

**Report on the Situation of National Minorities
in the Czech Republic
in 2003**

**Office of the Government of the Czech Republic
Secretariate of the Government Council for National Minorities**

Prague 2004

GOVERNMENT OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC



RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC

No. 663 from 30 June 2004

to the Report on the Situation of National Minorities in the Czech Republic in 2003

The Government

I. t a k e s i n t o a c c o u n t the Report on the Situation of National Minorities in the Czech Republic in 2003 included in Part III of the document No. 870/04 and amended according to the comment of the Government (hereinafter "Report");

II. a m e n d s

1. Government Resolution No. 600 from 12 June, 2002 to Report on the Situation of National Minorities in the Czech Republic in 2001 as amended by Government Resolution No. 822 from 6 August, 2003 to the effect that item II/I of the above Resolution is cancelled;

2. Government Resolution No. 822 from 6 August 2003 to Report on the Situation of National Minorities in the Czech Republic in 2002 to the effect that

a) item III/I b, c, II/2 and III/3 of the above Resolution are cancelled,

b) item III/4 of the above Resolution is designated as III/2 and item II/5 of the above Resolution is designated as II/3;

III. i m p o s e s o n

1. the Deputy Prime Minister for Research, Development, Human Rights and Human Resources in co-operation with the Deputy Prime Minister and the Minister of Finance to enter into the bill of Act on the State Budget of the Czech Republic for 2005, budget chapter "General Cash Administration", an item for the reconstruction of a building for the establishment of House of National Minorities in Prague, at the amount of 20 000 000 CZK which will be utilised as an investment grant for the Capital City of Prague according to Part 2.3 of the Report;

2. the Deputy Prime Minister for Research, Development, Human Rights and Human Resources in co-operation with the Deputy Prime Minister and the Minister of Finance and the Lady-Minister of Education, Youth and Sports to enter into the bill of Act on the State Budget of the Czech Republic, budget chapter "General Cash Administration", an item for the reconstruction of Primary School of Henryk Sienkiewicz with Polish as a language of instruction in Jablunkov at the amount of 65 000 000 CZK which will be utilised as an investment grant for the city of Jablunkov, according to part 4.3 of the Report, provided that Jablunkov will ensure the completion of financing the reconstruction;

3. the Deputy Prime Minister and the Minister of Finance in co-operation with the Minister of Culture and the Deputy Prime Minister for Research, Development, Human Rights

and Human Resources to enter into the bill of Act on the State Budget of the Czech Republic for 2005, the budget chapter of the Ministry of Culture, increasing the limit of expenses of the budget chapter of the Ministry of Culture by 15 000 000 CZK for the activities of Museum of the Roma Culture in Brno, the establishment of its permanent exposition in 2005 and the operation of this Museum in following years at the amount of 7 500 000 CZK, and to ensure the increase of the binding indicator of budget chapter of the Ministry of Culture "The Volume of Financial Means for Salaries" by 3 750 000 CZK, and increasing the limit of the number of employees in institutions receiving contributions from the State Budget by 23 persons according to part 2.1. of the Report;

4. the Vice-Chairman of the Government for Research, Development, Human Rights and Human Resources to

- a) elaborate the final text of the Report according to item I of this Resolution,
- b) submit to the Government until 31 May 2006, in the frame of the Report on the Situation of National Minorities in the Czech Republic in 2005, Report on the Financial Means from the State Budget of the Czech Republic expended according to item III/1-3 of this Resolution;
- c) ensure the publication of this Resolution in the Government Journal for the authorities of regions and municipalities;

IV. a u t h o r i s e s the Prime Minister to submit the Report according to items I and III/4 of this Resolution to the Chairman of Chamber of Deputies of the Parliament of the Czech Republic and the Chairman of the Senate of the Parliament of the Czech Republic for the information of respective committees of the Parliament of the Czech Republic;

V. r e c o m m e n d s chief executive officers, mayors of statutory towns and municipalities with empowered local authorities and municipalities where a Committee for National Minorities was established to ensure providing grants from public finances for the activities of the members of national minorities and the support of the integration of the members of the Roma community by virtue of Government Resolution No. 98/2002 Coll. which determines the conditions and way of providing grants from the State Budget for the activities of the members of national minorities and the support of the integration of the members of the Roma community.

Performed by:

Prime Minister

1st Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance

Deputy Prime Minister for Research, Development, Human Rights and Human Resources and Chairman of the Government Council for National Minorities

Lady-Minister of Education, Youth and Sports

Minister of Culture

Noted by:

Chief executive officers

Mayors of statutory towns

Prime Minister
PhDr. Vladimír Špidla

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1. Introduction

Report on the Situation of National Minorities in the Czech Republic in 2003 (hereinafter “Report”) is the third document after the adoption of Act No. 273/2001 Coll. on the Rights of the Members of National Minorities and the amendment of some acts (hereinafter “Minorities Act”) which by virtue of Article 2/2e) of the Status of the Government Council for National Minorities gives actual information about the situation of national minorities in the Czech Republic during the last calendar year. It was elaborated by the secretariat of Government Council for National Minorities on the basis of source materials inter alia of the representatives of national minorities whose participation represents one of the forms of active contribution to the solution of problems relating to them.

In comparison with previous years the Report is arranged in a different way. This results from the fact that the elaboration of source materials of respective government authorities and representatives of national minorities passed off in parallel with the preparation of *Second Periodical Report on the Performance of Principles of Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities*.¹⁾ Although the Report for 2003 is structured in detail to more sections, it consists of three thematic blocks:

- a) an overview of knowledge of measures which result from existing government resolutions relating to the rights of the members of national minorities in 2003 including knowledge about the competence of respective ministries;
- b) information about the activities of local governments at the level of regions and municipalities in the field of national minority policy;
- c) the self-reflection of national minorities.

The stress is laid upon the detailed overview of the attitudes of local and regional governments in the field of national minority policy. From this point of view it is necessary to call attention especially to information given by the representatives of municipalities, statutory towns and regions which illustrate some of them prove surprisingly pro-active attitudes at the level of self-administration in the field of minority policy, although the municipalities often have not their own committees for national minorities.

It is necessary to stress that the representatives of the members of national minorities, especially the Polish one, appreciate changes which came in 2003 in the field of media. It concerns above all to the programmes of the Ostrava studio of the Czech Television. Since September 2003 it has been weekly broadcasting news for the Polish minority. Also new TV magazine *Babylon* which has been prepared during 2003 by the Ostrava studio of the Czech Television was received positively. This weekly, broadcasted from the beginning of 2004, is engaged in the problems of the life of national minorities and foreigners in the Czech Republic. Its contribution consists above all in giving the first opportunity to the public Czech Television to present minority languages. It is a TV magazine “for national minorities and about them”, i.e. also for the majority society.

An important act in the field of national minority policy in 2003 is also the publication of *National Minority Policy of the Czech Republic - Key Documents*.²⁾ In this context the Report evaluates comprehensively the measures of the state in the field of grant policy with respect to the support of the preservation and development of minority cultures. On the other hand it

¹⁾ The Report covers the period between 1999 and 2003. See Government Resolution No. 618 from 6 June 2004 to Second Periodical Report on the Performance of Principles of Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities by which the government approved this document. The Czech Republic is obliged to submit this document to the Secretary General of Council of Europe until 30 June 2004.

²⁾ Published by Office of the Government of the Czech Republic - Secretariat of Government Council for National Minorities, Prague 2003, pp.114+42. See also <http://www.vlada.cz/1250/vrk/vrk.htm>

evaluates negatively situation in the field of education of the members of national minorities, especially the possibility of education in their mother tongues, the utilisation of minority languages in the public life and - in case of the Polish national minority - the possibility to apply bilingual names etc. The correspondence of national minority policy of the Czech Republic with international standards determined by *Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities* as well as the issues relating to the rights of national minorities are actually treated especially in contribution to the discussion delivered in the seminar on the implementation of principles determined by this Convention on 2 December 2003 in the Koloděje castle.³⁾

2. Measures determined by Government Resolutions

2.1. Museum of the Roma Culture

The activities of Museum of the Roma Culture in Brno and its institutional transformation had been treated in detail by the Report for 2002. In this context the Government Resolution imposed a duty on the Minister of Culture in co-operation with the Deputy Prime Minister for Research, Development, Human Rights and Human Resources to elaborate and submit to the government until 30 September 2003 the bill on the establishment of Museum of the Roma Culture as a state contributory institution.⁴⁾ The bill was elaborated on the basis of a presumption that the amount of 8 000 000 CZK would be earmarked from the State Budget for 2004 as an investment grant for city Brno to cover the realisation of the permanent exposition of the museum, 7 500 000 CZK earmarked for the activities of the museum and increasing the the number of employees of the Ministry of Culture in 23 persons, i.e. the employees of Museum of the Roma Culture. The new state institution receiving contributions from the State Budget, and financial means in budget chapter “344 - Culture - Expenses on Wages” at the level of 3 750 000 CZK. Within interdepartmental comment procedure the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports and the Ministry of Culture took a principal objection for these financial requirements. Nevertheless, the settlement of a comment procedure did not remove disagreement with the Ministry of Finance which did not agree with increasing the number of employees of the Ministry of Culture (and consequent annual increasing the limit of wages in budget chapter 344 - Culture by 7 500 000 CZK). In addition, this Ministry did not agree with one-off increasing the investments on the establishment of the permanent exposition of the museum. The solution of the above problem postponed the legislative procedure of the preparation of the bill to 30 November 2003.

The bill on the establishment of Museum of the Roma Culture was discussed by the working commissions of Legislative Council of the Government, i.e. commissions for Finance Law (on 17 December 2003) and for Administrative Law (on 5 January 2004). Legislative comments were included in the opinion of the Chairman of Legislative Council of the Government from 14 January 2004. He recommended the government to approve the bill on the establishment of Museum of the Roma Culture and adopt respective Government Resolution without the specification of financial obligations. The floor manager did not agree with this opinion because it was necessary not only to approve the bill but also to ensure financial means. Therefore a bill with dissension was submitted for the meeting of the government on 21 January 2004. The government interrupted its discussion on this bill and recommended to carry out a new comment procedure.

³⁾ The proceedings of this seminar were issued by the secretariat of the Council in co-operation with the secretariat of Advisory Committee for Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities of the Council of Europe, Prague 2004, 72 p. See also <http://www.vlada.cz/1250/vrk/vrk.htm>

⁴⁾ See item III/1a) of Government Resolution No. 822 from 6 August 2003 to Report on the Situation of National Minorities in the Czech Republic in 2002.

After consulting the possibilities of the transformation of Museum of the Roma Culture to a state contributory institution conducted by the Deputy Minister of Culture, the Deputy Minister of Finance and the Deputy Prime Minister for Research, Development, Human Rights and Human Resources, the question of following steps remains open. The Ministry of Finance assumes that the fulfilment of the task resulting from Government Resolution No. 822 from 6 August 2003 is now difficult owing to the reform of public finances. According to the Ministry of Finance this changed situation is the reason of a consideration to repeal this task. It was said that the reform of public finances was the reason for the government to decide once more under these changed conditions on the most appropriate way of financing Museum of the Roma Culture.

In the course of negotiations the representatives of the Ministry of Finance also stated that they monitored the existing legislative procedure relating to the amendment of Act No. 122/2000 Coll. on the protection of museum collections and amendments of some other acts where the Legislative Council proposed to add a new paragraph enabling the Ministry of Culture to establish museums as state contributory institutions. If it happened in the second half of 2004, it would be possible to establish Museum of the Roma Culture as a state contributory institution without a special act. Nevertheless, this does not solve the main problem – necessity to increase the number of employees and wages in the budget chapter of the Ministry of Culture.

The Ministry of Culture asked for the postponement of the term for submitting a new document for the meeting of the government to 30 June 2004 and pledged that it would re-evaluate the proposed solutions of the transformation of Museum of the Roma Culture in Brno. In this context the Minister of Culture sent on 27 May 2004 for the purpose of interdepartmental comment procedure a letter with the new draft of a document for the meeting of the government under the title “The Bill on the Establishment of Museum of the Roma Culture” which showed that the museum as a public benefit association could not carry out its full-value activities. It is clear from the evaluation of existing situation that the best solution in respect of the economic assurance of the museum and its professional position consists in its transformation to a state contributory institution, established by the Ministry of Culture. For the solution of Roma problems the museum plays a non-replaceable role and therefore its institutional transformation is topical to a high degree. In this context four variants of solution were taken into account:

- a) to keep the museum as a public benefit association;
- b) to establish the museum as a new state institution;
- c) to broaden the activities of some state contributory institution and incorporate the museum into its organisational structure as a new part;
- d) to establish the museum as a new state contributory institution.

The first variant is linked with the existential problems of the museum. Within the framework of standard grant programmes it is not possible to ensure continual covering the necessary operating expenses, expenses on the professional activities of the museum and the establishment of its permanent exposition. This is proved by the fact that in the second half of 2004 the museum could be closed because of the lack of financial means for its operation. The second variant, i.e. the establishment of the museum as a new state institution, was refused by the Ministry of Culture and the existing management of the museum as inconvenient. The third variant was refused categorically by the management of the museum for fear of the loss of its identity. It means that the most convenient variant is to establish a state contributory institution. This variant is supported by the Ministry of Culture and the existing management of the museum. Although each of the above variants is linked with requirements towards the State

Budget, the preconditions for the function of the museum can be ensured, if it has the status of a state contributory institution which accords with possible economical measures taken further to the reform of public finances. Therefore it is suggested to include financial means for Museum of the Roma Culture as a state contributory institution in the draft of the State Budget for 2005 and following years, as it results from the draft of a resolution to the submitted Report.

2.2. KHAMORO Roma World Festival in Prague

By Government Resolution No. 347 from 7 April 2003 the government approved earmarking the financial means in 2003 at the level of 1 379 000 CZK from budget chapter "General Cash Administration", item "Governmental Budget Reserve", to the budget chapter of the Ministry of Culture for the implementation of the project of 5th KHAMORO Roma World Festival 2003 in Prague. In item III/4 of this Resolution the government imposed a duty on the Deputy Prime Minister for Research, Development, Human Rights and Human Resources in co-operation with the Minister of Culture to elaborate and submit to the government until 31 May 2004 (by virtue of §12 of Government Decree No. 98/2002 Coll.) a report on the utilisation of financial means earmarked for holding the above festival.

KHAMORO Roma World Festival Prague, organised by *Civil Association Slovo (Word) 21* (hereinafter "Slovo 21"), is an activity which since 1999 has been putting stress not only on the presentation of Roma musical traditions in European and non-European countries, but also professional meetings and discussions on the key problems of the life of the Roma in the Czech Republic and abroad under the active participation of local and foreign politicians. The 5th festival took place on 26 - 31 May 2003 under the auspices of Ramiro Cibrian, the representative and head of Delegation of European Commission in the Czech Republic, and Emil Ščuka, the president of International Romani Union. Like in previous years the programme of the festival included not only the performances of music and dance but also professional seminars and exhibitions.

There were 10 groups of traditional Roma music and 3 jazz bands performed, representing totally 13 countries (Bulgaria, Czech Republic, France, Chile, Kazakhstan, Hungary, Netherlands, Romania, Russia, Greece, Slovakia, Germany and Spain) within the framework of musical part of the festival.

The topics of professional seminars KHAMORO 2003:

- *Traditional and Contemporary Roma Music - Music at the Turn of the Millennium* (26 May 2003, Faculty of Music of Academy of Performing Arts, Lichtenstein Palace, Prague). Organiser: Zuzana Jurková, Faculty of the Humanities of the Charles University. Renowned European musicologists and ethno-musicologists who deal with Roma music took part in negotiations. Contributions were issued in a separate journal.⁵⁾
- *The Genocide of the Roma during the World War II* (27 May 2003, Jewish Community, Prague). Consultant: Jana Horváthová, Museum of the Roma Culture in Brno, and Helena Dluhošová, the employee of Office of the President of the Czech Republic. The seminar followed up with the conference, organised by the preparatory committee for unveiling the monument in Lety u Písku along with Museum of the Roma Culture in Brno in 1995 in Písek. This meeting filled up a gap that occurred after Písek seminar. European and non-European experts of Roma studies who deal in the problems of Roma holocaust during the World War II took part in the meeting.
- *Non-profit Organisations for EU - the Integration of Socially Excluded Roma Communities* (28 May 2003, YMCA Palace, Prague). Consultant: Hana Frištenská, the

⁵⁾ Roma Music at the Turn of the Millennium. The Proceedings of the Ethno-musicological Conference, Prague, 26 May 2003. Editor: Zuzana Jurková, Prague, 133 p.

Secretary of Government Council for Non-governmental Non-profit Organisations. The seminar reacted to topical issues belonging to the priorities of EU.

Complementary activities of KHAMORO 2003:

- the exhibition of photographs by journalist Jana Tržilová on Roma topics (Opening on 28 May 2003, One-eyed Shop Romen, Prague),
- *What They Told Me at Home* - the exhibition of drawings and paintings made by children from Primary School Jarovnice in Eastern Slovakia (27 May 2003, French Institute, Prague),
- *Hard Memories* - documentary films (27 May 2003, Jewish Community, Prague).

Slovo 21, the organiser of the festival, submitted the draft of the budget for KHAMORO Roma World Festival in Prague 2003 as follows:

I. Personal expenses	2 152 000
1. Expert team for the preparation and realisation of professional seminars	222 000
Consultants (5 persons x 8 months) from the Czech Republic	80 000
Consultants from abroad	40 000
Lecturers (34 persons)	102 000
2. Production	300 000
Producer, co-ordinator, 4 production assistants, auxiliary activities	300 000
3. Royalties (script, direction, dramaturgy, graphics, performing on TV and Radio)	230 000
4. Remunerations for artists	1 020 000
Traditional music (10 bands - Czech Republic, Slovakia, Spain, Kazakhstan, Chile, Russia, Romania, Hungary, Bulgaria, Greece)	740 000
Gypsy jazz (3 concerts - bands from Netherlands, France and Germany)	170 000
The presentation of Roma literature	10 000
The march-past of performers- The Old Town	60 000
The exhibition of photographs	40 000
5. Travelling expenses	380 000
II. Material expenses	330 000
1. Equipment (telephone, fax, e-mail, Xerox)	120 000
2. Stationery	80 000
3. Audio and video cassettes, film equipment	70 000
4. Special equipment	60 000
III. Non-material expenses	2 520 000
1. The rental of production areas (10 months)	180 000
2. The rental of areas for the festival (Lucerna Hall, Lucerna Music Bar, Jazz Club Reduta, YMCA Palace etc.)	330 000
3. Scenography, costumes, masks	140 000
4. Lighting, sounding, special effects	180 000
5. Travelling expenses (13 bands - Czech Republic, Slovakia, Spain, Kazakhstan, Chile, Russia, Romania, Hungary, Bulgaria, Greece, Germany, France and Netherlands)	800 000
6. Accommodation (13 bands, -do-)	450 000
7. Publicity (posters, city-lights, catalogues, leaflets, invitation cards, panels)	440 000
8. Medial campaign	100 000
IV. Other expenses	310 000
Insurance, visas, photo and video documentation, safety services the rental of instruments etc.	110 000
2 publications	200 000
TOTALLY	5 312 000

On the basis of Decree of the Ministry of Culture on non-investment grant from the State Budget from 25 April 2003 the amount of 200 000 CZK was earmarked for *Slovo 21* for the implementation of the project within the framework of the support of cultural activities of national minorities and on the basis of the consequent Decree from 13 May 2003 the amount of 1 379 000 CZK was earmarked for the organisation of KHAMORO Roma World Festival.

The separate control department of the Ministry of Culture controlled the drawing and utilisation of the financial means of the State Budget provided within grants for the organisation of KHAMORO Roma World Festival. The control has been carried out from 17 to 19 March 2004. According to Control Protocol on the result of public control by virtue of § 3 of Act No. 320/2001 Coll., on financial control in public administration and the amendment of some acts (Financial Control Act) with reference to §15 of Act No. 552/1991 Coll., on state control no principal insufficiency was found in the drawing and utilisation of grants for the organisation of KHAMORO Roma World Festival 2003.

The control checked all initial bookkeeping vouchers by which a controlled organisation accounted grants to the Ministry of Culture. The grants covered

- a) invoices of the preparation and organisation of the festival, the rental of areas, sounding the concerts, electric installations, the transport and accommodation of performers, stationery, the pre-print preparation and production of printed matters for the festival, the translation of lectures etc.,
- b) travelling expenses of foreign ensembles on the territory of the Czech Republic, royalties, stationery etc. paid cash,
- c) agreements to complete a job for production assistants, organisers and experts participating in the preparation of the festival etc.

It resulted from the control of accounted grants that grants for the organisation of KHAMORO Roma World Festival 2003 were utilised in accordance with Government Decree on providing grants including conditions determined by respective Decree of the Ministry of Culture on providing non-investment grants from the State Budget.

2.3. House of National Minorities in Prague

The Report for 2001 dealt inter alia with the establishment of the House of National Minorities in Prague which should serve as a multicultural centre and the seat of minority organisations. In this context the government charged the Deputy Prime Minister and the Chairman of Legislative Government Council (who at that time executed also the function of the Chairman of Government Council for National Minorities) in co-operation with the Minister of Finance to include in the draft of the State Budget, budget chapter General Cash Administration, an item for the reconstruction of respective building for the House of National Minorities at the level of 20 000 000 CZK which would be utilised as an investment grant for the Capital City of Prague. At the same time the government imposed a duty on the Deputy Prime Minister and the Chairman of Legislative Council of the Government in co-operation with the head of Office of the Government of the Czech Republic to submit to the government up to 31 May 2004 information about the implementation of the project.⁶⁾ The deadline of submitting this Report was postponed to 31 May 2004 consequently on the submitted Report on the Situation of National Minorities in the Czech Republic in 2003. It resulted from the fact that a building for the House of National Minorities (Vocelova 602/3, Prague 2) which was transferred within the liquidation of the property of Children and Youth Fund to the property of Capital City of Prague and registered in the Land Register was not reconstructed.

Hana Halová, the councillor of the Capital City of Prague, informed in her letter the Deputy Prime Minister for Research, Development, Human Rights and Human Resources that in the

⁶⁾ See item II/1 and II/3 of Government Resolution No. 600 from 12 June 2002 to Report on the Situation of National Minorities in the Czech Republic in 2001. The elaboration of the report on the implementation of the project in co-operation with the chief of Office of the Government of the Czech Republic ensued from the support of the establishment of the House of National Minorities in Prague.

half of 2003 Czech Electrotechnical Union brought an action against the Capital City of Prague aiming to get the above mentioned building in Vocelova Str. 602/3, Prague 2. Although an architectonic study on the reconstruction of this building is available (in co-operation with the representatives of national minorities and the members of Board of the Prague City Council for the National Minority Affairs) and the section of a municipal investor completed all preparatory works including the selection of a company which should reconstruct the building, because of bringing an action the reconstruction could not start.

Because of bringing an action concerning the ownership of the building the Capital City of Prague did not draw for this purpose any financial means from the State Budget 2003 (budget chapter "General Cash Administration", item 398092 00 01 – "House of National Minorities"). Although the Capital City of Prague attempted at the end of 2003 at depositing the amount of 20 000 000 CZK until the problem of the ownership of the building would be resolved, the Ministry of Finance could not meet this requirement because budget rules did not allow it. It is presupposed that the legal dispute on the determination of ownership will terminate in 2004 and that is why the capital city of Prague in co-operation with the Deputy Prime Minister for Research, Development, Human Rights and Human Resources asks for including the amount of 20 000 000 CZK in the draft of the State Budget for 2005 as an investment grant for the reconstruction of the building assigned for the House of National Minorities in Prague.

The Capital City of Prague stands out for the establishment of the House of National Minorities to ensure preconditions for the activities of organisations of the members of national minorities which are mostly concentrated in Prague. It leans on Government Resolution No. 173 from 19 February 2001 on the approval of granting an exception for a selection procedure for the transfer of a real estate from the Children and Youth Fund for the purposes of the establishment of the House of National Minorities in Prague. Government Decree on the approval of granting an exception is based on the concrete project of the activities of the House of National Minorities in Prague (by the Resolution mentioned in item I the government took the project into account). The detailed specification of the project, the function of the House of National Minorities and its activities are included in the document which was negotiated and approved by the Prague City Council by its Resolution No. 7/11 from 17 October 2002 to the draft of Conception of the Policy of the Capital City of Prague towards National Minorities. It results from this project that the Capital City of Prague will establish the House of National Minorities in Prague as a purposeful cultural institution for the activities of their organisations. It means that it will also ensure all operational expenses of this institution. Nevertheless, it is still questionable who will ensure investments for the complicated reconstruction of the building. Although the purpose was not materialised in 2003, the Capital City of Prague is ready to support the project financially in 2005, but it expects the participation of the state with respect to the assurance of preconditions for the exercise of national minority rights. Within the framework of an extended comment procedure concerning the submitted Report also the councillor of the Capital City of Prague and the Chairman of Board of the Prague City Council for the National Minority Affairs confirmed this attitude in her opinion. The project presupposes the financial participation of the state in the reconstruction of the building at the level of 50 % of total expenses.

2.4. Humanitarian gesture towards the active antagonists of Nazism and the members of national minorities

To the issue of the humanitarian gesture towards the members of national minorities who came to personal harm due to the World War II an attention was paid in *Information about the Actual Situation of the German National Minority and Selected Issues of the Croatian and Polish*

National Minorities in the Czech Republic which was submitted by the Deputy Prime Minister for Research, Development, Human Rights and Human Resources and the Chairman of Government Council for National Minorities at the meeting of the government on 12 February 2003 as an information for the members of the government (reference number 138/03), and in Report on the Situation of National Minorities in the Czech Republic in 2002. The government adopted Government Resolution No. 822 from 6 August 2003 to this Report whose item III/4 imposed a duty on the Deputy Prime Minister for Research, Development, Human Rights and Human Resources in co-operation with the 1st Deputy Prime Minister and the Minister of the Interior, the Minister of Justice, the Minister of Labour and Social Affairs, Lady-Minister of Education, Youth and Sports and the Chairman of Legislative Council of the Government to elaborate and submit to the government until 31 October 2003 the draft of measures aimed at the solution of problems resulted from the petition of Assembly of the Germans in Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia and Association of the Croatian Citizens in 2002. Within this term the expert group also prepared the draft of document *Humanitarian Gesture towards the Active Antagonists of Nazism and the Members of National Minorities in the Czech Republic who Came to Personal Harm due to Measures Taken after the World War II against So-called Enemy Inhabitants on the Territory of Contemporary Czech Republic*. The document is prepared for the meeting of the government in 2004, but it has not been negotiated yet.

The draft of measures aimed at humanitarian gesture presupposes that the decisive criterion for the assignment of a person to a group of the addressees of humanitarian gesture will consist in proving direct relation between a personal harm and measures taken after the World War II on the territory of contemporary Czech Republic against persons belonging to so-called enemy inhabitants. This relates to the active antagonists of nationally-socialistic regime who proved loyalty to Czechoslovak Republic by their active participation in the fight for its liberation or suffered from Nazi or Fascist terror, but after the War they were deprived of their Czechoslovak citizenship and treated as so-called enemy inhabitants. In addition, this relates to the members of the German National Minority against whom a lot of national measures which often had a character of individual persecution have been taken in 1945-1948 or until 1953 when their civil status was amended. Similar repressive measures related to the citizens belonging to Southern-Moravian Croats, especially after 1948, or groups of inhabitants defined in an analogical or other way (for example the members of the Hungarian national minority etc.).

Humanitarian gesture in the form of a single payment is addressed to direct victims only and it is not transferable. The payments within its framework are not enforceable by law. It should be based on the project submitted by a NGO in the Czech Republic and mediated by the Czech-German Fund For The Future. This Fund is considered to be an entity with the best experience with projects which are similarly complex from technical and organisational point of view. The specification of criteria and procedures for the implementation of the project of humanitarian gesture are included in the above draft of the document.

The implementation of the project of humanitarian gesture is one of topical tasks fulfilment of which is expected by the representatives of German and the Croatian minorities or other groups of the members of national minorities as an important symbolic act and an expression of good will contributing to the creation of preconditions for the harmonious coexistence of the members of national minorities and the majority society.

The draft of the document for the implementation of the project of humanitarian gesture presumes expenses at the level of 60 000 000 CZK. Within a narrowed comment procedure concerning the draft of the source material for the meeting of the government also the Deputy Prime Minister and the Minister of Finance agreed with earmarking the above amount from budget chapter 398 General Cash Administration, item Governmental Budget Reserve, for 2004. If the government does not decide on the implementation of the project of humanitarian

gesture in 2004, the corresponding amount for this purpose should be included in the draft of the State Budget for 2005.

2.5. The support of projects of the members of national minorities

Government Resolution No. 822 from 6 August 2003, item III/5a, imposed a duty on the Deputy Prime Minister for Research, Development, Human Rights and Human Resources to elaborate the analysis of the support of projects focused on the activities of the members of national minorities and the integration of the members of the Roma community from public finances, and submit its résumé to the government until 31 May 2004 within Report on the Situation of National Minorities in the Czech Republic in 2003. The detailed overview of the support of publicly financed projects of activities of the members of national minorities is mentioned in Parts 4, 5 and 6 of the Report, including factual evaluation.

The procedures of providing grants from the State Budget for the implementation of projects of the members of national minorities or the projects of organisations functioning for their good are determined by Government Decree No. 98/2002 Coll., which determines the conditions and way of providing grants from the State Budget for the activities of members of national minorities and the support of integration of members of the Roma community (hereinafter “Government Decree on providing grants for the activities of the members of national minorities”). The support of activities of the members of national minorities and their programmes represent one of the main fields of state grant policy towards non-governmental non-profit organisations (hereinafter “NGOs”). It was determined by Government Resolution No. 642 from 19 June 2002. In this case grant programmes from the State Budget are divided into 4 themes:

- a) the support of the preservation, development and presentation of cultures of national minorities;
- b) the support of the spreading and reception of information in the languages of national minorities;
- c) the support of education in the languages of national minorities and multicultural education;
- d) the support of projects of the integration of the members of the Roma community.

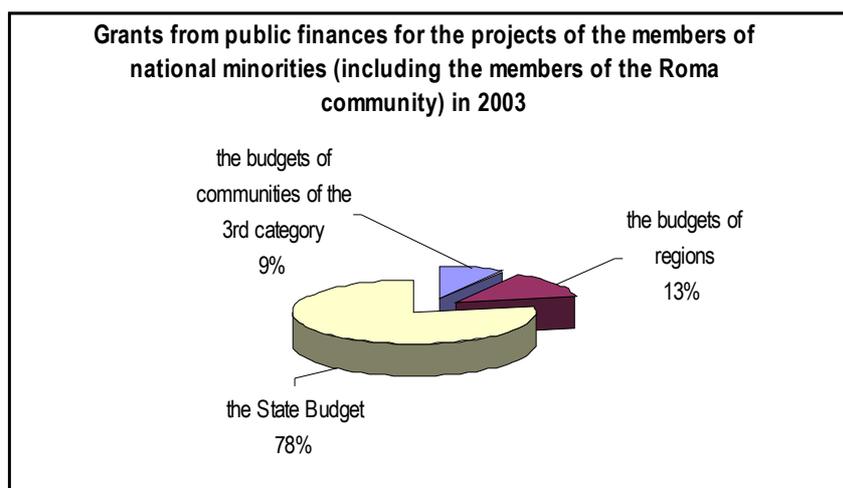
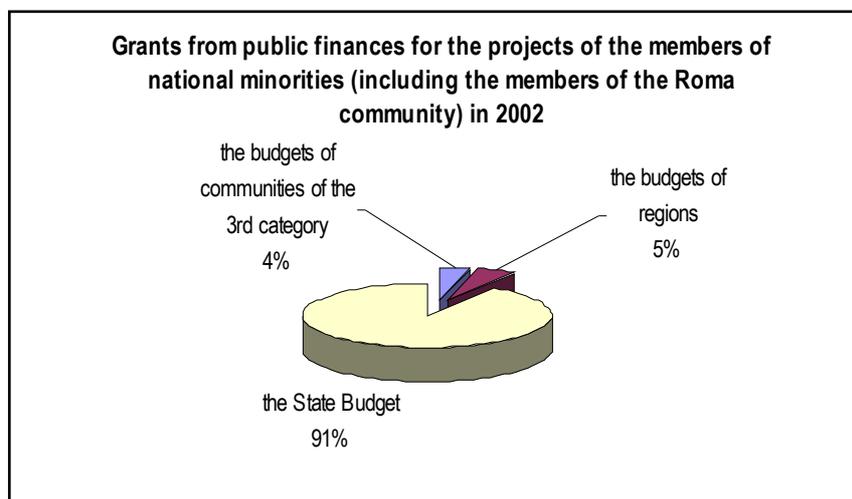
The summary of the support of projects of the members of national minorities (or those for their good) from the State Budget is mentioned in Parts 4 and 5 of this Report and respective appendices. The support of minority projects from public finances within the competence of local governments is mentioned in Part 6 in respective passages on the competence of the municipalities, statutory towns and regions.

Providing grants to non-profit organisations from the budgets of regions conforms to the basic principles approved by Committee for Co-operation with Regions of Government Council for Non-profit Organisations (NGOs) on 13 March 2003.⁷⁾ The administration of individual programmes relating to minority activities is ensured by the departments of culture, education or social affairs. In comparison with other programmes it is difficult to specify the percentage of grants within the programme for the support of projects of the members of national minorities or the projects of organisations acting for the good of them. Nevertheless, the amount is reduced to about 1 %. The grant programme of the support of activities of national minorities in 2003 was applied only in Moravian-Silesia and Zlín regions and the Capital City of Prague. Within the grant policy of other regions the support of minority projects occurs in

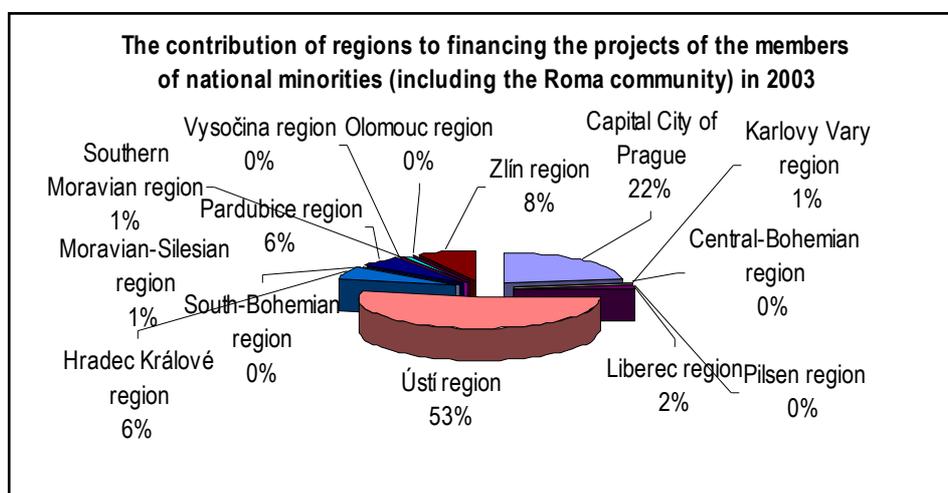
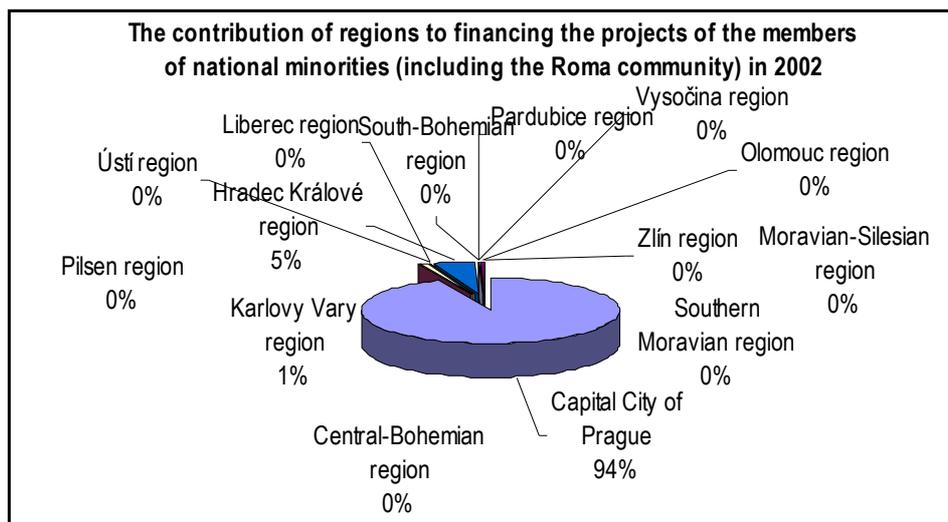
⁷⁾ See Government Resolution No. 807 from 6 August 2003 to Report on the State of the Decentralisation of Financial Means Assigned to State Grants for the Projects of NGOs at the Level of Regions. In this context the government recommended inter alia to the representatives of regions to utilise in the grant policy of regions in 2004 Recommendation of Basic Principles for Providing Grants for the Projects of NGOs mentioned in the appendix to this document.

the programmes of the development of culture and art, the preservation of cultural heritage, the support of important cultural activities or leisure of children and young people.

The comparison of the contribution of the State Budget and the budgets of regions and municipalities of the 3rd category to finance the projects of the members of national minorities including the Roma community shows the decrease of financial grants at the central level due to the continual process of the transformation of public administration.



If we compare the contribution of the budgets of regions to financing the projects of the members of national minorities including the Roma community in 2002 and 2003, it is clear that it increases in regions which included this issue in their grant chapters. While in 2002 only three regions included the programme of the support of financing the projects of the members of national minorities in their budgets, in 2003 nine regions did it (the Capital City of Prague, Southern Moravia, Karlovy Vary, Hradec Králové, Liberec, Moravian-Silesian, Pardubice, Ústí and Zlín regions). This is also an evidence of the successful transformation of state administration.



The analysis implemented by Government Council for NGOs showed that grants from the budgets of municipalities in 2003 for the projects of the members of national minorities including the members of the Roma community represented the amount of 7 299 000 CZK (0.76 of total grants), from the budgets of regions 11 280 000 CZK (1.78 % of total grants) and from the State Budget by means of ministries totally 65 703 000 CZK (1.72 % of total grants). The grants from the State Budget within the competence of individual ministries represent different indices: the Ministry of Culture - 9 %, the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs – 1.3 %, the Ministry of the Interior - 10 % and the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports – 1.0 % of grants for the main fields of activity.

The support of projects for the activities of national minorities depends above all on grants from the State Budget. The data in 2003 are as follows:

<i>field</i>	<i>specification</i>	<i>Grant provider (type of grant)</i>	<i>amount (CZK)</i>
a)	cultural activities of the members of national minorities	Ministry of Culture (grant programme)	11 071 214
	KHAMORO Roma World Festival Prague	Ministry of Culture (grant based on Government Resolution)	1 379 000
	theatre, music, literature, plastic arts, (grants of culture Dpts. and libraries)	Ministry of Culture, Dpt. Of Fine Arts and Libraries (grant programme)	1 245 000
	Library of the 21 st Century grant	Ministry of Culture (grant programme)	190 000
b)	The publication of the periodicals of national minorities	Ministry of Culture (grant programme)	30 370 313
c)	Education in the languages of national minorities and multicultural education	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports (grant programme)	9 567 100
d)	The integration of the members of Roma community	Ministry of Culture (grant programme)	1 985 000
	The integration of the members of Roma community - the support of the head-start classes equipment	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports (PHARE programme)	3 728 000
	The integration of the members of Roma community	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports (grant programme)	5 586 000
	The integration of the members of Roma community - the support of Roma pupils of secondary schools	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports (grant programme)	9 995 250
	National (ethnic) minorities Issue	Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs	21 187 620

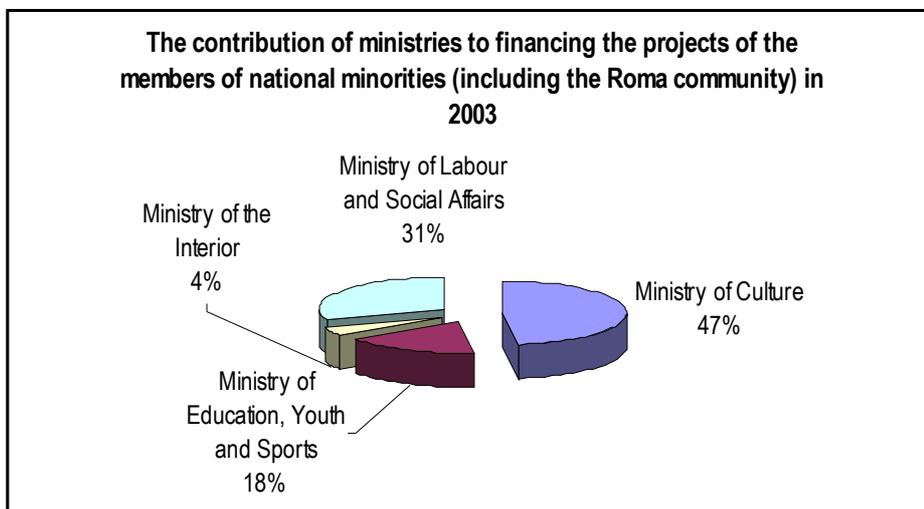
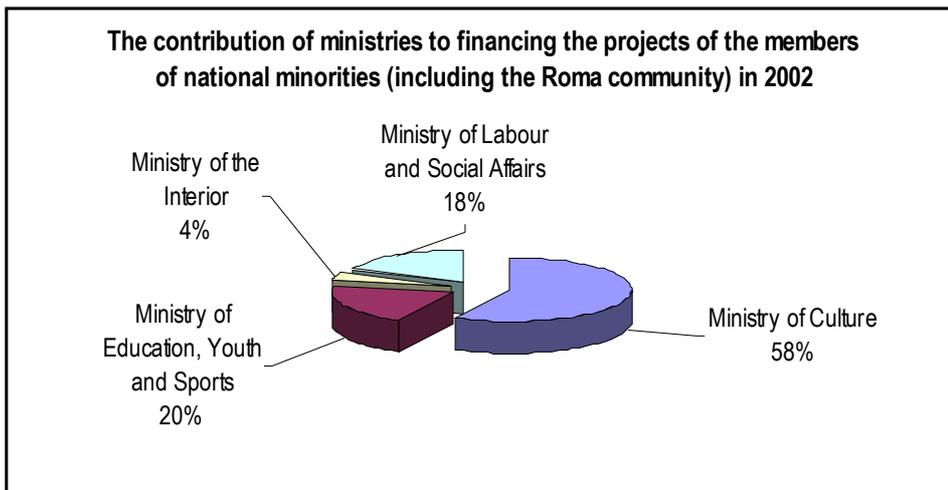
The overview of financing the activities of the members of national minorities in 2003 is included in the document of Government Council for NGOs on Main Fields of State Grant Policy towards NGOs for 2005 and the analysis of financing the NGOs from selected public budgets in 2003.⁸⁾ In the framework of priorities in the field of grant policy this analysis shows the percentage of the support of programmes of the members of national minorities including the members of the Roma community within the total grants from public budgets towards NGOs as follows:

**Grants from public finances for the projects of the members of national minorities
(Including the Roma community) - Comparison between 2002 and 2003**

	2002		2003	
	<i>absolutely</i>	<i>in %</i>	<i>absolutely</i>	<i>in %</i>
<i>The budgets of communities of the 3rd category</i>	2 737 900	0,32	7 299 000	0,76
<i>The budgets of regions</i>	3 422 000	0,96	11 280 000	1,78
<i>the State Budget</i>	63 278 600	1,86	65 703 000	1,72

The contribution of individual ministries to financing the projects of the members of national minorities (including the Roma community) as a whole is following:

⁸⁾ See Government Resolution No. 586 from 9 June 2004 on Main Fields of State Grant Policy towards NGOs for 2005.



The index of the contribution of ministries to financing the projects of the members of national minorities including the Roma community in 2002 and 2003 shows the considerable increase of financial means concentrated on the field of social prevention towards the members of national minorities.

3. Selected legislative measures relating to the rights of the members of national minorities and open issues within the competence of government authorities

3.1. The situation of a valid legal regulation in the field of the assurance of education of pupils belonging to national minorities in their mother tongue which is a subject of criticism of the representatives of national minorities was treated in detail by the Report for 2002. After the refusal of the bill on a new Education Act by Chamber of Deputies of the Parliament of the Czech Republic in 2002 (in the second reading on 25 April 2002) the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports started to prepare a new bill. Legislative procedures went on in 2003 and now the bill on “Act on Pre-school, Primary, Secondary, Vocational and other Education and the Amendment of Some Acts (Educational Act)” is in the phase of the second reading in Chamber of Deputies of the Parliament of the Czech Republic (Chamber of Deputies Press No. 602).⁹⁾ The time programme of the legislative procedure presumes that the act should come into force on 1 September 2004 with the exception of some provisions. The conditions of education in the languages of national minorities are amended by §14 of the bill that includes a provision according to which a municipality, a region or a ministry ensures for the members of national minorities education in their languages at kindergartens, primary and secondary schools, i.e. in municipalities where a committee for national minorities¹⁰⁾ in accordance with a special legal regulation is established, if the conditions of Education Act are met. This provision is explained in a wrong way to the effect that a functioning school with the national minority language as a language of instruction can be cancelled, if there is not in respective community a committee for national minorities for these or other reasons. Therefore the second reading presumes for accuracy submitting a proposition to amend §185 by entering new clause 12: “schools with the national minority language as a language of instruction which have been included in the network of schools, pre-school and school institutions until the day of coming this act into force can be dissolved only if they do not meet the conditions determined by § 14, clause 2 and 3 (on the minimum number of pupils in one class or school).”

In general it must be said that the bill on primary education declares the equal access of all persons to education and respects the needs of individuals in the field of education; it includes inter alia a special provision concerning the education of the members of national minorities in their mother tongue, the lessons of religion and the education of uncommonly gifted pupils and pupils with special educational needs, i.e. a possibility to establish preparatory schools for children who are not matured as for social adaptation and communication. The principal change consists in the new conception of high school graduation examinations which relates also to national minority education at secondary schools with Polish as a language of instruction.

3.2. The existing legal regulation on the assurance of the use of a minority language during administrative procedures is amended by the new bill of Administrative Procedure Act.¹¹⁾ The act determines in its § 24, clause 4, that a citizen of the Czech Republic belonging to a national minority living on the territory of the Czech Republic for a long time, has a right to an application for an administrative action in the language of his national minority. If an administrative body does not dispose of a person who speaks the language of a national

⁹⁾ The first reading of the bill of Education Act took place on 1 April 2004; the second reading will be on the agenda of Chamber of Deputies of the Parliament of the Czech Republic from 15 June 2004.

¹⁰⁾ §117/3 of Act No. 158/2000 Coll., on communities (Communities Administration) as amended by Act No. 273/2001 Coll.

¹¹⁾ Chamber of Deputies of the Parliament of the Czech Republic agreed on 23 March 2004 with the bill (Chamber of Deputies Press No. 201) and in April it submitted it to the Senate for consideration. The bill was considered on 20 May 2004 at the 15th meeting of the Senate which remanded it to the Chamber of Deputies with amendment propositions (as Chamber of Deputies Press No. 201/6) for consideration at its 33rd meeting.

minority, this citizen procures an interpreter registered in the list of interpreters; in this case the expenses on interpreting or translating are covered by an administrative body. The provision of § 25, clause 4 also determines that if a public regulation relates to the affairs of rights of the members of national minorities and there is a committee for national minorities or other body for the affairs of national minorities in respective district of an administrative body, this administrative body will issue the public regulation also in the language of respective national minority; in addition, the provision of § 164, clause 4 determines that if an administrative body asks for the translation of a public agreement elaborated in the language of a member of respective national minority and relating to the affairs of the national minority that has been living on the territory of the Czech Republic for a long time, the expenses on translation are covered by respective administrative body.

3.3. In the field of anti-discriminative legislation that relates to a great extent to the exercise of rights of the members of national minorities the principal change is brought by the bill of a new act on the equal treatment and protection against discrimination (hereinafter “Anti-discrimination Act”), prepared in 2003 in the sponsorship of the representative of the government for human rights. It is presupposed that this legislative procedure will end in 2004 so that the act will come into force on 1 January 2005. The bill of an act on the remedies of protection against discrimination and equal treatment amends the right to equal treatment and protection against discrimination because of race or ethnic origin, sex, sexual orientation, age, handicap, religion or faith, or because of the fact that somebody lacks religion, language, political or other views, nationality, membership or activity in political parties or movements, trade unions and other associations, social origin, property, parentage, marriage, family, duties to his family or other status. The duty to ensure equal treatment and protection against discrimination is determined by Article 3 of Directive No. 2000/43/ES on the right to employment and access to it, occupation, enterprise and other independent gainful activities, handling affairs relating to employment, service, profession etc. In addition, the act determines exceptional circumstances under which differentiated treatment corresponds with law and a legal framework for taking positive measures, as well as the claims which the victims of discrimination can make.

With respect to national minority policy the field of anti-discriminative legislation was amended by Act No. 151/2002 Coll. which came into force on 1 January 2003 and amended some acts in connection with the adoption of Rules of Administrative Procedure. This Act adds to Rules of Civil Procedure some provisions aimed at compatibility with Community Law. The forbidding of discrimination because of belonging to national minority is also reflected in Act No. 361/2003 Coll. on service in security bodies. The provision of § 77, clause 2 determines that in a service both direct and indirect discrimination is forbidden because of sex, sexual orientation, language, religion, faith, political or other views, membership in trade unions or other associations, property, parentage, race, colour of skin, nationality, ethnic or social origin, age, pregnancy and motherhood, marriage, family and duties to it; also behaviour that incites, solicits or initiates compulsion is considered to be discrimination.

3.4. One of important fields of the life of national minorities is their association. This is witnessed inter alia by the database of the Ministry of the Interior. It shows that until 31 December 2003 538 associations with national aspects have been registered. The most numerous groups are represented by Roma (375), German (55), Polish (27) and Slovak (22) associations. It is clear that the existing amendment of association is inconvenient. Therefore the Ministry of the Interior started in 2003 the preparation of the amendment of Act No. 83/1990 Coll., on the association of citizens, as amended. The main purpose in this field is to simplify and specify existing amendments and create equal conditions for the association of

citizens and foreigners. It is presupposed that a new amendment will come into force until 1 July 2005.

3.5. From among regulations prepared in 2003 it is possible to mention the amendment of Act No. 231/2000 Coll., on Radio and Television Broadcasting and the amendment of some acts, as amended by Act No. 309/2002 Coll., on the amendments of acts relating to the adoption of the act on the service of civil servants in administrative bodies (Service Act) as amended, and Act No. 274/2003 Coll. which amends some acts in the field of public health, as amended (§ 80, clause 1 relates inter alia to the conditions for the publication of information by means of an announcement in television and radio broadcasting aimed at the protection of public health). The bill includes the forbidding of advertisement and teleshopping that inveighs against religion or political views, as well as the forbidding of advertisement and teleshopping that discriminate because of sex, race, colour of skin, national or social origin or belonging to national or ethnic minority.

3.6. The people belonging to national minorities are very sensitive to the problems of the exercise of right to the use of surnames of women in the language of a national minority in the activity of a registry and right to the use of polyglot names of communities. The surnames of women which are not changed according to gender relate to all national minorities with the exception of the Slovak one. As to the problem of polyglot names of communities, only members of the Polish national minority living in the Těšín region have pointed out it during the monitored period.

It is only a citizen of the Czech Republic or legal representatives of a under aged citizen of the Czech Republic who is not of the Czech nationality and who made a statement on her membership in respective national minority in the Czech Republic who can apply according to the amendment for respective period ¹²⁾ for the use of her name and surname that is not changed according to gender and for its registration in the masculine gender. In this context the Ministry of the Interior issued guidance notes for the steps of birth, death and marriage registers relating to the use of the surnames of women of other than Czech nationality. ¹³⁾

According to the points of view of the members of the Polish national minority the birth, death and marriage registers in the Moravian-Silesian region did not take uniform steps. Inducements related to the surnames of women of Polish national identity (citizens of the Czech Republic or other citizenship) in both changed and unchanged form according to gender and registered in their new personal documents. The problem of the registration of names of natural persons belonging to other than Czech national identity was solved by new guidance notes of the Ministry of the Interior ¹⁴⁾ which imposed a duty “to enable natural persons, citizens of the Czech Republic or the legal representatives of children who declares other than Czech national identity and whose names were registered in a registry in Czech language to use their names in the language of respective national minority on the basis of

¹²⁾ See §69 and 93 of Act No. 301/2000 Coll. on Birth, Death and Marriage Registers, Name and Surname and the amendment of some acts, as amended, Act No. 273/2012 Coll. on the Rights of the Members of National Minorities and the amendment of some acts, as amended, and Framework Convention on the Protection of National Minorities published in Collection of Laws, No.96/1998 Coll. on the registration of a name without change according to gender.

¹³⁾ See § 69 and 93 of Act No. 301/2000 Coll., on Birth, Death and Marriage Registers, Name and Surname and the amendment of some acts, as amended, Act No. 273/2012 Coll., on the Rights of the Members of National Minorities and the amendment of some acts, as amended, and Framework Convention on the Protection of National Minorities published in Collection of Laws, No. 96/1998 Coll., on the registration of a name without change according to gender.

¹⁴⁾ Guidance Notes, registration number VS-327/60/2-2003 from 15 December 2002 were imposed upon all Regional Authorities, all Departments of Domestic Affairs of District Offices, Metropolitan Authorities of Brno, Ostrava and Pilsen and the Department of Civil Administrative Duties of the Metropolitan Authority of the Capital City of Prague.

their written statement. If this duty is not met, the steps will be taken according to Act No. 82/1998 Coll., on Responsibility for Loss Caused during the Execution of State Administration by Decision or Wrong Administrative Procedure, and on the amendment of Czech National Council Act No. 358/1992 Coll., on Notaries and Their Activities (Notarial Rules).” At the same time the Ministry of the Interior prepared in 2003 the draft of the amendment of Act no. 301/2000 Coll., on Registries, Name and Surname that unifies the procedure of the registration of the surnames of women of other than Czech national identity, women whose husbands are foreigners, women who have permanent residence abroad and foreigners. The legislative procedure of this proposed amendment terminated in 2004.¹⁵⁾

3.7. In the municipalities of the Těšín region where according to the census 2001 more than 10 % of inhabitants gave evidence of their membership in the Polish national minority (in 31 municipalities) the problem of the use of bilingual Czech-Polish names and denominations was opened in many cases in 2003. While the use of bilingual denominations at local or other civil authorities is not a serious problem because it accords with conditions determined by Act No. 128/2000 Coll., on municipalities (Municipality Administration) by virtue of Act No. 273/2001 Coll., the possible use of bilingual names of municipalities, streets or other public places is more complicated and it has not been applied yet. The municipalities in Chotěbuz, Petrovice and Návsí are solving the organisational and technical problems of the bilingual Czech-Polish name of their municipalities. The application of the bilingual denomination of municipalities is often influenced by the negative attitudes of the members of the majority society, resulted either from xenophobia or the negative stereotypes of Czech-Polish relations in the Těšín region subject to historical circumstances.

4. Measures in the field of education with respect to the members of national minorities

4.1. Government Resolution No. 822 from 6 August 2003 to Report on the Situation of National Minorities in the Czech Republic in 2003 imposed a duty of the Lady-Minister of Education, Youth and Sports in item III/3 in co-operation with the Deputy Prime Minister for Research, Development, Human Rights and Human Resources and the government until 31 December 2003 to submit the draft of measures relating to the education of the members of national minorities in their mother tongues in the context of the reform of public administration. The Lady-Minister of Education, Youth and Sports asked for the postponement of the term of the fulfilment of this task until 31 May 2004 and this by a letter addressed to the Prime Minister on 23 December 2003. By a letter from 29 April 2004 (reference number 17 515/2004-22) the Lady-Minister of Education, Youth and Sports asked the Prime Minister for the annulment of this task. In the justification she states that the problem of the reform and modernisation of the education of the members of national minorities is solved comprehensively in the bill of the Pre-school, Primary, Secondary, Vocational and other Education Act and taken into account also in the bill of the Pedagogues Act. Both bills are being discussed in Chamber of the Deputies of the Parliament of the Czech Republic. In this context the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports states that the education of national minorities will be taken into account also in a prepared regulation on primary schools following the new Education Act. In accordance with changes relating to framework educational programmes and the need to give precision to grant policy and to improve the grant allocation effectiveness the Lady-Minister of Education, Youth and Sports undertook at the same time that the Ministry would propose the amendment of the

¹⁵⁾ On 16 April 2004 Act No. 165/2004 Coll. came into force. It amended Act No. 301/2000 Coll., on Registries, Name and Surname and the amendment of some acts, as amended. According to this amendment it is possible on the basis of the application of a marrying woman to register during the registration of the marriage such a surname which she will use after the marriage in the masculine gender, if she is a citizen of the Czech Republic of other than Czech national identity, a foreigner or a citizen of the Czech Republic which has or will have permanent residence abroad or a citizen of the Czech Republic whose husband is a foreigner.

government decree on providing grants for the activities of the members of national minorities. The aim of the amendment is to ensure higher effectiveness of provided financial means and their more precious allocation as well as to enable the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports to be allowed to provide an educational institution operatively with a financial grant for a concrete activity according to its actual needs. The term of submitting the draft of the amendment of Government Decree No. 98/2002 Coll. has not been determined.

4.2. In effort to improve communication with the representatives of national minorities and make the administration of grant programmes and their control effective the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports established on 21 November 2003 an independent department for the education of national minorities and multicultural education. It is a part of the department of pre-school, primary and art education. Work with the young members of national minorities is taken into account also in *The Conception of State Policy for Children and Youth until 2007*.¹⁶⁾

4.3. In 2003 Congress of the Poles in the Czech Republic submitted its principal document *The Long-Term Conception of the Education of the Polish National Minority in the Moravian-Silesian Region* which was elaborated by the Education Commission within Congress of the Poles in the Czech Republic. It was submitted on 12 May 2003 at the meeting of the Committee for National Minorities of the Moravian-Silesian region, and at the same time it was handed over to the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports and respective officials.

The long-term conception of the education of the Polish national minority in the Moravian-Silesian region is based on a premise that the education of the Polish national minority is a peculiar part of the policy of the Moravian-Silesian region. In historical context the tradition of the Polish educational system represents an important contribution to the development of culture and the preservation of cultural traditions in the Těšín region.

With respect to the conception of the further development of schools with Polish as a language of instruction it is stated that:

- the optimisation of the network of schools with Polish as a language of instruction at the beginning of 2003 is functional;
- depending on population and demographic development it is necessary to look for the solution of the problem of the preservation of schools and educational institutions with Polish as a language of instruction in as great numbers as possible;
- aggregated teaching of Polish language in so-called “centre“ schools should be taken into account as last possible alternative;
- with regard to the specific position of schools with Polish as a language of instruction it is necessary to take account of the possible transfer of the function of a promoter of these schools from municipalities to the authorities of the Moravian-Silesian region; at the same time it is necessary to initiate respective legislative amendments;
- it is advisable to preserve the Polish Pedagogic Centre in Český Těšín because its role within the education of the Polish national minority is irreplaceable;
- within the framework of educational inspection it is necessary to establish the function of an inspector for Polish educational institutions
- the exceptions administration by the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports with respect to the minimum number of pupils in a class or school only for one year is disadvantageous

¹⁶⁾ See Government Resolution No. 343 from 7 April 2003 on the Conception of State Policy for Children and Youth until 2007 and Final Report on the Fulfilment of the Conception of State Policy Relating to the Young Generation in the Czech Republic until 2002.

and for the sake of the systematic management of schools it is necessary to prolong this term to 3 years.¹⁷⁾

The representatives of the Polish national minority expect that this impulse will find an adequate response in the draft of measures relating to the education of the members of national minorities in their mother tongues in the context of the reform of state administration. The optimisation of the network of schools also relates to those with Polish as a language of instruction and their actual situation in the school-year 2003-2004 (see APPENDIX 5). The pedagogues working at schools with Polish as a language of instruction still appreciate the activities of the Pedagogic Centre for the education of the Polish national minority in Český Těšín which participates in an important way in the development of the education of pedagogues and the production and distribution of methodological and teaching source materials and aids.

Recently many communities in the Těšín region have reconstructed the buildings of schools thanks to a large support of the state which allowed investment grants from the State Budget. Nevertheless, the building of Henryk Sienkiewicz Primary School with Polish as a language of instruction in Jablunkov has not entirely been reconstructed and completed yet. The actual need of the reconstruction of this building also results from the situation of schools with few classes in the surroundings of Jablunkov, as the local authority expects increasing demands on the area of the primary school in Jablunkov. On the basis of respective project and investment goal the municipality applies repeatedly the Ministry of Finance for providing an investment grant at the level of 78 000 000 CZK for the reconstruction and completion of the building of the primary school with Polish as a language of instruction.

Although in 2001-2003 the investment grants for the reconstruction and completion of the educational institutions in Jablunkov were provided and 15 000 000 CZK earmarked for continuing reconstruction works in 2004, it was advisable for the fulfilment of the project in accordance with the approved project to ensure necessary financial means from the State Budget for 2005. The Ministry of Finance therefore records the application of the town of Jablunkov for investment grant 78 000 000 CZK, but at the same time it asks the town of Jablunkov to contribute to financing the project by at least 10-15 % of investment costs. Because of economical measures taken in connection with the reform of state administration and the more economical implementation of the project, the draft of respective Government Resolution to the Report determines the amount of 65 000 000 CZK.

4.4. The important assistants in the field of the education of pupils from Roma communities are assistant teachers¹⁸⁾ who assist in the prevention from adaptation and communication difficulties and other problems of Roma pupils in the field of education and upbringing. In the school-year 2003-2004 about 340 assistant teachers worked at schools and in educational institutions. Assistant teachers also participate in the education of pedagogues. Their education is also organised by pedagogic centres and non-governmental educational organisations accredited by the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports. In this context a new educational programme for the study of Roma assistants was started in 2002. It should enable them to gain full vocational education and professional and pedagogic qualification within the framework of programme Phare-NUTS under the title "*Progress*" (*Let Help Schools to Teach in a New Way*). Opening the first grade of branch of study "pedagogic assistant" was prepared in 2003 and the curriculum in 2004.

Nowadays the experimental project of a school with the all-day programme (i.e. the all-day running of a school and an educational institution including meals and the establishment of

¹⁷⁾ This problem is set by respective provision of the new bill of Education Act (see also Part 3.1 of this Report).

¹⁸⁾ The establishment of the function of an assistant teacher complies with Guidance Notes of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports from 2000 (reference number 25484/2000).

so-called “Mothers’ Club”) is being implemented. This experiment will have been checked up for 2 years and evaluated at the end of the school-year 2004-2005.

Like in previous years the Roma Secondary Social School, the Ltd., goes on its activity in Kolín. In 2003 27 pupils passed their GCE examination. The checking of the experimental five-year part-time study of “social activities within ethnic minorities” goes on at the Evangelical Academy - Social-Juridical Secondary School and Social Secondary School in Prague 4. In June 2002, 26 students of this branch passed their GCE examination. In spite of initial presumption that this branch of study would be integrated into the list of branches of study of secondary schools for the school-year 2003-2004, teaching has been continued on the basis of an experiment because it was necessary to complete the syllabus and adapt it to actual educational needs.

As a new initiative, public benefit association “Harmony”, the Hussite Church Primary Arts School in Prague 6 ¹⁹⁾, was established and integrated into the network of schools within the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports. About 40 pupils attend this school where 5 pedagogues (one of them is a Roma pedagogue and one a Roma assistant) work on. The activities of the school are partly financed by the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports.

In 2003 the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports ensured the issue of following methodical publications for schools focused on work with Roma pupils:

- The Collective of Authors: Manual for the Teachers of Primary Schools (1st- 4th Grade), Prague 2003;
- The Collective of Authors: Manual for the Teachers of Primary Schools (5th- 9th Grade), Prague 2003;
- The Collective of Authors: Guideline for the Teachers of Preparatory Classes for Children from Socially and Culturally Discriminating Environment, Prague 2003.
- The Collective of Authors: Guideline for the Teachers of Primary Schools (1st- 4th Grade), Prague 2003;
- The Collective of Authors: Guideline for the Teachers of Primary Schools (5th- 9th Grade), Prague 2003;
- The Collective of Authors: Guideline for the Teachers of Preparatory Classes for Children from Socially and Culturally Discriminating Environment, Prague 2003.

With the financial participation of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports international project Phare *Support to Roma Integration* was implemented in 2003. The project targeted on the education of teachers of primary schools, pedagogic assistants of primary schools and head-start classes on the subject of multicultural topics and the creation of specific conditions for the education of Roma pupils.

The project includes:

- monitoring the situation in the field of the education of the Roma at primary schools;
- the elaboration of teaching source materials and curricula focused on the improvement of the education of Roma pupils;
- the training of teachers and pedagogic assistants who educate Roma pupils;

On the whole 50 teachers and 100 assistant teachers have been trained. One of the sub-projects was Support of Head-Start Classes equipment whose aim was to create good material conditions for the activities of head-start classes in order to educate Roma pupils in the best

¹⁹⁾ Decree of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, reference number 25112/02-22 - the educational conception of the school.

way. In 2003 the amount of 3 728 000 CZK were earmarked for the equipment of primary schools.

4.5. The national minority educational system functions fully with respect to the Polish national minority. The Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports pays appropriate attention to the education of the Polish national minority in its mother tongue. Schools, education of teachers and publication of textbooks are financed within the framework of valid legislation. Other national minorities living in the Czech Republic have not applied for teaching in their mother tongues because the concentration of the members of individual national minorities is usually so petty, that it does not enable the establishment of a school for respective national minority.

The education of national minorities is supported by the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports by means of Programme of the Support to the Education in the Languages of National Minorities and Multicultural Education.

4.6. In the school-year 2003-2004 conditions of the education of the Jewish community did not change. For several years three Prague schools have been functioned within the network of schools - R.S.Lauder Kindergarten, Gur Arje Primary School and Or Chadaš Grammar School.

4.7. The education of the members of national minorities was significantly influenced in an important way by the reform of multicultural education within *Multicultural Education Reform*. The aspects of multicultural education should infiltrate the whole educational process and reflect in the development of children's cooperative and communicative abilities. The final aim of the project was to create and apply the model of a multicultural curriculum within the system of education at primary schools. Its implementation started in February 2003 and ended in January 2004. The term of the project was determined on 16 months. The realisation team was represented by GET (*German Education and Training*) as a contractor and Czech universities - the Faculty of Humanities of the Charles University in Prague, the Faculty of Social Studies of the Masaryk University in Brno, the Centre for Education to Human Rights of the Charles University in Prague and civil associations *Humanitas Profes* and *Czech Partners* as associated project managers.

The results of the project of multicultural education were utilised within the new *Framework Educational Programme for Primary Education*. The efficiency of the whole system of multicultural education will be evaluated within comprehensive inspections implemented by the Czech School Inspection.

Planned results are as follows:

- the research of changes and attitudes of the contemporary population; the knowledge will be utilised in the model of a multicultural educational curriculum;
- the draft of a model curriculum and its testing at 50 pilot schools;
- the creation of a monitoring and evaluating system in the field of primary education;
- the elaboration of a manual for the training of 50 trainers-multipliers (i.e. the employees of pedagogic centres, university teachers and pedagogues from professional associations of teachers);
- the training of 50 trainers-multipliers for the application of a model curricula at primary schools;
- the training of 200 teachers of primary schools implemented by the above trainers and aimed at their ability to apply a model curriculum at school and adapt teaching to concrete needs;

The project was implemented by the project teams of Czech and foreign experts in the above field.

4.8. In accordance with respective government decree on providing grants the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports declared grant programmes for support to the integration of the Roma community and the programme for the support of the education in the languages of national minorities and multicultural education.

The result of a grant selection procedure within the programme of support to the integration of the Roma community (see APPENDIX 7) which is focused on education, multiethnic activities, cultural activities, socially pathogenic phenomena, leisure activities, summer and winter camps, weekend stays, trips, sports etc.:

Projects	Number of projects	Total expenses on projects (CZK)	Required financial means from MEYS (CZK)	Provided financial means (CZK)
the number of submitted project	108	50 070 160	19 119 389	
the number of projects approved by the management conference	49	14 704 826	6 846 000	6 000 000
the number of really supported projects ²⁰⁾	45	6 366 000	6 366 000	5 586 000

The organisation form of the receivers of grants:

Projects	Number of projects	Church organisations	Public benefit organisations	Civil associations
the number of projects approved by the management conference	49	5	5	39
the number of really supported projects	45	5	2	38

For the purposes of *Programme of the Support of Education in the Languages of National Minorities* totally 16 672 000 CZK were earmarked in 2003. Its aim is to strengthen the awareness of common human belonging and cultures of other nations and education to mutual tolerance and against racism and xenophobia. It is divided into three thematical areas. The programme was declared three-times in 2003.

	Number of applications	Demanded grant	Number of dismissed applications	Number of accepted projects	Grants (CZK)
1 st round	42	11 448 714	13	26	4 954 550
2 nd round	43	7 937 430	20	22	3 609 000
3 rd round	18	5 908 350	11	7	1 003 550

The list of all 58 accepted projects from the first, second and third round is published on the websites of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports (see APPENDIX 6).

The Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports declared in 2003 the grant programme “The Support of Roma Pupils at Secondary Schools“ whose administration was taken over from the Government Council of the Czech Republic for the Roma Community Affaires. Financial means from the programme are assigned to schools in order to support the study of Roma pupils whose families have troubles with expenses on secondary studies. The programme concerns all schools that are included in the network of schools, pre-school and educational

²⁰⁾ The difference between the number of approved projects and really supported ones resulted from the fact that three organisations withdrew from the implementation of the project and one was not supported, because it did not account for the grant provided in the previous year.

institutions, i.e. branches of study and professions (apprentice training centres, practical schools) including colleges. Within the framework of this programme it is not possible to finance study abroad, re-training courses and pupil summer activities. There is no legal claim to such a support. The financial means are assigned to the partial or full coverage of the expenses of pupils on following items: school-fees, boarding-out allowances, accommodation, travelling expenses, educational supplies, and protection requisites. The grant is provided for concrete pupils, items and terms. Within the framework of this programme 1 136 Roma pupils got the total amount of 5 250 000 CZK in January - June 2003 and 1 443 pupils got the sum of 4 745 250 CZK in September - December 2003.

4.9. In the field of education, with respect to the members of national minorities it is also necessary to mention a special programme of police education on the subject of national minorities. In 2003 started project *The Issue of Human Rights, Respect for National Minorities and Their Protection and Professional Ethics Included in the Training of and Activity of the Police of the Czech Republic* which will be implemented by the Secondary Police School of the Ministry of the Interior in Prague in co-operation with the Dutch Helsinki Committee. The project whose implementation is planned until 2005 includes also the establishment the Centre for Human Rights and Professional Ethics as an expert centre for the purposes of the Police of the Czech Republic in the field of human rights, the rights of national minorities and their protection and professional ethics. Educational programmes are concentrated on ordinary policemen, on middle and higher management as well as on the application of changes in police practices. In addition, the Centre also issues publications, prepares source materials for teaching, co-operates with non-governmental organisations and contributes to broadening the knowledge of the members of the Police of the Czech Republic in the field of human rights.

The fundamental document relating to the problem of relations between national minorities and the Police of the Czech Republic is *National Strategy for the Activity of the Police of the Czech Republic in Relation to National and Ethnic Minorities* (hereinafter "Strategy"). The government discussed the draft of the Strategy and took it into account by Government Resolution No. 85 from 22 January 2003. This Strategy stressed the principles of police activities in the multicultural society and creates the institutional framework of preventive police activities that are an alternative of their repressive conception. The Strategy relates to the members of national minorities in the Czech Republic and foreigners with all legal forms of residence. The education activities of the Ministry of Interior include as follows:

- course for police on patrol under the title *Multicultural Education - Extremism - Racism*; the pilot one started in the Police School Centre in Červený Hrádek in 2003. In 2004 this course will be applied at all secondary police schools;
- the training of the team of policemen and commanders of local departments for work with the Roma in Ostrava within the framework of project *Police Assistants for Overthrowing Usury*;
- the training of the members of the Police of the Czech Republic in the Detention Station for Foreigners in Balkov;
- working out methods for giving lectures on the work of the Police with minorities by the group of policemen-trainers;
- the issue of 3 publications on the rights of national minorities: *To Protect and Serve, Police in the Multicultural Society* and *Guide to the Racism and Extremism Symbols* (Ministry of the Interior, 2003).

Within the framework of the Strategy following projects have been implemented successfully:

- *An Assistant of the Police of the Czech Republic for Overthrowing Usury in Socially Excluded Roma Communities*, the project that was implemented in the Police of the Czech Republic in the North-Moravian region and was linked with the activity of a police task force for overthrowing usury. The basic task of police assistants is to work systematically with the victims of criminality. They mediate contacts of victims and witnesses with the Police of the Czech Republic; inform citizens of the Roma community about the risks of usury and possibilities of co-operation with the Police in the solution of this problem. Their role consists in working as permanent mediators between the Police and the community and facilitating mutual communication of both parties. Assistants are included in the system of social work and financed from the financial means of the Office of the Government for Social Work. As this project is considered to be contributory, the Ministry of the Interior speculates on its widening to further localities with the high percentage of the Roma population or to socially excluded communities. The brief evaluation of the project is included in Report on the Results of the Activity of a Task Force for Overthrowing Usury in Socially Excluded Communities which the government took into account in Government Resolution No. 218/2004 from 10 May 2004.
- *A Liaison for the Problems of Minorities*, the project whose pilot version was applied in two regional police squads. A liaison is a policeman specialised fully in the systematic preventive approach of the Police of the Czech Republic to the problems of national and ethnic minorities in respective region. A liaison for the problems of minorities can function as a competent consultant during the solution of all problems that relate to national minorities from the point of view of the police of the Czech Republic. A liaison knows a local community very well and is able to orientate himself/herself in it quickly. He/she systematically monitors the communities and criminality in respective locality, assists in the investigation of serious delinquencies and co-operates with the representatives of towns and communities in the solution of concrete problems. In addition, he/she participates in cultural and social activities of minority communities and the projects of education and leisure activities for minorities implemented by non-governmental organisations. He/she also contributes to the elaboration of the Plan of Activities of the Police of the Czech Republic with Respect to National and Ethnic Minorities. This Plan is a basic document determining the concrete tasks in relation to minorities in respective region which the Police should fulfil in a specified period.
- In consequence of tasks determined by the Strategy project *Common Goal* is being implemented in the Police of the Czech Republic in the Moravian-Silesian region. By means of this project the Police in this region initiates closer co-operation of the Police, public administration bodies and local governments, non-governmental organisations and the representatives of minorities during the solution of the problems of national minorities in respective region.

Within the competence of the Ministry of the Interior also pilot project *The Preparation of the Citizens from National Minorities for Induction into the Service of a Member of the Police of the Czech Republic* has been implemented since 1999 on the basis of the decision of the Minister of the Interior.

The pilot project consists of following educational programmes:

- a) the preparation of the members of national minorities for induction into the service of a member of the Police of the Czech Republic (preparatory courses);

- b) basic professional preparation (relating to policemen who completed their secondary education, so-called “secondary school-leavers with GCE“);
- c) preparatory five-month courses for the citizens from national minorities (relating to policemen who did not completed their secondary education, so-called “secondary school-leavers without GCE“).

The Secondary Police School of the Ministry of the Interior in Brno guarantees the implementation of educational programmes, especially the organisation and realisation of preparatory courses. In amount of 8 preparatory courses have been carried out and 29 candidates, the members of national minorities, have completed them successfully.

The important activity within the competence of the Ministry of the Interior is the implementation of *The Programme of Prevention from Criminality at the Local Level*. The programme is implemented within the framework of the grant policy of the Ministry with respect to the support of national minorities. Financial support relates to these projects whose aim is to get over prejudices, limit xenophobia and increase tolerance and emancipation of the members of national minorities, especially the Roma one. The purpose is to create preconditions for conflict-free co-existence within the locality and the limitation of racial criminality. *The Programme of Prevention from Criminality at the Local Level* relates to towns with the highest number of crimes and the accumulation of other socially-pathologic phenomena. In 2003 the programme was applied in 91 towns. 33 of them implemented 40 projects focused on the Roma community and subsidised by the state by the amount of 3 306 000 CZK.

5. Measures for the assurance of preconditions for the preservation and development of the culture of national minorities

The approach of the Ministry of Culture to the members of national minorities living in the Czech Republic is expressed in the basic document approved by Government Resolution No. 40 from 10 January 2001 to the actualisation of *The Strategy of Better State Support to Culture (Cultural Policy)* and separately published under the title *Cultural Policy in the Czech Republic* (Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic, Prague 2001). The principles of the support of the cultural activities of national minorities are formulated in Article 14 of this document as follows:

“The development, preservation and presentation of the culture of the members of national minorities does not relate exclusively to constitutional and legal obligations of the state towards citizens. The government agrees with the conviction of modern European states that the culture of every national minority living on the territory of a concrete state enriches the common cultural treasure of their civil community as a whole.

The Ministry of Culture intends to go on declaring the independent grants for all fields of the culture of national minorities within respective grant programme; nevertheless, it can do it only according to the possibilities of its budget chapter. Further to the rise of public administration at the middle level it will concentrate above all on larger projects and prefer multiethnic activities helping mutual acquaintance and understanding and fighting against the manifestations of extremism, racial and national intolerance and xenophobia.

The Ministry of Culture will support the collection of special publications for national minorities, especially the Roma one, in public libraries. “

Further to this conception of cultural policy the Ministry of Culture supports the activities of the members of national minorities

- a) by means of a grant selection procedure for the support of cultural activities of the members of national minorities living in the Czech Republic and the integration of the Roma community; this item is one of the priorities of the grant policy of the Ministry;
- b) according to the kind of activity within the framework of its grant programmes (see APPENDIX 3).

Providing the members of national minorities with grants is determined by respective Government Resolution on Providing Grants for the Activities of the National Minorities Members. In this context the Commission for the Evaluation of Projects Focused on the Cultural Activities of the Members of National Minorities was established in the Ministry of Culture in 2002. Like the existing advisory board for the issues of the culture of national minorities this Commission is a consultative body of the first Deputy Minister of Culture. The task of this Minister's Panel is to monitor and evaluate the cultural needs of the members of national minorities and qualify the projects enlisted in the grant selective procedure within the above grant programme. As opposed to advisors for the issues of the culture of national minorities the members of the Commission are representatives of further national minorities - Bulgarian, Croatian, Hungarian, German, Polish, Roma, Ruthenian, Russian, Greek, Slovak and Ukrainian.

The projects enlisted in the grant selective procedure for the support of cultural activities of the members of national minorities living in the Czech Republic can include:

- activities in the field of art,
- activities in the field of culture, and education,
- the study and analysis of the culture of a national minority and folk traditions,
- the documentation of the culture of a national minority,
- editorial activities,
- multiethnic cultural activities (relating inter alia to fight against the manifestations of extremism, racial and national intolerance and xenophobia).

5.1. The support of the cultural activities of individual national minorities

In the grant selective procedure for the support of cultural activities of the members of national minorities in 2003 the amount of 71 institutions applied for a grant with 107 projects; 77 of them gained it. The total sum of financial means distributed within this grant selective procedure was 8 300 000 CZK. On the basis of Government Resolution No. 347 from 7 April 2003 the Ministry of Culture also provided the grant at the level of 1 379 000 CZK (see Part 2.2) for the implementation of KHAMORO World Roma Festival 2003. The amount of 1 100 000 CZK to Museum of the Roma Culture in Brno was transferred from the budget chapter of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports to the budget chapter of the Ministry of Culture. The total amount for the programme of the support of cultural activities of the members of national minorities is 11 071 214 CZK (see APPENDIX 1).

The overview of main cultural activities:

CROATIAN NATIONAL MINORITY

Association of the Citizens of the Croatian Minority received within the grant selective procedure a grant for *The 13th Day of the Croatian Culture 2003* and the establishment of a museum exposition on the Croatian national minority in Southern Moravia. During the Day of

the Croatian Culture in Jevišovka Croatian ensembles from the Czech Republic and abroad perform regularly.

Within the programme of *Day of the Croatian Culture 2003* in Jevišovka that took place on 14 September, 2003 the permanent exposition on the history of the Croatian national minority in Southern Moravia was made accessible to the public. The implementation of the project of the permanent exposition on the Croatian national minority was started in 2002. As former Croatian communities in Southern Moravia whose inhabitants were evacuated to Central and North Moravia after February 1948 fall within the competence of the Regional Museum in Mikulov, Association of the Citizens of the Croatian Minority in the Czech Republic (hereinafter “Association of the Croatians“) asked the management of the museum for co-operation. The Museum accepted the impulse to co-operation and offered the utilisation of exhibits of its collection fund. Nevertheless, as a regional museum it has no ethnographical exposition in its exhibition areas with the exception of the traditional growing of wine and laying-out of vineyards in Moravia. The Association of the Croatians therefore submitted within the grant selective procedure for the support of the cultural activities of national minorities its project of the establishment of the permanent exposition on the Croatian Minority in Jevišovka in co-operation with the Regional Museum in Mikulov. The project was supported by the amount of 95 000 CZK and implement in 2003 in the building of the former school in Jevišovka (now *Hospice of MUDr. Hana Tomášová, Jevišovka*). The lease of the premises for a permanent exposition is free of charge and the contract is concluded for an indefinite term. The scenario of the exhibition was prepared by Dobromila Brychtová, the director of the Regional Museum in Mikulov.

The exhibition includes:

- panel 1 - the settlements of Southern-Moravian Croatians in Břeclav and Mikulov,
- panel 2 - historic and demographic data on the Croatians in Jevišovka since 1530,
- panel 3 - the folk costumes of the Croatians - their historical background and contemporary modifications,
- panel 4 - the presentation of the production of Croatian folk costumes (the documentation of the Moravian Provincial Museum in Brno from 1932-1934),
- panel 5 - wedding folk costumes from Jevišovka, as an example of folk costumes,
- panel 6 - the presentation of the work of Vienna painter Othmar Růžička (1877-1962) that is connected with his stay in Jevišovka and depicts working days and festivals of the Croatians in Southern Moravia,
- panel 7 - the presentation of the activities of Association of the Citizens of the Croatian Minority in the Czech Republic, co-operation with civil *Association of the Friends of Southern Slavs in the Czech Republic* seated in Brno, especially with *Ethnographic Association Pálava* in Mikulov (founded in 1993) that includes a group of ethnographers dealing with the preservation and revival of the folk culture of Moravian Croatians.

In the historical context this exposition makes the public familiar with the cultural traditions of a numerically small national minority in the Czech Republic on one hand and warrants its historical and contemporary identity and presence in Bohemia on the other.

HUNGARIAN NATIONAL MINORITY

The activities of the members of the Hungarian national minority in the Czech Republic are organised by civil association *Union of the Hungarians Living in Bohemia*. The most

important project of this organisation are yearly *Days of the Hungarian Culture* when the Hungarian culture is presented in several towns of the Czech Republic in the form of various cultural activities.

GERMAN NATIONAL MINORITY

The largest cultural activity of the citizens of the German national minority in 2003 like in previous years was *The Grand Rendezvous of Folk Art and Culture of the German Minority and the Friends of the Germans from All Regions*. It is a yearly meeting of regional associations, organised by *Assembly of the Germans in Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia*. Another organisation of the members of the German national minority on the territory of the Czech Republic is *Cultural Association of the German Minority Citizens in the Czech Republic* which organises many cultural activities mostly at the local level. Many civil associations of this national minority expressed in their project an interest in the traditional German culture on the territory of the Czech Republic - for example *Association of the Germans - Cheb Region*, *Association of the Germans - Hřebeč Region*, *Association of the Germans - North Moravia*, *Orlické hory*, *Association of the Germans - Liberec*, *Lužice- North Bohemia*.

The Art and Libraries Department of the ministry that is competent to provide grants for professional activities provided *Association of the Germans - Cheb Region* in 2003 with the grant for the publication of the book by Anton Schuster *Gschichtla asm Aghaland* in the Cheb dialect of German.

The overview of the activities of the German national minority is included in the year-book of *Assembly of the Germans in Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia - Landversammlung der Deutschen in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien 2003*, especially with respect to the activities of 12 regional meeting centres and other regional organisations or Jugendkontakt Organization (JUKON), the association of young people.

POLISH NATIONAL MINORITY

Most of the members of the Polish national minority are organised in *Polish Cultural and Educational Union* (hereinafter PCEU) which implements every year large project *Cultural and Educational Activities* that includes many activities in Těšín Silesia region (concerts, theatre performances, recitations, exhibitions, lectures, seminars etc.). The most important of them is festival *Gorolski Święto* in Jablunkov, concentrated above all on folklore, but including also many additional cultural activities, exhibitions etc. Another important project of PCEU is puppet theatre *Bajka*. PCEU issues its annual *Kalendarz Śląski* (Silesian Calendar) which is the valuable source of information about the life of the Polish national minority in the Czech Republic. The umbrella organisation of the members of the Polish national minority is *Congress of the Poles in the Czech Republic*. This association collects, makes accessible and popularises archive records, books and museum exhibits documenting the past of the Polish national minority on the territory of the Czech Republic.

From among other projects of the Polish national minority it is necessary to mention the activities of choirs of civil associations *Ars Musica* and *Collegium Cantorum* from Český Těšín and Polish choir *Hutnik* from the Cultural Centre - Association of Artistic and Hobby Activities in Třinec, regular exhibitions of Polish books organised by *Association of the Supporters of Polish Books* in Český Těšín and the international festival of folklore groups and ensembles organised every year by civil association *Górole* in Mosty u Jablunkova.

The representatives of the Polish national minority appreciate especially the attitude of the Ostrava regional studio of the Czech Television which has been broadcasting the regular reporting and political weekly in Polish language since 1 September, 2003 and weekly *Babylon* for national minorities living in the Czech Republic since 1 January, 2004.

ROMA NATIONAL MINORITY

One of most important projects of the Roma national minority was 9th festival *Roma Song 2003* which took place in the premises of the Walachian Open-Air Museum in Rožnov pod Radhoštěm. It was organised by civil association *Democratic Alliance of the Roma in the Czech Republic* under the auspices of the Minister of Culture like other projects advertising the Roma culture - especially KHAMORO World Roma Festival 2003 (see Part 2.2.) organised by civil association SLOVO 21 and presenting top national and foreign Roma ensembles and bands.

It is assumed that the most important cultural project of the members of the Roma national minority is *Museum of the Roma Culture* in Brno, the professional and educational institution that has no equivalent both in the Czech Republic and abroad (see Part 2.1.). The premises of the Museum include the well-equipped library that offers both Roma belles-lettres and technical literature. In addition to books and magazines also cassettes and CDs with Roma music are available. Within the framework of the grant programme of the Department of Art project *A Roma in Plastic Arts - Exhibition* was supported. In addition, programme *Library of the 21st Century* supported project *The Roma and Books* and the programme of public information service supported project *The Electronic Information System of the Library of Museum of the Roma Culture*.

RUTHENIAN NATIONAL MINORITY

Association of the Friends of Sub-Carpathian Ukraine and its Ruthenian section has been implementing project *Czechs, Ruthenians and Sub-Carpathian Rus*. One of the regular activities of Folklore Ensemble Skejušan from Chomutov is *Meeting of the Ruthenians*.

GREEK NATIONAL MINORITY

Civil associations belonging to the Greek national minority concentrate above all on traditional culture. *Association of the Greek Communities* organised in 2003 *The Minifestival of Association of the Greek Communities in the Czech Republic*. Another activity of this association is represented by *Important Days of the Greek Nation*. Traditional culture is preserved also by Lyceum of the Greek women whose projects focus on Greek national folk costumes and dances. With respect to the members of the Greek national minority it is necessary to point out the fact that in addition to non-professional ensembles the public knows very well also professional artists who have been performing here for many years (Martha and Tena Elefteriadu)

SLOVAK NATIONAL MINORITY

The most numerous organisation of the Slovak minority is Club of the Slovak Culture whose activities are abundant and varied. They include lectures, seminars, and activities of folklore ensembles, performances of professional artists, exhibitions and publication activities. Club of the Slovak Culture pays special attention to the publishing activities. Another large Slovak association is *Community of the Slovaks in the Czech Republic* which organises the international festival of the Slovak folklore under the title *Jánošík Ducat*. The 5th festival in 2003 took place again in the premises of the Walachian Open-Air Museum in Rožnov pod

Radhoštěm. This festival has more and more multiethnic character because in addition to the Slovak national minority members of other national minorities living in the Czech Republic take part in it.

Slovak-Czech Club organised again in 2003 *Days of the Slovak Culture in the Czech Republic* and the club evenings of *Slovenské Dotyky (Slovak Touches)*.

Anniversary 5th international folklore festival of nations and national minorities *Prague - the Heart of Nations* was organised by *Slovak Folklore Association Limbora* in May 2003 under the auspices of the Minister of Culture. 20 ensembles from 12 states represented by about 500 performers took part in it. Folklore Association PŮČIK from Brno has been focusing for a long time on the traditions and habits of the Slovaks preserved in folk songs and dances.

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL MINORITY

The largest civil association - *Ukrainian Initiative in the Czech Republic* - implemented projects *Ukrainian Cultural Kaleidoscope in 2003* and *The Ukrainians in Bohemia Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow*. These projects include yearly activities of the association, concerts, film projections, exhibitions and meetings. The main activity of other organisation *Association of the Ukrainians and the Friends of Ukraine* is music. Within the association *Choir of St. Vladimir* and other choirs have been performing.

JEWISH COMMUNITY

In relation to the grant programme for the support of cultural activities of the members of national minorities the Jewish community did not apply for a subvention. Nevertheless, the projects relating to it are supported by the Ministry of Culture on the basis of the grant programme for museums, galleries and professional press concerning for example the history of Jewish settlement in Moravia.

Within the framework of grant *Library of the 21st Century* the Department of Art and Libraries appreciated two projects of the *Jewish Community in Brno: Enlargement of the Collection of Jewish Studies in the Library of the Jewish Community Brno* and *Cultural and Educational Activities of the Library of the Jewish Community Brno*.

MULTIETHNIC CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

The organisations of the members of national minorities organised in 2003 many separate folklore festivals that had multiethnic cultural character. These festivals fell mainly within the framework of the activities of the Polish, Roma, Greek and Slovak minorities. An attention to the presentation of the folklore activities of national minorities living in the Czech Republic is also paid by the Institute of Folk Culture in Strážnice. Within the programme of International Folklore Festival it ensures every two years in co-operation with *Moravian-Slovakian Circlet* in Brno separate programme *Homeland*. The implementation of this project is regularly supported by the Ministry of Culture. Thanks to this programme for national minorities living in the Czech Republic also 58th *International Folklore Festival* took place in Strážnice in 2003.

5.2. The support to the spreading and reception of information in the languages of national minorities

The amount of 30 000 000 CZK was earmarked for the support to the spreading and reception of information in the languages of national minorities in budget chapter 334 of the Ministry of Culture within the State Budget of the Czech Republic for 2003. This item was supplemented by the amount of 1 000 000 CZK transferred by means of respective budget measure from budget chapter 333 of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports relating to the programme of the education of national minorities and multicultural education support to budget chapter 334 of the Ministry of Culture for the publication of periodical *Kereka* which serves as a teaching tool at schools with Roma pupils. The publishers of national minority periodicals got in 2003 grants at the level of 31 000 000 CZK.

According to respective government decree on providing grants for the activities of the members of national minorities the provider of grants within the programme of the spreading and reception of information in the languages of the members of national minorities that have been living on the territory of the Czech Republic for a long time is the Ministry of Culture. The administration of this programme falls within the competence of its Department of Mass Communication Media.

In 2003 24 projects whose submitters applied for the subvention from the State Budget ²¹⁾ were submitted to the Grant Selective Procedure Commission of the Ministry of Culture. The grant was provided to the publishers of 20 periodicals, i. e. 4 Polish, 4 Roma, 3 Slovak, 2 German, 2 Bulgarian, 1 Russian, 1 Ruthenian, 1 Ukrainian, 1 Jewish and 1 Hungarian. The overview of the grant drawing is stated in APPENDIX 4.

BULGARIAN NATIONAL MINORITY

- **Roden Glas** - monthly

The periodical is issued by *Bulgarian Cultural and Educational Organisation*. *Roden Glas* is a traditional printed matter of the Bulgarian national minority in the Czech Republic, but is not published regularly.

The Grant Selective Procedure Commission approved the grant for the publisher in the second round of the selective procedure (the amount of 140 000 CZK was provided for the third quarter of

The amount of the grant	140 000 CZK
Total expenses	162 306 CZK
The share of the grant in the project	86.00 %
The share of overhead expenses in the grant	20.38 %
Sale income	13 500 CZK
Advertisement income	–
Issue	2 issues
The price of one copy	10 CZK
The whole issue	2 000 copies
Remittance	–
The average monthly wages of editors	
The sold copies according to the income	80 %

2003). Therefore the publisher was allowed to print only two issues. The periodical presents articles on the life of the Bulgarian national minority in the Czech Republic and its social and cultural activities. The submitted account showed some discrepancies as to the level of sale income and remittance. The publisher then specified the data. There was no other income from other grant resources.

²¹⁾ The members of the Grant Selective Procedure Commission are inter alia the representatives of national minorities nominated on the basis of the proposal of Government Council for National Minorities.

- **Balgari** - two-monthly

The project for the issue of periodical *Balgari* was submitted by civil association *Vazraždane*. The approved grant for the all-the-year issue of this two-monthly was 550 000 CZK. In February 2003 a rupture occurred in the civil association. Although two organisations - *Vazraždane* and *Vazraždane-Balgari* - have worked there, only one of them - *Vazraždane-Balgari* - was in 2004 registered in the database of the Ministry of the Interior. Because of a long-time dispute on the determination of an organisation which is the receiver of the grant and the publisher of the periodical, only 137 000 CZK were remitted for the first quarter. The remaining amount of 412 500 CZK was not remitted.

The publisher printed 4 issues (including one double-issue). The account does not include the average wages of editors, only royalties at the amount of 137 500 CZK. The publisher had difficulties with the distribution of the periodical and the level of remittance. There was no other income from other grant resources. Nevertheless, the publisher mentioned donations at the level of 15 900 CZK.

The amount of the grant	550 000 CZK
Total expenses	172 664 CZK
The share of the grant in the project	79.63 %
The share of overhead expenses in the grant	42.43 %
Sale income	20 050 CZK
Advertisement income	12 000 CZK
Issue	4 čísla, (including one double-issue)
The price of one copy	15 CZK
The whole issue	1 000 copies
Remittance	23 950 CZK
The average monthly wages of editors	–
The sold copies according to the income	39.60 %

HUNGARIAN NATIONAL MINORITY

- **Prágai Tükör** - quarterly, cultural-social periodical

The periodical is issued by *Union of the Hungarians Living in Bohemia*. It is the only periodical of the Hungarian national minority whose issue is supported from the State Budget. It is issued five times a year. An issue has 90-100 pages. The periodical focuses on the preservation of cultural identity of the Hungarian national minority in the Czech Republic and has a high professional standard.

The account does not include the average wages of editors, only royalties at the level of 271 240 CZK. There was no other income from other grant resources.

The amount of the grant	1 135 000 CZK
Total expenses	1 278 601 CZK
The share of the grant in the project	89.00 %
The share of overhead expenses in the grant	54.77 %
Sale income	97 620 CZK
Advertisement income	0 CZK
Issue	5x per year
The price of one copy	25 CZK
The whole issue	5 000 copies
Remittance	8 000 CZK
The average monthly wages of editors	–
The sold copies according to the income	–

GERMAN NATIONAL MINORITY

- **Landeszeitung. Zeitung der Deutschen in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien** -Fortnightly

The fortnightly newspaper is issued by *Assembly of the Germans in Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia*. It has 8+4 pages. Recently the composition of the editorial staff has stabilised and the periodical as a printed matter of the German national minority in the Czech Republic has a high

The amount of the grant	2 200 000 CZK
Total expenses	3 025 841 CZK
The share of the grant in the project	73.00 %
The share of overhead expenses in the grant	68.59 %
Sale income	165 973 CZK
Advertisement income	0 CZK
Issue	1x per 2 weeks
The price of one copy	6.50 CZK
The whole issue	4 000 copies
Remittance	310 453 CZK
The average monthly wages of editors	12 786 CZK
The sold copies according to the income	5.49 %

professional standard. The fortnightly brings actual information and résumés about the activities of regional organisations and original articles on political events relating to the situation of the German national minority in the Czech Republic.

The publisher had difficulties with the remittance. The sale income is not clear. The income of other grant resources was 156 712 CZK (the resource was not mentioned).

- ***Prager Volkzeitung: Wochenblatt der Deutschen Bürger in der Tschechischen Republik*** - fortnightly

The amount of the grant	1 900 000 CZK
Total expenses	2 253 857 CZK
The share of the grant in the project	84.00 %
The share of overhead expenses in the grant	54.32 %
Sale income	349 293 CZK
Advertisement income	–
Issue	1x per 2 weeks
The price of one copy	8 CZK
The whole issue	3 500 copies
Remittance	7 800 CZK
The average monthly wages of editors	17 000 CZK (2 editors)
The sold copies according to the income	1.50 %

The fortnightly newspaper is issued by *Cultural Association of the German Minority Citizens of the Czech Republic*. It is a traditional printed periodical of the German national minority focused on the members of the organisation. It has 12 pages and a stable lay-out. The number of contributors is limited; they are recruited above all from the members of the German national minority.

The share of the grant in total expenses on the issue of the periodical is not clear. There was no other income from other grant resources.

POLISH NATIONAL MINORITY

- ***Głos Ludu. Gazeta Polaków w Republice Czeskiej*** – issued every-other-day

The amount of the grant	4 948 000 CZK
Total expenses	9 129 914 CZK
The share of the grant in the project	54.00 %
The share of overhead expenses in the grant	62.07 %
Sale income	3 667 315 CZK
Advertisement income	513 029 CZK
Issue	3x per week
The price of one copy	6 CZK
The whole issue	5 500 copies
Remittance	666 991 CZK
The average monthly wages of editors	11 464 CZK
The sold copies according to the income	85.00 %

The periodical is issued by *Congress of the Poles in the Czech Republic*. The periodical contributes to the preservation and knowledge of Polish language within the Polish national minority in the Těšín region. There were only 148 eight-page issues published comparing to 156 planned. There were two special issue printed (12 and 16 pages).

In 2003 the editorial staff changed and the new layout was applied. The periodical has a reasonable professional standard.

In comparison with other publishers of national minority periodicals the share of the grant in total expenses is most favourable. Most of revenues are from subscription fees and advertisement. There was no other income from other grant resources.

- ***Nasza Gazetka. Dwutygodnik dla dzieci i młodzieży*** - fortnightly

It is a fortnightly magazine for children and young people, issued by *Harcerstwo Polskie* in the Czech Republic. It has 20 pages.

The account of the grant provided in 2003 showed that the marketability of the periodical was 95.5 % thanks to subscribers. Production expenses were lower because of more useful conditions created by Polpress Co. Nevertheless, 20 % of the own income (grants from Poland and the Moravian-Silesian region) were not realised. The publisher started negotiations on a new way of financing the periodical. The income from other grant resources was 40 000 CZK (Moravian-Silesian region) and 6 824 CZK (Wspolnota Polska).

The amount of the grant	1 114 000 CZK
Total expenses	744 413 CZK
The share of the grant in the project	88.85 %
The share of overhead expenses in the grant	45.47 %
Sale income	95 500 CZK
Advertisement income	0 CZK
Issue	1x per 2 weeks
The price of one copy	5 CZK
The whole issue	1 000 copies
Remittance	4 500 CZK
The average monthly wages of editors	16 027 CZK
The sold copies according to the income	95.50 %

- ***Zwrot. Miesięcznik społeczno-kulturalny Polskiego Świązku Kulturalno-Oświatowego*** - monthly

Cultural monthly journal is issued by *Polish Cultural and Educational Union in the Czech Republic*. It is a traditional printed matter which keeps a stabilised content, focused on culture, education, history and the contemporary position of the Polish national minority in the Czech Republic.

The biggest financial problem consisted in overhead expenses whose large percentage was covered by wages and taxes. In comparison with a planned income the real one increased by 24 750 CZK. There was no income from advertising. On the other hand, the income from other resources was 92 387 CZK from Poland.

The amount of the grant	1 219 000 CZK
Total expenses	1 693 676 CZK
The share of the grant in the project	72.00 %
The share of overhead expenses in the grant	66.32 %
Sale income	364 721 CZK
Advertisement income	0 CZK
Issue	1x monthly
The price of one copy	15 CZK (+7 CZK for postage)
The whole issue	1 600 copies
Remittance	22 795 CZK
The average monthly wages of editors	10 000 CZK
The sold copies according to the income	93.75 %

- ***Kurier Praski*** - monthly

The periodical is issued by civil association *Kurier Praski*. It has 12 pages and focuses on the Polish community in Prague, the problems of the Poles as the members of a national minority in the Czech Republic and Czech-Polish relations.

The printed matter is issued in a simple layout. It presents contributions in Polish and partly in Czech language.

The share of the grant in expenses in the project was disproportional high. This fact is explained by the low number of sold copies. The expenses on telephone calls, electricity, travelling, stationery and lease were covered from own financial means. There was no other income from other grant resources.

The amount of the grant	150 000 CZK
Total expenses	154 063 CZK
The share of the grant in the project	97.00 %
The share of overhead expenses in the grant	18.66 %
Sale income	3 053 CZK
Advertisement income	0 CZK
Issue	1x monthly
The price of one copy	10 CZK
The whole issue	500 copies
Remittance	-
The average monthly wages of editors	2 000 CZK
The sold copies according to the income	-

ROMA NATIONAL MINORITY

• ***Amaro gendalos. Our Mirror - Social and Cultural Monthly*** - monthly

The periodical is issued by association *Dženo*. There were 10 issues and twice a double-issue published. The periodical has 28 pages. As a social and cultural monthly it addresses not only Roma readers but also people who are interested in Roma problems or the position of the marginal groups of inhabitants, xenophobia and racism in the Czech Republic. It is issued in Czech and Roma languages. Every issue includes a résumé in English.

The income from other grant resources was 100 000 CZK (the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports) and 489 096 CZK (Foundation for the Development of Civil Society).

The amount of the grant	1 592 000 CZK
Total expenses	2 212 359 CZK
The share of the grant in the project	72.00 %
The share of overhead expenses in the grant	77.93 %
Sale income	31 263 CZK
Advertisement income	0. CZK
Issue	1x monthly
The price of one copy	15 CZK
The whole issue	28 100 copies (in one year)
Remittance	350 680 CZK
The average monthly wages of editors	10 275 CZK
The sold copies according to the income	1.40 %

• ***Kereka. A Magazine not only for Roma Children - Circle*** - monthly

The monthly is issued by *Democratic Alliance of the Roma in the Czech Republic*. It has 36 pages + 8 pages of the inset; the double-issue has 44 pages + 8 pages of the inset. The periodical presents contributions in Czech and Roma languages. As it is utilised as a teaching aid at schools with Roma pupils, its issue is supported by the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports (by means of a budget measure it transferred the amount of 1 000 000 CZK to the budget chapter of the Ministry of Culture that provided the publisher with it). There was no other income from other grant resources.

The amount of the grant	1 000 000 CZK
Total expenses	1 428 619 CZK
The share of the grant in the project	70.00 %
The share of overhead expenses in the grant	71.13 %
Sale income	420 000 CZK
Advertisement income	0 CZK
Issue	1x monthly
The price of one copy	12 CZK (double issue 18 CZK)
The whole issue	3 500 ks
Remittance	89 460 CZK
The average monthly wages of editors	16 418 CZK
The sold copies according to the income	78.70 %

• ***Romano hangos. Roma Voice - Fortnightly of the Roma in the Czech Republic*** - fortnightly

The periodical is issued by *Association of the Roma in Moravia*. The printed matter has been issued since 1999. It has 8 pages and articles are published in Czech and Roma languages.

The drawn grant was 2 362 318 CZK. The non-drawn grant at the amount of 137 682 CZK was transferred by the publisher to the deposit account of the Ministry of Culture and then it will be transferred to the account of the Ministry of Finance. The income from other grant resources was 972 588 CZK (Foundation for the Development of Civil Society).

The amount of the grant	2 500 000 CZK
Total expenses	3 367 960 CZK
The share of the grant in the project	74.23 %
The share of overhead expenses in the grant	71.30 %
Sale income	15 564 CZK
Advertisement income	17 491 CZK
Issue	once per fortnight (until 28 February) once per week (since 1 March)
The price of one copy	6 CZK
The whole issue	3 600 copies
Remittance	2 118 CZK
The average monthly wages of editors	13 183 CZK
The sold copies according to the income	88.60 %

- **Romano vod'i - Roma Soul** - monthly

The periodical was issued by natural person, Vojtěch Lavička (later civil association Romea). It has 28 pages + 4 pages of the inset (the enlarged issue 36+4), an attractive layout and a good professional standard.

The editorial staff co-operates actively with young Roma activists and journalist. As a new Roma periodical it became popular both among the Roma and in the non-Roma public. It presents articles in Czech and partly Roma languages. The income from other grant resources was 301 152 CZK (the resource was not mentioned).

The amount of the grant	1 690 000 CZK
Total expenses	1 917 641 CZK
The share of the grant in the project	88.13 %
The share of overhead expenses in the grant	56.91 %
Sale income	18 576 CZK
Advertisement income	0 CZK
Issue	1x monthly (1 double issue, 1 tripple issue)
The price of one copy	20 CZK (subscribers 18 CZK)
The whole issue	1 500 copies
Remittance	18 000 CZK
The average monthly wages of editors	7 161 CZK
The sold copies according to the income	6.88 %

RUTHENIAN NATIONAL MINORITY

- **Sub-Carpathian Ukraine - The Periodical of Association of the Friends of Sub-Carpathian Ukraine** - quarterly

The amount of the grant	38 000 CZK
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The periodical has been issued since 1991 by *Association of the Friends of Sub-Carpathian Ukraine* and its *Ruthenian Section*. It is published in Czech language. The project for 2003 was to contribute to the assurance of the stability of the editorial staff of the permanent periodical for the Ruthenian national minority. This aim has not been realised yet.

The issue of the periodical in 2003 was supported by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Metropolitan Authority of the Capital City of Prague. The approved grant within the programme of the support of the issue of national minority periodicals of the Ministry of Culture was transferred at the end of 2003 to its deposit account.

RUSSIAN NATIONAL MINORITY

- **Russkoje slovo - Izdanije russkoj diasporj v ČR** - two-monthly

In 2003 the periodical was issued by civil association *Russian Tradition* in co-operation with *Association of the Compatriots and the Supporters of Russian Tradition* that declared themselves as non-political organisations.

The publisher lays stress on the development of cultural and social traditions of Russian associations in the field of culture, science and education. At the same time he helps the compatriots from Russia to adapt themselves in the new environment of the Czech Republic. The periodical is edited in a full-colour version and it has 32 pages. The average wages of editors are not mentioned, only royalties at the amount of 121 380 CZK. There was no other income from other grant resources.

The amount of the grant	764 000 CZK
Total expenses	1 236 125 CZK
The share of the grant in the project	61.81 %
The share of overhead expenses in the grant	73.06 %
Sale income	14 932 CZK
Advertisement income	254 520 CZK
Issue	6x per year
The price of one copy	30 CZK
The whole issue	1 000 copies
Remittance	22 500 CZK
The average monthly wages of editors	-
The sold copies according to the income	5.07 %

SLOVAK NATIONAL MINORITY

- ***Korene. The First Slovak Periodical in the Czech Republic*** - monthly

The periodical is issued by *Slovak Community in the Czech Republic*. It is focused on the life of the Slovak national minority in the Czech Republic, especially the problems of the position of the Slovaks as a national minority and presents the overviews of the activities of local and regional organisations of *Slovak Community*.

The periodical addresses mostly the young members of the Slovak national minority. It has separate *Annex for children of Periodical Korene - Beads*.

The publisher does not mention the income from other grant resources, although the share of the grant in total expenses of the project is high.

The amount of the grant	2 980 000 CZK
Total expenses	3 607 239 CZK
The share of the grant in the project	82.61 %
The share of overhead expenses in the grant	49.42 %
Sale income	594 000 CZK
Advertisement income	31 250 CZK
Issue	1x monthly
The price of one copy	18 CZK
The whole issue	6 000 copies
Remittance	120 285 CZK
The average monthly wages of editors	16 500 CZK (2 editors)
The sold copies according to the income	88.95 %

- ***Listy 2003. Bohemia - Slovakia - Europe. Politics - Ethics - Culture*** - monthly

The monthly is issued by *Club of the Slovak Culture in the Czech Republic*. It has 36+4 pages. Because of both Czech and Slovak members of *Club of the Slovak Culture* the periodical addresses also Czech readers. Therefore the contributions are published both in Slovak and Czech languages.

The important part of revenues was represented by the income from subscription. There was no other income from other grant resources.

The amount of the grant	2 980 000 CZK
Total expenses	4 720 921 CZK
The share of the grant in the project	63.00 %
The share of overhead expenses in the grant	76.93 %
Sale income	604 128 CZK
Advertisement income	0 CZK
Issue	1x monthly
The price of one copy	20 CZK
The whole issue	4 100 ks
Remittance	195 816 Kč
The average monthly wages of editors	17 120 CZK (3 editors)
The sold copies according to the income	80.00 %

- ***Slovenské dotyky. The Periodical of the Slovaks in the Czech Republic - Czech -Slovak Relations -Culture and Society*** - monthly

The monthly is issued by *Slovak-Czech Club in the Czech Republic*. It has about 28 pages. The periodical addresses not only the members of the Slovak national minority in the CR but also the Czech public. It has the character of a cultural magazine putting stress on literature, especially in its literary inset *Literární dotyky - Zrkadlenie*. There was no other income from other grant resources.

The amount of the grant	2 980 000 CZK
Total expenses	3 989 790 CZK
The share of the grant in the project	74.70 %
The share of overhead expenses in the grant	47.86 %
Sale income	844 410 CZK
Advertisement income	30 750 CZK
Issue	1x monthly
The price of one copy	18 CZK (subs. 10 CZK)
The whole issue	8 000 copies
Remittance	162 800 CZK
The average monthly wages of editors	15 000 CZK
The sold copies according to the income	71.26 %

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL MINORITY

- *Porohy. Časopis dlja Ukrainciv v Českij respublici* - two-monthly

The periodical is issued by *Ukrainian Initiative in the Czech Republic*.

It has 32 pages with annexes. The periodical deals in the activities of the Ukrainian compatriots in the Czech Republic and all over the world and reflects the position of the Ukrainian inhabitants with permanent or long term residence in the Czech Republic.

The wages of editors are not mentioned, only royalties 22 000 CZK. There was no other income from other grant resources.

The amount of the grant	720 000 CZK
Total expenses	907 535 CZK
The share of the grant in the project	79.34 %
The share of overhead expenses in the grant	57.06 %
Sale income	84 000 CZK
Advertisement income	10 770 CZK
Issue	6x per year
The price of one copy	20 CZK
The whole issue	700 copies
Remittance	–
The average monthly wages of editors	–
The sold copies according to the income	73.06 %

JEWISH COMMUNITY

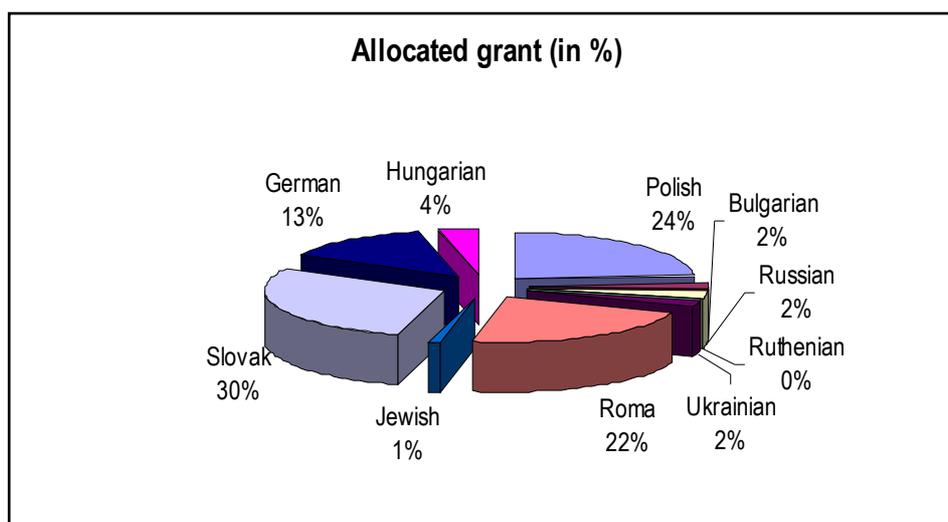
- *Maskil* - monthly

The periodical is issued by civil association *Bejt Simcha*, the Jewish congregation and the affiliate member of the Federation of Jewish Communities in the Czech Republic. It is a cultural monthly that has 16 pages and its whole issue is 600 copies (12 copies were published). It was distributed free of charge to all Jewish communities and other organisations in the Czech Republic and partly in the Slovak Republic.

On the basis of the above facts it is not possible to evaluate sale income, remittance, whole issue, advertisement income etc. The publisher got the grant from other resources at the amount of 80 000 CZK (Endowment Fund for the Victims of Holocaust).

The amount of the grant	400 000 CZK
Total expenses	574 742 CZK
The share of the grant in the project	69.60 %
The share of overhead expenses in the grant	84.30 %
Sale income	–
Advertisement income	0 CZK
Issue	1x monthly
The price of one copy	Free of charge
The whole issue	600 copies
Remittance	–
The average monthly wages of editors	4 125 CZK (2 editors)
The sold copies according to the income	–

<i>periodicals</i>	<i>Allocated grant (in CZK)</i>	<i>The percentage of the total grant (in %)</i>
Polish	7 431 000	24.00
Bulgarian	690 000	2.00
Russian	764 000	2.40
Ruthenian	38 000	0
Ukrainian	720 000	2.30
Roma	6 782 000	22.00
Jewish	400 000	1.30
Slovak	8 940 000	29.00
German	4 100 000	13.00
Hungarian	1 135 000	4.00
totally	31 000 000	100.00



The internal audit of the Ministry of Culture showed in twelve cases (Ukrainian Initiative in the Czech Republic, the publisher of periodical *Porohy*, Cultural Association of the German Minority Citizens in the Czech Republic, the publisher of periodical *Prager Volkzeitung*, Bulgarian Cultural and Educational Organisation in the Czech Republic, the publisher of periodical *Roden Glas*, Union of the Slovaks in the Czech Republic, the publisher of periodical *Slovenské rozhlady*, Club of the Slovak Culture, the publisher of periodical *Listy 2002*, civil association *Pražský Kurýr*, the publisher of periodical *Kurier Praski - Pražský Kurýr*, Association of the Roma in Moravia, the publisher of periodical *Romano hangos*, Russian Institute, the publisher of periodical *Vesti*, Democratic Alliance of the Roma of the Czech Republic, the publisher of periodical *Kereka - Circle*, Polish Cultural and Educational Union in the Czech Republic, the publisher of periodical *Zwrot*, Congress of the Poles in the Czech Republic, the publisher of periodical *Głos ludu*) that the receivers of the grant did not meet the condition determined by the decrees of the Ministry of Culture because they went beyond the limits of the maximum share of the grant from the State Budget in financing the project. It resulted from lower expenses on the implementation of the project than those determined in decrees and mentioned by the receivers of the grant in their applications. In general, this breach of conditions mentioned in the decree on providing the grant can be considered the infringement of Act No. 218/2000 Coll., Budget Rules, as amended. Nevertheless, it is necessary to stress, that only respective Tax Office is entitled to qualify this fact in concrete cases and render a decision. That is why the Ministry of Culture in accordance with Act No. 320/2001 Coll., on Financial Control, as amended, by virtue of Act No. 218/2000 Coll., Budget Rules, as amended, sent in the above cases a written notice to respective Tax Offices that implemented the audit. According to information of the Supreme Audit Office its Audit Findings can be expected at the end of 2004. The following procedures will be specified by the Ministry of Culture in co-operation of the secretariat of Government Council for National Minorities.

5.3. The programme for the support of the integration of the members of the Roma community

Totally 77 applicants with 100 projects applied for the selection procedure for the support of the integration of the members of the Roma community. Most of applicants had the status of a civil association but also church organisations, public benefit associations, limited liability

companies and natural persons took part in the competition. Totally 40 projects submitted by 33 applicants were supported and the amount of 1 985 000 CZK was distributed. From among the projects supported within the programme for the support of the integration of the members of the Roma community it is necessary to mention 9th festival *Roma Song 2003* which was organised in the premises of the Walachian Open-air Museum in Rožnov pod Radhoštěm by Democratic Alliance of the Roma of the Czech Republic, the project of the same association named *Jekhetane – Together* and *Karviná Roma Festival*, organised by Association of the Roma of North Moravia. Also 2nd regional festival of the Roma culture for which the grant was allocated to Civil Association for the Support and Development of the Roma Youth Jablonec nad Nisou was successful. One of interesting projects was project *The image of Roma in the Arts*, implemented by Museum of the Roma Culture, public benefit association, in Brno. The overview of these projects is mentioned in APPENDIX 2. The overview of the support of projects within the programme for the integration of the members of the Roma community within the competence of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports is mentioned in APPENDIX 7. The support of projects within the programme for the integration of the members of the Roma community within the competence of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs is specified in APPENDIX 8.

6. The activities of local and regional governments

This part presents the activities and attitudes of local governments towards the members of national minorities. The content of reports of respective municipalities or committee for national minorities s was not corrected, only stylistically revised.

6.1. Municipalities

On the basis of the census in 2001 in accordance with the provision of §17, clause 3 of Act No.128/2000 Coll. on Municipalities, as amended, committees for national minorities s are established in municipalities. The overview of municipalities to which this statutory duty relates, is mentioned in APPENDICES 9 and 10. The wording of the law determines that “a municipality on which territory live according to the last census at least 10 % of population reporting other than Czech national identity, establishes a committee for national minorities.“ The representatives of municipalities find the interpretation of this provision ambiguous. It is not clear whether it relates to municipalities where the members of all national minorities represent totally more than 10 % of inhabitants (according to APPENDIX 9 it concerns 239 municipalities) or it relates only to the members of one national minority (according to APPENDIX 10 it concerns 101 municipalities). A cue resulted from this Report will be discussed by the Department of Local Self-government of the Ministry of the Interior that will issue respective guidance notes.

The overview of municipalities with the high percentage of the members of national minorities shows three most numerous national minorities - German, Polish and Slovak (in alphabetic order). Although according to qualified estimations the most numerous national minority in the Czech Republic is the Roma one (about 200 000 persons). The census gave considerably distorted data on it and the overview mentions only one municipality. Another distortion which must be taken into account resulted from the very method of the census. It registered all persons on the territory of the Czech Republic irrespective of who was its inhabitant and who was not.

A survey, implemented by the Secretariat of the Government Council in municipalities where 10 % of inhabitants belongs to other than Czech national identity, showed that many

municipalities have not applied the provision of Municipalities Act relating to national minorities. Municipalities where more than 10% of inhabitants belong to the Polish national minority established committees for national minorities without exception (31 municipalities in the Moravian-Silesian region). Only 3 out of 18 municipalities (Josefov, Krásno, Vejprty) which had this statutory duty towards the German national minority had met it, mostly in Karlovy Vary and Ústí regions. As to municipalities with the high percentage of the Slovak national minority, committees were established only in 4 from 47 municipalities (Hradec-Nová Ves, Jiříkov, Rudná pod Pradědem, Stará Ves – South-Bohemian, Karlovy Vary, Moravian-Silesian and Pilsen regions). Municipalities where at least 10% of inhabitants belong to the Hungarian, Roma and Ukrainian national minorities have not established committees for national minorities at all.

The representatives of municipalities mentioned following most frequent reasons why a committee for national minorities has not been established:

- the national minority is neither active nor organised;
- we do not differentiate citizens according to their national identity - our approach to all is the same;
- we have no problems with national minorities;
- the establishment of such a committee is forced - we do not want to favour anybody;
- it is difficult to find who belongs to the minority because there are no records here;
- the members of the Slovak national minority are permanent inhabitants who came after World War II from Romania. They reported Slovak national identity only formally, do not speak Slovak and are not active in any association;
- the members of the German national minority associate, once a year summon a meeting with compatriots and in some communities are the members of municipalities;
- the Ukrainian national minority does not live as a community; its members came here from Ukraine as season workers.

It is clear that committees for national minorities participate in the separate powers of a community and an empowered local authority can neither establish nor administrate them. Practice shows that the act impacts above all on small communities where the conditions can be met if there are 5-10 citizens belonging to a national minority. In such cases it is difficult for municipalities to fulfil respective provision.

ALBRECHTICE

According to the results of the census on 1 March 2001 4 071 persons with permanent residence live in Albrechtice. 2 855 citizens proclaim Czech, 35 Moravian, 2 German, 946 Polish, 1 Roma, 30 Silesian and 147 Slovak national identity. The biggest national minority in the municipality is the Polish one. At the same time it is the only organised minority there. It organises a lot of social and cultural activities and applies its national educational system. There is a primary school and a kindergarten with Polish as a language of instruction there. Since 1 January 2003 it has been functioning as a separate legal person whose promoter is the municipality. In the school year 2003-2004 13 children attend the kindergarten and 24 pupils attend the primary school (grades 1-5). For the school year 2004-2005 7 pupils are supposed to attend the first grade. Pupils learn in two classes - grades 1-2 and 3-5 are combined. Pupils complete their compulsory school attendance in adjacent municipalities, especially Horní Suchá and Český Těšín. The school runs a school youth centre from 11.30 AM to 15.00 PM. The decrease of the normative number of pupils per one teacher to 10 has not been approved yet and that is why the schools have to combine grades. Nevertheless, it seems that the teaching of all 5 grades in one class would not be first rate and would not lead to expected results. The Committee is aware of the fact that financing minority education is very

expensive, but the state should not be parsimonious in this field. Investments in education and upbringing are right ones and they will return undoubtedly to the state in the future.

In June 2003 the Polish national education system commemorated the 175th anniversary of the building of a walled school. On this occasion the municipality provided 20 000 CZK for the issue of an almanac and advertisement activities. In addition, it leased a room without charge for a festive musical evening. Co-operation between the local authority and the school can be considered as very good. There is a very active group of parents and friends of the school – organisation *Matrice školská (Macierz Szkolna)*. It organises a lot of activities for both children and parents - a school ball for adults, a masked-ball for children, a school festivity, common trips to the mountains etc.

1. The evaluation of legislative and non-legislative measures relating to the rights of the members of national minorities

2. The execution of extended powers of the municipal authority during the fulfilment of tasks helping the exercise of rights of the members of the Roma community and their integration into the society

3. A public agreement aimed at the assurance of the execution of delegated powers in the field of rights of the members of national minorities

4. The activities of the Committee for National Minorities

The Committee has three members and in 2003 convened three meetings. During them it discussed above all European Charter of Regional or Minority Languages, the draft of the municipality budget, the issues of minority education, the “bilingualism“ petition, the preparation of the celebration of the 175th anniversary of the establishment of a school with Polish as a language of instruction, the draft of *Programme of the Development of Albrechtice* and the approval of a report on the situation of national minorities on the territory of Albrechtice in 2002.

When it was necessary, the chairman of the local group of Polish Cultural and Educational Union (PCEU), the director of the primary school and of the kindergarten with Polish as a language of instruction and the representative of the municipality in Congress of the Poles took part in the meetings of the Committee. The co-operation of the Committee with the council and the local authority is very good.

5. The grant policy of the municipality - the support of projects for the activities of national minorities

For this school-year the school asked Albrechtice local authority for a subsidy for two programmes:

Co-operation with the school in Debowiec (Poland) – “Let Us Make One Another’s Acquaintance“	2 000 CZK
“By Sport and Game against Drugs and Criminality“	7 500 CZK

6. The co-operation of the municipal authority and the Committee for National Minorities with the representatives and organisations of the members of national minorities

The largest organisation in the municipality is *Polish Cultural and Educational Union (PCEU)*. On 31 December 2003 the local group of PCEU had 486 members. In 1995 the new House of PCEU was opened after the previous reconstruction of a former cinema. The municipality contributed to this reconstruction by the amount of 30 000 CZK. PCEU disposes of many ensembles - especially the mixed choir (about 25 members) with long tradition and theatre assembles DROPSIK and DROPS are very active. The municipality contributed to the activities of theatre assembles by the amount of 8 000 CZK.

The organisation does not enterprise. It obtains money for its running and maintenance (about 100 000 CZK per year) from membership fees and the lease of its premises for the organisation of various family celebrations, enterprises ' conferences etc.

The co-operation of the municipality and especially the cooperation of the Committee for National Minorities with the members of national minorities are considered to be very good. The Committee regularly visits the primary school and the kindergarten with Polish as a language of instruction and along with the director makes an effort to solve the problems of the school. The chairman of *Macierz Szkolna* is also the member of the Committee for National Minorities. The chairman of the Committee is the member of the Committee of PCEU.

In all important premises of the municipality - local authority, health centre, supermarket etc. - are bilingual signs.

7. The evaluation of the issues of national minority policy

According to the opinion of the Committee there are no problems concerning the use of the mother tongue of the national minority in public.

BOCANOVICE

1. The evaluation of legislative and non-legislative measures relating to the rights of the members of national minorities

Legislative measures taken by the municipality are not at variance with state legislation and the rights of the members of national minorities. As to organising the national minorities in the municipality, the Polish national minority is associated in the local group of PCEU.

2. The execution of extended powers of the municipal authority during the fulfilment of tasks helping the exercise of rights of the members of the Roma and their integration into the society

There are no members of this national minority on the territory of the municipality and therefore the Committee does not express its opinion on this problem.

3. A public agreement aimed at the assurance of the execution of delegated powers in the field of rights of the members of national minorities

An agreement was not concluded.

4. The activities of the Committee for National Minorities

The three-man Committee for National Minorities was established after elections at the meeting of the municipality. One member of the council was elected a chairman of the Committee. This year the Committee summoned two meetings at which it disposed of the application of PCEU for the grant for the repairs of the local House of PCEU.

5. The grant policy of the municipality - the support of projects for the activities of national minorities

The municipality approved the grant for the repair and coating of windows at the level of 10 000 CZK and the general repair of the lavatory at the level of 20 000 CZK.

6. The cooperation of the municipal authority and the Committee for National Minorities with the representatives and organisations of the members of national minorities

7. The evaluation of the issues of national minority policy

Neither municipality nor the Committee for National Minorities has received any complaint. No question concerning national minorities has been raised.

BUKOVEC

The Polish national minority works in the municipality. It has its local group of PCEU and Association of Parents and represents 38.8 % of the total member of the inhabitants of the community and 40 % of the members of the municipality.

1. The evaluation of legislative and non-legislative measures relating to the rights of the members of national minorities

2. The execution of extended powers of the municipal authority during the fulfilment of tasks helping the exercise of rights of the members of the Roma community and their integration into the society

3. A public agreement aimed at the assurance of the execution of delegated powers in the field of rights of the members of national minorities

The municipality did not conclude a public agreement with the Polish national minority.

4. The activities of the Committee for National Minorities

The Committee for National Minorities was established in 2002. Its members are also the representatives of the municipality. For some meetings the director of the Polish Primary School in Bukovec is invited. It can be said that the co-operation of the school with municipality is good.

5. The grant policy of the municipality - the support of projects for the activities of national minorities

It is difficult to evaluate the grant policy of the municipality in the context of limited possibility to fill up the income items of the municipality budget. The Polish minority is well organised in the local group of PCEU and the Association of Parents. This fact influences financing its activities. At variance with other organisations the local group of PCEU has not asked the municipality for any financial contribution.

6. The co-operation of the municipal authority and the Committee for national Minorities with the representatives and organisations of the members of national minorities

There is a favourable atmosphere in the municipality for the trouble-free use of a mother tongue during an official agenda in the local authority.

7. The evaluation of the issues of national minority policy

No co-existence problems have occurred. Most of issues are solved continuously during the meetings of the local authority or the municipality Council.

BYSTRICE

The Committee and the members of national minorities would appreciate a legislative regulation by which the law would ensure the rights of the members of national minorities without the necessity of seeking them by a petition. The municipality supports cultural and sportive activities regardless minority representation in them. The representatives of the Polish national minority represent one third of the members of the municipality.

Bilingual signs are placed on the municipality driveway, school buildings, local authority premises etc. The cable television broadcasts regular news in Polish language and the articles in Polish language are also included in the municipality teletext. Sometimes individual manifestations of national intolerance towards the members of this minority occurred in the community.

1. The evaluation of legislative and non-legislative measures relating to the rights of the members of national minorities

See above.

2. The execution of extended powers of the municipal authority during the fulfilment of tasks helping the exercise of rights of the members of the Roma community and their integration into the society

See above.

3. A public agreement aimed at the assurance of the execution of delegated powers in the field of rights of the members of national minorities

See above.

4. The activities of the Committee for National Minorities

See above.

5. The grant policy of the municipality - the support of projects for the activities of national minorities

See above.

6. The co-operation of the municipal authority and the Committee for National Minorities with the representatives and organisations of the members of national minorities

See above.

7. The evaluation of the issues of national minority policy

See above.

HORNÍ LOMNÁ

1. The evaluation of legislative and non-legislative measures relating to the rights of the members of national minorities

The problem is not solved.

2. The execution of extended powers of the municipal authority during the fulfilment of tasks helping the exercise of rights of the members of the Roma community and their integration into the society

No Roma live in the municipality.

3. A public agreement aimed at the assurance of the execution of delegated powers in the field of rights of the members of national minorities

As there are no requirements of minorities, there is no agreement as well.

4. The activities of the Committee for National Minorities

The Committee was established in 2002 and in fact does not organise any activity. It has one member.

5. The grant policy of the municipality - the support of projects for the activities of national minorities

6. The co-operation of the municipal authority and the Committee for National Minorities with the representatives and organisations of the members of national minorities

See above.

7. The evaluation of the issues of national minority policy

The Czechs co-exist in the municipality with the Polish national minority without problems.

HORNÍ SUCHÁ

The most numerous national minority is the Polish one (more than 22 %). It puts on its activities within six organisations. The Roma national minority starts to organise its activities within *Democratic Alliance of the Roma (DAR)*.

1. The evaluation of legislative and non-legislative measures relating to the rights of the members of national minorities

As to the provision of §29, clause 2 of Act No.128/2000 Coll. on Municipalities:

Existing knowledge shows that the only application of a petition incites among some members of the majority society unnecessary emotions and indignation. This fact affects its objective result. If the precondition of the ten-percent representation of the members of national minorities in the municipality during the census is met, then bilingualism should arise from the law.

As to the provision of §30 of Act No. 128/200 Coll. on Municipalities: the municipality budget should not be encumbered because of the only fact that a numerous national minority lives on its territory. If legal preconditions are met, expenses on the bilingual denotation of public places and buildings and the name of the municipality should be covered from the State (or Regional) Budget.

It is not evident from Act No.128/2000 Coll. on Municipalities whether the assurance of rights of the members of national minorities falls (along with other tasks determined in §35, clauses 1 and 2) within the separate competence of the municipality. It means that neither the tasks or obligations of Committee for National Minorities nor competence and the way of dealing with their comments are specified. That is why the municipalities propose a supplementary clause of the following text: “to take care of the cultural and social development of the members of national minorities and ensure preconditions for the preservation of their mother tongue.”

2. The execution of extended powers of the municipal authority during the fulfilment of tasks helping the exercise of rights of the members of the Roma community and their integration into the society

The municipality has no extended powers and the rights of the members of the Roma community are exercised continuously. No negative phenomena have occurred in this field.

3. A public agreement aimed at the assurance of the execution of delegated powers in the field of rights of the members of national minorities

The municipality did not conclude any agreement in this field.

4. The activities of the Committee for National Minorities

The Committee was established at the meeting of the municipality on 4 December 2000 and on 16 December 2002 for term of office 2002-2006. Its members represent the Hungarian, Polish, Roma and Slovak national minorities.

5. The grant policy of the municipality - the support of projects for the activities of national minorities

In 2003 the grant of the municipality budget was provided for following activities:

Organisation (the purpose of the grant)	Grant (in CZK)
The local group of PCEU (the concerts of men's choir GAMA and choir SUSZANIE)	90 000
The primary school and the kindergarten with Polish as a language of instruction (mutual co-operation and the interchange of pupils with the primary school in Lubom in Poland)	19 000
Macierz Szkolna within the primary school and the kindergarten with Polish as a language of instruction (the preparation and realisation of a school- performance for the public)	7 000
Macierz Szkolna within the primary school and the kindergarten with Polish as a language of instruction (the kindergarten party for parents and the public)	5 000
Harcerstwo (the competition of young people in the knowledge of the nature)	5 000
The local organisation of DAR (the 3 rd tournament of Roma soccer teams from Karviná and Frýdek-Místek districts)	9 000
The local organisation of DAR (St. Nicholas party for the children of Roma families)	1 700

6. The co-operation of the municipal authority and the Committee for National Minorities with the representatives and organisations of the members of national minorities

In a long term it has been developing very well. The members of the municipality are invited to all more important activities put on by the organisations of the members of national minorities and the primary school and the kindergarten with Polish as a language of instruction. In addition, mutual co-operation with towns Bielsko-Biala and Lubomia in Poland

and Gelnice in Slovakia has been developing successfully. The chairman of the Committee informs the local organisation of PCEU, DAR, Macierz Szkolna, the primary school and the kindergarten with Polish as a language of instruction about actual issues.

7. The evaluation of the issues of national minority policy

The municipalities criticise the fact that the Parliament of the Czech Republic has not ratified European Charter of Regional or Minority Languages. They suppose that the government bill of the Educational Act will take account of the specific position of the national minority educational system, especially the limits of the number of pupils of separate classes and the special financial needs of the national minority educational system.

It is not possible to agree with Guidance Notes of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports from 20 November 2003 whose Article 2/4b and 5b states that “in case of the lower number of pupils the promoter will cover the difference of expenses.”

The variety of nationalities in the Czech Republic and its historical roots, manifestations and development should be a part of the syllabus at primary and secondary schools (in history and civics). Education to mutual understanding, respect and the comprehension of national and ethnic diversity should start in early childhood. To ignore this fact means to create the hot-bed of racism, intolerance and xenophobia.

HRADEC - NOVÁ VES

The one-hundred percent settlement of the municipality was completed after the evacuation of the Sudeten Germans. Most of the members of national minorities are Romanian Slovaks who found there their new home after 1945. Although they report their Slovak national identity, two generations of them have attended Czech schools and therefore they speak Czech fluently.

1. The evaluation of legislative and non-legislative measures relating to the rights of the members of national minorities

2. The execution of extended powers of the municipal authority during the fulfilment of tasks helping the exercise of rights of the members of the Roma community and their integration into the society

3. A public agreement aimed at the assurance of the execution of delegated powers in the field of rights of the members of national minorities

4. The activities of the Committee for National Minorities

The five-man Committee was established in 2002. Its activities do not affect co-operation with the majority society.

5. The grant policy of the municipality - the support of projects for the activities of national minorities

6. The co-operation of the municipal authority and the Committee for National Minorities with the representatives and organisations of the members of national minorities

See above.

7. The evaluation of the issues of national minority policy

HRÁDEK

1. The evaluation of legislative and non-legislative measures relating to the rights of the members of national minorities

Nowadays the most serious difficulties are caused by §29 of Act No.128/200 Coll. on Municipalities which does not enable the municipality to approve bilingual signs. National minorities must solve this problem by means of a petition. This fact is considered to be an insufficiency in Czech legislation.

According to §30 of Act No. 128/2000 Coll. expenses on bilingual denotation must be covered by municipalities: “Streets and other public places will be denoted by a municipality at its own expense.” The application of respective petition is difficult for financial reasons - there is no state grant for it.

2. The execution of extended powers of the municipal authority during the fulfilment of tasks helping the exercise of rights of the members of the Roma community and their integration into the society

There are no members of the Roma national minority in the municipality.

3. A public community agreement aimed at the assurance of the execution of delegated powers in the field of rights of the members of national minorities

No such a public agreement with the municipality has been concluded.

4. The activities of the Committee for National Minorities

The three-man Committee for National Minorities was established in December 2000. It deals with the comments of citizens relating to the problem of bilingualism in the community.

5. The grant policy of the municipality - the support of projects for the activities of national minorities

In 2003 no grants were provided for the activities of national minorities. The Polish national minority in Hrádek is organised in the local group of PCEU. Thanks to its activities in the field of culture and sports and membership fees this organisation ensured necessary financial means for its activities. The union would appreciate if the municipality declared grants.

6. The co-operation of the municipal authority and the Committee for National Minorities with the representatives and organisations of the members of national minorities

The co-operation of the municipality with the Committee is good (they organise cultural and sportive activities together).

7. The evaluation of the issues of national minority policy

During 2003 various “problems“ resulting from the bilingual character of the municipality were discussed. From time to time such discussions led to extremes and improper mutual allusions. The Committee negotiated at its meetings the web contributions to discussion, but responded only to written queries.

CHOMUTOV

1. The evaluation of legislative and non-legislative measures relating to the rights of the members of national minorities

See below.

2. The execution of extended powers of the municipal authority during the fulfilment of tasks helping the exercise of rights of the members of the Roma community and their integration into the society

See below.

3. A public agreement aimed at the assurance of the execution of delegated powers in the field of rights of the members of national minorities

In 2003 it was not concluded.

4. The activities of the Committee for National Minorities

The eight-man Committee was established on 29 September 2003. In fact it has been functioning since January 2004. It meets once per month.

5. The grant policy of the municipality - the support of projects for the activities of national minorities

See above.

6. The co-operation of the municipal authority and the Committee for National Minorities with the representatives and organisations of the members of national minorities

See above.

7. The evaluation of the issues of national minority policy

See above.

CHOTĚBUZ

1. The evaluation of legislative and non-legislative measures relating to the rights of the members of national minorities

Legislative measures:

- the right to bilingual denotation on the basis of a petition lead to national emotions of the majority towards the minority. The municipality is the first one in Těšín Silesia where the members of the Polish national minority submitted the petition and faced national emotions. It is incomprehensible that the citizens of the Czech Republic who declared Polish nationality during the census had to ask for their rights by means of a petition;
- electoral laws determining the five-percent voting threshold and changing the calculation of mandates in communal elections deteriorated the position of national minorities, especially in municipalities.
- the prepared Education Act does not include the demand of civil associations on the decrease of the minimum average number of children in classes. At variance with the interests of the Polish national minority it limits the establishment of schools with Polish as a language of instruction only to some municipalities (i.e. those where the Committee for National Minorities was established).

Non-legislative measures:

- there is no conception of the national minority educational system elaborated by the government and the Moravian-Silesian region. Therefore it looks as if the Czech Republic tried to discriminate it covertly (Slovak schools were abolished and Polish ones combined);
- it is necessary to solve the problem of the acknowledgment of the validity of doctorates for the graduates from the Czech Republic who studied in Poland (medicine, law);
- the national minorities have only limited possibility to present themselves in public media, although this problem is being solved (a five-minute programme for the Polish national minority on the 1st channel of the Czech Television); majority newspapers do not deal in the problems of national minorities, and if so, their attitude is usually negative.

2. The execution of extended powers of the municipal authority during the fulfilment the tasks helping the exercise of rights of the members of the Roma community and their integration into the society

The Committee thinks that laws enable the sufficient protection of the Roma community and its integration into the society, but there are some serious problems that have not been solved yet. They are as follows:

- complying with laws by government bodies, especially the Police of the Czech Republic which does not punish the skinheads sufficiently and sometimes even protects their activities;
- the fact that courts often favour the majority society during lawsuits;

- the fact that courts work slowly - most of juridical trials with racial background take long time and the terms of awarding judgements are moved away without rational reasons.

3. A public agreement aimed at the assurance of the execution of delegated powers in the field of rights of the members of national minorities

No agreement was concluded in the municipality on the assurance of the execution of delegated powers in respective field.

4. The activities of the Committee for National Minorities

On 6 January 2002 a five-man Committee was established. Its activities consist in the evaluation of petition signatures, the approval of bilingual denotations and their distribution and contribution to the local periodical in the mother tongue of respective minority.

5. The grant policy of the municipality - the support of projects for the activities of national minorities

There are two local organisations of PCEU - the local group of PCEU in Zpupná Lhota and in Chotěbuz. The local group of PCEU in Chotěbuz received the grant for cultural activities at the amount 5 000 CZK, the group of Zpupná Lhota did not apply for it.

6. The co-operation of the municipal authority and the Committee for National Minorities with the representatives and organisations of national minorities

All organisations of national minorities in the municipality have their representatives in the Committee (the chairman of the Committee is also the chairman of the local organisation of PCEU).

7. The evaluation of the issues of national minority policy

The Czech Republic has not approved European Charter of Regional or Minority Languages, although the civil associations of national minorities and Committee for National Minorities in towns and municipalities sent their points of view to the government. There is no conception of the governmental educational policy in relation to the educational system of the Polish national minority in the Czech Republic as well as the conception of Committee for National Minorities.

JABLUNKOV

1. The evaluation of legislative and non-legislative measures relating to the rights of the members of national minorities

Only the Polish national minority has its organisations in the town. According to the last census it represents about 20 % of the total number of inhabitants. Other minorities do not exceed 2 % (Slovak - 2 %, Silesian – 1.5 %, Moravian – 0.5 % and German – 0.1 %).

It is necessary to point out the fact that by virtue of Act No. 128/2000 Coll. on Municipalities it is possible to apply bilingual signs on the basis of a petition in those municipalities where the share of the members of national minorities is at least 10 %. The municipalities suggest not to condition the above possibility by an obligatory petition but to enable the application of bilingual signs automatically, as it arises out of the cited Act, because there are only few municipalities in the Czech Republic which are able to meet this condition. The expenses on making bilingual denotations should be covered from the centre, not from the budgets of the communities. If not, the communities with national minorities on their territory would be placed at a disadvantage in comparison with other ones.

2. The execution of extended powers of the municipal authority during the fulfilment of tasks helping the exercise of rights of the members of the Roma community and their integration into the society

The Roma minority is not registered in Jablunkov.

3. A public agreement aimed at the assurance of the execution of delegated powers in the field of rights of the members of national minorities

Jablunkov did not conclude any public agreement aimed at the assurance of the execution of delegated powers in the field of rights of the members of national minorities.

4. The activities of the Committee for National Minorities

The Committee for National Minorities in Jablunkov was established in 2000. It consists of six citizens of Polish, four citizens of Czech and one citizen of Slovak national identity. In 2003 following problems were discussed: European Charter of Regional or Minority Languages, the use of minority languages during an official agenda, the petition concerning bilingual denotation of the municipality and its public institutions and financing the reconstruction of the primary school with Polish as a language of instruction.

5. The grant policy of the municipality - the support of projects for the activities of national minorities

Within the framework of the grant policy of the municipality following projects were supported in 2003:

- by means of PCEU

regional Hall of A. Sikora	5 000 CZK
folklore festival Gorolsko Święto	20 000 CZK
choir Gorol	5 000 CZK
folklore choir Zaolzi	8 000 CZK
folk band Nowina	8 000 CZK
children choir Lipka	8 000 CZK
children choir Torka	8 000 CZK
church choir	3 000 CZK

- by means of the primary school with Polish as a language of instruction

dancing ensemble Rytmik	9 000 CZK
athletic quadriathlon	4 000 CZK
tourist course Croatia	2 000 CZK
festive music evening	5 000 CZK

- by means of the kindergarten with Polish as a language of instruction

the 75 th anniversary of the establishment of the kindergarten	5 000 CZK
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6. The co-operation of the municipal authority and the Committee for National Minorities with the representatives and organisations of the members of national minorities

The representatives of the town authority take part in the meetings of PCEU and Macierz Szkolna. The co-operation of the town with the organisations of the Polish national minority is good.

7. The evaluation of the issues of national minority policy

The Guidance Notes of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports of the Czech Republic determine the minimum number of pupils in one class, but does not take account of this quota sufficiently with respect to national minorities.

KOMORNÍ LHOTKA

According to the census 1 103 inhabitants live in the municipality. From among them 21,5% are the members of the Polish national minority and 2,3% are the members of the Slovak one. The municipality is the promoter of Tomáš Garrigue Masaryk Primary School that includes grades 1-5 and the kindergarten. The primary school with Polish as a language of instruction is situated in neighbouring municipality Hnojník. Financing between both municipalities is assured

1. The evaluation of legislative and non-legislative measures relating to the rights of the members of national minorities

The Polish national minority participates actively in the solution of problems of communal policy and public affairs. Its members are represented in the municipality. The local organisation of PCEU organised a lot of cultural, social and sportive activities.

2. The execution of extended powers of the municipal authority during the fulfilment of tasks helping the exercise of rights of the members of the Roma community and their integration into the society

Only one member of the Roma national minority lives in the community.

3. A public agreement aimed at the assurance of the execution of delegated powers in the field of rights of the members of national minorities

The municipality did not conclude any agreement of this kind.

4. The activities of the Committee for National Minorities

The Committee was established on 12 December 2000. It has four members.

5. The grant policy of the municipality - the support of projects for the activities of national minorities

The municipality does not provide any grant from its budget for the support of national minorities.

6. The co-operation of the municipal authority and the Committee for National Minorities with the representatives and organisations of the members of national minorities

The representatives of the municipality try to co-ordinate the public life of citizens regardless their national identity.

7. The evaluation of the issues of national minority policy

The above facts are a good example of the co-existence of citizens of various national identities on the territory of the municipality.

MILÍKOV

1. The evaluation of legislative and non-legislative measures relating to the rights of the members of national minorities

If we are to evaluate these measures in our border region, we see that Government Council for National Minorities does not exert sufficient pressure on journalists who gloss and smooth over everything. Thus various unnecessary frictions occur.

2. The execution of extended powers of the municipal authority during the fulfilment of tasks helping the exercise of rights of the members of the Roma community and their integration into the society

3. A public agreement aimed at the assurance of the execution of delegated powers in the field of rights of the members of national minorities

Such an agreement was not concluded.

4. The activities of the Committee for National Minorities

The Committee was established two years ago. It has three members. Its activity consists in the surveillance of good co-existence in the community. Example: there are 8 members of the Polish national minority in the municipality that has 13 members. The municipality had to solve the problem of the function of the Czech School which was to be closed because of the shortage of pupils. The grant at the amount of 200 000 CZK was approved to assure the existence of the Czech school, although each of grades 4 and 5 have only one pupil. When the Polish school suffered from the same problem seven or nine years ago, nobody dealt in this issue and only grades 1 and 2 remained. Nowadays the Polish school has 26 children attending grades 1-5.

5. The grant policy of the municipality - the support of projects for the activities of national minorities

The Polish national minority that organised most of its cultural activities within the municipality (once or twice a year the performances of amateur theatres and Easter carolling take place there) asked this year for the amount of 7 000 CZK from the community budget. In comparison with it the grant for the fire brigade is 30 000 CZK and for the local sport club also 30 000 and even more.

6. The co-operation of the municipal authority and the Committee for National Minorities with the representatives and organisations of the members of national minorities

The co-operation of the local authority of Milíkov with the national minority is good.

7. The evaluation of the issues of national minority policy

Government Council for National Minorities should lay stress on the administration of respective region for satisfying its requirements. When entering the large European family, we want others to know that our primal fathers lived here, we live here and our children will live here. We want to name our communities, schools, rivers etc. in our mother tongue, because we grew on to the Těšín country and we want to die here. We do not agree with some journalists and the members of the Folk Party who try to send us abroad. We did not immigrate (like the Vietnamese, Greeks or Slovaks) to work here; we are an integral part of the country.

MOSTY U JABLUNKOVA

1. The evaluation of legislative and non-legislative measures relating to the rights of the members of national minorities

The absence of a basic legislative measure determining the rights of the members of national minorities impacts on everyday life more and more. The Czech Republic has not ratified European Charter for regional or Minority Languages. This fact reflects for example in humbling petitions relating to bilingual denotations.

2. The execution of extended powers of the municipal authority during the fulfilment of tasks helping the exercise of rights of the members of the Roma community and their integration into the society

Not necessary.

3. A public agreement aimed at the assurance of the execution of delegated powers in the field of rights of the members of national minorities

It was not concluded.

4. The activities of the Committee for National Minorities

The three-man Committee was established in November 2002. It deals in the grant policy of the municipality and the issues of the educational system and co-operates with organisations that associate the members of the Polish national minority.

5. The grant policy of the municipality - the support of projects for the activities of national minorities

<i>Organisation (the purpose of the grant)</i>	<i>Grant (CZK)</i>
PCEU (the support of the activities of choir Przelecz)	17 000
Macierz Szkolna (sportive activities, cultural activities, activities on the occasion of the 170 th anniversary of the establishment of the 1st Polish school in the community)	34 000
Górole (the international festival of bands and ensembles, participation in festivals)	35 000

6. The co-operation of the municipal authority and the Committee for National Minorities with the representatives and organisations of the members of national minorities

See above (point 5). The local organisation of PCEU, Macierz Szkolna and folklore ensemble *Górole* work in the community. The municipality regularly takes part in all activities of the members of national minorities.

7. The evaluation of the issues of national minority policy

These issues are discussed without relevant comments of the members of national minorities.

NÁVSÍ

1. The evaluation of legislative and non-legislative measures relating to the rights of the members of national minorities

The municipality did not evaluate them.

2. The execution of extended powers of the municipal authority during the fulfilment of tasks helping the exercise of rights of the members of the Roma community and their integration into the society

No comment.

3. A public agreement aimed at the assurance of the execution of delegated powers in the field of rights of the members of national minorities

No comment.

4. The activities of the Committee for National Minorities

The Committee meets, if necessary or summoned by any member.

5. The grant policy of the municipality - the support of projects for the activities of national minorities

The municipality prefers to support the educational system. There is an institution receiving contributions from the State Budget which ensures the teaching of children of the members of the Polish national minority. In 2002-2003 the school had 25 pupils in the grades 1-5 of the primary school and 15 children in the kindergarten. In 2003 the municipality financed the operation of this facility by the amount of 645 000 CZK. In addition, it covered non-investment expenses to Jablunkov, Mosty, Bystřice and Vendryně on the assurance of the teaching of children of the members of the Polish national minority and supports women's choir *Melodia* (8 000 CZK). In 2003 the municipality received the grant of the Ministry of Culture (Library of the 21st Century) at the amount of 5 000 CZK and it contributed by the amount of 5 402 CZK from its own budget.

6. The co-operation of the municipal authority and the Committee for National Minorities with the representatives and organisations of the members of national minorities

The community mayor and the representative of the local organisation of PCEU take part in every meeting of the Committee.

7. The evaluation of the issues of national minority policy

All problems relating to national minority policy have been resolved to the satisfaction of all parties.

NÝDEK

1. The evaluation of legislative and non-legislative measures relating to the rights of the members of national minorities

2. The execution of extended powers of the municipal authority during the fulfilment of tasks helping the exercise of rights of the members of the Roma community and their integration into the society

3. A public community agreement aimed at the assurance of the execution of delegated powers in the field of rights of the members of national minorities

4. The activities of the Committee for National Minorities

The Committee was established in December 2001. Its composition for the following term of office was approved at the meeting of the municipality Council on 18 December 2002. The Committee has three members - all of Polish nationality. The activities of the Committee concentrate especially on monitoring laws relating to the rights of the members of national minorities and informing the municipality council, if necessary (in case of amended resolutions or decrees it is not always in time). In addition, the Committee monitors and solves the problems of the Polish school in Nýdek. Except these activities it neither takes any other initiative nor picks quarrels.

5. The grant policy of the municipality - the support of projects for the activities of national minorities

In spite of large debts the municipality succeeded in assuring the grant from its budget at the amount of 10 000 CZK for the support of activities of the local group of PCEU. The part of the grant at the amount of 2 500 CZK was earmarked for covering expenses on the performance of *Scena Polska* of the Těšín Theatre in the municipality. The rest of the grant was utilised for partial covering the expenses on the necessary repair of the roof of the House of PCEU in Nýdek.

6. The co-operation of the municipal authority and the Committee for National Minorities with the representatives and organisations of the members of national minorities

The co-operation of the local authority with the local group of PCEU is good, thanks to the readiness of the community mayor. The members of the Committee are also the members of the local group of PCEU.

7. The evaluation of the issues of national minority policy

The evaluation of national minority policy has to be transferred to the committees of higher instance. Nevertheless, the representatives of the national minority think that with respect to the solution of serious problems of minority schools the government lets things take their course (see Part III/3 of Government Resolution No. 822 from 6 August 2003).²²⁾

ŘEKA

1. The evaluation of legislative and non-legislative measures relating to the rights of the members of national minorities

For the sake of good co-existence with the Polish national minority the municipality creates conditions for the satisfaction of its cultural and social needs. The municipality Council approved the Committee which respects Act No. 128/2000 Coll. on Municipalities and Act No. 231/ 2001 on the Rights of National Minorities.

2. The execution of extended powers of the municipal authority during the fulfilment of tasks helping the exercise of rights of the members of the Roma community and their integration into the society

There is no Roma community here. Extended powers for this community were delegated to town Třinec.

3. A public agreement aimed at the assurance of the execution of delegated powers in the field of rights of the members of national minorities

The municipality did not conclude any public agreement aimed at the assurance of the execution of delegated powers in the field of rights of the members of national minorities.

²²⁾ The note of the secretariat of the Council: as for the measures in the field of the education of the members of national minorities, see Part 4 of the Report.

4. The activities of the Committee for National Minorities

The municipality Council elected three-man Committee at its meeting on 20 November 2002. Its activity consists in the solution of problems relating to national minorities. It has been working without any trouble.

5. The grant policy of the municipality - the support of projects for the activities of national minorities

In 2003 the local organisation of PCEU did not apply for any support of projects for the activities of national minorities. The municipality participates in covering non-investment expenses on the primary school with Polish as a language of instruction.

6. The co-operation of the municipal authority and the Committee for National Minorities with the representatives and organisations of the members of national minorities

Co-operation is based on mutual readiness and it is free of problems which would impact on the co-existence of the minority with other citizens of the municipality.

7. The evaluation of the issues of national minority policy

If any problem occurs, it is solved on the basis of mutual readiness and responsibility to the satisfaction of all citizens and national minorities. Atmosphere for the co-existence of national minorities with the municipality is good. Their rights to the development of own culture, education in Polish and participation in the solution of problems relating to them are respected.

TĚRLICKO

1. The evaluation of legislative and non-legislative measures relating to the rights of the members of national minorities

Both legislative and non-legislative measures can be evaluated as those based on readiness to respect the rights of the members of national minorities. The municipality has been creating preconditions for the satisfaction of cultural and social needs of the national minority for a long time.

There is the primary school and the kindergarten with Polish as a language of instruction on the territory of the municipality which supports them and approves exceptions of the minimum number of pupils.

2. The execution of extended powers of the local authority during the fulfilment of tasks helping the exercise of rights of the members of the Roma community and their integration into the society

According to the last census nobody in the municipality declared Roma national identity.

3. A public agreement aimed at the assurance of the execution of delegated powers in the field of rights of the members of national minorities

The community did not conclude any public agreement aimed at the assurance of the execution of delegated powers in the field of rights of the members of national minorities.

4. The activities of the Committee for National Minorities

The Committee was established in the municipality in 2000. In this term of office it has 7 members. Its chairman is the director of the primary school and the kindergarten with Polish as a language of instruction who is at the same time a member of the municipality Council. The Committee meets regularly six-times per year and even more frequently, if necessary. The concrete activities of the Committee consist in the co-ordination of the activities of professional organisations in Těrlicko (three clubs of PCEU, *Macierz Szkolna*, *Club of the Youth*, *Club of the Women*, *Harcerstwo Polskie* in the Czech Republic), the elaboration of grant projects for the activities of professional organisations, the solution of problems of the minority educational system and participation in the co-operation of the municipality with its Polish counterpart (Chybie).

5. The grant policy of the municipality - the support of projects for the activities of national minorities

The municipality distributes every year the grants for the activities of civil organisations. These organisations submit applications for grants for their activities. For example, in 2003 15 000 CZK were distributed for theatre, children parties, sportive tournament and the exhibition of children's handworks.

6. The co-operation of the municipal authority and the Committee for National Minorities with the representatives and organisations of the members of national minorities

The Committee evaluated the co-operation of the municipality and especially the Committee for National Minorities with the members of the national minorities as very good. The representatives and organisations of the national minority organise activities in the field of culture, municipality press and the social life of the community.

7. The evaluation of the issues of national minority policy

Atmosphere for the co-existence of the national minority with the municipality is good. The rights of the minority to the development of own culture, the spreading and reception of information in mother tongue, organising in minority associations, and education in Polish and participation in the solution of problems relating to it are respected. Some buildings of state administration are denoted also in the language of the national minority.

VĚLOPOLÍ

1. The evaluation of legislative and non-legislative measures relating to the rights of the members of national minorities

In comparison with 2002 situation has not changed. The municipality is one of the smallest municipalities in Bohemia. On 31 December 2003 it had 219 inhabitants. From among them 39 were the members of the Polish national minority, and 1 was the member of the Slovak one. There was no member of the Roma community there.

2. The execution of extended powers of the municipal authority during the fulfilment of tasks helping the exercise of rights of the members of the Roma community and their integration into the society

As no Roma was registered in the municipality, it was not necessary to execute extended powers of the local authority during the fulfilment of tasks helping the exercise of rights of the members of the Roma community.

3. A public agreement aimed at the assurance of the execution of delegated powers in the field of rights of the members of national minorities

Existing situation in the municipality does not necessitate the conclusion of a public community agreement aimed at the assurance of the execution of delegated powers in the field of rights of the members of national minorities.

4. The activities of the Committee for National Minorities

The four-man Committee was established in 2002.

5. The grant policy of the municipality - the support of projects for the activities of national minorities

The only organisation which functions in the municipality is the basic organisation of *Czech Union of Amateur Gardeners* which associates the citizens of all national identities living there. National minorities have no own organisation in the municipality and therefore grant policy is not applied to their activities.

6. The co-operation of the municipal authority and the Committee for National Minorities with the representatives and organisations of the members of national minorities

See above.

7. The evaluation of the issues of national minority policy

It can be summed up that due to specific conditions in the municipality, i.e. the small number of inhabitants, there is no school and organisation of the members of national minorities. No problem concerning national minority policy and necessitating the solution by the local authority has occurred. As a matter of fact, the issues of national minority policy falling within the competence of the local authority of Vělopolí do not exist.

6.2. The municipalities of statutory towns

BRNO

1. The evaluation of legislative and non-legislative measures relating to the rights of the members of national minorities

In 2003 the municipality of town Brno approved two documents. On the basis of them organisations (civil associations) can apply for grants. They are *Principles of Providing Grants from the Budget of Statutory Town Brno* and *Rules for the Applicants for Grants from the Budget of Statutory Town Brno for the Projects of National and Ethnic Minorities*.

2. The execution of extended powers of the town authority during the fulfilment of tasks helping the exercise of rights of the members of the Roma community and their integration into the society

The problems of the Roma community in Brno is solved by the Roma consultant who co-operates with the members of this community at various levels (for example by means of providing social, legal and housing consultancy, monitoring the social work in Roma families, co-operation with primary schools, the support of Roma and pro-Roma projects etc.).

3. A public agreement aimed at the assurance of the execution of delegated powers in the field of rights of the members of national minorities

Such an agreement does not relate to the town. This problem is solved in the metropolitan authority (by the consultant for national minorities and the Roma consultant) and the Committee for National Minorities of the municipality.

4. The activities of the Committee for National Minorities

The Committee was established in 2001. In 2003 it has 5 members. 3 of them were the representatives of national minorities (Roma, Greek and Slovak). The Committee meets according to its agenda once a month and prepares an activity report three-times per year to the municipality. The serious problems relating to the Roma community in Brno are monitored and Roma organisations contacted by the representatives of the Roma in the Committee. The scope of duties relating to Roma projects or their recommendation for grant selection procedure is ensured continuously by the metropolitan authority.

5. The grant policy of the town - the support of projects for the activities of national minorities

The total amount of the grants from the town budget for 2003 provided on the basis of applications submitted to three departments of the metropolitan authority (social care, culture, youth, education and sports) was 1 040 500 CZK.

The overview of grants provided to the organisations of national minorities by the Municipality of Brno

National minority	Organisation	Project	Grant (CZK)
Roma	Association of the Roma in Moravia	The Roma in Brno	80 000
	Association of the Roma in Moravia	Prevention among Roma children	60 000
	IQ Roma Service	The soccer tournament Brno-Skrabské (Slovakia)	15 000
	ODEL HIN DROM	The care of Roma children and youth	10 000
	Petrov- the association for work with children	The hobby activities of Roma children	29 000
	Museum of the Roma Culture in Brno	Children´s studio of the plastic arts- a chance for the children of a street	12 500
	Museum of the Roma Culture in Brno	The grant for operational expenses	150 000
Bulgarians	Bulgarian Cultural and Educational Institution	The preservation of national culture, folk traditions and mother tongue	57 000
	Pirin	Grant for operational expenses	5 000
Poles	Polish Club POLONIUS	The Poles in Brno	67 000
Germans	German Cultural Association - Brno Region	The care of the German culture	15 000
	German Linguistic and culture association Brno	The education in the field of language and culture	15 000
	Cultural Association of the German Minority Citizens in the Czech Republic	The care of the progressive German culture and its preservation	15 000
Ruthenians	Society of the Friends of Sub-Carpathian Rus	The support of the activities of the Brno branch	15 000
Russians	Organisation of the Russian Associations in the Czech Republic	The grant for operational expenses	25 000
Slovaks	Community of the Slovaks in Brno	Cultural and social activities of the organisation and its operation	80 000
Southern Slavs	Society of the Friends of the Southern Slavs	Activities in the field of culture, lectures, exhibitions and literature of multiethnic character	61 000
Hungarians	Union of the Hungarians living in Bohemia	The operation of the Cultural and Information Centre and the publication of journal Brünni JaguárFutár (Hungarian Brno Courier)	73 000
Greeks	Greek Community in Brno	The development and preservation of the culture, education and knowledge of the Greek national minority living in Brno. The preservation of the national character of the Greeks and broadening the co-operation with the Czech nation. The development of hobby activities of the youth of the Greek national minority living in Brno.	97 000
	Lycée of the Greeks	Greek traditional dances	20 000
Jewish community	Jewish Community in Brno	Cultural and Educational Centre of Rabbi Richard Vedet	40 000

Grants for organisations co-operating with ethnic groups

SOZE - Association of the Citizens Dealing in the Emigrants	Legal and social consultancy for refugees and foreigners	60 000
Moravian National Congress	The preservation and development of the Moravian national culture, folk traditions and education	10 000
Folklore association Púčik	Slovak folk costumes and their utilisation for the folklore ensemble	20 000

6. The co-operation of the town authority and the Committee for National Minorities with the representatives and organisations of national minorities

The chairman of the Committee is in close contact with the chairmen and committees of individual organisations. Twice a year the Committee organised a meeting of the chairmen of the organisations of national minorities aimed at the exchange of experience and discussion on immediate tasks. The members of the Committee also take part in various cultural activities organised by national minorities.

In 2003 the Committee participated in the preparation of *Week of National Minorities* which took place in Jiří Mahen Library in the centre of the town. During 4 days all organisations of national minorities in Brno performed there cultural programmes (dance, music, recitation, films).

All inhabitants of Brno were very interested in the third cultural evening under the title *We Live in One Town* that was organised in Bolek Polívka Theatre in December 2003. All national minorities introduced themselves in the programme that included singing, recitation and dance.

7. The evaluation of the issues of national minority policy

Nowadays there are no serious problems among the organisations of national minorities in statutory town Brno. The German national minority had been discussing the common utilisation of some premises by three minority associations for almost one year. The Committee for National Minorities of the Brno Municipal Authority monitors these discussions of the utilisation of these premises (a library and a conference hall) and receive continuous information from the representatives of individual associations. National minorities expressed repeatedly their opinion on the establishment of *The House of National Minorities* or the multiethnic centre.

ČESKÉ BUDĚJOVICE

The data resulted from the census on 1 March 2001 and provided by the Czech Statistics Office showed as follows:

Subject	The total number of inhabitants	The total number of the members of national minorities	The Roma
The city of České Budějovice	97 408	2 408 (2,5%)	125 (0,13%)
The communities with extended scope	147 795	3 424 (2,3%)	143 (0,1%)

It results from the data that according to §117, clause 3 of Act No.128/2000 Coll. on Municipalities it is not necessary for the town to establish the Committee for National Minorities. Although it is presumable that the real number of the members of national minorities differs, the above data are decisive.

1. The evaluation of legislative and non-legislative measures relating to the rights of the members of national minorities

The representatives of the town think that existing measures can solve all problems concerning co-existence with national minorities and nowadays it is not necessary to change or amend anything.

2. The execution of extended powers of the town authority during the fulfilment of tasks helping the exercise of rights of the members of the Roma community and their integration into the society

With regard to the fact that in no municipality the number of inhabitants reporting other than Czech national identity (especially Roma) is high, the execution of extended powers in this locality is not required.

The metropolitan authority does not dispose of the separate function of a Roma assistant. Since 2003 the problems of the Roma have been solved by the co-ordinators of social care. All Roma families are gradually monitored in the town and its surroundings. Street work focuses above all on help to the people who live in socially excluded localities. The co-ordinators of social care guide the clients in the solution of their everyday problems, but above all they try to lead them to active efforts at getting rid of poverty and dependence on the others and the state. They help to solve the problems of individual families by means of consultancy, the solution of housing problems, job searching assistance and prevention from criminality. They co-operate with the Roma co-ordinator of the Regional Authority České Budějovice.

The Roma in the town and its surroundings have not been registered completely and exactly. Therefore the number of the Roma in the town oscillating between 1 800 - 2 000 persons is merely estimated. The number registered by the co-ordinators of social care is 1 360 Roma in the town. Most of the Roma do not report their national identity. According to the notification of the Czech Statistics Office only 125 persons in České Budějovice reported their Roma national identity in the census on 1 March 2001. There is only one Roma civil association in the town. Its activities concentrate on work with the Roma population. The programmes of other non-profit organisations include leisure activities for Roma children and young people.

The most frequent problems:

- housing (the lack of flats and the destruction of existing ones, the removal of related families in one flat and the oversized concentration of persons, big debts relating to rentals);
- education (the lack of interest in education - most of Roma children attend special schools, primary schools, many of them cut lessons);
- unemployment (the lack of job opportunities, the insufficient education of the Roma, frequent criminal past, social benefits - insufficient motivation to look for a job);
- communication (the problem of finding the appropriate representatives of the Roma for communication and co-operation).

Within the framework of the plan for the target group of citizens from ethnic minorities with the needs and problems of integration into the majority society some proposals for the extension of the services of social care in the town were submitted. According to the first version of the community plan of social services they are as follows:

- the flats for young Roma families;
- the multicultural centre in housing quarters (it is necessary to initiate the interest of Roma children and young people in appropriate leisure activities that would motivate them);
- the dormitory for collective housing of Roma families (housing has been a permanent problem of the Roma community, the dormitory should serve the purpose of collective living of Roma families);
- training programs for Roma children (within the care of ethnic minorities it was suggested to give educative training programs concerning health education and housekeeping for Roma girls c. 12 years old);
- Roma Endowment Fund, focused on the improvement of education; it would provide financial support to the Roma families with children (the purchase of teaching aids and the equipment of schools);
- the allowance for the activities of OS Multicultural Centre for Ethnic Minorities
- help to the children of underprivileged families belonging to ethnic minorities and those whose parents do not show concern for their education;
- the introduction of the function of a Roma consultant for the metropolitan authority - a social worker.

In addition, those problems of the Roma are solved also by probation officers for the youth. They ensure the complete solution of the problems of the criminality of children and young people and regular fulfilment of compulsory school attendance, especially of Roma children. They co-operate with schools and bodies in charge of criminal proceedings and ensure the social and legal protection of children. In addition, they ensure psychological aid and consultancy for Roma children whose education is problematic.

3. A public agreement aimed at the assurance of the execution of delegated powers in the field of rights of the members of national minorities

For the reasons mentioned in item 2 public agreements in this field were not concluded.

4. The activities of the Committee for National Minorities

Considering the above cited facts the Committee for National Minorities was not established.

5. The grant policy of the town - the support of projects for the activities of national minorities

Organisation	Purpose	Grant (in CZK)
Civil association NEVO DŽIVIPEN- New Life	partial covering the expenses of the Roma centre	10 000
Salesian Youth Centre-The House of Children and Youth České Budějovice	operational expenses and material-re-equipment	50 000
Salesian Youth centre - Salesian Youth Movement České Budějovice	individual activities (sport, stay in a sanatorium)	87 000

6. The co-operation of the town authority and the Committee for National Minorities with the representatives and organisations of the members of national minorities

The Committee for National Minorities was not established. Therefore it is not possible to speak about official co-operation in this field. If problems occur, they are solved individually in respective departments of the metropolitan authority.

Following organisations co-operate with the Roma population:

Civil association NEVO DŽIVIPEN - New Life - a voluntary association that tries to revive the positive traditions of the Roma national minority;

Salesian Youth Centre - The House of Children and Youth České Budějovice - its activities focus above all on the non-organised groups of socially handicapped children and young people. It deals in upbringing and education by means of regular hobby activities, ensures hobby groups and summer camps and other positive forms of the utilisation of leisure (for example project *Let Us Learn With Us* which is focused on regular additional lessons for Roma children and co-operation with the teachers of schools attended by them).

Salesian Youth Movement České Budějovice (SYM) - it pays attention to work with children and young people whose material and spiritual development is most jeopardised and prevention from criminality and socially pathological phenomena.

7. The evaluation of the issues of national minority policy

The problems of national minority policy need not be underestimated. This fact is topical especially before entering the Czech Republic into EU, although in the conditions of our town and the region this is not a key problem. No doubt that all issues result from the different mentality of national minorities, especially the Roma community. It has its own different philosophy of life and so generally speaking different hierarchy of life values. Everything depends on the economic standard of the society and its ability to solve these problems with minimum impact on the minorities in both material and spiritual sphere (employment, housing, education etc.) In the conditions of our society this process will take a long time (though few exceptions) in which the main role should be played by experts in the field of psychology, sociology and street work.

HAVÍŘOV

1. The evaluation of legislative and non-legislative measures relating to the rights of the members of national minorities

Within the town the basic provisions of Act No. 273/2001 Coll. on the Rights of the Members of National Minorities are abided. Good examples are 4 primary schools (375 children) and 5 kindergartens (100 children) with Polish as a language of instruction.

2. The execution of extended powers of the town authority during the fulfilment of tasks helping the exercise of rights of the members of the Roma community and their integration into the society

On 1 September 2004 an affirmative class will be established and attended especially by the children of the applicants for asylum in the Czech Republic. In addition, on the same day a head-start class will be established for socially disadvantaged children. On 1 January 2004 the function of a consultant for national minorities was established in the metropolitan authority.

The consultant co-operates closely with the Regional Authority of the Moravian-Silesian Region (the Roma consultant).

3. A public agreement aimed at the assurance of the execution of delegated powers in the field of rights of the members of national minorities

Up till now such a public agreement aimed at the assurance of the execution of delegated powers in the field of right of the members of national minorities has not been concluded.

4. The activities of the Committee for National Minorities

By virtue of Act No. 158/2000 Coll. on Municipalities, as amended, the Committee for National Minorities was not established.

5. The grant policy of the town - the support of projects for the activities of national minorities

In 2003 the town did not participate in the grant selection procedure within the framework of projects focused on the activities of national minorities and financed by Government Council for National Minorities. Nevertheless, it partly finances the projects of civil and non-profit organisations which deal in Roma problems (for example *Salvation Army, Don Bosko Association of the Laics, SP+D Contact, ŠERO HLAVA etc.*

6. The co-operation of the town authority and the Committee for National Minorities with the representatives and organisations of the members of national minorities

See above.

7. The evaluation of the issues of national minority policy

JIHLAVA

1. The evaluation of legislative and non-legislative measures relating to the rights of the members of national minorities

The evaluation of legislative and non-legislative measures relating to the rights of the members of national minorities is sufficient.

2. The execution of extended powers of the town authority during the fulfilment of tasks helping the exercise of rights of the members of the Roma community and their integration into the society

Within everyday activity of the metropolitan authority the employees also fulfil task by virtue of §6, clause 8 of Act No. 273/2001 Coll. on the Rights of the Members of National Minorities. In addition to normal activities the Department of Social Affairs and Health Care of the Jihlava Municipal Authority expresses its opinion of the applications of schools within programme *Support of the Roma Pupils of Secondary Schools.*

3. A public agreement aimed at the assurance of delegated powers in the field of rights of the members of national minorities

We did not conclude a legal agreement assuring the execution of delegated powers in the field of rights of the members of national minorities because delegated powers in all fields are executed by our employees (see item 2).

4. The activities of the Committee for National Minorities

The Committee was not established because of trouble-free development in this field and the small number of the members of national minorities in the region. The scope of duties concerning the rights of national minorities and especially the affairs relating to the Roma community is met by all employees of the metropolitan authority within their competence and profession.

5. The grant policy of the town - the support of projects for the activities of national minorities

Project	Implementing organisation	Specification	Grant
Roma Centre – clubs and workshops	Regional Charity Jihlava	the equipment of the club and its support	150 000
Handicrafts - a way to independence	Regional Charity Jihlava	the equipment of the workshop	151 000
Monitoring the dangerous young people and work with them in Prevention Centre Vrakbar	Regional Charity Jihlava	the equipment of the club the equipment of the club and the support of its activities	50 000
Preventive activity for the decrease of the criminality of the Roma youth	Regional Charity Jihlava	the support of the club´ s activities	50 000
Clean Jihlava	Roma Union Vysočina Association of Roma Entrepreneurs Vysočina		600 000
Action - streetwork	Roma Union Vysočina Association of Roma Entrepreneurs Vysočina		140 000

6. The co-operation of the town authority and the Committee for National Minorities with the representatives and organisations of the members of national minorities

Jihlava co-operates with the organisations of the members of national minorities. It is evident inter alia from the fact that at request of the representatives of *Roma Union Vysočina* Prevention Commission of the Town Council, Commission for Sport and Physical Education of the Town Council, Cultural Commission of the Town Council and Commission for Non-profit and Social sector of the Town Council were supplemented by proposed members of the above organisation.

7. The evaluation of the issues of national minority policy

To the evaluation of the issues of national minority policy no objection was taken.

KARVINÁ

1. The evaluation of legislative and non-legislative measures relating to the rights of the members of national minorities

By virtue of §11, clause 1 of Act No.273/2001 Coll. on the Rights of the Members of National Minorities and the amendment of some acts, unabridged, Karviná as a promoter has within its network of schools and educational institutions the only primary school with Polish as a language of instruction (Szkoła Podstawowa, Karviná-Fryštát, Dr.Olszaka 156, 200 pupils; it included the kindergarten for 69 children, the school canteen for 198 boarders and the school youth centre for 92 pupils of the primary school).

By the merger of two primary schools with Polish as a language of instruction (Gustav Morcinek Primary School, i.n. 1118, Karviná - Nové Město, 115 pupils, and Dr. Olszak Primary School, i.n. 156, Karviná-Fryštát, 96 pupils) into one separate primary school (the primary school with Polish as a language of instruction, Fryštátská 14/167, Karviná, Fryštát, 49 pupils) on 30 June 2003 and by the establishment of one legal person the promoter improved economic and approbation conditions of the school and its pupils, the members of the Polish national minority. The combined lessons on one of the above primary schools after the merger are not necessary. In addition, it is not necessary to apply for exception concerning the number of pupils according to §6 of Act No. 29/1984 Coll. on Primary, Secondary and Secondary Vocational Schools (Educational Act), as amended.

Financial means from the municipality budget provided in 2003 for the Polish national educational system (in CZK)

Institution	Operational expenses	Remissions	Investment fund grants	Grants for active employment policy	Building reconstruction
kindergarten with Polish as a language of instruction Karviná-Fryštát	134 724	0	0	0	4 982 759

primary school with Polish as a language of instruction Karviná-Nové Město G. Morcinka 1112	591 850	0	0	37 576	0
primary school with Polish as a language of instruction Karviná-Fryštát Dr. Olszaka 156	1 723 000	472 000	574 167		0
Totally	2 449 574	472 000	574 167	37 576	4 982 759

The Karviná region includes also municipality Stonava with authorised municipal authority and the Stonava Primary School that includes the two-grade primary school with Polish as a language of instruction for 17 pupils and the kindergarten with Polish as a language of instruction for 12 children.

Financial means from the budget of municipality Stonava provided in 2003 for the Polish national educational system (in CZK)

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Material, repairs, maintenance</i>	<i>Energy</i>	<i>Remissions</i>	<i>Services</i>	<i>Personal expenses</i>	<i>Total expenses</i>
primary school with Polish as a language of instruction Stonava-Holkovice	127 000	149 000	22 000	19 000	79 000	396 000
kindergarten with Polish as a language of instruction Stonava-Holkovice	50 000	68 000	0	10 000	2 000	130 000

There are no other schools and educational institutions on the territory of the town. The primary school with Slovak as a language of instruction was disqualified from the network of schools on 30 June 2000 because of the small number of pupils (23 pupils in grades 1-9).

2. The execution of extended powers of the town authority during the fulfilment of tasks helping the exercise of rights of the members of the Roma community and their integration into the society

The town authority with extended powers within its region fulfils tasks helping the exercise of rights of the members of the Roma community and its integration into the society - §6, clause 8 of Act No. 273/2001 Coll. on the Rights of the Members of National Minorities and the amendment of some acts, as amended.

In the field of primary education the pupils belonging to the Roma community fulfil their duty of compulsory school attendance at primary schools on the territory of the town according to the place of their domicile. This duty is determined by Local Notice No. 2/2001 on the districts of primary schools on the territory of Karviná. According to the districts the largest concentration of the pupils belonging to the Roma community is at primary school Karviná-Nové Město, road Družby 1383, primary school Karviná-Hranice, Rudé armády 2935 and primary school Karviná-Mizerov, Žižkova 56/2364, especially in their detached branch in Karviná-Doly. In accordance with *Guidance Notes of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports for the Establishment of Head-Start Classes for Socially Disadvantaged Children and the Function of an Assistant Teacher*, reference number 25/484/2000-22, and for the purpose to prevent from difficulties in communication and adaptation, the function of an assistant teacher was established (1,68 of a teaching load).

At primary school in Karviná-Město, road Družby 1383, two head-start classes for 30 pupils were established in 2003. Financial means from the municipality budget for redundancy payments and taxes on the wages of assistant teachers in 2003 represented the amount of 115 566 CZK.

The town entirely respects and supports the activities of national minorities in the town (Polish, Slovak and Greek). The same attitude is taken up by municipalities that fall within the competence of the town (Petrovice, Dětmárovce, Stonava). The municipality established the

Committee for National Minorities in which all national minorities of the town are represented.

The town fulfils tasks aimed at co-operation with the Roma community:

- the representative of the Roma is a member of the Committee for National Minorities. The Roma are represented in the commissions of the town Council. In addition, the function of a consultant for the Roma community was established in Department of Social and Legal Protection;
- Roma associations participate in the programme of prevention from criminality in the town (leisure centres for children and youth were established. Most of the children belong to the Roma community);
- Canadian Royal Mounted Police participates also in the integration of the Roma community into the town (the metropolitan authority is involved in the project);
- the town participates in organising common projects of the Roma community and the majority society.

A street worker for Roma problems works in the metropolitan authority. He assists in the exercise of rights of the members of the Roma community and their integration into the society. He also takes part in regular work meetings with the regional co-ordinator for national minorities and the affairs of the Roma community convened by the Regional Authority of the Moravian-Silesian Region.

3. A public agreement aimed at the assurance of the execution of delegated powers in the field of rights of the members of national minorities

The Committee is not informed about the conclusion of agreements aimed at the assurance of the execution of delegated powers.

4. The activities of the Committee for National Minorities

The Committee for National Minorities was established on the basis of the resolution from the 21st meeting of the Karviná Town Council on 5 December 2000.

5. The grant policy of the town- the support of projects for the activities of national minorities

Prevention from criminality:

Within the framework of the programme of prevention from criminality following projects were supported:

- Roma civil association Lačo lav - 20 000 CZK
- the support of town summer camps for Roma children - 20 000 CZK;
- 5 leisure centres were established in the town. Most of the children who attend them belong to the Roma community.

Department of Social and Legal Protection, Department of Social Affairs: statutory town Karviná received in 2003 the grant at the amount of 388 800 CZK for *Additional Programme of the Support of Social Work*. Within the framework of this programme 4 social workers worked in the town. Their activity concentrated above all on localities with the biggest concentration of the Roma population. In 2003 the metropolitan authority provided civil association Lačo lav the allowance at the amount 12 000 CZK for project *Summer Camp for Children from Socio culturally Disadvantaged Environment*. The Department of Social and Legal Protection and the Children Leisure Fund provided both 6 000 CZK from their budgets.

Grant policy and the support of projects for the activities of national minorities in 2003 from the budget of Karviná

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Grant (CZK)</i>
financing legal persons by means of Department of Education and Culture :	
kindergartens:	
- Polish kindegraten Karviná-Fryštát - until 30 June 2003	134 724
primary schools:	

- L. Olszak Polish Primary School Karviná I - the allowance for its operation including the operation of the kindergarten - since 1 July 2003	2 195 000
contribution to the investment fund	574 167
- the state grant for information literacy	46 100
- G. Morcinek Polish Primary School Karviná-Nové Město	
allowance for its operation including the operation if the kindergarten - until 30 June 2003	591 850
the grant of Labour Agency Karviná for active employment policy	37 576
- primary school named Družby - the preparation of head-start classes for Roma children	115 566
by means of Department of Education:	
- the reconstruction of the building, i.n. 155 - the change of the utilisation of the building for the purposes of the operation of the Polish primary school	4 982 759
- Association of the Roma of North Moravia	50 000
by means of Regional Library Karviná:	
- books for the members of the Polish and Slovak minorities - the grant from the State Budget	110 000
by means of Department of Social and Legal Protection:	
- the support of street work - the integration of the Roma community	395 500
from the fund of the Mayor:	
- Harcerstwo Polskie in the Czech Republic Szczep Karviná-Fryštát	20 000
- choir PCEU	14 000
from the cultural fund:	
- Community of the Slovaks in Karviná	20 000
- Civil Association of the Roma of North Moravia	130 000
- Union of Czech-Slovak-Polish Friendship	3 000
- the local organisation of PCEU - Karviná-Fryštát	23 000
- Polish choir Przyjaźń	25 000
- the local organisation of PCEU - Karviná-Ráj	122 000
- Macierz Szkolna within Polish primary school Karviná-Nové Město	25 000
- the local organisation of PCEU - Karviná-Darkov	13 000
- Greek Community Karviná	20 000
from the children leisure fund:	
- Polish primary school Karviná-Fryštát	30 395
- Roma civil association Lačno lav	21 000
- Youth Club within the local organisation of PCEU - Karviná-Ráj	10 000
- Democratic Alliance of the Roma in the Czech Republic, Karviná branch	3 000
- Macierz Szkolna within Polish primary school Karviná-Nové Město	15 000
from the financial means for prevention from criminality:	
- Lačno lav	20 000
- Jan Amos Komenský Academy - the assurance of the participation of Roma children in town summer camps	20 000
from the environment fund:	
- Polish primary school Karviná-Fryštát	1 500
total amount of the grants from the budget of statutory town Karviná in 2003	9 769 137
<i>from this amount: grants from the State and Regional Budgets</i>	<i>549 626</i>
<i>the own financial means of the town</i>	<i>9 219 511</i>

Department of Education and Culture

<i>Grant receiver</i>	<i>Number of projects</i>	<i>Grant (CZK)</i>
Youth Club within the local group of PCEU	1	10 000
Macierz Szkolna within the primary school with Polish as a language of instruction, Karviná-Nové Město, G.Morcinka 1112	1	15 000
primary school with Polish as a language of instruction, Karviná-Fryštát, Dr. Olszaka 156	15	30 395
Democratic Alliance of the Roma, town organisation	2	3 000
Civil association Lačno lav Igor Malík, Br. Veverkových 2805	3	21 000
Totally 6 receivers	24 projects	79 395

<i>Allowance by means of</i>	<i>Grant receiver</i>	<i>Grant (CZK)</i>
Department of Culture	Association of the Roma of North Moravia	50 000
	Regional Library Karviná	110 000
the fund of the Mayor	Harcerstwo Polskie in the C.R. - Szczep - Karviná-Fryštát	20 000
	PCEU choir	14 000
cultural fund	Community of the Slovaks in Karviná	20 000
	Civil association of the Roma of North Moravia	130 000
	Union of Czech-Slovak-Polish Friendship	3 000
	the local organisation of PCEU Karviná-Fryštát	23 000
	Polish choir Przyjaźń	25 000,
	the local organisation of PCEU Karviná-Ráj	122 000
	Macierz Szkolna within Polish primary school Karviná-Nové Město	25 000
	the local organisation of PCEU Karviná-Darkov	13 000
	Greek Community Karviná	20 000
Totally:		575 000

6. The co-operation of the town authority and the Committee for National Minorities with the representatives and organisations of the members of national minorities

The town co-operates with the representatives of individual national minorities - *Regional Community of the Slovaks*, *Association of Greek Communities Karviná*, and the Polish, Hungarian and Roma national minorities. In comparison with the last year when the problem of communication with the Roma community occurred, this year is much better, but only in the field of co-operation with *Civil Association of the Roma of North Moravia*.

7. The evaluation of the issues of national minority policy

It is necessary to solve the problem of the employment of the Roma in a legislative way (it means to remove discrimination during looking for job and at official agenda), as well as the problem of housing, rentals, orderliness in flats and the way of providing social benefits – solve their utilization. One of the issues of national minority policy is still the application of governmental *Programme of the Support of Roma Pupils of Secondary Schools*.

The serious obstacle to the successful and effective implementation of this governmental programme is a delay (until 6 months) from the date when an application for grant is submitted to the date when a school receives money. With regard to the situation of the families of students who apply for the grant no compensation for such a delay is sufficient. The delayed payment of the state grant deteriorates relations between the management of schools, Roma consultants and Roma families and discourages the director of the school to involve actively in the above governmental programme.

KLADNO

1. The evaluation of legislative and non-legislative measures relating to the rights of the members of national minorities

The Roma have been living in the town and the Kladno region for a long time. The problems of co-existence are not national but social (the insufficient care of children, bad hygiene and criminality). Nowadays about 6 000 persons of other than Czech and Roma national identities

live in the Kladno region. Co-existence with these citizens is trouble-free. According to the census in 2001 475 persons who reported their Roma national identity live in Kladno and municipalities of its region. Speculations on who is the Roma and who is not can lead to the racist way of thinking.

2. The execution of extended powers of the town authority during the fulfilment of tasks helping the exercise of rights of the members of the Roma community and their integration into the society

The Metropolitan authority ensures the execution of extended powers during the fulfilment of tasks helping the integration of the members of the Roma community into the society by means of a consultant for national minorities. The Department of Social Services and Health Care helps the Roma citizens in the field of social and legal protection of children, social aid and prevention. In addition, also a probation officer for adults deals with Roma problems.

3. A public agreement aimed at the assurance of the execution of delegated powers in the field of rights of the members of national minorities

The Metropolitan authority did not conclude such an agreement (it was not asked by any municipality of its region).

4. The activities of the Committee for National Minorities

As the percentage of citizens who report other than Czech national identity is low, the Committee was not established.

5. The grant policy of the town - the support of projects for the activities of national minorities

6. The co-operation of the town authority and the Committee for National Minorities with the representatives and organisations of the members of national minorities

The Department of Social Services and Health Care co-operates with civil association *Kredo* (which provides free consultancy to underprivileged citizens), Centre of Help to Endangered Children *ROSA* (which provides pre-school education for children from underprivileged families) and public benefit organisation *Asylum house for mothers with children*.

Nowadays there are two Roma associations there, i.e. *Association of the Roma of the Czech Republic* (which has been financially supported, but after the misuse of the grant for the activities of Roma Cultural and Educational Centre it did not apply for another grant) and *Association of the Roma and National Minorities* (which does not co-operate and apply for the grant. According to accessible information this association disposes of high state grants from the funds of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs).

7. The evaluation of the issues of national minority policy

The representatives of the town feel the lack of interest of existing Roma organisations in any co-operation on its territory and do not know about their activities, although they asked for co-operation via the Department of Social Service and Health Care. As for associations that receive high state grants, their activities and the way of the utilisation of these financial means are not obviously controlled.

LIBEREC

1. The evaluation of legislative and non-legislative measures relating to the rights of the members of national minorities

2. The execution of extended powers of the town authority during the fulfilment of tasks helping the exercise of rights of the members of the Roma community and their integration into the society

Statutory town Liberec established in 1999 Roma Community Centre (RCC) in Liberec on the basis of the state grant provided within the framework of *Comprehensive Co-operational*

Programme of Prevention from Criminality at the Local Level. This centre is not a separate legal person but an organisational part of the Section of Prevention and Social Services of the Department of Social Care of the metropolitan authority. It employs two workers - a co-ordinator for RCC and an assistant for RCC. The coordinator for RCC executes the function of a Roma consultant.

The centre organised most of activities for the Roma community and other national minorities. These activities are financed from the town budget. Information about the activities of the centre in 2003 is mentioned below.

3. A public agreement aimed at the assurance of the execution of delegated powers in the field of rights of the members of national minorities

In 2003 Liberec did not conclude any public agreement aimed at the assurance of the execution of delegated powers in the field of rights of the members of national minorities.

4. The activities of the Committee for National Minorities

By resolution No. 346/03 the town Council established the National Minority Commission and appointed new members. With previous members the Commission has been working since 1999. Nowadays it has 10 members. The co-ordinator for RCC was appointed its secretary. Many guests of other national identities take part in its meetings. Its members are the representatives of the Jewish community and the German, Ukrainian, Roma and other national minorities.

The Commission meets once per month and organises its activities according to the framework plan approved for every calendar year. In co-operation with the Department of Prevention and Social Services it organises every year the cultural afternoon for national minorities under the title *We Live Here*. In 2003 4th one took place. The activities of national minorities are presented in the Liberec Town Hall Journal in the column of the same name.

5. The grant policy of the town - the support of projects for the activities of national minorities

Liberec disposes of 5 funds - for sport, culture, the support and development of education, ecology, health care and social affairs - from which the applicants can get grants for their activities.

From the cultural fund the grant at the amount of 12 000 CZK was provided to the Regional Scientific Library in Liberec for project *Mixing the Cultures - Czech-Roma Books for Children* and another one at the amount of 10 000 CZK to Centre Babylon, incorporated company, for *Roma Festivals*.

No financial means were provided to civil association *Cultural Traditions* which asked for the grant for Regional Festival of the Roma Culture and Liberec Roma Association that asked the grant from the fund for health care and social affairs for the equipment of street workers with technical requisites. The organisations of national minorities did not ask for grants from other funds.

6. The cooperation of the town authority and the Committee for National Minorities with the representatives and organisations of the members of national minorities

7. The evaluation of the issues of national minority policy

RCC does not serve the Roma ethnic group only. Unfortunately, some contacts (for example with the Vietnamese national minority) were interrupted and some national minorities (for example Polish, Slovak etc.) have not been successfully contacted. In 2003 co-operation deepened with the Regional Scientific Library in Liberec that organised three evening performances of *Mixing the Culture* and the public benefit organisation People in Need (Czech Television) with which we co-operate in the field of street work. A lot of activities are also organised in co-operation with *Liberec Roma Association*. Despite this fact, we feel the absence of non-profit organisations in this region.

MLADÁ BOLESLAV

1. The evaluation of legislative and non-legislative measures relating to the rights of the members of national minorities

We consider respective amendment to be sufficient.

2. The execution of extended powers of the town authority during the fulfilment of tasks helping the exercise of rights of the members of the Roma community and their integration into the society

The metropolitan authority did not establish the function of a Roma consultant on 1 January 2003. An employee of the Department of Social Affairs and State Social Support who works as a social probation officer and previously worked on the District Office as a Roma consultant is registered in the Regional Authority of the Central Bohemian Region as a contact man for Roma fellow-citizens. Activities related to this function are not his work load and therefore the tasks of the municipality with extended powers can not be fulfilled in order to help the integration of the Roma community.

3. A public agreement aimed at the assurance of the execution of delegated powers in the field of rights of the members of national minorities

A public agreement ensuring delegated powers in the field of rights of the members of national minorities was not conclude.

4. The activities of the Committee for National Minorities

Until 31 December 2002 the Roma Community Committee functioned in the town. After 1 January 2003 the function of this Committee was not renewed. The scope of duties relating to the Roam community is partly met by a social probation officer out of the framework of his work load.

5. The grant policy of the town - the support of projects for the activities of national minorities

In 2003 following activities for national minorities were supported by the grants from the financial means of statutory town Mladá Boleslav:

<i>organisation</i>	<i>Grant</i>	<i>purpose</i>
Civil association Ozvěna	3 000 CZK	Children's Day
Civil association Dotyk slunce	5 000 CZK	Roma ball
Civil association Krédo	material support	providing non-residential premises free of charge; the consumption of electricity were not billed, copying the printed matters free of charge

6. The co-operation of the town authority and the Committee for National Minorities with the representatives and organisations of the members of national minorities

7. The evaluation of the issues of national minority policy

We think that the renewal of the activity of the Roma Community Committee would be useful for communication with the Roma community and its integration into the society. The knowledge of the employees of the Department of Social Affairs and State Social Support shows that the establishment of the function of a Roma consultant is necessary.

OLOMOUC

1. The evaluation of legislative and non-legislative measures relating to the rights of the members of national minorities

We consider the adoption of Act on Equal Treatment and Protection against Discrimination (Anti-Discrimination Act) as a priority in this field and the elaboration of Plan of Social Integration with respect to the Roma national minority as very important. In addition, we consider drawing up the new Conception of the Integration of Roma Communities necessary. Taking effective measures of the control of the use of financial means of NGOs and the

evaluation of the effectiveness of these financial means will prevent from the duplicity of bookkeeping vouchers during the implementation of several projects at the same time.

Existing minimum contacts with Government Council for National Minorities should be replaced by closer co-operation (in 2003 we only received Report on the Situation of National Minorities in 2002 and we consider this contact to be insufficient). Government Council for the Affairs of Roma Communities at least organises once a year regular republic-wide meeting (informative and educational activities).

2. The execution of extended powers of the town authority during the fulfilment of tasks helping the exercise of rights of the members on the Roma community and their integration into the society

- a) On 1 February 2003 the Olomouc Metropolitan Authority established the function of a consultant for national minorities. It is a function cumulated with the function of the head of the Department of Social Probation Officers. This employee also fulfils the tasks helping the integration of the members of national minorities into the society in the region.
- b) The representatives of the town engaged actively in the Programme of the Support of the Social Inclusion of the Members of Roma Communities by means of sub-programme *Support of Street Social Work 2003*. Within the project the for-man team of street workers was established. In the proceeding calendar year this team succeeded in street work in town localities with the larger concentration of Roma citizens and in the combination of the activities of both social departments of the town with the activities of Roma citizens at the head of the organiser of the project - a consultant for national minorities.
- c) Co-operation with the Regional Authority of the Olomouc Region is ensured not only in the field of methodology and information but also implementation. Respective employees participate actively in the activities of a regional co-ordinator for national minorities who in return takes part in the activities organised on the territory of our town. These activities are as follows:
 - Roma wakes on Svatý Kopeček, the traditional yearly activity of Olomouc Charity in which Roma civil associations of the town participate;
 - St. Nicholas Party for Roma children, organised yearly by the Department of Social Services and Health Care of the metropolitan authority for 250 children;
 - summer camps, organised since 1991 on the camp of House of Children and Youth in Moravia by the Olomouc branch of civil Association of the Roma in Moravia with the financial support of the metropolitan authority;
 - trips for Roma families with children (the visit of the ZOO and the Cowboy Town in Southern Moravia and trips abroad - Oswięcim, Krakow etc.)
- d) In co-operation with other representatives of active national minorities on the territory of the town the metropolitan authority participated above all in the activities of the Bulgarian Club Olomouc. These activities were as follows:
 - the meeting of national minorities and foreigners that took place in April 2003 in the Bulgarian Cultural Club in Olomouc under the title *Pleasant Evening*;
 - *Days of the Bulgarian Culture* (with the financial support of the town) - the four-day meeting not only for the Bulgarian but also other national minorities took place in Olomouc in May. The dance and singing ensemble from Sophia took part in it. In the morning it performed at schools and in the afternoon in the National House and at the Olomouc Square within the programme of Olomouc Cultural Summer.
- e) The town also participated in cultural and sportive activity *We Are Able to Make oneself understood* in September 2003. This activity was organised along with handicapped people. Its cultural programme was ensured by Roma civil associations within the premises of the Special Kindergarten and Primary School for People with Hearing Handicap in Olomouc. Many national minorities had their representatives there: the Bulgarians, Slovaks, Greeks, Vietnamese, Turks and Armenians took part in competitions.

f) The town mediates information services relating to activities and grants for non-profit organisations. It participates in the organisation of individual activities for the integration of the members of national minorities into the minority society.

3. A public agreement aimed at the assurance of the execution of delegated powers in the field of right of the members of national minorities

No agreement was concluded.

4. The activities of the Committee for National Minorities

Due to the results of the census in 2001 the Committee was not established. The scope of duties is met at the Department of Social Services and Health Care by means of a consultant for national minorities. He proposes and after approval organises the meetings of the representatives of individual national minorities or participates in the activities of associations as well as assists in the assurance of financial means for these activities. He summoned the representatives of Roma civil associations to the solution of the problems of the integration of the Roma into the society (i.e. co-ordinates street work on the territory of the town, supports the establishment of the function of Roma pedagogic assistants at schools, enforces the enlargement of so-called null grades for Roma children, the education of Roma street workers in other educational seminars etc.). In addition, he participates in the projects of NGOs on the territory of the town.

5. The grant policy of the town- the support of projects for the activities of national minorities

In 2003 all civil associations on the territory of our town were allowed to apply for the grants for projects focused on concrete activities in the field of sport, culture, education, social services etc. (regardless they were the associations of national minorities). During the year the associations could apply for an unrepeated support up to the amount of 5 000 CZK for concrete projects.

6. The co-operation of the town authority and the Committee for National Minorities with the representatives and organisations of the members of national minorities

See item 2.

7. The evaluation of the issues of national minority policy

Before entering EU we consider the evaluation of these issues to be premature, because we expect that our membership in EU will lead to the unification of our opinion on this problem and the adoption of the unified legislative framework (concerning applicants for asylum, migrants etc.) valid in all European states.

OSTRAVA

In the census in 2001 10.4 % of 316 744 inhabitants of the town reported other than Czech national identity. Most of them reported Slovak (3.5 %) and Moravian (2.3 %) national identities and other (0.3 %). As for the Roma national identity, 0.2 % of inhabitants reported it. Therefore the Ostrava municipality did not establish the Committee for National Minorities.

1. The evaluation of legislative and non-legislative measures relating to the rights of the members of national minorities

Respective legislative measure by virtue of §6, clause 8 of Act No. 273/2001 Coll. and Act No. 128/2000 Coll. does not presume that in the census the citizens will not report their Roma national identity and will not meet the conditions of §117, clause 3 of Act No. 128/2000 Coll. on Municipalities.

2. The execution of extended powers of the town authority during the fulfilment of tasks helping the exercise of rights of the members of the Roma community and their integration into the society

In the last census in 2001 658 citizens reported their Roma national identity. This number is equal to 0.2 % of the total number of citizens. Nowadays the scope of duties relating to the Roma national minority is met by a Roma consultant who has been functioning from January 1999 at the Department of Social Prevention - Section of Social Services and Health Care.

On the basis of the detailed knowledge of the region and continuous contact with its authorities the Roma consultant

- monitors the situation of Roma communities in the region according to demographic, socioeconomic, educational and family criteria, according to the way of life, the time of settlement and the place of origin settlement;
- co-operates with the officers of state administration and local governments whose activities impact on the life of Roma communities and individuals;
- searches the personalities whose relation to Roma communities or citizens is positive and looks for possibilities for their active co-operation in the solution of the problems of Roma communities and individuals (for example entrepreneurs who can help to solve the problem of unemployment etc.);
- keeps contacts with regional or local non-governmental organisations whose activities impact on the interests and goals of Roma communities;
- implements individual and collective streetwork during which he closely co-operates with schools attended by Roma children;
- keeps contacts with the organisations of children and young people and in co-operation with them looks for the ways of the utilisation of the leisure of Roma children and young people;
- co-ordinates the activities of (8) social workers in municipalities and NGOs;
- co-ordinates the activities of an assistant for health care and social services.

Since January 2003 the *Permanent Working Group for the Integration of the Roma National Minority* has been working in the town under the auspices of the Mayor Deputy. It has 20 permanent members and if needed, it co-operates with experts.

In 2003 the *Working Group for the Roma Ethnic Minority* was established within community planning. Community planning is a method of the involvement of other institutions in planning the social services. It enables to obtain more objective information about the situation in the region and co-ordinate the activity of applicants, providers and users of services.

3. A public agreement aimed at the assurance of the execution of delegated powers in the field of rights of the members of national minorities

It was not concluded.

4. The activities of the Committee for National Minorities

The Committee for National Minorities was not established (see item 2). Other national minorities utilise the services of the Department of Domestic Affairs within the framework of co-operation with bodies representing national minorities (i.e. consultancy in the course of claiming the rights of national minorities resulting from legal regulations, consultancy for the representatives of national minorities who want to be registered in the town authority as civil associations and the mediation of contacts of individual representatives of national minorities in the town, if they apply for it).

5. The grant policy of the town - the support of projects for the activities of national minorities

Four national minorities (Hungarian, Greek, Ukrainian and Bulgarian) participate actively in social and civil life. These minorities apply town authorities for various grants. The Hungarian minority in Ostrava is represented by *Association of the Hungarians Living in Bohemia* - the basic organisation Ostrava (hereinafter "Association"). The activities of this branch are shielded by its Prague headquarters. The branches contribute to nation-wide Hungarian periodical *Prágai Tükör* (Prague Mirror). The Association has 600 members, the Ostrava

branch 140 ones. Since 1992 the branch has been disposing of the Hungarian Club (seated in 28 October Street 15, Moravská Ostrava) and is the only one that functions on the territory of the previous North-Moravian region. The Hungarian Club also serves as a free information, translation and guide centre. It finances its activities from membership fees (at the symbolic amount), the grants of the Ministry of Culture that are bound by certain cultural activities and donations from Hungarian foundations that are utilised above all for the purchase of the club's equipment. One of the most important cultural activities organised by the Association are *Days of the Hungarian Culture*. Last four ones were supported by a large amount from the town budget. For this activity the Association received in 2003 the grant at the amount of 120 000 CZK.

The Greek national minority has its most numerous representation in Northern Moravia. Greek community member structure in Ostrava (about 200 members) has not still its own seat. It finances its activities from membership fees (because of the fact that most of the members are pensioners they are only symbolic) and sponsor donations of richer members. During last two years the Greek community in Ostrava did not received any grant from the town. In 2003 it applied the town for the grant for *Support and Development of Greek Identity in the Czech Republic* at the amount of 96 500 CZK but its application was dismissed because of formal insufficiencies. Co-operation with the Greek Embassy is limited to the support of the teaching of Greek. In this year the Greek community in Ostrava is going to support the Olympiad 2004 by means of lectures and exhibitions on Olympic Games. In addition, it prepares making the model of ancient Olympia which will be donated to Ostrava. The website of the Greek community contains inter alia information about Greece and the advertisement of tourism. For students who are interested in Greece the Ministry of Education of the Greek Republic mediates studies at Greek schools. Information for the larger public is displayed on the Information Panel of the Greek community in Ostrava.

Since 1992 the Ukrainian national minority has been represented by the branch of *Association of the Ukrainians and the Friends of Ukraine*. Nowadays it has about 50 members. The branch does not dispose of premises where its members could meet, deposit books and correspondence and establish the archives. It keeps only limited contacts with the Ukrainian Embassy. Books and certain aid (not financial) are provided by the Ukrainian national minority in Prešov and premises in short-term lease by the Bulgarian Club in Ostrava. The members themselves create and disseminate almanac *Ostravská Prosvita* that organises activities on the occasion of anniversaries of grand Ukrainian personalities (for example Taras Ševčenko), the exhibitions of books etc. In 2003 the branch received the grant from the Ostrava town budget for the issue of the above almanac at the amount of 15 000 CZK.

The Bulgarian national minority is presented above all by cultural and educational activities of the Bulgarian Club in Ostrava (about 250 members) seated in 28 October Street 4, Moravská Ostrava. The Club's activities are very successful: it organises yearly "Babina Day", St. Cyril and Method feasts, the performances of folklore ensembles, the activities promoting Bulgarian language, the celebrations of Bulgarian national days and Orthodox feasts, the meeting of all Bulgarian clubs in the Czech Republic etc. It co-operates with all national minorities in Ostrava. The Club is supported by the Bulgarian Embassy that attempts at the development of co-operation of our region with Bulgaria. In previous years it did not apply for the grant for its activities. In 2004 it asked for two grants for cultural activities, especially for the support of the concert of Bulgarian singers.

The overview of grants (G) purposeful grants (PG) and multi-purposeful grants (MPG) for the projects of NGOs in the field of social care of the groups of citizens, children and young people (a minority) on risk in 2003:

Organisation	Project	Grant (CZK)
Ostrava Charity	Charity House of St. Francis - the asylum house for homeless people	1.200.000 (MPG)
Salvation Army	the asylum house for homeless people	1.200.000 (MPG)
Vzájemné soužití (Co-existence)	social services for the endangered groups of the Roma in Ostrava work in community centres, social and legal consultancy, initial care, the support of the employment of Roma citizens	250.000 (PG)
S.T.O.P.	the individual and collective complementary training for children	83.000 (G)
Ostrava University	social assistance for families with children suffering from learning and upbringing problems	240.000 (G)

Within the selective procedure for providing purposeful grants for activities in the field of prevention from criminality and drug prevention we supported in 2003 following projects relating to national minorities:

Organisation	The purpose of the grant	grant (CZK)
Civil association DEN-Pavučina	Hobby activities for underprivileged - especially Roma - children and youth from Ostrava-Kunčičky	100.000
Primary boarding school Ostrava-Vizina	the summer camp for Roma children	20.000
Primary Boarding school Ostrava-Vizina	hobby activities for children, especially Roma ones	30.000
Primary boarding school Ostrava, Halasova	workshop practice for children especially Roma ones	30.000
Primary boarding school Ostrav-Hrabůvka, U haldy	the support of sportive activities for children, especially Roma ones	9.000
Civil association Jekhetane	the support of the activities of Community Centre Jekhetane, especially for Roma children, youth and adults	250.000
Don Bosco Salesian House of Children and Youth	the support of hobby activities of the Salesian Centre for poor, especially Roma children	550.000
Civil association Vzájemné soužití (Mutual Co-existence)	the support of the activities of c.a. Vzájemné soužití - individual community centres	400.000
Association of the Roma in Moravia	social consultancy for the Roma (the conditions of the PG were not complied with; criminal proceedings are being conducted against the civil association)	100.000
Civil association OPAT	barter programme (the conditions of the PG were not complied with; criminal prosecution is being conducted against the civil association)	300.000
Totally		1.789.000

6. The co-operation of the town authority and the Committee for National Minorities with the representatives and organisations of the members of national minorities

The Committee for the Roma national minority was not established.

7. The evaluation of the issues of national minority policy

PARDUBICE

In the census in 2001, less than 5 % of the inhabitants of Pardubice reported other than Czech national identity. The most numerous national minority is the Slovak one. Nevertheless, since 1989 the ethnic composition of the inhabitants has been changing. According to our experience it results from the inflow of small and big investors, both the Czechs and foreigners, and permanent contacts of both the public and private sector with foreign countries. With the exception of the Roma and Russian national minorities, the other ones are not organised on the territory of our town. Despite this fact the town will address the members of national minorities by means of the Town Council Commission for the Affairs of National Minorities and will offer them co-operation.

160 persons reported their Roma national identity. As a representative of the municipality with extended powers the metropolitan authority executes delegated powers in its region in the field of the exercise of rights of the members of the Roma community and their integration into the society. The region includes 36 municipalities and the Roma live in 11 ones. From the estimated total number of the Roma - 1300-1400 persons - 90-95 % live in three municipalities (Pardubice, Rybitví and Dašice). There live about 1000 - 1 100 Roma in Pardubice. In each of other 8 municipalities lives at most one Roma family, but there are also individual Roma who live either separately or in mixed families.

1. The evaluation of legislative and non-legislative measures relating to the rights of the members of national minorities

The legal regulation relating to the rights of the members of national minorities in the Czech Republic is rather sufficient. Nevertheless, large insufficiencies exist in the field of enforcing the procedural rules. It relates especially to the direct or indirect discrimination of persons because of their membership in a national minority or ethnic origin, race, or the colour of skin from the part of the providers of services (in restaurants, disco clubs etc.) and employers. The social situation of Roma communities is affected especially by discrimination during the employment of their members. Difficult enforcing the procedural rules is influenced by many factors, for example the lack of readiness of the Police of the Czech Republic to investigate the cases of discrimination and attempts to postpone them or classify them at most as infractions, the limited possibility of the Czech Commerce Inspection to prove the infringement of the forbidding of discrimination of a consumer by a seller. The problem relates also to Labour Agencies that are to prove the employers' denial of the right to employment to some citizens because of their race or the colour of skin. The hard enforcing the above procedural rules are also affected by the division of anti-discrimination legal regulations into individual laws. In this respect the town expects the improvement of the situation after the adoption of prepared Anti-discrimination Act.

The town utilises the grants for street work; this programme administered by Government Council for the Affairs of the Roma Community is very useful for us. We also appreciate *National Strategy for the Work of the Police of the Czech Republic in Relation to National and Ethnic Minorities*. Nevertheless, its implementation is not still evident in Pardubice.

The town considers the support of the establishment of head-start classes for the children of socio-cultural disadvantaged environment as a very positive measure. In our conditions it relates above to all the Roma community. Education is considered one of basic preconditions for integration and therefore we would appreciate the legal duty of parents (not only Roma ones) to enrol their child on the basis of the recommendation of a specialised institution in the classes for pre-school education. In this context we are in lack of the description of procedures of the establishment of such a head-start class.

Very useful is also *Programme of the Support of Roma Pupils*. Nevertheless, during its application serious difficulties occur. They result from the fact that a school receives the grant too late. In the second half of the school year 2002-2003 it was in August of 2003 (due to it the director of a private school rejected the participation of a Roma apprentice in final examination) and in the first half of the school year 2003-2004 it was on 13 December 2003, i.e. just before winter holidays (due to it one of local schools returned the whole grant to the State Budget). The town solicits for the remedy of the whole system at the level of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, the Ministry of Finance, regional authorities and even schools in order to prevent from such a serious failure in the future.

The town would appreciate the system of professional education for the representatives of municipalities responsible for the scope of duties relating to national minorities. It would be appropriate to invite them not only to specialised seminars but also to seminars for Roma consultants. In addition, the town would appreciate if the problems of national and ethnic

minorities, foreigners and refugees were a part of education, at least that of social workers of municipalities. The system of the education of Roma consultant - and also street workers by means of civil association Drom Brno - in its existing form is convenient.

2. The execution of extended powers of the town authority during the fulfilment of tasks helping the exercise of rights of the members of the Roma community and their integration into the society

General data on Roma communities in the region of statutory town Pardubice are mentioned in the introduction. The extended powers are executed by a Roma consultant in co-operation with a consultant for national minorities and equal treatment. In 2003 all municipalities of our region filled in a questionnaire giving information on the Roma communities in individual municipalities. During the execution of delegated powers the town concentrated on both municipalities with the most numerous Roma population. It co-operates closely with municipality Dašice which applied successfully in December 2003 for the state grant on the basis of the impulse of the town. At the same time the town consulted with Dašice its steps during the assurance of housing for a Roma family that has been living in a building block in bad conditions for ten years. It entered into relations with Rybitví, but closer co-operation necessitates longer time.

3. A public agreement aimed at the assurance of the execution of delegated powers in the field of rights of the members of national minorities

Statutory town Pardubice concluded a public agreement with town Holicе for 2003. This agreement ensures the execution of extended powers during the fulfilment of tasks by virtue of §6, clause 8 of Act No. 273/2001 Coll. on the Rights of the Members of National Minorities. Also in the Holicе region the above questionnaire was filled in. It showed that only several Roma families lived there. On 1 January 2004 town Holicе did not renew an agreement aimed at the execution of extended powers.

4. The activities of the Committee for National Minorities

With regard to the results of the census in 2001 Pardubice had not statutory duty to establish the Committee for National Minorities. The scope of duties relating to the rights of national minorities including the affairs of the Roma community is met by a consultant for national minorities and equal treatment, a Roma consultant and two street workers, and institutionally by the crčche and the kindergarten for the children of the Roma community, the Roma Centre (school-age children and their parents), the Social club (Roma youth) and the Town Council Commission for the Affairs of National Minorities. In December 2003 the town Council of Pardubice approved the conception of the activities of this Commission.

5. The grant policy of the town - the support of projects for the activities of national minorities

<i>Donator</i>	<i>Grant receiver</i>	<i>Project</i>	<i>Grant (CZK)</i>
Ministry of Culture	Cultural Association of the Citizens of the Roma National Identity	the show of Roma bands and the competition of singers from the Pardubice region	40.000
	Regirom	the support of the development of the Roma culture and cultural activities of children and youth ensembles	40.000
Government Council for the Affairs of the Roma Community	Roma Town Council	Roma employment assistant within programme Prevention from Social Exclusion in Roma Communities and the Elimination of its Consequences	88 475
	statutory town of Pardubice	the wages of two social worker within Programme of the Support of Street work	112.000*

* in fact 81 118 CZK were drawn; the share of the town was 9 000 CZK.

6. The co-operation of the town authority and the Committee for National Minorities with the representatives and organisations of the members of national minorities

In 2003 11 civil associations of the members of national minorities were in Pardubice - 10 of them were Roma and 1 was Russian. In addition to regular meetings with the Roma consultant

also irregular working meetings were organised for the representatives of national minorities and respective departments of the metropolitan authority. The representatives of national minorities met with the Mayor Deputy and almost every day with the Roma consultant and the consultant for national minorities and equal treatment. The meetings focused above all on housing, employment, discrimination, education, the spreading of information, assistance in the elaboration of projects, the consultations of concrete causes, the participation of the Roma community in programmes etc. In 2003 the representative of the Roma was appointed a member of the Town Council Housing Commission.

The town was a co-ordinator of international programme *Roma Rights and Access to Justice in Europe* financed by the British Department for International Development and known in Pardubice under the title *People in Our Society*. The year of 2003 was the last one of the programme. In the half of this year the town supported the activities of NGOs by means of contacting the Roma community and involving the Department of Education and Kindergartens in new project *Kukadla* organised by civil association Step by Step-Czech Republic. At the same time the town supported the start of the new three-year international programme financed by American government Agency USAID and named *Programme of Roam Integration*.

As for civil association *Russian Institute*, the meetings with it were only occasional and related to the establishment of the first Czech-Russian Grammar School.

7. The evaluation of the issues of national minority policy

It is very important for the town to point out one more issue, concerning the possibility to obtain information. It believes that a situation, when an information that is important for the Roma community (and concerns financial means from programme *Prevention from Social Exclusion in Roma Communities*) is given only to the members of the Government Council for the Affairs of the Roma Community and not to Roma co-ordinators, will not repeat and in 2004 all information will be disseminate through appropriate communication channels to all localities. It also points out that the situation of the state grants for the support of national minorities and the Roma community is not clear. Information about the programmes is dispersed and every ministry has its own system how to “put it aside“. The town is aware of the fact that such an information duty does not result from the status of the Government Council for National Minorities, but it addresses this institution and asks it to initiate the creation of the unified information system which would be publicised in a transparent way along with other programmes declared by individual ministries and EU, at least on the Information Portal of the Public Administration of the Czech Republic.

PILSEN

1. The evaluation of legislative and non-legislative measures relating to the rights of the members of national minorities

As for non-legislative measures, one of them is an attention which the town pays to the members of national minorities. Financial support is provided to individual organisations which assist the members of national minorities in their integration (for example the street worker for the Roma community, Civil Advice Centre Pilsen, civil association “To Start Together“) or organisations or associations established by them (see item 5). Some of these organisations are included directly in the budget of Pilsen.

2. The execution of extended powers of the town authority during the fulfilment of tasks helping the exercise of rights of the members of the Roma community and their integration into the society

The town acts upon §6, clause 8 of Act No. 273/2001 Coll. on the Rights of the Members of National Minority.

3. A public agreement aimed at the assurance of the execution of delegated powers in the field of rights of the members of national minorities

The execution of delegated powers on the territory of the town according to the Legal Order of the Czech Republic including the field of rights of the members of national minorities is ensured by Act No. 320/2002 Coll. on the Dissolution of District Offices and Regulation of the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic No. 388/2002 Coll. on the Determination of Regions with Authorised Municipality Authority and Extended Powers, and this for the territory of municipalities Dýšina, Chrást, Chválenice, Kyšice, Letkov, Lhota, Losiná, Mokrouše, Nezavětice, Nezvěstice, Starý Plzenec, Šťáhlavy, Štěnovický Borek and Týmákov.

4. The activities of the Committee for National Minorities

Pilsen Town Council approved by its Resolution No. 650 from 14 September 2000 the establishment of the Commission for the Integration of the Roma Community and Ethnic Groups. Since 2003 this Commission has been named Town Council Commission for the Integration of Ethnic Minorities. The fifteen-man Commission consists of political representatives (the chairman of the Commission is a member of the town Council), the representatives of engaged institutions (the representatives of civil associations including a street worker for the Roma community), the representatives of the Roma community and experts (from the West-Bohemian University in Pilsen - Faculty of Humanities, the representative of the Labour Agency). The secretary of the commission, who fulfils the function of a Roma consultant, is an employee of the metropolitan authority.

It is possible to invite also other experts and the representatives of organisations, churches and mass media to the meetings of the Commission. The Commission disposes of its own rules of order and status.

The main goals of the Commission are as follows:

- to support the development of knowledge and preventive activities focused on the elimination of conflicts between the majority and minorities and to support the integration of ethnic minorities into the civil society;
- to analyse continuously the needs of ethnic minorities living of the territory of Pilsen;
- to ensure the knowledge of the employees of state administration and local governments about this field and participate in their training.

The town Council imposes by its Resolution No. 1176 from 9. October 2003 the elaboration of Conception for the Integration of Minorities on the territory of Pilsen. This conception should be elaborated until November 2004. For its elaboration 500 000 CZK are earmarked from the town budget.

A Roma consultant works in the metropolitan authority. He co-operates with the street worker for the Roma community and both of them co-operate with the regional co-ordinator of Roma consultants. The street worker is partly financed by the town and also Government Council for the Affairs of the Roma community.

The street worker has been working in the Roma community since May 2001. She works with clients in their environment, taking advantage of the knowledge of Roma languages and population. In 2002 she worked with 297 clients and in 2003 with 375 clients.

Since April 2002 the common project of the town and the Town Police under the title *Police as A Friend* has been implemented. It relates to leisure activities, i.e. it ensures the operation of the leisure centre in a locality with the bigger concentration of the Roma. It is presumed that this project will be applied also in other Pilsen localities. In addition, the Town Council Commission for the Integration of Foreigners works in the town.

5. The grant policy of the town - the support of projects for the activities of national minorities

The grant policy is based on Act no. 128/200 Coll. on Municipalities. According to which the municipality earmarks financial means for many projects and activities. The part of this municipal policy is also the support of national minorities.

A lot of organisations work on the territory of the town. They are supported by the town or the districts. The list of organisations whose activities are focused inter alia on the Roma community and which were supported by the town in 2003:

Civil association *To Start Together* that received in 2003 1 000 190 CZK from the town budget; this association operates two institutions:

- *AD Centre* that carries out street work and anti-drug prevention focused above all on the Roma community
- *Centre for Family*, the low-threshold institution for children and youth that ensures leisure activities, consultancy and social aid. The project consists of several programmes that focus on various issues but are linked one another. They are based on the needs of the community:

Held Out Hand - deals in individual work with clients (social consultancy, help in critical situations etc.);

Vinice Summer - supports the development of the communities in Pilsen housing quarter Vinice;

Miro Suno - supports the regular yearly activities of the music and dance ensembles of Roma children, youth and adults;

Mos - implements the programme of primary prevention from socially pathologic phenomena in the form of regular meetings during lessons at special schools where the Family Centre is situated. Further to these meetings individual meetings with pupils take place in the afternoon.

Other organisations

TJ Pilsen Roma	21 000
Town Charity	11 824 000
Naděje (Hope)	903 687
Ulice (Street) - Streetwork Agency	457 000
Christian Help Centre ENA	458 000
Teen Challenge Pilsen	550 000
Christian Help Centre ECM	349 500
Civil Advice Centre Pilsen	310 000
Centre of Anti-drug Prevention and Therapy	791 000
Leisure Centre of Children and Youth	354 405
Salesian Children Centre	1 101 000
Diocesan Charity	576 000

These organisations organised activities for all citizens of Pilsen, i.e. also for national minorities. In addition to them there were and are many organisations that received financial means from the town budget for their socio-cultural activities for citizens, i.e. also for ethnic minorities. All organisations account these finances and submit reports on their activities.

The town considers these financial means to be provided to all citizens of Pilsen. It results in the conclusion that evaluated activities are not divided into activities for national minorities and activities for other citizens.

In 2003 the Town Council Cultural Commission supported following subjects:

R.Loewy Foundation	90 000
Community of Slovaks	25 000
Association "To Start Together" - Vinice Summer	30 000

The endowment fund for the cultural activities of Pilsen citizens supported following subjects:

Alliance Francoise	20 000
Union of the Hungarians Living in Bohemia	10 000
Zach Pub - the concert of band Natalika	5 000

Foundation 770 Years of Town Pilsen supported these subjects:

Association "To Start Together" - Family Centre	60 000
Silesian Youth Centre	20 000
Klokánek	68 000

6. The co-operation of the town authority and the Committee for National Minorities with the representatives and organisations of the members of national minorities

• Diocesan Charity Pilsen

Since 1949 Advice Centre for Migrants and Refugees established within the Diocese Charity Pilsen has been working in the town. It provides social and legal consultancy to applicants for asylum and foreigners with all types of residence including compatriots and represents its clients during official agenda with authorities and the Foreign Police. It organises material aid to individuals and humanitarian aid abroad; since September 2001 it has been operating Multicultural Centre for Applicants for Asylum and Foreigners with Long-Term Residence that provides social and legal consultancy and prepares multicultural programmes. In the school-year 2002-2003 project *Support of the Comprehension of the Cultural Difference of Foreigners* was implemented.

• Civil Advice Centre Pilsen, the member of Association of Civil Advice Centres

The Advice Centre serves all who occur in a hard life situation, i.e. also the Roma and foreigners. It offers specialised programmes aimed at the access to its services to certain groups of population (for example socially disadvantaged Roma). Another programme of the Advice Centre is focused above all on socially endangered groups and socially disadvantaged Roma citizens in localities Pilsen-Slovany and Pilsen-Vinice.

Within the framework of project Multicultural Education that started in 2002 these activities were organised:

- the preparation of manuals on individual national minorities for teachers and street workers;
- participation in the pilot project of the Ministry of the Interior, Department of Asylum Migration Policy, for the increase of professional and communication skills of the employees of state administration and local governments and pedagogues in co-operation with Diocese Charity Pilsen and Facia Prague.

Regional association MYŠ (My a škola , *We and School*)

- project *The Beads of Meetings*
- mutual visits of children from the kindergarten and the Refugees Camp, the collection of toys etc.

In addition, organisations Roma Mission, FK Roma Pilsen - Veterans and R-net work on the territory of the town.

Statutory town Pilsen and individual town council expert commissions co-operate with the representatives of the organisations of national minorities. The representatives of national minorities are the members of these commissions - see item 4.

7. The evaluation of the issues of national minority policy

We think that on the territory of Pilsen all preconditions are created for the active solution of all problems of national minorities. Further issues will be opened, when the town disposes of Conception of the Integration of National Minorities whose elaborator will propose the ways of their efficient solution.

ÚSTÍ NAD LABEM

1. The evaluation of legislative and non-legislative measures relating to the rights of the members of national minorities

1st Community Plan of Care in the Town and the Ústí nad Labem Region for 2001-2003 was elaborated for three-year period. It is a binding document that includes the tasks of public institutions, professional requirements of the providers of services, opinions of their users, data from the information system of social services and the possibilities of public budgets to contribute to the development of social services for the citizens of the town.

2. The execution of extended powers of the town authority during the fulfilment of tasks helping the exercise of rights of the members of the Roma community and their integration into the society

Ústí nad Labem assists in the integration of the members of the Roma community by means of the support of activities in the field of leisure, prevention, education, culture and consultancy. Nowadays *2nd Community Plan* is being prepared. According to information given by its elaborator and submitter, i.e. the Community Work Centre, measures and goals will be determined in accordance with the possibilities of legislation in order to be possible to realise them.

3. A public agreement aimed at the assurance of the execution of delegated powers in the field of rights of the members of national minorities

In 2003 no public agreement of this character was concluded.

4. The activities of the Committee for National Minorities

By virtue of §117, clause 3 of Act No.128/2000 Coll. on Municipalities the Committee was not established in the town - according to the last census less than 10 % of citizens reporting other than Czech national identity live on the territory of the region.

	Slovak	Roma	Polish	German	Ukrainian	Totally
Number	2 225	296	160	609	220	3 510
%	2.33	0.31	0.16	0.64	0.23	3.68

Because of legislative conditions it is not possible to ask for the constitution of the establishment of the Committee by virtue of law. The scope of duties falls within the work load of Mayor Assistant for the Affairs of National Minorities who ensures the conception, development, co-ordination, street work, intervention, public relations and publication activities.

In addition, a lot of local civil associations offering their services (for example interpreting) at various levels of local executive participate in the exercise of the rights and the satisfaction of the needs of national minorities.

5. The grant policy of the town - the support of projects for the activities of national minorities

In 2003 380 000 CZK were earmarked from the budget for culture and sport for the support of projects focused on the activities of national minorities. 34 projects were supported and 12 organisations received the grant for their round-the -year activities.

Grants for sportive activities:

Grant receiver	Activity	Grant CZK)
Civil association Black and White	breaking the hockey-ball record	9 000
dtto	long-term activities - for youth older than 18	2 310
Civil association Future	long-term activities - for youth older than 18	5 610
dtto	Children Day	2 000
dtto	the soccer tournament of younger and older juniors	2 000
dtto	the soccer tournament of younger juniors	2 000
dtto	the soccer tournament of older juniors	2 000
dtto	the soccer tournament of younger juniors	2 000

dtto	leisure activities	19 59
Civil association Karika	long-term activities – for youth older than 18	9 570
Civil association Jekhtane	By Sport to Heath	6 000
Regional Charity	the development of sportive activities	3 400
dtto	summer sportive camp	4 000
dtto	the sportive weekend in the country	2 000
primary school Předlice	UNESCO CUP	3 000
Totally		76 484

Grants for cultural activities:

<i>receiver</i>	<i>Action</i>	<i>Grant (CZK)</i>
Archives of Ústí nad Labem	publication Schoolboys from Předlická Primary School	70 000
Civil association Future	the termination of the school year 2003	5 000
dtto	the trip to Lety Memorial	8 000
dtto	Roma festival in Benátky n.J.	5 000
dtto	the visit of the 1st Roma church in Bohemia	5 000
Czech Red Cross	the opening of the new school-year	5 000
dtto	Christmas children party	7 000
dtto	the termination of the school-year	5 000
Public benefit association People in Need	international festival One World	20 000
Civil association Kheroro	the celebration of the International Roma Day	5 000
Alois	the international festival of the Roma culture	50 000
Civil association Jekhtane	Roma festival for children and youth	20 000
dtto	the round-the-year activities in Krásné Březno	20 000
dtto	the round-the-year activities in Mojžíř	20 000
Regional Charity	Children Day	2 800
Regional Charity	the visit of a theatre performance	1 500
Integration Advice Centre	the presentation of the cultures of ethnic communities	15 000
Integration Advice Centre	Colour Planet IV.	40 000
Totally		304 300

Two projects were supported from the town budget for the projects of NGOs with the framework of *Support of the Programmes of the Members of National and Ethnic Minorities* at the total amount of 125 000 CZK.

6. The co-operation of the town authority and the Committee for National Minorities with the representatives and organisations of the members of national minorities

Statutory town Ústí nad Labem is divided into four districts. Each of them co-operates within its competence with local organisations whose clients are recruited from the members of national minorities.

7. The evaluation of the issues of national minority policy

ZLÍN

1. The evaluation of legislative and non-legislative measures relating to the rights of the members of national minorities

According to the census 58 citizens reported their Roma national identity; other national minorities are represented minimally. Because of this fact it is not possible to evaluate objectively these measures.

2. The execution of extended powers of the town authority during the fulfilment of tasks helping the exercise of rights of the members of the Roma community and their integration into the society

If any inhabitant (or the group of inhabitants) of the region needs (or need) help, the town does its best according to its possibilities. It tries to ensure the integration of the Roma by

high-quality street work and attitudes void of discrimination. The aim of the town is to inspire the confidence of the Roma to the other inhabitants and on the contrary. For this purpose it utilises the support of an organisation that helps Roma children to prepare to school.

3. A public agreement aimed at the assurance of the execution of delegated powers in the field of rights of the members of national minorities

No such an agreement was concluded.

4. The activities of the Committee for National Minorities

The Committee was not established because respective legal condition was not met (see above).

5. The grant policy of the town - the support of projects for the activities of national minorities

Organisation (the purpose of the grant)	Grant (CZK)
Association of Children and Youth of the Czech Republic (Roma Scarves - exhibition)	5 000
dtto (Who Are the Roma? - lecture)	5 000
dtto (Roma Ceramics - exhibition)	2 000
dtto (Zlín-Hodonín-Osvětim - exhibition)	6 500
Dtto (Zlín region – collective camps – Osvětim)	20 000
dtto (the exhibition of Roma books)	4 250
dtto (the exhibition of photos “Romano gav“ /Roma Settlements/)	4 250
Civil association ARGO (the additional training of Roma children)	20 000

6. The co-operation of the town authority and the Committee for National Minorities with the representatives and organisations of the members of national minorities

See above.

7. The evaluation of the issues of national minority policy

6.3. Regional municipalities

SOUTH-BOHEMIAN REGION

In this region Slovak, Roma, German and Polish minorities are represented. According to the census in 2001 1.3 % of inhabitants declared Slovak, 0.1 % Roma, 0.2 % German and 0.08 % Polish national identity.

1. The evaluation of legislative and non-legislative measures relating to the rights of the members of national minorities

The activities in the field of national minorities comply with valid legislation, i.e.

- Act No. 273/2001 Coll., on the Rights of the Members of National Minorities and the amendments of some acts, as amended;
- Act No. 83/1990 Coll., on the Association of Citizens, as amended;
- Act No. 129/2000 Coll., on Regional Administration.

According to the valid amendment (Act No. 83/1990 Coll.) the members of national minorities in the Czech Republic are allowed to establish their civil associations. This possibility has been used only by the Slovak national minority. It has been presented for several years by *Club Slovenské dotyky*, especially by organising *Days of the Slovak Culture* in co-operation with the Regional Authority. In the South-Moravian region there is no branch of any socio-cultural organisation of other national minority that operates at the nation-wide level. Within the framework of civil activities various types of organisations are established spontaneously. They can declare some national minority programmes, but none of them

organises any practical activity in this field. None of national minority organisations has asked for the co-operation yet.

The members of national minorities living in our region represent the groups of inhabitants who have no troubles in co-existence with the majority population.

The existing legislation can be evaluated as a legislation respecting sufficiently the rights of the members of national minorities. With regard to their quantitative representation in our region it is not necessary to pay special attention to the creation of conditions for the satisfaction of their cultural, social and professional needs.

2. The execution of extended powers of the regional authority during the fulfilment of tasks helping the exercise of rights of the members of the Roma community and their integration into the society

The Regional Authority established the function of Roma co-ordinator for the Roma community affairs. He has fulfilled his function since 1 June 2002.

The South-Bohemian region has 17 local authorities with extended powers. As the Senate did not approve the legal duty proposed by the Parliament of the Czech Republic to establishment the function of a Roma consultant by these authorities, the municipalities solve this agenda by having employees with cumulated functions (anti-drug co-ordinators, probation officers for adults). The municipal authorities of Vodňany and Strakonice have not charged yet any employee for the function of a consultant - neither in its separate or cumulated form.

3. A public agreement aimed at the assurance of the execution of delegated powers in the field of rights of the members of national minorities

This agreement was concluded according to § 66a of Act No.128/2000 Coll. on the Municipalities, as amended, between municipalities Strakonice and Blatná for the period from January 2003 to 31 December 2003. The agreement was not renewed and respective scope of duties is met by both municipalities separately.

4. The activities of the Committee for National Minorities

Only 618 citizens, i.e. less than 1 ‰ of the total number of 625 000 inhabitants of the region reported their Roma national identity. As to other nationalities, the quota is even lower. It means that in this region the legal condition determined by §78, clause 2 of Act No.129/2000 Coll. on Regions, as amended, are not fulfilled and the duty to establish this Committee is not imposed. The registered number of citizens reporting their Roma national identity does not correspond with the reality. The large number of the Roma did not report their national identity for various reasons. On the basis of unofficial findings it is possible to presuppose that the number of the Roma in the region is more than 9 000 persons. For this reason it is appropriate to discuss the establishment of the Committee for National Minorities which would deal with the needs of the members of national minorities and the Roma community.

5. The grant policy of the region

The activities of organisations of the members of national minorities are supported within the framework of the general distribution of grants (the support of culture, social care and education) and follow the rules of grant policy for the support of NGOs. The regional authority did not declare any specific programme related to the activities of national minorities.

6. The co-operation of the regional authority and the Committee for National Minorities with the representatives and organisations of the members of national minorities.

The Committee for National Minorities has not been established and therefore closer co-operation with the organisations of national minorities can not be specified.

7. The evaluation of the issues of national minority policy

Except the problems of the Roma there are not any principal issues of national minority policy that need urgent solution. It can be presumed that such issues will occur in the course of

entering the Czech Republic into EU and the above mentioned Committee for National Minority should participate in their solution.

SOUTHERN MORAVIA REGION

The Southern Moravia Region considers its cultural diversity one of its most important historical merits. Traditionally friendly attitude of the citizens of Southern Moravia to their fellow-citizens from another cultural environment dates from the Middle Ages and the very beginning of the Czech state. Moravia and Hungary have been neighbours since the 10th century and the relations between ruling Premysl and Arpad families have ever been close. During the medieval colonisation many new German speaking citizens came and later in the course of Turkish wars the large Croatian minority followed them. In tolerant Southern Moravia also many persecuted religious minorities of the Jews and Anabaptists found their refuge. In the modern era the Russians, Bulgarians and Greeks learned by their example. Thus the cultural roots of Southern Moravia have grown with the contribution of these populations.

1. The evaluation of legislative and non-legislative measures relating to the rights of the members of national minorities

The legal regulation on the rights of the members of national minorities appears to be sufficient. According to the opinion of the members of individual national minorities there are no insufficiencies in this field.

2. The execution of extended powers of the regional authority during the fulfilment of tasks helping the exercise of rights of the members of the Roma community and their integration into the society

With regard to helping the integration of the Roma community into the society it is necessary to mention the establishment of the function of a co-ordinator for the affairs of the Roma community. His duty is to help Roma community in the field of employment, education, security, housing and communication with authorities, and the Roma consultants, pedagogic assistants, street workers and representatives of non-governmental organisations and local governments dealing in the problems of national minorities in the region in their co-ordination, methodology and educational activities.

The Regional Authority (namely the Education Department) also helps the integration of the Roma national minority into the society and the education of its members. The Education Department organises every year regular meetings with the representatives of schools that are focused on the upbringing and education of the children of the members of national minorities in the region and co-operates with them in following fields:

- within the conception of the early child care of children from socio-culturally disadvantaged environment efforts are made in co-operation with the managements of schools in respective localities of the region to extend the network of head-start classes at primary schools;
- in the region, there were established 7 head-start classes at 8 primary schools for children from socio-culturally disadvantaged environment and 2 head-start classes for children from the environment disadvantaged with regard to language. The number and qualification of assistant teachers is increasing thanks to co-operation with the Faculty of Education at Masaryk University (Department of Multicultural Education). The aim is more effective co-operation of teachers and assistant teachers in respective localities;
- the efforts are made to intensify the support and promotion of the establishment of head-start classes and the function of an assistant teacher aimed at the systematic enlargement of these forms of affirmative action where the Roma pupils have educational problems and head-start classes or the function of an assistant teacher have not been established yet;
- the efforts are made to establish the function of an assistant teacher even at grades 1-5 of primary schools (for example Primary School Stará in Brno) in the institution of detention centres or vocational centres.

In the field of secondary education since 2002 programme *The Support of Roma Pupils of Secondary Schools* has been implemented in co-operation with the Government Council for the Affairs of the Roma Community and secondary schools (including Vocational centres) in the region. The aim of this two-round programme is to support the study of those Roma pupils whose families have problems with covering the expenses on their study at secondary schools. Since 2003 this programme has been implemented by the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports.

In the field of the preparation of pedagogues the Department of Education, Youth and Physical Education in co-operation with the Faculty of Education at Masaryk University (Department of Multicultural Education and the Department of Civics) and the Faculty of Social Studies of the Masaryk University in Brno.

- prepares educational programmes for the pre-graduate and postgraduate study of multicultural education and human rights;
- ensures educational and other programmes for national minorities and the children of applicants for asylum;
- organises the courses of the pedagogical and psychological preparation of assistant teachers (Roma assistants);
- in co-operation with the Pedagogic Centre in Brno the Department of Education participates within the framework of project PHARE CZ 00-02-03 in the reform of multicultural education, especially with respect to the pedagogues of primary schools in the region; the aim of their training is to integrate into educational process the elements of multicultural education that would be reflected in the co-operative and communicative skills of children. The results of the project of multicultural education will be utilised in new *Framework Educational Programme for Primary Education*. Programme PHARE which is focused on the multicultural education of pedagogues and the creation of specific conditions for the education of Roma pupils should help the full-value education of the children of the members of national minorities and the Roma community and participate in the creation of the multicultural society within the individual localities of the region;
- in co-operation with the Pedagogic Centre Brno the model of a multicultural curriculum is being applied to the system of education at primary schools.

It is also necessary to mention the activity of the Education Department which prepares on the basis of the recommendation of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports and in co-operation with the Educational Centre of the Jewish Museum in Prague exhibition *Disappeared Neighbours*. The exhibition is organised with the participation of primary and special schools of the region on the occasion of Commemorative Day for the Victims of Holocaust and the Prevention of Crimes against Humanity. It will be opened on 27 January 2004 at Vranovská Primary School.

3. A public agreement aimed at the assurance of the execution of delegated powers in the field of rights of the members of national minorities.

It was not concluded.

4. The activities of the Committee for National Minorities

The Regional Municipality at its establishing meeting in December 2000 established the Committee for National Minorities. Its duty is to communicate with the members of national minorities and help their cultural life and co-existence with the majority population. The aim of this communication is also to assist in the solution of specific problems which the members of national minorities can face. According to Regions Act there were not legal conditions for the establishment of the Committee and therefore it was a voluntary decision of political representatives elected in regional elections.

The Committee started its work by entering into contacts with the representatives of national minorities and their associations that organise their activities on the territory of the region. The problems and needs of national minorities as well as the number of their associations and

members and their activities were successfully mapped and the complete material for respective analysis was prepared. No principal manifestations and tendencies of the discrimination of national minorities were found.

The Committee meets regularly with the representatives of national minorities and invites them to its meetings. At least once a year the Committee convenes its meeting in which the representatives of the regional authority and national minorities take part. The aim of this meeting is to exchange experience and information about the situation, problems and needs of individual minority associations. In addition, the members of the Committee take part in cultural activities and working meetings organised by individual associations of national minorities.

Nevertheless, by the establishment of the Committee the Regional Municipality did not make full use of all possibilities to support the development of cultural activities, national identity and traditions of minorities and assistance in their integration into the majority society, especially with regard to the Roma community.

Other important initiative of the regional authority is their attempt at the establishment of the multicultural centre in Brno. This centre would serve national minorities, foreigners and other citizens of the region as a centre of consultancy (social, legal, relating to communication with authorities) information, social activities (meetings, clubs' activities), cultural activities (festivals, concerts, exhibitions, theatre performances) and education (lectures, courses, conferences, Czech language for foreigners). This projects follows *Programme of the Development of the Southern Moravia Region*.

Its aim is above all to strengthen social integration, prevention from social exclusion and socially pathologic phenomena, the liquidation of prejudices, fight against xenophobia and racism, the education of citizens and officials in the field of the integration of foreigners, the support of the development of culture and continuing the multicultural traditions of the region and Brno.

The establishment of the multicultural centre would contribute to the better mutual understanding and co-existence of the minorities with the majority population and the enrichment of the cultural life of the whole region.

5. The grant policy of the region

On the basis of the initiative of the Committee a special grant programme for national minorities was approved and special grant rules were adopted this year. By the adoption of these rules the Committee could influence the evaluation of projects and the allocation of grants.

There are grants allocated from the regional budget every year for the projects related to cultural and sportive activities and especially the leisure activities of children and young people, the solution of drug-problems etc. These activities are organised under the auspices of the chief executive officer or the representatives of the region. For example in May of this year multiethnic cultural activity *Return to the Roots* was organised under the auspices and financial support of the region. It was initiated by the Committee on the basis of the project of the Slovak association. All national minorities and their associations took part in this event and performed their traditional dances, music and recitation programmes, gastronomy, publications and traditional handcrafts.

6. The co-operation of the regional authority and the Committee for National Minorities with the representatives and organisations of the members of national minorities

See above.

7. The evaluation of the issues of national minority policy

According to the findings of the Committee and the opinion of representatives of national minorities the problems of national minority policy and the manifestations of intolerance and race discrimination are almost absent. They relate in a limited extend to the Roma national minority and occur indirectly during communication with authorities, looking for job and entering the restaurants. Exceptionally some racially-motivated attacks occurred.

KARLOVY VARY REGION

1. The evaluation of legislative and non-legislative measures relating to the rights of the members of national minorities

The most numerous national minorities in the region are Vietnamese, Slovak, Ukrainian, Russian and German ones whose members have mostly permanent residence or residence with visa valid more than 90 days. The foreigners migrate to the region above all because of its strategic position and nearness to the borders with Germany as well as the motivation to enterprise or merge families. After the huge increase of immigration in 1995-2001 (250% in the Cheb region) the situation is being stabilised thanks to the harmonisation of asylum and residential procedures with the legislation of EU. In the regional authority a qualified ethnologist is at the disposal of national minorities as a co-ordinator for Roma affairs, national minorities and the integration of foreigners. In Karlovy Vary Migration Centre of the Czech Helsinki Committee and Advice Centre for Migrants and Refugees within the Parish Charity work. They have their branches in Aš and Ostrov. In addition, the Regional Council for Multicultural Education operates there. The representatives of national minorities participate in its activities to a large extent. A lot of activities are organised by Cultural associations *Community of the Slovaks*, *Union of the Vietnamese*, *Cultural Union of the Germans* and many civil associations of the Roma, roofed mostly by *Regional Council of the Roma*. Nevertheless, the cultural appurtenance and reserve of individual communities with different problems and troubles is still evident. Most of foreigners and national minorities are concentrated in large towns. Nevertheless, the citizens of former Soviet Union live even in villages. Roma communities, mostly from the Sokolov region, belong to the most numerous ones in the Czech Republic.

The affairs of the Roma ethnic minority represent a special field. Co-existence with this minority has ever been accompanied with common antipathy, xenophobia and lack of interest. Although 132 invitation cards were sent to the municipalities and regions to the meeting on the allocation of state grants for Roma street workers, the representatives of only four municipalities came. A Roma consultants work in 7 municipalities, but only in 3 of them are members of the permanent staff. In the rest of the municipalities they fulfil a cumulated function or work as part-timers. In spite of it, Roma centres are being established successfully, the function of a Roma assistant has been proved good and co-ordinated street work programmes are being implemented. In addition, the Civil Advice Centre for the solution of Roma problems was established. Nevertheless, the Czech society does not create a multicultural environment and every Roma nowadays has experienced discrimination, everyday contempt and latent racism; every Arab is considered as an potential fundamentalist and every Sudeten German “hankers for our property“. Although we profit from the Vietnamese market, we do not respect the mentality and specificity of this population. Unfortunately, it does not help mutual enrichment, but results in disaffection, exclusion and reserve.

2. The execution of extended powers of the regional authority during the fulfilment of tasks helping the exercise of rights of the members of the Roma community and their integration into the society

Since 1 February 2002 a coordinator in the regional authority and a liaison person in extended scope municipalities has been employed.

3. A public agreement aimed at the assurance of the execution of delegated powers in the field of rights of the members of national minorities

No agreement was concluded.

4. The activities of the Committee for National Minorities

By virtue of Act No. 129/2000 Coll. the Committee was not established and the regional authority agreed on the principle of an individual attitude towards individual minorities.

5. The grant policy of the region

<i>Organisation</i>	<i>Project</i>	<i>Grant (CZK)</i>
Civil Association, Czech West, Teplá	Street work in the Teplice and Toužim regions	120 000
Roma Civil Association, Karlovy Vary, Regional Council of the Roma	KHAMORO 2003	25 000
Club of the Slovak Culture and Community of the Slovaks	the exhibition dedicated to Jan Kollár	5 000
The reallocation of 250 000 CZK from the Grant Committee of Council of the Government of the Czech Republic for the Affairs of the Roma Community		
Roma community in Ostrov		12 000
Roma community in Nejdeč		118 000
Roma community in Toužim		25 000
Roma community in Chodov		20 000
Roma community in Kynšperk		30 000
Roma community in Cheb		45 000

6. The co-operation of the regional authority and the Committee for National Minorities with the representatives and organisations of the members of national minorities

The above mentioned national minorities are organised. In addition, there are individual contacts via a regional co-ordinator there. All national minorities are interested in the education of children and work in the Regional Council for Multicultural Education which meets several times a year.

7. The evaluation of the issues of national minority policy

With regard to our entrance into EU the thought of migrants is being changed: We cease to be a transfer country and become a target one for many people. Equality is guaranteed by the political and economic stability of the Czech Republic and the accordance of Czech laws with the standards of the European Community. Nevertheless, there is no Refugees Centre in the region which would teach tolerance. The state does not recognize the advantage of the integration of people who have been residing here for a long time and hesitates to apply the principle of the increase of rights proportionately to the duration of residence.

HRADEC KRÁLOVÉ REGION

1. The evaluation of legislative and non-legislative measures relating to the rights of the members of national minorities

The Regional Authority has not closer contacts neither with Government Council for National Minorities nor with the Government Council for the Affairs of the Roma Community. This body did not organize any meeting of regional Roma co-ordinators or Roma consultants from municipalities with extended powers. Therefore regional co-ordinators started to meet by themselves. The first meeting took place in the region. On the other hand, the regional authority co-operates closely with National Drug Commission from which it should take on the system of co-ordination, education and methodical guidance of both regional authorities and municipalities with extended powers.

2. The execution of extended powers of the regional authority during the fulfilment of tasks helping the exercise of rights of the members of the Roma community and their integration into the society

The Regional Authority employs a co-ordinator for Roma consultants and a co-ordinator for national minorities, in his agenda there are also duties relating to the integration of the applicants for asylum. After the dissolution of District Authorities where Roma consultants worked the Regional Authority assisted in the creation of the new network of workers who ensured the integration of the Roma communities on the municipal authorities with extended powers. Nowadays the scope of duties is met in all 15 Regional Authorities with extended

powers. In localities where the concentration of socially disadvantaged Roma fellow-citizens is higher, street-workers operate (Hradec Králové, Hořice, Náchod, Trutnov, Broumov).

3. A public agreement aimed at the assurance of the execution of delegated powers in the field of rights of the members of national minorities

A public agreement among the municipalities with extended powers for agenda on national minorities' issues was not concluded.

4. The activities of the Committee for National Minorities

Because of the results of the census in 2001 the Committee for National Minorities was not established in the region. Nevertheless, the Committee for Roma Affairs was established. It consists of the chief executive officer of the Hradec Králové region, the councillor of the Regional Authority for social affairs, the head of the Department of Social Affairs of the Regional Authority, the representative of the Police of the Czech Republic for the South-Bohemian region, the director of the Teaching Hospital Hradec Králové, the director of the Special School in Hradec Králové, the director of the Labour Agency Náchod, the deputy director of the Metropolitan Police Kradec Králové, the head of the Department of Social Affaires of the Town Authority Trutnov, a Roma entrepreneur, the representative of the Community Centre in Hradec Králové, a Roma street-worker, the representative of Roma consultants for towns with extended powers, the representative of the Department of the Education of Youth and Physical Training of the Regional Authority and the regional co-ordinator of Roma consultants. The Committee met once. Its basic activities consist in helping the integration of the members of the Roma community into the majority society. The scope of duties relating to national minorities and applicants for asylum is met by a co-ordinator of national minorities who is also the member of the Commission for the Integration of National Minorities of the Metropolitan Authority Hradec Králové. In the last year and at the beginning of 2004 several meetings took place at the Regional Authority. They were focused above all on the establishment of the Multicultural Centre in Hradec Králové.

5. The grant policy of the region

The Regional Authority declared several grants focused on national minorities. 845 500 CZK were allocated. The region plans to go on this grant policy also in following years.

<i>Organisation</i>	<i>Project</i>	<i>Grant (CZK)</i>
Diaconia-Evangelical Church - Milíč House	Kalo-beng - the programme for Roma children and youth	25 000
Diocesan Charity Hradec Králové	Meeting of Nations	70 000
Diocesan Charity Hradec Králové	Hobby activities for applicants for asylum	140 000
Džas dureder dživipnaha	Equipment of the club and the extension of sportive activities	31 500
New Life	Community Centre New Life	90 000
Civil association of children and youth To Start Together	Community centre and leisure activities	70 000
Civil association For the support of Culture in Nový Bydžov	Leisure activities of children and youth from the socially disadvantaged environment	7 000
Civil association New Life	Soccer club + the match of special schools	8 000
Civil association Friends of Special School in Dobruška	Bore? What Is It?	25 000
Civil association of the Roma Dživipen	Leisure activities of the Roma	5 000
Civil association Salinger	Community Centre, Pražská 559, Hradec Králové (the enlargement of the project to Okružní 873)	165 000
Regional Roma Association of Town Náchod	Roma Community Centre	91 000
ROS-club	Termination of holidays with children and youth	9 800
ROS-club	Activities of a street-worker	45 000
ROS-club	Roma soccer tournament "ROS-Club Cup"	4 500
Unitas Fratrum Congregation, Nová Paka	Arrangement and equipment of a room for the Roma club	12 700
CO-EXISTENCE – JAROMĚŘ	the programme for Roma children and youth	50 000
	Total	849 500

6. The co-operation of the regional authority and the Committee for National Minorities with the representatives and organisations of the members of national minorities

The Regional Authority focuses its activities in the field of national minorities above all on the Roma one. The empowered municipality authorities are organising every two months the conferences for Roma consultants. The co-ordinator of Roma consultants deals with the representatives of local governments and helps Roma civil associations. We can not forget co-operation with non-profit organisations for which the Regional authority in co-operation with the Civil Consultancy Centre Hradec Králové and Civil Association Agens Prague prepared several educational seminars. About 30 NGOs were established in the region, but less than ten has been active.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Street</i>	<i>ZIP code</i>	<i>Town</i>
Broumov Civil Association Roma	U Větrolamu 270	550 01	Broumov
Civil association Džas lače dromeha	Tyršova 866	547 01	Náchod
Civil association Feder Roma Drtinova	Drtinova 221	503 11	Hradec Králové
Civil association We Pass by Life	Žižkova 54	550 01	Broumov
Civil association Jekhtane	Krakonošovo nám. 16/19	544 01	Trutnov
Civil association Kalo bílá	Běloveská 2013	547 01	Náchod
Civil association Lovlo khosno	Kostelní 7	518 01	Dobruška
Public benefit association Bridge to Life	Šikmá 300	541 01	Trutnov
Civil association New Life	Lánovská 485	543 01	Vrchlabí
Civil association The Olashes of the Hradec Region Barato	Dvorská 500	503 11	Hradec Králové
Civil association Friends of Special School in Dobruška	Opočenská 115	518 01	Dobruška
Civil association Romano Ilo	Pitrova 242	503 46	Třebechovice p.Orebem
Civil association of Roma children and youth of town Jičín	U Trati 857	506 01	Jičín
Civil association of the Roma Dživipen	Haškova 1234	500 02	Hradec Králové
Civil association of the Roma of the Kopidlno region	Drahoraz 40	507 32	Drahoraz
Civil association of the Roma of the Náchod region	P. Velikého 985	547 01	Náchod
Civil association of the Roma of the Rychnov region	Palackého 695	516 01	Rychnov nad Kněžnou
Civil association of the Roma in Náchod	Raisova 1554	547 01	Náchod
Civil association ROS - Club of Children and Youth	Jiřího z Poděbrad 172	508 01	Hořice v Podkrkonoší
Civil association Salinger	Selicherova 1420	500 12	Hradec Králové 12
Civil Association for Roma Education	Kollárova 145	500 02	Nový Bydžov
Civil association With All	Jugoslávská 1539	547 01	Náchod
Civil association SK Roma Náchod	Šafránice 447	547 01	Náchod
Civil association Co-existence	Dolnopleská 432	551 01	Jaroměř - Josefov
Civil association Dawn	Haškova 1238	500 02	Hradec Králové
Civil association Committee for the Compensation of Roma Holocaust	Barákova 1012	508 01	Hořice v Podkrkonoší
Civil association Wakeren	Heřmanice 106	509 01	Nová Paka
Civil association To Start Together	Kladská 164	550 01	Broumov

7. The evaluation of the issues of national minority policy

The co-operation of regional authorities with Government Council for National Minorities is sporadic. The Regional Authority would appreciate guidance notes and more activity of the Council, for example with respect to grants from the State Budget for activities of the members of national minorities and the support of the Roma community. Also the meeting at Government Council for National Minorities, where the basic information on this issue would be given to the representatives of the regions, would contribute to mutual co-operation.

MORAVIAN-SILESIA REGION

1. The evaluation of legislative and non-legislative measures relating to the rights of the members of national minorities

There are several NNO that associate the members of national minorities in the region. It entered into close co-operation with 25 of them by means of the Committee for National Minorities. Most of these organisations are active in social and cultural field and represented above all by the members of the Polish national minority. To a limited extent also the Greek, Slovak, Roma, German, Bulgarians, Hungarian and Ukrainian.

In accordance with §117, clause 3 of Act No. 128/2000 Coll. on Municipalities, as amended, there were 33 Committees for National minorities established by the municipalities of the Těšín. Most of the municipalities are situated on the territory of Český Těšín, Třinec, Jablunkov, Frýdek-Místek, Karviná and Havířov. In these municipalities the members of the Polish national minority represent the large percentage of the population.

In the Moravian-Silesian region the Polish national educational system has its historical tradition. At the beginning of 2003 when the decrease of the number of pupils was registered, the municipalities optimised the network of regional schools with Polish as a teaching language. Nowadays 3 kindergartens with Polish as a teaching language (they are legal persons, while other kindergartens are the part of primary schools), 20 primary schools with Polish as a teaching language, 4 schools with Czech and Polish as teaching languages and 2 secondary schools with Polish as a teaching language function in the region.

Focusing on the effectiveness of the network of schools with Polish as a teaching language, the Committee for National Minorities initiated discussion between the representatives of local governments and the organisations associating the members of the Polish national minority in the region. This discussion led to a mutual agreement.

In September 2003 the Ostrava Studio of the Czech television started regular broadcasting the news in Polish language.

2. The execution of extended powers of the regional authority during the fulfilment of tasks helping the exercise of rights of the members of the Roma community and their integration into the society

The extended powers of the Regional Authority in the above field are executed within the framework of activities included in the work load of the co-ordinator for national minorities and the affairs of the Roma community that falls within the competence of the Department of Culture and Care of Historical Monuments of the Regional Authority. During 2003 the continual fulfilment of the function of Roma consultants at 20 from 22 Regional Authorities of municipalities with extended powers was ensured. In addition, regional authorities entered into working contact with these employees during the solution of concrete problems relating to Roma communities living in the region, especially in social and educational fields. On the basis of this co-operation it was possible to process the data on the existing situation of Roma communities in the region in the form of *Report on the Situation of Roma Communities Living in the Moravian Silesian Region in 2003*. The co-ordinator also administered and monitored governmental *Programme of the Prevention of Social Exclusion and Elimination of its Consequences*. Within its framework the Regional Council approved the distribution of the grant transferred from the state resources to budget of the region at the total amount of 3 200 000 CZK to NGOs for the support to the implementation of projects within this programme. Within the framework of the pilot project of fight against usury in Roma communities living in the region the Regional Authority put itself by means of a coordinator in co-operation with the Police of the Czech Republic, the administration of the North-Moravian region, the Department of Security Policy of Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic and NGOs. The results of co-operation and the exchange of information reflected in

the high percentage of the discovered causes of usury in the region. The project also included the course of basic communication skills in relation to the members of the Roma community for 24 members of the Ostrava Police. The course was headed by the co-ordinator for national minorities and the affairs of the Roma community. At request of the Department of Security Policy of Ministry of the Interior other 40 policemen from the Karlovy Vary attended this course. For the purposes of help to municipalities on the territory of the region the Department of Culture and Care of Historical Monuments in 2003 elaborated document *Proposal of the Solution of the Problems of the Local Cumulation of Population Belonging to the Roma Ethnic Group in Localities on the Territory of the Moravian-Silesian Region* which the Regional Council took into account by Resolution No.37/2765 from 26 February 2004.

3. A public agreement aimed at the assurance of the execution of delegated powers in the field of rights of the members of national minorities

As we know, municipal authorities with delegated powers did not conclude any legal agreement aimed at the assurance of their execution.

4. The activities of the Committee for National Minorities

It was established in accordance with § 35/q of Act No. 129/2000 Coll., on Municipalities, as amended, by Regional Council Resolution No. 2/6 from 12 February 2001, The Committee has 11 members who were elected on the basis of the agreement of individual political clubs of the Regional Council in accordance with §78, clause 2 of the above Act. In 2003 the Committee

- a) fulfilled the function of a grant commission within the grant programme declared for 2003 by the region for the support of activities of the members of national minorities living on the territory of the region;
- b) recommended to the Regional Council to approve project *Roma Cultural and Social Centre in Karviná* submitted by civil Association of the Roma of Northern Moravia in the form of an application for investment means for the completion of the construction of a building from financial surplus of the budget of the region for 2002. The draft was recommended by the Regional Council Resolution No. 30/1990 from 22 May 2003 to the regional municipality for an approval. By Resolution No. 16/492/2 from 19 June 2003 it decided to support the project by the amount of 2 000 000 CZK;
- c) dealt in the actual situation of the Polish national educational system in the region and asked the representatives of the Union of Polish Teachers in the Czech Republic to outline its idea about the optimal network of Polish schools in the region until September 2003;
- d) was informed about the proposal of the Regional Authority Department of Education, Youth and Sport to introduce new branches of study focused on ethnic minorities at selected secondary schools established by the region (this task resulted from Regional Council Resolution No. 13/330/1 from 12 December 2002) and approved individual steps included in the submitted draft;
- e) took measures leading to the improvement of situation at municipal authorities of the municipalities with extended powers with respect to the preservation of the continual execution of powers of Roma consultants;
- f) was informed about the content of governmental *Programme of the Prevention of Social Exclusion and the Elimination of its Consequences* and recommended Regional Council to approve the proposal of the Department of Culture and Care of Ancient Monuments to distribute the grant transferred from the state resources to the budget of the region at the total amount of 3 200 000 CZK to NGOs for the support of the implementation of projects within the framework of this programme.

5. The grant policy of the region

The grant programme for the support of activities of the members of national minorities living in the region was declared by Regional Council Resolution No.13/354/1 from 12 December

2002. The organisations associating the members of national minorities enlisted 55 projects. Regional Council Resolution No. 15/401/1 from 27 March 2003 approved 22 projects submitted by 19 organisations associating the members of national minorities (the list of supported organisations see below). Within the framework of the grant programme totally 700 000 CZK were distributed from the budget of the region.

Artistic activities

<i>Organization</i>	<i>Project</i>
ČHAVE JILESTAR	7 th folk-country festival Bohumín Train
"Na okrají"	Ethnic music festival RASTA ESTA
"Matice slezská"	9 th festival On the Confines Congress of the Poles
Kongres Poláků v České republice	Such We Are 2003
Macierz Szkolna w RC – Matice školská v ČR	7 th Bagiecky Festy

Cultural educational and education activities

<i>Organization</i>	<i>Project</i>
Společně-Jekhetane	Folklore ensemble Jekhetane
Řecká obec Ostrava (Greek Community Ostrava)	Minority policy of the Greek Community
Městský úřad Jablunkov	Treasures of Ancient Chest Cultural and Educational Centre
Centrum kultury a vzdělávání Moravská Ostrava	By Rhythm to Understanding
Liga za lidská práva, práva dětí a mládeže (League for Human Rights and the Rights of Children and Youth)	Club activities for Roma youth of Bruntál and Krnov
Charita Frýdek-Místek	Club NEZBEDA
Řecká obec Karviná	the minority policy of the Greek Community Karviná
MOTÝL Havířov, public benefit organization.	Day for Tolerance
Svaz Maďarů žijících v českých zemích (Union of the Hungarians Living in Bohemia)	cultural, information and documentation activity of the Hungarian national minority living on the
PZKO (Nebory)	DEN OSZELDY
Sdružení přátel polské knihy (Association of the Friends of Polish Literature)	the exhibition of Polish books and additional literary activities
Kongres Poláků v ČR (Congress of the Poles in the Czech Republic)	Perspective 21
Regionální knihovna Karviná (Regional library Karviná)	the mediation of books and information as a basic social need of the members of the Polish and Slovak national minorities living in Těšín Silesia in the Czech Republic

Minority culture documentation

<i>Organization</i>	<i>Project</i>
Kongres Poláků v ČR (Congress of the Poles in the Czech Republic)	Documentation Centre of Congress of the Poles in the Czech Republic

Publishing

<i>Organization</i>	<i>Project</i>
Spolek-Towarzystwo AVION (Association)	Těšínské divertimento in Café AVION
Sdružení přátel polské knihy (Association of the Friends of Polish Literature)	Otylia Tobola Lutynskie tango i inne opowiesci
Harcerstwo Polskie v ČR	Nasza Gazetka

6. The co-operation of the regional authority and the Committee for National Minorities with the representatives and organisations of the members of national minorities

The Committee for National Minorities entered into co-operation with organisations associating the members of national minorities in the region. It is continuously informed about round-the-year activities in which the members of the Committee take part according to their possibilities. A regional Authority contact person for the representatives of organisations associating the members of national minorities living in the region is the co-ordinator for national minorities and the affairs of the Roma community.

7. The evaluation of the issues of national minority policy

For 2004 the issue of the elaboration of the regional conception of Roma integration and the possibility to utilise the EU funds for the preparation and implementation of the projects relating to the preservation and reinforcement of the culture, language and traditions of the members of national minorities living on the territory of the region is still open.

OLMOUC REGION

1. The evaluation of legislative and non-legislative measures relating to the rights of the members of national minorities

It is necessary to adopt an act on equal treatment and protection against discrimination (Anti-Discrimination Act) and implement Directive 2000/43/ES from 20 June 2000. With regard to relation to the Roma national minority it is necessary to follow *Common Memorandum on Social Integration* and prepare promptly *National Plan of Social Integration*. It is also necessary to complete the revision of *Conception of the Integration of Roma Communities* with regard to limited financial means and deal in the efficient mechanisms of the control of the utilisation of financial means of NGOs (it is a serious problem which does not relate merely to grants for national minorities and the integration of Roma communities). Especially pro-Roma associations orientate themselves in grants environment and regional co-ordinators have often to do their best to obtain information about all financial means (for example the grants for project CEDR were allocated in 2002, but publicised in 2003). An organisation is allowed to obtain grants for its projects from various resources (Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, Government Council for the Affairs of the Roma Community). Some donators do not require annual reports that would inform about the activities of the grant receiver and influence the provision of grants. The Roma pointed out that the activities of these associations do not correspond with expended financial means and the purpose of the grant. On the other hand, the Roma associations face problems with accounting the grants. This fact was proved even in case of grants allocated by the region. Consultations with Roma associations show that there is no legal duty to furnish individual documents with a stamp or data about covering the expenses on respective project. Therefore it is possible to account expenses repeatedly within several parallel projects. Other problem is the evaluation of the efficiency of expended financial means.

Unfortunately, regional authorities have no close contacts with Government Council for National Minorities. This body has not organised any seminar or meeting with empowered employees of regional authorities. Neither Government Council for the Affairs of the Roma Community has organised any informative or educational activity for regional co-ordinators. For the above reasons regional co-ordinators started to organise meetings in individual regions by themselves. They invited the competent employees of individual departments. As for the co-operation of both Councils with regions, “the good organisation practice“ of National Drug Commission including information flows should be adopt.

2. The execution of extended powers of the regional authority during the fulfilment of tasks helping the exercise of rights of the members of the Roma community and their integration into the society

On 1 January 2003 the function of a regional co-ordinator for national minorities was established. He ensures the integration of applicants for asylum in the field of housing.

As for the Roma national minority, the main task after the dissolution of district authorities consisted in the creation of the network of employees ensuring the integration of Roma communities in municipal authorities with extended powers. The transfer of powers from district authorities to municipalities was not easy. (their assurance of the legal protection of children, benefits for handicapped people etc.). The chief executives of some municipalities considered the establishment of the function of a Roma consultant redundant (leaning on the

principle of civil society, the results of the census and the small number of the Roma in respective locality). The meeting of the scope of duties was ensured during the year in all municipalities in accordance with the specificity of individual localities. Therefore the establishment of separate functions in all authorities mentioned above is not necessary. Co-operation with municipal authorities with extended powers is considered to be good, especially in localities where the concentration of Roma communities is higher (Přerov, Olomouc, Prostějov, Jeseník, Šternberk). There are no problems either in the transfer of information or the fulfilment of tasks imposed by Government Council for National Minorities or ministries. In exposed localities the empowered employees co-operate with municipal authorities, Roma and pro-Roma NGOs, schools, Labour Agencies, police and other institutions.

The regional co-ordinator provides non-profit organisations with information about the grants of individual ministries and endowment funds, assists in filling in the applications and consults with clients in more complicated social situation etc. All Roma and pro-Roma organisations were informed about the possibility to apply not only for so-called small grants (at most 20 000 crowns), but also for grants and public orders within the framework of OPOK 2003. In 2003 the contract with public benefit association EPICO was concluded for help to Roma associations in submitting applications for grants. As we know, only two Roma associations improved this opportunity.

We consider earmarking financial means for education in the field of social services very contributory. In this year public benefit associations VCVS and DROM ensure training for 30 street workers from municipalities and NGOs in the Olomouc region. The most successful participants will be enrolled in the 2nd course of street workers which will be organised by public benefit association DROM.

Another task consisted in mapping all institutions that participate in the integration of the Roma communities, especially in the non-profit sector. The co-ordinator has been getting acquainted with all Roma activists working in the Olomouc region.

3. A public agreement aimed at the assurance of the execution of delegated powers in the field of rights of the members of national minorities

No municipality concluded such an agreement.

4. The activities of the Committee for National Minorities

The Committee was not established in the region because of the results of the census in 2001 and the absence of institutions participating in the activities of national minorities. It looks to be more useful to establish consultative bodies in municipalities with extended powers that would be able to solve respective problems under local conditions. The regional co-ordinator takes part in all meetings that are convened by municipalities with extended powers. In Jeseník and Olomouc the employees of local governments meet with the representatives of Roma and pro-Roma organisations and other engaged persons (pedagogic assistants, assistant teachers, street workers). In Prostějov the meeting was convened for the community mayors of municipalities to which the Roma removed from St. Anne colony in Prostějov.

As an example of good practice we can mention the attitude of Přerov authorities that elaborated Programme of Co-existence in Přerov. The Consultative Body for National Minorities and Ethnic Groups works there. Most of the minority representatives in it are the members of the Roma minority.. The aim of this body is to give information about the specific needs of the members of national minorities to the representatives of the town and assist in their satisfaction. The fact that the Roma have an opportunity to work in all commissions of the town is considered important because this is the only exception in the whole region. The table below includes the list of grants allocated by Přerov in 2003 for activities relating to the integration of Roma communities.

Financial means allocated in 2003 by town Přerov to national minorities and citizens from socio-culturally disadvantaged environment

Project	Grant (CZK)	Target Group
The support of training courses in the field of mutual communication among the persons endangered by social exclusion - i.e. the Roma minority and the majority	140 500	minorities, officials, the representatives of NGOs
The increase of information literacy of the members of Roma communities and the creation of teaching programmes with the active participation of the Roma	110 500	The Roma and the pupils of B. Němcová Primary School
Roma Wake	4 200	the Roma, the representatives of the Charity
Civil Counselling Centre (opening)	24 000	Minorities, underprivileged people
Program soužití - The programme Co-existence (sport and development 2003)	5 000	Minorities
Masquerade (the lease)	3 000	Minority and majority
seminar of RSM and the night party with a dulcimer band (the lease)	2 000	Minority and majority
sportive activities for Roma children and youth (the prevention of criminality)	31 152	The children and youth from socioculturally disadvantaged environment
Youth Club (the prevention of criminality)	110 000	The children and youth from socioculturally disadvantaged environment
Programs of Treatment and Education for children from socio-culturally disadvantaged environment (the prevention of criminality)	91 727	Dtto
The summer camp	20 000	Dtto
Trip to ZOO	1 724	Dtto
The summer camp	17 950	Dtto
Transport to the camp	5 300	Dtto
The summer camp	7 358	Dtto
Trip to Brno	1 600	Dtto
Celebration of the "St. Nicolas feast"	479	Dtto
Working tools	9 136	Dtto
Camp (prevention of criminality)	13 100	Dtto
The field social work program	141 105	Two trainings (one since 7/2003)
Total	739 825	

There are two Roma working in the Commissions of the Municipal Council of Olomouc, they are representatives of political party Chance 21/Green Party. The Municipal Council supported national minorities and the integration of Roma communities by following grants:

Organization	Description of the project	Grant
Charita Olomouc Komunitní centrum Khamoro (Charity Olomouc Community Centre Khamoro)	The programme of the centre that includes also the Roma kindergarten (two classes); it offers the children from socially handicapped families living in a locality appropriately timed leisure activities and additional training and preparation to school. The project focuses on the leisure of children and youth in the Community Centre Khamoro. In the afternoon activities in the hobby groups are organised (sport, music, dance, plastic arts).	55 000
Společenství Romů na Moravě, pobočka Olomouc (Association of the Roma in Moravia, Olomouc)	The branch Association of the Roma in Moravia whose Olomouc branch has been working since 1992 has about 190 registered members. It focuses on the field of anti-drug activities (the distribution of leaflets among the sellers of misused substances and their potential users from the Roma population), monitors the infringement of human rights and supervises of racially motivated crimes, ensures leisure activities for both Roma and other children and youth (fit centre, plastic arts and music groups, summer camps for children in Pobořany and cognitive trips) aimed at the integration of the Roma ethnic group and the positive attitude of the majority towards it.	93 000
Bulharský osvětový klub v Olomouci (Bulgarian Cultural and educational Club)	Te activities of the Club	5 000
Romské ženy a přátelé (Roma women and friends)	The leisure time activities for children.	2 000

romští terénní sociální pracovníci (Roma street workers)	Additional financing the activities of Roma street workers employed in 2003 by the Municipal Council Olomouc	27 000
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Also town Jeseník supported the activities of the children summer camp organised by civil association For Human Rights of Roma Citizens by the amount of 10 000 CZK. The town announced calls for grants in the field of culture and sport. Nevertheless, the members of national minorities did not apply for them. The Greeks, Germans (older generation), Ukrainians and Poles live in the locality. According to accessible information they do not organise any activity that could be supported.

5. The grant policy of the region

In 2003 the region did not support explicitly the activities of the members of national and ethnic minorities (including the Roma one). Nevertheless, all organisations were directly or via municipalities with extended powers informed continuously about the possibility to gain a financial support within the framework of OPOK 2003 (culture, education, social services) and above all the possibility to gain the contribution up to 20 000 CZK for the activities of NGOs.

These contributions were provided to:

Společenství Romů na Moravě se sídlem ve Šternberku (Association of Roma in Moravia seated in Šternberk)	KHAMORO festival in Prague	20 000
Bulharský osvětový klub (Bulgarian Cultural and Educational Club)	Days of the Bulgarian Culture	20 000
ZO demokratická aliance Prostějov (Democratic Alliance Prostějov)	Informing about the Roma traditions and the preservation of their culture	5 000
Romské ženy a přátelé (Roma women and friends)	The leisure time activities for children	10 000
O. s. Romani Lavuta Prostějov	The presentation of Roma music and dances (not accounted)	20 000
O.s. Ester Zálesí	Social assistance and street work in socially excluded Roma communities	20 000
Archa Prostějov	The holiday's leisure activities of Roma children	20 000
O. s. Eduko Olomouc	The benefit concert of A. Gondolán and Roma theatre	20 000
O. s. Romské sdružení mládeže Prostějov (Roma association of Youth)	Romfest 2003 of the Olomouc region (not accounted)	20 000
O. s. Za lidská práva romských občanů Jeseník (Association for human rights of Roma citizens)	The leisure time activities for children	20 000
O. s. Moravská brána Lipník nad Bečvou (Moravian Archway)	The material equipment for the leisure activities of Roma children	10 000
O. s. Savore Šumperk	Social Counselling Centre project - "So kames"	20 000
U klub Leo Friedl Olomouc	The international jazz-ethno project	17 100
Létající Rabín Prostějov (Flying Rabbi)	400 CDs of Jewish music (additional run)	11 000

Thus 14 institutions were supported by the total amount of 233 100 CZK.

Within the framework of OPOK 2003 the Olomouc branch of the Educational Centre of Public Administration gained the amount 373 248 CZK within the programme Education of Social Services for the training of street workers of municipalities and NGOs operating in socially excluded Roma communities. This programme is accredited by the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports and implemented in co-operation with public benefit association DROM for 30 street workers whose majority is recruited from the Roma national minority. In addition, within the framework of OPOK 2003 civil association Zálesí that implements the programmes of the integration of Roma communities in the Javorník region (supported employment and housing) gained the amount of 500 000 CZK within programme Social Services.

Multicultural activity *We Are Able to Agree* was supported by the amount of 50 000 CZK. In April 2003 the region assisted civil association EDUKO in the organisation of *International Day of the Roma* (Roma mass and the meeting of the graduates of the Orthodox Academy in Prague) and the organisation of *Benefit Concert of Antonín Gondolán* (posters, documentation).

In 2003 the region received the grant of Government Council for the Affairs of the Roma Community within programme *Support of the Social Inclusion of the Members* and accepted its recommendation to allocate this grant to the Jeseník locality.

The distribution of the grant at the amount of 1 000 000 CZK was preceded by repeated negotiations in which the regional co-ordinator of Roma consultants in Jeseník took part. All NGOs that participated in the region in the implementation of programmes focused on Roma communities were invited. The aim of the meeting was to optimise social services and utilise effectively financial means. Unfortunately, some projects were not implemented on the principle of partnership. This was caused by the subjective and seemingly indisprovable opinion of civil association For Human Rights of Roma Citizens that Government Council for the Affairs of the Roma community earmarked this grant exclusively for the activities of this association.

Civil association Ester Zálesí gained the amount of 680 910 CZK for project *Integration and the Prevention of Social Exclusion in Roma Communities of Microregion Javorník and its Communities* that was focused on the programme of Roma employment, protected and supported housing, a community centre and street work.

Civil association For Human Rights of Roma Citizens seated in Česká Ves gained the grant at the amount 319 090 CZK for project *Mere Four Leafed Clover Is Not Enough* that is focused on street work in socially excluded communities.

6. The co-operation of the regional authority and the Committee for National Minorities with the representatives and organisations of the members of national minorities

In 2003 the co-ordinator for national minorities entered into contact with all institutions that declared the activities related to national minorities (especially Roma and pro-Roma associations) and took part in these activities. There are 51 NGOs in the region. They deal with national minorities and both directly and indirectly assist in the integration of Roma communities. 25 organisations are Roma civil associations; 13 ones do not work and keep only formal contacts with the regional co-ordinator, do not organise any activity but only inform about their courageous plans that they could implement only if they gain financial means and respective premises. In 2003 Regional Council of the Entrepreneurs of the Olomouc Region (representing Přerov, Olomouc and Šternberk) was established in order to solve the problem of unemployment of the members of Roma communities. The community mayor initiated the meeting of the representatives of Roma entrepreneurs with the managers of building firms. Its aim was to ensure the support of sub-contracts within large projects. At the end of the year the representatives of the Council were asked to evaluate the measures that have been taken in this field, but they did not do it in spite of the readiness of firms and the implementation of some projects.

Contacts with other national minorities have been developed via *Bulgarian Club Olomouc*. In co-operation with this institution the region organised and supported following activities:

- the meeting of national minorities and foreigners living on the territory of the region organised under the title *Pleasant Eve*. It took place on 4 April 2003 in *Bulgarian Cultural and Educational Club* in Olomouc and the members of the Slovak, Serbian, Croatian, German, Ukrainian and Vietnamese minorities met there. The members of some national minorities and some foreigners expressed their feeling that especially the older generation of the Czechs looked at them through the prism of the past, as if they harmed the country (for example a member of the German minority or persons speaking Russian).

As there are not preconditions here for similar activities (because of the lack of organisation, exhausting working load and the absence of premises), the participants of the meeting would appreciate the establishment of a multicultural centre;

- *Days of the Bulgarian Culture* organised in co-operation with *Bulgarian Cultural and Educational Club* Olomouc on 26-29 May 2003; the members of other national minorities were invited, the dancing and singing ensemble from Sophia performed - in the morning for schools (along with the knowledge quiz), in the afternoon for the public in the National House in Olomouc and at the town's square. The region contributed to this activity by 20 000 CZK and the Olomouc Metropolitan Authority by 5 000 CZK;
- sportive and cultural activities *We Are Able to Agree* in which handicapped people participated. The cultural programme was ensured by the Roma. These activities took place on 27 September 2003 in the premises of the Special Kindergarten and Primary School for Children with Hearing Defects in Olomouc. Their organisers were regional authorities, wheelchair association *Trend*, *Regional Union of the Deaf* in Olomouc and *Bulgarian Cultural Club* Olomouc. The region - with the exception of assistance in organisation and co-ordination - supported these activities by the amount of 50 000 CZK. Not only the representatives of handicapped and mentally retarded people but also ethnic and national minorities living on the territory of the region met there. The organisers prepared the soccer tournament and the darts and boccia (a game similar to pétanque). Competitions in which handicapped and mentally retarded people, people with hearing defects, Roma, Bulgarians, Slovaks, Greeks, Vietnamese, Turks, Armenians, representatives of the Regional Authority, foreign students of Palacký University Olomouc and the members of Foreign Policy, Olomouc Association of Roma Women and Friends took part. The atmosphere was dulcified by ethnic and Balkan music and the performance of Roma musicians.

7. The evaluation of the issues of national minority policy

PARDUBICE REGION

1. The evaluation of legislative and non-legislative measures related to the rights of the members of national minorities

The Roma are protected against discrimination and at the labour market by the Labour Code that is not effective and is infringed often. The Roma face discrimination in the field of trade and services, although they should be protected by the Code on the Protection of Consumers. In addition, they face indirect (so-called latent) discrimination in many other fields. The government of the Czech Republic has not adopted a comprehensive act against discrimination, as required by Directive 2000/43/ES.

It is necessary to complete the revision of the conception of Roma integration. Regional co-ordinators have not clear view of grants that NGOs obtain within the framework of grant programmes for national minorities. The application for a grant within any programme should include a column for the opinion of a regional co-ordinator. The co-ordinator knows NGOs in his region and knows who is able to complete the project in order to be useful for respective target group. Co-ordinators should be represented in evaluation commissions established by ministries and Government Council for the Affairs of the Roma Community. A co-ordinator can prevent from potential problems and obtain necessary information about the level of financial means, the way of their distribution and the implementation of individual projects. Nowadays he has not clear view of grants allocated to organisations that declare activities for Roma communities in their projects. They are especially pro-Roma associations with good experience with grant procedures. Thus one organisation can obtain financial means for one

project from various resources - NROS, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, Ministry of Culture, Government Council for the Affairs of the Roma Community - but the results do not correspond with expended finances.

2. The execution of extended powers of the regional authority during the fulfilment of tasks helping the exercise of rights of the members of the Roma community and their integration into the society

Since 1 July 2002 the Regional Authority established on the basis of a selective procedure the function of a regional co-operator for the affairs of the Roma community and also ensures agenda related to the integration of foreigners and applicants for asylum. The regional Authority administers and co-ordinates in its region the fulfilment of tasks of state policy helping the integration of the members of the Roma community into the society. Municipalities with extended powers created the network of Roma consultants who would ensure the integration of Roma communities. This activity is ensured in all municipalities according to their specific needs. Most of these functions are cumulated with other scopes of duties. The separate function of a Roma consultant was established only at the Pardubice Regional Authority. It is fulfilled by an employee of Roma origin. At all authorities it is necessary to establish a separate function because of the cumulation of problems and the increasing number of the Roma. Therefore also the function of a street worker was established. Street workers operate in Roma localities, especially in Pardubice, Ústí nad Orlicí and Moravská Třebová. In these towns they are financed from their programme of Government Council for the Affairs of the Roma Community, state grants and the contribution of the town (15 %).

In May 2004 new workplaces for street workers will be established on the basis of the successful projects of non-profit organisation in the region, i.e. civil association *Darjav* Pardubice and *Development* Ústí nad Orlicí. The regional co-ordinator convenes regular meetings of Roma consultants and co-operates with Roma and pro-Roma non-profit organisations.

In the Pardubice region live Slovak, Ukrainian, Vietnamese, Chinese and Korean national minorities. In comparison with the Roma community, none of these national or ethnic minorities faces serious social problems. As for their mutual relations, we have not information because they are reserved (especially in case of the Vietnamese minority).

There is only one civil association in the town - the Russian Institute that makes efforts to open the first Czech-Russian Grammar School in Prague and issues periodical *Vesti*. At the metropolitan authority the Commission for National Minority Affairs will be established. All national minorities living in Pardubice will be addressed. Most of minorities do not express their particularity, but merge in majority population. The Regional Authority pays the most attention to Roma national minority.

3. A public agreement aimed at the assurance of the execution of delegated powers in the field of right of the members of national minorities

In 2003 four public agreements were concluded by municipalities with extended powers for the execution of delegated powers in the field of national minorities according to Act No. 273/2001 Coll. on the Rights of the members of National Minorities, and the amendment of some acts:

Pardubice - Holicе valid from 6 January 2003 to 31 December 2003

Česká Třebová - Lanškroun valid from 1 January 2003 to 31 December 2003

Česká Třebová - Ústí nad Orlicí valid from 1 January 2003 to 31 December 2003; the validity of this agreement was prolonged by the agreement from 8 December 2003 to 31 December 2004

Česká Třebová - Žamberk valid from 1 January 2003 to 31 December 2003

These public agreements helped to solve the problems of the Roma community after the disestablishment of district authorities. During the implementation of agreements no principal insufficiencies occurred.

4. The activities of the Committee for National Minorities

Municipal authority	Commission - characteristics – activities
Vysoké Mýto	chairman, deputy mayor Ing. Martin Krejza, eight members, two Roma representatives - the solution of actual problems
Česká Třebová	chairlady, deputy mayor Ing. Jaromíra Žáčková, six members , two Roma representatives - the solution of local problems

By Regional Council Resolution R/388/02 from 21 June 2002 the Pardubice Region Council Commission for the Integration of the Roma National Minority and Other Ethnic Groups was established on 21 June 2002. It meets once per three months. Within the grant selection procedure for the support of the programmes of regional social policy the Commission dealt in the evaluation of projects that were submitted in the region. The co-ordinator for the Roma affairs established a working group that meets once a month and consists of the representatives of the regional localities with the high number of Roma communities. The working group submits proposals and impulses to the Commission and provides information. The important fact is that the Roma have opportunity to work in individual commissions and participate actively in the integration of their minority.

5. The grant policy of the region

In 2003 the Regional Authority earmarked from its budget the amount of 1 000 000 CZK for the support of programme Integration of the National Minorities. This amount has not been spent fully, because few projects were registered in the grant selective procedure.

The Municipal Authority of Ústí nad Orlicí regularly supports the activities of Roma civil association Development. In 2003 it proved the amount of 14 000 CZK. Roma associations were supported also by the Metropolitan Authority of Pardubice Municipal Authority of Svitavy.

In 2003 the Pardubice region received the grant of Government Council for the Affairs of National Minorities from programme *Support of the Social Inclusion of the Members of National Minorities*. On the basis of submitted projects the grant was allocated to Roma civil association Development seated in Ústí nad Orlicí at the amount 611 522 CZK. Civil association Roma Town Council seated in Pardubice received the grant at the amount of 88 475 CZK. The total amount of the grant was 700 000 CZK.

Civil association Development implemented successfully the project of social consultancy and street work. Roma Town Council established a function of a Roma assistant who dealt with the employment of the Roma in co-operation with the Labour Agency in Pardubice.

The assign means were not misused and all were accounted appropriately. During the implementation of the projects revisions were carried out.

Organization	Project	Description of the project	Grant
Naděje Česká Třebová	Klub David	The leisure activities of children and youth; the association has been working for several years at the professional level and has experience with similar projects.	63 000
Darjav Pardubice	Out-of-school preparation for children	The project is focused on the preparation of children to school, additional training and children educational activities; being elaborated professionally, it is useful for the further education of children.	29 000
Město Pardubice	Out-of-school education as a form of integration of Roma children	A very important project with respect to education as a form of further education of Roma children; it is focused inter alia on elimination of barriers and reasons of the social isolation of children, the preparation of children to school and their additional training.	30 500
Klub hurá kamarád, Pardubice, (Club Hurray Friend)	Children's summer workshop for Roma and non-Roma children – "Let's meet one another"	The project is on very high professional level and relates to the summer activities of children with the participation of Roma singer Ida Kellerová. It is an Acquaint integration project.	187 000

Regirom, Pardubice	The educational summer camp for children	The summer camp is focused on the pre-school and school preparation for Roma children.	70 000
Město Svitavy	The head-start class and centre for Roma children	The head-start class and club activities for the Roma at the professional level.	52 000
Slunce svítí pro každého (The Sun is Shining for Everybody)	Summer stay with the educational and hobby arts and education activities	One week stay of Roma children in the country-side, follows the whole year activities. It is organised for children whose families could not afford to pay for this kind of activity.	29 200
	Education of Roma children, preparation for school	The specialist meets with the children three times a week to prepare them for the school activities and routine.	49 750
ROZVOJ - DEVELOPMENT	Educational and Information Centre	The activities will impact on the whole region; information will be at the disposal of all civil associations; the project includes educational activities for students, culture, the collection and spreading of information and co-operation with the students of Social -Legal Secondary Modern School Česká Třebová.	159 600
Romani Ruža	Roma integration		29 950

6. The co-operation of the regional authority and the Committee for National Minorities with the representatives and organisations of the members of national minorities

The co-ordinator for Roma affairs co-operates with Roma non-profit organisations in the region. She organises meetings where the experience and information about the activities of individual organisations are shared. Last year, there was held the meeting of Roma associations. There are 12 organisations dealing with the integration of Roma communities working in the region.

7. The evaluation of the issues of national minority policy

Nowadays the national minorities living in the Pardubice region do not manifest their otherness. Instead, they try to integrate into the society. We presume that the issues concerning the situation of national minorities will be more actual after the entrance of the Czech Republic into EU.

PILSEN REGION

1. The evaluation of legislative and non-legislative measures related to the rights of the members of national minorities

Legislative measures seem to be sufficient.

2. The execution of extended powers of the regional authority during the fulfilment of tasks helping the exercise of rights of the members of the Roma community and their integration into the society

The agenda is co-ordinated by an empowered worker who keeps continuous contacts with the empowered workers from municipalities with extended powers in the region, mediates information and during regular consultations makes himself familiar with actual situation in individual localities.

3. A public agreement aimed at the assurance of the execution of delegated powers in the field of rights of the members of national minorities

Such an agreement was not concluded.

4. The activities of the Committee for National Minorities

This Committee was not established. According to the last results of the census 95 % of the inhabitants of the region are the Czechs. The most numerous national minorities are the Slovak (1,4 %), German (0,4 %) and Roma (0,1 %) ones. The agenda is met according to a concrete situation by Roma consultants and consultants at 15 municipal authorities (in municipalities with extended powers), or the coordinator of Roma consultants and the co-ordinator for national minorities at the Regional Authority. The approach of national minorities is not systematic, but rather partial, solving individual problems.

5. The grant policy of the region

In 2003 no programme for national minorities was implemented from the financial means of the region. The grant selection procedure was declared for the distribution of financial means provided by the Ministry of Finance within the framework of programme *Prevention of Social Exclusion in Roma Communities and the Elimination of its Consequences*.

6. The co-operation of the regional authority and the Committee for National Minorities with the representatives and organisations of the members of national minorities

7. The evaluation of the issues of national minority policy

The demographic composition of the Pilsen region suggests that there are no serious problems in this field. Nevertheless, it is necessary to monitor existing situation and react to occurred problems.

PRAGUE

1. The evaluation of legislative and non-legislative measures related to the rights of the members of national minorities

The legislative measures of capital Prague related to national minorities lean on Act on the Capital Town of Prague²³⁾ and Act on the Rights of National Minorities.²⁴⁾

On the basis of these two acts the Board of the Prague City Council approved on 17 October 2002 the long-term conception of the Prague policy towards national minorities.²⁵⁾ This conception, respecting the rights of national minorities and supporting their exercise especially in the field of the preservation of their identity (culture, language, education, presentation and publication activities) is a base for the decision making of the Prague City Council with regard to the support of the activities of national minorities on the territory of Prague.

2. The execution of extended powers of the regional authority during the fulfilment of tasks in the field of state policy helping the integration of the members of the Roma community into the society

The Capital City of Prague as a municipality with extended powers fulfils the above tasks by means of the work of the co-ordinator of the Capital City of Prague for the affairs of the Roma community on the territory of Prague (whose function was established on 1 April 2000), regular meetings of the advisory board of Roma consultants of individual metropolitan districts, regular communication with these districts on the affairs of the Roma community in town councils, the plenary sessions of the civil associations of national minorities, the preparation of the conception of Prague policy towards the Roma community and the financial support of the activities of Roma civil associations.

3. A public agreement aimed at the assurance of the execution of delegated powers in the field of rights of the members of national minorities or the co-operation of the Board of the Prague City Council for the National Minority Affairs with the authorities of the metropolitan districts of the Capital City of Prague

The co-operation of Board of the Prague City Council for the National Minority Affairs on the territory of the Capital City of Prague is ensured by:

- communication with the mayors of metropolitan districts and empowered workers responsible for the above affairs;
- the plenary sessions of the civil associations of national minorities twice a year;

²³⁾ Act No. 131/2000 Coll., on the Capital City of Prague.

²⁴⁾ Act No. 273/2001 Coll., on the Rights of the Members of National Minorities and the amendment of some acts.

²⁵⁾ See Conception of the Policy of the Capital City of Prague Related to National Minorities. Issued by the Board of the Prague City Council for National Minority Affairs, Prague 2003.

- the presentation of the conception of the policy of the Capital City of Prague in individual metropolitan districts;
- co-operation in organising the meetings of national minorities and annual conferences and exhibitions related to them;
- co-operation with metropolitan districts in the exploration of the situation of national minorities.

4. The activities of the Committee for National Minorities/Board

The Board of the Prague City Council for the National Minority Affairs was established on 13 June 2000. As the same body of the Town Council was not established, the Board mediates communication also with councillors and representatives of the Capital City of Prague. Its chairman is a councillor for the field of health care, social care and national minorities, and its members are the representatives of individual national minorities, experts and the representatives of the secretariat of Government Council for National Minorities.

By Prague City Council Resolution No. 0117 the composition of the Board was changed. These changes should help especially the analysis of the situation of national minorities (the preparation of the five-year support of the civil associations of national minorities, the situation of national minorities in 10 years, organising the international expert conferences within the framework of the meetings of national minorities, support to the improvement of the content of publications on national minorities in Prague etc.).

The activity of the Board consists in communication with the representatives of national minorities and helps not only the solution of general problems but also the concrete activities of national minorities during the application of their grants.

5. The grant policy of the region

Since 1999 the grant policy of the Capital City of Prague has been focused on the systematic declaration of programmes for the support of cultural and publication activities. In the context of the establishment of European structural funds there are possibilities to complement existing programmes by an educational programme which would include the support of national minorities in organising educational activities, the support of schools, educational columns of periodicals, educational manuals etc.

The Board of the Prague City Council for the National Minority Affairs provides every year the grants at the amount about 3 000 000 CZK. Between 1999-2004 the amount of about 15 000 000 CZK were allocated to national minorities for their projects. On the basis of such a financial support many high-quality projects were created in cultural and publication field. These projects are considered a preparation to the activities of the *House of National Minorities*.

6. The co-operation of the regional authority and the Board of the Prague City Council for the National Minority Affairs with the representatives and organisations of the members of national minorities

Co-operation is rather good. One of the insufficiencies of communication is the fact that the representatives of national minorities have not realise that they do not represent only their civil association but also the whole community, i.e. all civil associations of respective national minority.

The organisations of the members of national minorities in Prague ²⁶⁾

National minority	Organisation	Characteristics
Bulgarian	Bulharská kulturně osvětová organizace sv. Cyrila (Bulgarian Educational Association activities of St. Cyril)	culture, common activities and editorship
	Bulharský kulturně osvětový klub (Bulgarian Cultural and Educational Club)	common activities, culture, issuing the periodical
	Vazražďane	common activities, culture, Saturday School
	Zaedno	common activities , culture
Hungarian	Svaz Maďarů žijících v českých zemích (Union of the Hungarians Living in Bohemia)	common activities, culture
German	Kulturní sdružení občanů německé národnosti (Cultural Association of the German Minority)	common activities
	Shromáždění Němců v Čechách, na Moravě a ve Slezsku (Svaz Němců v regionu Prahy a středních Čech) Assembly of the Germans association activities in Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia (Union of the Germans in the Prague region and Central Bohemia)	common activities
Polish	No information was given	
Roma	Matice romská	The care of socially needed children and parents, association activities, culture, publishing activities.
	Sdružení Velká ohrada	The care of socially needed children, education, common activities.
	Občanské sdružení R-MOSTY (Civil Association R-Bridges)	Common activities, net-working, the care of socially needed children, consultancy.
	Liga komunitních škol (Ligue of Community Schools)	Film project, publishing activities.
	Občanské sdružení Náš svět (Civil Association "Our World")	The care of socially needed children, common activities.
Ruthenian	Společnost přátel Podkarpatské Rusi (Association of Friends of Subcarpathian Rus)	Common activities, exhibition (organized with Obščestvo Rusínů), culture, publishing activities.
	Obščestvo Rusínů (Association of Ruthenian)	Common activities, exhibition (organized with Společnost přátel Podkarpatské Rusi), culture, publishing activities.
Russian	Ruská tradice (Russian Tradition)	Common activities, culture, (exhibition, concerts), publishing activities.
	Artek	Common activities, education.
	Ruský institut (Russian Institute)	Common activities, publishing activities.
Greek	Řecká obec Praha (Greek Commune, Prague)	Common activities, culture, education.
Slovak	No information was given	
Serbian	Srbské sdružení Sáva (Serbian Association Sava)	Common activities, education, culture, (exhibitions, presentations of Serbian Art), publishing activities.
	Česko-jugoslávská kulturní aliance (Czech-Yugoslav cultural Alliance)	Common activities, culture, (the presentation of literature, publishing activities, film projections, exhibitions)
Ukrainian	Ukrajinská iniciativa v České republice (Ukrainian Initiative in the Czech Republic)	Common activities, education, the care of children, conferences, culture, publishing activities.
Vietnamese	Občanské sdružení BAMBUS (Civil Association - BAMBUS)	Common activities, the care of children, publishing activities.

7. The evaluation of the issues of national minority policy

Still open is the issue of the preparation of House of National Minorities. The town has prepared everything for its reconstruction. The biggest obstacle that occurred at the end of 2003 consists in the action of the Association of Electro-technicians to vacate the building in Vocelova 602 on

²⁶⁾ This is the list of associations that co-operate with the Metropolitan Authority of the Capital City of Prague.

which the association claims. The juridical trial is being prepared, but the problem probably will not be resolved without the intervention of Government Council for National Minorities.

ÚSTÍ REGION

1. The evaluation of legislative and non-legislative measures related to the rights of the members of national minorities

2. The execution of extended powers of the regional authority during the fulfilment of tasks helping the exercise of the rights of the members of the Roma community and their integration into the society

Since 1 September 2002 the Regional Authority has been employing the Roma co-ordinator dealing with problems of the Roma.

3. A public agreement aimed at the assurance of the execution of delegated powers in the field of rights of the members of national minorities

4. The activities of the Committee for National Minorities

In 2002 the Committee for National Minorities was established, but because of its passivity it was dissolved.

5. The grant policy of the region

In 2003 *Programme of the Prevention of Social Exclusion in Roma Communities and the Elimination of its Consequences* was declared. It is focused on housing, labour market and social services. The projects were supported by the amount of 5 710 000 CZK. The Department of Culture supported project *Festival of Wendish Poetry* whose organiser was the Town Library in Varnsdorf.

6. The co-operation of the regional authority and the Committee for National Minorities with the representatives and organisations of the members of national minorities

Roma organisations and Advice Centre for the Integration of Foreigners are active in the region.

7. The evaluation of the issues of national minority policy

Within the region only minor problems of the co-existence of citizens with the Roma community were solved.

ZLÍN REGION

1. The evaluation of legislative and non-legislative measures related to the rights of the members of national minorities

In the course of taking measures related to the rights of the members of national minorities it would be useful to take into account the continuity of individual steps, especially with regard to providing financial means. In this year the grant amount for the support of street work decreased and therefore the Office of Government Council for the Affairs of the Roma Community did not provide financial means for the activities of these workers. In this situation the municipalities were not able to cover expenses on them. Their activities were limited and this fact was evaluated negatively both by municipalities and the Roma community. In general the situation of existing legislative is considered sufficient.

2. The execution of extended powers of the regional authority during the fulfilment of tasks helping the exercise of rights of the members of the Roma community and their integration into the society

The functions of a regional co-ordinator for the affairs of the Roma community and a coordinator for national minorities and the integration of foreigners were established.

3. A public agreement aimed at the assurance of the execution of delegated powers in the field of rights of the members of national minorities

Municipalities with extended powers ensure and fulfil the tasks resulting from Act on the Rights of the Members of National Minorities and Municipalities Act by means of individual departments of municipal authorities. At the regional Authority a person who works at the chief executive's office is empowered to deal in the problems of national minorities.

4. The activities of the Committee for National Minorities

This Committee was established neither in municipalities with extended powers nor at the regional Authority, because our region did not meet the legal condition of the five-percent representation of the citizens who report other than Czech national identity. The agenda related to the affairs of the Roma community is in empowered municipalities met by an authorised officer who executes a cumulated function, for example with the anti-drug co-ordinator and the probation officer for adults. In fact it means that the care of the adults, under-aged and juvenile persons is ensured by the Department of Social Affairs. In Kroměříž and Uherské Hradiště the function of a Roma consultant was not established and no officer was authorised for its execution. In 2003 there were 11 street workers and 2 pedagogic assistants working in the region.

5. The grant policy of the region

Most of empowered municipalities in our region solve the problem of grant policy towards national minorities by holiday's activities for Roma children. In Rožnov pod Radhoštěm one-year re-qualification course ROMPROJECT for Roma citizens was started in September 2003. It was implemented within the framework of the co-operation of Valašské Meziříčí and Bossum (in the Netherlands) aimed at the assurance of employment especially for Roma young people. Some expenses are covered from the financial means of the above towns. In 2003 the region earmarked from its budget the amount of 600 000 CZK for the integration of the Roma community. In June of the last year *Sub-programme for the Integration of the Roma Community* was declared. Within its framework NGOs could apply for grants for their projects. In addition, the amount of 100 000 CZK was allocated for the housing of a Roma family to the Regional Charity Kroměříž and the application for a financial donation at the amount of 13 000 CZK addressed to the chief executive officer of the Regional Authority.

6. The co-operation of the regional authority and the Committee for National Minorities with the representatives and organisations of the members of national minorities

The regional co-operator for the Roma affairs represents us in co-operation with the chairmen of Roma organisations, the representatives of the Roma community, Roma entrepreneurs and non-profit organisations dealing in the integration of the Roma community. The Committee for national minorities was not established. The Commission for National minorities, Ethnic Groups and the Integration of Roma Communities functions at the Regional Authority.

7. The evaluation of the issues of national minority policy

The problem of the Roma community is bad housing, high unemployment, the low standard of education and discrimination. The regional Authority makes efforts to solve these serious problems by means of the regional co-ordinator for Roma affairs.

7. The introspection of national minorities

Like in previous years the secretariat of the Council asked the representatives of national minorities, who are members of the Council, to elaborate source materials according to the determined structure. In comparison with 2001 and 2002, it was required in 2003 to lay stress during the elaboration of these materials on the support of activities of the organisations of respective national minority (the grant programmes of ministries, local and regional governments or contributions from other resources) and brief characteristics of supported projects including the total amount of the grant for their implementation. Although most of the representatives of national minorities responded to this appeal, the source materials are often heterogeneous and sometimes give evidence of misunderstanding concrete problems. Some contributions give new information, others update the data from 2001-2002. Several representatives of national minorities answered the questions by the statement that since 2001 the situation has not changed or they did not respond at all. In the following summary we do not mention the data from previous years, if they are not complemented by new ones. If the answer follows the data from 2002, the original text is written in small letters. The presentation of national minorities by their representatives is not corrected except obvious discrepancies that are explain in footnotes.

BULGARIAN MNORITY

1. The qualified own estimation of the number of the members of the minority and its settlement

According to the final results of the census in 2001 4 363 inhabitants (2 711 men and 1652 women) reported Bulgarian as their national identity. Traditionally the number of men is higher than the number of women. The Bulgarian national minority is settled on the whole territory of the Czech Republic, but most of its members are concentrated in big towns - Prague 1334 persons (32 %), Brno 300 persons, Ostrava 44 persons etc. Some of them are Czech citizens, others have permanent or long-term residence in the Czech Republic. The settlement of the Bulgarians in the Czech Republic is characterised by local atomisation. The qualified estimation of their real number is difficult because it was not obligatory for them to report their national identity. According to our estimation twice more Bulgarians live in the Czech Republic than the official statistics state. After 1989 their immigration to the Czech Republic increased - the prevalence of specialists with secondary and university education is typical. Thanks to project "The Active Selection of Qualified Foreign Workers" implemented by the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, the soft increase of immigration from Bulgaria (especially the inflow of intellectuals) can be expected.

2. The survey of activities of the minority's organisations, especially new initiatives

2. a/ The types of organisations and their structure

The association of the Bulgarians in Bohemia has long tradition. In 1862 Bulgarian and Czech students established in Prague secret association *Pobratim* whose aim was to support Bulgarian national movement against Turkish hegemony and the union of the Slavs. For similar purposes the Bulgarian Foundation was established in Tábor in 1869 as association *Postojanstvo*. In 1880 the first official Czech-Bulgarian association - *Bulharska Sedjanka* - was established and in 1930s association *St. Ilija* in Prague, association *St. Georgij* in Brno and other associations followed them. During the communist era Bulgarian clubs were founded on the whole territory of the republic. Later they were united in *Bulgarian Cultural and Educational Organisation in the Czech Republic* (hereinafter BCEO). This organisation has its clubs in Prague, Ostrava, Olomouc, Pilsen, Mladá Boleslav, Chomutov, Most, Kladno and Ústí nad Labem. The members of *Bulgarian and Educational Club in Brno* that was a

part of BCEO terminated its activity in 2002 and established a new independent organisation, civil organisation *Bulgarian Cultural and Educational Association in Brno* (in the frame of it also dancing ensemble *Kytka* operates). Also the club in Ústí nad Labem became independent and in 2002 was registered as *Bulgarian Civil Association of St. Cyril and Method Ústí nad Labem*. Although the regional clubs can separate as an independent legal persons in accordance with § 14 of PCEU Constitution, their members are still roofed by PCEU. In 1992 some members left *Bulgarian Cultural and Educational Club* in Prague and established *Bulgarian Alternative Educational Organisation of St Cyril and Method* that was in 1995 re-named to *Bulgarian Cultural and Educational Organisation of St. Cyril and Method in Prague*. In 1996 informal association *Hyshove* was founded in Prague. In 2001 civil association *Vazražďane* and in 2002 *Zaedno* followed it. In the same year two new organisations were established in Brno, i.e. *Civil Association Pirin* and *Association for Bulgaria*. Each of the above organisations has its committee consisting of the chairman and 5-9 members.

2. b/ Members

One of the most numerous clubs is *Bulgarian Cultural and Educational Club in Ostrava*. It associates the Bulgarians and their families from the whole Moravian-Silesian region. It has 250 registered members. *Bulgarian Cultural and Educational Association in Brno* has 80 members. *Bulgarian Civil Association of St. Cyril and Method in Ústí* 40 members, *Pirin* 35 members recruited mostly from the students of secondary schools and universities, but also workers, *Bulgarian Cultural and Educational Association of St-Cyril and Method in Prague* 20 members, *Vazražďane* 50 members, mostly university graduates, *Zaedno* that associates young intellectuals 12 members and *Hyshove* 50 members. All the above associations have many sympathisers. Nevertheless, the most numerous is *Bulgarian Cultural and Educational Club Prague* that associates 300-500 members.

2. c/ Priorities

Priorities are declared in the constitutions of individual organisations. They are above all the preservation of Bulgarian identity and traditions, the popularisation of the Bulgarian culture via various cultural and social activities - concerts, exhibitions, lectures and courses - and the development of relations with the majority society.

2. d/ The main annual planned activities of the minority' s organisations

Almost all associations organise the celebrations of traditional Bulgarian national days - 1 March ("Baba Marta"), 3 March ("Bulgaria National Day") orthodox Easter ("Velik den") 24 May ("St.Cyril and Method Day"), orthodox Christmas ("St. Stephen's Day") etc. In addition, they organise cultural and educational activities, as well as social activities for the public.

Bulgarian Cultural and Educational Club in Ostrava celebrates "Baba Day" and Bulgarian Independence Day. It organises the video projections of Bulgarian films and meetings with experts in Bulgarian studies. Excursions for the members of the club and their families are very popular. For children Sportive Days and Mask Ball are organised. In addition, the Club invites every year folklore ensembles from Bulgaria and Bohemia and co-operates with other national minorities in the region and out of it (Greeks, Hungarians, Ukrainians, and Russians). Folklore dancing ensemble *Kytka* belonging to *Bulgarian Cultural and Educational Association in Brno* performs every year within the framework of a lot of cultural activities in Brno and the Southern Moravia region. The association organises courses of Bulgarian language, Children Day and the presentation of Bulgarian films. It also celebrates traditional "Nikuldenska Evening".

Bulgarian Cultural and Educational Club in Prague participates in the organisation of many activities, for example folklore festival Prague - the Heart of Nations and the soccer tournament of national minorities "Cup of the Senate of the Parliament of the Czech

Republic“, and co-operates with Folklore Association of the Czech Republic, Bulgarian School in Prague and Bulgarian Institute. The common activities of the members of the Club are organised at least once a month. The Club also issue separate bulletin *Inform*. At the seat of the Club (Americká 28, Prague 2) 2 satellite channels are installed. By means of them the members can watch Bulgarian nation-wide TV programmes. In addition, 2 Bulgarian diaries are available there.

Civil Association Pirin, or its main part - *The Ensemble of Bulgarian Folk Dances -Pirin* - takes part in common activities of national minorities in Brno. It organises seminars on Bulgarian folk dances for the public.

Zaedno - Association of the Bulgarians and their Friends - organises exhibitions, folk and rock concerts and the celebration of tradition wine day “Trifon Zarezan“.

In addition to the celebrations of traditional Bulgarian national days *Vazražďane* has been organising since 2002 Saturday lessons “I Read, Write and Speak Bulgarian“ in co-operation with *Bulgarian Cultural and Educational Association of St. Cyril and Method in Prague*. In addition, it organises concerts and publishes its own periodical “Balgari“.

Bulgarian Cultural and Educational Association of St. Cyril and Method in Prague focuses on publication activities - it publishes bulletin “Rodna reč“ and books.

The members of *Hyshove* traditionally celebrate “Georgeov den“ (St. George Day)

2. e/ The presentation of the minority's organisations on internet

BCEO in Prague: <http://www.cmail.cz/bgklub>, Vazražďane. <http://www.sweb.cz/vazrazdane>; Zaedno: <http://sweb.cz/3a1>; Pirin: <http://www.pirin.cz>; Association for Bulgaria: <http://www.bgr.cz>; Hyshove. <http://hyshove.ic.cz/index.htm>, Bulgarian Cultural and Educational Association in Brno: <http://www.bkos.wz.cz>.

3. The conditions of the exercise of the rights of national minorities

3. a/ Association

There are two types of organisations here, i.e. informal organisations and those with the status of registered civil associations. Only 10-12 % of the members of the Bulgarian national minority are associated. Part of them also takes part in the Orthodox Church.

3. b/ Participation in the solution of problems relating to the rights of national minorities (co-operation with local and regional governments and state administration bodies, the representation of the minority in local and regional governments and Committee for National Minorities in regions, towns and municipalities)

The Bulgarian national minority is represented in Government Council for National Minorities, Government Council Committee for Grant Policy, Consultative Body of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports for the National Minority Affairs, in Grant Selection Procedure Commissions of the Ministry of Culture for Periodical Press and Cultural Activities, Board of the Prague City Council for the National Minority Affairs etc.

3. c/ The use of the minority's language in private and public life

Bulgarian language is used mostly in private life.

3. d/ The use of names and surnames in the language of the national minority

The minority still faces the problem of changing the women's surname according to gender (suffix “ová“).²⁷⁾

3. e/ Education

In 1948 the Bulgarian primary school and later Petr Beron Grammar school were established. Their promoter is the Ministry of Education of the Bulgarian Republic. Nowadays the school has 120 pupils. For Bulgarian children and children from mixed families (including those of

²⁷⁾ The remark of the secretariat of the Council: the representatives of the Bulgarian national minority have not moved for the solution of this problem yet. See Part 3.6. of the Report.

pre-school age) who attended Czech schools *Vazraždane* established Saturday classes “I Read, Write and Speak Bulgarian“. The courses of Bulgarian language are organised by *Bulgarian Cultural and Educational Association in Brno* and *Zaedno*. *Pirin* teaches Bulgarian folk dances. In addition, *Zaedno* organises three-times a year Session with Bulgarian Folk Music and Songs.

3. f/ Cultural activities (see also 2d)

The principle of the cultural life of the minority consists in the celebration of important traditional Bulgarian national days – Orthodox, folk or civil. Some associations take part in multicultural activities such as Prague - the Heart of Nations (BCEO), Schola Pragensia (BCEU and *Vazraždane*), International Conference Education - Education and Culture in Relation to National Minorities (*Vazraždane*). Ensemble *Pirin* took part in 3 international folklore festivals and *Kytka* performed on the occasion of ”Days of Europe“ within pre-Christmas activity “Bridges Between Towns“ and on the opening day of the works of the participants of international exhibition “The Best Photo from Bulgaria“, organised by *Association for Bulgaria*. According to the opinion of the representative of BCEU the distribution of financial means for the issue of periodicals should be equitable (the minimum grant is 400 000 CZK a periodical).

3. g/ The spreading and reception of information in the language of the national minorities (periodicals, non-periodicals, radio and television broadcasting and internet)

BCEO issues periodical “*Roden glas*“, Bulgarian Cultural and Educational Club in Prague issues bulletin “*Inform*“, *Bulgarian Cultural and Educational Association of St. Cyril and Method* issues periodical “*Rodna reč*“ and *Vazraždane*“ issues periodical “*Balgari*“ (the cultural and information bulletin for the Bulgarians in Bohemia) which is appreciated by most of the members of the Bulgarian national minority and meets with a positive reception also in other states where the Bulgarian minority exists. *Pirin* issued brochure “*Bulgarian Folklore*“ and *Zaedno* disposes of an information website and a mailing list.

3. h/ The support of the activities of the national minority (the grant programmes of the ministries and local and regional governments or contributions from other resources); the brief characteristics of supported projects including the total amount of grants

Bulgarian Cultural and Educational Association in Brno received the grant at the amount of 57 000 CZK from the Brno Metropolitan Authority for project “*Preservation of the National Culture, Folk Traditions and Mother Tongue*“. *Pirin* received from the Brno Metropolitan Authority 5 000 CZK for covering the operational expenses and 60 000 CZK from the ministry of Education, Youth and Sports for project “*The Teaching of Bulgarian Folk Dances*“. The South-Moravian region supported the project of the Association for Bulgaria named “*Bulgarian Cultural Days and the Exhibition of Photos from Bulgaria*“ by the amount of 30 000 CZK. *Bulgarian Cultural and Educational Club in Olomouc* received 5 000 CZK from the Olomouc Municipal Authority for its activities and 20 000 CZK from the Olomouc region for “*Days of the Bulgarian Culture*“. BCEO received from the Metropolitan Authority of the Capital City of Prague 35 000 CZK for its participation in festival “*Prague - the Heart of Nations*“ and 50 000 CZK for the publication of book “*Anchored Shadows*“, 140 000 from the Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic for the issue of periodical “*Roden Glas*“. *Vazraždane* received from the Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic 137 500 CZK for the issue of periodical “*Balgari*“. *Bulgarian Cultural and Educational Association of St. Cyril and Method* received from the Metropolitan Authority of the Capital City of Prague donation 80 000 CZK for the issue of books “*Prague on the Waves of Ages*“ and “*Nostalgia*“. In addition, it received from the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports 35 650 CZK for project “*I Read, Write and Speak Bulgarian*“. According to the opinion of the representative of BCEO it is not good to earmark a reserve in the grant programme of the Ministry of Culture for the issue of periodicals.

4. The manifestations of intolerance and discrimination towards the minority

In 2003 *Zaedno* organised the socioeconomic search of the working discrimination of foreigners in the Czech Republic. It was headed by Alexander Popov, the expert from Chicago University. The results show that Bulgarian experts who speak Czech fluently have 2, 5 times smaller opportunity than their Czech colleagues to find job corresponding with their education. According to the search such discrimination starts with registering a Bulgarian surname in the application form for respective selective procedure.

5. Insufficiencies in legislative measures and the activities of public authorities

The members of the Bulgarian national minority find insufficiencies especially in the solution of the problem of double national identity (citizenship). In addition, they consider the way of providing grants by the ministries of the Czech Republic unbearable: the maximum amount of the grant is 70 % for a project. The resting 30 % of financial means for more complicated projects is usually so high amount that organisations of less numerous minorities (and the Bulgarian minority is one of them) that submit respective project are not able to procure it. This situation de facto makes the implementation of many projects impossible. In addition, the representatives of the minority think that they can claim free teaching of their mother tongue. At the same time they are not satisfied with limited and mostly negative information about Bulgaria in Czech media.

6. Problems in the minority's life

The most serious problems are internal problems. Opinions of the representatives of individual Bulgarian organisations are being redefined now. There is still the absence of the coincidence of starting points of common procedures among them. Most of associations and clubs have not premises for their activities. That is why the organisations set their hopes on project "House of National Minorities in Prague".

7. The examples of good practice (the positive examples of creating conditions for the minority's development and co-operation with public administration bodies)

Co-operation with the municipality authorities in Prague and Brno are considered as very good. Folklore dancing ensemble *Kytka* performs within the cultural activities of the Bulgarian national minority and other multicultural programmes. The performance of ensemble *Pirin* was broadcasted in Czech media: the Czech Television broadcasted the performance of this ensemble in programmes *Notes* (Notebook) and *Velký vůz* (Great Bear). Czech Radio Brno broadcasted one-hour interview with the members of the ensemble. The activities of *Zaedno* were presented in TV Programme *Velký vůz* (Great bear) and in Czech Radio 6. In addition, the programme on the Ostrava club was broadcasted in Ostrava Studio of the Czech Radio.

8. The minority's position evaluated by its members

The Bulgarian national minority in the Czech Republic is not numerous and it is scattered on its whole territory. Its members adapt themselves well to Czech conditions. Most of them report their national identity in an open way. They have good relation to the Czech nation, which ensues from their historical experience and the long term Czech-Bulgarian solidarity whose beginnings are dated in the 19th century. The Czech educated class contributed to the renewal of the Bulgarian state after its liberation from Turkish hegemony. Since the half of the 19th century many Bulgarians have studied in Bohemia. Even today the Bulgarians come to the Czech Republic not only to look for job, but also to study. Many of them find here their new home and families.

CROATIAN MINORITY

In comparison with 2002 the situation of the Croatian national minority in 2003 did not changed significantly. It is described in the contribution to the seminar on the implementation

of principles determined by Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities in the Czech Republic.²⁸⁾ The actual situation of the minority is illustrated also by respective passage of Part 5.2. of the Report.

HUNGARIAN MINORITY

1. The qualified own estimation of the number of the members of the minority and its settlement

According to the last census in 2001 14 672 persons reported their Hungarian national identity. As it was not obligatory to report national identity during the census, we estimate that the number of them is a little bit higher (about 19 - 20 000 persons). According to the settlement most of them live in the North- Bohemian and Moravian-Silesian regions, Prague, Pilsen, East Bohemian, Southern Moravian and South-Bohemian regions. The Hungarian national minority in the Czech Republic is a specific community that has several features of both indigenous and non-indigenous ethnic minority. They entered Bohemia in the era of former Czechoslovakia - both involuntarily (within so-called exchange of population after World War II and evacuation to the Sudeten-German localities) and voluntarily (by means of migration to socialist Czechoslovakia aimed at work and study). The Hungarians do not represent anywhere in the Czech Republic a homogenous ethnic enclave.

2. The survey of activities of the minority's organisations, especially new initiatives

2. d/ The main annual planned activities of the minority's organisations

The main work of all organisations of Union of the Hungarians consists in cultural and educational activities (informal meetings, lectures, exhibitions etc.), Days of the Hungarian Culture, programmes for children (sportive activities, St. Nicholas party, performances), the visits of regional theatres, celebrations of the national days of the Hungarian Republic, commemorations, club meetings and exhibitions.

Another activities of individual organisations (IO): IO Prague - the co-organisation of international folklore festival "Prague - the Heart of Nations" and "The Rendezvous of Cultures" that is the common activity of national minorities in Prague; competition in the recitation of Hungarian poetry in Hungarian language with the participation of the members of the Union, the presentation of two books and their signature by authors, educative camp in Medlov; IO Brno - participation in activities Folklore Without Borders, We Live in One Town and Returns to the Roots (IO Brno); publications and compact discs on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the establishment of the IO in Brno; IO Pilsen - meeting with the Hungarian participations of the biennale of artists in Pilsen; IO Teplice - participation in opening the spa season in Teplice, Days of Hungarian Cuisine in Teplice.

2. e/ The presentation of the minority's organisations on internet

Union of the Hungarians has its website www.csmmsz.org and issues periodical Prágai Tükör (www.pragaitukor.com).

3. The conditions of the exercise of the rights of national minorities

3. g/ The spreading and reception of information in the language of the national minorities (periodicals, non-periodicals, radio and television broadcasting and internet)

²⁸⁾ Sittek H.: The Croatians in the Czech Republic. In: The Proceedings of the Seminar in the Implementation of Principles Determined by Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities in the Czech Republic (Koloděje, 2 December 2003), Prague 2004, pp. 36-37.

Union of the Hungarians disposes now of one nation-wide periodical Prágai Tükör (Prague Mirror) that has been issued for 11 years (five times per year). IO Brno issues regional periodical Brünni Magyar Futár (Brno Hungarian Courier). In the region it was possible to listen to the broadcasting of radio station Regina once per three weeks. Unfortunately during floods in 2002 the seat of the radio station was flooded. Nowadays the continuation of broadcasting is being planned.

In January 2004 the Czech Television started to broadcast new programme Babylon mapping the life of national minorities. We suppose that it will give opportunity also to our minority.

3. h/ *The support of the activities of the national minority (the grant programmes of the ministries and local and regional governments or contributions from other resources); the brief characteristics of supported projects including the total amount of grants*

Not mentioned.

6. *Problems in the minority's life*

Union of the Hungarians has not sufficient financial means for the operation of the secretariat with one paid employee. That is why problems occur in the co-ordination of co-operation with organisations. These problems lead sometimes to their absence in the nation-wide activities of national minorities.

We set our hopes on the delayed establishment of House of National Minorities in Prague. We consider the approval of the goal and the selection of appropriate premises a measure proving the readiness of the town council.

The specific problem of the minority consists in the involvement of young people in the activities and social life of the Hungarian national minority.

GERMAN MINORITY

2. *The survey of activities of the minority's organisations, especially new initiatives*

The German national minority is associated in two large organisations:

Cultural Association of the German Minority Citizens (CAGMC) consists of 28 basic organisations that submit at their annual meetings the overview of their activities and the revision of finances. On 31 December 2003

2 194 members were registered - 52 new ones, 89 dead ones, 62 deregistered because of age or treatment - i.e. 1709 women, 485 men. The average age of the members is 71 years.

Assembly of the Germans in Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia is a democratically elected association of the Germans living in the Czech Republic. Its seat is in Prague. Now the Assembly roofs 22 separately registered unions including their 30 regional organisations. The number of its members is about 5 800 persons (newcomers and dead members are registered by individual unions). The average age of the members is 62 years. This number does not include young people and children in individual unions, because situation there changes every year. Every union has 20-50 juvenile members. Assembly of the Germans has also its youth organisation JUKON that has now 120 members in the age 18-30 years.

3. *The conditions of the exercise of the rights of national minorities*

3. b/ *Participation in the solution of problems relating to the rights of national minorities (co-operation with local and regional governments and state administration bodies, the representation of the minority in local and regional governments and Committee for National Minorities in regions, towns and municipalities)*

The German national minority notes progress, for example the possibility to express its opinion of the provisions of the Convention and discuss the problem of so-called humanitarian gesture with the government of the Czech Republic. In addition, the minority appreciated the possibility to establish Committee for National Minorities in towns and

municipalities. Co-operation with regional governments varies. According to information of individual regional unions the co-operation with the administration started and Committees are being established. In regions and towns where these Committees already function the co-operation with other national minorities is good. After municipal elections and the dissolution of districts followed by the exchange of some officers the situation of national minorities in some towns and municipalities deteriorated.

3. g/ *The spreading and reception of information in the language of the national minorities (periodicals, non-periodicals, radio and television broadcasting and internet)*

In comparison with 2002 situation has not changed. Both German fortnightly are indispensable connecting links and sources of information for the very scattered German national minority. The press educates, informs, enriches and modernises language and improve the education of the minority.

3. h/ *The support of the activities of the national minority (the grant programmes of the ministries and local and regional governments or contributions from other resources); the brief characteristics of supported projects including the total amount of grants*

Like other national minorities the German national minority is allowed to apply the Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports and local and regional governments for the state grant. The Ministry of Culture allocated the grant for the issue of newspapers. The Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports provided the grant at the amount of 120 000 CZK to Union of the Germans Hřebečsko-Moravská Třebová for an international summer camp with the teaching of German. While local governments provided grants according to their possibilities, regional ones provided them only exceptionally.

Recently the state grants for the issue of periodicals and cultural activities have been reduced. They are not equal to possible 70 % and therefore they are insufficient for non-profit organisations. State administration regulations for financing these organisations make the operation of regulating bodies - for example secretariats - impossible. Financial contributions from towns and metropolitan authorities are appreciated and used for the support of cultural activities, the preservation of cultural traditions, Days of Culture in regions and the education of the national minority. The amount of grants oscillates between 2 000 and 30 000 CZK.

5. *Insufficiencies in legislative measures and the activities of public authorities*

The most serious problem of the German national minority is so-called humanitarian gesture towards the citizens of German and Croatian national identity - the intent of the government of the Czech Republic was not embodied. The minority is aware of insufficiencies in laws and the absence of executive regulations relating to the rights of national minorities in the field of the amendment of the minority educational system, double national identity, proprietary rights (restitution laws are unfair to the German minority citizens). An executive regulation for the claim on an interpreter for official agenda is absent, especially in local governments.

State administrative regulations for financing the organisations of national minorities including minority press are so limited that they make the operation of regulating bodies - for example secretariats - and editorial staffs of periodicals with smaller whole issue impossible - they enable to cover only 70 % of expenses.

Insufficiencies are found also in the provisions of regulations for the application of the bilingual names of municipalities and towns. Town chronicles and museum collections mention original names. Why the names of towns and municipalities could not be in the original localities bilingual, if they are permitted in advertisement?

6. *Problems in the minority's life*

The problem is scattering on the territory of the whole republic and the advanced age of the members of the minority (the care of the citizens of German national identity in pensioners houses and their treatment in sanatoriums are sometimes complicated by the fact that the staff does not speak German). It is not possible to teach German at all school grades. There is two missing generations because of development after World War II and the communist

totalitarian era. The older generation is still afraid of making itself felt freely and the low number of members in association could be explained by the fear of manifestations of intolerance. It must be said that many associations complained against the programmes of TV Nova, especially "The Seven" (*Sedmička*) where moderator Jana Bobošíková asked anti-German questions and provoked the German national minority by her statements. We are aware of all war detriments to other nations caused by Germany and the fact that it is not possible to ignore them, but on the other hand we have to point out that the German national minority has been living here since the 12th century. The co-existence of both nations has witnessed good and bad times. Since 1945 the German minority has been participating in the progress of the Czech state in all branches of economy and culture and supporting the Czech Republic within international Czech - German projects by virtue of the Czech-German Declaration. That is why we demand less bullying and more respect.

POLISH MINORITY

1. The qualified own estimation of the number of the members of the minority and its settlement

The Polish national minority is concentrated in Těšín Silesia. According to statistical data about 37 000 Poles live there now. About 15 000 Poles live out of this region (Prague, Brno, South and East Bohemia). It is probable that statistical data reflect reality. It means that today's number of the Poles in the Czech Republic is 51 968 persons. The optimists estimate that it reaches about 60-65 000 persons. Many Czechs in the Těšín region speak Polish-Silesian dialect. The concentration of the Poles on the territory of Těšín Silesia advantages them in comparison with the members of other minorities. Nevertheless, this homogeneity is being corroded continuously.

2. The survey of activities of the minority's organisations, especially new initiatives

In 2003 *Stowarzyszenie Artystów Plastyków* and *Stowarzyszenie Inteligencji Chrześcijańskiej* were established. Polish sportsmen also attempt to the establishment of their separate association.

3. The conditions of the exercise of the rights of national minorities

The Polish national minority is represented in Senate of the Parliament of the Czech Republic by two deputies (Union of Freedom - Democratic Union /UFDU/ and Communist Party of Bohemia and Moravia /CPBM/) and in the Chamber of Deputies by one deputy (originally UFDU, today non-Party man). In fact, these representatives do not defend Polish interests but those of their political parties. There is no body in their Parliament that would enable minorities to participate regularly in the solution of problems relating to them.

In the government and some ministries some consultative bodies were established. The Polish national minority has its representatives in them (three members in the Council and one in each of consultative bodies).

3. d/ The use of names and surnames in the language of the national minority

Although Register of Births, Marriages and Deaths Act admits the use of names and surnames in Polish, the authorities still tend to use the Czech transcription of the names and surnames.²⁹⁾

3. e/ Education

The representatives of the Polish national minority elaborated via their civil Association of Polish Teachers in the Czech Republic their comments to the bill of Act on Pre-school,

²⁹⁾ The remark of the secretariat of the Council to which the representatives of national minorities sent source materials for their adding to the Report: it is not possible to agree with their opinion of Czech transcription of the women's surnames. This point of view is not objective and substantiated by evidence. See Part 3.6. of the Report.

Primary, Secondary, Vocational and Other Education (Education Act), especially its §14, clause 1 that determines whether a school with the language of the minority is established in a municipality. According to it a municipality, region or ministry ensures the education of the members of national minorities in their languages at kindergartens and primary and secondary schools in municipalities where by virtue of the above Act the Committee for National Minorities was established. They raised the opinion that the provision was not incoherent because it complicated preconditions for the establishment of a school. In fact it could be a restrictive measure on the basis of which the municipality could dissolve a functioning school with the language of respective minority as a teaching one because of the absence of the Committee for National Minorities regardless the fact that legal conditions were met.³⁰⁾ Therefore the source materials were sent to Jaroslav Müllner, the Deputy Minister of Education, Youth and Sports, and the secretariat of Government Council for National Minorities. They include the draft of the amendment of provisions of §14, clause 1.³¹⁾ Association of the Polish Teachers in the Czech Republic also suggested to the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports as for the activities of the Pedagogic Centre for the Polish National Educational System in Český Těšín,³²⁾ adaptation of the educational plans for schools with Polish as a language of instruction and the possibility of using student books acknowledged in Poland in schools with Polish as a language of instruction in the Czech Republic.

3. f/ Cultural activities

The Polish national minority organises many large-scale cultural activities. The most active association in this field is PZKO. Puppet-theatre Bajka and the Polish Scene of the Těšín Theatre organise very interesting and useful activities. The cultural activities of the Polish national minority deserve more financial means from the State Budget. Existing situation is inconvenient.

3. g/ The spreading and reception of information in the language of the national minorities (periodicals, non-periodicals, radio and television broadcasting and internet)

In 2003 this field was the most successful one. The Ostrava Studio started to broadcast in Polish language. The Polish programme is broadcasted once a week on Thursday in the best broadcasting time (6:10 p.m.) and takes 5 minutes. The Polish minority considers the Polish programme in the Czech Television the best step that has been taken for last 15 years.

Thanks to state grants for periodicals can be issued in Polish:

- ever-other daily *Głos ludu*
- fortnightly *Nasza Gazetka*;
- monthlies *Zwrot* and *Kurier Praski*.

In addition, monthlies *Jutrzenka* and *Ogniwo* are published. They serve as pedagogical aids. Without state support fortnightly *Wiarus* for war veterans is issued.

Radio broadcasting in Polish language (15 minutes a day) is ensured by the Czech Radio Ostrava.

3. h/ The support of the activities of the national minority (the grant programmes of the ministries and local and regional governments or contributions from other resources); the brief characteristics of supported projects including the total amount of grants

Not mentioned.

³⁰⁾ See Part 3.1. of the Report.

³¹⁾ See Part 4.1. of the Report.

³²⁾ The remark of the secretariat of the Council: the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports proved repeatedly that within the framework of systematic educational measures no restrictive steps impacted and would impact on Pedagogic Centre for the Polish National Educational Centre in Český Těšín.

ROMA MINORITY

None of three representatives of this national minority submitted any source material.

RUTHENIAN MINORITY

1. The qualified own estimation of the number of the members of the minority and its settlement

As the Ruthenians in the Czech Republic (former in Czechoslovakia) are of a very variable number, it is difficult to ascertain their members - either officially (on the basis of data resulting from the census) or on the basis of the qualified estimation. The position of this minority has ever been determined by historical events, especially the violence of totalitarian regimes in the half of the 20th century. Maybe none of nations in history has been suffering from such a directed liquidation of its identity and language. The Ruthenians started to experience it after World War II when the territory of Sub-Carpathian Rus was annexed to the Soviet Union.

According to the census in 2001 1 109 persons who report their Ruthenian national identity live in the Czech Republic. Nevertheless, their real number is much higher and is estimated to be about 10 000 persons. This results from the fact that the Ruthenian national identity was officially “abolished“ and the Ruthenians in the so-called “Eastern Block“ were forced to report Ukrainian and in Czechoslovakia Czech or Slovak national identities. It is demonstrable that after the break-up of the Czechoslovak republic in 1938-9 and especially after World War II. i.e. after the annexation of Sub-Carpathian Rus to the Soviet Union, some dozens of thousands of Ruthenians decided to emigrate to Czechoslovakia. Facing the fact that their national identity did not exist, it is understandable that they preferred Czech or Slovak national identity over Ukrainian one (census papers did not include column “Ruthenian national identity“ at all).

The Ruthenians and their descendants did not disappear. They assimilated and during the communist era became either Czechs or Slovaks indifferent towards their roots. They lost any motivation and need to identify themselves with the ethnicity to which they have ever belonged. This situation has survived up till now to a large extend. Many Ruthenians who immigrated after the World War II to Czechoslovakia from another country, for example from Slovakia or Romania, behaved in the same way. It is typical that for example the Ruthenians of the Chomutov community who came there from Romania (municipality Skejuš) speak their mother tongue, know their folk habits and songs and often belong to the Greek-Catholic church, but report Slovak national identity. This situation has survived from times when it was risky to report Ruthenian (and even Ukrainian!) national identity. People were afraid that they would be evacuated to Ukraine if they insisted in their origin. Since the beginning of 1990s the significant (but in relation to the number of its members hardly estimable) group of persons from Sub-Carpathian region have been living here. Its members who came to look for job report openly their Ruthenian national identity, especially during “non-official“ communication. Some of them, especially young people, enter into contacts with Ruthenian organisations and participate in their activities. Similar attitude is taken up by the Ruthenians from Slovakia.

The Ruthenians are represented in many regions of the Czech Republic. Most of them live in Prague, North Bohemia and Northern Moravia, others live in Central and South Moravia.

One of the most reliable evidences of the presence of the Ruthenians is given by Greek-Catholic or Orthodox Church. Many members of congregations from the whole republic take part in liturgies, wakes and other church activities. The churches are full of believers whose big part is represented by “work immigrants“.

2. The survey of activities of the minority's organisations, especially new initiatives

2. a/ The types of organisations and their structure

The most numerous organisation is Association of the Friends of Sub-Carpathian Rus (AFSU) with its Ruthenian section (established in 1990). By its original name it followed up with the similar organisation working in the Czechoslovak Republic before World War II. AFSU was established as an association of "compatriots" i.e. both Czechs and Ruthenians who have Ruthenian roots. Since the beginning it has associated both the members of the Ruthenian national minority and the Czech well-wishers of the Sub-Carpathian region who were born there, as well as the people who were interested in its history, culture and nature and tourism on its territory. Gradually it has been transforming into a national organisation whose aim was to represent the Ruthenian national minority. AFSU is a member of World Organisation of the Ruthenians and has its representatives in its supreme body, i.e. World Council of the Ruthenians. In addition, it has its representatives in Government Council for National Minorities and similar regional bodies. Its branches are seated in Brno, Jindřichův Hradec and Český Těšín. Every year it organises its general meeting which evaluates the activities of the previous year, approves the action programme and elects the Executive Committee. In addition, it organises cultural and educational activities and issues its periodicals and publications on Ruthenian topics.

Another organisation is Obščestvo Rusinov which associates the Ruthenians on the territory of the Czech Republic.

2. b/ Members

AFSU has now about 1 000 members and tens of non-organised well-wishers (for example the subscribers of its periodical). Most of them are Ruthenians (and Czechs) living in the Czech Republic, some members and permanent well-wishers are from abroad (Slovakia, Transcarpathian Ukraine, Germany, U.S.A) who participate in its activities inter alia authors of articles in periodical Sub-Carpathian Rus, lectors and sponsors (most of their donations are assigned for humanitarian aid to the Ruthenians in Sub-Carpathian Rus).

AFSU has not comprehensive information about the number of the members of Obščestvo Rusinov. Nevertheless, it co-operates with this organisation - in 2003 they prepared together the exhibition on the Ruthenians.

2. c/ Priorities

The activities of the organisation comply with its constitution. The main priorities are the restoration and development of the Ruthenian identity, the support of Ruthenian activities in the country and abroad, the recognition and study of the history and actual problems of the Ruthenians especially on the territory of former Sub-Carpathian Rus. AFSU organises cultural, educational and editorial activities, supports cognitive and tourist trips to regions inhabited by the Ruthenians and co-operates actively with the organisations of the Ruthenian national minority in Slovakia, Hungary, Ukraine, Poland, Serbia, Montenegro, Croatia, U.S.A and Canada etc.

It collects documents, photos and artefacts relating to the history of the Ruthenians (it concluded a contract with the Department of Modern History of the National Museum in Prague that assists in collecting and filing these documents).

Other important priorities for the nearest period are the increase of the number of members of AFSU (including non-organised people who are interested in its activities) - above all the members of the Ruthenian national minority, i.e. the Ruthenians who have been living and working in the Czech Republic for a long time - the increase of the participation of young people in the activities of this organisation, the change of its structure and constitution in order to correspond better with new conditions and actual needs and co-operation with the media (Czech Television, Czech Radio, periodicals) in the field of the presentation of the Ruthenians, their life and civilisation, culture etc.

2. e/ The presentation of the minority's organisations on internet

The organisation has its new website <http://sweb.cz/podkarpatska.rus/> where it presents also its periodical; this periodical has its e-mail address.

3. The conditions of the exercise of the rights of national minorities

3. e/ Education

The education is more complicated because of the situation of the minority and its scattering on the territory of the Czech Republic. Nevertheless, it is possible and advisable to be more active in this field. Goals: by means of educational projects to support the self-identification of the members of the Ruthenian minority and their awareness of national identity, look for the interesting and attractive forms of their association (clubs, associations) for the purposes of common collective activities, enable education via cultural and educational activities (lectures, informal meetings), initiate the dialogue of the members of the Ruthenian national minority with the majority society, stress the important contribution of the Ruthenians (or people with Ruthenian roots) with permanent residence in our country to its cultural wealth and social and cultural life (artists Ladislav Smoljak, Jiří Sopko, Štěpán Rak, Juraj Jakubisko) and remind valuable works inspired by the history of the Ruthenians or the inhabitants of Sub-Carpathian in the field of literature (Čapek, Olbracht, Zatloukal, Hořec), film (Vančura, Dostál, Kachyňa), and plastic and photographic art (Kristofori, Kyndlová, Cudlín, Štursa) etc. For the fulfilment of these educational tasks it is advisable to put efforts and finances together with other departments.

3. h/ The support of the activities of the national minority (the grant programmes of the ministries and local and regional governments or contributions from other resources); the brief characteristics of supported projects including the total amount of grants

Not mentioned.

6. Problems in the minority's life

No principal problems exist now. If any, they are merely administrative (AFSU has not its own office, telephone and administrative personnel) and to this are, of course, related financial problems.

Recently the long-time mutual distrust and aversion between the representatives of the Ruthenian and Ukrainian minorities have been eliminated successfully to a certain extent and these minorities even put themselves in contact. (It must be said that the intervention of Government Council for National Minorities contributed to the improvement of situation). In addition, the minority entered into working relations with the Ukrainian Embassy.

7. The examples of good practice (the positive examples of creating conditions for the minority's development and co-operation with public administration bodies)

Some examples of good practice were mentioned above. The very positive feature of the recent activities of the minority is co-operation with Obščestvo Rusinov (the common preparation of exhibitions in January 2004) and the Archdiocese Charity Ostrava (participation in activity Remote Adoption). Recently AFSU co-operates also with the Czech Television on looking for the "types" of personalities for Babylon, the programme on national minorities, and its preparation.

Another example of co-operation is that with Board of the Prague City Council for the National Minority Affairs and the constructive interest of Brno authorities in the activity of the branch of AFSU in Brno.

8. The minority's position evaluated by its members

The Ruthenian national minority in the Czech Republic is not too numerous. Its position in the society more or less corresponds with this fact, although the Ruthenians could assert themselves more. For example in the field of culture some artists of Ruthenian origin play

very important role (director Juraj Jakubisko, musician Štěpán Rak, painter Jiří Sopko). Many of them report their Ruthenian ethnic origin proudly, but rather on their call of media than on their own initiative. (The only exception is Juraj Jakubisko).

The problem does not relate merely to famous personalities. The Ruthenians as such are not still proud enough of their national identity and they are not able to apply it sufficiently in cultural and social context of the Czech Republic.

RUSSIAN MINORITY

2. d/ The main annual planned activities of the minority's organisations

The situation has not changed except the plan of the construction of the Orthodox Spiritual and Social Centre.

- meetings on the occasion of important national days;
- cultural programmes (the concerts of classical music, literary evenings, poetry evenings, plastic art exhibitions etc.)
- the issue of periodicals in Russian;
- the publication of works of local writers in Russian;
- the preparation of the construction of Orthodox Spiritual and Social Centre.

3. The conditions of the exercise of the rights of national minorities

3. a/ Association

In comparison with 2001 and 2002 situation has not changed. It is pleasant that the government is ready to provide a piece of land in Prague 10 where the construction of the Orthodox Humanitarian and Cultural Centre can be started in 2004. The Russian national minority considers this step a possibility to solve the serious problems that lies heavy not only on this minority but also the Czech state by minimum expenses that would return quickly.

The biggest obstacle to the association of the Russian national minority is the lack of finances and the absence of appropriate premises for the library, videotheque, phonoteque and archives, organising social and cultural activities and work with young people for the purpose of deepening the knowledge of the Czech history, nationhood, culture and social habits, as well as following the cultural traditions of Russia broken by the Bolshevik's coup d'état. Troubles resulting from the delay of the operation of House of National Minorities force the Russian community to look for premises that could be leased for the above purpose.

The Russian national minority has been traditionally associated more within the Orthodox Church than in civil associations. It is a paradox that the Orthodox Church is the only church in Bohemia where the numbers of believers has been increasing. Nowadays it is estimated to be about 100 000 persons. This church unites in Bohemia both the Russian and the Ukrainian, Belarusian, Bulgarian, Greek, Serbian, Ruthenian and other minorities (in the last ten years other churches have registered the decrease of the number of their believers by 30-50%).

The Orthodox Church in Bohemia at the head of it, vладыka Christopher, the Prague and Bohemia archbishop, pays considerable attention to work with new immigrants and young people and makes them familiar with the moral and ethic values of the Christian civilisation and the democratic society. The increasing number of people who are interested in these values causes that most of them can not get into the temples and often have to stand in front of them in every weather. The lack of premises prevents from organising informal meetings.

It is known that the criminality of some citizens of the former USSR who come here to look for hob, live in terrible conditions and social isolation and therefore they are often misused by criminals, is increasing as well. The Orthodox Church has sufficient experience, interest and will to deal in these problems and prevent them. That is why the people from the former Soviet Union who find themselves in a difficult situation take spontaneously shelter at it.

Nevertheless, without appropriate premises and technical equipment which would be part of the new cathedral it is not possible to ensure effective aid and prevention.

3. b/ *Participation in the solution of problems relating to the rights of national minorities (co-operation with local and regional governments and state administration bodies, the representation of the minority in local and regional governments and Committee for National Minorities in regions, towns and municipalities)*

In the monitored year the minority entered successfully into close co-operation with the Inspection of Ministry of the Interior and solved the problem of several corrupted members of the Foreign Policy who misuses their powers.

The chairman of civil association Russian Tradition works as a member of Board of the Prague City Council for the National Minority Affairs. In other towns this participation is ad hoc during the solution of individual problems or organising individual activities.

3. f/ *Cultural activities*

In 2003 civil association Russian Tradition succeeded in gaining the grant from the Metropolitan Authority for several successful projects, i.e. the publication of books mapping the destiny of Russian emigrants, the series of concerts of classical music under the title “Mutual Inspiration and Enrichment of Russian and Czech Music in 19th and 20th Centuries“ and the issue of periodical “Russian Word“ that became an source of information and unification of the Russian community and its organisations. The association organises meetings that usually include concerts, the presentation of new book by Prague Russian-speaking authors, music and poetry programmes etc. The limiting factor of these activities is the lack of appropriate and cheap premises in Prague. This problem should be partially solved by building the House of National Minorities in Prague.

3. g/ *The spreading and reception of information in the language of the national minorities (periodicals, non-periodicals, radio and television broadcasting and internet)*

Many commercial periodicals published in Russian also deal in the issues of the minority’s life, adaptability, culture etc. The Czech Radio broadcasts every day the 30-minute programme in Russian. The Czech Television extends the programmes dealing with the problems of national minorities, but the Russian minority has in fact no possibility to take part in them. That is why the community decided to ask for granting the licence and start its own radio broadcasting in Russian language. We presuppose that this Station will reserve some time also for other national minorities, especially Ukrainian, Serbian, Bulgarian and Greek.

3. h/ *The support of the activities of the national minority (the grant programmes of the ministries and local and regional governments or contributions from other resources); the brief characteristics of supported projects including the total amount of grants*

Not mentioned.

4. *The manifestations of intolerance and discrimination towards the minority*

These problems are perceived mainly by the young people. The cases of discrimination are rare - for example when the organisers refuse to allow the Ukrainians and Russians to enter a discotheque. In our point of view much worse is the behaviour of some members of the Foreign and Traffic Police. Although such cases are sporadic, the minority discusses them. Unfortunately, the distrust of the objectivity of state administration bodies results in the fear of affected persons to corroborate such an acting and respective cause usually remains unresolved. Fortunately, in 2003 the Minister of the Interior contributed to the solution of the problem of the misuse of powers in case of several members of the Foreign Police. Thanks to it the trust of the minority in governmental policy is increasing. For these people it is their first experience with western democracy.

GREEK MINORITY

1. The qualified own estimation of the number of the members of the minority and its settlement

In comparison with 2001 and 2002 situation has not changed. All Greek organisations make effort to register systematically the number of the members of the Greek national minority on the territory of the Czech Republic. Individual Greek communities elaborate their own lists of citizens. On the basis of mutual co-operation we can estimate that the total number of them is about 5 000 persons.

The Greek community lives on the whole territory of the Czech Republic. Most of Greeks live in the Moravian-Silesian region (Krnov, Ostrava, Šumperk, Jeseník, Třinec, Karviná, Bohumín, Havířov, Vrbno pod Pradědem, Město Albrechtice, Osoblaha, Dívčí Hrad, Rudoltice, Krásné Loučky, Staré Purkartice, Jindřichov, Zlaté Hory), in the South Moravian region (Brno, Znojmo, Mikulov, Hevlín) and in Prague. Separated families live in other towns - Jablonec nad Nisou, Liberec, Hradec Králové, Jihlava, Vyškov, Olomouc and Strážnice.

2. The survey of activities of the minority's organisations, especially new initiatives

2. b/ Members

Association of the Greek Communities in the Czech Republic: 758 members in 12 municipalities, Prague 110 (not-updated), Krnov 100 (not-updated), Ostrava 87 (not updated), Brno 70 (not-updated), Šumperk 69 (not-updated), Krnov-town 59, Třinec 58, Karviná 54 (not-updated), Bohumín 50 (not-updated) Jeseník 47, Havířov 36 (not-updated), Vrbno pod Pradědem 18 (not-updated); Lycée of the Greeks in the Czech Republic: 155 members; Czech Society of Modern Greek Studies: 69 members; Society of the Friends of Nikos Kazantzakis: 51 members (not-updated); Club of the Friends of Greece: 164 members.

2. d/ The main annual planned activities of the minority's organisations

In comparison with 2001 and 2002 situation has not changed. The annual plan of activities of *Club of the friends of Greece* includes the January meeting of the members of the Club, Greek Community Prague and Society of the Friends of Nikos Kazantzakis with traditional Greek opening the New Year *kopsimo pitas* and the lectures on the Greek culture.

Other activities are as follows: the collective participation of the members of Club of the Friends of Greece in the activities of other organisers focused on the Greek culture, especially folklore festivals in which the Greek dancing ensembles in the Czech Republic take part; the regular services of the Greek Library to the readers from Club of the Friends of Greece, Greek Community Prague and the public; lectures on Greek literature, history and other topics; the support of the activities of Greek dancing and singing ensemble Acropolis from Prague; the bus trip to localities connected with the Greek culture or the migration and residence of the Greeks in the Czech Republic.; the support of the presentation of the Greek culture (in 2003 the National Museum received the donation at the amount of 10 000 CZK for the restoration of a Greek ceramic crater from its collection of ancient monuments). In addition to the plan of activities the members of the Club deal in the study of documents relating to the history of the Greek dispersion in the Czech Republic and prepare the publication of book *The Greek People in Bohemia*. In 2003 they also took part in scientific symposiums in Greece and Hungary on Greek emigration in European countries. In Hungary they put themselves in co-operation with Greek Self-Administration in Budapest which sends their Greek periodicals to its readers in Prague.

3. The conditions of the exercise of the rights of national minorities

3. a/ Association

The Greek minority is represented in Government Council for National Minorities by one representative who is at the same time the member of the Committee for Co-operation with

Local and Regional Governments of Government Council for national Minorities. Since 2002 the Greek minority has been represented by its representative in the Committee for Grant Policy of Government Council for National minorities and the Consultative Body for the Affairs of National Minorities of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports and the Advisory Board of the Deputy Minister of Culture for the Issues of the National Culture, as well as in the Media Commission of the Czech Radio and the Czech Television. Since 2003 the members of the Greek minority have been members of the Grant Selective Procedure Commission of the Ministry of Culture for the Support of the Spreading and Reception of Information in the Languages of National Minorities and the Advisory Group of the Programme Director of the Czech Television for National Minorities. The chairman of the Greek Community Ostrava is a member of the Committee for National Minorities of the Moravian-Silesian Region. The chairman of the Greek Community Prague and another member of the Board of Directors are members of Board of the Prague City Council for the national Minority Affairs. The member of the Greek Community Brno is a member of the Committee for National Minorities of the Town Council Brno and the member of the Greek Community Karviná is a member of this Committee in Karviná. The Greek Community Jeseník is represented in the Commission for the Solution of the Issues of National Minorities of the Town Authority Jeseník. The chairman of the Greek Community Třinec is a member of the Commission for national Minorities of the Town Authority Třinec.

3. c/ The use of the minority' s language in private and public life

In comparison with 2001 and 2002 situation has not changed. The Ministry of Justice of the Czech Republic registers 21 interpreters in Modern Greek language.

In private life Greek language is used individually according to its knowledge. In public life it is not used at all.

3. e/ Education

In comparison with 2001 and 2002 situation has not changed. We consider the fact that we are forced every year to make effort at gaining the grant for the teaching of Greek language and co-finance this project to be a serious insufficiency. We think that we have right to a free teaching of mother tongue like other citizens.

The teaching of Greek language for the pupils of primary and secondary schools is ensured in the localities where Greek Communities live only in the afternoon. The pupils are cumulated according to their knowledge of Greek language in classes for beginners and advanced pupils from several grades of various schools. The teaching of Greek language for children of pre-school age is organised by Greek communities in Prague, Brno and Šumperk. Classic and Modern Greek language is taught at the Institute of Classical Studies of the Masaryk University in Brno. The inseparable part of Greek temperament and national identity is dance. The study and teaching of folk dances are ensured by the Lyceum of the Greeks in the Czech Republic. As their financing is not easy, it is ensured from various resources, i.e. the budget of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports of the Czech Republic, towns and municipalities and donations and grants provided by the Greek Republic.

3. f/ Cultural activities

The cultural activities of the Greek minority are very diverse and all organisations participate in them. The most important cultural festivals which enriched significantly cultural life in the Czech Republic in the last year are Greek Days Krnov Olympiad (organised by the Greek Community Krnov-město) and 6th Greek Days in Brno (organised by the Greek Community Brno, Hellenika - Endowment Fund, Lyceum of the Greeks in the Czech Republic, Czech Society of Modern Greek Studies and Institute of Classical Studies of the Masaryk University Brno). All Greek communities prepare the culture and social programme on the occasion of national days of the Greek Republic on 25 March and 28 October. The celebrations end by traditional Greek folk festivity with music and dance.

3. g/ The spreading and reception of information in the language of the national minorities (periodicals, non-periodicals, radio and television broadcasting and internet)

In 2003 the members of the Greek minority did not issue any periodical. We consider the reception of information in Greek language necessary, but it is very expensive and insufficient now. Actual information can be obtained only on websites of the Greek Community Krnov-město. Individually it is possible to receive information via satellite station EPT. The programmes in Greek in the Czech Radio and the Czech Television are not broadcasted at all.

3. h/ The support of the activities of the national minority (the grant programmes of the ministries and local and regional governments or contributions from other resources); the brief characteristics of supported projects including the total amount of grants

Association of the Greek Communities in the Czech Republic (AGCCR) did not submit source materials to the Report on the Situation of the Greek National Minority in the Czech Republic in 2003. The Greek Community Prague, Krnov, Ostrava, Brno and Šumperk neither submit source materials to the Report on the Situation of the Greek National Minority in the Czech Republic in 2003.

The Greek Community Krnov-město - the grant of the town authority at the amount of 30 000 CZK for organising Greek Days Krnov 2003 - Olympiad. Other grants for the teaching of Greek language, the celebration of national days and Greek Days Krnov 2003 were provided to AGCCR by the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports and the Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic.

Greek Community Třinec - the grant from the town authority in Třinec for the activities of the organisation, i.e. lease, the teaching of Greek language, folklore dancing ensemble, seminars for teachers and sportive activities.

Greek Community Karviná - did not submit source materials to the Report on the Situation of the Greek National Minority in 2003.

Greek Community Bohumín - dtto

Greek Community Jeseník - did not receive any grant from the State Budget or the budget of the municipality or the region.

Greek Community Havířov - did not submit source materials to the Report on the Situation of National Minorities in 2003.

Greek Community Vrbno pod Pradědem - dtto.

Lyceum of the Greeks in the Czech Republic - succeeded in the grant selective procedure and competitions of ministries and municipalities and received following grants:

- Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic – “Greek Dances“ - 70 000 CZK for the seminar on Greek dances;
- dtto – “Greek Folk Costumes“ - 35 000 CZK for making Greek folk costumes from Epir;
- dtto – “International Folklore Festival of National and Ethnic Minorities - Poland“ - 100 000 CZK for transport;
- Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports – “The Teaching of Greek Dances“ -200 000 CZK for the teaching of Greek dances, a seminar of Greek dances and material easy
- Statutory town Brno – “Greek traditional dances” – 20 000 CZK for the activities of Dancing Ensemble of Lyceum of the Greeks in the Czech Republic.

Czech Society of Modern Greek Studies received the grant from the Czech Academy of Sciences for the publication of the composite book and the list of lectures organised in respective year.

Society of the Friends of Nikos Kazantzakis - did not submit source materials to the Report on the Situation of National Minorities in 2003.

Club of the Friends of Greece - received the grant of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on its website.

Endowment Fund Hellenika - did not receive any grant or allowance from the State Budget or the budget of the region or the municipality.

5. Insufficiencies in legislative measures and the activities of public authorities

Although the Greeks have been living on the territory of the Czech Republic for 55 years, our compatriots who have not Czech citizenship are registered as foreigners with legal duty to prolong their residence. These fellow-citizens face problems during their study, can not be employed for indefinite period and have limited access to loans or the mortgage of housing.

6. Problems in the minority's life

One of unresolved problems is covering the expenses on the lease of non-residential premises for the activities of most of Greek organisations except those in the Capital City of Prague and Krnov.

7. The examples of good practice (the positive examples of creating conditions for the minority's development and co-operation with public administration bodies)

Good co-operation with the local government is appreciated by the representatives of the Greek community in municipality Krnov-město. As an example they mention co-operation in the course of organising Greek Days Krnov 2003 - Olympiad. In addition to them only Greek Community Jeseník considers co-operation with public administration bodies to be good. Lyceum of the Greeks in the Czech Republic entered during the performances of the dancing ensemble into a lot of informal contacts with the members of other national and ethnic minorities living traditionally not only on the territory of Bohemia but all parts in Europe. Greek cultural, social and sportive activities are very popular among our fellow-citizens regardless their national identity.

8. The minority's position evaluated by its members

The Greek national minority is very active in the field of culture, social life and economy both in municipalities, towns and regions and on the territory of the whole Czech Republic. The members of the Greek dispersion have built up a good position in the Czech society and they still reinforce it. Their activities have many visitors from the Czech majority and also the representatives of local and regional governments pay attention to them. The Greek community plays an important role in keeping friendly relations with Greece – for example the partnership agreement between Krnov and Athens district Pefki.

SLOVAK MINORITY

1. The qualified own estimation of the number of the members of the minority and its settlement

According to the definitive results of the census on 1 March 2002 about 193 190 citizens reporting their Slovak national identity lived in the Czech Republic. In the census in 1991 (in the time of the existence of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic) their number was 314 000 persons. A media campaign before the census influenced negatively its results. The media stressed a fear of the infringement of the protection of personal data and pointed out that filling in columns “national identity“ and ”religion“ were not obligatory.

Most of the Slovaks live in the Moravian-Silesian (42 357) Ústí (21 172), South- Moravian, Central-Bohemian (14 191), Karlovy Vary (13 655) regions and Prague (17 406). In all these regions they are Slovaks and their descendants who have been settling the border regions since 1945 and Slovak re-emigrants from Romania, Hungary, Transcarpathian Ukraine and their descendants (the data were elaborated in the CSC Documentation Centre). The Slovaks migrated to Ostrava, Karviná, Prague and other towns after 1945 to participate in the projects of the first and second five-year plans. In the 1960s and 1970s followed so-called “officers’ migration“, i.e. the migration of the communist party officials, army officers etc. The Slovaks are a very special national minority. The nearness of their language, culture and spiritual values to the Czech ones is a specific phenomenon that has a positive impact on both sides, but at the same time is a very important assimilation factor. According to the public opinion

investigation the Czechs still consider the Slovaks to be the “most-favoured“ nation. There are historical bonds of between the Czechs and the Slovaks. Both majority and minority (i.e. Slovak) associations try to cultivate and strengthen them and give them new dimensions.

2. The survey of activities of the minority’s organisations, especially new initiatives

2. a/ The types of organisations and their structure

About 11 civil associations presented as the associations of the Slovak minority worked in 2003 in the Czech Republic. They are as follows: *Czech-Slovak Scene*, *Democratic Alliance of the Slovaks*, *Folklore Association Půčik*, *Club of the Slovak Culture (CSC)*, *Slovak Community in the Czech Republic*, *Slovak-Czech Club*, *Slovak Folklore Association Limbora*, *Slovak Literary Club in the Czech Republic*, *Association Detvan*, *Association of the Friends of Slovak Theatre*, *Union of the Slovaks*. In addition, *Historical Group of the Direct Participants in Slovak National Uprising* (the organisation is not a legal person but a part of *Union of the Fighters for Freedom*), *Society of M. R. Štefánik* (the organisation without legal personality) and *Slovak Orthodox Church* participate in the activities of the Slovak national minority.

According to the number of members, the structure (inner functioning) and type of activities these associations can be divided into four basic groups.

- a) associations whose many members are the members of the majority nation; they seated and organised their club activities in Prague (Club of Slovak Culture - 2 500 members in 2003). Club of Slovak Culture is a non-political civil association focused on cultural, sportive and educational activities and the cultivation of Czech-Slovak friendship. Its supreme body is a general meeting that is convened at least once in two years. It elects the Council that has 13 members and 5 alternate members and the Revision Commission. Administered by the Council 10 sections function in the Club and organise its activities;
- b) associations whose members are mostly members of the minority; they operate on the territory of the whole Czech Republic (by means of their separate regional branches) and organise club activities in Prague and individual towns (*Slovak Community in the Czech Republic (CS)* - 1 250 members in 2003 in 12 towns Prague, Karlovy Vary, Sokolov, Teplice, Pilsen, Stříbro, Kladno, Brno, Tábor, Kroměříž, Karviná, Třinec). In other towns the individual activists of SC work. CS is a typical compatriots association of the Slovaks with all characteristics of such an organisation and the largest spectrum of activities;
- c) associations that are seated and organise their activities mostly in Prague and have their clubs in České Budějovice, Brno, Kroměříž and Moravská Třebová and individual activists in other regions (*Slovak-Czech Club* - 400 members in 2003). *Slovak Czech Club* is a selective organisation of active members who participate in the development of Czech-Slovak relations and Slovak social life in the Czech Republic.

The above associations issue publications and periodicals, organise for their members and the public cultural, social, folklore and cognitive activities (for example trips to Slovakia with the presentation of Slovak artists);

associations that are seated and organise their activities mostly in Prague (and in one case in Brno - *Půčik*). Their activities are focused almost exclusively on one type of activity - for example folklore, publications or theatre.

2. b/ Members

The total number of members organised in individual associations is estimated to be about 4-5 000 persons. The most numerous associations are Club of the Slovak Culture (2 600), and Slovak Community in the Czech Republic (1 250 members in 12 organisations). A specific position is taken by Slovak - Czech Club that has 400 members. In addition, about 100 persons are members of civil associations that are collective members of the Club (Clubs of

Slovenské dotyky, Society of the friends of Slovakia). Folklore associations Limbora and Púčík have about 200 active members (both children and adults). Other associations are significantly less numerous.

2. c/ Priorities

The priorities of associations depend on their programmes and concrete activities. The common denominator of them is an attempt at the presentation of the values of the Slovak culture and the emancipation of the Slovak minority. All these efforts aim at the preservation of the Slovak culture and language within the majority nation. All organisations more or less cultivate friendship between the Slovaks and the Czechs.

2. d/ The main annual planned activities of the minority's organisations

There are hundreds of activities organised by individual associations. The main activities are those that address the largest number of the members and other citizens of the Czech Republic, i.e. Slovak-Czech cultural festivals (Days of the Slovak Culture in individual towns of the Czech Republic), international folklore festivals (Prague-the Heart of Nations, Jánošík Ducat), theatre performances (Slovak Theatre in Prague, The Best of Humour at Slovak Theatre), puppet theatre, dramatised reading fairy tales, sketches for children in Czech and Slovak languages, film evenings, balls (Slovak Ball in Prague, Czech-Slovak Ball in České Budějovice), students' rag day, sportive competitions, trips for children focused on sport and national history and geography, seminars, the issue of associations' publications, appraising the personalities for their contribution to good relations between the Slovaks and the Czechs (Matej Hrebenda Award), exhibitions (Slovak Plastic Art Summer), informal meetings (Clubs of Slovenské dotyky, Korene, Evening Not Only For Women etc.).

2. e/ The presentation of the minority's organisations on internet

The activities of Slovak minority organisations and their opinions are presented on two professional domains - www.czsk.net (or www.cz-sk.net) administered by the Slovak-Czech Club and www.slovak.cz (or www.slovaci.cz) administered by Slovak Community in the Czech Republic. Both of them include the presentation of organisations, their periodicals (Slovenské dotyky, Korene) and activities. The presentation of the Slovak-Czech Club is included also in updated internet daily of compatriots Czech and Slovak World (www.svet.czsk.net). This daily is assigned to the Czechs and the Slovaks living all over the world including the Slovak minority in the Czech Republic and the Czech one in Slovakia. Its issue is supported by the government bodies of the Czech and Slovak Republic and exceeds to a certain extent the framework of the problems of the Slovak minority in the Czech Republic. Nevertheless, it is issued by a minority organisation and it respects fully its problems.

3. The conditions of the exercise of the rights of national minorities

3. a/ Association

The conditions of the association of the members of the Slovak national minority are determined by valid Associations Act. According to some organisations of the Slovak minority the insufficiency of this Act is the fact that it does not specify an association of a national minority. This definition is neither included in Act on the Rights of the Members of National Minorities. The recent amendment enables even institutions that - according to the opinion of some members - do not represent the minority to consider themselves to be associations.

The only precondition is to select the appropriate name of an association. Some government officers interpret Association Act during grant selective procedures to the effect that there is no difference between two associations (the association of gardeners and the association of a national minority "are equal one to another"). According to the opinion of the representatives of the Slovak national minority it is not right for many reasons. While according to some organisations of the Slovak minority the different situation of minority associations should be

reflected by respective act or regulation according to other ones the form of an association is acceptable and problems are exclusively practical, i.e. they consist in insufficient information about the real activities of national minorities given to government officers.

Associations co-operate one another in various activities. The only problem is the activity of *The Forum of Slovak Activities* (FSA) that has been preparing its status for 4 years. It has not been approved by the clubs. The problem is that FSA wants to roof both clubs with legal personality whose activities differ, clubs without legal personality and clubs that are rather professional associations. It is difficult in a democratic society to have a unified attitude and avoid illegal steps in such a (politically and professionally) wide spectrum of associations whose common denominator is only Slovak national identity. Nowadays none of the members of Government council for National Minorities has right to convene the meetings of FSA.

3. b/ Participation in the solution of problems relating to the rights of national minorities (co-operation with local and regional governments and state administration bodies, the representation of the minority in local and regional governments and Committee for National Minorities in regions, towns and municipalities)

The Slovak national minority has three representatives in Government Council for National Minorities (nominated by Club of the Slovak Culture, Slovak Community in the Czech Republic and Slovak-Czech Club). Its representatives are chairmen of the Committees of Council for Grant Policy and Co-operation with Local and Regional Governments. They are also members of the Selection Commission of the Ministry of Culture for Minority Culture and the Spreading of Information in the Languages of National Minorities and the Selection Commission of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports. The minority is represented also in Commission for National Minorities of the Metropolitan Authority of the Capital City of Prague.

Club of the Slovak Culture has no representation in the above bodies one year.³³⁾ *Slovak Community* and *Limborá* are members of the Commission of the Metropolitan Authority of the Capital City of Prague. FSA has its representative in the Commission of the Ministry of Culture for the Allocation of Grants for the Cultural Activities of National Minorities, *Slovak Community* and *Slovak-Czech Club* have their representatives in Government Council for National Minorities. The representative of Club of the Slovak Culture is invited as a guest.

The above organisations have very good co-operation with the local governments in Prague, České Budějovice, Moravská Třebová or Brno. These towns support minority's life and participate in organising Days of the Slovak Culture. Also in other towns (Karviná, Kroměříž, Pilsen, Karlovy Vary and Sokolov), where regional Slovak Communities or Clubs of Slovenské dotyky work, co-operation is very good (including economic aid from town authorities). First contacts begin in new regions (Pilsen, Ostrava, Zlín, Karlovy Vary, Central Bohemian region). The Slovaks are members of National Minority Commissions in Prague, Brno and Karviná.

3. c/ The use of the minority's language in private and public life

Slovak language is used in normal communication unlimitedly. Certain problems occur at post offices and banks where it is requested to fill in the documents exclusively in Czech (for example fill in the total sum "in words"). Slovak language is limitedly and sporadically accepted in the broadcasting of Czech Television. On the contrary, the Czech Radio can be evaluated positively.

3. d/ The use of names and surnames in the language of the national minority

No problems occurred.

3. e/ Education

The Slovak minority has not its own educational system. Interest in learning Slovak is not sufficient.

³³⁾ The remark of the secretariat of the Council: this is a distorted information. National minorities, not their individual organisations are represented in the Council. The conclusions drawn from the changes of the personnel of the Club in 2003 are premature. In 2004 the leadership of the Club appointed new members to serve as the representatives of the Slovak national minority in respective bodies (Council, Governmental Departments Commission).

Nowadays there is no Slovak minority school in the Czech Republic. Because of the insufficient interest of children and parents in 2001 the primary school with Slovak as a teaching language in Karviná-Mizerov was closed. For the same reason the attempt at the establishment of M.R.Štefánik Grammar School in Prague failed. There is no programme of the teaching of Slovak here. Slovak-Czech Club along with the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, the Charles University and the Slovak Embassy organised in 2001 a conference under the title "Summer School of Tolerance" where it pointed out the problem of the absence of Slovak language and facts about their life and civilisation in the Czech educational system. On the basis of the discussion of participants the Lady-Minister of Education, Youth and Sports of the Czech Republic and her counterpart in the Slovak Republic agreed on a partial remedy in 2004 by means of the teaching of Slovak as an optional subject at primary schools with the higher concentration of Slovak population.

3. f/ Cultural activities

These activities include theatre, film and the exhibitions and concerts of Slovak artists in which also the majority is interested. The cultural activities of Club of the Slovak Culture is rich, because many its members are artists. A lot of cultural activities are organised by *Slovak-Czech Club, Limbora* and *Slovak Community in the Czech Republic*. The organisations of the Slovak minority participate also in international cultural projects.

The organisations of the Slovak minority co-operate each other in organising many Slovak cultural activities on the territory of the Czech Republic. The main activities of this kind are festivals *Days of the Slovak Culture in the Czech Republic* (organised by Slovak-Czech Club in towns and town districts in co-operation with local town halls and cultural associations and Club of the Slovak Culture), the performances of Café theatre *Black Swan* of the Czech-Slovak Scene (organised by the Czech-Slovak Scene - Production Group Chamber Prague and the Slovak-Czech Club), theatre and folklore festivals "The Best of Slovak Humour" (organised by Club of the Slovak Culture), "Jánošík's Ducat" (co-organised by Slovak Community in the Czech Republic, Púčik, Limbora) and "Prague-the Heart of Nations and Nationalities" (organised by Limbora and Club of the Slovak Culture), "Slovak Ball in Prague" (organised by all Slovak clubs) or Matej Hrebenda Award (Slovak Community in the Czech Republic). Other important activities are festival "Slovak Theatre in Prague" organised by Theatre Without Railings and civil association Adria and many other festivals. Cultural activities are organised also by regional Slovak Communities in the Czech Republic and Clubs of *Slovenské dotyky* (a collective member of the Slovak-Czech Club), Slovak culture (including the minority ones) is well represented in some big towns (Prague, Brno, České Budějovice, Moravská Třebová, Plzeň, Karviná, Karlovy Vary, Sokolov), in other ones situation is rather worse. The organisations of the Slovak minority participate also in international cultural projects; for example the Slovak-Czech Club co-organises the biggest children's knowledge competition in the countries of V4 and co-ordinates with international PEN-clubs large literary project "Central Europeans in Central Europe".

3. g/ The spreading and reception of information in the language of the national minorities (periodicals, non-periodicals, radio and television broadcasting and internet)

The Slovak minority issue in the Czech republic three monthlies. The largest issue (c. 8 000 copies) has periodical *Slovenské dotyky* and its supplement *Literární dotyky*. It is issued by the Slovak-Czech Club. The largest volume has periodical *Listy 2004* published by Club of the Slovak Culture along with Democratic Alliance of the Slovaks. Club of the Slovak Culture issues its monthly review and books - bilingual fairy tales and occasionally technical literature.

Slovak Community in the Czech Republic issues periodical *Korene* that addresses the youngest generation via children supplement *Beads*. In 2002 one issue of quarterly *Slovenské rozhľady* was published by Union of the Slovaks in the Czech Republic. Slovak-Czech club operates updated internet daily magazine for compatriots *Czech and Slovak World*. Czech-Slovak Scene in co-operation with partners issue *Illustrated Journal Black Swan* which is issued as an supplement of *Slovenské dotyky*.

Since 1993 the programme for the Slovak fellow-citizens in the Czech Radio has been broadcasting. On the other hand, the Czech Television is continuously criticised that it does not fulfil its mission towards the Slovak minority in the Czech Republic and does not develop Czech-Slovak relations.

The Slovak minority issues more and more no periodical publications. Associations Slovak-Czech Club and Union of the Slovaks in the Czech Republic are especially active in this field. Publication activities are organised also by Club of the Slovak Culture, Democratic Alliance of the Slovaks, and Slovak Community in the Czech

Republic. Their activities vary according to their specificity. For example the Slovak Community in the Czech Republic issues publications focused on the scientific reflection of the Slovak minority in the Czech Republic and the perspectives of its development (issued publications: Quo Vadis, Slovak Minority?, Slovak Features in the Multicultural World, Ján Mikušinec: Verses for Pleasure). Slovak-Czech Club focuses on various kinds of literature (Textbook of Modern Slovak Literature for Secondary Schools, Slovak Literature, Prague 2000, Prague Inspirations of Slovak Writers by D. Gregorová, J. Kuniak and J. Rykytka, V. Skalský a Z. Sojková) and issues the memoirs of great minority personalities. Union of the Slovaks and Club of the Slovak Culture deal in history. Their publications are met with wide reception by experts. In 2001 it was especially the book of profiles named Slovak-Czech Destiny (110 + 1 Personalities of the Czech Society from Slovakia) and issued by the Slovak-Czech Club. The Documentation Centre of the Slovak minority within Club of the Slovak Culture is presented by travelling exhibition "The Century of the Slovaks in Bohemia" that was installed in Jeseník, Tachov, Králíky, Jindřichův Hradec and Český Krumlov. Now the exhibition is installed in Slovakia (Martin, Bratislava, Košice).

3. *h/ The support of the activities of the national minority (the grant programmes of the ministries and local and regional governments or contributions from other resources); the brief characteristics of supported projects including the total amount of grants*

The associations of the Slovak national minority utilise the grant programmes of the Ministry of Culture for the spreading of information in the languages of national minorities and their culture, the grant programmes of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, the Capital City of Prague, other towns and regional authorities and foreign resources (from Slovakia, International Visegrád fund etc.), the income of own activities, membership fees and sponsor donations. The total amount of grants from the State Budget exceeded 10 000 000 CZK.

4. *The manifestations of intolerance and discrimination towards the minority*

According to researches the Czech majority society is most tolerant to the Slovak one. The manifestations of intolerance occur exceptionally, especially in socially underprivileged environment or among children. The minority applicants for job complain against discrimination, presuming that they will have troubles with Czech language, although they speak it fluently. There were also some complaints against preventing the members of the Slovak minority from the use of their language even in cases when the law allows it - for example in the course of filling in legal documents. Also the attitude of some members of the management of the Czech Television can be considered as discriminating because it mostly refuse to use Slovak language, although no factual and legal reasons exist.

5. *Insufficiencies in legislative measures and the activities of public authorities*

With regard to the legislation, the Slovak minority considers the insufficient legal duty of the Czech Television to pay attention to programmes respecting the needs of national minorities to be the biggest problem. The same problem is the absence of legal duty of schools or the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports to initiate the interest of children in learning the languages of minorities, for example in the form of voluntary lessons. This duty is not included in the Educational Act that the government submits to Chamber of Deputies for approval. The Slovak national minority feels to be jeopardised by attempts to modify the regime in the Czech-Slovak borders and the conditions of the residence of Slovak citizens in the Czech Republic.

6. *Problems in the minority's life*

In addition to the above problems another one consists in insufficient financing of many projects and the fact that a lot of activities of the minority's activities are not financed at all. Also the lack of Slovak periodicals and books (especially out of Prague) is considered to be problematic. Since 1993 the books in Slovak have been removing from public libraries. The only library in the Czech Republic (in Karviná) has the separate section of Slovak literature. Some workers of minority institutions consider the fact that FOSA does not function (recently it has operated more formally than factually) a serious insufficiency. If the platform of the Slovak national minority is to function again, it must be based on the need of associations and

not on the fact that Slovak civil associations are many and therefore they should express unified opinion. During the long discussion individual associations could not accept the status of FOSA. As a result FOSA has interrupted its activity, therefore it does not function.

7. The examples of good practice (the positive examples of creating conditions for the minority's development and co-operation with public administration bodies)

One of the positive examples of creating the conditions for the development of the minority's life is the co-operation of its associations with some towns, especially Prague, České Budějovice, Moravská Třebová, Kroměříž, Brno and other ones and Regional Authorities of Liberec, Karlovy Vary, South-Bohemian, East-Bohemian and other regions. They support the associations of the minority by means of grants, co-participation, providing the premises for their activities free of charge etc. As for Prague, there is also co-operation with districts Prague 3, 6, 7, 2, 1 and 13 (see item 3b).

8. The minority's position evaluated by its members

The Slovaks are the most numerous and specific national minority living on the territory of the Czech Republic. It crystallised here quickly into a structured and very active community that plays an important role in the cultural and social life of the country. It has a specific position among national minorities in the Czech Republic and Slovak compatriot communities all over the world (there is the second most numerous community here after that in the U.S.A, but with stronger language and cultural identity). Its weak point consists in the educational system and co-operation with the Czech Television.

Because of its similarity to the Czech majority and long-term life in the common state the Slovak minority finds itself in specific conditions. Many Slovaks do not feel to be members of a minority. Thanks to the similarity of both languages Czech language is forcing out Slovak one from the Czech Republic. Interest in the Slovak culture is still sufficient, but Slovak books are disappearing and Slovak press is becoming inaccessible. Broadcasting in Slovak is limited and in the Czech Television it does not exist at all. It would be advisable to take account of projects that would preserve Slovak language in the Czech environment, even by means of private companies and TV stations.

SERBIAN MINORITY

1. The qualified own estimation of the number of the members of the minority and its settlement

According to the census in 2001 1 801 citizens of the Czech Republic report their Serbian national identity. The members of the Serbian minority are scattered on the whole territory of the Czech Republic, mostly in big towns Prague, Brno, Ostrava, Liberec, Most and others.

The Serbians living in the Czech Republic descended not only from Serbia and Montenegro, the state that is confirmed by the United Nations, but also from historical lands where they lived before the Balkan conflict and which now belong to other states - Srbska Krajina, Srem, Banat and Bačka in Croatia, some localities in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Macedonia. It is interesting that the Serbians did not escape from Slovenia to other states because they have always been in this former Yugoslavian Republic a minority. Only those Serbians who were not a minority but a majority on the above territories and felt to be endangered by ethnic purges became refugees. They found shelter and made themselves their presence in a near Slav country and a legal state - Czech Republic.

According to the qualified estimation about 10-12 000 Serbians live in the Czech Republic. Some of them have been living here for tens of years. They have Czech citizenship and consider the Czech Republic their second mother country. Most of them live in mixed marriages, representing the second and third generations of the Serbian population here.

2. The survey of activities of the minority's organisations, especially new initiatives

2. a/ The types of organisations and their structure

The activities and existence of the Serbians in the Czech Republic has strong historical roots and long-term tradition. Nowadays the Serbian national minority in the Czech Republic self-realises by the activities of *Serbian Association of St. Sava* that co-operates closely with *Czech-Yugoslavian Cultural Alliance*. Serbian Association of St. Sava is an association of the Serbian national minority in the Czech Republic and Czech-Yugoslavian Cultural Alliance is an association of Serbian and Czech citizens. It keeps cultural contacts and co-operation between both nations. Serbian Association of St. Sava and Czech-Yugoslavian Cultural Alliance are voluntary non-government and non-political organisations that act in accordance with the constitution and provisions of their elected bodies and respective legal regulations of the Czech Republic. They are legal persons. Serbian Association of St. Sava associate the members of the Serbian ethnic minority within the intention of contemporary multiethnic reality, i.e. those who studied, live and make themselves their presence on the territory of the Czech Republic as well as the Czech citizens sympathising with this minority. Czech-Yugoslavian Cultural Alliance associates the Serbian and Czech citizens and ensures cultural co-operation between both nations. Both of these organisations are civil associations registered by the Ministry of the Interior. Serbian Association of St. Sava was registered in 2002.

2. b/ Members

The members of Serbian Association of St. Sava are represented by persons of all age categories from the attendants of primary schools to pensioners. This organisation is professionally heterogeneous. The number of its members is 137 persons and about 200 well-wishers. The age of the members of Czech-Yugoslavian Cultural Alliance does not differ a lot. Their members are recruited mostly from the middle generation and pensioners. About 15 % of them are students of secondary schools and universities.

2. c/ Priorities

Serbian Association of St. Sava and Czech-Yugoslavian Cultural Alliance organise cultural activities and revive the folklore of the Serbian ethnic minority in the Czech Republic. During the implementation of their programme they focus on following activities:

- the development of cultural activities, the care of the language and folk traditions of the Serbian ethnic minority;
- organising professional seminars and activities in the field of education, culture and art;
- organising different lectures and courses of Serbian and Czech language
- organising activities in the field of plastic art, literature, music, theatre and film, exhibitions and concerts;
- the presentation of trading companies and co-operation with institutions that deal in material and spiritual culture;
- the assurance of translations of the works by well-known Serbian and Czech writers;
- the issue of almanacs and periodicals focused on the Serbian history, cultural traditions and literature;
- the issue of compatriot periodical *Sava* and awarding prices for singular cultural activities and translations by means of diplomas, medals or financial bonuses.

2. d/ The main annual planned activities of the minority's organisations

The main annual planned activities of Serbian Association of St. Sava are the care of the language and traditions of the Serbian ethnic minority and organising educational activities and lectures on the Serbian culture and language. Czech - Yugoslavian Cultural Alliance

concentrates on organising exhibitions, theatre and film performances in both states and keeping cultural contacts between both nations.

2. e/ *The presentation of the minority's organisations on internet*

They still have not their website.

3. *The conditions of the exercise of the rights of national minorities*

3. a/ *Association*

Most of members of *Serbian Association of St. Sava* are the members of the Serbian ethnic minority from the territory of the Capital City of Prague, while the members of *Czech-Yugoslavian Cultural Alliance* are scattered on the whole Czech Republic. Both organisations closely co-operate and assist one another in organising cultural and social activities.

3. b/ *Participation in the solution of problems relating to the rights of national minorities (co-operation with local and regional governments and state administration bodies, the representation of the minority in local and regional governments and Committee for National Minorities in regions, towns and municipalities)*

Attempts at the declaration of the Serbian national minority in Prague and the Czech Republic is proved inter alia by the fact that the representative of the Serbian national minority has been working as a member of Board of the Prague City Council for the National Minority Affairs for three years. Serbian Association of St. Sava delegated its chairman to Government Council for National Minorities. It has there the status of a guest.

3. c/ *The use of the minority's language in private and public life*

The historical events of the last decade of the 20th century led to Bohemia many Serbian families from grandmothers and grandfathers to grandsons and granddaughters who selected it to be their second mother country. They were not individuals or small crowds, but they were many. Today they have all prerogatives of a minority society but also face the problem how to integrate fully into the new environment and at the same time preserve their national specificity. We can predicate that the Serbians in the Czech Republic are not bilingual, i.e. they do not speak the language of the majority population correctly (they make huge phonologic, morphologic, lexical and syntactic errors). Their knowledge is poor, especially that of grammar and writing. It can be said that the older generation of the Serbians who have been living in the Czech Republic for many years speak "translated" Czech. If language is "translated" like this, it is not possible to tell about those who speak it that they are bilingual. Only few Serbians realise that their knowledge of Czech is poor. Most of them rely on the similarity of both languages and think that they get Czech in hand. In fact they are not able to cope with its phonologic and phonetic rules, to say nothing of writing.

In private life and communication with other members of their minority the Serbians use their mother tongue. In public life they use Czech that is - with respect to their knowledge - merely the mixture of Serbian and Czech words. Nevertheless, thanks to the similarity of both languages they are more or less able to communicate. Situation necessitates the issue of a textbook of Czech, elaborated on the basis of Serbian, organising language courses and providing the Serbians with literature, book fund and printed press in Czech. The contact of the Serbians with their mother tongue and culture is also limited because printed newspapers are not distributed to the Czech Republic. The children of mixed marriages where one of parents is a member of the majority nation speak and write Czech thanks to the school attendance, but its learning is very difficult for them. In addition, they are in want of the elementals of their own literary language.

3. d/ *The use of names and surnames in the language of the national minority*

For the majority society the use of names and surnames of the members of the Serbian national minority seems to be difficult in two cases. This results from the suffix of Serbian surnames "ić" (with soft, palathian ć) that is transcribed to Czech "ič"(with hard č).

Nevertheless, such a trifling difference should not be an obstacle for the right transcription of Serbian surnames - for example, much more complicated Norwegian surnames that include graphemes like ö or ä that do not exist in Czech language are usually transcribed well. Another problem consists in changing women's surnames according to gender by suffix " -ová". Individual attempts at writing them in their original form are unnecessary, because the gender is distinguished sufficiently by the ending of women's first name.³⁴⁾

3. e/ Education

It can be stated that the Serbians are not fully integrated into the Czech environment, unfamiliarity with the language of the majority (especially in middle and older generations) limits their intellectual and other activities. Therefore it is necessary to organise the courses of Czech for almost all members of the minority. The teachers should speak both languages fluently, be able to point out and explain their differences and facilitate the minority learning of a basic knowledge of Czech language. It is regrettable when you meet a Serbian who has been living in the Czech Republic for more than 40 years and listen to his Czech! It is evident that the solution of this problem does not depend on individual talent or interest for languages but that these people are in need of professional approach to their teaching.

Another group of the Serbians that needs careful and responsible attitude because of the weak knowledge of Czech language and the necessity to integrate this minority into the Czech society are the children of primary schools who must -due to their own life stories and historical circumstances - attend Czech school without any previous preparation. They have troubles with the differences of phonetics, grammar and stylistics. In spite of this fact it can be said that Serbian children attending Czech schools are successful in all subjects and sometimes they are even among excellent or the best pupils. Nevertheless, it is not easy for them to learn Czech. That is why a special attention should be paid to this group by the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports and other institutions. For the improvement of their results of learning Czech it is necessary to organise additional lessons with a teacher who will be able to explain the grammar of Czech in the context of their mother tongue.

The school attendants who had interrupted the studies at primary school in their country, removed to the Czech Republic and started immediately to study in Czech should be made continuously familiar also with their mother tongue in order to be aware of their belonging to the Serbian ethnic minority.

The children who study at Czech schools are in want of more lessons not only in language but also in other compulsory subjects like history, literature, art and cultural values of their nation. They often have to rely on texts or information from media that are given in a wrong and often tendentious way.

In addition, it need not be forgotten that for this group of the Serbian ethnic minority is very important to preserve through the mother tongue its identity, care of its culture and make it familiar with its history, cultural inheritance and experience of their ancestors. Only on the basis of the preservation of their national specificity these members of the minority can become members of Czech society that will enrich it by multicultural aspects and broaden the concept of the nowadays world by the point of view of a Balkan nation that have ever been on outpost protecting other nations of Europe.

3. f/ Cultural activities

During last two years many cultural and social activities have been organised. They were financially supported by municipal districts Prague 2 and Prague 4 and morally by the

³⁴⁾ The remark of the secretariat of the Council: we can not agree with the above point of view of Czech transcription of the women's surnames. It is a subjective and unfounded opinion of one member of the minority. The representatives of the Serbian national minority have not initiated any action concerning the activity of a registry. See Part 3.8. of the Report.

Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic and the Metropolitan Authority of the Capital City of Prague.

Serbian Association of St. Sava implemented in 2003 several projects. Its main project Cultural Activities of Serbian Association of St. Sava (informal meetings, lectures, poetry evenings) was supported from Town Programmes for the Support of the Activities of National Minorities on the Territory of the Capital City of Prague in 2003. The Association participated in activities organised by the Metropolitan Authority of the Capital City of Prague - it took part in exhibition Schola Pragensis where its presentation attracted the attention of the visitors and the representatives of other national minorities in Prague. The representatives of the minority took part in 3rd international conference Upbringing, Education and Culture in Relation to National Minorities. The chairman of Serbian Association of St. Sava spoke about Bilingualism and the Serbian National Minority. The association took part in exhibition "Permeation" within the framework of 3rd International meeting of National Minorities where it presented the works by painter Margita Zmijanović.

On the basis of Prague City Council Resolution No.0488 from 15 April 2003 the project was approved and supported from the above Town Programmes. Serbian Association of St. Sava received the grant at the amount of 40 000 CZK. Project Cultural Activities of Serbian Association of St. Sava consisted of lectures, one poetry evening and informal meetings with the artists of the Serbian national minority or guest artists from Serbia.

This and other projects organised by Serbian Association of St. Sava presented the culture of the Serbians in capital Prague and contributed to the preservation and development of cultural relations between both nations and the enrichment of the cultural life of Prague citizens.

The Association issued its first own bilingual publication *Almanac of the Cultural and Educational Activities of Serbian Association of St. Sava , the Association of the Serbian National Minority in the Czech Republic in 2003*.

According to its constitution the Association issues almanacs, newspapers and publications focused on the history, cultural traditions and literature of Serbia. That is why it benefits of the possibility to preserve a part of its activities organised in 2003 in a written form. The publication was financially supported by the Capital City of Prague from Town Programmes for the Support of the Activities of National Minorities in 2003. On the basis of Prague City Council resolution No. 1037 from 8 August 2003 the project was approved and supported from Town Programmes. Serbian Association of St. Sava received the grant at the amount of 25 000 CZK. The publication was issued in December 2003 after the end of activities planned within project Cultural Activities of Serbian Association of St. Sava in 2003 that was implemented in October, November and December 2003. Three lectures, two informal meeting and one poetry evening with the notable members of the Serbian minority in Prague and guests from Serbia - poet Djoko Stojčić and professor at the Faculty of Plastic Arts Belgrade, painter and plastic art critic Zoran Pavlović - were organised. During these activities the sound record of texts, interviews and poetry evenings as a source material for printing the above publication was made. The texts are presented in a shorter and adapted form in the Almanac of Serbian Association Sava. The publication is bilingual in the ratio 50:50. Due to the price its issue was 150 copies. It has 60 pages, ISBN and the code of the National Library in Prague. It is important for the Serbian minority living in Prague that this publication is issued both in Czech and Serbian. Thanks to the Metropolitan Authority of the Capital City of Prague the Serbian minority disposes of a book where its members can draw bilingual information about topics in which they are interested.

The common project of Czech-Yugoslavian Cultural Alliance and Serbian Association of St. Sava in 2003 consisted of 3 exhibitions of the works by Serbian painters in the foyer of the People's House in Prague, Hybernská street. Expenses on all these activities were covered by own financial means.

- In December 2003 the paintings and drawings by Zoran Pavlović, the critic and professor of art of the Faculty of Plastic Arts Belgrade and the vice-chairman of international association of plastic art critics AICA were exhibited. The exhibition was accessible also to the Czech public until 31 December 2003. In an artist's presence it was opened by statutory deputy of the Chief Executive Officer of the Ústí Regional Authority Jaroslav Foldyna and chairman of Yugoslavian-Czech Cultural Alliance Branka Kubešová.
- In January 2004 the exhibition of graphics by Zarko Smiljanić, the professor at the Faculty of Plastic Arts Belgrade took place. It was opened by Miroslav Klivar and Branka Kubešová in the presence of many government officers - Lady-Minister of Health Marie Součková, statutory deputy of the Chief Executive Officer of the Ústí Regional Authority Jaroslav Foldyna and ex-ambassador of Yugoslavia in the Czech Republic Djoko Stojičić and other personalities.
- In February 2004 the exhibition of the works by graphic and painter Mehmed Slezović from Novi Pazar took place. It was opened on 3 February by Miroslav Klivar and Brank Kubešová in the presence of the artist and many personalities. The exhibition was opened until 29 February 2004.

3. g/ *The spreading and reception of information in the language of the national minorities (periodicals, non-periodicals, radio and television broadcasting and internet)*

As no information is received by means of periodicals and non periodicals, Serbian Association of St. Sava intends to apply the Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic for the grant from the State Budget for the support of the issue of monthly СРИСКА РЕЧ (Serbian Word). It would be published in Serbian and present reports and comments on actual events both in the Czech Republic and Serbia-Montenegro. In addition, this Association intent to develop pedagogic, educational and cultural activities by means of the issue of special publications, handbooks, dictionaries and books translated from Serbian to Czech and from Czech to Serbian. Like other minorities it wants to ask for broadcasting minority programmes in the Czech Television in the languages of the minorities living in the Czech Republic.

3. h/ *The support of the activities of the national minority (the grant programmes of the ministries and local and regional governments or contributions from other resources); the brief characteristics of supported projects including the total amount of grants*

Serbian Association of St. Sava, the organisation of the Serbian minority in the Czech Republic, was supported only at a municipal level, while regional governments and ministries have not provided it with any grant. Financial means are partly gained from sponsor donations and membership fees.

The projects of Serbian Association of St. Sava were as follows:

- Cultural Activities of Serbian Association of St. Sava (informal meetings, lectures, poetry evenings) was supported by capital Prague from Town Programmes for the Support of the Activities of National Minorities on the Territory of the Capital City of Prague in 2003. On the basis of Prague City Council Resolution No. 0488 from 15 April 2003 the project was approved and supported by the grant of the Town Programmes and Serbian Association of St. Sava received the donation at the amount of 40 000 CZK. The total expenses on seven activities were 54 322, 30 CZK.
- Almanac of the Cultural and Educational Activities of Serbian Association of St. Sava, the association of the Serbian national minority in the Czech Republic in 2003 was supported by the grant of the Capital City of Prague from Town Programmes for the Support of the Activities of National Minorities in 2003. On the basis of Prague City Council Resolution No. 1037 from 8 July 2003 the project was approved and supported by the grant from the Town Programmes. Serbian Association of St. Sava received the grant at the amount of 25 000 CZK. The total expenses were 33 600 CZK.

Czech-Yugoslavian Cultural Alliance

• Days of the Serbian Culture in Prague (February 2003)

The Town Council of metropolitan district Prague 4 decide by its Resolution No.19Z-30/2002 from 24 April 2002 on the allocation of the purposeful grant at the amount of 40 000 CZK. Metropolitan district Prague 2 provided the culture grant at the amount that was equal to the lease of the exhibition premises in New Town Hall, rooms No. 202 and 203, for one month. The Metropolitan Authority of the Capital City of Prague provided its conference hall free of charge for 5 days. The total expenses on this activity were 125 476 CZK.

4. The manifestations of intolerance and discrimination towards the minority

The members of the Serbian national minority have not been a target of intolerance and discrimination manifested by other inhabitants of the Czech Republic. Nevertheless, it does not mean that the members of the Serbian minority are not afraid of them. That is why most of the Serbians did not report their Serbian national identity because of the fear of possible discrimination. At the same time it must be said that no intolerance towards the members of the Serbian national minority was demonstrated.

5. Insufficiencies in legislative measures and the activities of public authorities

The members of the Serbian minority want to integrate into the Czech society and be its active and creative part. They consider the respect of their minority from the side of Czech institutions that deal in the problems of national minorities to be necessary. As the reality differs, they consider it a legislative insufficiency with respect to the Serbian minority. Its removal would help to the Serbian self-confidence, activities and minority as a whole.

6. Problems in the minority's life

The principal problem of the Serbian minority consists in the fact that it has not established its club yet. It does not dispose of premises in which it would establish the library and the printing office and in which the members of the Serbian minority would meet, exchange their opinions, solve their problems and organise activities and cultural programmes. Therefore Serbian Association of St. Sava will make effort at the establishment of such an institution - the small cultural and social centre for the Serbian national minority. We shall submit our application to respective bodies and institutions that would help us to solve this problem.

7. The examples of good practice (the positive examples of creating conditions for the minority's development and co-operation with public administration bodies)

We are satisfied that we have our representative in the Prague City Council for the National Minority Affairs on the territory of the Capital City of Prague. We believe that our representative will contribute on the work of the Governmental Council of National minorities and that the members of Serbian minority, who have chosen the Czech republic as their second mother country, will contribute to the enrichment of Czech society thanks to their intellectual and human values.

8. The minority's position evaluated by its members

The Serbian minority has not integrated fully into the Czech society. Now it is in the phase of consolidation and organising. It is necessary to elaborate programmes of learning Czech language for its members, and this by means of respective department of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports. Serbian Association of the St. Sava intends to prepare programmes for making acquaintance with the Czech history and culture and carry out cognitive trips to the places of historical monuments and cultural inheritance of the Czech nation, for example one-day trips to castles Křivoklát, Karlštejn or Konopiště and within Prague. In addition, Serbian Association of St. Sava wants to convene meetings of its members and well-wishers in its own clubs, organise sportive and social activities and integrate more into the Czech multicultural society, provided that it has appropriate conditions and premises. It intends to go on associating the members of the Serbian minority in the Czech Republic and organising exhibitions, lectures, informal meetings, poetry evenings and social activities in which they would present the life of the Serbian minority

in the Czech Republic, be in contact with events in Serbia and invite guests from among the prominent personalities of the Serbian culture and art. It also intends to ask the Ministry of Culture for the grant for the issue of monthly Serbian Word in Serbian language. We are sure that institutions like the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports and regional and local governments will comprehend and support our attempts and efforts.

UKRAINIAN MINORITY

1. The qualified own estimation of the number of the members of the minority and its settlement

According to the official data of the last census about 20 000 Ukrainians, i.e. the citizens of the Czech Republic, and 22 000 ones with permanent residence live on the territory of the Czech Republic. The qualified estimation of the number of the members of the Ukrainian national minority who live on the territory of the Czech Republic temporarily is not known. It can be presumed that in comparison with previous years their number is much lower (about 150 000 persons).

2. The survey of activities of the minority's organisations, especially new initiatives

2. a/ The types of organisations and their structure

In the Czech Republic following non-profit civil associations are registered:

Ukrainian Initiative in the Czech Republic (UICR); it organises integration projects for new Ukrainian emigrants – intended for both adults and children. It procures printed papers (brochures), publishes articles in periodical *Porohy* (the column of social and legal affairs) and participates in the creation of websites (with Social Advice Centre). For the children of these new emigrants it organises Sunday lessons that haven been practised for several years and the activities of hobby groups. Other associations of the Ukrainian minority are *Association of Ukrainian Women in the Czech Republic (AUWCR)*, *Forum of the Ukrainians in the Czech Republic (FUCR)* that organises the activities of Ukrainian immigrants in the Czech Republic and *Association of the Ukrainians and the Friends of Ukraine (AUFU)*.

2. b/ Members

UICR - 900 persons, AUWCR - 22 persons, FUCR – c. 130 members. As for AUFU, no information was given.

2. c/ Priorities

The priorities are the preservation and development of the Ukrainian culture and Czech-Ukrainian friendship, informing the majority about the Ukrainian minority in the Czech Republic, the elimination of xenophobia and assistance in the minority's integration.

2. d/ The main annual planned activities of the minority's organisations

UICR, FUCR and AUFU organise every year for the Ukrainian minority cultural activities in accordance with the Ukrainian church and cultural calendar, i.e. the celebration of the Old and New Year, Easter, Jan Kupal (June) and St. Nicholas Day, as well as New-Year Ukrainina Ball "Malanka" (UICR), "Taras Ševčenko Days" (UICR, FUCR), "Ukraine Independence Day" and meetings and programmes relating to it (UICR, AUFU, AUWCR) and commemoration of Famine in Ukraine (AUWCR, UICR). In addition to these activities also multicultural ones are organised every year in co-operation with other national minorities on the territory of the Capital City of Prague (festival "Prague-the Heart of Nations" and "Rendezvous of Cultures", UICR). UICR also issues a periodical for the Ukrainians.

2. e/ The presentation of the minority's organisations on internet

UICR: www.ukrajinci.cz (this website is focused above all on events in the country, actual activities, information on the dispersion, communication with the readers of *Porohy* (see also

Porohy PDF, Information on Children Programmes and the Ukrainian Dispersion in the World). FUCR: www.ukrainians.cz (this website is focused on the events in Ukraine and partly in the Czech Republic, the problems of migrants and the presentation of firms. It is the largest Ukrainian internet portal in the Czech Republic since 2001 (4 language mutations). During the creation of the website special attention was paid to individual columns and information about users. They vary according to age and professions (students, businessmen, officers, artists, journalist and many others) unfortunately, internet is not and information source for most of the Ukrainians. The number of its users is about 100 persons a day).

3. The conditions of the exercise of the rights of national minorities

3. a/ Association

No objections. The practice complies with democratic principles.

3. b/ Participation in the solution of problems relating to the rights of national minorities (co-operation with local and regional governments and state administration bodies, the representation of the minority in local and regional governments and Committee for National Minorities in regions, towns and municipalities)

Co-operation is sufficient and based on mutual readiness, except a comment in item 5. FUCR generally represents Ukrainians. It has asked to widen the Government Council for National Minorities, The Metropolitan Authority of the Capital City of Prague in order to have a representative in each body.

3. c/ The use of the minority's language in private and public life

In public sphere leaflets, invitation cards etc. are written in Ukrainian. In addition, it is possible to listen to lectures organised by libraries and institutions that deal in the problems of Ukraine in Ukrainian language.

3. d/ The use of names and surnames in the language of the national minority

The phonetic transcription of Ukrainian names and surnames does not comply with English standards. It is a general problem (see translations from Ukrainian language in official documents).

3. e/ Education

Education in Ukrainian language and the preservation of the spirit of the Ukrainian culture are ensured by many universities, non-profit organisations, and institutes (Philosophic Faculty of the Charles University in Prague, Moravian University Brno, Palacký University Olomouc, and Slavonic Library in Prague etc.).

3. f/ Cultural activities (see also 2d)

The cultural activities of Ukrainian organisations depend mainly on the grants (Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, Metropolitan Authority of the Capital City of Prague). Civil association Forum of the Ukrainians in the Czech Republic organises concerts of various musical genres (underground band BORŠČ, folk&ska band HAYDYMAKY).

3. g/ The spreading and reception of information in the language of the national minorities (periodicals, non-periodicals, radio and television broadcasting and internet)

Press: periodical for the Ukrainians in the Czech Republic *Porohy* (issued by UICR with the support of the Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic as a monthly for the Ukrainians in the Czech Republic);

Ostrava Prosvita - occasional periodical supported by Metropolitan Authority Ostrava;

Ukrajinskyj visnik - dtto, issued by UICR at its own expenses.

Radio broadcasting: the 5-minute programme on ČRO Regina once a week (a common Ukrainian programme focused on politics, culture and sport in Ukraine and actual events within the Ukraine dispersion in the Czech Republic):

Television broadcasting: no broadcasting time for the Ukrainian national minority is reserved.

3. h/ The support of the activities of the national minority (the grant programmes of the ministries and local and regional governments or contributions from other resources); the brief characteristics of supported projects including the total amount of grants

Ukrainian Initiative in the Czech Republic

donor	Project	Grant (CZK)
Ministry of Culture	Ukrainian Culture Kaleidoscope	245.000
	The Ukrainians in Bohemia Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow	180.000
	the issue of periodical for the Ukrainians in the Czech Republic Porohy	720.000
Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports	Make Yourself Familiar with Your Second Mother Country - Ridna škola, Children for Children	220.000
Metropolitan Authority of the Capital City of Prague	the support of vocal-instrumental band Ignis, children singing and dancing ensemble Barvinok, the issue of the poetry collection by J.Malanjuk, the representative of Prague Ukrainian school, multicultural activity Prague -the Heart of Nations and Rendezvous of Cultures	180.000

Association of Ukrainian Women in the Czech Republic

donor	project	Grant (CZK)
Metropolitan Authority of the Capital City of Prague	cultural activities	20.000
	the issue of a book about president J. Vološin translated to Czech	80.000

FUCR: Most Czech governmental and non-governmental funds (99 %) ignore the projects of the Ukrainians or provide minimum “officers“ amounts. The only exception is the project of a documentary film on the Ukrainians in Europe (supported by the State Fund of Czech Films at the amount of 500 000 CZK that was equal to one quarter of the budget).

The existence of the soccer club of our association (FC Forum of the Ukrainians Prague) is very special. Czech-Moravian Football Association allowed it to take part in the local competition with the team of “foreigners“. During one year our club qualified from 3rd to 2nd Prague Class and has chance to get on. In addition to brilliant Ukrainian players who have played soccer in Ukraine, one representative of Jordan is a member of our team.

4. The manifestations of intolerance and discrimination towards the minority

FUCR: it is difficult to specify the concept of intolerance. Its definition depends on the knowledge of facts of every member of the majority society. We find the manifestation of discrimination above all in the relation of an employer to his employee. Unfortunately, laws concerning employment discriminate both foreign employees and domestic employers who are forced by bureaucracy and meaningless delays to infringe them and employ foreigners illegally. Illegal employment causes many unnecessary problems and jeopardises above all foreign workers. Such a practice leads to a tension at the labour market and the intolerant behaviour of the majority.

5. Insufficiencies in legislative measures and the activities of public authorities

During last ten years the life of the Ukrainian national minority has been influenced significantly by so-called fourth emigration wave for which it is necessary to meet not only cultural but also social and integration needs. Insufficiencies that the Ukrainian minority (i.e. new emigrants - the citizens of the Czech Republic and Ukraine who live on the territory of the Czech Republic on the basis of permanent or long-term residence) finds in the activity of public authorities consist above all in the lack of information of this group about social services, health care and employment relations. Therefore its representatives turn to our organisations with questions relating to social and health insurance etc. In addition, they think that public authorities except the Ministry of the Interior dispose of ten years old and imperfect sociologic information. During the elaboration of integration projects neither the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs nor the Ministry of Health address our organisations or

experts of Ukrainian studies. All leaflets and brochures that we saw have bad standard - especially with respect to language. This fact impeaches our entire work credibility. The integration programmes lack a clear conception and therefore they are refused as “inconvenient“. In such a case it seems that the submitter himself has only superficial ideas of his demands.

6. Problems in the minority's life

In addition of discussions on social and legal issues (see item 5) a sharp quarrel flared up at the end of the last year between a part of believers and the Prague bishopric of the Greek-Catholic Church. The believers protested against consecrating a Greek-Catholic priest. The hysteric behaviour of both parties changed into a sharp conflict. The Ukrainian dispersion organisations in the Czech Republic will do their best to solve this problem by out-of-court settlement.

FUCR: The Government should provide grants for national minority press, radio broadcasting, cultural centres, schools, kindergartens and other interesting items. We do not say that it does not do it. It does, but not for the Ukrainians. They received the grant at the amount about 700 000 CZK.

7. The examples of good practice (the positive examples of creating conditions for the minority's development and co-operation with public administration bodies)

With regard to our cultural and social needs we appreciate both financial and moral support provided above all by Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic, Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, Metropolitan Authority of Capital City of Prague, that of Poděbrady etc. In addition, we appreciate the work of all commissions and committees that deal with national minorities including the Secretariat of Government Council for National Minorities. Communication with this institution is open and without prejudices. It has ever done its best to understand our community.

8. The minority's position evaluated by its members

Recently the Ukrainian minority and organisations associating the Ukrainians in the Czech Republic have been changing significantly. The increase of the number of the members of the Ukrainian national minority on the territory of the Czech Republic (both Czech citizens and the Ukrainians with permanent or long-term residence), the decrease of the number of illegal workers and the exchange of generations within the community contributed to the change of the character and methods of work of the above organisations. In spite of undignified media campaigns the Ukrainian organisations make efforts at the positive presentation of the Ukrainian national identity as the whole and assist in the integration of first Ukrainian emigrants on whom the new environment puts heavy demands. It can be said that the Ukrainian community lives full cultural and social life.

FUCR: in our opinion situation is not hopeless. It is necessary to organise public-information activities and the support of the Ukrainian national minority with the aid of the government of the Czech Republic and governmental and non-governmental funds. These activities will guarantee the improvement of our image and become a motive power of the normalisation of relations between the Czech (European) society and all members of the Ukrainian community.

Appendices