures)

A noter : les sorties sur la voie publique conformes aux usages locaux sont dispensées de déclaration préalable (fêtes traditionnelles, fêtes de village).

Délais à respecter

La déclaration doit être faite au moins 3 *jours francs (https://www.service-public.fr/associations/glossaire/R1008)* et au maximum 15 jours francs avant la date de l'événement.

Contenu du dossier de déclaration

La déclaration préalable (https://www.service-public.fr/associations/vosdroits/R2237) doit préciser les informations suivantes :

- Coordonnées de l'association à l'initiative de la manifestation (nom, adresse, téléphone, nom et adresse du représentant légal)
- Nom, prénom, adresse (et moyens de contact : numéro de téléphone, adresse mail) des organisateurs de la manifestation
- Objet de la manifestation
- Lieu(x) de la manifestation
- Date et heures de début et de fin
- Itinéraire si la manifestation implique le déplacement de personnes (défilé, cortège)
- Estimation du nombre de participants attendus
- Descriptif des dispositifs de sécurité mis en place
- Particularités de la manifestation (déploiement de banderoles, installation d'une sonorisation, etc.)

La déclaration doit être signée par au moins un des organisateurs de l'événement.

La commune ou la préfecture qui reçoit la déclaration délivre immédiatement un récépissé.

Instruction de la demande

L'autorité publique vérifie que les points suivants sont bien respectés :

- Les mesures nécessaires pour assurer la sécurité des personnes et des biens sont prévues par l'association (relation avec les pompiers, mise en place éventuelle d'un poste de secours, etc).
- Les installations prévues (tentes, enceintes, gradins, scènes, manèges, etc.) répondent aux obligations légales et réglementaires de sécurité.
- L'association a souscrit les assurances nécessaires en cas de mise en jeu de sa responsabilité.
- L'association a prévu, si nécessaire, les mesures utiles pour remettre en état la voie publique à l'issue de l'événement.

L'administration peut demander des modifications (horaires, parcours, etc.). Elle peut également apporter son soutien technique (prêt de matériel, mise à disposition de personnels techniques, prêt de salles, etc.). Les forces de police ou de gendarmerie peuvent contribuer à la concrétisation des dispositifs de sécurité.

Attention : le concours de l'administration (pouvoirs publics) peut être facturé à l'association.

Décision des autorités

Si le maire ou le préfet estime que la manifestation projetée est de nature à troubler l'ordre public, elle l'interdit par un arrêté qu'elle ***notifie*** *(https://www.service-public.fr/associations/glossaire/R14732)* immédiatement aux signataires de la déclaration.

Le maire transmet, dans les 24 heures, la déclaration au préfet de département. Il y joint, éventuellement, une copie de son arrêté d'interdiction.

Le préfet de département peut également interdire, pendant les 24 heures qui précèdent la manifestation et jusqu'à dispersion, le port et le transport, sans motif légitime, d'objets pouvant constituer une arme sur les lieux de la manifestation, les lieux avoisinants et leurs accès.

La contestation d'une interdiction s'effectue par le biais d'un référé-injonction (aussi appelé référé conservatoire (https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F2553)) permettant l'examen du recours en moins de 48 heures. La contestation doit être faite par écrit, argumentée et adressée au juge des référés.

Sanction

Les faits suivants sont punis par des peines pouvant aller jusqu'à 6 mois d'emprisonnement et 7 500 € d'amende :

- Organisation d'une manifestation sur la voie publique sans déclaration
- Organisation d'une manifestation ayant été interdite
- Établissement d'une déclaration préalable incomplète ou inexacte

À Paris

Obligation de déclaration préalable

Tout cortège, défilé, rassemblement sur la voie publique doit faire l'objet d'une déclaration préalable à la préfecture de police au moyen d'un dossier spécifique (https://www.prefecturedepolice.interieur.gouv.fr/demarches/manifestation-sur-la-voie-publique-ou-tout-espace-ouvert-au-public) .

La déclaration doit être effectuée au moins 2 mois avant la date de la manifestation.

Une demande effectuée moins de 2 mois avant la date de la manifestation envisagée est admise lorsqu'un événement imprévu, d'envergure nationale ou internationale (hormis toute animation à caractère saisonnier) la justifie. L'urgence doit être motivée.

Le délai est porté au minimum à 3 mois si l'événement envisagé rassemble une foule importante ou entraîne l'implantation d'installations complexes (grands concerts, marathons, etc.).

Instruction de la demande

L'autorité publique vérifie que les points suivants sont bien respectés :

- Les mesures nécessaires pour assurer la sécurité des personnes et des biens sont prévues par l'association (relation avec les pompiers, mise en place éventuelle d'un poste de secours, etc.).

- Les installations éventuellement prévues (tentes, enceintes, gradins, scènes, manèges, etc.) répondent aux obligations légales et réglementaires de sécurité.
- L'association a souscrit les assurances nécessaires en cas de mise en jeu de sa responsabilité.
- L'association a prévu, si nécessaire, les mesures utiles pour remettre en état la voie publique à l'issue de l'événement.

L'administration peut demander des modifications (des horaires, du parcours, etc.). Elle peut apporter son soutien technique (prêt de matériel, mise à disposition de personnels techniques, prêt de salles, etc.). Les forces de police ou de gendarmerie peuvent contribuer à la concrétisation des dispositifs de sécurité.

⚠ **Attention :** le concours de l'administration (des pouvoirs publics) peut être facturé à l'association.

Décision des autorités

Si le préfet de police estime que la manifestation projetée est de nature à troubler l'ordre public, il l'interdit par un arrêté qu'il ***notifie*** *(https://www.service-public.fr/associations/glossaire/R14732)* immédiatement aux signataires de la déclaration. Il peut également interdire, pendant les 24 heures qui précèdent la manifestation et jusqu'à dispersion, le port et le transport, sans motif légitime, d'objets pouvant constituer une arme sur les lieux de la manifestation, les lieux avoisinants et leurs accès.

La contestation d'une interdiction s'effectue par le biais d'un référé-injonction (aussi appelé référé conservatoire (https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F2553)) permettant l'examen du recours en moins de 48 heures. La contestation doit être écrite, argumentée et adressée au juge des référés.

Sanction

Les faits suivants sont punis par des peines pouvant aller jusqu'à 6 mois d'emprisonnement et 7 500 € d'amende :

- Organisation d'une manifestation sur la voie publique sans déclaration
- Organisation d'une manifestation ayant été interdite
- Établissement d'une déclaration préalable incomplète ou inexacte

Textes de loi et références

- Code de la sécurité intérieure : articles L211-1 à L211-4 (https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/codes/id/LEGISCTA000025508382/)
  Manifestations sur la voie publique
- Code pénal : articles 431-9 à 431-12 (https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/codes/id/LEGISCTA000006165360/)
  Manifestations illicites et participation délictueuse à une manifestation ou à une réunion publique

Services en ligne et formulaires

- Association : modèle de déclaration préalable d'une manifestation sur la voie publique (https://www.service-public.fr/associations/vosdroits/R2237)

Modèle de document

Pour en savoir plus

- Manifestation sur la voie publique ou tout espace ouvert au public à Paris (https://www.prefecturedepolice.interieur.gouv.fr/demarches/manifestation-sur-la-voie-publique-ou-tout-espace-ouvert-au-public)
  Préfecture de police de Paris

Annex 814

Institute of religion and policy, “Tablighi Jamaat - an invisible society”,
5 July 2006

Translation

Tablighi Jamaat, an invisible society
5 July 2006

https://web.archive.org/web/20130602070111/http://i-r-p.ru/page/stream-event/index-6399.html

DISGUISE FOR EXTREMISTS
or what hides behind Tablighi Jamaat's good aims of the recovery of Muslim society

Over a million of Muslims – bearded men dressed in identical white clothing – gather annually in October in the vicinity of a small Pakistani town of Raiwind in Punjab Province (about 50 km south-west of Lahore) for a three-day religious celebration. Similar and almost just as multitudinous gatherings called Ijtema are held in the vicinity of Bangladesh capital Dhaka and Indian Bhopal. The participants of these gatherings are no ordinary Muslim pilgrims – they are specially trained missionaries who devoted much of their lives to spreading Islam in all corners of the world, of which they incessantly speak at their gatherings. These legions of preachers constitute the world's largest movement of religious propagandists, whose efforts caused (at least in part) the explosive growth of the number of new Muslim converts and a significant increase in religious fervour in the Muslim world.

Notwithstanding its prominence and huge numbers of supporters internationally, Tablighi Jamaat (TJ) has been virtually unperceived by the international community outside the Muslim world until recently. That is because the movement is carefully concealing its true nature. To some extent, it is an invisible society that was initially designed to act under the radar, that is, the Media and governmental agencies. Tablighi Jamaat has no clear organisational structure, its representatives avoid any contact with the press, nor do they publish anything about the scope of their activity, the membership or funding of the organisation. What is more important is that Tablighi Jamaat does not manifest any interest in being involved in politics, avoids open discussions thereof and has managed not to raise any wariness of the government and is perceived exclusively as a pietistic movement. Thus, virtually from its onset, Tablighi Jamaat gained an image of a movement that seeks, above all, to strengthen the faith, self-awareness and spiritual growth of an individual without interfering with politics and secular relations. Such reputation was confirmed by the missionaries' commitment to an ascetic lifestyle that implies equality of the followers as well as intolerance to such vices as alcoholism or drug addiction. The above created a peace-loving image of the organisation that is socially useful. As a result, it faced practically no aversion and was welcome even by the governments which usually tend to be apprehensive with regard to social formations they have no direct control of.

However, the everyday activity of the organisation differs significantly from its cultivated image and it is what should be taken into account in the context of fighting terrorism. Tablighi Jamaat - that emerged as a movement of Islamic renaissance - has always found inspiration in extreme interpretations of Sunni Islam and that tendency has got so strong in the past two years that it has become the moving force of Islamic radicalism and the main recruiter of performers of extremist acts and terrorist attacks worldwide. TJ followers everywhere preach the version of Islam that is virtually undistinguishable from the ideology of Wahhabi jihadists shared by all terrorists. Thus, according to the French publications of TJ, up to 80 percent of Muslim extremists have come from the ranks of Tablighi. Which, in its turn, gave the French secret services the reason to name Tablighi Jamaat no other than the "lobby of fundamentalism".

Today, even greater concern is raised by the abundant testimony of that Tablighi Jamaat directly or indirectly acts as recruiter for terrorist organisations. Uzbekistani authorities, for example, accused it of recruitment of four hundred people and their transfer to training camps. By the way, over eight thousand people are trained in Tablighi camps annually. There are people from the Russian Chechnya and from our country there.

The numbers of people involved in the activity of the organisation in Western countries is especially impressive. According to British anti-terrorist agencies, by 1998 up to two thousand people had travelled from the UK to Pakistan for training in jihad programme. French secret services reported that 80 to 100 French nationals directly participated in combat operations on the side of Al-Qaeda. The USA are not lagging behind when it comes to supply of personnel for jihad. According to the chief of the first FBI Islamic terrorism section Bob Blitzer, in 1990s alone, between 1,000 and 2,000 people left the US to take the path of jihad. According to Pakistani secret services, four hundred US citizens have been trained in training camps in Pakistan or Afghanistan since 1989. The method of recruitment of the youth is virtually identical everywhere. After joining a Tablighi Jamaat cell at a local mosque or Islamic centre and completion of several preaching missions in their district, the most active newbies are invited for an additional four-month training at the TJ centre near Raiwind. There is evidence of that, notwithstanding its desire to project a peaceful image, Tablighi Jamaat has long been involved in direct sponsorship of and providing aid to overt terrorist groups. Pakistani and Indian journalists believe that this movement, in particular, played a key role in the establishment and further support of Harkat-ul-Mujahidin (Mujahidin movement), which was included in the list of terrorist organisations in the USA in 1997.

Another activity of Tablighi Jamaat that poorly matches the image of a “peaceful and apolitical” organisation is the use thereof as a cover for terrorist attack preparations. There are many examples online of this organisation harbouring terrorists and providing different aid to them using its good reputation and lack of interest of counter-terrorist agencies.

All these facts strongly suggest that the practice of Tablighi Jamaat is in direct conflict with how it presents itself to the public. According to Alex Alexiev, senior researcher at Security Policy Centre in Washington and an expert in Islamic extremism and terrorism, the “peaceful and apolitical” movement has become a key player in spreading Islamic extremism worldwide and provides ideological and material support to overtly terrorist groups.

Lately, the movement has shown an increased interest in China and post-Soviet countries in Central Asia. It is known that missionaries who have undergone special training in Raiwind have long been sent to these countries. There have been reports that back in 1993 a group of 9 people, having got visas in Islamabad, left in that direction after contacting the Pakistani migration service. Its “programme” included visiting China, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan. The nature of missionaries’ activity was limited to practical implementation of the Islamic solidarity concept. The activity in Iranian-Turkic-speaking former USSR countries was to be intensified to strengthen Islam’s positions and make these countries “God’s own” in the future. The aim was the Islamification of the natives, which was to result in the unification of all Muslims of the world, consolidation of followers of Islam in order to create a common front against the people of other faiths and a new political balance in the region. Incidentally, in order to implement these plans, four groups visited Bishkek and engaged in promotional activity in Talas, Naryn and Chuy regions.

It was established that the religious propaganda conducted by these groups among the native population, in addition to performance of the regular attributes of Muslim faith, also implied cultivation of a negative attitude towards the Russian population and division based on nationality. These envoys also selected candidates for training at spiritual centres in Pakistan.

Pakistani missioners believe that the Kyrgyz Republic is currently the most favourable region for religious infiltration and can become a stepping stone for dissemination of Islam, not excluding its extremist trends, in Central Asia.

The above allows assuming that Raiwind Islamic training centre not only prepares the propagandists for dissemination of ideas of “pure Islam” but that it is also related to preparation of ideologists and propagandists for implementation of global political aims in the post-Soviet republics in Central Asia. Analysis of the situation shows that the clerical centres and destructive forces from among the followers of

puritan radical Islamist teachings and movements, including the likes of Tablighi, do not contribute to Kyrgyzstan's progressive development towards the strengthening of a harmonious, secularist and democratic order.

It was no accident that the leader of Saudi Arabia secret service Amir Faisal Turki said at one of the meetings with Islamic fundamentalists that the situation is significantly affected by the current leaders of Central Asian states within the CIS who, according to him, "have betrayed the interests of Islam and under the Sharia laws deserve to die". He also suggested a wider use of terrorism, including against the leaders of Central Asian States.

There are reasons to believe that the Islamic training centre in Raiwind maintains close contacts with the Islamic centres in Saudi Arabia. Thus, one of the spiritual leaders of Tablighi, some Said Rasul Ahmad, a Pakistani citizen directly related to Raiwind, made several visits to Balykchy town with groups of missionaries using the passport issued by Saudia Arabian authorities.

The Muslim states, in pursuance of expansion of influence of Islam in the Kyrgyz Republic, in addition to numerous experts in theology, also send large quantities of religious literature to the Republic, provide material aid in the construction of mosques, madrasas and other religious facilities. One cannot but notice their unreasonably high interest in the information concerning the internal political situation in the Republic, susceptibility of the people (especially the natives) to Muslim ideology, attitude of representatives of state authorities towards Islam, prospects of development of the religion, interethnic relations. Moreover, the envoys of foreign Islamic centres pay special attention to the followers of the puritan trend of Islam, the so-called Wahhabi.

The missionaries from Islamic religious centres abroad visit Balykchy virtually every year. They immediately establish contacts with Balykchy residents who have undergone training at the Islamic centre in Raiwind and then, accompanied and aided by the latter, conduct their propaganda activities among the residents of the town, Issyk-Kul and Naryn regions. They also provide material aid for establishment of new religious centres in the region. For example, Said Rasul Ahmad, a spiritual leader in Pakistan and Saudi Arabia, has provided 15 thousand soms for purchase of a prayer house in Balykchy and 12.5 thousand US dollars for purchase of the building for a madrasa.

At the same time, there are people living in Balykchy who have undergone several trainings at Raiwind mosque and maintain contacts with it through letters exchanged with the help of foreigners who come to the town. There are reports that these letters contain instructions on expansion of "daavat" ("daavatists" are the conscripts of Islam) and steps to reinforce the Islamic religion.

One of the above (whose last name is not mentioned for security reasons) purchased a BMW car, KAMaz and UAZ trucks upon return from Raiwind. He remodelled his apartment European-style and refurnished it. Moreover, it is known from unofficial sources that he received 50 thousand US dollars from the Islamic centre in Pakistan for construction of the mosque, which is currently being completed in one of the villages in Issyk-Kul area. He also intends to travel again to get further training at Raiwind Islamic centre and is currently actively engaged in "daavat".

Another Balykchy resident also studied at Raiwind training centre. He confessed that, when returning from Pakistan through Afghanistan, he was captured by Afghan armed groups, first by Ahmad Shah Massoud and then by the Talibs. He was held captive for over a year and then released under circumstances that are more than questionable. He returned to Kyrgyzstan through Pakistan only nineteen months later using somebody else's passport which, he confesses, was given to him by the clergy at Raiwind.

Given the drastic change in the behaviour of this man, one can assume that the trainees at Raiwind Islamic training centre undergo a powerful ideological treatment. A previously sociable person, he began leading a puritan lifestyle considering it as an ascetic feat and gave up all his bad habits. He forbids his children from going to general education school, listening to the radio and music or watching TV. He introduced his wife

to the religion and lately she has also been practicing “daavat”. He changed his name and is now called “Abdulla”, which means “Allah’s slave” in Arabic. He is fanatically engaged in missionary activity and can disappear from home for a week or a month without sharing his whereabouts. He can be quite bold in his missionary activity. He even tried converting law enforcement officers and government officials to “pure Islam” while these were at work. Naturally, he would not have done so without a prior study of the attitude of these officials to religion. Then, it would be logical to assume that the relevant study had been undertaken beforehand. It is notable that the said individual in his propaganda professes strict observance of dogmas of Islam, obtrusively encourages the people to practice “the true faith”, preaches monotheism – Tawhid, but at the same time rules out any mediation between God and man, which is a strong evidence of his adherence to Wahhabism. Other graduates of Raiwind centre who live in Balykchy have a similar pattern of conduct. Incidentally, according to unofficial information, the percentage of practicing Muslims living in that town is significantly higher than in other localities of Issyk-Kul, Chuy and Talas regions. And it is here where the quantitative and, most importantly, qualitative growth of followers of the so-called pure Islam can be seen. According to the information from three years ago, 10 people trained in Raiwind were officially engaged in religious activity in the town. Another three were going to get training in Raiwind. The situation has probably changed by now, and not at all in the direction of decrease of such numbers. By the way, the leadership of the town mosque have shown at least some sort of reaction to these “Islamist” schemes. There are reports of a certain Mr. A, a Balykchy resident, being seriously reprimanded for overt propaganda of Wahhabi ideas. However, the effort of official clergy alone is clearly not enough in this case. Much more radical measures are needed. It is an open secret that in a number of countries the Islamic Tablighi movement is qualified as radical and equalled to such movements as Muslim Brotherhood and Hezbollah. It is also known that Kyrgyzstan is not only of ideological interest to Muslim fundamentalists, but some see it as a strategic enemy. It is no coincidence that the leaders of the so-called Islamic Republic of Tajikistan in Exile back in the day alleged that “Kyrgyzstan is at war with Tajikistan and, therefore, the other states of the Islamic world too”. The reason for such statement was the deployment of a battalion of the Armed Forces of the Kyrgyzstan Republic on the territory of the Republic of Tajikistan as part of the CIS coalition peacekeeping forces.

One of the main areas of activity of Raiwind envoys is the internal destabilization in the country. And here it makes sense to look at the recent story related to unsuccessful deputy of the Supreme Council from Balykchy. The residents of Balykchy know for sure that among Rysbek Akmatbayev’s people were those who graduated from “Raiwind universities”. And after his death numerous demonstrators rallying for his rights, before they began picketing and blocking the strategic highway, attended the mosques funded in part by Pakistani envoys. That is some food for thought. Especially given that it is crystal clear that present-day Kyrgyzstan is considered an object of systematic ideological expansion by Raiwind clergy and that their missionaries, together with the Kyrgyz nationals who were trained there, are quite successfully imposing an ideology that is alien to traditional Islam in our country (and in its capital, in particular). Which, naturally, undermines the constitutional order of the country and creates a significant threat to the statehood of Kyrgyz Republic. This raises a perfectly reasonable question as to whether our secret services are aware of the activity of Tablighi in Kyrgyzstan. We suspect that yes, they are. But this information appears to have drowned in the vortex of other problems, as is often the case. At the same time, it is perfectly clear that this issue is of utmost importance.

Prepared by Natalia SAMARTSEVA

Annex 815

Razumkov Centre, Analytical Report "Social and political, international and inter-confessional relations in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea", National security and defence, No. 10 (104), 2008 (excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

NATIONAL SECURITY AND DEFENCE
No. 10 (104)
2008

UKRAINIAN CENTRE FOR ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL STUDIES NAMED AFTER OLEXANDER RAZUMKOV

[…]

Page 1

Content

AR CRIMEA: PEOPLE, PROBLEMS, PROSPECTS
(Social and political, international and inter-confessional relations in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea)
(Analytical report of the Razumkov Centre) 2
Section 1. FEATURES OF SOCIAL AND CULTURAL AND CIVIL IDENTITY OF THE DOMINANT ETHNIC GROUPS OF THE AR CRIMEA 3

[…]

Page 5

FEATURES OF SOCIAL AND CULTURAL AND CIVIL IDENTITY

[…]

Self-determination in cultural tradition

Just as the Russian language dominates the Crimean linguistic environment, the Russian cultural tradition prevails in the public consciousness of Crimeans - more than half (55.5%) of Crimean residents identify themselves with it. Another 14.6% consider themselves to be followers of the Soviet cultural tradition. But 8.3% of Crimeans identify themselves with the Crimean Tatar tradition, and 8.6% – with the Ukrainian one.

The overwhelming majority (69.9%) of Russians and a relative majority (43.5%) of Ukrainians identify themselves with Russian cultural tradition on a nationality basis. Slightly more than a fifth (21.6%) of Ukrainians and 4% of Russians and Crimean Tatars identified themselves as belonging to the Ukrainian tradition.

Annex 816

Razumkov Centre, Sociological survey “With which cultural tradition do you identify yourself”, October-November 2008

Translation

https://web.archive.org/web/20140531210428/http:/razumkov.org.ua/ukr/poll.php?poll_id=394

[Logo]
Razumkov Centre

Sociological survey
With which cultural tradition do you identify yourself (a sociological survey in the Crimea)

Russian	Soviet	Ukrainian	Crimean Tatar	Pan-European	Other	Difficult to answer
55.5	14.6	8.6	8.3	7.4	1.0	4.6

The sociological survey was conducted in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol from 18 October to 9 November 2008. 6,891 persons over the age of 18 were interviewed using the personal interview technique. The theoretical error of the survey is 1,2%.

Razumkov Centre: 34 Mazepa Street (16 Lavrska Street),
1st floor, 01015, Kiev, Ukraine. Telephone: (044) 201-11-98

Annex 817

Razumkov Centre, Sociological survey “If you had an opportunity, would you change your Ukrainian citizenship to another?”, October-November 2008

Translation

https://web.archive.org/web/20160619122947/http://razumkov.org.ua/ukr/poll.php?poll_id=743

[Logo]
Razumkov Centre

A sociological survey

If you had an opportunity, would you change your Ukrainian citizenship to another?
(A survey in the Crimea, the age distribution)

Autonomous Republic of Crimea

Yes	No	Difficult to answer
48	29.7	22.3

Sevastopol

Yes	No	Difficult to answer
45.5	35.5	19

Nationality (Autonomous Republic of Crimea)

	Ukrainians	Russians	Crimean tatars
Yes	38.7	54.7	28.6
No	40.1	22.8	46
Difficult to answer	21.1	22.5	25.4

Age (Autonomous Republic of Crimea)

	18–29 years old	30–39 years old	40–49 years old	50–59 years old	60 years and older
Yes	51.4	50.4	51.6	45.8	41.6
No	26.8	26.5	26.7	33.6	34.7
Difficult to answer	21.8	23.1	21.7	20.6	23.7

The sociological survey was conducted in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol from 18 October to 9 November 2008. 6 891 persons over the age of 18 were interviewed using the personal interview technique. The theoretical error of the survey is 1,2%.

Razumkov Centre: 16 Lavrska Street, 2nd floor, 01015, Kiev, Ukraine
Telephone: (044) 201-11-98

Annex 818

Razumkov Center, Work materials for the professional discussion on the topic "Autonomous Republic of Crimea today and tomorrow: territory of risk or zone of conflict?", 18 December 2008 (excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

RAZUMKOV CENTRE

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL, INTERNATIONAL AND INTER-CONFESSIONAL RELATIONS IN THE AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA: STATE, PROBLEMS, WAYS OF SOLUTION

Work materials for the Professional Discussion on the topic
"Autonomous Republic of Crimea Today and Tomorrow: Territory of risk or zone of conflict?"
18 December 2008

The project is implemented by the Razumkov Centre in cooperation with the Institute of Europe of the University of Basel with the support of the State Secretariat for Education and Research of the Swiss Confederation

Kiev, December 2008

[…]

Page 2

1. FEATURES OF SOCIAL AND CULTURAL AND CIVIL IDENTITY OF THE RESIDENTS OF THE AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA

[…]

Pages 3-7

1.2. Civic identity of the population of Crimea: the perception of Ukraine, the level of patriotism, attitude to citizenship, assessments of the vectors of the state's foreign policy

Perception of Ukraine as a homeland. In 2006, the extraordinary majority (74%) of Crimean residents perceived Ukraine as their homeland, while 22.2% did not. However, those who would choose it as a homeland if they had the opportunity to choose were significantly fewer - 57.1%; the number of those who would not have made a choice in favour of Ukraine amounted to almost a third part (31%).

The positions of the population of Sevastopol were clearly different from those of the general Crimean population: the relative majority (45.6%) of them did not perceive Ukraine as a homeland, 43.3% did. If there was a choice, 44.9% would not choose Ukraine as their homeland, 36% would.

As can be seen from the diagram "*Do you perceive Ukraine as your homeland?*" (p. 14), in 2008 the positions of Crimeans have changed. At present, 40.1% of the population of the autonomy perceive Ukraine as their homeland, 32.9% do not.

But among the residents of Sevastopol, the number of those who consider Ukraine their homeland has decreased not so greatly (by 7.2%[4]) and at the same time the number of those who do not think so has decreased by 10%; they probably added to the number of those who could not decide on this issue (this number increased by 16.8% in comparison with 2006).

In the attitude to Ukraine as to a homeland, there are significant differences between national-ethnic and confessional-church groups. Thus, 51.9% of Ukrainians, 44.5% of Crimean Tatars and 34.4% of Russians perceive Ukraine as their homeland; 24.1%, 34.1%, and 36.3% respectively do not perceive Ukraine as their homeland. According to the church-confessional basis: 47.7% of the believers of the UOC-KP (Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the Kiev Patriarchate), 41.1% of Muslims, 36.7% of the believers of the UOC (Ukrainian Orthodox Church) perceive Ukraine as their homeland; 31%, 18.1%, and 37.8%, respectively do not perceive Ukraine as their homeland.

Understanding the Ukrainian nation

In 2006, the majority (51.2%) of the residents of Crimea and the relative majority (45.5%) of the residents of Sevastopol recognized the most acceptable civic definition for them ("The Ukrainian nation is all citizens of Ukraine, regardless of their ethnicity, language in which they communicate, national traditions, which they adhere to and on which they bring up their children"). The second position in terms of the number of supporters was taken by the ethnic definition ("these are citizens of Ukraine who are ethnic Ukrainians") - it was supported by 20.5% of the residents of Crimea and 30.7% of the residents of Sevastopol.

Over the year, public opinion on this issue has not changed significantly: in 2007, supporters of

[4] Hereinafter, for the sake of simplicity, percentage points are given as percentages

a civic understanding of the nation accounted for 49.1% of the Crimean residents, ethnic – 24.8%.

It is significant that, in 2006, 55.3% of Crimeans and 45.6% of Sevastopol residents believed that a person's nationality should be determined by his/her own choice, and not by the language of communication or the nationality of his/her parents - these data approximately correlated with the data on civil understanding of the nation. In 2007, 58.1% of Crimeans believed that a person's nationality should be determined by the ethnic origin of their parents, and only 18.3% believed that it was determined by a person's own choice. However, this change in positions actually did not affect the number of supporters of the named definitions of the Ukrainian nation.

Patriotism. In 2007, two-thirds of Crimeans (66.7%) considered themselves patriots or "rather" patriots of Ukraine: 26.9% did not consider themselves or "rather" did not consider themselves as such ("*Do you consider yourself a patriot of Ukraine?*" diagram, p.14)

The situation has now changed. In 2008, only 28.6% of Crimean residents recognised themselves to one degree or another as patriots of Ukraine, and almost half (49.3%) did not recognise themselves as such. The level of patriotism among the residents of Sevastopol is approximately the same: 27.2% and 50.3%, respectively.

There are comparatively more of those who recognise themselves as patriots among Ukrainians (40.2%) and Crimean Tatars (39.6%); on confessional and church grounds - among the believers of the of the UOC-KP (40.7%) and Muslims (36.6%). There are fewer of them among Russians (22.4%) and believers of the UOC (27.8%).

At the same time, those who recognised themselves as not patriots, or rather not patriots among Ukrainians are 40.4%; Crimean Tatars - 42.6%; Russians – 53.3%. On confessional and church grounds: among the believers of the UOC-KP – 32.3%; Muslims – 45.9%; believers of the UOC – 50.8%.

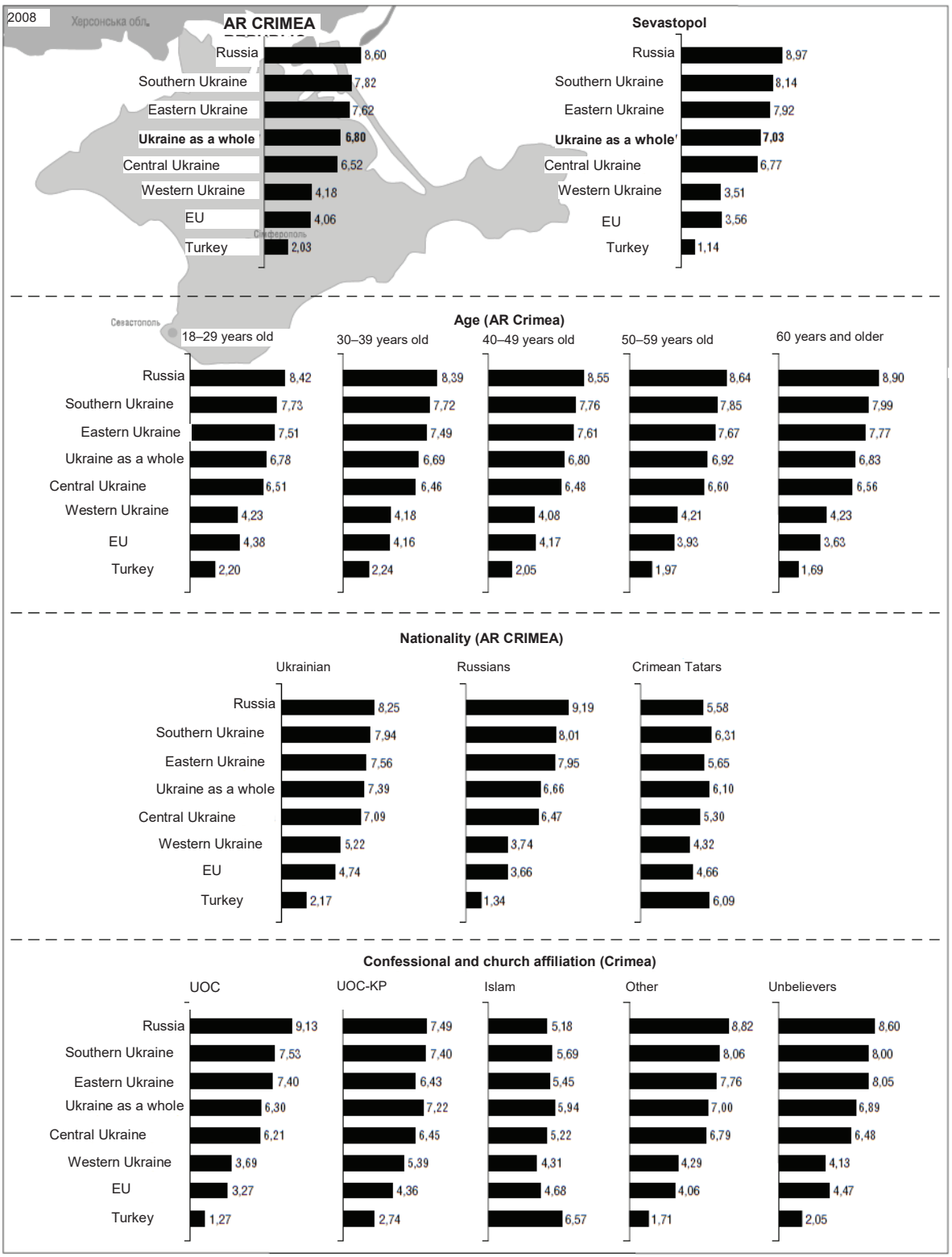
Therefore, in all selected groups, including age groups, the shares of patriots and non-patriots are approximately the same, or those who do not consider themselves patriots predominate in such groups; the exception is the believers of the UOC-KP, where there is a significant advantage of those who recognize themselves as patriots.

Attitude towards the Ukrainian citizenship. For the extraordinary majority (68.3%) of Crimeans and residents of Sevastopol (71.9%), the possession of Ukrainian citizenship is a purely practical issue and does not cause neither positive nor negative feelings. The second position among Crimeans and Sevastopol residents was taken by the attitude towards Ukrainian citizenship as a burdensome necessity associated with the impossibility of changing the country of residence (this position was noted by 13% of Crimea residents and 9.2% of Sevastopol residents). And finally, only a small proportion (10.3%) of Crimeans and Sevastopol residents (7.6%) are proud of the fact that they are citizens of Ukraine ("*Attitudes towards their own Ukrainian citizenship?" diagram*).

.

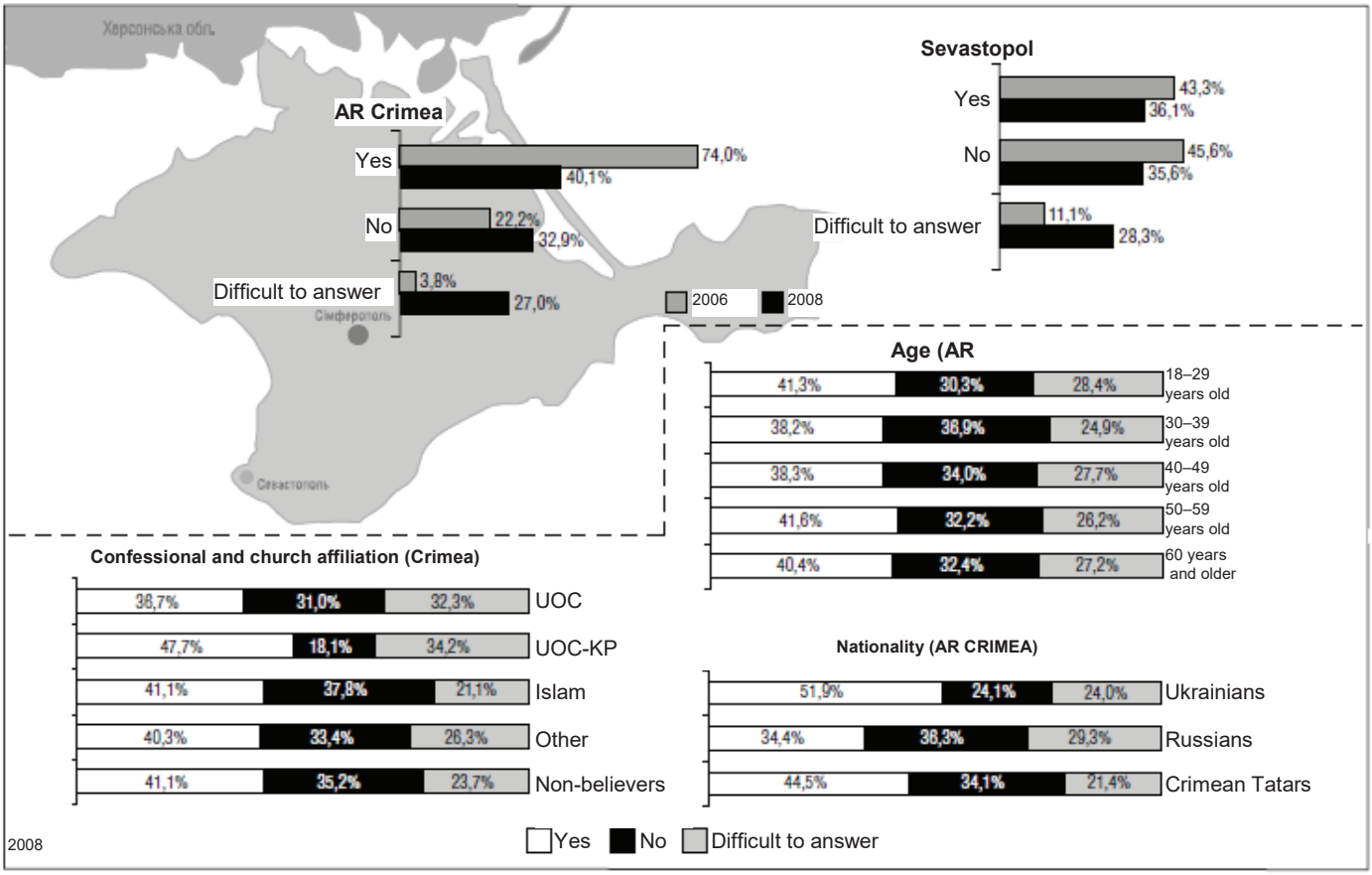
How close are residents of different regions of Ukraine and individual neighbouring countries to you in character, customs, traditions?*

average score

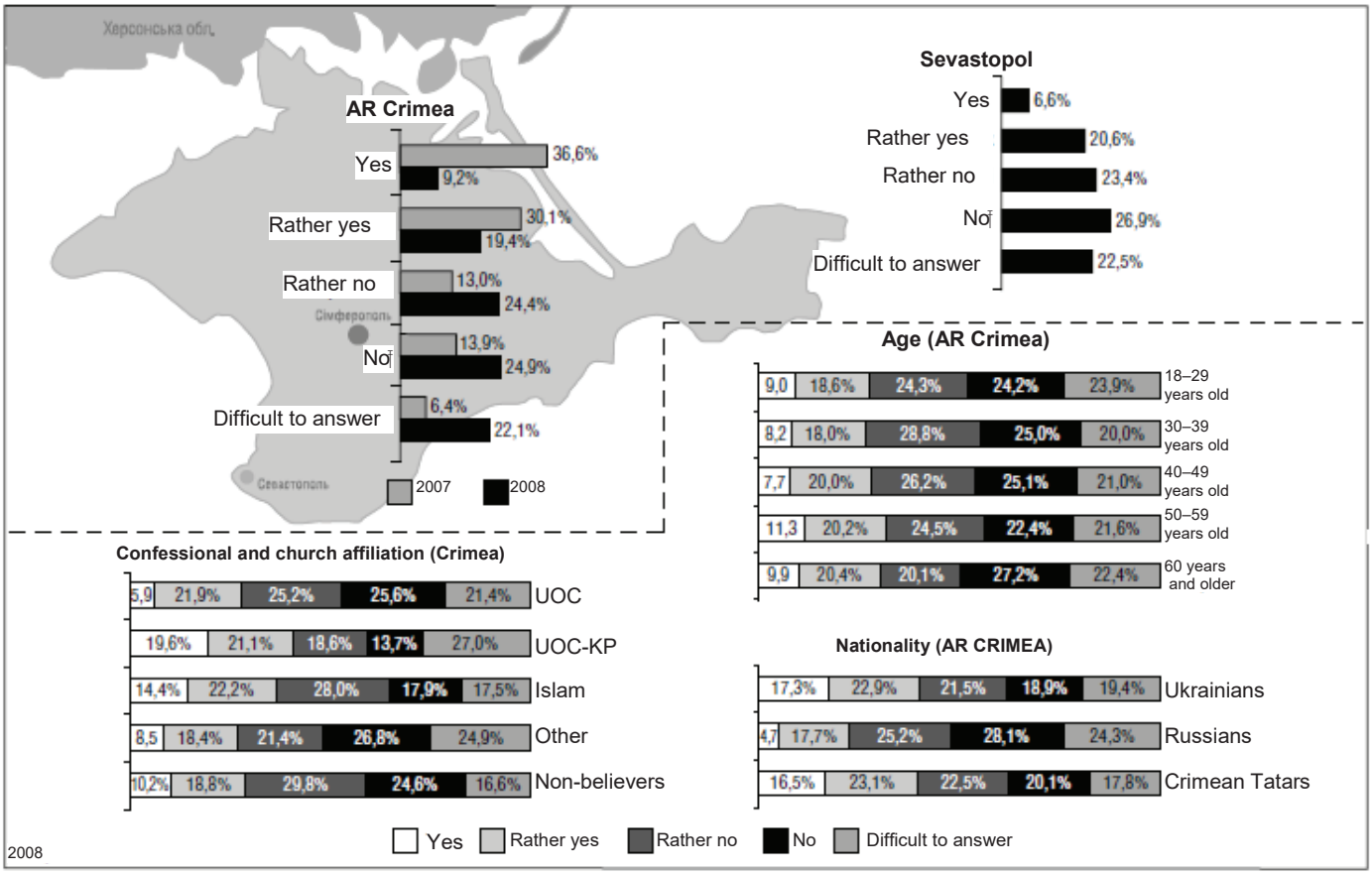


* On a scale from one to ten, where "0" means that the population of this region (country) have nothing in common with character, customs, traditions, and "10" – the population of this region (country) are most similar to you in character, customs, traditions.

Do you perceive Ukraine as your homeland?
% of respondents



Do you consider yourself a patriot of Ukraine?



The attitude towards Ukrainian citizenship as a burdensome necessity took second place among Russians, believers of the UOC and non-believers.

Of those who are proud of Ukrainian citizenship, there are 19.2% of Ukrainians (against 9.2% of those who consider it a "burdensome necessity") and 15.6% of Crimean Tatars (against 5.8%); 20.3% of believers of the UOC-KP (against 7.7%) and 16.4% of Muslims (against 5%).

Attitude towards changing citizenship. If they had the opportunity, 48% of Crimeans and 45.5% of Sevastopol residents would agree to change their Ukrainian citizenship to another. Among them, 80% of Crimeans and 89.4% of Sevastopol residents would choose Russian citizenship instead of Ukrainian ("*If you had the opportunity, would you change your Ukrainian citizenship to another?*" diagram, p. 16 and "*Which state would you agree to change Ukrainian citizenship?*" diagram, p. 17).

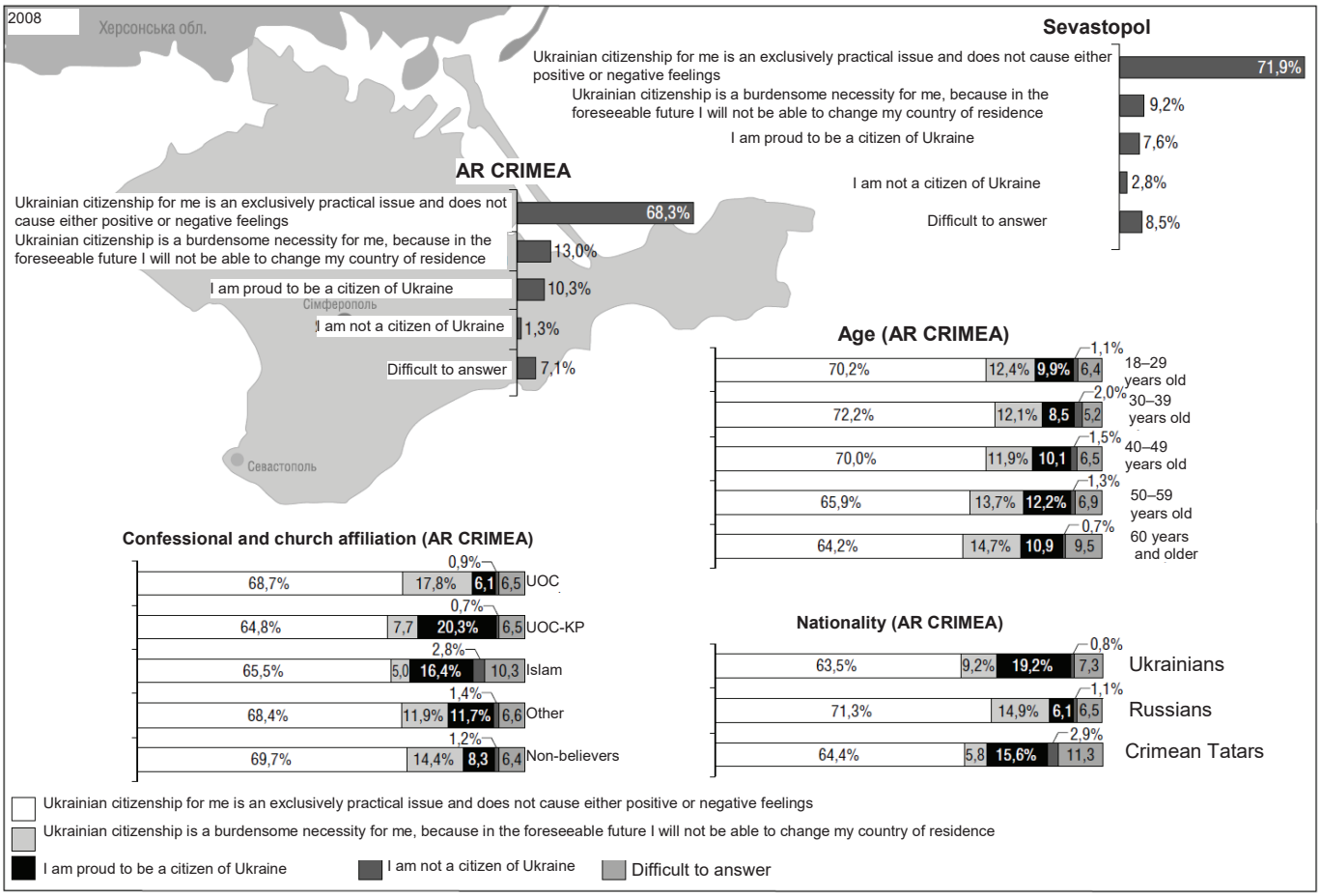
On a national-ethnic basis, of those who would change their Ukrainian citizenship to another there are 54.7% of Russians (against 22.81% of those who would not have done this), 38.7% of Ukrainians (against 40.1%) and only 28.6% of Crimean Tatars (against 46%). At the same time, 86.5% of those Russians who would like to change their citizenship, and the majority (76.7%) of Ukrainians would prefer Russian citizenship, 40.6% of Crimean Tatars – Turkish citizenship, 35.6% – Russian citizenship.

As for the groups based on confessional and church grounds, the attention is drawn to the fact that the only group in which reluctance to change citizenship clearly dominates are Muslims: only 22.9% of them could change their citizenship – against 48.6% of those who would not. On the other hand, the share of those who agree to change citizenship among believers of both Orthodox churches is almost the same: 46.9% – among believers of the UOC, 47.9% – UOC-KP. But, among the latter, the share of those who do not want to change their citizenship is definitely higher: 38.1% against 22.1% among the believers of the UOC.

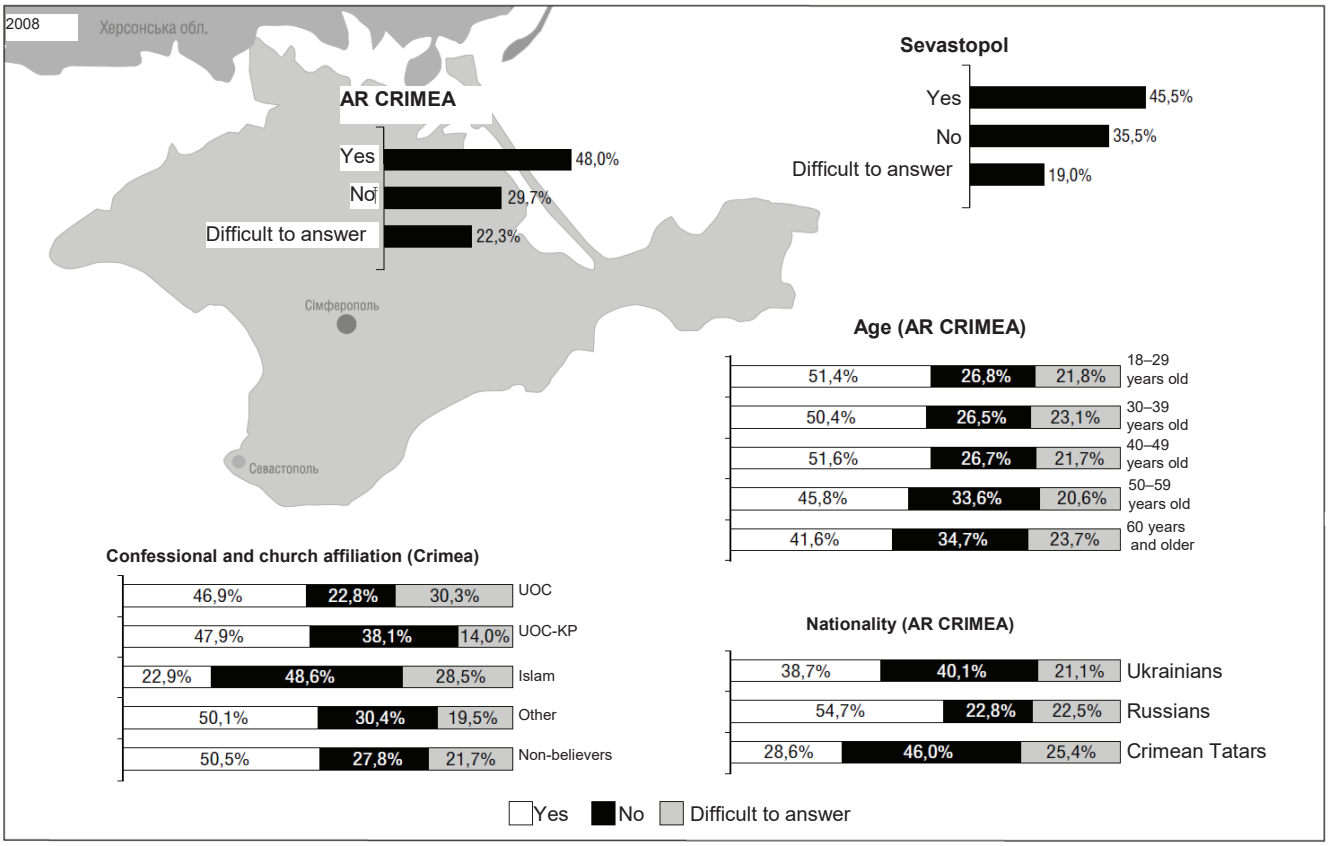
Attitude towards dual citizenship. The extraordinary majority (70.1%) of Crimeans and residents of Sevastopol (71.3%) support the introduction of the institution of dual citizenship in Ukraine. Among them, 73.8% of Crimeans and 84.2% of Sevastopol residents would choose the second citizenship of Russia.

At the same time, as can be seen from the diagram "*Would you support the introduction of the institution of dual citizenship in Ukraine?"*, p.18, on the basis of nationality and ethnicity, Russians support such a step to the greatest extent, Crimean Tatars – to the least extent; by confessional and church ground, believers of the UOC support such a step to the greatest extent, Muslims - to the least extent; by age – the support decreases as the age of the respondents increases.

Attitude towards own Ukrainian citizenship,
% of respondents



If you had the opportunity, would you change your Ukrainian citizenship to another?
% of respondents



Thus, the institution of dual citizenship would be supported by 75.5% of Russians, 62.8% of Ukrainians and 55.3% of Crimean Tatars. At the same time, 82.2% of Russians and 68.1% of Ukrainians who support the introduction of the institution of dual citizenship would choose Russian as the second citizenship. Among Crimean Tatars, 34.2% would choose Turkish citizenship as a second, 29.3% - Russian.

Can dual citizenship pose a threat to the national security of Ukraine?

Considering the August events in Georgia, which showed that dual citizenship or citizenship of a neighbouring country can be used for political purposes or even as a pretext for military action, the respondents were asked the question*: "Some Ukrainian politicians believe that Russia granting its citizenship to Ukrainian citizens (in particular, residents of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea) is a potential threat to the national security and territorial integrity of Ukraine. Do you agree with this opinion?"* (p. 20).

As can be seen from the data shown in the diagram, the extraordinary majority of Crimeans (70.7%) and Sevastopol residents (74.1%) are more or less convinced that there is no potential threat to Ukraine in granting Russian citizenship to Ukrainian citizens. This position is shared by 78.1% of Russians (against 8.5% of those who hold the opposite opinion), 65% of Ukrainians (against 19.3%) and 43.1% of Crimean Tatars (against 30.6%).

Annex 819

Institute for War and Peace Reporting official website, “Tajikistan: suppression of Islamic organisation can be counterproductive”, 9 October 2009 (excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

Tajikistan: suppression of Islamic organisation can be counterproductive

iwpr.net/ru/global-voices/tadzhikistan-podavlenie-islamskoy-organizacii-mozhet-privesti-k-obratnym-rezultatam

Friday, 9 October 2009

Page 1

IWPR Central Asia

Experts express fears that the proselytistic organisation Tablighi Jamaat may become more radicalised following the recent detentions of its members.

[…]

Officials believe that the persons in custody studied at religious centres in Indonesia, Pakistan, and the United Arab Emirates.

[...]

Page 2

[...]

Analysts are divided over whether Tablighi Jamaat, an international Muslim revival organisation, poses a real threat.

It is said that the authorities are simply linking the movement to other illegal organisations, such as the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan, an armed the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan, an armed organisation calling for the overthrow of the Uzbek government, and Hizb ut-Tahrir, which aims to establish an Islamic state in Central Asia.

There is, however, a belief that the loose recruitment policy of Tablighi Jamaat may be exploited by radicals. Internationally some followers have been accused of having links with terrorist groups.

According to Tajik officials, it was in 1997 when the country first heard of Tablighi Jamaat. The first followers of that organization were refugees who came back to Tajikistan from Pakistan and Afghanistan after the 5-year civil war.

[...]

Page 3

Other estimates show that the number of followers of that movement is about 6 thousand.

[…]

Political analyst Abdullo Kurbonov said that while there are doubts about the organisation's expansion, forcing the organisation to operate secretly could make it more dangerous.

"By preaching pure Islam, the preachers of this organisation are recruiting more and more supporters to their side, and by thoroughly treating them ideologically, are leading them to believe that true Muslims must practice Jihad [holy war] against infidels," he said.

According to Kurbonov, radical Islamic groups are recruiting members of Tablighi Jamaat for military training. The political analyst said there was evidence that some of those who attended Tablighi Jamaat sermons subsequently joined armed groups.

Page 4

[…]

Nargiz Khamrabaeva, a reporter of Asia Plus, a Tajik News Agency.

Annex 820

Milliy Firqa website, “Liliya Budzhurova: The truth is worth broken arms”, 25 March 2011

Translation

Liliya Budzhurova: The truth is worth broken arms

http://milli-firka.org/%D0%BB%D0%B8%D0%BB%D1%8F%D0%B1%D1%83%D0%B4%D0%B6%D1%83%D1%80%D0%BE%D0%B2%D0%B0-%D0%BF%D1%80%D0%B0%D0%B2%D0%B4%D0%B0-%D1%81%D1%82%D0%BE%D0%B8%D1%82-%D1%81%D0%BB%D0%BE%D0%BC%D0%B0%D0%BD%D0%BD%D1%8B/

25 March 2011

The steep fall of the Mejlis' credibility and, primarily, its leaders M. Dzhemilev and R. Chubarov, among the compatriots is on everyone's lips these days. The first attempt to "cleanse the Mejlis from within" was made in 1997 by the "Group of 16" of then the Mejlis members who were outraged by the fraudulent budget funds financial dealings conducted by the Mejlis' top figures through the notorious and now non-existent "people's" Imdat-Bank.

The protest of advocates of truth and democracy in the Mejlis was suppressed, the disturbers of peace were stone-walled and became a spent force for Qurultay-Mejlis. **MF-Inform** decided to recall the events, following which the internal corruption of the Mejlis could no longer be hidden from the public.

We would like to offer to your attention the materials of Avdet newspaper No. 23(186) of 31 December 1997, which disclose only a fraction of information as to why and how the fall of Mustafa Dzhemilev and his current immediate circle from the pedestal began. Lilya Budzhurova is given the floor.

[Photograph]

The truth is worth broken arms

Dear readers!

This issue of Avdet is the last one released without censorship and I, as a editor-in chief of Avdet, believe it is my right and duty to address those of you who have been friends and readers of our newspaper for almost seven years.

I do not want my colleagues to be prosecuted as I have been lately, therefore, I would like to tell all my friends and foes from the onset – this issue was prepared by me alone and I am the only one responsible for it.

First of all, I would like to say something about the issue. Not only does it contain some of the documents adopted or voiced at the extraordinary meeting of Qurultay, but it also includes the speeches that were either not heard till the end (as was the case with the joint report by LenurArifov who was hissed by the invited public while the delegates kept silent) or were denied word at all (as was the case with the report by the Chair of Audit Commission of Qurultay Enver Muedinov). Unfortunately, no Crimean Tatar newspaper has been able to breach the ban on publication thereof. Do agree that this vacuum needs to be filled, at least for the sake of fairness.

Now to the point. What caused the adoption of the decree "On the Crimean Tatar Mass Media", unprecedented for its lack of integrity, which resulted in the Mejlis' decision to fire me from Avdet newspaper? Its authors appear to rely on naivety of the people and list a whole range of creative, problem-thematic and even geographical shortcomings of the paper. No one is going to argue that since you can't win the argument about playing football with a person teaching football or an argument about making Chebureki [*translator's note – traditional bakery with meat*] with a cook. But what was the point in dodging and piling up such professional absurdities as the "spirit" of the title and "geographical cross-section of the population" when the decree itself contains the answer "why"?

Well, because were we the first to write about the crisis in the Mejlis (of which, by the way, only some rare internal migrant was unaware by then); because we published "the opinion of Milliy Mejlis members (not its leadership)". How orthographically charming is this parenthesis! That phrase, wrapped in the shy parenthesis, contains a symbol, a precedent, a diagnosis, if you wish, of the attitude towards the Crimean Tatar Media. It turned out that the latter should be serving "the leadership" creating a romantic image thereof (regardless of the real flaws), molding idols.

And if the robe of such hero gets unexpectedly stained, God forbid that you say: "Crisis in the Mejlis: Everything is alright, we are sinking," as opposed to declaring with revolutionary optimism: "Feast in Mejlis: Everything is alright, we are surfacing".

In these post-Qurultay days, I often recall how Mustafa Dzhemilev taught me back in the day saying that even if the entire state machine is working against you - seeking to break you by slander, physical pressure or intimidation - then it is better to speak the truth because the lies have an incomparably shorter lifespan. I am grateful for the lesson. But little did I know when I was getting it that the preachers can be hypocrites themselves. I am grateful for this lesson as well.

The report by the Mejlis Chairman at Qurultay contained the following statement: "…no sooner had we approved E.Ennanov as Social Welfare Minister by a majority of votes, than several weeks later our journalist and the Mejlis member Liliya Budzhurova began frantically searching for some proof of Ennanov's ill acts some years ago showing his decent house against the background of poverty-stricken Crimean Tatars on TV, etc. What is it done for? To show how unscrupulous and immoral the Mejlis majority who recommended that man were, and how principled L.Budzhurova is comparing to them?"

I would like to remind Mustafa-aga of his own letter No. 308 of 15 November 1994 to then Chairman of State Committee for Inter-ethnic Relations O. Adamanov. In that letter, the Mejlis Chairman is asking to "give rationale for the use of the allocated by Russia funds of the FDN "Krym" managed by Edem Ennanov who was not yet minister then. Enclosed to the letter was a copy of a document confirming receipt of RUB 310 mln by FDN "Krym" and the poignancy of the situation was that the said NGO - which had been given a strange right to be the "customer and distributor of constructed residential buildings" - managed to purchase RUB 50.5 mln-worth (at the 1992 exchange rate!) of Marlboro cigarettes with that "tatar money" through Mytishchi commercial bank.

I have all these papers available, so do Dzhemilev and the special commission that was established after my report about Ennanov was released on TV. And I am not even mentioning about another TV programme of mine where I documented the price of Ennanov's "gas" charity when the money was wheedled out on an off-budget basis and then syphoned out of the budget funds. And that was not done for the entire village, but (as set out in the report) for two streets – the one where the minister's house was located and the other one where his father's house was. Neither the Ministry of Finance, nor the State Committee on Ethnic Affairs, not even Ennanov himself have refuted these facts. Then why would the Mejlis Chairman reproach a journalist for being excessively "principled" and take the side of the owner of the "decent house against the background of poverty-stricken Crimean Tatars", let alone do that in his report on the Mejlis activity? That is because Mustafa-aga, when making a script of Qurultay, was not at all sure that his loud supporters would be

tearing the mic out of my hands. And he was apprehensive that I may, once again, ask him my question: who have you surrounded yourself with?

I would like to use this opportunity to ask another question. In that same report, speaking about the Mejlis' ruling on closure of UKS's account in Imdat-Bank, Mustafa Dzhemilev said: "I suggested that this ruling be repealed, since thorough audit is required for that as well as the obligatory presence of people in relation to which a decision is made. I even referred to having been convicted seven times and said that even the Soviet courts did not allow for such gross violations of procedural rules – they would at least ensure obligatory presence of people at court sessions and allowed them to make statements in their defence, whereas here is the case about Qurultay delegates, a deputy of Qurultay fraction, the bank we ourselves have established to provide aid to our compatriots."

If the proceedings were not held in absence of the accused even in the USSR, how can we call the first session of newly elected the Mejlis where the fate of Avdet newspaper was discussed? A decision to sack the editor-in-chief was adopted there but it did not occur to anyone to invite me to the meeting. Why not then recall the "obligatory presence of the people" and the seven trials and admit that it is true for my bank friends but does not apply to my political opponents?

Although, such double standard is nothing compared to what the erstwhile democratic authors of Qurultay rules did to their own laws. I am not even speaking of when the decision to recall three deputies was adopted by 68 votes in favour while over 80 deputies either left the building and did not vote or voted against. The most cynical part was when, in breach of all democratic principles in general and the rules of Qurultay in particular, the procedure of confirmation of powers of the Mejlis Chairman was not carried out secretly, but openly and by name. It means that each deputy had to stand up and say whether he was "in favour" or "against" while being closely watched by aggressive roughnecks who used to tear out the mic and hiss the opposition. So great was the fear of one's own people that he had to doubt his own credibility!

Yes, there were doubts and fears, and it could not have been otherwise, given the items on Qurultay's agenda. The delegates were to learn how, thanks to Krym Foundation established by the Mejlis, over 500 Crimean Tatar families were left without material aid. How millions were used to "fill the gaps" in the so-called national bank while our people is stricken by poverty and wandering in other people's homes. And these millions were not even manipulated with like in other banks but merely flowed into someone's specific pockets, sank away and not return a single penny.

What could be said in response to these facts? How could one look the people in the eye? What could one say to justify oneself? To answer all these questions not only courage was needed, but also the sense of rightfulness reinforced by absolute honesty.

When none of the above could be found, the most dishonest tools were used. For example, the delegates who used to support the position of the Group of 16 before Qurultay were being recalled - in breach of the rules. Thus, a decision was made in Bakhchisaray to discredit Seytumer Tokhtarov, former head of Imdat-Bank who was caught embezzling and took flight, and … Reshat Ablaev who demanded the return of the stolen money (including that stolen by Tokhtarov). The Chairman of Audit Commission Enver Muedinov accountable exclusively to Qurultay was not given a chance to make a report at all…

These are specific examples of double standards and ignorance of the audience being capitalized on, when the audience was not only misled but also driven into hunting excitement – to not allow telling the truth, to prevent it from being heard, and to declare the one saying it enemy of the people straight away. But the hunting season will eventually end someday, and then one will need to explain – why did you fire, who did you fire at, who cocked the gun and who will wash away the gunpowder soot?

Now, those 16 former the Mejlis members - who dared to disobey and make public the not so attractive facts from the financial life of not so attractive structures, who did not fear the carnage unleashed onto them at Qurultay - became the main target. They may be idealists or, maybe, realists who are sure that the people that

survived the struggle against Soviet totalitarianism will not allow the national totalitarianism to emerge. The people that has nothing to lose except for its homeland and dignity will not search for the enemy within, will neither be a toy nor a fearful silent mass, nor a combined choir singing "God save the Tsar"…

Today…in the last issue of the newspaper, with which seven years of my new Crimean life are connected, I say as follows: I have not left Avdet, I have been thrown out of here. But I will not be thrown out of the Crimean Tatar editorial office or television, at least without a fight, here I am protected by law…I am not going to resign as a deputy either, while people continue approaching me for help. And while I am able to help at least one Crimean Tatar person, it is useless and even ridiculous to think that I will give in to the provocations and fear slander.

In his closing word at Qurultay, Mustafa Dzhemilev said: "If we were in the position of the Chechen people and, God forbid, were at war, I would sentence these people to death without a second thought, since they encroached upon the unity of our people. The arms of those who encroached upon the unity of the people will be broken."

That sentence was addressed to those who were not afraid to tell the truth and found themselves in the opposition to the current direction of the Mejlis and its Chairman. It is unlikely that such threats will intimidate the people, among which there are veterans of the national movement who have survived prison and exile fighting for the right of their people to live in their homeland. It is a shame that Mustafa-aga, who had been fighting for decades against the regime, the main tool of which was intimidation, does not understand this and is trying to use the same methods now.

I would like to believe that the words spoken in the euphoria of the victory will not be taken by anyone as a call for action and no one's arm will be broken. But if it occurs to someone to make this threat reality, they will find faint comfort, since it is better to live with broken arms rather than with dirty hands.

Lilya BUDZHUROVA

Avdet newspaper, No. 23(186) 31 December 1997

MF-Inform

16.06.2021