

# **Report on the Situation of National Minorities in the Czech Republic in 2004**

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

Prague 2005

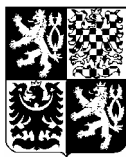
Report on the Situation of National Minorities in the Czech Republic in 2004

Edited by: Office of the Government of the Czech Republic

Secretariat of the Government Council for National Minorities

ISBN 80-86734-65-X

# GOVERNMENT OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC



## RESOLUTION

### OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC

No 742, of 15 June 2005

to the Report on the Situation of National Minorities in the Czech Republic in 2004

The Government

I. takes note of the Report on the Situation of National Minorities in the Czech Republic in 2004, contained in Part III of Document No. 866/05 (hereinafter referred to as 'Report');

II. amends Government Resolution No 663 of 30 June 2004 concerning the Report on the Situation of National Minorities in the Czech Republic in 2003 whereby

1. point III/3 of the above-mentioned Resolution is abrogated,
2. the hitherto point III/4 of the above-mentioned Resolution becomes point III/3;

III. imposes on

1. the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Justice, in cooperation with the First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance and the Minister of Education, Youth and Sport, to incorporate an item on the reconstruction of the premises of the primary school in Vendryně, where Polish is the language of instruction, in the amount of CZK 5,000,000 into the bill on the national budget of the Czech Republic for 2006, under the budget heading of the Public Treasury Administration,

2. the Minister of the Interior, in cooperation with the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Justice, to draw up and present to the Government, by 31 December 2005, a bill amending Section 29(2) of Act No 128/2000 on municipalities (the Municipal Order), as amended, to the effect that it will propose the revocation of the requirement of the submission of a petition by at least 40% of persons of legal age in a municipality who are members of a national minority,

3. the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Justice

- a) to draw up the final wording of the Report,
- b) to arrange for the promulgation of this Resolution in the Government Journal for bodies of regions and municipalities;

IV. authorises the Prime Minister to submit the Report, pursuant to points I and III/3a hereof, to the Chairperson of the Chamber of Deputies of the Parliament of the Czech

Republic and to the Chairperson of the Senate of the Parliament of the Czech Republic for the information of the respective committees of the Parliament of the Czech Republic;

V. recommends that the regional governors and mayors of statutory towns, municipalities with delegated municipal authorities, and municipalities where a Committee for National Minorities has been set up, make arrangements, within the meaning of Governmental Order No 98/2002 laying down conditions and the method for the award of grants from the national budget for the activities of members of national minorities and for the support of the integration of members of the Roma community, to carry out the systematic award of special-purpose grants from public finances to fund the activities of members of national minorities and to support the integration of members of the Roma community.

To be executed by:

Prime Minister

First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Justice

and Chairperson of the Council for National Minorities of the Government of the Czech Republic

Minister of the Interior

Minister of Education, Youth and Sport

Noted by:

Regional Chief Executives,

Mayors of statutory towns

Prime Minister  
Jiří Paroubek, Dipl. Ing.

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## Introduction

As in previous years, the Report on the Situation of National Minorities in the Czech Republic in 2004 (hereinafter referred to as 'Report') offers a general summary of public administration measures adopted in relation to the members of national minorities, and an overview of the activities of members of national minorities in the last calendar year. This Report is a document published by the Council for National Minorities of the Government of the Czech Republic (hereinafter referred to as 'Council') and was prepared by the Council's Secretariat based on supporting documents from the competent ministries, self-government bodies, and other public administration authorities, as well as from the representatives of national minorities, Council members, and their associates.

The Report is structured in much the same way as in previous years, although this year there is a greater emphasis on weighing up progress in the international obligations binding on the Czech Republic in the field of national minority policy. This shift is a result of the submission, in 2004, of the Second Periodic Report on the Fulfilment of Obligations Appointed in the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities, complemented by the start of preparations to ratify the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages. More attention is also paid to adopted measures connected with the implementation of national minority rights, the fulfilment of tasks laid down by Government Resolution, and the fostering of conditions for the development of the activities of members of national minorities. The Report comprises four thematic blocks:

- a) an overview of developments in the State's national minority policy and measures adopted by public administration authorities in relation to the rights of members of national minorities,
- b) an assessment of the conditions for the development of the activities of members of national minorities, including an overview of the grant policy applied in the relevant programmes,
- c) a survey of the activities of self-government bodies in relation to members of national minorities,
- d) self-reflection by the representatives of national minorities, assessing the position and activities of their own particular minority.

Information on the Czech Republic's national minority policy is detailed in documents regularly published on the Council's web pages ([http://wtd.vlada.cz/pages/rvk\\_rnm.htm](http://wtd.vlada.cz/pages/rvk_rnm.htm)), which are part of the server run by the Office of the Government, and in publications released by the Office of the Government. Particular publications include the *Collection of Contributions from the Seminar on measures taken to give effect to the principles set out in the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities in the Czech Republic* [*Sborník příspěvků ze semináře o implementaci zásad stanovených Rámcovou úmluvou o ochraně národnostních menšin v České republice*], *National Minorities in the Czech Republic* [*Národnostní menšiny v České republice*] (an in-house edition of the Council Secretariat where selected data from the Population and Housing Census of 2001 have been processed), and the Czech and English versions of the *Report on the Situation of National Minorities in the Czech Republic in 2003*.

The activities of organizations comprising members of national minorities are linked to the local situation and conditions in the regions. Therefore, this year the Report will focus more on assessing cooperation with members of national minorities and support for their activities from self-government bodies, i.e. the assemblies of municipalities, statutory towns and regions. This is the most extensive monitoring to date of the activities carried out by self-government bodies in relation to national minorities. The appendices to the Report provide an overview of grant programmes to support the activities of national minorities. This overview reveals the themes of projects implemented by national minority organizations and the overall amount of financial assistance from the national budget made available for national minority activities.

## 1. International Obligations

### 1.1. Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities of the Council of Europe

1. From the aspect of the fulfilment of international obligations related to the national minority policy of the Czech Republic in 2004, the priority was to draw up the Second Periodic Report on measures taken to give effect to the principles set out in the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities (hereinafter referred to as 'Second Periodic Report')<sup>1)</sup>. The document has been binding on the Czech Republic since 1 April 1998. As part of the control mechanism of the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities (hereinafter referred to as 'Convention') signatories are obliged to submit an initial periodical report within a year of subscription (the Czech Republic presented this report on 1 April 1999) and further periodical reports at regular intervals. The deadline for the submission of the Second Periodic Report was set as 30 June 2004.

2. The Council Secretariat prepared the Second Periodic Report based on background documents provided by the ministries represented in the Council (the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport, the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs), the Office of the Ombudsman, the Office of the President of the Republic, and representatives of national minorities in the Council.

3. The Second Periodic Report covers the period from 1999 to 2003. It is divided into three parts, providing information on legislative and non-legislative measures culminating in improved conditions for the fulfilment of principles laid down in the Convention, improved communication, and mutual cooperation between the Government and representatives of the members of national minorities. The first part of the Second Periodic Report assesses the practical measures taken at national level, with consideration for the observations gained from the first monitoring cycle of the Convention. These are conclusions from inspections conducted by the Council and its committees, a reflection of information published on national minority events, an evaluation of the co-participation of civil society in the process of implementing the Convention, and communication with the *Advisory Committee of the Council of Europe on the Convention*, a summary of sub-measures adopted in relation to the Roma community, and an evaluation of the situation of small national minorities. The second part focuses on the Resolution adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 6 February 2002,<sup>2)</sup> and measures by the State aimed at improving the conditions for the implementation of the Convention. These measures are assessed thematically, in line with the individual articles of the Convention, and from the aspect of legislative changes and the approach assumed by public administration authorities. The third part deals with specific issues, such as the results of the 2001 census, where considerable attention is paid to demographic indicators reflecting persons claiming other than Czech national identity and speaking a minority language as their mother tongue. This part also supplies information on the process of the reform of territorial public administration related to the exercise of rights by national minorities, the latest developments in legislation concerning anti-discriminatory measures, and the work of the ombudsman, and comments on the issue of the forced sterilization of Roma women.

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<sup>1)</sup> The Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities is published in the Collection of Laws of the Czech Republic under No 96/1998; the full wording is also available on the website of the Council for National Minorities of the Government of the Czech Republic at <http://wtd.vlada.cz/scripts/detail.php?id=6510/>.

<sup>2)</sup> ResCMN (2002)2.



4. The monitored period culminated at the end of 2003 with a *Seminar on the Implementation of the Principles Appointed under the Convention* (Prague – Koloděje, 2 December 2003),<sup>3)</sup> which was attended by representatives of the Advisory Committee of the Council of Europe and members of the Council – representatives of individual national minorities and the relevant public administration authorities, representatives of nongovernmental organizations and the Council of the Government of the Czech Republic for Roma Community Affairs.

5. The Government discussed the Second Periodic Report and approved this document under Resolution No 618 of 16 June 2004. The Government also set the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs the task of presenting the report to the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe. The Czech and English versions of the document were presented to the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe via the Czech mission in Strasbourg on 30 June 2004.

6. Following the presentation of the Second Periodic Report, the *Advisory Committee of the Council of Europe on the Convention* made a monitoring visit to the Czech Republic.<sup>4)</sup> The visit took place from 29 November to 2 December 2004.<sup>5)</sup>

7. The aim of the *Advisory Committee's* visit was to monitor in detail the situation regarding the national minority policy, based on information contained in the Second Periodic Report. Over the four days of the visit, a number of open and separate meetings were held with the representatives of state administration authorities (the Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Education, Youth, and Sport, the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Health), the Ombudsman, the Senate of the Czech Parliament (the Committee for Education, Science, Culture, Human Rights and Petitions), the Chamber of Deputies of the Czech Parliament (the Sub-Committee for National Minorities of the Petition Committee), local government (representatives of certain municipalities in the Moravian-Silesian Region – this meeting was held in Ostrava), national minorities (members of the Council and others), non-profit organizations, and the media.

8. The conclusions of the monitoring visit and the recommendations of the Council of Europe were submitted to the Czech Republic, after they had been discussed by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, on 31 March 2005,

## 1.2. European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages

9. The European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages (hereinafter referred to as 'Charter')<sup>6)</sup> is part of the catalogue of treaties of the Council of Europe on human rights and fundamental freedoms. Although the Government expressed its consent to the signing of

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<sup>3)</sup> The report on the visits of the representatives of the Advisory Committee to Prague on 1 December 2003 and on the seminar in Prague – Koloděje on 2 December 2003 has been posted on the website of the Council for National Minorities of the Government of the Czech Republic at: [http://wtd.vlada.cz/files/rvk/rnm/sbornik\\_kolodeje.pdf](http://wtd.vlada.cz/files/rvk/rnm/sbornik_kolodeje.pdf). The contributions delivered at the seminar are published on the Council's website and are available in paper form in a separate collection (an in-house publication of the Council Secretariat); notes from the proceedings are also available to the general public.

<sup>4)</sup> A detailed record of the visit by the Advisory Committee on the Convention has been posted on the website of the Council at [http://wtd.vlada.cz/files/rvk/rnm/pvre\\_zapis.doc](http://wtd.vlada.cz/files/rvk/rnm/pvre_zapis.doc).

<sup>5)</sup> Delegation members: Lidija Basta Fleiner, Chair of the Advisory Committee of the Council of Europe on the Convention (Serbia and Montenegro), Arze Aghdasi-Sisan (Azerbaijan), Ahmed Žilić (Bosnia & Herzegovina) and Artemiza-Tatiana Chisca, Secretariat of the Framework Convention, Council of Europe (Romania).

<sup>6)</sup> The text of the Charter can be found on the website of the Council for Minorities (on the server of the Office of the Government of the Czech Republic) at [http://wtd.vlada.cz/files/rvk/rnm/charta\\_jazyku.pdf](http://wtd.vlada.cz/files/rvk/rnm/charta_jazyku.pdf).

the Charter subject to ratification as far back as 2000 (Resolution No 1029 of 16 September 2000) and the Czech Republic signed this document on 9 November 2000, the ratification process remains open. One of the reasons for this has been the protracted legislative process of adopting the Schools Act and the Code of Administrative Procedure (see Part 2 Selected Legislative Measures). When these two laws were passed at the end of 2004, space opened up for a reassessment of the possibility of ratifying the Charter under current conditions.

10. In connection with the Charter, the Council secretariat processed an extensive questionnaire, *Euromosaic III*, which was required by the *Research Centre on Multilingualism (Katholieke Universiteit, Brussels)*. This research was commissioned by the European Commission, with the aim of evaluating the situation regarding the use of regional or minority languages in the accession countries. After discussion by the Council, on 31 March 2004 the questionnaire was dispatched to the body which had presented the document.

11. As part of the ongoing preparations for the ratification of the Charter, a joint meeting of the Council Secretariat and the representatives of the Human Rights Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was held on 5 December 2004. A workflow schedule for the preparation of background documents for the ratification of the Charter was agreed at this meeting; this schedule estimates completion of the ratification process in 2005.

### 1.3. Liabilities of the Czech Republic under UN conventions

12. In 2004, the Committee against Torture (CAT) considered minority issues within the control mechanisms of the UN when it discussed *the Third Periodical Report of the Czech Republic on Measures Adopted to Implement the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment*. CAT was particularly concerned about the lingering violence perpetrated against Roma and the reported reticence of the police to provide adequate protection and investigate such crimes, despite the efforts of the Member State to prevent these acts. In this respect, the CAT recommended a reinforcement of current efforts to restrict the incidence of ill-treatment by the police and other public officials, including ethnically motivated cases.

13. Special attention in the CAT conclusions is paid to accusations related to several cases of involuntary sterilization among uninformed Roma women, and the inability of the Czech Government to conduct the corresponding investigations owing to the fact that the individual complainants were not sufficiently identified. In this respect, the CAT recommended that the Czech Republic investigate complaints of involuntary sterilization by perusing medical and personal records, and that it call on the complainants to help, as far as possible, in providing evidence to corroborate these accusations. It was in this context that the Office of the Ombudsman initiated an investigation in 2004; this body keeps records of and processes the initiatives it receives regarding the sterilization issue. Based on a comparison of observations from Slovakia, Sweden, and Switzerland, thorough investigations of cases of the alleged involuntary sterilization of Roma women in the Czech Republic are under way. In the first phase, the focus will be on the observations of the Ministry of Health, especially an examination of data contained in health documents, and observations of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (with a view to the application of decrees allowing for the payment of social benefits for an operation).

## 2. Selected Legislative Measures

14. In point IV/5/d) of Resolution No 607 of 16 June 2004, the Government enjoined the Deputy Prime Minister for Research and Development, Human Rights, and Human Resources and the Chairperson of the Council of the Government of the Czech Republic for Roma Community Affairs to prepare and submit to the Government, by 30 September 2004, in cooperation with the Minister of the Interior and the Minister of Labour and Social Affairs, a bill amending Act No 273/2001, on the rights of members of national minorities and on an amendment to certain laws.<sup>7)</sup> The aim of amending the law was to regulate in greater detail the competence of regional authorities and municipal authorities of a municipality with extended competence as regards the integration of members of the Roma communities into society, including the methodological management of State administration in this field. In the plan of legislative tasks, the deadline for the submission of the amendment bill was put back until 31 March 2005; however, in a letter of 2 March 2005, the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Justice and the Chairperson of the Council of the Government of the Czech Republic for Roma Community Affairs requested that this legislative task be cancelled. The reason for this was that in the scope of the interdepartmental comment procedure concerning material on the institutional arrangements for the prevention of social exclusion in Roma communities, fundamental rifts stemming from the opinions of the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs were not resolved in January 2005. On 8 February 2005, the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Justice and the Chairperson of the Council of the Government of the Czech Republic for Roma Community Affairs therefore requested that this task be cancelled. The purpose of this material had been to create a starting point for a material definition of planned legislation based on a newly formulated conceptual solution for the integration of members of the Roma communities into society, or the formulation of integration measures, the implementation of which should also be in the competence of regional government bodies.<sup>8)</sup>

### 2.1. Coordination of the Ministry of the Interior

15. The current unsatisfactory legislation on the use of minority languages in administrative proceedings is addressed by the new Act No 500/2004, the Code of Administrative Procedure, which will enter into effect as of 1 January 2006. In Section 16(4), this Act stipulates that citizens of the Czech Republic belonging to a national minority which has resided traditionally and long term in the Czech Republic are entitled to make submissions to an administrative authority and to hold talks with an administrative authority in the language of their national minority. If an administrative authority does not have an official proficient in the language of the relevant national minority, the citizen in question commissions an interpreter registered in the list of interpreters; the costs of interpreting or making a translation are borne by the administrative authority in this case. Translation costs are also covered by the administrative authority if it requires a translation of a public-law contract drawn up in the language of a member of a national minority and concerning a national minority matter. If an

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<sup>7)</sup> Government Resolution No 607 of 16 June 2004 on information on the fulfilment of Government resolutions concerning the integration of Roma communities and an active approach by State administration in the implementation of measures adopted under these resolutions as at 31 December 2003, and on a proposal for a third update of the Roma integration policy.

<sup>8)</sup> The new conceptual starting point is also not covered under the current Government Resolution No 532 of 4 May 2005 on an amendment to the Roma Integration Policy and on information on the fulfilment of Government resolutions concerning the integration of Roma communities and the active approach by State administration in the implementation of measures adopted under Government resolutions as at 31 December 2004.

administrative authority issues a decree concerning the rights of members of national minorities and a committee for national minorities or another body for national minority affairs has been set up in the administrative district of the administrative authority, this decree shall also be promulgated in the language of the relevant national minority.

16. The prohibition of discrimination due to membership of a national minority is rigorously enforced within the security corps. Act No 361/2003 on the service of members of security corps, which will enter into force as of 1 January 2006, prohibits any form of direct or indirect discrimination among those in service on grounds of sex, sexual orientation, language, religion, faith, membership of political parties or movements, trade union organizations and other associations, property, race, colour, national identity, ethnic or social origin, age, pregnancy, maternity, marital or family status, or family duties. Within the Fire Brigade of the Czech Republic, discrimination is not permitted in the selection of candidates seeking to join the Fire Brigade of the Czech Republic on the grounds of national minority.

17. During the elections in 2004 (elections to the European Parliament, elections to the Senate of the Parliament of the Czech Republic, elections to the regional assemblies and new elections to the assemblies of certain municipalities), laws protecting the rights of minorities were respected throughout the Czech Republic.<sup>9)</sup> In municipalities which, under the law, have set up a Committee for National Minorities<sup>10)</sup> members of national minorities were given the opportunity to receive notification of the time and place of elections and further information for voters in their minority language.

18. The amendment to Act No 129/2000 on regions, implemented by Act No 231/2002, established the obligation to set up the position of Coordinator for Roma Affairs at regional level; this coordinator is responsible for tasks stemming from the situation in the region and from the government policy applied in respect of members of the region's Roma minority. The proposal for the obligation to set up the position of Adviser for Roma Affairs and at the municipal authorities of municipalities with extended competence was not passed during a discussion in the Senate of the Parliament of the Czech Republic. The Ministry of the Interior subsequently prepared a *Procedure for the Establishment of the Position of Roma Adviser Coordinator at Regional Authorities*, including a specimen job description. At present, Coordinators for Roma Affairs work in all regions, although in certain regions their position is combined with other activities. The coordinators are members of the Working Party of the Council of the Government of the Czech Republic for Roma Community Affairs for National Affairs and the Police Force of the Czech Republic. The Ministry of the Interior consistently monitors the job description of Coordinators for Roma Affairs, conducts regular methodological visits of municipalities with extended competence and regional authorities, and through regular meetings with the directors of regional authorities keeps the regions informed of tasks under government policy related to members of the Roma community. In 2004, a study was drawn up of the training of Coordinators for Roma Affairs in the regions and in the City of Prague, with the possibility of expanding this education to Roma advisers and assistants of municipalities with extended competence, including the preparation of two specific proposals of educational programmes. These programmes have been accredited by the public-service

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<sup>9)</sup> Act No 273/2001 on the rights of members of national minorities and on an amendment to certain laws, as amended by Act No 320/2002; Act No 247/1995 on elections to the Parliament of the Czech Republic and on an amendment to certain other laws, as amended; Act No 491/2001 on elections to municipal assemblies and on an amendment to certain laws, as amended; Act No 62/2003 on elections to the European Parliament and on an amendment to certain laws; Act No 130/2000 on elections to regional assemblies and on an amendment to certain laws, as amended.

<sup>10)</sup> In a municipality in whose territorial district at least 10% of citizens claim nationality other than Czech nationality according to the last census, and in a region in whose territorial district at least 5% of citizens claim nationality other than Czech nationality according to the latest census, a Committee for National Minorities must be set up.

company *Humanitatis Profes Praha*; on 20 September 2004 the first cycle of education was launched with the participation of 27 Coordinators for Roma Affairs. In 2004, two workshops were organized; the general part of the training involved top experts from the spheres of public administration and universities. The training cycle is three years and will end in 2006. The possibility of continuing studies as a sandwich course in the scope of an appropriate social science educational programme offered by colleges of further education, or in the scope of a bachelor programme available at a university, is under consideration.

19. The Ministry of the Interior, based on a request from the Sub-Committee for National Minorities of the Chamber of Deputies of the Parliament of the Czech Republic laid down in point II of Resolution No 4 of 25 November 2004, started auditing – in cooperation with the regional authorities – the establishment of Committees for National Minorities in individual regions and municipalities. The sub-committee will be informed of the outcome of the audit in 2005.

20. In the field of law enforcement tasks, the *National Strategy for the Work of the Police Force of the Czech Republic in Relation to National and Ethnic Minorities* is being implemented. Significant headway was made in 2003 and 2004 in the training and career-building of law enforcement officers. Based on the project *Incorporation of Human Rights, Respect for Minorities and the Protection Thereof and Professional Ethics into the Training of the Czech Police and the Work of the Police Force of the Czech Republic*, the aim of which is to integrate human rights issues and professional ethics into the programme of basic and further professional training of the Police Force of the Czech Republic, four new training manuals were produced and put into use in 2004 (*Refugees and the Work of the Police Force of the Czech Republic*, *Racism and Racially Motivated Crime*, *Establishing Contact between Police Officers of the Czech Republic and the Roma Community* and *Police Powers and Respect for Human Rights*), along with a teaching aid (*Open Cards Game*). The *Centre for Human Rights and Professional Ethics* at the Secondary Police School of the Ministry of the Interior in Prague began operations in spring 2004 as part of the project.

21. The Police Force of the Czech Republic is implementing the mechanisms of the national strategy *Action Plan of the Police Force of the Czech Republic in Relation to National and Ethnic Minorities, Liaison Officer for Minority Issues*. Responsibility for the implementation of the liaison officer pilot project was assigned to the Western Bohemian Region Administration of the Police Force of the Czech Republic under Order of the Police President No 78 of 6 June 2003. A specialist in extremism issues was appointed the liaison officer; he prepared the *Plan of the Western Bohemian Region Administration of the Police Force of the Czech Republic in Relation to National and Ethnic Minorities*. The implementation of the project entailed the establishment, in Cheb, of a special ‘EGER’ team which, in association with two Roma assistants of the Police Force of the Czech Republic for cooperation with the Roma communities, dealt with the issue of prostitution among Roma children. The work done by this team improved cooperation with the Roma community and led to the establishment of a community centre for Roma. On its own initiative, the Moravian-Silesian Region Administration of the Police Force of the Czech Republic also appointed a liaison officer for the Roma ethnic minority in 2004, who prepared a *Shared World* project and established cooperation with governmental and nongovernmental organizations. Problem districts and branches were identified, where police officers were trained and the position of Roma police assistant was set up; these assistants helped law enforcement offices combat usury and contributed to other tasks. The idea of the *Shared World* project was not to obtain operative information, but to foster trust between the Police Force of the Czech Republic and the Roma community. The organization of a highly successful Roma children’s camp furthered this aim.

22. Based on an evaluation of national strategy pilot projects implemented within the Moravian-Silesian and Western Bohemian Region Administrations of the Police Force of the Czech

Republic, with effect as of 31 January 2005 liaison officers for work with minorities were appointed from among experts of the criminal investigation police specializing in extremism issues. In order to carry out individual tasks, teams of staff within the criminal investigation police specializing in extremism issues were set up at the district headquarters of the Police Force of the Czech Republic; they were joined by staff from preventive information groups.

23. Continuous training is also being provided to teachers at secondary police schools and police training centres, and teaching materials are being published (*Work of the Police Force of the Czech Republic with Immigrants and Refugees, The Police Officer in a Multicultural Environment*). Specialist seminars on minority issues are held for teachers and seminars on human rights are organized for law enforcement officers in the line of duty.

24. A fundamental step in the field of police officer training concerning work in relation to national and ethnic minorities was the launch of a pilot course called *Multicultural Education – Extremism-Racism* at the Police Training Centre in Červený Hrádek. Since October 2004, this course has been implemented at all Police Training Centres in the Czech Republic, and officers from individual police departments will be required to take it. In May 2004, a four-day training session was held for the instructors of Police Training Centres who had been chosen to be the lecturers for the above-mentioned course. The training will be complemented with other courses aimed at supplying the instructors with additional knowledge in the relevant field. Eight police coaches, trained in human rights, racial equality, and police work in relation to national and ethnic minorities by foreign experts and Czech lecturers between 2002 and 2004, will also be involved in teaching activities in the scope of these courses. With regard to the fact that the course concept does not cater for the involvement of middle and senior police management in this training, this theme will be incorporated into courses for middle and senior management organized by the Police Academy of the Czech Republic.

25. The Police Force of the Czech Republic continued the project *Preparation of Citizens from National Minorities for Acceptance as Officers of the Police Force of the Czech Republic*. In 2004, a preparatory course was held for citizens from national minorities ready for acceptance as officers of the Police Force of the Czech Republic. Of the nine candidates, two completed the course successfully.

26. The project *Police Work in the Field of Minorities and Communities in Central Europe* was implemented in 2002-2004 in cooperation with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. The project focused on community solutions to problems, the co-existence of a minority with a majority at local level, with the application of the CAPRA system (client-analysis-partnership-response-assessment).

## 2.2. Coordination of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport

27. Equal access for all persons to education and respect for the specific needs of individuals in education is established in the new Act No 561/2004, on preschool, primary, secondary, further vocational, and other education (the Schools Act), and on an amendment to certain laws. The law contains special provisions on the education of national minorities, the teaching of religion, the education of pupils with special educational needs, and exceptionally gifted pupils. It does not contain any provisions which might be interpreted as discriminatory or an infringement of equal opportunities for the education of men and women.

28. As a general rule, the language of instruction in schools is Czech; the Ministry may permit exemptions (e.g. in cases of bilingual grammar schools or schools set up in accordance with international agreements). At vocational colleges of further education, the language of instruction may be a foreign language.

29. Section 14 of the Act stipulates that national minority education is guaranteed on fulfilment of legal conditions in those municipalities where, in keeping with Section 117(3) of Act No 128/2000 on municipalities (the Municipal Order), a Committee for National Minorities has been set up (i.e. in municipalities where, in the last census, at least 10% of the population claimed membership of a national minority). This solution complies with the wording of Article 14 of the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities, which stipulates that ‘In areas inhabited by persons belonging to national minorities traditionally or in substantial numbers, if there is sufficient demand, the Parties shall endeavour to ensure, as far as possible and within the framework of their education systems, that persons belonging to those minorities have adequate opportunities for being taught the minority language or for receiving instruction in this language.’

30. Section 14 lays down the minimum numbers of children and pupils in schools and classes where the language of instruction is that of a national minority. These numbers are much lower compared to the figures set for the majority population. The Act also allows for the participation of several founders to provide for the education of members of national minorities. There is also the opportunity for a head teacher, with the consent of the founder and in order to promote the interests of members of national minorities, to include subjects, or parts thereof, in the school’s curriculum where instruction can be given bilingually, i.e. also in the language of a national minority. The Act also provides for report cards, certificates of apprenticeship, and leaving-school diplomas to be issued in two languages (i.e. in Czech and in the language of a national minority) in schools where the language of a national minority is used for instruction.

31. Section 34 guarantees the right of a child to receive free preschool education in the final year before the start of compulsory full-time schooling (the final year of nursery school at a school founded by the State, a region, an association of municipalities, or a municipality). Under Section 47, municipalities, associations of municipalities, or regions, subject to permission from the regional authority, may open preparatory classes of primary school for children in the final year before the start of compulsory full-time schooling who are socially disadvantaged and where it is expected that their placement in a preparatory class will level out their development. Another new element in primary education is the introduction of verbal evaluations in subjects of a formative specialization and a new system for the transfer of pupils to higher years, whereby pupils may repeat a year only once in each of the two levels of the primary school.

32. A fundamental systemic change is the new concept of school-leaving examinations, especially the introduction of a ‘common part’ of the school-leaving examination, which will be guaranteed by the State. Examinations set and assessed by the State will provide more of a guarantee of the comparability of individual types of school. It is also expected that these school-leaving examinations will have a higher informative value in the admissions procedure at universities. In the ‘profile’ section of the school-leaving examination, the knowledge and skills typical for the profile of a graduate of the given school in the relevant field of education will be tested. The conditions of the profile section of the school-leaving examination, with consideration for the specific requirements of education in the language of a national minority, are regulated by Section 79. This concept of school-leaving examinations is due to be phased in as of the 2007/2008 school year.

33. In final and school-leaving examinations, the role of social partners (workers’ representatives, and the representatives of employers and professional associations) will be given a much greater profile than they have at present; they will participate in the examining boards for examinations at the end of secondary education or further vocational education (this participation will be mandatory for final examinations). The Ministry will hold talks with

central trade-union bodies and the relevant employers' organizations with nationwide membership, as well as with the regions, focusing on the draft system of fields of education, a national programme of education, and framework curricula for vocational education prior to their publication, and on the long-term plan for the development of education and the development of the education system in the Czech Republic.

34. The management of the education system (state administration in education at regional level) will be the responsibility of regional authorities. Their competences primarily lie in the allocation of funding to schools and educational establishments, administrative decision-making, and staffing. They are also responsible for the administration of the network of schools and educational establishments and for the adoption of measures based on the outcome of inspections by the Czech Schools Inspectorate.

35. The regional authority allocates funds supplied from the national budget to cover the direct expenses of schools and educational establishments set up by the region or municipalities, ensures the economic security of schools and educational establishments set up by churches or religious societies in accordance with the relevant laws, and extends grants to private schools and educational establishments. The regional authority appoints chairpersons of examining boards for final examinations, school-leaving examinations, and certificates of enrolment. The regional authority may provide, organize, and purposefully coordinate methodological assistance for the educational bodies of self-government, the staff of schools and educational establishments, and other entities.

36. The region, with the approval of the Ministry, appoints and removes the head teachers of the schools and educational establishments it has founded. One of the obligations of a region is to use resources from territorial budgets to ensure the economic security of schools and educational establishments in the field of operating costs and capital costs and to contribute to the educational activities of civic associations.

37. In the scope of self-government, in accordance with the law municipalities traditionally set up primary schools and educational facilities serving these schools. Regions grant permission to municipalities to appoint head teachers of schools or educational establishments in the scope of delegated competence.

38. Act No 563/2004 on teaching staff and on an amendment to certain laws. This Act regulates the requirements for the performance of the activities of teaching staff, their further training, and their career system. Section 2 of the Act defines a member of teaching staff as a person who carries out direct instructional, direct formative, direct special needs teaching or direct teaching and psychological activities with a direct influence on the student. A member of teaching staff is also an employee who carries out direct teaching activities at social welfare facilities. The eligibility and requirements for the performance of the activities of members of teaching staff are laid down in Section 20.

39. The Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport presented parliament with a government-approved amendment to Act No 109/2002 on institutional or protective upbringing in educational facilities and on preventive formative care in educational facilities and on amendment to other laws. This bill addresses the necessary modifications brought to light by practical application; if approved, they will open up room for a further improvement in the quality of the whole system. It is primarily a technical amendment in that it modifies certain provisions, the formulation of which proved to be unclear or confusing in practice. It focuses on the determination of the group of persons entitled to act on behalf of a child in more serious cases, is more precise about the contribution to cover the cost of care, and the appointment of the amount of the contribution allows for the more precise regulation of administrative proceedings; it also focuses on the stricter separation of the regimes for institutional and protective upbringing.



40. In the field of state grant policy, in 2004 the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport initiated the preparation of an amendment to Governmental Order No 98/2002 laying down conditions and the method for the award of grants from the national budget for the activities of members of national minorities and for the support of the integration of members of the Roma community. The amendment to the Governmental Order responds to the new conditions following the adoption of the new Schools Act and the promulgation of implementing regulations providing for the education of national minorities and in respect of which support – including the necessary up-to-date investigations and monitoring – needs to be developed expeditiously. The amendment therefore aims to appoint more transparent conditions allowing for the more efficient and faster use of grant funds from the national budget for the current needs of the education system as regards the education of national minorities. Another just as significant reason for the proposed change is to safeguard the possibility of using purpose-tied funding for the relevant programmes financed by the European Social Fund or other funds of the European Union as soon as the programmes are adopted. Given the complexity of sorting out the interdepartmental comment procedure regarding the proposed amendment to Governmental Order No 98/2002, the legislative process of approving this regulation was postponed until 2005.

### 2.3. Coordination of the Ministry of Culture

41. In accordance with Government Resolution No 822 of 6 August 2003, in 2004 the Ministry of Culture, in cooperation with the Council Secretariat, prepared a bill on the establishment of a Museum of Roma Culture in Brno as a State contributory organization. However, the legislative process related to the proposal for this law was aborted following the adoption of Act No 483/2004 amending Act No 122/2000 on the protection of collections of a museum nature and on an amendment to certain other laws, as amended by Act No 186/2004. Section 2(3) of this legislation stipulates that 'A museum is an institution which ... permits, in a manner guaranteeing equal access without discrimination, the use and accessibility thereof through the provision of public services, where by the purpose of these activities is not, as a rule, to make a profit ...'. This is the first ever legislation in the field of museums and galleries to guarantee equal access to the use of cultural heritage in the custody of museums and galleries. The amendment to Act No 122/2000 inter alia in Section 15a) expands the competence of the Ministry of Culture in that, in cases worthy of special consideration and justified by the public interest, the ministry may set up museums and galleries as contributory organizations. The Museum of Roma Culture was established in Brno in accordance with this provision on 1 January 2005; the task laid down under Government Resolution No 822 of 6 August 2003 was cancelled.

42. In legal regulations under preparation which are coordinated by the Ministry of Culture, the issue of national minorities is included primarily in legal provisions concerning the mass media. Act No 484/1991 on Czech Radio, as amended, and Act No 483/1991 on Czech Television, as amended, define the term 'public service' in the field of radio and television broadcasting. The definition of a public service rests inter alia in the production and dissemination of programmes and the provision of a balanced range of programmes for all population groups, with consideration for their national origin and national identity, and the development of the cultural identity of the inhabitants of the Czech Republic, including members of national minorities. Act No 231/2001 on the operation of radio and television broadcasting and on amendment to other laws, as amended, directly regulates the prohibition on the transmission of programmes inciting hatred or violence against a population group on grounds of race, sex, religion, etc. Under Section 17 of this Act, one of the criteria for the selection of a candidate for a broadcasting licence is the applicant's contribution in terms of safeguarding the development of the culture of

national, ethnic, and other minorities in the Czech Republic. Under Section 31 of the Radio and Television Broadcasting Act, broadcasters are obliged to prepare a programme structure in such a manner that, in their broadcasting, they offer a balanced range for all inhabitants, with consideration for their age, sex, colour, faith, religion, political or other affiliation, national, ethnic, or social origin, or membership of a minority. In this respect, we should mention the amendment to Act No 231/2001 approved in March 2004. Part of this legislation explicitly prohibits advertising and teleshopping that attacks religious or political persuasions, and prohibits advertising and teleshopping containing discrimination on grounds of sex, race, colour, language, national or social origin, or membership of a national or ethnic minority.

43. Overview of other legal regulations, proposals for which were prepared and presented by the Ministry of Culture in 2004, concerning the exercise of the rights of members of national minorities:

- a bill amending Act No 273/1993 on certain conditions concerning the production, dissemination, and archiving of audiovisual works, on an amendment to certain laws and certain other regulations, as amended (the government bill has been presented to the Chamber of Deputies of the Czech Parliament for discussion);
- the general principle of the Act on the Public Support of Culture and on an Amendment to Certain Laws (the bill was approved under Government Resolution No 388 of 28 April 2004). The articulated version of the bill was scheduled for presentation to the Government in December 2004, but the Ministry of Culture asked for the presentation date to be postponed until February 2005;
- a bill amending Act No 241/1992 on the State Fund of the Czech Republic for the Support and Development of Czech Cinematography, as amended (the government bill has been presented to the Chamber of Deputies of the Czech Parliament for discussion);
- a law amending Act No 243/2000 on the budgetary determination of the revenues of certain taxes for regional government and certain State funds (the Act on the Budgetary Determination of Taxes), as amended, and certain other laws (the Ministry of Culture cooperated in the preparation of this law, part of which is an amendment to Act No 257/2001 on libraries and the conditions for the operation of public library and information services (the Library Act); an amendment to Act No 290/2002 on the transfer of certain other items, rights and obligations of the Czech Republic to regions and municipalities, civic associations operating in the field of physical education and sport and on related amendments and on an amendment to Act No 157/2000 on the transfer of certain items, rights and obligations from the property of the Czech Republic, as amended by Act No 10/2001 and Act No 20/1966 on human health care, as amended, in the wording of Act No 150/2003 and Finding of the Constitutional Court promulgated under number 211/2003; and an amendment to Act No 20/1987 on the State preservation of monuments, as amended by Act No 242/1992, Act No 361/1999, Act No 122/2000, Act No 132/2000, Act No 146/2001, Act No 320/2002, Act No 18/2004, and Act No 186/2004);
- a bill on electronic communications (the Ministry of Culture cooperated in the preparation of this law, part of which is an amendment to Act No 231/2001; the bill was approved under Government Resolution No 817 of 1 September 2004).

#### 2.4. Coordination of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs

44. On 1 October 2004, Act No 435/2004 on employment entered into force; this law legislatively eliminates discriminatory barriers preventing access to the labour market and regulates equal treatment and the prohibition of discrimination in the application of the right to employment. 'In the application of the right to employment, direct and indirect

discrimination on grounds of sex, sexual orientation, racial or ethnic origin, national identity, citizenship, social origin, birth, language, state of health, age, religion or faith, property, marital or family status, political or other opinion, membership and activities within political parties or political movements, in trade unions or employer organizations is prohibited; discrimination on grounds of pregnancy or maternity is considered discrimination on grounds of sex. Conduct including incitement, aiding and abetting, or coercion aimed at discrimination are also considered discrimination.<sup>11)</sup> This law also provides for increased care in the mediation of employment for those job-seekers who, because of the state of health, age, childcare, or other compelling reasons require such care. In these cases, the public employment office can prepare an individual action plan to increase the opportunities for job-seekers to make their mark. Job-seekers are obliged to cooperate in the preparation of an individual action plan and to respect the conditions laid down in the plan.<sup>12)</sup> The law also lays down what is considered an offence and an administrative delict and the related penalties.<sup>13)</sup>

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<sup>11)</sup> Section 4(2) of Act No 435/2004.

<sup>12)</sup> Section 33(2) of Act No 435/2004.

<sup>13)</sup> Sections 139 and 140 of Act No 435/2004.

### 3. Tasks stemming from the Government Resolution on the Report for 2003

#### 3.1. Transformation of the Museum of Roma Culture in Brno

45. In 2004, the Ministry of Culture and the Council Secretariat prepared a bill on the establishment of the Museum of Roma Culture in Brno as a State contributory organization (see paragraph 36.2.3.).<sup>14)</sup> The bill was presented at the Government meeting held on 21 January 2004; however, the discussion was adjourned because the due comment procedure had not been conducted. With regard to the legislative process of the amendment to Act No 122/2000 on the protection of collections of a museum nature and on an amendment to certain other laws, the Government did not then resume the discussion on the bill to establish a Museum of Roma Culture. In keeping with this legislation, on 1 October 2004 Act No 483/2004 entered into effect, amending Act No 122/2000 on the protection of collections of a museum nature and on an amendment to certain other laws, whereby the Museum of Roma Culture was set up by the Ministry of Culture as a State contributory organizations as of 1 January 2005.

46. The process of transforming the museum into a State contributory organization involved the handling of the relatively complicated property situation regarding the collections. Nevertheless, at their meetings at the end of 2004 the founding institutions *Society of Experts and Friends of the Museum of Roma Culture* [*Společnost odborníků a přátel Muzea romské kultury*] and *Muzeum romské kultury v Brně o.p.s.* [the public-service company *Museum of Roma Culture in Brno*] approved the handover of all their property (collections and otherwise) to the new State contributory organization. *Muzeum romské kultury v Brně o.p.s.* was not wound up after the establishment of the State contributory organization; its activities have been reduced somewhat, but it continues to operate parallel to the State institution. At present it has one part-time employee. In 2005, it is planning to implement small projects following up on the activities of previous years.

47. The operations of the Museum of Roma Culture in Brno were accompanied in 2004 by negotiations aimed inter alia at securing funding for the due functioning of the institution. In the second half of the year in particular, the museum was under the threat of closure, and therefore cost-cutting measures were adopted; there was a reduction in wage expense which was achieved in part by making one employee redundant. Even in these conditions, there was no let up in the museum's preparations of events for the public (see the overview of the museum's activities in paragraph 4.7).

#### 3.2. Establishment of a House of National Minorities in Prague

48. Funding amounting to CZK 20,000,000, earmarked for the reconstruction of a building to be used as the House of National Minorities, was incorporated into the national budget for 2004<sup>15)</sup> as an investment grant awarded to the Capital City of Prague. The Government and the Czech Parliament supported the project to set up the House of National Minorities in Prague by transferring real estate from the administration of the Children and Youth Fund for the purposes of establishing this institution. In 2004, Prague City Hall prepared building permit proceedings, selected a construction company for the implementation of the project to reconstruct the building (at Vocelova 602/3, Praha 2), and secured funding from the budget of the Capital City of Prague.

49. However, construction work did not begin in 2004 in line with the building reconstruction project schedule owing to the ongoing judicial proceedings to determine ownership of the building. The subject of the litigation is an action brought by the Electricians Association

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<sup>14)</sup> See Government Resolution No 822 of 6 August 2003.

<sup>15)</sup> See point III/1 of Government Resolution No 663 of 16 June 2004.

(*Spolek elektrotechniků*) seeking the vacation of the building based on a request to remedy wrongdoings after 1948 whereby the building would be transferred to the association for its own purposes. With regard to the decision by the court of first instance in Praha 2, which rejected the action brought by the *Electricians Association*, it is noted that the Czech Electrical Union (*Elektrotechnický svaz český*) was duly dissolved in 1951 and therefore lost the title to the building which is now the subject of litigation. The current organization is not a legal successor able to claim a title to the building, which is now owned by the City of Prague. However, in December 2004, the applicant appealed against the decision of the court of first instance and judicial proceedings will continue in 2005.

### 3.3. Humanitarian gesture to active opponents of Nazism and to members of national minorities

50. Problems related to petitions filed by the *Assembly of Germans in Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia* (*Shromáždění Němců v Čechách, na Moravě a ve Slezsku*) and by the *Association of Citizens of Croatian Nationality* (*Sdružení občanů chorvatské národnosti*) in the past have been discussed in all Reports to date. Government Resolution No 822 of 6 August 2003 set the then Chairperson of the Council, the Deputy Prime Minister for Science and Development, Human Rights and Human Resources, the task of submitting draft measures to the Government to tackle the problems stemming from the above-mentioned petitions. In 2004, the Council Chairperson prepared a draft document for presentation at a Government meeting called *Humanitarian Gesture to Active Opponents of Nazism and to Members of National Minorities in the Czech Republic who Suffered Individual Detriment in Consequence of Measures Adopted after the Second World War against 'Enemy Inhabitants' on the Territory of the Contemporary Czech Republic* (hereinafter referred to as 'humanitarian gesture'). The preparation of this document was overseen by the Secretariat of the Council for National Minorities of the Government of the Czech Republic in cooperation with the Central Europe States Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; representatives of the national minorities in question also made contributions to the preparatory work.

51. In February 2004, the draft document was put forward for the restricted comment procedure, during which the Minister of Finance confirmed the possibility of releasing funding of CZK 60,000,000 from the national budget, to be used for lump-sum humanitarian payments in accordance with the draft document. However, political discussions on the issue of making a humanitarian gesture meant that the draft document was not presented to the Government for discussion in 2004. The new date for the submission of the document for discussion at a Government meeting has been set as 31 December 2005.

Definition of the target group, beneficiaries of the humanitarian gesture:

a) active opponents of the National Socialist regime who demonstrated loyalty to the Czechoslovak Republic by actively participating in the struggle for the country's freedom or who suffered under Nazi and fascist terror but then, as soon as the war was over, were deprived of their Czechoslovak citizenship and were treated as enemy inhabitants;

b) members of national minorities in the Czech Republic, i.e. those of German, Croatian, Hungarian, or other national identity who demonstrably sustained permanent or long-term injury as a result of measures implemented after the Second World War on the territory of today's Czech Republic against enemy inhabitants and who have not yet received any compensation or benefits, or if so only negligible amounts, connected with such impaired health.

52. Under the draft measure for the humanitarian gesture, the decisive factor for inclusion among the beneficiaries of the humanitarian gesture is proof of a direct connection between the personal injury sustained and measures adopted after the Second World War on the territory of today's Czech Republic against persons from the ranks of enemy inhabitants.

They include members of the German minority, who were subjected to a number of national measures which often contained features of individual persecution, especially between 1945 and 1948 (or up to 1953, when the process of modifying their civil status was completed). Similarly repressive measures affected citizens from the ranks of South-Moravian Croats, especially after 1948, and analogically other groups of differently defined citizens (e.g. members of the Hungarian minority).

53. The humanitarian gesture, in the form of lump-sum financial compensation, would be allocated solely for direct victims and would not be transferable. The key factor for inclusion among the recipients of the humanitarian gesture would not be the status of a primary member of any of the mentioned national minorities or otherwise defined groups, but proof of a causal nexus between the personal injury sustained and the measures which were adopted after the Second World War on the territory of today's Czech Republic against persons from the ranks of enemy inhabitants. A qualified estimate suggests there are approximately 1,800 potential beneficiaries of the humanitarian gesture. The document proposes a maximum amount of lump-sum compensation per entitled beneficiary of CZK 50,000 in the scope of the humanitarian gesture. It would be an amount lower than the sums paid in the Czech Republic to forced labourers and other victims of the National Socialist regime, where the maximum compensation is approximately CZK 75,000.

54. Persons who actively contributed to collaboration with the Nazis (persons individually convicted for collaboration with Nazis or persons meeting the definition of 'offenders' under a regulation of the Control Council for Germany) are disqualified from the target group of beneficiaries of the humanitarian gesture.

55. Under the prepared draft of the document, the humanitarian gesture will be made via the Czech-German Fund for the Future (*Česko-německý fond budoucnosti*, hereinafter referred to as 'Fund'), as an entity wielding the most extensive experience of projects which are similar from the technical and organizational aspect. The Czech Government would invest the necessary finances (estimated at CZK 60,000,000) in the Fund in accordance with a Government Resolution. It is proposed that the administration of the humanitarian gesture be placed in the hands of a Czech nongovernmental non-profit organization on the basis of a project presented to the Fund. The selection of the project, or implementer thereof, would be made by the Fund in close cooperation with a delegated Government representative, i.e. the Deputy Prime Minister and Council Chairperson. This person would oversee the due implementation of the project and the subsequent submission of a report to the Government, including a detailed breakdown of the use of funds granted by the Government. From the technical and organizational aspect, the draft document contains a detailed specification of criteria and procedures for the implementation of the humanitarian gesture.

### 3.4. Reconstruction of the primary school in Jablunkov with Polish as a language of instruction

56. In the Report from 2004, an emphasis is placed on the need for support from the State in carrying out the general reconstruction and completion of the building used for the *Henryk Sienkiewicz Primary School* in Jablunkov with Polish as the language of instruction. Point III/2 of Government Resolution No 663 of 16 June 2004 laid down the task of incorporating CZK 65,000,000 into the draft national budget for 2005 as an investment grant earmarked for the town of Jablunkov for the reconstruction and completion of the school building. The approved Act No 675/2004 on the national budget of the Czech Republic for 2005 contains this item. Its use in 2005 will enable the Jablunkov to resolve problems with the dislocation of classes from the *Henrik Sienkiewicz Primary School* with Polish as the language of instruction. It is also a response to the current situation of schools with low numbers of classes in the area, where increased demands are expected to be placed on primary school premises in Jablunkov.

#### **4. Support of conditions for the development of the activities of members of national minorities**

4.1. The audit conclusion reached by the Supreme Audit Office from Audit 03/01 Financial management of national budget funds expended on the support of national minorities

57. As part of its inspection plan the Supreme Audit Office (hereinafter referred to as 'Office') conducted Audit 03/01 *Financial management of national budget funds expended on the support of national minorities*, which concerned the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport, the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, and the Ministry of Culture. The audited period was 2002 and 2003. The audit was conducted between January and May 2004. The audit conclusion was approved under Resolution No 03/01/38 by the Office's Senate at its meeting held on 28 July 2004.

58. The aim of the audit was to examine the financial management of national budget funds expended in connection with the activities of organizations of members of national minorities. The above-mentioned ministries were included in the audit because they provide grants for the projects of national minority organizations and for the civic associations of members of national minorities, or civic associations committed to the support of national minorities. The audit was conducted on 24 entities, of which 14 were Roma, nine were of other national minorities, and one was an organization of the Jewish community.

59. The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Justice and the Council Chairperson submitted the results of the Office's above-mentioned Audit Conclusion, along with the opinions of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport, the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, the Ministry of Culture and the Council at a Government meeting held in October 2004. The Government took due note of the Office's Audit Conclusion and the opinions of the ministries.<sup>16)</sup> The Sub-Committee of the Budget Committee for Control of the Chamber of Deputies of the Czech Parliament discussed the Office's Audit Conclusion at its meeting held on 10 March 2005.<sup>17)</sup>

60. The Office's Audit Conclusion proved that the State's organizational components inadequately inspected the use of national budget funds granted to nongovernmental organizations, which resulted in the unauthorized use of national budget funding totalling CZK 4,848,992. Based on the Office's initiatives, financial offices conduct checks of the use of funding from the national budget which has been provided to individual civic associations in the scope of grant programmes.

61. The ministries responded to the Office's Audit Conclusion by adopted measures to improve the quality of grant programme administration. The Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport appointed conditions for the accounting of grants through methodological guidelines; precise observance of the budgetary structure is rigorously demanded for the implementation of a project. The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs increased the number of physical checks and introduced inspections on the ongoing use of a grant, made checks on grant accounting documentation more stringent, and undertook to keep in contact with other central institutions that had provided simultaneous grants to the entities in question and to conduct physical and financial audits in conjunction with these other institutions. The Ministry of Culture made changes to internal prescriptive regulations, made the conditions laid down in grant decisions and the possibilities of grant use more precise, etc. These remedial steps are intended to alleviate the negative impacts in the field of the government grant policy by applying sanction mechanisms, while placing an emphasis on prevention, i.e.

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<sup>16)</sup> Resolution No 51 of 12 January 2005.

<sup>17)</sup> Resolution No 61 from the 26<sup>th</sup> meeting of the sub-committee, held on 10 March 2005.

on the training of accountants and representatives of the organizations of members of national minorities, and on increasing the number of physical on-the-spot checks during the implementation of the project.

#### 4.2. Information on the grant policy of the Ministry of the Interior and the support of projects for the activities of national minorities

62. In 2004, funding of CZK 2,000,000 was transferred from the Public Treasury Administration heading to the budget of the Ministry of the Interior based on Government Resolution No 396 of 28 April 2004 concerning a *Report on the coordination of the approach adopted by State administration bodies in the prevention of the migration of members of Roma communities from the Slovak Republic to the Czech Republic and concerning the proposal of further procedure*, and at the same time funding of CZK 460,000, constituting finances not exhausted in 2003, was transferred from the contingency fund. Contracts were concluded with the International Organization for Migration for two projects to provide services on the monitoring of socially excluded Roma localities in Slovakia and in the Czech Republic. In all, CZK 1,953,000 was expended. The unused finances in 2004 of CZK 507,000 were transferred back to the contingency fund so that they could be used for the same purpose in 2005.

63. The *Programme of Crime Prevention at Local Level – Partnership* is applied in the fulfilment of the *Strategy of Crime Prevention 2004-2007*, approved by the Government.<sup>18)</sup> This is one of the key non-repressive methods through which it is possible to make systematic progress in improving inter-ethnic relations, to improve the quality of the poor social situation of some socially excluded communities, and to further the positive emancipation of national minorities at local level. The programme attempts to reduce the social handicaps of members of Roma communities and to support their full integration. Towns with the highest crime rate and with a concentration of other socially pathological phenomena (unemployment, poverty, extremist manifestations, and socially excluded Roma communities) are placed in the programme. In 2004, 41 projects related to the Roma national minority were implemented in 31 towns (municipalities); these projects received grants totalling CZK 2,919,000 from the *General Treasury Administration* heading of the budget, with supplemental funding from municipalities and active participation of members of the Roma national minority in the implementation of projects.

64. Funding of CZK 20,000 was transferred from the *General Treasury Administration* heading of the budget to support projects for the *Integration of the Roma Community*; these finances were intended for one student at the Secondary Police School of the Ministry of the Interior in Holešov as part of the *Programme for the Support of the Education of National Minorities and Multicultural Upbringing*. Because this student did not use all the funding earmarked, CZK 10,000 was returned to the account of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport.

#### 4.3. Support of cultural activities

65. In the grant award procedure for projects in the Ministry of Culture programme to promote the cultural activities of members of national minorities living in the Czech Republic, 69 entities with 126 projects applied for government grants in 2004. State grants were awarded to 82 projects; the total amount of funding distributed in this grant award procedure was CZK 8,300,000. Under Czech Government Resolution No 347 of 7 April 2003, the Ministry of Culture provided a grant of CZK 1,500,000 for the implementation of a project for the sixth annual World Roma Festival KHAMORO 2004. The grant awarded to the Museum of Roma Culture in Brno was increased by CZK 190,000. The total amount made available for the programme was CZK 10,162,149. An overview of all projects can be found in Appendix 1.

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<sup>18)</sup> Resolution No 393 of 28 January 2004.



A significant part of the cultural life of national minorities is their activities in the field of folklore. The organizations of members of national minorities benefit from the initiative and cooperation of the *Folklore Association of the Czech Republic (Folklorní sdružení ČR)* in this respect.<sup>19)</sup> This association's activities focus primarily on cooperation with folklore ensembles of the Slovak and Polish national minority, especially in the preparation of folklore festivals in the Czech Republic.

66. The grant policy of the Ministry of Culture in the field of national minorities is closely interconnected with the work of the Regional and National Cultures Department, which also manages the programme for the support of the integration of members of the Roma community (for more details see paragraph 4.5; an overview of grants in this programme is presented separately in Appendix 2).

67. In addition to the above-mentioned programmes, the Ministry of Culture awarded government grants for the activities of members of national minorities as part of the grant programme of the Art and Libraries Department and the Department for the Protection of Movable Cultural Heritage, Museums and Galleries. Support was also available for projects in the grant programme related to audiovisual and mass media issues, with consideration for the cultural activities of national minorities.

68. The Department for the Protection of Movable Cultural Heritage, Museums and Galleries provided support in the professional press (e.g. concerning the history of a German settlement in Moravia, the history of a Jewish settlement in Moravia) for the cultural activities of civic associations. the League for the Advancement of Moravia in Brno – the periodical and anthology of the League for the Advancement of Moravia – and the Museum and National History and Geography Society. For the Polish minority, the Adam Sikora Regional Reading Room in Jablunkov received support.

69. The Literature and Libraries Unit, in keeping with the cultural policy, Governmental Order No 288/2002 laying down the rules for the award of grants to support libraries, and the Concept for the Development of Libraries in the Czech Republic 2004-2010, is responsible for grant proceedings in the scope of *21<sup>st</sup> Century Library*, intended for libraries registered in accordance with the Libraries Act. One area of activity here is the support of work with national minorities and the integration of foreigners. An overview of all projects can be found in Appendix 3.

4.4. Grants from the national budget in the programme for the support of the dissemination and acceptance of information in the languages of national minorities or to a large degree in the languages of national minorities, or on national minorities in society in 2004

70. Under a governmental order,<sup>20)</sup> these grants are awarded by the Ministry of Culture, represented by the Mass Media Department, which advertises the award procedure in the programme for the dissemination and acceptance of information in the languages of members of national minorities (or to a large degree in the languages of national minorities or on national minorities in society) who have lived in the Czech Republic traditionally and long term. Over two sessions, the grant committee assessed 33 projects seeking assistance from the national budget totalling CZK 30,000,000. Grants were awarded to the publishers of 22

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<sup>19)</sup> The Folklore Association of the Czech Republic is a civic association of children and young people which strives to preserve and develop folk traditions and national cultural values, especially in the fields of folk music, song, and dance. It is a member of the International Council of Organizations for Folklore Festivals and Folk Art (CIOFF) and other associations (IOV, EFCO, and IGF). More detailed information can be found at the Internet address: [www.fos.cz](http://www.fos.cz).

<sup>20)</sup> Governmental Order No 98/2002 laying down the conditions and method for the provision of grants from the national budget for the activities of members of national minorities and for the support of the integration of members of the Roma community.

periodicals, two television programmes of Czech Television, and one Internet radio station. Assistance was granted to four projects for the Polish minority, five Roma projects, four Slovak, three German, one Bulgarian, one Russian, one Ruthenian, one Ukrainian, one Hungarian, one for the Jewish minority, and two programmes produced by Czech Television. In 2004, the national budget funds were paid out in full. In the financial settlement of grants, CZK 295,649 was remitted to the deposit account of the Ministry of Culture by two grantees on 15 February 2005 and 28 February 2005 respectively.

#### **BULGARIAN MINORITY**

- ***Roden glas***, bimonthly

The periodical was planned as a bimonthly, but no issues were published in the first half of the year. After a change of decision, two issues were published in the second half of the year. The periodical provided information on the social and cultural activities of the Bulgarian minority. There was no income from other grant sources.

The periodical is mainly edited by members of the *Bulgarian Cultural and Education Organization*, and therefore

there is limited external exposure. Only two issues were published in 2004; the periodical carries information about the life of the Bulgarian community in the Czech Republic.

<b>Roden glas</b>	<b>2004</b>
Grant	CZK 140,000
Publication	originally a bimonthly, two issues after change
Price per issue	subscribers CZK 10, CZK 15
Print run	1,000 per issue, total of 2,000
Total expenses	CZK 196,927
Share of grant in project	71.09 %
Receipts from sales	CZK 13,330
Receipts from advertising	
Unsold copies	CZK 6,670 (periodicals distributed)
Average monthly wage of editing staff	CZK 7,000
Copies sold, measured by receipts	66.5 %

#### **HUNGARIAN MINORITY**

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

The publisher of this periodical was the *Union of Hungarians Living in the Czech Republic*. It is a cultural and social affairs periodical that contributes to the preservation of the cultural identity of the Hungarian minority in the Czech Republic. On average, there are 114 pages per issue. The average monthly wage is not disclosed; royalties amounted to CZK 313,633. In addition to funding from the Ministry of Culture, the project also benefited from two grants from Hungary: the Nadace Illyés MR Foundation provided CZK 121,537 and the Hungarian Ministry of Culture CZK 99,104. Member contributions of CZK 2,637 were also used. Since Issue 2004/3, the periodical has included children's pages.

The periodical can be viewed in its high quality, professional Internet version at [www.pragaitukor.com](http://www.pragaitukor.com), where there is also an archive of issues dating back to 2001. The periodical is well designed and covers themes related to Czech-Hungarian co-existence, e.g. Czech-Hungarian historical relations analysed on the basis of a study of archives. It focuses in particular on current political, cultural, and social events, book reviews, and interviews with prominent Hungarian artists. The periodical also covers the activities of the regional organizations of the *Union of Hungarians* throughout the Czech Republic. It has a sound professional approach to the production, publication and selection of themes, which are

<b>Prágai Tükör</b>	<b>2004</b>
Grant	CZK 1,135,000
Publication	5 times a year
Price per issue	CZK 30, subscribers CZK 20
Print run	1,000 per issue, total of 5,000
Total expenses	CZK 1,468,704
Share of grant in project	78.3 %
Receipts from sales	CZK 95,426
Receipts from advertising	CZK 0
Unsold copies	CZK 10,890
Average monthly wage of editing staff	royalties
Copies sold, measured by receipts	63.61 %

underpinned with authoritative sources and incorporated in a balanced manner into the context of information on the activities of Hungarian organizations. The periodical also contains a section called *When Cultures Meet*, which evidences a certain degree of openness on the part of the periodical's editorship and interest in presenting national co-existence in general in a positive light. For the majority population, a resumé in Czech and English is attached to the published texts. *Prágai Tükör* is an undeniable boon to the minority itself and to the broader Hungarian speaking public.

#### GERMAN MINORITY

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

The publisher of this title was the *Assembly of Germans in Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia*. The periodical has 8+4 pages. The newspaper was intended for the German national minority in the Czech Republic. This fortnightly periodical carried information about the life of the German minority and other current affairs. Compared to 2003, there was a significant reduction in the print run;

Landeszeitung	2004
Grant	CZK 2,000,000
Publication	once a fortnight
Price per issue	CZK 7.50
Print run	2,000 per issue, total of 52,000
Total expenses	CZK 2,598,465
Share of grant in project	66 %
Refund of grant to the deposit account of the Ministry of Culture	CZK 285,013.76
Receipts from sales	CZK 181,668
Receipts from advertising	CZK 0
Unsold copies	CZK 71,978
Average monthly wage of editing staff	CZK 14,244
Copies sold, measured by receipts	46.58 %

in 2004 the print run was halved, the price was put up by one crown, and 26 issues were published. There was a slight rise in receipts from sales. Besides the grant from the Ministry of Culture, the project received further assistance amounting to CZK 99,922. The total costs of the project were lower in order to respect the percentage of the grant to the total project costs; CZK 285,014 was refunded to the deposit account of the Ministry of Culture.

The fortnightly periodical publishes information, solely in German, on the life of the German minority in the Czech Republic, its cultural activities and the history of Germans in the CR. It also covers politics to a lesser extent. This content means that the periodical gives the impression of being cloistered. The newspaper is very good at providing information on the life of the German minority in the Czech Republic and therefore at preserving the German community here.

- **Prager Volkszeitung: Wochenblatt der deutschen Bürger in der Tschechischen Republik**, fortnightly periodical

This newspaper was published by the *Cultural Association of the German Minority Citizens of the Czech Republic*. The title provides news and up-to-date comments, exclusively in German, on national and international events. The periodical has 12 pages. The price per copy is CZK 12, which is CZK 4 higher than in the previous year. The project received further assistance totalling CZK 10,590.

Prager Volkszeitung	2004
Grant	CZK 2,000,000
Publication	once a fortnight
Price per issue	CZK 12
Print run	3,500 per issue, total of 91,000
Total expenses	CZK 2,455,870
Share of grant in project	81.43 %
Receipts from sales	CZK 443,634
Receipts from advertising	0
Unsold copies	CZK 273,000
Average monthly wage of editing staff	CZK 17,096
Copies sold, measured by receipts	40.62 %

In terms of content, *Prager Volkszeitung* focuses on the membership base of the *Cultural Association of the German Minority Citizens of the Czech Republic* (e.g. it carries information about the anniversaries and other milestones of members); therefore, this newspaper is not particularly

interesting for the uninitiated. The periodical also features information on cultural activities, prints stories in instalments, and provides a television guide for the Czech Republic and Germany.

- ***Kleiner Brünner Gassenbote (Malý brněnský zpravodaj)***, bimonthly

This periodical was published by the *German Language and Cultural Association in Brno* for the requirements of its members and friends in South Moravia. It is distributed free of charge not only to members but also to supporters in the border areas of Austria; therefore it is not possible to assess receipts from sales, unsold copies, or copies sold as a percentage of receipts. The grant was used mainly to cover production and distribution costs. Project expenses were also covered out of contributions and donations.

<b>Malý brněnský zpravodaj</b>	<b>2004</b>
Grant	CZK 17,500
Publication	
Price per issue	0
Print run	1-3 / 175, 4-6 / 200, total of 1,125
Total expenses	CZK 35,734
Share of grant in project	48.97 %
Receipts from sales	0
Receipts from advertising	0
Unsold copies	0
Average monthly wage of editing staff	0
Copies sold, measured by receipts	0

#### **POLISH MINORITY**

- ***Głos Ludu. Gazeta Polaków w Republice Czeskiej***, published every other day

The publisher of this newspaper was the *Congress of Poles in the Czech Republic*. The newspaper helped maintain a knowledge of Polish among the Polish minority. Of the 156 issues planned, 150 eight-page issues were published; three issues had an expanded content. The share of the grant in total costs is very favourable compared to other publishers printing for national minorities. Most income comes from subscriptions and advertising. There was no income from other grant sources.

This newspaper has a regional focus and is written solely in Polish; it mainly carries information on local social, sports, and cultural events, and also prints a television guide for Polish television. The content is easily readable; given its long-standing tradition in the Těšín area, the newspaper is an important local periodical for the Polish minority.

<b>Głos ludu</b>	<b>2004</b>
Grant	CZK 4,850,000
Publication	three times a week
Price per issue	CZK 6
Print run	Tue 4,800, Thu 4,700, Sat 5,150, total of 744,014
Total expenses	CZK 9,173,412
Share of grant in project	52.87 %
Receipts from sales	CZK 3,426,605
Receipts from advertising	CZK 693,340
Unsold copies	CZK 581,274
Average monthly wage of editing staff	CZK 14,298
Copies sold, measured by receipts	78,16 %

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

This is a fortnightly periodical for children and young people and is published by *Harcerstwo Polskie in the Czech Republic*. Twenty issues were published in 2004. The periodical is published during the school year, i.e. from September to June. In 2004, there were eight issues, of which four were double issues (11-12, 13-14, 17-18, 19-

<b>Nasza Gazetka</b>	<b>2004</b>
Grant	CZK 1,114,000
Publication	once a fortnight
Price per issue	CZK 5
Print run	1,000 per issue, total of 20,000
Total expenses	CZK 1,435,579
Share of grant in project	77.59 %
Receipts from sales	CZK 80,000
Receipts from advertising	CZK 0
Unsold copies	CZK 17,400
Average monthly wage of editing staff	CZK 10,000 (only one permanent editor)
Copies sold, measured by receipts	68.44 %



20), in the 2003-2004 school year and 8 issues in the 2004-2005 school year. The project also received grants from other sources; the Regional Authority of the Moravian-Silesian Region donated CZK 40,000 to the project, the Polish Senate made a contribution of CZK 33,669 through the organization *Stowarzyszenie Wspólnota Polska*, and the company *Polpress* donated CZK 160,000. This periodical is warmly received by readers.

Written exclusively in Polish, it discusses sports, cultural, and other activities of young people from the Polish national minority, and covers themes close to this age group (music, stories, quizzes); there is also room for educational articles (plays, social conduct, simple recipes) and readers' letters. It is used to promote awareness and further the national minority development of children and young people of the Polish national minority in the Těšín area. It is also presented as one of the methodological materials used by pupils from the first and second levels of primary schools for the Polish national minority.

- ***Zwrot. Miesięcznik społeczno-kulturalny Polskiego Związku Kulturalno - Oświatowego***, monthly periodical

The cultural monthly *Zwrot* (Change) is published by the *Polish Cultural and Educational Union* in the Czech Republic; it has 80 pages + 4 cover pages. Throughout its existence, this monthly periodical has kept to a consistent content focusing on culture, awareness, history, and the contemporary existence of the Polish national minority in the Czech Republic. The share of the grant taken up by overheads has been reduced; the periodical reported limited income from advertising for the first time. The project was supported out of contributions from Union members amounting to CZK 113,473; the Polish Senate donated CZK 73,000 through the organization *Stowarzyszenie Wspólnota Polska*.

The periodical, written solely in Polish, focuses on the historical and cultural awareness of the Polish minority (poetry and prose, firsthand accounts of life before and after the war), and also covers social and civic activities. There have been efforts to come to terms with confrontational Czech-Polish themes from the past. Although the concept of the periodical is not particularly coherent, compared to other Polish periodicals it offers more reflections on the status of the Polish minority in the Czech Republic.

- ***Kurier Praski***, monthly

The publisher of this title was the civic association *Kurier Praski*. Originally it was permitted as a monthly in the Decision, but financial constraints resulted in a change to a quarterly periodical. The first issue had 12 pages, the remaining four issues had 20 pages. The grant is used to cover only production costs; other expenditure on telephones, energy used, travel expenses, office equipment, and rent are covered out of the association's own resources

Grant	CZK 1,106,000
Publication	once a month
Price per issue	CZK 15 (+ CZK 7 postage)
Print run	1,600 per issue, total of 19,200
Total expenses	CZK 1,650,499
Share of grant in project	67%
Receipts from sales	CZK 356,726
Receipts from advertising	CZK 7,000
Unsold copies	CZK 15,081
Average monthly wage of editing staff	gross wage of CZK 10,702, 2 permanent editors
Copies sold, measured by receipts	95.7 %

<b>Kurier Praski</b>	<b>2004</b>
Grant	CZK 100,000
Publication	monthly, change to quarterly
Price per issue	CZK 10, quarterly CZK 15 subscriptions, CZK 20 over the counter
Print run	500 per issue, total of 2,500
Total expenses	CZK 117,863
Share of grant in project	84.99 %
Receipts from sales	CZK 1,803
Receipts from advertising	CZK 0
Unsold copies	CZK 12,000
Average monthly wage of editing staff	there is no full-time paid editor (1 external member of staff)
Copies sold, measured by receipts	

and donations. In 2004, the association negotiated a contribution of CZK 10,000 from *Klub Polskiego*. The magazine has had long-term financial problems. There are only six regular subscribers; 100 copies are distributed to members.

The periodical is written in Polish and Czech. In terms of content, it provides information on Prague cultural and social events, including those involving Czech artists and EU events, and also carries legal information concerning the co-existence of the Polish national minority and the Czech population. It concentrates on the Polish minority living in Prague, which is clear not just from the cultural and social information. The periodical is of an open, positively tuned cosmopolitan nature.

## ROMA MINORITY

### • *ROTA Internet Radio*

The operator of this radio station is the association *Sdružení Dženo*. In 2004, the programming schedule was expanded; the radio station entered into a Declaration of Cooperation with Czech Radio, which is expected to broaden the station's audience and improve the quality of broadcasting. The radio station continued to produce and transmit programmes in Czech, English, and the Roma language (Romani) over the Internet. The website hosting the programmes ([http://www.dzeno.cz/?r\\_id=32](http://www.dzeno.cz/?r_id=32)) enjoys a high visitor rate. This unique project of an Internet radio station for Roma has generated interest among listeners and other media. Besides the grant from the Ministry of Culture, the project was supported by the *European Monitoring Centre on Racism and Xenophobia* with a contribution of CZK 383,806, by the company *Medienhilfe* with a contribution of CZK 220,367, and by the *Foundation for the Development of Civil Society* with a contribution of CZK 349,027. The grant covers one part-time position; most editing work, including presenting and sound engineering, is paid in the form of fees and royalties.

ROTA Internet Radio	2004
Grant	CZK 1,000,000
Publication	13.5 hours per week, three times a week
Price per issue	
Print run	
Total expenses	CZK 1,953,229
Share of grant in project	51,00 %
Receipts from sales	0
Receipts from advertising	0
Unsold copies	
Average monthly wage of editing staff	0
Copies sold, measured by receipts	

### • *Kereka – Kruh (Circle). A magazine not only for Roma children*, monthly periodical

In 2004, this periodical was published by the *Democratic Alliance of Roma* in the Czech Republic; a regular issue has 36 pages plus an eight-page supplement, while a double issues has 44 pages and an eight-page supplement. Contributions are published in Czech and Romani, and are used as a teaching aid in schools with Roma pupils. Besides the grant from the Ministry of Culture, this project received funding of CZK 352,064.

The magazine is printed in colour on coated paper at a very high quality standard of printing. Because it is intended for children and young people, the magazine design is very attractive and contains both photographs and colour pictures. It is published solely in Czech and

Kereka-Kruh	2004
Grant	CZK 1,700,000
Publication	once a month
Price per issue	CZK 12 (double issue CZK 20)
Print run	issues 1-4 / 4,700; 5-12 / 3,000, total of 39,800
Total expenses	CZK 2,428,572
Share of grant in project	69.9 %
Receipts from sales	CZK 376,506
Receipts from advertising	CZK 0
Unsold copies	CZK 108,024
Average monthly wage of editing staff	CZK 16,418
Copies sold, measured by receipts	74.17 %

contains a column with a Czech-Romani glossary, which makes it fully accessible to Czech readers too. It is primarily intended for adolescents from the Roma population and publishes articles with an emphasis on their awareness of their social origin, history, and culture; it deals with universal human themes, acquainting readers with fundamental human rights and printing contributions from readers, and publishes the results of various competitions. The magazine also has a children's supplement for very young readers. The articles published in the periodical are selected for their educational, enlightening, and moral benefit. In this respect, the periodical contributes to an awareness of solidarity and tolerance and to co-existence and the fully-fledged development of children and adults; it does not shy away from social taboos and prejudices, and overall offers a position image of the Roma population, which is important for both this population and the majority population.

- ***Romano hangos. Roma voice – fortnightly periodical for Roma in the Czech Republic***, weekly

The publisher of the periodical was *Společenství Romů na Moravě, o.p.s.* (Association of Roma in Moravia). The newspaper had eight pages. The grantee violated the conditions in such a serious manner that the project was terminated as at 30 June 2004 and part of the grant amounting to CZK 1,050,000 was withdrawn. The breach involved the failure to notify a change in periodicity.

From the start of the year, the newspaper was published as a fortnightly periodical rather than the weekly periodical declared in the project. The settlement was based on the need to close the accounts as at 30 June 2004. The conditions of the Decision and the 85% share of the grant were fulfilled. The project continued in the second half of 2004, but under the coordination of a new publisher (see below).

<b>Romano hangos / weekly</b>	<b>2004</b>
Grant	CZK 2,100,000
Publication	weekly, as at 30 June 2004 only 13 issues had been published
Price per issue	CZK 6
Print run	3,100 per issue, total of 40,300
Total expenses	CZK 1,235,500
Share of grant in project	85.0 %
Receipts from sales	CZK 11,300
Receipts from advertising	CZK 8,100
Unsold copies	CZK 230,500
Average monthly wage of editing staff	CZK 13,000
Copies sold, measured by receipts	4.6 %

- ***Romano hangos. Roma voice – fortnightly periodical for Roma in the Czech Republic***, fortnightly

The public-service company *o. p. s. Společenství Romů na Moravě* (Association of Roma in Moravia) continued publishing the newspaper *Romano hangos* in the second half of 2004. The income from subscriptions is at a very low level, even though 2,717 copies are distributed in the Czech

<b>Romano hangos / fortnightly</b>	<b>2004</b>
Grant	CZK 669,000
Publication	fortnightly
Price per issue	CZK 6
Print run	3,100 per issue, total of 37,200
Total expenses	CZK 924,000
Share of grant in project	72.40 %
Receipts from sales	CZK 12,084
Receipts from advertising	CZK 8,000
Unsold copies	CZK 211,116
Average monthly wage of editing staff	CZK 13,000
Copies sold, measured by receipts	5.4 %

Republic. Over the six months, only CZK 12,084 was received in subscriptions. Forty-four copies were sent to Slovakia and Hungary free of charge. Approximately 100 copies are distributed free at the editing office and the remainder, approximately 280 copies, is distributed in the scope of events organized by the Association. Besides funding from the Ministry of Culture, the project was assisted by the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs with a contribution of CZK 64,874, by the Regional Authority of the Southern Moravian Region with a contribution of CZK 9,922, by the *European Roma Rights Centre* with

a contribution of CZK 88,972, and by donations of CZK 88,972. The imprint stated the publisher incorrectly, but after the Ministry of Culture pointed this out, the change of publisher was registered. It would not have been possible to implement the project without the assistance of the Ministry of Culture and other parties. The share of the grant taken up by overheads is still very high; the project budget for 2005 should be brought more into line with other grant recipients.

The periodical prints contributions in Czech and Romani, and therefore is fully accessible to a Czech-speaking audience. These contributions discuss the life of Roma in the Czech Republic and provide historical and legal information. A high-quality electronic version of the newspaper is available at [www.romanohangos.cz](http://www.romanohangos.cz); this site has an archive of back issues and contains a comprehensive list of links to Roma issues. The periodical focuses on current affairs, the authors are not averse to criticizing problems related to the Roma minority, as well as political events in the Czech Republic, and they make their own opinion known.

- ***Romano vod'i – Roma soul***, monthly

The civic association *o.s. Romea* became the publisher of this title in 2004. The classic format of the magazine has 28 pages plus four cover pages and was published eight times; a further two issues, published in February and July, were double issues and had 32 pages plus four cover pages. Overhead expenses account for almost 58% of total expenses; the highest cost item is the fees of in-house and external editing staff, amounting to CZK 595,202. Subscription

<b>Romano vod'i</b>	<b>2004</b>
Grant	CZK 1,990,000
Publication	once a month (two double issues)
Price per issue	CZK 20 (subscriptions CZK 18)
Print run	1,500 per issue, total of 15000
Total expenses	CZK 2,350,569
Share of grant in project	84.66 %
Receipts from sales	CZK 43,366
Receipts from advertising	CZK 0
Unsold copies	CZK 40,000
Average monthly wage of editing staff	royalties
Copies sold, measured by receipts	14.45 %

receipts rose slightly. The project was also supported by the Embassy of the United States, which provided CZK 88,000, and by the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport, which contributed CZK 150,000 to the distribution of the magazine to schools; the association paid CZK 80,000 of its own resources. On average, there are 200 unsold copies, but these are handed out free of charge in the scope of the association's projects; they are offered to libraries and schools as promotional items. An electronic version of the magazine can be found on the website at [www.romea.cz](http://www.romea.cz), which has a very high visitor rate of 500-600 visits per day. The periodical has managed to establish a regular readership in a very short space of time (2004 was only the second year of publication).

The magazine is produced to a very high quality and attractive professional standard, and is printed on glossy paper. It is published solely in Czech and is therefore also accessible to the Czech public; at the end of the magazine there is a three-page summary in the Roma language. It tackles various social themes and traumas, and offers a positive view of the life of the Roma minority. It deals less with issues of the historic Roma identity and seems to be open to changes and the future, e.g. to European Roma themes. In terms of content, it is a comprehensive, intelligently produced periodical with a clear human message.



## RUTHENIAN MINORITY

- ***Podkarpatská Rus 2004***, quarterly

The publisher is the *Society of Ruthenians and Friends of Ruthenia*. Three issues are published of 12-14 pages each. The problems in raising funds from 2003 have continued. Part of the grant amounting to CZK 19,635 was returned in order to comply with the required percentage of the share of the grant in the project's total costs. The only income besides the grant is member contributions. These periodical is distributed among the Ruthenian minority and includes a supplement in Ruthenian.

The magazine is complemented with a website [www.podkarpatskarus.cz](http://www.podkarpatskarus.cz), where back issues from 2003 can be looked up. It is published in black and white and is of a professional standard. It is published almost solely in Czech; only one page is in Ruthenian. It contains information on the activities of the *Society of Friends of Ruthenia*, accounts and reminiscences of the past, and information on the Ruthenian minority in other countries throughout Europe; the contributions of Ruthenian cultural personalities are also important. Space is also available to readers and the Czech press is monitored for articles on the Ruthenian minority. It is creatively designed, interesting, and balanced. It deals with the past, which is clearly a certain form of self-reflection, but also with the need to maintain or renew the national identity, inter alia thanks to contributions by prominent persons of Ruthenian origin.

<b>Podkarpatská Rus</b>	<b>2004</b>
Grant	CZK 70,000
Publication	four times a year
Price per issue	no price
Print run	1,100 per issue, total of 3,300
Total expenses	CZK 89,212
Share of grant in project	78.5%
Refund of grant to the deposit account of the Ministry of Culture	CZK 10,635
Receipts from sales	0
Receipts from advertising	0
Unsold copies	
Average monthly wage of editing staff	CZK 3,000 per issue
Copies sold, measured by receipts	0

## RUSSIAN MINORITY

- ***Russkoye slovo – Izdaniye russkoi diaspory in the Czech Republic***, bimonthly

This magazine is published by the *Association of Compatriots and Friends of Russian Tradition*, which focuses on the development of cultural and social traditions of Russian groups in the fields of the arts, science, and education; it also helps compatriots from Russia to adapt to their new surroundings in the Czech Republic. The magazine was published as a full-colour version with 32 pages. There is no permanent editing staff; payment was in the form of royalties and fees totalling CZK 150,430. Direct sales are weaker, but because of the advertising income and donations from business entities the share of the grant in total costs returns a favourable ratio. The periodical includes a supplement for children, called *Slovo for Children*, for which the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport pays a grant of CZK 150,000. The project was also supported by donations amounting to CZK 368,690.

This colour magazine is produced to a high professional quality and has an attractive and original form. It is published solely in Russian. It provides news, sports, and cultural

<b>Russkoye slovo</b>	<b>2004</b>
Grant	CZK 1,000,000
Publication	six times a year
Price per issue	CZK 30
Print run	1 / 1,000, 2 / 1,500, 3-6 / 2,000, total of 10,500
Total expenses	CZK 1,682,981
Share of grant in project	59.4 %
Receipts from sales	CZK 13,821.50
Receipts from advertising	CZK 150,469
Unsold copies	CZK 34,320 (magazines distributed during events)
Average monthly wage of editing staff	Royalties only
Copies sold, measured by receipts	4.4 %

information in the Czech Republic, covers issues related to the Russian minority living in the Czech Republic and in other countries, and also has space for historic events and circumstances and top Russian personalities. It has become a source of information and a unifying element of the Russian diaspora and its organizations. The graphic design is of a high quality and the content is fully balanced. *Russkoje slovo* (Russian Word) is the only periodical of the Russian minority in the Czech Republic; it plays the classic role of a national minority periodical.

### GREEK MINORITY

- ***Kalimera***, eight times a year

The publisher of this periodical was the *Prague Greek Community*. The grant was used to cover only the production costs. The project was also funded out of sponsorship gifts and member contributions totalling CZK 608,444. This periodical is supplied free of charge to *Community* members and is also distributed to other Greek communities in the Czech Republic and abroad. The magazine has an average of 28 pages. Feedback suggests it is well received by the Greek community.

The magazine is produced in black and white; the graphic design is not harmonized. Compared with other periodicals published by national minorities, the graphic design is inferior and the magazine as a whole is less attractive, e.g. articles are not accompanied by photographs. It is a bilingual publication; Czech contributions discuss cultural events. The periodical supplies information on cultural activities concerning the Greek minority.

<b>Kalimera</b>	<b>2004</b>
Grant	CZK 400,000
Publication	eight times a year
Price per issue	0
Print run	1,000 per issue, total of 8,000
Total expenses	CZK 1,008,444
Share of grant in project	39.66 %
Receipts from sales	free distribution
Receipts from advertising	0
Unsold copies	CZK 10,890
Average monthly wage of editing staff	royalties
Copies sold, measured by receipts	0

### SLOVAK MINORITY

- ***Korene. First Slovak periodical in the Czech Republic***, monthly

This monthly periodical was published by the *Community of Slovaks* in the Czech Republic and concentrated on the life of the Slovak minority in the Czech Republic. Eleven issues were published, ten of the standard scope (28 pages plus four cover pages), and a double summer issue (7-8) of 40 pages. All issues contained a children's supplement called *Korálky*. Issues 3 and 10 contained four-page supplements. Despite the relatively low receipts from sales, advertising income is such that a balanced project budget can be maintained without the need for further grants. In 2004, the grant was lower than in the previous year; the fall in this funding was compensated by a reduction in the number of copies, the number of issues was restricted to eleven, and further cuts were made in the project.

The periodical is also published in computerized form on the website of the *Community of Slovaks in the Czech Republic* at [www.slovak.cz](http://www.slovak.cz), where archives dating back to 2002 can also be retrieved. It is in black-and-white format. The magazine is published exclusively in Slovak. It is balanced and is conforms to the character of Slovak magazines in other countries.

<b>Korene</b>	<b>2004</b>
Grant	CZK 2,600,000
Publication	once a month
Price per issue	CZK 16.50
Print run	4,800 per issue, total of 52,800
Total expenses	CZK 3,120,003
Share of grant in project	83.3 %
Receipts from sales	CZK 378,650
Receipts from advertising	CZK 139,400
Unsold copies	CZK 79,648
Average monthly wage of editing staff	CZK 14,500
Copies sold, measured by receipts	47.84 %

Besides conventional articles providing information on the life and activities of the Slovak minority in the Czech Republic, the periodical also contains specialist contributions on history, a domestic and foreign press monitoring service, and readers' pages. It is distinguished by its openness of content and diversity of information. It does not eschew communication with its readers.

- **Listy 2004. Česko-Slovensko-Európa-Politika-Etika-Kultúra**, monthly

The publisher of this monthly periodical was the *Club of Slovak Culture in the Czech Republic*; it had 36 pages plus four cover pages. The Club's membership base is not just Slovak; it also numbers many Czechs and therefore the magazine also addresses a Czech readership. Contributions were published in Slovak and Czech. Based on a mandate contract, the periodical was produced by the *Trilabit* graphic design studio until Issue 9. The mandate contract was terminated as of the ninth issue and the print run was reduced to 3,500. Given the unresolved settlement of costs between the publisher and the publishing house, the further financing of the periodical in 2005 is at risk.

The magazine is black and white; the graphic design was of a good professional standard. It is published bilingually, in both Czech and Slovak, and as such it is clearly open to the Czech public too. In terms of content, it was an interesting and resourceful magazine offering specialist contributions, with clear-cut views, on domestic and foreign political, social, and cultural events. It also discussed events from the Slovak political scene, but was less forthcoming about the activities of the Slovak minority in the Czech Republic. A significant benefit was the character of the periodical, where the Slovak national minority does not feel the need to cut itself off in a clear-cut manner from the Czech majority society. The diverse critical views of the editing staff and various political or social experiences in the development of the two independent states are enriching for readers.

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Listy 2004	2004
Grant	CZK 2,550,000 CZK 1,262,000 transferred, CZK 1,288,000* Club
Publication	once a month
Price per issue	CZK 20
Print run	4,100,* as of Issue 9 3,500, total of 46,800
Total expenses	CZK 1,381,377*
Share of grant in project	
Receipts from sales	CZK 233,796*
Receipts from advertising	
Unsold copies	
Average monthly wage of editing staff	CZK 10,000*
Copies sold, measured by receipts	

- **Slovenské dotyky. Magazín Slovákov v ČR - Česko-slovenské vzťahy - Kultúra a spoločnosť**, monthly

This monthly periodical was published by the *Slovak-Czech Club* in the Czech Republic. It had 28 pages. The periodical focused not only on the community of the Slovak minority in the Czech Republic, but also on the Czech public. The fall in the budget following the reduction in the grant in 2004 was reflected in a smaller print run (by a thousand copies) and in the fact that only eleven issues were published. The periodical has maintained high standards and thanks to its high number of subscribers has managed to keep to a balanced project budget. In addition to the funding from the Ministry of Culture, the project received assistance in the form of CZK 90,000 from *ArtCity o.p.s.* as a contribution to finance the publication of the periodical's drama supplement. Total income from the project came to CZK 938,318.

Slovenské dotyky	2004
Grant	CZK 2,650,000
Publication	once a month
Price per issue	CZK 18, subscribers CZK 10
Print run	7,000 per issue, total of 77,000
Total expenses	CZK 3,643,991
Share of grant in project	72.72 %
Receipts from sales	CZK 833,318
Receipts from advertising	CZK 15,000
Unsold copies	CZK 171,864
Average monthly wage of editing staff	CZK 16,900
Copies sold, measured by receipts	60.12 %

The magazine is also published in an electronic version available from the website at [www.dotyky.czsk.net](http://www.dotyky.czsk.net), which also offers access to an archive dating back to 2000. It is produced in black and white and is of a professional standard; it is published exclusively in Slovak, but because of the linguistic similarity with Czech it is full accessible to the majority Czech society. The periodical is of a cultural bent and focuses on Slovak literature and drama in the Czech Republic. In this respect, it has two supplements: *Literárne dotyky* (Literary Touches) and the illustrated journal *Černá labuť* (Black Swan), which are enthralling in the way they plot Slovak cultural activities in the Czech Republic. The periodical also supplies brief information on current events, and considerable space is made available to contributions on Slovak and Czech personalities from cultural and artistic life.

- **Zrkadlenie**, quarterly

In this project, implemented by the *Slovak Literary Club in the Czech Republic*, only one issue was published in 2004, even though it was originally proposed as a quarterly magazine. It was a literary review of 204 pages plus four cover pages. In the future, the publisher plans to have approximately 250 subscribers, which should not be a problem because the periodical fills a gap on the market of national minority publications. The large editorship is a guarantee that the project will continue in 2005. The publisher works in close cooperation with the *Slovak-Czech Club*, which also supported the project financially with a contribution of CZK 50,000. Besides this funding, the Club also offered background facilities in the form of an office.

<b>Zrkadlenie</b>	<b>2004</b>
Grant	CZK 200,000
Publication	four times a year, after a change in the Decision in 2004 only one issue was published
Price per issue	CZK 40, subscribers CZK 30
Print run	1,000 per issue
Total expenses	CZK 270,408.50
Share of grant in project	74 %
Receipts from sales	CZK 20,200
Receipts from advertising	
Unsold copies	CZK 3,520
Average monthly wage of editing staff	CZK 16,900
Copies sold, measured by receipts	50,5 %

#### UKRAINIAN MINORITY

- **Porohy. Chasopis dlya Ukrayintsiiv v Cheskiy respublitsi**, bimonthly

The publisher of this magazine, with 32 pages plus supplements, was the *Ukrainian Initiative in the Czech Republic*. The periodical also focused on Ukrainian citizens with permanent residence or permission to stay in the Czech Republic. The editing staff is remunerated in the form of royalties. In addition to the grant, CZK 220,200 was raised through advertising and donations.

<b>Porohy</b>	<b>2004</b>
Grant	CZK 850,000
Publication	six times a year
Price per issue	CZK 20
Print run	1,500 per issue, total of 9,000
Total expenses	CZK 1,089,297.50
Share of grant in project	78 %
Receipts from sales	CZK 48,110
Receipts from advertising	CZK 10,770
Unsold copies	
Average monthly wage of editing staff	only royalties
Copies sold, measured by receipts	26.7 %

An electronic version of the periodical is available at [www.ukrajinci.cz](http://www.ukrajinci.cz), where back issues dating back to 2001 are also available. It has been produced in black and white; the introductory page is on colour glossy paper. It is published exclusively in Ukrainian. The periodical brings attention to Ukrainian cultural activities and traditions in the Czech Republic and Ukraine, discusses Ukrainian political events, and also reflects the status of Ukrainian citizens with permanent and long-term residence in the Czech Republic. The content is of a balanced concept.

## JEWISH COMMUNITY

- **Maskil**, monthly

The publisher of this magazine was the civic association *Bejt Simcha*. It is a cultural monthly periodical of 16 pages; the print run per issue 600 copies, and 12 issues were published. The periodical was distributed free of charge to all Jewish communities and other organizations in the Czech Republic; a few copies are distributed in Slovakia.

Maskil	2004
Grant	CZK 300,000
Publication	once a month
Price per issue	free
Print run	600 per issue, total of 7,200
Total expenses	CZK 509,507
Share of grant in project	58.90 %
Receipts from sales	free distribution
Receipts from advertising	0
Unsold copies	0
Average monthly wage of editing staff	CZK 4,500
Copies sold, measured by receipts	0

From what is mentioned above, it is not possible to assess receipts from sales, unsold copies, the copies sold as a percentage based on receipts; advertising generally comes from non-profit organizations and as such generated no income. Grants from other sources comprise CZK 100,000 from the *Holocaust Victim Endowment Fund*, CZK 50,000 from *The American Joint Dist. Committee*, and a further CZK 50,000 from the *World Union for Progressive Judaism*. The grant was used to cover all production and distribution costs; of the overheads, it only covered part of the royalties and office stationery.

An electronic version of the periodical can be viewed at [www.maskil.cz](http://www.maskil.cz), where issues dating back to 2001 are available in electronic format. This periodical is of a good quality and is balanced in content; it is black and white and is published solely in Czech. It prints information on the activities and traditions of the Jewish community, and covers historical and current issues related to the life of Jews in Czech majority society. It focuses on awareness and culture; important sections are interviews and reports reflecting the problems of the Jewish community living in the Czech Republic, especially from the position of its liberal part.

## TELEVISION PROGRAMMES

- **Broadcasting in Polish**, weekly

Television broadcasting for the Polish minority in Polish was carried out by the *Czech Television Ostrava Studio* and last year received funding from the Ministry of Culture for the first time. The grant was primarily used to cover royalties. The broadcasts focused on current affairs from the life of the Polish minority living in the Těšínské Slezsko (Těšín Silesia) area;

Broadcasting in Polish	2004
Grant	CZK 250,000
Publication	weekly, 51 broadcasts
Price per issue	0
Print run	
Total expenses	CZK 655,831
Share of grant in project	38.12 %
Receipts from sales	
Receipts from advertising	
Unsold copies	
Average monthly wage of editing staff	royalties
Copies sold, measured by receipts	

they lasted five minutes and were regularly incorporated into the Thursday regional news programme *Report*. The broadcast offered news from the life of Polish social organizations, schools, and institutions. Reports were produced and presented by reporters in Polish with Czech subtitles. This block of news was received very well by the Polish minority.



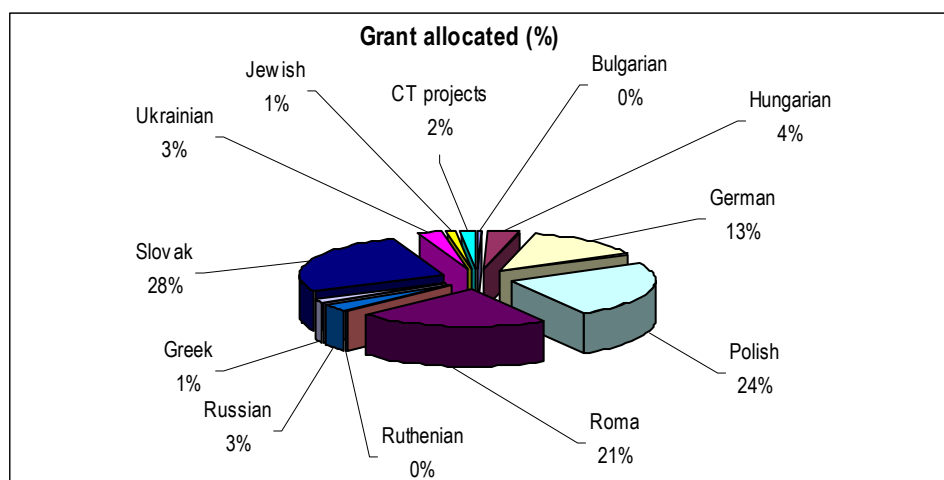
- **Babylon Magazine**, weekly

This project was implemented by the *Czech Television Ostrava Studio. Babylon*, a weekly broadcast with a running time of fourteen minutes, is a unique format in television transmission in the Czech Republic devoted systematically and conceptually to life and issues of national minorities and migrants. It provides viewers not only with a view of the heterogeneity of our society, but also offers the opportunity of hearing the languages of individual national minorities. It therefore promotes the idea that each nation or ethnic group is entitled to its own identity. It helps minimize xenophobic tendencies and reinforces the significance of mutual tolerance. The grant was used to cover royalties.

BABYLON	2004
Grant	CZK 243,500
Publication	weekly, 43 programmes produced
Price per issue	0
Print run	
Total expenses	CZK 1,777,310
Share of grant in project	13.7 %
Receipts from sales	
Receipts from advertising	
Unsold copies	
Average monthly wage of editing staff	royalties
Copies sold, measured by receipts	

Overview of the amount of grants in 2004 by individual national minority

<i>projects</i>	<i>percentage of allocated funding</i>	<i>grant allocated (CZK)</i>
Bulgarian minority	0.4	140,000
Hungarian minority	3.8	1,150,000
German minority	13.4	4,017,500
Polish minority	23.9	7,170,000
Roma minority	21.6	6,409,000
Ruthenian minority	0.2	70,000
Russian minority	3.3	1,000,000
Greek minority	1.3	400,000
Slovak minority	26.6	8,000,000
Ukrainian minority	2.8	850,000
Jewish community	1.0	300,000
Czech Television – Polish broadcasting	0.8	250,000
Czech television – multinational Babylon magazine	0.8	243,500
<b>total</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>30,000,000</b>



#### 4.5. Programme of the Ministry of Culture to Support the Integration of Members of the Roma Community

71. A competition for the support of the integration of members of the Roma community, advertised by the Ministry of Culture for 2004, attracted 56 applicants with 66 projects. Most applicants were civic associations; other entrants were Church organizations, public-service companies, limited liability companies, and natural persons. In all, 40 projects from 35 applicants received support; CZK 2,209,957 was distributed. Projects benefiting from assistance in the programme for the Integration of the Roma Community include the festival *Romská píseň 2004* (Roma Song 2004), the tenth year of which was held at the Outdoor Museum of Moravian Wallachia in Rožnov pod Radhoštěm and was organized by the *Democratic Alliance of Roma of the Czech Republic*, the international Roma festival *Gypsy Celebration 2004*, implemented by the civic association *Miret* with cooperation from Ida Kellarová, *Setkání dvou světů* (A Meeting of Two Worlds), organized by Jiří Hošek, and the musical *Cikáni jdou do nebe* (Gypsies Go to Heaven), a project of the theatre *Divadla Bez Zábradlí, s.r.o.* This project received assistance from the reserve account of the Minister of Culture.

72. The projects Roma Song 2004 and A Meeting of Two Worlds were held under the aegis of the Minister of Culture. A full overview of grants awarded in this programme can be found in Appendix 2.

#### 4.6. Multiethnic cultural events

73. Multiethnic cultural events implemented in the scope of the Ministry of Culture grant programme for the *support of the cultural activities of members of national minorities living in the Czech Republic* in 2004 included the following:

<i>organization</i>	<i>event</i>	<i>venue</i>	<i>grant (CZK)</i>
Limbora (Slovak folk association)	Prague – Heart of Nations	Prague	80,000
Národy Podýjí (Nations Along the Dyje River)	Fifth Festival of Nations Along the Dyje	Mikulov	20,000
Matice slezská (League for the Advancement of Silesia)	35 <sup>th</sup> Silesian Days	Dolní Lomná	100,000
Bludný kámen (Erratic Stone)	Etnojazz Multiethnic Festival 2004	Opava	30,000
Jacks for the Children (folk ensemble)	6 <sup>th</sup> Annual International Children's Festival	Jablunkov	15,000

74. The international folklore festival *Prague – Heart of Nations* offers space for a presentation of traditional music, dance, and song by more than 15 nationalities. The festival in 2004 featured ensembles from Slovakia, Bulgaria, Hungary, Germany, Ukraine, Italy, Moldova, Serbia, Slovenia, Poland and other countries, including the Indonesian island of Bali and Roma and Jewish culture. About 600 participants, including children, took turns on the stage. The performances took place in the scope of ten programmes in various parts of Prague: náměstí Míru, National House in Vinohrady, the Old Town Square, Vrtbovská Gardens, the theatre Divadlo U hasičů, and the Church of the Most Holy Saviour.

75. The *Festival of Nations Along the Dyje*, held on a regular basis in Mikulov, is a place where the cultures that have settled in the fertile region along the River Dyje can meet. The festival includes a presentation of cultural and culinary specialities. An original finale to the festival in 2004 was a public breakfast on the pavement to the sounds of ethnic music.

76. The international folk festival *Silesian Days* has become the dominant cultural event of the *League for the Advancement of Silesia*. It is held over the second weekend in September.

Every year, between 20 and 25 folk ensembles, numbering some 900 participants, perform here. Ensembles come from not only Silesia, but also Moravia and Bohemia to perform. There are also groups of national minorities and foreign ensembles. The conceived programmes are prepared by specialists in folklore and take place on two stages – the covered *Křínov* stage and the open *Lomňanka* stage. The main programme last year, *Pilgrimage of Beauty*, was devoted to an important anniversary of Karol Plicka, the Czech photographer, documentary maker, ethnographer, and musicologist.

77. The organizer of the *Etnojazz* multicultural festival of contemporary music is the association Bludný kámen (Erratic Stone), which has systematically involved itself in alternative and experimental culture since 1996. In addition to established festivals intended solely for jazz or ethnic music, the association is a platform where the limits of these music styles can intersect and give rise to new quality. The music groups that appeared at the festival are influenced by funk, jazz, blues, ethnic music, etc.

78. The children's folk festival *Jacks for the Children* has been held at the outdoor amphitheatre in Jablunkov every year since 1999 to mark International Children's Day. Besides participants from the Czech Republic, the event traditionally attracts ensembles from Poland and Slovakia too.

79. A myriad of multicultural events take place in the scope of the Ministry of Culture grant programme *Support for the Integration of Foreigners Living in the Czech Republic*. National minority organizations also participate in these events. In 2004, assistance was also provided to the multicultural festival *Colour Planet*, held in Brno and Ústí nad Labem, a series of multicultural programmes for the public called *Culture Crossroads*, organized by the Prague Multicultural Centre, and a project of film clubs at secondary schools called *One World*, which was implemented by *People in Need* (*Člověk v tísni*, o.p.s.).

#### 4.7. Activities of the Museum of Roma Culture in Brno in 2004

##### 80. Museum presentations

The following exhibitions were held at the museum last year:

- *Migration in Pictures. Roma in the Art of the 17<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> Centuries* (opened on 4 December 2003). This exhibition displayed works by prominent artists, primarily from the collections of the National Gallery, but also from other galleries in the Czech Republic. The exhibition was visited by 1,300 people.
- *Children of Mother Kálí*. A retrospective exhibition of work by the artist Magdalena Konečná – a large canvas (oil painting on canvas) and other drawings, graphic art, book illustrations, and bibliophily. The exhibition was visited by 750 people.
- *Social and Anti-Racism Poster*. An art poster from the collections of the Moravian Gallery in Brno; the exhibition was organized by People in Need.
- *Death March*. Discussing the theme of the 'wild' post-war forcible transfer of Germans from Brno. The exhibition was implemented by the civic association Youth for Intercultural Understanding.
- *Roma Rising / Romské obrození*. This was a set of 40 photographs of Roma personalities from throughout the Czech Republic. They were taken by the American photographer Chad Evans Wyatt. The exhibition is complemented with the opportunity of viewing a further 50 personalities on computer (not presented at the exhibition).



- *Čhavengere jakhenca – Through the Eyes of Children*. This exhibition presented the artwork of children from the museum's free-time studio and from the Roma Children's Club at the Vicarage in Zábrdovice, Brno.
- *Roma Today as Centuries Ago*. This exhibition presented a set of photographs, by Jan Josef Horváth, of Roma settlements in the east of Slovakia; Horváth took these photographs on a trip to the settlements to provide humanitarian aid. Each photograph is accompanied by brief observations and comments from the photographer.
- *E luma romane jakhenca – the World through the Eyes of Roma*.

The museum lent its collections or whole exhibitions:

- *E luma romane jakhenca – The World Through the Eyes of Roma* (from works by Roma artists) and an exhibition of amateur children's photographs called *My World*, installed in Delft, the Netherlands (World Art Gallery).
- *Black Craft* at the Ethnographic Centre of the Moravian Museum in Brno – a separate part of this exhibition was a section called Roma Smithcraft – created from the loan of museum exhibits.
- *Blending* (artists and photographers of national minorities) in Prague – Portheimka Gallery. Exhibits from the museum's art collection was lent for this exhibition.

#### 81. Collection, documentation, and research activities:

The collection of textiles was expanded to include several original items documenting the clothing of women from the group of German Roma-Sints. A Theresian coin in an ornamental frame suspended on a chain, and a 100-year-old professional golden ring of horse traders from the group of Czech Roma, which had been hidden and 'survived' the Holocaust of the Roma, including the forced concentration of its original owner, were added to the museum's jewellery collection. As regards the metalwork trade collection, it is worth mentioning the magnificent work of the artistic smiths from Dunajská Lužná in West Slovakia: a tombstone cross from the workshop of Alexandr Reindl. Interesting additions were made to the poster collection and documentary collection; the museum received the unique archive of the chairman of the Union of Gypsies-Roma (1969-1973), Mr Holomek (1925-1989), which was donated to the museum by his daughter. Besides a number of important documents, books, and press cuttings, this large collection also contained the original seals of the union, including a seal with the chairman's signature, the union insignia, and the union logo. Work began on digitizing the rarest sound recordings from the audio-documentation collection; the museum plans to continue this work in the next year.

#### 82. Lectures and events for the public

- From the series *Who are the Roma?*

<i>date</i>	<i>theme</i>	<i>lecturer</i>
17. 2.	What is hidden in the depositary of the Museum of Roma Culture?	Jana Horváthová
16. 3.	Poverty that destroys and enriches	František Lízna
20. 4.	Me, romňi – I, woman	Jiřina Šiklová
18. 5.	Upbringing, Education, and Roma?!	Helena Balabánová
19. 10.	The Migration of Roma from Slovakia	Roman Krištof
11. 11.	Roma in Romania	Zbyněk Andrš
14. 12.	Roma dance	Screening of the film 'Flamengo'

- Lecture series *Multiculturalism and Religious Tolerance*<sup>21)</sup>

<i>date</i>	<i>theme</i>	<i>lecturer, institution</i>
6.4.	Religious Tolerance: Myths and Reality	Luboš Bělka, Institute for the Study of Religions, FF MU, Brno
13. 4.	Searching for Identity in Religious Conflict: the Case of Jochanan ben Zakaj and Joseph Flavio	Dalibor Papoušek, Institute for the Study of Religions, FF MU, Brno
28. 4.	Religion as a Factor of Social and Cultural Changes in Roma Communities in Slovakia	Milan Kováč, Department of Comparative Religion, FF UK, Bratislava
11. 5.	New Religious Movements in the Czech Republic: the Problem of Tolerance	Dušan Lužný, Institute for the Study of Religions, FF MU, Brno
19. 5.	Islam and Christianity: Dialogue or Confrontation?	Attila Kovacs, Department of Comparative Religion, FF UK, Bratislava

### 83. Side events for current exhibitions

- *Migration in Pictures:*

<i>date</i>	<i>theme</i>	<i>lecturer</i>
3. 2.	Talking before Pictures: Remembering Jožka Kubík	Dušan Holý
10. 2., 28.2.	Guided tour of the exhibition	Jitka Sedlářová
24. 2.	Talking before Pictures: Roma Inspiration in Classical Music	Tomáš Šenkyřík

- *Children of Mother Káli:*

<i>date</i>	<i>theme</i>	<i>lecturer</i>
30. 3.	lecture: India – the original homeland of the Roma	Milena Hübschmannová, FF UK, Prague
27. 4.	lecture: India – Fables and Reality	Dušan Lužný, FF MU, Brno
12. 5.	concert of Indian music	Group: Wind in Your Palm (Indian folk song)

- *Roma rising / Romské obrození:*

<i>date</i>	<i>theme</i>
22. 6.	Te del o Del baro linaj – God Give us a Hot Summer a discussion with the people presented in the exhibition photographs, combined with the opening of an exhibition of artwork by children from the museum club
13.9.-17.9.	Week of Author Reading Emil Cina, poet and radio presenter, Prague Vojtěch Fabián, poet, lyricist, and musician, Prague Ignác Zima, collector and author of Roma tales, Brno Gejza Horváth, prose-writer, musician, and presenter, Brno Jan Horváth, poet, Bílovec

- *The World Through the Eyes of Roma:*

<i>date</i>	<i>theme</i>
8.12.	Mištiben – well-being Discussion with the sculptor Božena Přikrylová

### 84. Series of study video-screenings:

<i>date</i>	<i>film</i>	<i>director, year of production, running time</i>
7. 10.	Gypsies Go to Heaven	E. Lotjanu, 1976, 102 min.
14. 10.	A Cruel Romance	E. Rjazanov, 1984, 104 min.
21. 10.	Sinful Disciples of Love	D. Višněvskij, 1995, 109 min.
4. 11.	The Feather Purchaser	A. Petrovič, 1967, 84 min.

<sup>21)</sup> In cooperation with the Institute for the Study of Religions, Faculty of Arts, Masaryk University in Brno, and the Department of Comparative Religion, Faculty of Arts, Comenius University, Bratislava.

11. 11.	The End of the World is Nigh	A. Petvi, 1968, 84 min.
18. 11.	The Hanging House	E. Kusturica, 1988, 140 min.
25. 11.	Black Feline White Tomcat	E. Kusturica, 1998, 124 min.
2. 12.	Marian	P. Václav, 1996, 109 min.
9. 12.	Swine	Z. Týc, 2002, 93 min.
16. 12.	Masters	M. Najbrt, 2004, 108 min.

85. The museum organizes regular lecture series for Masaryk University in Brno (the Faculty of Arts and the Teacher Training Faculty); the museum's expert staff also lecture externally at Charles University in Prague (the Faculty of Arts), Palacký University in Olomouc (the Faculty of Arts), and, based on individual orders, arrange lectures at a number of secondary schools and colleges of further education all over the Czech Republic, as well as for public servants, police officers, etc.

#### 86. Ceremonies in remembrance of the Holocaust of the Roma

9 March – ceremony at the museum, with a screening of video-documentaries in remembrance of the first mass transportation of Roma from Moravia to Auschwitz.

21 August – the museum held a ceremony commemorating the mass transportation of Roma from the protectorate Gypsy camp in Hodonín u Kunštátu to Auschwitz. The museum organized a trip for the Club of Roma Seniors in Brno and other interested participants to Hodonín u Kunštátu and Černovice u Kunštátu to honour the memorials there.

22 September – a presentation of the radio documentary by Zdeněk Bouček and Jitka Škápíková, *To Auschwitz with the Roma*, broadcast on the Czech Radio station Vltava, was held at the museum.

#### 87. Other events for the public

2 September – a dance presentation by Elisabeth Mourat, who performed Roma dances from various countries throughout the world.

#### 88. Courses of Romani

Courses of Romani were held for the public at the museum between February and May and between October and December; there were two levels – beginners and intermediate students.

#### 89. Educational activities for children

The museum lector prepares a range of programmes for schoolchildren which are related to current exhibitions (exhibition animation); these programmes are differentiated to take account of the different age groups of the children, and include the following:

- Animation in the library
  - *Rajo and the Butterfly*: for the 5-9 age category, a programme drawing children into the library; based on a tale by a Roma author, children are introduced to the library as a place which they can use and where they can have fun and find many interesting books;
  - *Back of the Class*: for 10-15 year olds, the project will be launched in 1/2005; it presents the problem of a Roma girl who is alone in a city and sits at the back of class – the idea is for the children to put themselves in the position of a discriminated person;
  - *Born under a Lucky Star*: for the 14-19 age group, the project will start in 1/2005; the author of the book of the same name offers an insight into Roma history, culture, and tradition;

- *Reading skills development programme*: for the 7-12 age group; the children learn to read and also develop their computer literacy;
- *Programme to promote library visits*: for the 5-15 age group, a multicultural programme that sheds light on the activities and possibilities of libraries.
- General animation
  - *Programme on Roma life and traditions*: for all age groups, this programme, held in the Museum, presents the Roma family and its life; it entails cooperation with the curator of the textile and jewellery collection and takes place as an informal meeting or discussion;
  - *Luminita dances*: for all age groups, a fashion show of traditional Roma clothing accompanied by Roma music.

90. A *children's free-time club* has been set up at the museum; over the year, it expanded the number of operating days offered by clubs from two to four days a week. The club leaders are volunteers (university students). During the summer holidays, the club organized a week-long game, where the children had a programme covering a full week; the programme included excursions to monuments and attractions in Brno and the surrounding area.

91. In 2004, 5,433 people visited the museum (this figure does not include children visiting the museum club); 233 researchers made 323 visits for research purposes.

#### 4.8. The Museum and the *Collegium Bohemicum* centre of Czech-German studies in Ústí nad Labem

92. After 1989, a number of original academic studies and projects appeared in the Czech Republic which fill certain gaps in the history of Czech-German relations.<sup>22)</sup> It is significant that several academic workplaces and museums have paid attention to the study of Germans in Czech territory and Czech-German relations. The *Silesian Institute* of the Museum of Silesia in Opava is a leading authority in this respect. Important outcome of the academic research carried out by this centre in the field of modern history includes synthetic work on the compulsory transfer of Germans from Czechoslovakia after the Second World War and the status of members of the German minority in the post-war period.<sup>23)</sup> Although the academic activities of the *Silesian Institute* have a strong reputation, especially in German-speaking countries, no autonomous academic institutions has been set up yet to deal systematically with the history of the German community in the Czech Lands and mutual relations with the Czech community. Of the existing institutions, the Ústí nad Labem Museum has prepared a project to set up such a centre.

93. With the support of the Czech-German Fund for the Future, a project called *Ústí nad Labem Museum Study Centre and Library for Czech-German Relations* was implemented in 2004. The Ústí conference on *Tolerance not Intolerance: Germans in the Czech Lands* –

<sup>22)</sup> The Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic also supported the publication of a monograph by a set of authors under the title *Understanding History. Czech-German Relations on Our Territory in 1848-1948* [‘Rozumět dějinám. Vývoj česko-německých vztahů na našem území v letech 1848 - 1948’], Prague 2002. There is also a bibliography here of older and more recent literature and an overview of key documents concerning this issue.

<sup>23)</sup> See Staněk, T.: *Odsun Němců z Československa 1945-1947* [The Forcible Transfer of Germans from Czechoslovakia 1945-1947], Prague 1991. This theme has been approached from various angles in other books published by the same author: *Perzekuce 1945* [Persecution 1945], Prague 1996 (published in German as *Verfolgung 1945*, Wien-Köln-Weimar 2002); *Tábory v českých zemích 1945-1948* [Camps in the Czech Lands 1945-1948], Opava 1996; *Retribuční vězni v českých zemích 1945-1955* [Prisoners of Retribution in the Czech Lands 1945-1955], Opava 2002; a monograph entitled *Německá menšina v českých zemích 1948-1989* [The Germany Minority in the Czech Lands 1948-1989], Praha 1993, etc.

*Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow* was a breakthrough of sorts; here, it was decided to set up a permanent institution in Ústí nad Labem to study the history of Germans in the Czech Lands and Czech-German relations. This institution, given the working title of *Collegium Bohemicum*,<sup>24)</sup> should contain a museum, archive, library, research centre and a place for the academic and general public to meet. This plan draws on experience from Slovakia, where the Museum of Carpathian Germans was set up at the beginning of the 1990s.

94. The existing Ústí nad Labem Museum is a contributory organization set up by the chartered city of Ústí nad Labem. The *Collegium Bohemicum* project, which is implemented by the museum, involves the transformation of the existing museum into a supra-regional museum institution specializing in Czech-German relations and the history of Germans in Bohemia, cooperating closely with the *Jan Evangelista Purkyně University in Ústí nad Labem*. The basis of the *Collegium Bohemicum*'s work will be the hitherto historical and art collections and book resources of the museum. In the framework of the museum's new conceptual focus, the project anticipates the establishment of a museum collection for the documentation of the history of Germans in the Czech Lands. Another objective is to foster conditions for research and the formation of documentary collections comprising audiovisual material covering the current state of the cultural heritage of the Germans in the Czech Lands. The project encompasses a wide range of themes related to cultural, social, political, and economic history, the history of art, cultural and social anthropology, ethnology, etc.

95. The Ústí nad Labem Museum is currently located in a representative listed Neo-Renaissance building in the historical centre of the town. However, this building is in urgent need of large-scale restoration (planning permission for this reconstruction work was issued in 2004). Construction work has not yet started because the launch of the restoration of the building is contingent on the award of a grant. Under the work schedule, the general overhaul of the building, including the surrounding area, is due for completion in 2008. The complexity of the project is borne out by the total cost (CZK 169,500,916) required for the reconstruction of the building, the technical infrastructure, interior fixtures and fittings, and adjustments to the surrounding area. The Chartered City of Ústí nad Labem expects to finance the project as follows:

from EU Structural Funds	CZK 54,170,000	32 %
from the national budget	CZK 10,830,000	6.4 %
from the budget of the City of Ústí nad	CZK 104,500,916	61.6 %
Total	CZK 169,500,916	100 %

96. Support for the *Collegium Bohemicum* plan has already been expressed by a number of institutions, namely the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (in a letter from Petr Kolář, Deputy Minister of Finance, of 30 August 2004), the Ministry of Culture (in a letter from Pavel Zeman, director of the Ministry's secretariat, of 6 January 2005), the Czech-German Fund for the Future (in a letter from Tomáš Kafka and Herbert Werner, the directors of the Fund's secretariat, of 17 August 2004), etc. The concept is for Ústí nad Labem Museum to be transformed into the institution *Collegium Bohemicum*, specializing in documentation on the history of Germans in the Czech Lands in broader supra-regional Czech-German contexts. The foreign-policy significance of this project is therefore beyond the financial possibilities of the current museum promoter. The Chartered City of Ústí nad Labem expects to obtain financial assistance for the project in 2005 in the second call of the Joint Regional Operational Programme (Sub-measure 4.2.1. – Support for the supra-regional infrastructure of tourism), the administration of which is in the competence of the Ministry for Regional Development of the Czech Republic.

<sup>24)</sup> Further information can be found at <http://www.collegiumbohemicum.cz/uvod.htm>

## 4.9. Education and Training

### Framework educational programmes

97. Further to the adoption of the new Schools Act<sup>25)</sup> the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport is gradually approving framework educational programmes for individual stages of education (preschool, primary, and secondary). In 2004, the *Framework Educational Programme for Primary Education* (hereinafter referred to as 'FEPPE'),<sup>26)</sup> defining the binding framework for primary education, was adopted. According to the principles in FEPPE, each school creates its own educational programme. The educational content of primary education is split into nine areas of education in FEPPE. The individual areas are formed by one or more fields of study. Issues of national minorities and human rights are explicitly contained in the field of study *Humans and Society*, which covers two subjects – History and Civil Studies. Important elements of education in this area discussed are the prevention of racist, xenophobic, and extremist attitudes, educating pupils towards tolerance and respect for human rights, and educating pupils to respect their natural and cultural environment.

98. A compulsory part of primary education is *Cross-Sectional Themes*, which represent topical groups of problems related to the world today. They are an important formative element of primary education and help to develop the personality of the pupil, especially as regards attitudes and values. The content of cross-sectional themes is drawn up in thematic groups; each thematic group contains a range of themes (activities, subject matters). The selection of a theme and its incorporation into the curriculum is in the competence of the school; a condition for the effectiveness of cross-sectional themes is that it must be possible to interlink them with the content of specific subjects and with the content of other activities of pupils in an out of school. The following cross-sectional themes have been set for primary education:

- Personality and Social Studies
- Democratic Citizen Studies
- Ideas in European and Global Contexts
- Multicultural Studies
- Environmental Studies
- Media Studies

99. The *Multicultural Studies* cross-sectional theme in primary education enables pupils to learn about the diversity of various cultures, their traditions and values. Multicultural Studies helps pupils recognize their own cultural base and have an awareness of cultures different from their own. Among minority groups, it develops their specific cultural features and their awareness of the culture of society as a whole; it acquaints the majority with the basic features of other nationalities living in the same country. It helps both these groups to find an interface for mutual respect, joint activities, and cooperation.

The *Framework Educational programme for Grammar School Education* and the *Framework Educational Programme for Vocational Training* are being prepared in 2005.

### Teacher training

100. Given the success of the Phare project CZ 02-03, *Reform of Multicultural Education*, the aim of which was to introduce multicultural education plans into primary schools and to create a training programme for teachers focusing on multicultural education at primary schools and teacher training, in 2004 the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport supported

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<sup>25)</sup> Act No 561/2004, on preschool, primary, secondary, further vocational, and other education (the Schools Act).

<sup>26)</sup> The consolidated wording of this document can be found on the website of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport, in the column 'Primary Education', <http://www.msmt.cz/>.

the continuation of this project and fully financed the training of these teachers. So far, 2,890 teachers have been trained.

In 2004, the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport contributed to the following teacher training activities:

- in June 2004, the *Summer School of History* at the Teacher Training Faculty of Charles University, Prague;
- in August 2004, the *Summer School for Teachers of Civil Studies and Social Sciences* at the Teacher Training Faculty of Palacký University, Olomouc. The programme covered terrorism, violence and bullying, multicultural education (the theme of Islam, foreigners, and us – the Vietnamese, Ukrainians), the theme of the presidential election in the USA, the rights and responsibilities of citizens in a multicultural society;
- a seminar for teachers of social-science subjects, called *The Communist Regime in Czechoslovakia in the 1950s – Persecution, Unlawfulness, Resistance*;
- in June 2004, the *Seventh Annual National Project Citizen Meeting* was held at the International School in Prague. Twenty-three projects were presented which had been prepared by primary school pupils and which focused in particular on the problems of developing a civil society, on extremism, racism, on social problems, municipal issues, environmental themes, and themes related to the rescue of significant local historical monuments. Pupils and students learn, as they prepare these projects, how citizens can influence public policy, and how they can contribute to the development of civil society;
- seminars on *How to Teach about the Holocaust* (with the cooperation of the Terezin Monument and the Resource Centre of the Jewish Museum, Prague);
- the Institute of Teaching and Psychological Guidance organized a series of lectures entitled *The Roma Ethnic Group*.

The following courses were held throughout the year:

- Special pedagogical care for Roma pupils
- The role of the Roma family. The role of the Roma assistant in school
- Difficulties accompanying the education of Roma children, assessments of the educational maturity
- Careers advice for Roma pupils
- The Roma ethnic group and the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Charter of Human Rights

*Projects and research initiated and fully financed by the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport:*

<i>project title</i>	<i>author</i>	<i>project focus</i>
Monitoring the effectiveness of preparatory classes	Faculty of Humanities, Charles University, Prague	This analysis revealed that the preparatory years make a strong improvement in the relationship that Roma children form towards school. Participation in the preparatory year reduces absence by 20 to 40 lessons. Roma children who undergo the preparatory year therefore feel more at home at school and the teaching is not such a stress for them. However, on average even these children will attend school less consistently than non-Roma children, although the difference will not be so significant.
Analysis of the effectiveness of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport grant programme 'Support of Roma Students at Secondary Schools'	Faculty of Humanities, Charles University, Prague	At the time the survey was conducted, pupils from Roma families were given eight opportunities to apply for a financial grant to cover the cost of their studies. The aim was to identify how this national programme contributes to the successful completion of secondary education and to what extent it affects the course of studies, how much it motivates students, and to what extent they have more opportunity to extend their education and qualifications, and ultimately how it helps their status on the labour market.

System to support the long-term training and employment of educators – assistant teachers	Nová škola o.p.s.	The Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport provided financial assistance to the project in the scope of the Ministry's grant programme <i>Support of Education in the Languages of National Minorities and Multicultural Upbringing</i> . The main aim of the project was to set up a system of support and training for educators – assistant teachers (previously Roma teaching assistants).
Longitudinal research project 'Qualitative analysis of the family systems of various ethnic groups living in the Czech Republic III'	Institute of Teaching and Psychological Guidance of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport	This research focused on plotting the living situation and social status of the families of research subjects; an analysis of the effects of the specific status of a family on the experience a child has with Czech schools. In the scope of the project, a methodological handbook was published, entitled 'Cross-Cultural Guidance 2004'.
Diagnostic tools for cross-cultural upbringing and guidance	Institute of Teaching and Psychological Guidance of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport	The aim of the project was to acquire diagnostic tools to determine cross-cultural sensitivity, attitudes towards cultural differences and guidelines for cross-cultural adaptation. The project output is a Czech version of the instrument 'Cross-Cultural Adaptability Inventory', by Colleen Kelley and Judith Meyers) (a print run of 1,000 copies) with a manual (20 copies).
Career guidance for Roma pupils at special needs schools	Institute of Teaching and Psychological Guidance of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport	The aim of the project focused on the following findings: What work methods are effective in career guidance among Roma pupils? What are the reasons leading to the situation where Roma pupils tend to opt out of further education? What forms and methods of career guidance work are accepted by Roma pupils and which factors affect their decisions on further education?

#### Publication and distribution of methodological information materials

101. In the production of strategic materials in the field of history, the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport concentrates – in keeping with Recommendation Rec (2001) 15 on history teaching in twenty-first-century Europe, adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 31 October 2001 (hereinafter referred to as 'Recommendation 15') – on 20<sup>th</sup> century history. From the aspect of history teaching, 20<sup>th</sup> century history is indispensable in understanding the present and in grasping contemporary relations in society. An important element of education is the prevention of racist, xenophobic, and extremist attitudes, the nurturing of children towards tolerance and respect for human rights, and the upbringing of children to respect the natural and cultural environment and to protect artistic and cultural values. With the cooperation of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport and the Council of Europe, as part of the direct fulfilment of Recommendation 15, a document was produced (on CD-ROM) focused directly on the methodology of 20<sup>th</sup> century history – *How to teach 20<sup>th</sup> century European history*. The project also includes seminars for teachers to explain how the publication is intended to be used. Twentieth-century history was also the subject of the workshop *History and School III*, held in Telč and organized by the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport. This seminar was attended by teachers, historians, and history didacticians.

Information materials published for teaching at primary and secondary schools:

- Theme: Forcible Transfer – Vertreibung: Historians against the rape of history;
- Theme: The Holocaust, Copyright Protection;
- Extremism (the text is presented at seminars for teachers);
- Proceedings of the summer school for Civil Studies teachers (the text was sent to all participants).

#### Education at universities

102. In 2004, the *University Development Fund* announced support for the development of teacher training programmes on the theme of extremism, drug prevention, the education of



minority groups, and education in the field of protecting and respecting human rights. The Fund's research projects in 2004 on issues related to national minorities:

- Self-conception and identity of Roma children;
- Prevention of xenophobia and racism in the work of a form teacher.

Research projects on the issues of national minorities in 2004 in the scope of *university development programmes*:

- Integration of disabled and socially disadvantaged students at the University of West Bohemia;
- Upbringing aimed at multicultural tolerance;
- Multiculturalism in the context of education at Masaryk University.

103. A separate study programme, *Education on Human Rights*, covering national minority issues, is offered at the Faculty of Arts of Charles University, Prague, where a Roma Studies master's programme has been accredited.

Education in the languages of national minorities

#### **POLISH NATIONAL MINORITY**

104. In 2004, all educational facilities where Polish is the language of instruction in the Moravian-Silesian Region are located in the former districts of Frýdek Místek and Karviná, where there is the highest concentration of inhabitants of Polish minority. After optimization at the beginning of 2003, the numbers of Polish educational facilities with legal personality are as follows: three nursery schools (of an original 34) and 19 primary schools (of an original 28). The reduced number and mergers of these schools can be attributed to the falling number of children in the Czech Republic in general, which has influenced the schools of both the majority and minority populations. All the Polish educational facilities are part of the network of schools run by the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport. These schools provide education in accordance with Czech curricula, but in Polish, with certain additional specific subjects.

105. The Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport has granted exemptions from the minimum number of pupils for the following schools with Polish as the language of instruction:

<i>Moravian-Silesian Region – schools with Polish as the language of instruction</i>			
<i>primary school</i>	<i>classes</i>	<i>grades</i>	<i>pupils</i>
Albrechtice	2	5	25
Dolní Lutyně	5	9	58
Havířov-Bludovice	6	9	84
Hnojník	7	9	100
Horní Suchá	6	9	84
Košařiska	1	5	11
Milíkov	2	5	24
Mosty u Jablunkova	6	9	60
Orlová-Lutyně	2	5	28
Ropice	2	5	27
Stonava	2	5	13
Těrlicko	2	5	24
Třinec	10	9	176
Třinec	8	9	118
Vendryně	7	9	111
<b>total</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>943</b>

106. Teaching in Polish took place in the following secondary schools in 2004:

<i>name of school</i>	<i>address</i>	<i>code / field</i>
Business Academy	Sokola Tůmy 12, 737 01 Český Těšín	63-41-M/004 Business academy with Polish as the language of instruction
Secondary Nursing School	K.H. Borovského 2315, 733 01 Karviná - Mizerov	53-41-M/007 Nursing assistant in Polish
Secondary Technical Schools	Žižkova 1818, Karviná - Hranice	23-41-M/001 Engineering in Polish
Grammar School with Polish as the Language of Instruction	Havlíčkova 13, 737 01 Český Těšín	79-41-K/401 Grammar school – general
Grammar School with Polish as the Language of Instruction	Havlíčkova 13, 737 01 Český Těšín	79-41-K/601 Grammar school – general
Grammar School with Polish as the Language of Instruction	Havlíčkova 13, 737 01 Český Těšín	79-41-K/404 Grammar school – natural-science subjects in Polish

107. A significant role in the education of the Polish national minority is played by the *Teaching Centre for Polish Minority Education*, which is based in Český Těšín; launched in 1995, its promoter is the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport. The Centre is responsible for ensuring the continual development of further teacher training and for producing and distributing methodological and teaching materials and aids. In 2004, the Centre received a total contribution of CZK 4,152,000 to cover its operations.

108. Since 1994, the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport has also supported the publication of methodological materials (periodicals) as supplementary materials for the pupils of primary schools with Polish as the language of instruction – *Jutrzenka* for the first level of primary school and *Ogniwo* for the second level (i.e. lower secondary level) of primary school. These are special aids used in teaching at schools where the language of instruction is Polish. An operating grant of CZK 753,000 from the organization's subsidy was used to cover all the costs connected with these periodicals. Revenues amounted to CZK 326,040.

109. The following school projects and other educational activities were supported under the grant programme *Support of Education in the Languages of National Minorities*:

<i>entity</i>	<i>project</i>	<i>grant (CZK)</i>
Primary School with Polish as the Language of Instruction, Třinec	Miss Mister Fitness Euroregion 2004	120,000
Primary School with Polish as the Language of Instruction, Třinec	Athletics championship for pupils from primary schools with Polish as the language of instruction	110,000
Primary School with Polish as the Language of Instruction, Frýdek Místek	Implementation of primary school curricula with the assistance of regional elements of the <i>Campaign</i>	70,000
Primary school with Polish as the Language of Instruction, Český Těšín	Sports competition for pupils from primary schools with Polish as the language of instruction	49,000
Society of Polish Teachers in the Czech Republic (civic association)	Nad Olzą workbook	180,000

#### ***SLOVAK NATIONAL MINORITY***

110. Cooperation with Slovakia is of a superior standard. Since 1998, the education ministers have held regular meetings to consult and discuss topical issues related to their ministries. In accordance with Act No 111/1998 on universities, foreigners who study at universities in Czech can study under the same conditions as citizens of the Czech Republic.

111. Therefore, in order for Czech citizens to be able to study in the Slovak Republic under the same conditions as Slovak citizens, an interdepartmental agreement, the *Protocol between the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport of the Czech Republic and the Ministry of Education of the Slovak Republic on Education, Youth, Physical Education and Sport for 2002-2006*, has been signed. Based on a request from the Slovak side, an article was incorporated into the Protocol enabling citizens of one side to use their mother tongue (Czech in the Slovak Republic and Slovak in the Czech Republic, with the exception of study tasks connected with the teaching of this language) during the admission procedure and studies at a university in the state of the other party to the Protocol.

112. The number of citizens of one state attending primary and secondary schools in the other state in border areas is minimal. The education departments of local authorities have stated that they have not identified any problems connected with the pupils of primary and secondary schools who cross the border every day in order to attend a school in the other state.

113. When picking schools, most children and parents of the Slovak national minority evidently prefer Czech as the language of instruction because they expect the children to continue their studies in the Czech Republic and could therefore have problems with their grades in Czech language at later stages of their education.

114. The following school projects and other educational activities were supported under the grant programme for the support of education in the languages of national minorities:

<i>entity</i>	<i>project</i>	<i>grant (CZK)</i>
Community of Slovaks in the Czech Republic	You like bilberries	30,000
Community of Slovaks in the Czech Republic	'Korálky' [Beads] (children's supplement to the magazine <i>Korene</i> [Roots])	100,000
SFZ Lmibora – civic association	Slovak song and poetry recital competition	50,000
SFZ Limbora – civic association	Step by step throughout the year	300,000
Club of Slovak Culture in the Czech Republic	Let's get to know each other! Social, cultural, and educational activities	150,000

#### **GERMAN NATIONAL MINORITY**

115. The ministry supported a number of seminars for teachers in border areas and the publication of informative materials for teachers. The representatives of the German minority acknowledge that, given the fact that they are scattered far and wide, the low numbers of pupils in individual municipalities make it impossible for them to fulfil the conditions for the establishment of separate national minority classes or schools with German as the language of instruction.

116. The teaching of German as a native language in the educational process of members of the German minority is possible under the conditions laid down in the Schools Act. If members of the German national minority request such teaching in accordance with the Schools Act, this will require the preparation and implementation of specific educational programmes in the relevant primary schools based on local needs and with consideration for the application of the minority language.

117. Despite the above-mentioned circumstances, the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport currently supports the educational activities of members of the German national minority in the scope of the programme *Support of Education in the Languages of National Minorities and Multicultural Upbringing*. The table below lists entities which were awarded grants for educational activities in 2004:

<i>entity</i>	<i>project</i>	<i>grant (CZK)</i>
Union of Germans – Hřebečsko regional group	Young people's summer camp with teaching in German	120,000
Assembly of Germans - civic association	Prague through the eyes of Franz Kafka and Gustav Meyrink – seminar	30,000
Assembly of Germans - civic association	Thematic summer camp for children and young people	128,000

### **ROMA NATIONAL MINORITY**

118. The inclusion of the Roma national minority into the field of national minority education has been viewed rather ambiguously so far. Although the definitive results of the 2001 census reveal that just under 12,000 people claimed Roma national identity, their number, according to qualified estimates, is put at approximately 200,000. Therefore the education of Roma pupils is one of the priorities where the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport is striving to achieve a change for the better in the system of the education of the Roma minority.

119. In the new Schools Act, the necessary support in education for Roma pupils is addressed systematically. This law does not separate primary and special needs schools, but in the scope of primary education creates conditions so that all pupils are provided with education and support corresponding to their specific educational needs. In Section 16 of the Schools Act, there are provisions on how to adapt the content, form and method and how to create the necessary conditions for the education of pupils who are socially disadvantaged.

120. Two schools from the Ústí Region, whose pupils come from a disadvantaged socio-cultural environment, applied for an exemption from the compulsory number of pupils. the Ústí n. Labem-Školní nám. primary school and Most-Zlatnická primary school.

121. In 2004, the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport recommended 52 new applications to school promoters for the establishment of an assistant teacher for children from a socio-culturally depriving environment.

122. The efforts of many schools to provide quality education to Roma pupils are thwarted, for example, by lax attendance and frequent absence, especially among pupils in the upper level of primary schools, even though there are no legislative obstacles in the education system leading to the discrimination of Roma in education. This situation can only be handled at local level. However, it affects educational success significantly.

### **Programme of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport to Support the Integration of Members of the Roma Community**

123. In the first half of 2004, the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport made a grant available to support Roma students attending secondary schools; 1,069 students received assistance totalling CZK 5,021,063. The support programme for the period from September to December 2004 was announced on 25 May 2004. The deadline for the submission of applications was 30 June 2004. Students in the first year of further vocational colleges and pupils who were admitted to secondary school after this date were given an extended deadline of 30 September 2004. In the second half of 2004, 895 pupils and students applying in the proper time limit received grants totalling CZK 4 054 700. In the extended time limit, 350 applicants (almost all of whom were first-year pupils and students) will be provided with assistance of CZK 919 800.

124. The Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport initiated (in the scope of the European Social Fund - Human Resources Development Operational Programme at the level of Measure 3.1 Improvements in education at schools and educational establishments and the

development of ancillary systems in education) and contributed to the preparation of the National Project *Minorities – an Open Road*, the bearer and implementer of which is the *National Institute for Further Education*. The aim of the project is to improve conditions for the education of pupils from a socio-culturally depriving environment, especially Roma and ethnic minorities in the main education flow. The project focuses on the creation of a model educational programme for improvements in the conditions for the education of pupils from a socio-culturally depriving environment, on a change in the general climate at schools, on the preparation of programmes to develop the multicultural didactic knowledge and competence of educators, on the creation of a system of integrated support for the education of pupils from a socio-culturally disadvantaged environment within the main education flow, on teacher training in multiculturalism, and on the training of assistant teachers for children from a socially disadvantaged environment.

125. In 2004, the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport supported the following schools in a programme called ‘Integration of the Roma Community’:

<i>entity</i>	<i>project</i>	<i>grant (CZK)</i>
Hoštka Primary School	Bikes for all children	98,000
Brno – Křenová Primary and Nursery School	Development of the educational and free-time activities at the Brno - Křenová 21 primary and nursery school	30,000
Rotava Primary School	Key	75,000
Nejdek Primary School	Let's all play	104,000
Teplá Primary School	A school I like to attend	100,000
Ostrava-Kunčičky Primary School	Increasing the success of pupils from a disadvantaged socio-cultural environment in the first year	102,000
Ostrava-Přivoz Primary School	Educating children from Ostrava - Přivoz	250,000
Děčín IV .Primary School	In search of friendship	42,000
Kadaň Primary School	Classes for pupils from a socio-culturally disadvantaged environment, especially Roma	201,000
Dr. F.L. Riegr Primary School	Individual assistance for pupils from an uninspiring socio-cultural environment	38,000

126. In 2004, the following study and teaching fields were prepared and approved by the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport with consideration for Roma pupils:

- Study field 75-41-J/002 *Social activities in an environment of ethnic minorities*, distance learning course. This subject lasts for two years and prepares graduates to work as a ‘social assistant’.
- Study field 75-41-M/010 *Social activities in an environment of ethnic minorities*, distance learning course.
- Study field 75-41-M/005 *Social welfare – social activities for ethnic groups*. This subject prepares pupils for activities connected with the handling of problems faced by Roma (and other ethnic communities).

127. As of the 2003/2004 school year, VOŠSP, SPgŠ and OA Most introduced teaching in the following subjects closely connected with these issues:

- Study field 75-31-J/001 *Teaching skills for assistants in the education system*. This course prepares pupils to carry out assistant teaching activities under the guidance of a qualified teacher.
- Study field 75-31-M/010 *Social activities in an environment of ethnic minorities*. This course prepares pupils to carry out teaching activities in cooperation with a qualified

teacher and to work with children of a preschool and school age who come from a socio-culturally disadvantaged environment.

#### ***RUSSIAN NATIONAL MINORITY***

128. Under a decision of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport of 3 February 2003, as of 1 September 2003 the *First Czech-Russian Grammar School (První česko-ruské gymnázium s.r.o.)*<sup>27)</sup> was incorporated into the network of schools, preschool facilities and educational establishments; this is a private school based on a national minority concept.

129. An inspection was conducted at the school on 3-9 and 14 June 2004 by the Czech Schools Inspectorate, which identified a number of shortcomings related to staffing, materials and technology, and organization, as well as the course and results of education. The head teacher raised certain comments concerning the conclusions reached by the Inspectorate. As with all other inspection reports, the report on this inspection, including the head teacher's comments, is publicly accessible on the website of the Czech Schools Inspectorate.<sup>28)</sup>

130. At the time of the inspection, in its teaching documentation the school reported twelve Russian-speaking pupils in one first-year class. The grammar school students are recruited primarily from the ranks of the new Russian-speaking immigrant wave, and therefore a question-mark hangs over the extent to which the declared national minority nature of the school holds true. Given the above-mentioned observations, it would be appropriate to make a critical evaluation of the school, the specialist backdrop it is capable of providing for the pupils, and the relevance of its inclusion in the register of schools and educational establishments.

#### ***JEWISH COMMUNITY***

131. The Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport supports the activities of the R. S. Lauder Nursery School, which has an alternative programme focusing on Jewish culture. In 1998, the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport included the Lauder primary school *Gur Arje* in its network. This is a private primary school where the language of instruction is Hebrew and which concentrates on Jewish history and culture. In 1999, the *Or Chadash* Jewish grammar school was included in the network of schools. All these schools are based in Prague.

#### **Grant programmes of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport**

132. The Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport provides assistance in the form of grants to a whole number of entities. Support programmes are funded directly out of the resources of the Ministry and out of the resources of the Government which are earmarked for the special purposes of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport.

133. In the *Programme of State Aid for Work with Children and Young People*, intended for nongovernmental organizations, funding of CZK 466,000 has been provided as financial support for the activities of children and young people organized by Roma civic associations. This funding was intended to cover the work with children throughout the year in special-interest groups, mainly involving music and the arts (it covered rent and materials), and was also used to pay for attendance at summer camps. Financial support was granted to the *Association of Roma in Moravia*, the *Šluknov Roma Association*, the *R – Bridges Civic Association*, *Savore Šumperk*. Approximately CZK 600,000 was granted to other associations

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<sup>27)</sup> Address: Královická 915, 250 01 Brandýs n. L.; school identifier: 650 025 563.

<sup>28)</sup> The report was signed on 29 June 2004; Ref. No c4-1121/04-5075; shelf mark: kc5ex332; the text of the inspection report is available from: <http://delta.uiv.cz/csi/dokument/kc5ex332.htm>.

working with Roma children, e.g. *Hurray Friend Club*, *Petrov Civic Association*, *Junák*, and *Pionýr*. In particular, weekend and camp trips were organized for Roma children.

134. In the *Programme for the Support of the Education in the Languages of National Minorities and Multicultural Upbringing*, CZK 11,329,000 was distributed to 66 projects (a comprehensive list of entities and the grant they received is provided in Appendix 5).

135. An overview of projects supported in the *Programme to Support the Integration of Members of the Roma Community* is in Appendix 6.

136. Supported projects of selected national minorities:

<i>national minority</i>	<i>entity</i>	<i>project</i>	<i>grant (CZK)</i>
Greek	Lyceum for Greek Girls in the Czech Republic – civic association	Lessons of Greek dance	200,000
	Association of Greek Municipalities in the Czech Republic	Lessons of Greek language	357,000
Bulgarian	Bulgarian Cultural and Education Organization	Reading, writing, speaking Bulgarian	100,000
	Pirin civic association	Lessons of Bulgarian folk dancing and singing	70,000
	Pirin civic association	Presentations of Bulgarian folklore	43,000
Ukrainian	Ukrainian Initiative in the Czech Republic	Smoloskyp children's club	250,000
Hungarian	Iglice Association – civic association	Educational programmes for children in Hungarian	300,000
	Union of Hungarians Living in the Czech Republic	Social and cultural activities	50,000

137. The Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport awarded grants to the following entities to support education on the theme of the Holocaust:

<i>entity</i>	<i>project</i>	<i>grant (CZK)</i>
Terezín Monument	Terezín Monument Newsletter – educational material for schools	169,000
Terezín Monument	Seminar on 'How to teach about the Holocaust'	850,000
Jewish Museum in Prague	Workshop – Jewish traditions and customs	160,000
Sedmikráska Publishing House	Educational CD-ROM <i>Reader on the Jewish Holocaust in the Second World War</i>	80,000
Boskovice Museum	Kehillach	100,000
W.I.P. s.r.o.	Lottery of Life – Nicholas Winton, Stage Two – Seminars	250,000
SUNFILM - spiral productions s.r.o.	<i>Neighbours – Teenagers</i> or <i>Search Through a Child's Camera</i>	300,000
Černovice Jewish Monument – civic association	Information and educational programme	300,000
Jewish Museum in Prague	Homage to the (child) victims of the Holocaust – educational activities for schools	150,000
Concealed Child – civic association	In search of the fair – educational activities for schools	200,000
Vranov nad Dyjí Primary School	Friends of little Helga	75,000

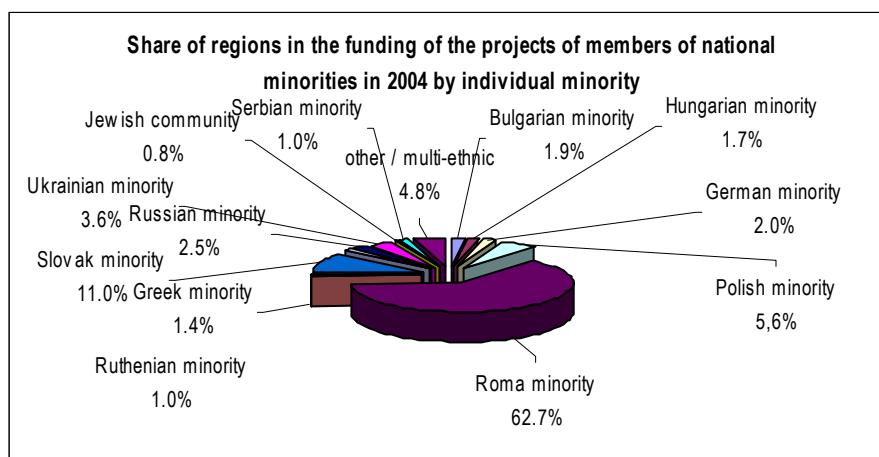
#### 4.10. Summary – support for the projects of members of national minorities

138. The procedure for the provision of grants from the national budget for the implementation of the projects of members of national minorities, or the projects of organizations acting in favour of national minorities, is detailed in Governmental Order No 98/2002, laying down the conditions and method for the provision of grants from the national budget for the activities of members of national minorities and for the support of the integration of members of the Roma community. Support for the activities of members of national minorities and their programmes is one of the main areas of the government grant policy in relation to nongovernmental organizations. National budget grant programmes are thematically split into four programmes:

- a) assistance to maintain, develop and present the cultures of national minorities,
- b) assistance to disseminate and accept information in the languages of national minorities,
- c) support of education in the languages of national minorities and multicultural education,
- d) assistance for projects aimed at the integration of members of the Roma community.

139. An overview of assistance for the projects of (or for) members of national minorities from the national budget is given above in this section and in the relevant appendices. The support of minority projects from public finances in the competence of self-government bodies is presented in Section 6 (in the relevant passages on the activities of the assemblies of municipalities, statutory towns, and regions. Certain feedback is also available in Section 7, which sums up the comments of the representatives of national minorities. There is a problem in that in certain cases the grant is not specified because it has not been awarded under a programme explicitly for the support of national minorities, but under a crime prevention programme, a programme of social work in the field, and other programmes whose specific projects do not figure in this report.

140. If we compare the share of regional budgets in the funding of the projects of members of national minorities (including the Roma community) in the past few years,<sup>29)</sup> a steady rise can be observed among regions which have incorporated this issue into the grant titles of their budgets. In 2002, three regions mentioned a support programme in their budgets to fund the projects of members of national minorities (including the Roma community), i.e. Karlovy Vary and Hradec Králové regions, and the Capital City of Prague; in 2003, the number of these regions had risen to nine (Capital City of Prague, Southern Moravian, Karlovy Vary, Hradec Králové, Liberec, Moravian-Silesian, Pardubice, Ústí, and Zlín). In 2004, information is missing solely about the Central Bohemia Region; Vysočina, Ústí, and the Zlín Region have general descriptions of grant programmes, but do not specify the amounts spent on the support of projects implemented by national minority organizations.



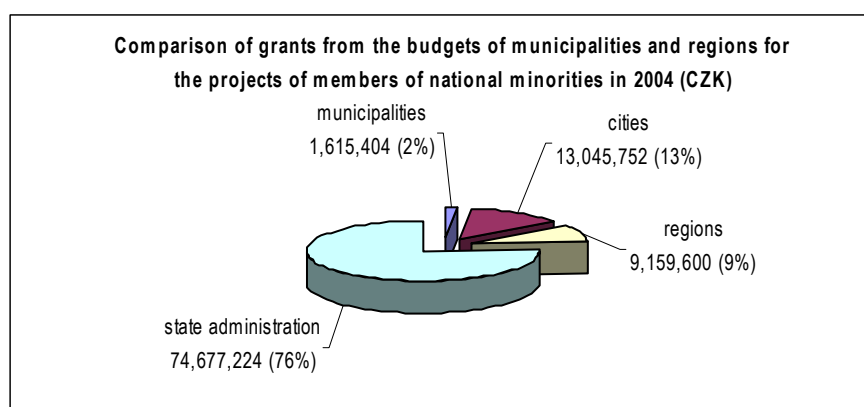
<sup>29)</sup> See the Report on the Situation of National Minorities in the Czech Republic for 2003.



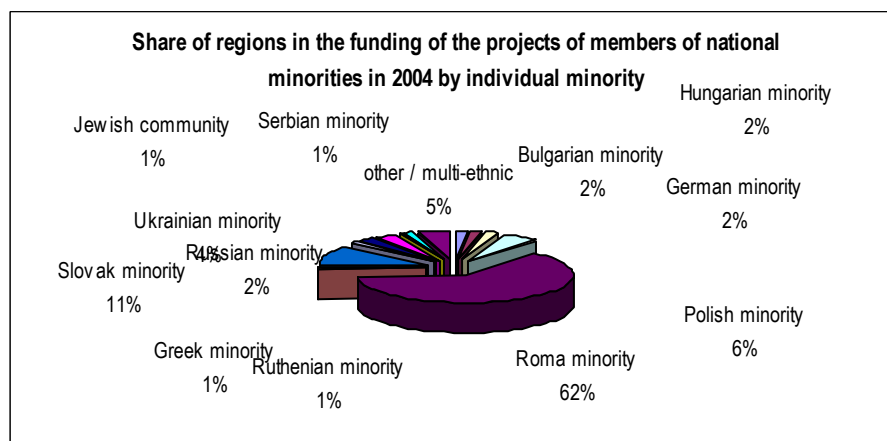
141. However, the assistance of projects for the activities of national minorities depends primarily on grants from the national budget. The figures for 2004 are as follows:

<i>area</i>	<i>specification</i>	<i>grantor (type of grant)</i>	<i>grant (CZK)</i>
a)	Cultural activities of members of national minorities	Ministry of Culture (grant programme)	<b>8,662,149</b>
	Khamoro Prague world Roma festival	Ministry of Culture (grant awarded under a Government Resolution)	1,500,000
	Drama, music, literature, art (grants from the department of art and libraries)	Ministry of Culture, Art and Libraries Department (grant programme)	<b>1,081,000</b>
	21 <sup>st</sup> Century Library grant	Ministry of Culture (grant programme)	<b>148,000</b>
b)	Publication of the periodicals of national minorities	Ministry of Culture (grant programme)	30,000,000
c)	Education in the languages of national minorities and multicultural upbringing	Ministry of Education, Youth, and Sport (grant programme)	<b>11,329,900</b>
d)	Integration of members of the Roma community	Ministry of Culture (grant programme)	<b>2,209,957</b>
	Integration of members of the Roma community – assistance to equip preparatory classes	Ministry of Education, Youth, and Sport (PHARE programme)	809,000
	Integration of members of the Roma community	Ministry of Education, Youth, and Sport (grant programme)	<b>9,861,455</b>
	Integration of members of the Roma community – assistance for Roma students at secondary schools	Ministry of Education, Youth, and Sport (grant programme)	9,075,763
	National (ethnic) minority issues	Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs	<b>62,596,600</b>

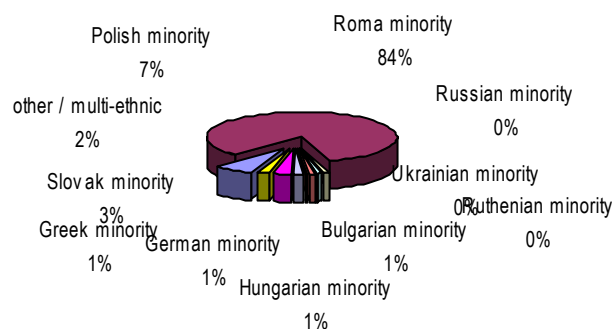
A comparison of the figures detailing expenditure on the projects of members of national minorities from the national budget and the budgets of municipalities and regions reveals an ongoing trend shifting from central to local resources:



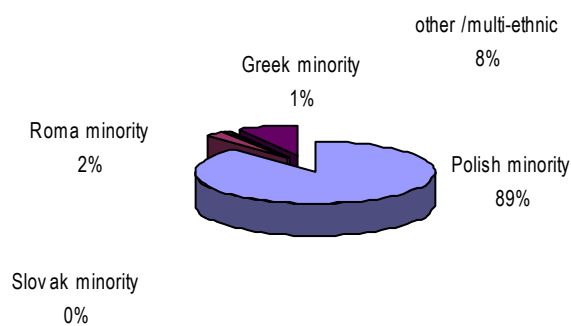
For the sake of interest, we attach an overview of how grants are distributed among individual national minorities in regions and municipalities.



**Share of cities in the funding of the projects of members of national minorities in 2004 by individual minority**



**Share of municipalities in the funding of the projects of national minority organizations in 2004 by individual minority**



## 5. Public administration

### 5.1. Sub-Committee for National Minorities of the Committee on Petitions of the Chamber of Deputies of the Czech Parliament

142. In 2004, the seven-member sub-committee comprises MPs from the coalition government (4 ČSSD, 1 KDU-ČSL and 1 US-DEU) and one MP from the opposition ODS. In 2004, the sub-committee discussed:

- an evaluation of programmes for national minority on national and regional stations of *Czech Radio* and programmes about national minorities for the majority society, especially issues concerning the support and development of *Czech Radio* programming, with a focus on multicultural programmes; on 25 March 2004, a meeting was held with representatives of *Czech Radio* which was attended by the director general, the programming director, the editor-in-chief of *Radiožurnál*, the director of regional broadcasting, and the editor-in-chief of *Regina*; representatives of national minorities were not invited to this meeting;
- the position of the Slovak national minority in the Czech Lands; a meeting was held on 23 September 2004, where the chairman of the *Community of Slovaks* in the Czech Republic provided information on the situation of the Slovak minority in the Czech Republic;
- the government Report on the Situation of National Minorities in the Czech Republic in 2003, which offered a summary of the national-minority policy and the status of individual national minorities in the Czech Republic; the Report was discussed on 25 November 2004 at a meeting attended by a delegate of the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Justice and representatives of the Council Secretariat; in this respect, the sub-committee adopted a resolution whereby the Ministry of the Interior requested that, in cooperation with the regional authorities, an audit be conducted of the establishment of committees for national minorities at the level of regions and municipalities;
- monitoring of the status of national minorities, with consideration for the international obligations of the Czech Republic in this field; on 30 November 2004, the sub-committee held a meeting with representatives of the *Advisory Committee of the Council of Europe's Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities*;<sup>30)</sup> the meeting concerned the Government's national minority policy in the context of the public administration transformation process and the significance of the ombudsman in issues related to the members of national minorities.

### 5.2. Office of the President of the Republic

143. The President of the Republic does not make a difference in his approach to citizens - members of national minorities and members of the majority society. The agenda of the President and his Office includes regular cooperation with representatives and organizations of members of national minorities. In 2004 this cooperation concerned:

- meetings with members of national minorities during visits to the individual regions and municipalities of the Czech Republic; specifically, on 28 March 2004 (during a visit to the Ústí Region), the President of the Republic took part in a conference on the theme of

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<sup>30)</sup> The meeting took place as part of a monitoring visit by the CoE Advisory Committee for the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities in the Czech Republic (see Chapter I.1.).

*Tolerance not Intolerance: Germans in the Czech Lands Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow*, which was held in Ústí nad Labem; he delivered a speech at the conference on the issue of Czech-German co-existence and the significance of the history of Germans in the Czech Lands;

- a meeting with the representatives of the Czech Roma Parliament (4 October 2004), the aim of which was discuss approaches to the handling of relations between majority society and the Roma national minority;
- a meeting with representatives of national minorities to mark the celebrations of the Czech State holiday on 28 October,
- discussions on the position of national minorities in the Czech Republic during meetings with the ambassadors of those states which have a national minority living in the Czech Republic.

### 5.3. Ombudsman

144. The ombudsman was involved in national minority issues in 2004 insofar as he investigated complaints sent to him by citizens. In 2004, 4,415 complaints were received. In particular, the ombudsman concentrated on complaints from members of the Roma minority related to social security, the protection of children, young people and the family, building permit proceedings, the activities of the police force and prison system, and complaints related to the autonomous activities of municipalities and regions.

145. The ombudsman paid special attention to allegations of the sterilization of Roma women. During 2004, 62 women complained to the ombudsman about healthcare facilities which, in the opinion of the complainants, had performed operations to sterilize them while they were receiving medical care, which was in contravention of the law because the patients did not express their informed consent to the operation. Because these sorts of complaints are primarily meant to be handled by state administration authorities in the field of health care, i.e. inter alia the Ministry of Health, and because the issue of the legitimacy and legality of sterilization cannot be reduced merely to legal aspects, as it is bound up with questions of medical ethics and the justification for the operation, the ombudsman asked the Minister of Health to investigate the complaints. The minister set up an advisory group for this purpose. The aim of the investigation is to ascertain whether, in specific cases, the medical approach was *lege artis*, i.e. in keeping with medical knowledge, and whether, from the legal aspect, all the conditions for sterilization were met as laid down in Czech law.

146. In 2004, members of Roma communities also repeatedly contacted the ombudsman to complain about the approach adopted by municipalities in the administration of municipal flats and the approach applied in the establishment and severance of letting relations with citizens. Given the autonomy of municipalities, the ombudsman's opportunity of intervening in these cases is very limited. In the opinion of the ombudsman, the municipalities should not worsen the situation with heavy-handed, uncompromising conduct which often verges on the unlawful. Instead of drawing up general criteria with disjunctive tendencies, municipalities should pay more attention to the individual assessment of housing applications in combination with the consistent application of instruments that will allow a social system to exist so that the unfavourable social situations of individuals can be overcome.

147. Since 2001, a number of citizens (individually or via the *Ruthenia* civic association) have contacted the ombudsman concerning compensation for damage to property and for immovable assets left in Ruthenia (Transcarpathian Ukraine) after the Second World War, when this area was annexed to the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic. In the wake of an

investigation into this matter, the ombudsman proposes that the Ministry of Finance issue a decision on the claims of those who have registered such assets so that the parties in question can defend their position with proper remedial measures or contest the non-constitutional regulation of asset indemnification from 1958. In this respect, the Ministry of Finance began issuing meritorious decisions at the end of 2004 and the beginning of 2005. Given the large number of persons that this matter affects and the cumulation of several legal regimes under which indemnification of property was managed, the ombudsman proposes that compensation be made under brand new legislation.

#### 5.4. Government Council for National Minorities

148. In 2004, there were two changes in the composition of the Council. The appointment of new Council members was first proposed owing to organizational and staff changes within the Office of the President of the Republic and in the organizations of certain national minorities. The Government removed six Council members<sup>31)</sup> and appointed new representatives for the Office of the President of the Republic, as well as for the Hungarian, Polish, Slovak, and Ukrainian national minorities. With regard to the fact that the representatives of Bulgarian organizations failed to agree on a joint candidate, no representative of the Bulgarian national minority was appointed. The situation has been resolved by inviting two representatives of the Bulgarian minority to Council meetings as guests.

149. Following the reconstruction of the Government in August 2004, a new Council had to be appointed in accordance with its Statutes. The Government appointed the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Justice as the Chairman of the Council.<sup>32)</sup> The new Chairman of the Council presented the Government with a proposed amendment to the Council Statutes, which the Government approved.<sup>33)</sup> The amended Council Statutes, in Article 3(2), stipulate that Council members are representatives of twelve national minorities, i.e. the Bulgarian, Croatian, Hungarian, German, Polish, Roma, Ruthenian, Russian, Greek, Slovak, Serbian, and Ukrainian minorities. In the case of representatives of public administration authorities, the composition of the Council is expanded to include the assistant Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Justice. The current composition of the Council was approved by the Government under Resolution No 1214 of 1 December 2004.

150. Considering the organizational changes and repeated reconstruction of the Council, it only held three meetings in 2004.<sup>34)</sup> At its meetings, the Council discussed the processing of the *Euromosaic III* questionnaire for the *Research Centre on Multilingualism* (Katholieke Universiteit, Brussels), the preparation of the Second Periodic Report on the fulfilment of the principles laid down in the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities, including the monitoring visit by the Advisory Committee of the Council of Europe for this Convention (see Section 1.1) and the Report on the Situation of National Minorities in the Czech Republic in 2003. The fulfilment of the tasks ensuring from the 2003 Report was organized by the Council Secretariat.

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<sup>31)</sup> Resolution No 352 of 14 May 2004.

<sup>32)</sup> Resolution No 958 of 29 September 2004.

<sup>33)</sup> Resolution No 1073 of 3 November 2004.

<sup>34)</sup> Article 4(2) of the Council Statutes stipulates that Council meetings are held as required, but at least once every three months.

151. The Council Secretariat organizes regular presentations of the results of the Council's activities on the website of the Office of the Government of the Czech Republic.<sup>35)</sup> In addition, the Council Secretariat issued the following publications in 2004:

- *Sborník příspěvků ze semináře o implementaci zásad stanovených Rámcovou úmluvou o ochraně národnostních menšin v České republice* [Collection of contributions from a seminar on the implementation of principles laid down in the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities in the Czech Republic], Koloděje, 2 December 2003. Prepared for publication by Barbara Stašková and Andrej Sulitka. Edited by the Office of the Government of the Czech Republic (ISBN 80-86734-28-5). Prague, 2004, 99 p.
- *Zpráva o situaci národnostních menšin v České republice za rok 2003* [Report on the Situation of National Minorities in the Czech Republic in 2003]. Edited by the Office of the Government of the Czech Republic (ISBN 80-86734-27-7). Prague, 2004, 130 p. + appendices<sup>36)</sup>
- *Národnostní menšiny v České republice (vybraná data)* [National Minorities in the Czech Republic (selected data)]. Based on the definitive results of the 2001 Population and Housing Census. Compiled by Barbora Stašková. Internal document of the Secretariat of the Council for National Minorities of the Government of the Czech Republic. Prague, 2004, 89 p.

152. Based on an agreement on the organization of a student internship between the Office of the Government of the Czech Republic and the college *Science Po Paris*, Helena Pichová, a student of the *Institut de Science Politiques de Paris*, was granted an eight-month internship in the scope of the activities of the Council Secretariat, starting as of 1 September 2004. This internship took place under the guidance of the Council Secretary. This professional experience concentrates on gaining experience of the state administration agenda in general, but with a particular focus on the status of national minorities in the Czech Republic, their organization, their contribution to the handling of issues concerning them, and the dissemination and acceptance of information in the languages of national minorities. It also focused on the approach adopted by state administration in relation to asylum seekers and foreigners in general.

#### 5.5. The Council of the Government of the Czech Republic for Roma Community Affairs

153. The Council of the Government of the Czech Republic for Roma Community Affairs is a standing advisory and initiating body of the Government for Roma community affairs. It ensures cooperation between the departments responsible for the implementation of sub-measures and for carrying out tasks required under Government resolutions and international agreements which are binding on the Czech Republic. It gathers, discusses, and submits to the Government information, documents, and proposals for the creation and application of the Government's policy in the field of integrating Roma communities.

154. The Chairperson is a member of the Government, Commission members are the Government Commissioner for Human Rights, deputy ministers (of finance, culture, defence, labour and social affairs, for regional development, industry and trade, justice, education, youth and sport, the interior, foreign affairs, and health) and fourteen representatives of Roma

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<sup>35)</sup> The presentation of the activities of the Council for National Minorities of the Government of the Czech Republic can be found on the server of the Office of the Government of the Czech Republic at: [http://wtd.vlada.cz/pages/rvk\\_rnm.htm](http://wtd.vlada.cz/pages/rvk_rnm.htm).

<sup>36)</sup> English version of the Report: Report on the Situation of National Minorities in the Czech Republic in 2003. Edited by the Office of the Government of the Czech Republic (ISBN 80-86734-41-2).

communities (one from each administrative region). The Commission's office is based at the Office of the Government of the Czech Republic.

155. Given the cohesion of the issues handled by this Commission and the Council for National Minorities of the Government of the Czech Republic, both these bodies cooperate on fundamental issues of minority policy. In 2004, for example, they cooperated on the preparation of a proposal for an amendment to Act No 273/2001 on the rights of members of national minorities (see Section 2).

#### 5.6. Departmental forums for national minority issues

156. The support of key areas concerning the exercise of rights by members of national minorities is in the competence of the Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport. Therefore forums have been set up at both these departments for national minority affairs; their members are also representatives of national minorities. The Council discusses and recommends proposed nominations.

157. At the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport, the body in question is the Ministry's *Grant Selection Committee* for projects in the Programme for the Support of Education in the Languages of National Minorities and Multicultural Upbringing. In addition to this, the Deputy Minister responsible for issues of primary and secondary education set up an *Advisory Group for issues of Education in the Languages of National Minorities*. According to information from the representatives of national minorities, however, this forum carried out inadequate activities (or did not carry out any activities).

158. At the Ministry of Culture, there is a *Consultative Council of the Deputy Minister of Culture for National Minority Cultural Issues*, the members of which are also members of the *Grant Selection Committee for Projects of Cultural Activities*. In addition, a *Grant Selection Committee for Projects to Disseminate and Accept Information in the Languages of National Minorities* has been set up.

## 6. Activities of self-governing bodies

### 6.1. Municipal assemblies

The basis of the following text is questions which the Council Secretariat asked the representatives of regions, statutory towns and municipalities where legal conditions were in place for the establishment of a Committee for National Minorities, or which had set up a commission for national minorities or a similar forum or position on their own initiative. The replies to the questions illustrate the given circumstances; they have been altered in style and form only slightly in order to preserve their original informative value. In the overwhelming majority of cases, the texts have been prepared by the representatives of Committees for National Minorities. Their background materials offer a relatively exhaustive overview of the communications of municipal assemblies in relation to the organizations of members of national minorities, although the observations gathered are of very differing standards. The limited informative value of a large proportion of the replies means that it is not possible to make generalizations or conduct a general analysis of the current situation.<sup>37)</sup>

**ALBRECHTICE** (<http://www.obecalbrechtice.cz/>)<sup>38)</sup>

According to the results of data processed from the latest Population and Housing Census, 4,071 are permanently resident in the municipality. Of these, 2,855 citizens claim Czech, 35 Moravian, 2 German, 946 Polish, 1 Roma, 30 Silesian and 147 Slovak national identity. The Polish national minority is the only organized minority; it organizes a wide range of social and cultural activities and applies an educational system with instruction in its own language. There is a primary school and a nursery school with Polish as the language of instruction (at Školní 11, Albrechtice), which has been an autonomous legal entity sponsored by the municipality of Albrechtice since 1 January 2003. In the 2004-2005 school year, 13 children attend the nursery school and 25 pupils attend the primary school (grades 1-5). For the 2005-2006 school year, one child has been enrolled for the first grade (see Appendix 4). Pupils are taught 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 after-school care centre from 11:30 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. The pottery club is very attractive; it is attended not only by pupils from the primary school with Polish as the language of instruction, but is also open to anyone interested in the municipality and surrounding area. However, give the constantly rising cost of managing this club (amortization of the kiln, materials, the teacher's wages), interest in working in the club has declined. There are currently two clubs with eight members in each. The participation fee is CZK 1,000 per year for children up to the age of fifteen; students are charged CZK 1,200 per year and adults CZK 1,600 per year. During last year, the municipality built an extension in the form of an entrance, sanitary facilities, and a cloakroom, as a result of which the nursery school could be moved. All the windows on the ground floor of the building were replaced with plastic windows and the gas central heating was reconstructed. The total investment came to CZK 1,253,495.50. In 2004, the school applied to the municipality for a subsidy for two programmes: cooperation with a school in Dębowiec (Poland) – *Let's get to know each other*; for which the municipality awarded CZK 2,000; and *Combating drugs and crime through sport and games*, for which the municipality contributed CZK 7,500. The cooperation

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<sup>37)</sup> This also applies to Sections 6.2 and 6.3 of the Report.

<sup>38)</sup> In cases where a committee does not have its own website, only the main website of the municipality is given in the web links.



between the municipality and the school is very good. There is a very active group of parents and friends of the school operating under the name of *School Foundation (Macierz Szkolna)*. This group organizes a wide range of activities for both children and parents – a ball for adults, a masked-ball for children, a school festival, joint trips to the mountains, etc.

The largest social organization in the village is the *Polish Cultural and Educational Union (PZKO)*. As at 31 December 2004, PZKO had 454 members. In 1995, the new PZKO building was opened on the premises of the former cinema, which was reconstructed for this purpose. The municipality contributed CZK 30,000 to this reconstruction project. Many groups exist within PZKO: the mixed choir (approximately 25 members) enjoys a long-standing tradition, and the *Dropsik* and *Drops* drama groups are active. In May 2004, the drama groups celebrated their 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary. The celebrations were held on municipal premises (in the hall of Workers House), which the municipality made available free of charge. The municipality contributed CZK 8,000 to the activities of these drama groups. The organization is not engaged in any business activities. It generates funding for operations and maintenance (approximately CZK 120,000 per year) through member subscriptions and the hire of its own premises for the organization of various family celebrations, business conferences, etc.

**1. exercise of the extended powers of the municipality in relation to the rights of members of national minorities or the Roma community (public-law contract on the exercise of devolved powers in the given area)**

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**2. committee for national minorities, application of the agenda of rights held by members of national minorities or the Roma community**

The three-member committee for national minorities ('Committee') met twice in 2004. At these meetings, it primarily discussed issues related to the municipality's indicative budget, national-minority education issues, and the approval of the Report on the Situation of National Minorities in the municipality in 2003. Where necessary, the chairperson of the local PZKO chapter, the head teacher of the primary school and the nursery school with Polish as the language of instruction and the municipality's representative in the *Congress of Poles* attended Committee meetings. The Committee's cooperation with the Council and the municipal assembly is very good.

**3. the municipality's grant policy – support for specific projects focusing on the activities of national minorities**

See above.

**4. cooperation of the municipal authority and the committee for national minorities with representatives and organizations of members of national minorities**

The cooperation of the municipality, and especially the Committee, with members of national minorities is rated very highly by the municipal assembly. The Committee regularly visits the primary school and nursery school with Polish as the language of instruction and strives to work with the school's management to find solutions to its problems. The chairperson of *Macierz Szkolna* is a Committee member and the Committee's chairperson is a member of the PZKO committee.

Most of the significant buildings in the municipality have bilingual signs (in Czech and Polish); these include the municipal authority, the health centre, and the shopping centre. The municipal assembly is also aware of problems concerning the use of the native language of the national minority in public.

**5. example of good practice from the aspect of the municipality**

See above.

**6. problems or open issues concerning the national minority policy**

See above.

**7. opinion on the prepared ratification of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages**

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**BOCANOVICE** (<http://www.bocanovice.cz/bocanovicevybory.htm>)

**1. exercise of the extended powers of the municipality in relation to the rights of members of national minorities or the Roma community (public-law contract on the exercise of devolved powers in the given area)**

The exercise of the municipal authority's extended powers in the fulfilment of tasks aimed at promoting the exercise of rights by members of the Roma community and integrating them into society had not been conceived by the conclusion of the municipality's public-law contract because no members of the Roma community live here. As regards the organization of national minorities in the municipality, the Polish minority is organized into a local PZKO chapter. This has two representatives in the municipal assembly.

**2. committee for national minorities, application of the agenda of rights held by members of national minorities or the Roma community**

The committee was set up on 11 November 2002. The composition of the committee has remained constant since 2003; in 2004, it convened two meetings.

**3. the municipality's grant policy – support for specific projects focusing on the activities of national minorities**

In 2004, no grant applications related to the activities of a national minority were submitted.

**4. cooperation of the municipal authority and the committee for national minorities with representatives and organizations of members of national minorities**

No complaints or issues related to national minorities were submitted to the municipal assembly or the Committee.

**5. example of good practice from the aspect of the municipality**

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**6. problems or open issues concerning the national minority policy**

See above.

**7. opinion on the prepared ratification of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages**

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**BRNO-KOHOUTOVICE** ([www.kohoutovice.cz](http://www.kohoutovice.cz))

The municipal assembly of this part of the city did not respond to the Council Secretariat's request for it to complete the questionnaire.

**BRNO-ŘEČKOVICE AND MOKRÁ HORA**

([http://www.reckovice.cz/zastupitelstvo\\_vybory.htm#nar](http://www.reckovice.cz/zastupitelstvo_vybory.htm#nar))

**1. exercise of the extended powers of the municipality in relation to the rights of members of national minorities or the Roma community (public-law contract on the exercise of devolved powers in the given area)**

Because no members of the Roma community live in this ward of the city, no steps can be taken to integrate them into society as set forth in the cited law.

**2. committee for national minorities, application of the agenda of rights held by members of national minorities or the Roma community**

The Committee was set up within the municipal assembly in 2000 owing to the high number of local inhabitants claiming Moravian national identity. In this term of office of the municipal assembly it comprises five members, of whom two are assembly members (the chairperson of the Committee and his deputy).

**3. the municipality's grant policy – support for specific projects focusing on the activities of national minorities**

In May 2003, the municipality made the complex near the municipal hall available for a meeting of the national minorities of the Southern Moravian Region, which was primarily attended by children's Roma folk ensembles. The Committee helped to organize the event and offered the organizers cooperation in organizing a similar event in the next year (2004). The organizers did not raise any requirements regarding 2004.

**4. cooperation of the municipal authority and the committee for national minorities with representatives and organizations of members of national minorities**

The municipality's cooperation lies in material and organizational support for discussions, lectures, and cultural events focusing on the life of the minorities whose members live in this city ward.

**5. example of good practice from the aspect of the municipality**

Examples of good cooperation include an event held by the Committee in cooperation with the public-service company *Verbum et musica*, entailing the organization of a concert by a male musical trio of Polish Jews in September 2004, and a literary and music event held in October with the Brno branch of the Nordic Society in Prague. A lecture and discussion by a Committee member on the theme of *Interesting Facts from the History of the Margraviate of Moravia* was very successful.

**6. problems or open issues concerning the national minority policy**

There are no problems or open issues regarding the national minority policy in this municipal ward.

**7. opinion on the prepared ratification of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages**

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**BUKOVEC (<http://www.bukovec.cz/>)**

The only minority active in the municipality is the Polish national minority. This minority accounts for 38.8% of the municipality's total population; 40% of the municipal assembly comprises members of this minority. There are no Roma in the municipality.

**1. exercise of the extended powers of the municipality in relation to the rights of members of national minorities or the Roma community (public-law contract on the exercise of devolved powers in the given area)**

No such public-law contract has been concluded by the municipality.

**2. committee for national minorities, application of the agenda of rights held by members of national minorities or the Roma community**

The Committee was established in 2002. Its members are also municipal representatives. The headmistress of the primary school with Polish as the language of instruction in Bukovec is invited to certain meetings. The Polish minority has a local PZKO chapter and a *Parents Association*.

**3. the municipality's grant policy – support for specific projects focusing on the activities of national minorities**

Last year, the local PZKO chapter applied for a subsidy of CZK 30,000 from the municipal assembly to repair the roof of the PZKO Building, the total cost of which was CZK 77,000. This subsidy was granted in full (CZK 30,000) based on an invoice for sheet metal.

**4. cooperation of the municipal authority and the committee for national minorities with representatives and organizations of members of national minorities**

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**5. example of good practice from the aspect of the municipality**

Cooperation between the school and the municipality is good.

**6. problems or open issues concerning the national minority policy**

So far no problems have been registered concerning co-existence. Most open issues are handled as they arise at meetings of the municipal assembly or Council meetings.

**7. opinion on the prepared ratification of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages**

There is a positive climate in the municipality for the problem-free use of the native language of the national minority in official communications at the municipal authority.

***BRUZOVICE*** (<http://www.bruzovice.cz/>)

The municipal assembly did not respond to the Council Secretariat's request for it to complete the questionnaire.

***BYSTRICE*** (<http://www.bystrice.cz/>)

**1. exercise of the extended powers of the municipality in relation to the rights of members of national minorities or the Roma community (public-law contract on the exercise of devolved powers in the given area)**

During the last census in 2001, one citizen in the municipality claimed membership of the Roma community. As far as we know, three children of Roma origin are in foster care in the municipality. The municipality does not have any problems with the integration of the Roma community into society.

**2. committee for national minorities, application of the agenda of rights held by members of national minorities or the Roma community**

In the 2001 census, 28.9% of inhabitants claimed Polish national identity. In accordance with Act No 128/2000 on municipalities, a four-member Committee was set up in the municipality on 10 December 2002. This Committee initiates the production of conceptual materials related to national minorities' issues in the medium term and long term within the municipality; the municipality's initiatives aimed at the support of the activities of national minorities, their associations, and other organizations in the municipality are determined by the method of assistance (grants, direct subsidies, etc.) and the conditions of this support. The Committee coordinates the municipality's activities related to national minorities' issues (culture, social affairs, education, investing activities, etc.) and makes comments on all questions concerning this field. It cooperates in particular with the committee for social affairs, education, and culture. It is responsible for ensuring the smooth flow of information in this area between the municipal authority, committees and national minorities via a delegated municipality and region, and earmarks the corresponding amounts from the municipal budget for these activities. It checks the fulfilment of tasks required of the municipality's bodies in this area and its competence includes the distribution and use of funds issued for the activities of national minorities.

**3. the municipality's grant policy – support for specific projects focusing on the activities of national minorities**

Non-investment grants in 2004 - national minorities

<i>organization</i>	<i>purpose/project</i>	<i>grant (CZK)</i>
<i>Bystrzyca</i> folk ensemble of the local PZKO chapter	The ensemble's activities	20,000
The <i>Łącka</i> folk ensemble of the Stanisław Hadyna Primary School with Polish as the language of instruction	The ensemble's 40 <sup>th</sup> anniversary	20,000
<i>Łącka</i> folk ensemble and <i>Crescendo</i> choir	Festivals, concerts	28,000
Primary school <i>Macierz szkolna</i>	Drama performance	3,000
Bystřice Polish primary school	Swimming championship	15,000
	Educational stay for pupils in Poland	5,000
<i>Polish Youth Association</i>	Days of Student Culture	3,000
Bystřice PZKO	Menšík Memorial – volleyball	8,000
	Rockfest – festival of rock groups	6,000
<b>total</b>		<b>108,000</b>

**4. cooperation of the municipal authority and the committee for national minorities with representatives and organizations of members of national minorities**

Cooperation between the municipal authority and the Committee is good.

**5. example of good practice from the aspect of the municipality**

Representation of the municipality by the *Bystrzyca* folk ensemble in May 2004 at the Czech Senate and in Wallenstein Gardens. The organization of sponsorship, the provision of footwear (peasant shoes) to the folk ensemble. Cooperation in arranging for the reconstruction of the PZKO building – the granting of CZK 200,000 from the municipality's budget. Cooperation with PZKO is also of a good standard. The Stanisław Hadyna Primary School with Polish as the language of instruction can be found in the municipality. By completing the construction of the primary school, we ensured equal conditions for the education of children of majority and Polish minority (there is a school building in the municipality - <http://www.bystrice.cz/skola> - which is a joint facility for both the Czech and Polish primary school). Stanisław Hadyna Primary School with Polish as the language of instruction has two cultural groups – the *Crescendo* choir and *Łącka* folk ensemble. Another folk ensemble, *Bystrzyca*, is a PZKO group. The municipality appreciates the work of these groups because they help to preserve the customs and traditions of past inhabitants. The municipality supports the activities of the Polish national minority financially and the groups reciprocate by performing at special events such as the opening ceremony to mark the completion of the primary school, the launch of operations at the nursing home, the May Day celebrations, and Bystřice Day.

**6. problems or open issues concerning the national minority policy**

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**7. opinion on the prepared ratification of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages**

The chairwoman of the municipality expressed comments on the document by crossing out the relevant articles of the Charter where she recommends ratification in accordance with Party III. She also highlighted certain circumstances concerning the status of Romani, the recognition of regional and minority languages as an expression of cultural heritage, and the significance of history for education. She brought attention to the fact that it is very important for the Ministry of the Interior to determine what is considered an official document in relation to national minorities. At present, documents announcing elections, the population and housing census,

meetings of the municipal assembly, etc., are published in Czech and Polish. Official buildings, schools, the library, etc., in the municipality are labelled in both languages, as is the description of their activities. She stated that the municipality is not able to issue official documents such as *Decisions* and other instruments in both languages without breaking the law and without more funding, and that at present there were not enough interpreters.

**ČESKÝ TĚŠÍN** (<http://www.tesin.cz/>)

The municipal assembly did not respond to the Council Secretariat's request for it to complete the questionnaire.

**DOLNÍ LOMNÁ** (<http://www.dlomna.trz.cz/kontaktou.htm>)

- 1. exercise of the extended powers of the municipality in relation to the rights of members of national minorities or the Roma community (public-law contract on the exercise of devolved powers in the given area)**

As regards the Roma communities, there are no Roma in the municipality.

- 2. committee for national minorities, application of the agenda of rights held by members of national minorities or the Roma community**

The Committee was set up in the municipality and approved by the municipal assembly on 29 November 2002 within the meaning of Act No 320/2000. The Committee chairman is also a member of the municipal assembly and therefore there are no problems with cooperation. The Committee coordinates the municipality's activities related to national minorities' issues (culture, education, social amenities, etc.) and makes comments on all areas of municipal activities concerning this field.

- 3. the municipality's grant policy – support for specific projects focusing on the activities of national minorities**

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- 4. cooperation of the municipal authority and the committee for national minorities with representatives and organizations of members of national minorities**

The Committee proposed that articles in Polish appear more frequently in the municipality's newsletter. The Committee agreed that the municipality, as the promoter of the municipal library, should attempt to secure the exchange of Polish books via the library in Karviná. This service has now been implemented in the library.

PZKO, an organization of members of national minorities, is active in the municipality and carries out many activities in the field of culture and the preservation of national-minority traditions.

- 5. example of good practice from the aspect of the municipality**

See above.

- 6. problems or open issues concerning the national minority policy**

We propose academically incorporating the development of the structure of national minorities in Těšín Silesia into open issues in the field of national minority policy.

- 7. opinion on the prepared ratification of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages**

The Committee has discussed its comments and suggestions regarding the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages in the past. It wants the Charter to be ratified as soon as possible.

**DOUBRAVA** (<http://www.doubrava.cz/>)

- 1. exercise of the extended powers of the municipality in relation to the rights of members of national minorities or the Roma community (public-law contract on the exercise of devolved powers in the given area)**

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- 2. committee for national minorities, application of the agenda of rights held by members of national minorities or the Roma community**

Under Resolution No 4/2003 of 18 June 2003, the municipal assembly wound up the Committee because, in keeping with Section 117(3) of Act No 128/2000 on municipalities, according to the last census not more than 10% of inhabitants claim a national identity other than Czech.

The municipality's representative did not answer the other questions.

**HNOJNÍK** (<http://www.hnojnik.cz/>)

- 1. exercise of the extended powers of the municipality in relation to the rights of members of national minorities or the Roma community (public-law contract on the exercise of devolved powers in the given area)**

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- 2. committee for national minorities, application of the agenda of rights held by members of national minorities or the Roma community**

Approximately 11% of the municipality's inhabitants claim Polish national identity, and therefore in the elections to the municipal assembly in 2003 a three-member Committee for National Minorities, Education, Culture, and Sport was set up; this Committee meet irregularly and informally, primarily in relation to the organization of various events held by the municipality and by local schools and organizations.

The municipality is the promoter of two primary schools, Masaryk Primary School (<http://skola.hnojnik.cz/>) and a primary school with Polish as the language of instruction (<http://www.email.cz/gardener/>). The cooperation between the two entities and the municipality's management is almost free of problems, as is the cooperation between the schools themselves. Regular events held by the municipality or both schools include school balls, a school academy, children's festivals, sports events, and country music afternoons.

- 3. the municipality's grant policy – support for specific projects focusing on the activities of national minorities**

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- 4. cooperation of the municipal authority and the committee for national minorities with representatives and organizations of members of national minorities**

Because a Committee member is also the chairperson of the local PZKO chapter, as the representative of the Polish minority he is in direct contact with the municipality's management.

- 5. example of good practice from the aspect of the municipality**

An example of good cooperation is the regular contact with the partner municipalities Hnojník and Jaworze in Poland, i.e. exchange visits of the municipalities' representatives and cooperation between the local schools, with the support of the management of the municipality.

The municipality's representative did not answer the other questions.



**HODOV** (<http://www.hodov.cz/>)

The municipal assembly did not respond to the Council Secretariat's request for it to complete the questionnaire.

**HORNÍ LOMNÁ** (<http://www.hlomna.trz.cz/>)

1. **exercise of the extended powers of the municipality in relation to the rights of members of national minorities or the Roma community (public-law contract on the exercise of devolved powers in the given area)**

The municipality does not handle Roma community affairs because there are no representatives of the Roma minority here.

2. **committee for national minorities, application of the agenda of rights held by members of national minorities or the Roma community**

A Committee was set up in the min following the elections in November 2002. Its sole member and chairperson is a member of the municipal assembly; the Committee is not active.

3. **the municipality's grant policy – support for specific projects focusing on the activities of national minorities**

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4. **cooperation of the municipal authority and the committee for national minorities with representatives and organizations of members of national minorities**

The Polish minority lives in the municipality without any problems; no disputes on national minority issue are simmering.

The municipality's representative did not answer the other questions.

**HORNÍ SUCHÁ** (<http://www.hornisucha.cz/whs02.aspx?ir=288&id=916>)

1. **exercise of the extended powers of the municipality in relation to the rights of members of national minorities or the Roma community (public-law contract on the exercise of devolved powers in the given area)**

The municipality does not hold the status of a body with extended competence and has not concluded a public-law contract with the aim of ensuring the exercise of devolved powers in the field of the rights of members of national minorities. During the 2001 census, only six inhabitants in the municipality claimed Roma national identity (i.e. 0.14% of the total population), even though the Roma community is much larger. The municipality's bodies work on the basis of the true situation and requirements; they help to develop Roma activities, especially within the group of children and young people.

2. **committee for national minorities, application of the agenda of rights held by members of national minorities or the Roma community**

The Committee has been in operation continuously since December 2000. Committee members represent the Polish, Slovak, Hungarian, and Roma national minorities. In the past few years, no phenomena have been recorded in the municipality reflecting intolerance based on national minorities' or ethnic group's issues.

3. **the municipality's grant policy – support for specific projects focusing on the activities of national minorities**

This is part of broader offers made also to other organizations and groups and is implemented via approved projects which must be in keeping with generally binding regulations. The following events in the above-mentioned category were subsidized in 2004:



<i>organization</i>	<i>purpose/project</i>	<i>grant (CZK)</i>
Local PZKO chapter	organization of cultural, social and sports events in the municipality and the Czech Republic	88,000
<i>Harcerstwo polskie</i>	after-school activities for young people, competitions to test knowledge of nature, science, etc.	5,000
<i>Macierz szkolna</i> at the primary school with Polish as the language of instruction	pupil drama group activities, choir, sports competitions	8,000
	puppet theatre, get-togethers for citizens to mark special occasions	7,000
Local chapter of the Democratic Alliance of Roma	party for Roma children, 4 <sup>th</sup> annual football tournament in the district	12,500

#### **4. cooperation of the municipal authority and the committee for national minorities with representatives and organizations of members of national minorities**

The chairman of the Committee maintains close contact with national minority organizations and discusses national minority education issues with the head teacher of the primary school with Polish as the language of instruction. The knowledge obtained serves as the subject of discussion by the Committee and is also incorporated into the agenda of municipal assembly meetings. Representatives of the municipal authority, especially the chairman and deputy chairman of the municipality, also personally take part in numerous events which are held by individual groups of PZKO, the Democratic Alliance of Roma (DAR), or schools, which is welcomed by citizens.

#### **5. example of good practice from the aspect of the municipality**

It is an established tradition that at events held by the municipality, such as municipal festivals, folk or singing concerts, get-togethers of the inhabitants to mark special occasions, Mother's Day, etc., groups or representatives of national minorities (especially young people) add diversity to the cultural programme. The municipality provided suitable conditions and premises for the establishment and rehearsals of the Roma band *Neve Roma-Mix*. Under the municipality's patronage, the cross-border cooperation of the municipality's inhabitants and organizations with the towns of Lubomia and Bielsko-Biala in Poland and Gelnica in Slovakia has developed very successfully over an extended period of time.. The mutual participation of the representatives of both parties in cultural, social, or sports events has become a matter of course.

#### **6. problems or open issues concerning the national minority policy**

At the end of 2004, the influence of individual provisions of the new Schools Act in the field of national minority education was examined along with the specific impact of this legal provision in real conditions. With regard to the fact that primary education is in the competence of local authorities, and is therefore funded out of local (municipal) budgets, that and the cost of teaching at these establishments is undeniably higher than normal, the proposal for the difference in the essential costs of national minority education to be covered out of the sources of, for instance, the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport or the region is sufficiently justified. The most way of covering this would be to increase the contribution per pupil.

Since 2002, the successful election of political parties, movements and associations to all types of assemblies or the Czech Parliament requires 5% of the vote; a new conversion rate is also applied. This new provision of the Elections Act currently in force can be considered highly discriminatory as regards candidates seeking election to self-government bodies at the level of municipalities and regions. This is because, in the overwhelming majority of cases, it precludes the participation of those people who would represent inter alia the interests of national or ethnic minorities in these bodies. The previous provisions of the Elections Act, in force in 1990, 1994, and 1998, permitted the more representative participation of citizens in assessments and decisions on the requirements of the region in question.

## **7. opinion on the prepared ratification of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages**

The fact that the Charter has not yet been ratified should draw sharp criticism. If this document had been adopted earlier, there can be no question that it would also have resolved the issue of bilingualism in the regions which meet the relevant legal conditions without the need for petitions, which tend to provoke malice among the majority society – either out of a lack of understanding or lack of awareness – in relation to citizens of national minorities, as is evident from experience gained where petitioning has taken place. Given the current situation, we propose deleting the petition condition laid down in Section 29(2) of Act No 128/2000 on municipalities.

### ***HRADEC – NOVÁ VES*** (<http://www.hradec-novaves.cz/>)

More than 10% of citizens in the municipality claim Slovak national identity. They are people who moved in following the forcible transfer of Germans or members of their (sometimes very large) families. Some have lived here for more than fifty years. However, they do not feel themselves to be a minority or discriminated, and therefore they have no demands or requirements that differ from the demands and requirements of the majority.

- 1. exercise of the extended powers of the municipality in relation to the rights of members of national minorities or the Roma community (public-law contract on the exercise of devolved powers in the given area)**

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- 2. committee for national minorities, application of the agenda of rights held by members of national minorities or the Roma community**

The establishment of the five-member Committee (whose chairman is a member of the municipal assembly) is merely the formal fulfilment of the letter of the law.

The municipality's representative did not answer the other questions.

### ***HŘÁDEK*** (<http://www.obechradek.cz/Html/fotogalerie/struktura.htm>)

- 1. exercise of the extended powers of the municipality in relation to the rights of members of national minorities or the Roma community (public-law contract on the exercise of devolved powers in the given area)**

There are no citizens of Roma national identity in the municipality, and therefore the committee did not cover this issue.

- 2. committee for national minorities, application of the agenda of rights held by members of national minorities or the Roma community**

The committee was set up in 2000. Since November 2002, it has had three members and has discussed the suggestions proposed by citizens regarding bilingualism in the municipality; in convened four times in 2004.

- 3. the municipality's grant policy – support for specific projects focusing on the activities of national minorities**

Grants from the municipal budget in 2004 were awarded in the scope of the municipality's grant policy as follows:

<i>organization</i>	<i>purpose/project</i>	<i>grant (CZK)</i>
Local PZKO chapter	investment grant to insulate the building - kitchen	30,000
Macierz szkolna at the primary school and nursery school with Polish as the language of instruction	cultural and sports activities for the nursery school children	2,000
	swimming lessons	3,200
<b>total</b>		<b>35,200</b>

**4. cooperation of the municipal authority and the committee for national minorities with representatives and organizations of members of national minorities**

Cooperation between the municipal authority and the Committee is good: they organize cultural and sports events together. In addition, representatives of the local PZKO chapter, a council member, and a member of the municipal assembly are Committee members.

**5. example of good practice from the aspect of the municipality**

See above. Joint organization of the cross-country *Hrádek Run* (the municipal authority and PZKO), a chess tournament, a table-tennis tournament, and the social event *Hrádek Days*.

**6. problems or open issues concerning the national minority policy**

The Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport, in a guideline, appoints the minimum number of pupils per class, but fails to take sufficient account of the number of pupils of national minorities, especially the corresponding reduction in the average number of children in classes. Under Section 29 of Act No 128/2000, bilingual signs can be approved on the basis of a petition. The Committee believes that the Act handles the issue of bilingual signs in a complicated manner by requiring this petition; the Committee proposes that in practice this issue should not be contingent on a petition and that the financial cost of producing bilingual signs should be covered out of a central source.

**7. opinion on the prepared ratification of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages**

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**CHOMUTOV** ([http://www.chomutov-mesto.cz/vismo/o\\_utvar.asp?d=1&u=5245&id\\_org=5245&id\\_u=18342&p1=8620&p2=&p3](http://www.chomutov-mesto.cz/vismo/o_utvar.asp?d=1&u=5245&id_org=5245&id_u=18342&p1=8620&p2=&p3))

**1. exercise of the extended powers of the municipality in relation to the rights of members of national minorities or the Roma community (public-law contract on the exercise of devolved powers in the given area)**

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**2. committee for national minorities, application of the agenda of rights held by members of national minorities or the Roma community**

It was set up by the municipal assembly on 29 September 2003 and has nine members. It met five times in 2004. Between 30 April and 1 May 2004, a festival of Roma culture and sport was held, which was attended by Committee representatives. As a co-organizer, the Committee contributed to the seminar *Integrating Roma into Society* on 8-9 June 2004 in Chomutov; this event was organized by the Office of the Council of the Government of the Czech Republic for Roma Community Affairs cooperation with the *Fundación Secretariado General Gitano* in Spain (as part of a twinning project aimed at exchanging experience between the two parties in the field of the social inclusion of members of Roma communities). The Committee planned a *minigolf tournament* for 12 June 2004. This event was a success and a proposal was made at a Committee meeting to turn this into a traditional event. The Committee also held a *Panel Discussion* on 18 September 2004. During the preparation of the Committee's activity plan, it was proposed that an event be held as a free-time activity for national minorities.

The municipality's representative did not answer the other questions.

*CHOTĚBUZ* (<http://www.chotebuz.cz/organy.asp>)

- 1. exercise of the extended powers of the municipality in relation to the rights of members of national minorities or the Roma community (public-law contract on the exercise of devolved powers in the given area)**

No contract has been concluded in the municipality regarding the exercise of devolved powers in the field of rights held by members of national minorities. As regards the Roma community, in the opinion of the Committee the existing laws provide sufficient protection for the Roma community and enable it to integrate into society. Unresolved problems: the slow pace at which the courts operate; the courts are often prejudiced in favour of the majority society and do not adequately punish members of the skinheads movement.

- 2. committee for national minorities, application of the agenda of rights held by members of national minorities or the Roma community**

The Committee was set up on 6 January 2002 and has five members; it meets in accordance with a work plan.

- 3. the municipality's grant policy – support for specific projects focusing on the activities of national minorities**

The municipality's grant policy for the support of the activities of national minorities is implemented by means of the approval of a contribution from the municipal budget for organizations which apply for subsidies. Two organizations of members of national minorities are active in the municipality and carry out many activities in the field of culture and the preservation of national-minority traditions.

- 4. cooperation of the municipal authority and the committee for national minorities with representatives and organizations of members of national minorities**

Committee members include representatives of all organizations drawing together national minorities in the municipality. The Committee chairman is also a member of the Council of the Municipal Authority and therefore there are no problems with cooperation.

- 5. example of good practice from the aspect of the municipality**

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- 6. problems or open issues concerning the national minority policy**

Act No 128/2000 (especially Section 29 thereof) cannot be fully implemented in practice because changes in other laws also need to be made. According to a statement from the Czech Police Force, under current laws it is not possible to have bilingual signs with the name of the municipality at the entrances and exits of the municipality; according to the Ministry of Transport and Communications, bilingual signs are not permitted on post office buildings. These half-measures and this lack of dependability under the promulgated law mean that some citizens entertain doubts and become malevolent, and in this respect the law is detrimental to interpersonal relations. The Committee proposes academically incorporating the development of the structure of national minorities in Těšín Silesia into open issues in the field of national minority policy. This historical analysis could be incorporated into the curricula of all primary schools.

- 7. opinion on the prepared ratification of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages**

The Committee has previously discussed and sent its comments regarding this document. The ratification should be completed promptly.

### **JABLUNKOV** (<http://www.jablunkov.cz/>)

Only the Polish national minority is organized in the town; according to the latest census, this group accounts for approximately 20% of the population. The share of other nationalities is not more than 2% (Slovak – 2%, Silesian – 1.5%, Moravian – 0.5%, German – 0.1%).

#### **1. exercise of the extended powers of the municipality in relation to the rights of members of national minorities or the Roma community (public-law contract on the exercise of devolved powers in the given area)**

The Roma nationality is not registered in Jablunkov, and the town has not concluded a public-law contract with the aim of securing the exercise of devolved powers in this field.

#### **2. committee for national minorities, application of the agenda of rights held by members of national minorities or the Roma community**

The Committee was set up in the town in 2000. It has 11 members (of which six are of Polish, four Czech, and one Slovak). Over the reporting period the Committee met twice and discussed the following issues:

- information from a seminar on the implementation of principles laid down in the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities in the Czech Republic (Prague-Koloděje, 2 December 2003);
- a petition of the Polish national minority concerning the bilingual labelling of the name of the municipality, State institutions, and public spaces;
- the Second Periodic Report on the fulfilment of the principles laid down in the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities;
- information from a joint meeting of members of the Advisory Committee of the Council of Europe and members of the Council Committee for Cooperation with Local Authorities (Ostrava, 1 December 2004).

#### **3. the municipality's grant policy – support for specific projects focusing on the activities of national minorities**

Grants awarded via Jablunkov PZKO

<i>purpose</i>	<i>grant (CZK)</i>
A. Sikora Regional Hall	5,000
Gorolski Święto international folk festival	30,000
exhibition accompanying GŚ - Gorolski Żywobyci	5,000
Zaolzi folk dance ensemble	10,000
Nowina folk band	10,000
Lipka children's folk ensemble	10,000
Torka children's folk ensemble	10,000
church choir	5,000

Grants via the Jablunkov primary school with Polish as the language of instruction  
(<http://www.jablunkov.cz/skola/PZS/PZS.html>)

<i>purpose</i>	<i>grant (CZK)</i>
tetrathlon	4,000
trip to England to learn the language and get to know the country	5,000
ceremonial academy	2,500
filming of a popular educational and promotional video	7,500 (grant returned)

Grants via the Jablunkov nursery school with Polish as the language of instruction

(<http://www.jablunkov.cz/skola/PMSskolni/PMSskolni.html>)

<i>purpose</i>	<i>grant (CZK)</i>
municipal events – cultural programme	5,000

Grant via the Jablunkov Children's and Youth Centre

<i>purpose</i>	<i>grant (CZK)</i>
<i>Rytmik</i> dance group	13,000

**4. cooperation of the municipal authority and the committee for national minorities with representatives and organizations of members of national minorities**

The cooperation of the municipal authority and Committee with representatives of the Polish national minority was very good in 2004. The members of the Committee for National Minorities of Polish minority are members of PZKO and the Club for the Advancement of the Polish Primary School. Five of them are members of the municipal assembly; the Committee chairman is a councillor and the deputy mayor at the municipal authority is a PZKO member. The Committee meets on the premises of the municipal authority, and the minutes-taker, who is in charge of the written agenda, is an employee of the municipal authority.

**5. example of good practice from the aspect of the municipality**

The municipality responds to the requests of members of national minorities at irregular meetings. In 2004, it drew up a project for the reconstruction and completion of the Polish primary school and was awarded a government grant to carry out this work. It is the co-organizer of the *Gorolski Święto* folklore festival and helps to organize the events of the primary school with Polish as the language of instruction. PZKO members reciprocate by helping to organize the municipality's cultural events (*Jacks for the Children* – children's folklore festival, *Jablunkov Fair*), and in 2004 song and dance groups represented the municipality in twin towns in the Czech Republic and abroad (church choir, *Nowina* folk band, and *Rytmik* dance group).

**6. problems or open issues concerning the national minority policy**

A problem not yet resolved in the field of national minority policy is the introduction of bilingual signs in the municipality. In an evaluation of the national minority issues in the town in 2003, at the seminar in Prague-Koloděje (2 December 2003), and ultimately at a joint meeting of members of the Council of Europe Advisory Committee and members of the Council Committee for Cooperation with Local Authorities in Ostrava (1 December 2004), reference was made to the fact that under Act No 128/2000 on municipalities there is the possibility of introducing bilingual signs based on a petition in municipalities where the minority population accounts for at least 10% of the total number of inhabitants. In this respect, the representatives of the municipality proposed the administration and funding of this issue automatically from a central source, without the need for a petition or financial coverage from the municipality's budget. Otherwise municipalities with national minorities on their territory would be at a disadvantage compared with other municipalities.

**7. opinion on the prepared ratification of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages**

The failure to ratify the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages remains an open issue.

**Jiříkov** (<http://www.jirikov.cz/>)

Members of the Slovak national minority live in the municipality; they are older citizens who moved here after the Second World War. They are not organized and do not carry out any joint activities as a minority. In the municipality, fewer than 10% of the population claims membership of the Roma community; in reality there are 3-4 citizens of Roma origin.

- 1. exercise of the extended powers of the municipality in relation to the rights of members of national minorities or the Roma community (public-law contract on the exercise of devolved powers in the given area)**

No public-law contract has been concluded in the municipality regarding the exercise of devolved powers in the field of rights held by members of national minorities.

- 2. committee for national minorities, application of the agenda of rights held by members of national minorities or the Roma community**

A three-member Committee for the Slovak national minority was set up in the municipality on 6 December 2002. The Committee arranges for translations of important written documents into Slovak (elections, notifications, etc.). In 2004, the Committee did not handle and requests or comments made by citizens from the Slovak minority.

- 3. the municipality's grant policy – support for specific projects focusing on the activities of national minorities**

In 2004, no projects were submitted to the municipality for the activities of a national minority; therefore the municipality did not provide financial assistance to any projects.

- 4. cooperation of the municipal authority and the committee for national minorities with representatives and organizations of members of national minorities**

Cooperation between the municipal authority and the Committee for National Minorities was good in 2004.

- 5. example of good practice from the aspect of the municipality**

In 2004, as in previous years, the municipality had no problems or open issues in the field of national minority policy.

- 6. problems or open issues concerning the national minority policy**

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- 7. opinion on the prepared ratification of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages**

Positive.

**JAROMĚŘ-JOSEFOV** (<http://www.jaromer-josefov.cz/organy/?iMenu=104>)

- 1. exercise of the extended powers of the municipality in relation to the rights of members of national minorities or the Roma community (public-law contract on the exercise of devolved powers in the given area)**

The seven-member Committee for National Minorities was approved under Resolution of the Municipal Council No 93/2/2003 of 22 January 2003 and was subsequently amended by Resolution No 953/30/2004 of 8 December 2004 and Resolution No 98/2/2005 of 26 January 2005. The Committee was set up as an initiative and advisory body for the Council in relation to national minority issues and is responsible for fostering conditions conducive to the exercise of the rights held by members of national minorities and for supporting their programmes and activities, including programmes for the integration of members of Roma communities and foreigners. It is actively involved in the fight against racism and discrimination, pays attention to crime prevention, the protection of children and young people from adverse influences in the field of non-reflected violence and pornography, places an emphasis on activities aimed at expanding legal awareness, supports artistic output and art presentations, and through its activities helps to improve the health and physical condition of the population of national minorities. The Municipal Council appoints and removes Committee members; social workers in the Roma community are Committee members by virtue of their position. The Committee's secretary is also the minutes-taker; this person is



appointed from the ranks of the authority's employees and is not a Committee member. Committee meetings are convened by the chairperson or the Committee secretary, primarily to discuss fundamental affairs related to national minority issues.

The municipality's representative did not answer the other questions.

**KOMORNÍ LHOTKA** ([http://stonavka.cz/komorni\\_lhotka/obecni\\_urad.php](http://stonavka.cz/komorni_lhotka/obecni_urad.php))

According to the results of the 2001 census, the municipality had 1,103 inhabitants; the municipality currently has 1,140 inhabitants. Percentage of inhabitants by national identity:

Czech	72.8%
Polish	21.5%
Slovak	2.3%
Silesian	1.5%
other and not known	1.9%

The municipality is the promoter of the *T.G. Masaryk Primary School*, Komorní Lhotka, where grades 1-5 are taught, and the *Komorní Lhotka Nursery School (Przedszkole)*. The *Przedszkole* Nursery School is attended by children both majority and Polish minority. A primary school with Polish as the language of instruction is located in the neighbouring municipality of Hnojník, where grades 1-9 are taught. Funding is secured between the municipalities for this education.

- 1. exercise of the extended powers of the municipality in relation to the rights of members of national minorities or the Roma community (public-law contract on the exercise of devolved powers in the given area)**

The municipality has not concluded this public-law contract.

- 2. committee for national minorities, application of the agenda of rights held by members of national minorities or the Roma community**

The constituent meeting of the municipal assembly, held on 13 November 2000 in accordance with Section 91 of Act No 128/2000 on municipalities, approved a four-member committee. In 2003-2004 the Committee did not handle any matters related to the Roma community. Issues related to the Polish national minority were discussed at Committee meetings.

- 3. the municipality's grant policy – support for specific projects focusing on the activities of national minorities**

In 2004, the municipality did not provide any funding out of its budget for the support of activities carried out by the Polish national minority. This minority is represented in the municipal assembly; it contributes to cultural and sports events, especially via the local PZKO chapter. Other minority groups are not involved in organized activities on the municipality.

- 4. cooperation of the municipal authority and the committee for national minorities with representatives and organizations of members of national minorities**

Employees from the municipal authority, members of the municipal assembly, and members of the Committee make active contributions to the coordination of the lives of all citizens in the municipality, irrespective of their national identity.

The municipality's representative did not answer the other questions.



**KOŠAŘSKA** (<http://www.kosariska.cz/zastupitelstvo.html>)

1. **exercise of the extended powers of the municipality in relation to the rights of members of national minorities or the Roma community (public-law contract on the exercise of devolved powers in the given area)**

No public-law contract has been concluded in the municipality regarding the exercise of devolved powers in the field of rights held by members of national minorities. No members of the Roma community live in the municipality.

2. **committee for national minorities, application of the agenda of rights held by members of national minorities or the Roma community**

Since 2002, a Committee has been up and running in the municipality because there is a high percentage of citizens of Polish minority. The Committee has three members; its chairperson is a member of the municipal assembly, and both the and two other members are of Polish minority.

3. **the municipality's grant policy – support for specific projects focusing on the activities of national minorities**

PZKO is registered in the municipality; in 2004 its activities did not require support in the form of grants.

4. **cooperation of the municipal authority and the committee for national minorities with representatives and organizations of members of national minorities**

Cooperation of the municipality and the Committee with representatives of the above-mentioned organization is good; this is evidenced by the jointly organized cultural events and efforts to preserve and operate a school with Polish as the language of instruction in the municipality etc.

5. **example of good practice from the aspect of the municipality**

See 4.

6. **problems or open issues concerning the national minority policy**

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7. **opinion on the prepared ratification of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages**

The municipality views the prepared ratification positively.

**MILÍKOV** (<http://www.obecmilikov.cz/text/vybory.htm>)

The municipal assembly did not respond to the Council Secretariat's request for it to complete the questionnaire.

**MOSTY U JABLUNKOVA** (<http://www.mostyujablunkova.cz/text/vybory.htm>)

1. **exercise of the extended powers of the municipality in relation to the rights of members of national minorities or the Roma community (public-law contract on the exercise of devolved powers in the given area)**

The only minority active in the municipality is the Polish national minority.

2. **committee for national minorities, application of the agenda of rights held by members of national minorities or the Roma community**

The Committee was set up in November 2002; it has three members, who are also municipal representatives. The Committee is involved in the municipality's grant policy, cooperates with organizations drawing together the Polish minority, and is primarily occupied with educational issues.

**3. the municipality's grant policy – support for specific projects focusing on the activities of national minorities**

<i>organization</i>	<i>purpose/project</i>	<i>grant (CZK)</i>
<i>Macierz szkolna</i>	sports events (hill running, international tetrathlon, chess competition)	16 000
	cultural events (exchange stay in Chorzów, educational trip to Poland, costumes for the <i>Gróńiczek</i> group)	17 000
PZKO – <i>Przelec</i> choir	anniversary of the choir, travel expenses	17 000
PZKO – <i>Górole</i> group	activity	25 000

**4. cooperation of the municipal authority and the committee for national minorities with representatives and organizations of members of national minorities**

Open issues related to national minorities are discussed publicly, and no serious comments and suggestions are forthcoming from the representatives of the national minorities. The cooperation with the Committee is good.

**5. example of good practice from the aspect of the municipality**

Local library – bilingual events, competitions, etc.

**6. problems or open issues concerning the national minority policy**

The Czech Republic has not yet ratified the relevant declaration of the rights of national minorities. In practice this is reflected, for example, in degrading and humiliating petitions for bilingual signs. The representative of the municipality was critical of the new Schools Act (exemptions from the number of pupils in a class).

**7. opinion on the prepared ratification of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages**

The Committee made its opinion of the ratification known in writing in March 2003.

*NAVSÍ* (<http://www.navsi.cz/cz/urednide.html#vybory>)

**1. exercise of the extended powers of the municipality in relation to the rights of members of national minorities or the Roma community (public-law contract on the exercise of devolved powers in the given area)**

There are no Roma inhabitants in the municipality and therefore the Committee did not occupy itself with the rights of members of the Roma community and their integration into society, hence there is no need to make comments on this issue.

**2. committee for national minorities, application of the agenda of rights held by members of national minorities or the Roma community**

A five-member Committee was set up immediately after the elections in 2002 for the Polish national minority.

**3. the municipality's grant policy – support for specific projects focusing on the activities of national minorities**

The municipality provides and concentrates most on support for education, i.e. it arranges teaching at the school and at the preschool facility for children of the Polish national minority. It also helps cover some of the expenditure of the local library on Polish books.

<i>organization</i>	<i>purpose/project</i>	<i>grant (CZK)</i>
<i>Melodia</i> women's choir	performance in Prague during the Days of Silesian Culture	33,575
<i>Goral</i> folk ensemble	activities	10,000
Local PZKO chapter	activities	2,000

**4. cooperation of the municipal authority and the committee for national minorities with representatives and organizations of members of national minorities**

All the meetings of the Committee, which are convened as necessary and at the request of any member of the Committee, are attended by the municipal chairperson and deputy chairperson and a representative of the local PZKO chapter.

**5. example of good practice from the aspect of the municipality**

See above.

**6. problems or open issues concerning the national minority policy**

All issues concerning the problem of national minority policy have so far been resolved to the satisfaction of all parties involved. The Polish national minority has not presented any negative or positive evaluations.

**7. opinion on the prepared ratification of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages**

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*NÝDEK* (<http://www.nydek.cz/?page=vedeni>)

**1. exercise of the extended powers of the municipality in relation to the rights of members of national minorities or the Roma community (public-law contract on the exercise of devolved powers in the given area)**

No citizens of Roma national minority live in the municipality and the municipality has no public-law contract on devolved competence in the field of national minority rights.

**2. committee for national minorities, application of the agenda of rights held by members of national minorities or the Roma community**

The committee was set up in the municipality in December 2001. In this term of office the composition of the Committee was approved at a meeting of the municipal assembly held on 18 December 2002. The Committee has three members; they are all of Polish nationality. The Committee's activities focus primarily on monitoring the rights of members of national minorities. Last year the Committee failed in its attempts to carry out activities aimed at preserving the Polish section of the local nursery school. Because, despite the constructive approach of the municipal authority as the promoter and the adequate conditions – confirmed by the regional authority – for the preservation of education in Polish four hours a day, the head teacher failed to make the corresponding arrangements to the satisfaction of parents and other members of the Polish minority, now only two of the seven enrolled children regularly attend the 'mixed' section of the school.

**3. the municipality's grant policy – support for specific projects focusing on the activities of national minorities**

Despite the municipality's sizeable debts, last year it managed to earmark CZK 10,000 from the municipal budget for the support of activities by the local PZKO chapter. Of this grant, CZK 8,600 was used for insulation and a new ceiling in the clubhouse. The remainder was used to cover part of the cost of replacing stage equipment and for the theatre design of an amateur dramatics performance by the young people of PZKO.

**4. cooperation of the municipal authority and the committee for national minorities with representatives and organizations of members of national minorities**

Cooperation between the municipal authority and the local PZKO chapter is good. Committee members are also active in the local PZKO chapter committee. The municipality's representatives take part in PZKO's cultural and social events. The possibility of hitch-free

mutual communications at the municipal authority in the dialect of the Polish minority is also viewed positively.

**5. example of good practice from the aspect of the municipality**

See above.

**6. problems or open issues concerning the national minority policy**

The vague concept and mission of the Committee and powers related to the handling of its comments and suggestions remain an open issue.

**7. opinion on the prepared ratification of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages**

The Czech Republic, as an EU member, could have ratified the Charter for Regional or Minority Languages long ago. However, the municipality does not believe that this document will resolve the problem of bilingual signs without greater awareness and goodwill on the part of the administration and media.

**PETROVICE U KARVINÉ** (<http://www.petroviceuk.cz/Ou/htm/zastupitelstvo/zas01p.htm>)

The municipal assembly did not respond to the Council Secretariat's request for it to complete the questionnaire.

**PÍSEČNÁ** (<http://www.pisecna.unas.cz/obec-urad.htm>)

There is a minority group of citizens of Polish nationality in the municipality. There are no members of other national minorities in the municipality. No members of the Roma community live here either.

**1. exercise of the extended powers of the municipality in relation to the rights of members of national minorities or the Roma community (public-law contract on the exercise of devolved powers in the given area)**

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**2. committee for national minorities, application of the agenda of rights held by members of national minorities or the Roma community**

The municipal assembly has set up a Committee.

**3. the municipality's grant policy – support for specific projects focusing on the activities of national minorities**

In 2004, no projects were drawn up to support the activities of national minorities.

**4. cooperation of the municipal authority and the committee for national minorities with representatives and organizations of members of national minorities**

The cooperation of the municipal authority and the Committee with representatives and organizations of the Polish minority is good.

**5. example of good practice from the aspect of the municipality**

The PZKO union, as a group of the Polish national minority, uses the community hall and playground (owned by the municipality) for its requirements.

**6. problems or open issues concerning the national minority policy**

In 2004, no problems were handled in the field of the national minority policy.

**7. opinion on the prepared ratification of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages**

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**PÍSEK** (<http://www.pisek.trz.cz/>)

The municipal assembly did not respond to the Council Secretariat's request for it to complete the questionnaire.

**PRAHA 5** (<http://www.praha5.cz/abook.php?id=22&cat=45>)

**1. exercise of the extended powers of the municipality in relation to the rights of members of national minorities or the Roma community (public-law contract on the exercise of devolved powers in the given area)**

The Praha 5 Municipal Authority carried out tasks aiding the exercise of the rights of members of the Roma community and the integration of members of the Roma community into society, especially via the Social Affairs Department. Two specialized members of staff were employed as a Roma adviser and a Roma field worker. The costs connected with the work of the Roma field worker were mainly covered by a grant of CZK 160,000 from the programme *Support of Field Social Work* run by the Czech Council of the Government of the Czech Republic for Roma Community Affairs; the Praha 5 municipal ward contributed 15% of the total expense to the implementation of the project of field social work in the setting of the Roma community.

The scope of activities of the Praha 5 Roma adviser is very broad. Her main task is to provide comprehensive social-law advice in the issues of housing, social security, education, employment, and child care, as well as to mediate further professional guidance. The adviser helps clients in negotiations with other authorities, bodies, and institutions, in the exercise of their rights and warranted claims, including assistance in the preparation of proposals, applications, and other submissions. A very important element of her activity is to assist in finding emergency housing for those who need it.

In cooperation with the Roma field worker, she takes part in investigations carried out among individual clients or in broader communities. The task of the Roma adviser is also to prepare sub-reports and summary reports and analyses concerning the situation of the Roma community. These materials are used not only for the requirements of the authority, but are also intended for the ethnic commission of the municipal ward's Council, for the City of Prague Roma coordinator, the City of Prague advisory body of Roma advisers, and the Council of the Government of the Czech Republic for Roma Community Affairs. The Roma adviser communicates with all these bodies, attends their meetings, and participates in their work. The work of the Roma assistant also includes the preparation and organization of cultural, social, and sports events intended for members of the Roma community, such as a children's carnival, a social evening, and a Christmas get-together.

The activities of the Roma adviser are closely connected with and harmonized with the work of the Roma field worker, and with the operations of the competent units within the social department which are responsible for social benefits, family care and child care. She is also expected to cooperate with other involved departments of the municipal authority (e.g. the housing administration department), with the authorities in other municipal wards, and with other public administration authorities, as well as non-profit organizations. As regards the operations of the Roma field social worker within the Roma community in Praha 5, in the past few years considerable success has been achieved thanks to her detailed knowledge of local conditions. The core activity of the Roma field worker lies in visiting Roma families who require social intervention, and in playing the role of assistant to these families, i.e. providing help to families in tackling their problems. The decision to apply an individual approach to individual clients and to provide socio-therapeutic assistance in their natural environment, as well as the ability to perceive the specific features of the Roma community and adapt the form of assistance to them, has made

it easier to identify existing problems and help resolve them. The field worker cooperates intensively with the Roma adviser and with other units within the social department. There is also continuous cooperation with schools which are attended primarily by Roma children and with non-profit organizations carrying out various activities to support the Roma community.

Overall, we can say that the objective of the activities of both these specialized workers and of the whole of Praha 5 municipal authority is not just to tackle individual problems of the Roma community, but also to aim towards the full-value integration of its members into social relations and the life of this municipal ward.

## **2. committee for national minorities, application of the agenda of rights held by members of national minorities or the Roma community**

There is no Committee within the municipal ward, but an ethnic commission has been set up as an initiative and advisory body of the municipal council in accordance with Section 101 of Act No 131/2000 on the City of Prague. At its meetings held regularly once a month, the commission discusses all topical problems of the Roma community in Praha 5 (e.g. the provision and quality of housing, unemployment, crime, and truancy) and formulates opinions on conceptual issues and on how to handle specific individual problems. The commission also supports social, cultural, and sports events intended for members of the Roma community. The commission comprises members of the Praha 5 Municipal Assembly, the head of the social affairs department of the Praha 5 municipal authority along with the Roma adviser and Roma field worker, members of staff from non-profit organizations specializing in Roma community issues (the civic association *Romano Dives*, *Člověk v tísni - společnost při České televizi, o.p.s.* [People in Need], and the *Czech Helsinki Committee*), independent experts and representatives of schools attended by Roma pupils.

## **3. the municipality's grant policy – support for specific projects focusing on the activities of national minorities**

Social and cultural events intended for members of the Roma community were funded out of the municipal budget, including the *Easter Festival for Roma Children* (CZK 11,000), a *Social Evening of Ethnic Minorities* in Smíchov National House (CZK 100,000), and the *Christmas Party for Children from Ethnically Mixed Schools* (CZK 28,000).

## **4. cooperation of the municipal authority and the committee for national minorities with representatives and organizations of members of national minorities**

Cooperation with the representatives and organizations of members of the Roma community took place primarily within the framework of the activities of the ethnic commission of the Praha 5 Municipal Council (see above). Specialized members of staff from the Praha 5 Municipal Authority, acting as a Roma adviser and Roma field worker, are in constant contact with representatives of the Roma community; closer cooperation was implemented, for example, in the preparation of social and cultural events for the Roma community (see above).

## **5. example of good practice from the aspect of the municipality**

One of the examples of good practice within the municipal ward is the cooperation of all relevant units in tackling the housing problems faced by Roma clients. Applications for the allocation of a social flat are received from clients by the housing administration department of the Praha 5 municipal authority. The social department can provide clients with assistance related to the submission of an application; after the submission of an application for a flat it draws up an opinion or recommendation which is then used as the basis for a decision by the housing commission and for scoring in assessments of housing needs. Investigations at the homes of clients in order to gauge their housing situation are arranged by the housing administration department, which may seek cooperation from the social department, including the Roma adviser and Roma field worker. Particularly pressing and complex cases are also discussed by the ethnic

commission, where representatives of the Roma community and the staff of non-profit organizations providing field social services to Roma clients can also make comments on individual applications for the allocation of a social flat. Commission meetings are also an opportunity for the members present to bring attention to the unfavourable housing conditions of families which have not yet submitted an application for the allocation of a social flat. In general, the whole system ensures a genuinely consistent, objective, and fair assessment of applications for the allocation of a flat from the aspect of the neediness of specific clients.

As regards the handling of the situation of Roma clients at risk of losing their homes because they have defaulted on the rent, in the case of clients living in municipal flats the municipal authority's social department cooperates with a facility management company which, in accordance with a contract with the municipal ward, is responsible for collecting and recovering outstanding rent in municipal flats on behalf of the municipal ward. This company notifies the social department of existing rent arrears and cooperates with the department in drawing up a repayment schedule. In cases where an agreement is reached with clients on a payment schedule, the social department tries to encourage clients to respect the schedule.

Another example is the provision of comprehensive social-law guidance to Roma clients, especially in the field of housing issues. This guidance is provided directly by the Praha 5 municipal authority, especially through the Roma adviser and Roma field worker. In cases of more complex legal issues, clients can also draw on the services of a free civil-law advice centre, the running of which is covered out of the municipal budget.

#### **6. problems or open issues concerning the national minority policy**

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#### **7. opinion on the prepared ratification of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages**

In relation to the requirements contained in the , it should be noted that the municipal authority arranges for communication with clients in the Roma language where necessary. However, experience to date indicates that in official relations Roma clients use Czech or Slovak and do not communicate in Romani. Observations collected through field work in the Roma community in Praha 5 suggest that there are no clients here who are unable to communicate in Czech or Slovak.

Work with Roma children in preschool and school facilities focuses primarily on ensuring that they have a good understanding of Czech. No major interest in Romani lessons for children has been registered among the Roma community.

*ROPICE* (<http://stonavka.cz/ropice/zastupitelstvo.php?obec=4>)

The municipal assembly did not respond to the Council Secretariat's request for it to complete the questionnaire.

*RUDNÁ POD PRADĚDEM* (<http://www.cbox.obecrudna.cz/>)

After 1945, approximately half the population moved in from Slovakia. When the federal republic split up, these citizens became a national minority.

#### **1. exercise of the extended powers of the municipality in relation to the rights of members of national minorities or the Roma community (public-law contract on the exercise of devolved powers in the given area)**

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#### **2. committee for national minorities, application of the agenda of rights held by members of national minorities or the Roma community**

According to information from the chairman of the municipality, no Committee has been set up.



The municipality's representative did not answer the other questions.

**ŘEKA** (<http://www.stonavka.cz/reka/zastupitelstvo.php?obec=5>)

1. **exercise of the extended powers of the municipality in relation to the rights of members of national minorities or the Roma community (public-law contract on the exercise of devolved powers in the given area)**

Not concluded. Because there is no Roma community in the municipality, no problems concerning this community were handled.

2. **committee for national minorities, application of the agenda of rights held by members of national minorities or the Roma community**

The Committee was set up by the municipal assembly on 20 November 2002. It has three members. No problems have been tackled since it was set up.

3. **the municipality's grant policy – support for specific projects focusing on the activities of national minorities**

Because the local PZKO chapter did not apply for any grants for projects in 2004, the municipality only contributes to the financing of non-investment costs at the primary school with Polish as the language of instruction.

4. **cooperation of the municipal authority and the committee for national minorities with representatives and organizations of members of national minorities**

Good and without any problems.

5. **example of good practice from the aspect of the municipality**

In 2004, the local PZKO chapter contributed, along with other organizations and representatives of the municipal authority, to public celebrations; members of national minorities are also members of other organizations in the municipality and fully contribute to their activities.

6. **problems or open issues concerning the national minority policy**

No problems related to the national minority policy were registered in the municipality in 2004. The atmosphere in the municipality in relation to national minorities is good; there are no problems concerning the recognition of rights to develop cultural traditions and the right of national minorities to be educated in their own language.

7. **opinion on the prepared ratification of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages**

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**SMILOVICE** (<http://www.stonavka.cz/smilovice/zastupitelstvo.php?obec=6>)

The municipal assembly did not respond to the Council Secretariat's request for it to complete the questionnaire.

**STARÁ VES** (<http://www.rymarovsko.cz/staraves/index.htm>)

The municipal assembly did not respond to the Council Secretariat's request for it to complete the questionnaire.

**STONAVA** (<http://www.stonava.cz/>)

Thirty per cent of citizens in the municipality are of Polish nationality. They are organized in PZKO, the local Stonova organization, and make a significant contribution to the preservation of the region's cultural traditions and the municipality's social life.



Czech and Polish alternate as the liturgical language in the local parish of the Roman Catholic Church and in the congregation of the Silesian Evangelical Church.

1. **exercise of the extended powers of the municipality in relation to the rights of members of national minorities or the Roma community (public-law contract on the exercise of devolved powers in the given area)**

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2. **committee for national minorities, application of the agenda of rights held by members of national minorities or the Roma community**

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3. **the municipality's grant policy – support for specific projects focusing on the activities of national minorities**

The municipality has paid long-term, systematic attention to national minorities and provides funding for a number of activities, especially in the fields of culture and awareness. In 2004, it paid CZK 590,129 for the hire of premises for cultural purposes, including the activities of the Polish choir.

The municipality also makes regular contributions, as required, to the coach transport and travel expenses of this choir so that it can attend various competitions. When interest is expressed, or where necessary, the municipality also contributes to the purchase of books and magazines in Polish for the local library. However, separate projects for the activities of national minorities were not presented in 2004.

The municipality's representative did not answer the other questions.

**STŘÍTEŽ** (<http://www.stonavka.cz/stritez/zastupitelstvo.php?obec=7>)

1. **exercise of the extended powers of the municipality in relation to the rights of members of national minorities or the Roma community (public-law contract on the exercise of devolved powers in the given area)**

No members of the Roma community live in the municipality. Some inhabitants here claim Polish nationality.

2. **committee for national minorities, application of the agenda of rights held by members of national minorities or the Roma community**

The Committee has been operational in the municipality since the last term of office (since 2000). The chairwoman is a member of the municipal assembly; Committee members belong to the Polish minority.

3. **the municipality's grant policy – support for specific projects focusing on the activities of national minorities**

So far the members of the Polish minority have not applied for any grants from the municipality. Although the municipality has no school with Polish as the language of instruction, the community hall in the municipality hosts the balls of the school in Hnojník with Polish as the language of instruction.

4. **cooperation of the municipal authority and the committee for national minorities with representatives and organizations of members of national minorities**

Problem-free.

5. **example of good practice from the aspect of the municipality**

The Polish national minority is involved in the celebrations of the municipality's 700<sup>th</sup> anniversary.

The municipality's representative did not answer the other questions.

### **TĚRLICKO**

([http://vismo.obce.cz/terlicko/o\\_utvar.asp?d=1&u=16657&id\\_org=16657&id\\_u=2282](http://vismo.obce.cz/terlicko/o_utvar.asp?d=1&u=16657&id_org=16657&id_u=2282))

Legislative and non-legislative measures can be rated as sufficiently accommodating in relation to the rights of members of national minorities. The municipality has been fostering conditions long term to satisfy the cultural and social life of the national minority. In the municipality, there is a primary school and nursery school with Polish as the language of instruction, which receives assistance from the municipality.

**1. exercise of the extended powers of the municipality in relation to the rights of members of national minorities or the Roma community (public-law contract on the exercise of devolved powers in the given area)**

No public-law contract has been concluded in the municipality regarding the exercise of devolved powers in the field of rights held by members of national minorities.

**2. committee for national minorities, application of the agenda of rights held by members of national minorities or the Roma community**

The Committee was set up in the municipality in 2000. In this term of office it has seven members. The chairperson is the head teacher of the primary school and nursery school with Polish as the language of instruction; she is a member of the municipal assembly and is of Polish nationality. Other members are the chairpersons of special-interest organizations, the chairpersons of PZKO, teachers, and youth representatives. The Committee meets regularly, six times a year, and more frequently if required. Specific activities of the Committee: the coordination of the work of special-interest organizations in Těrlicko (three PZKO clubs, the *School Foundation*, *Youth Club*, *Women's Club* and *Harcerstwo polskie v RC*), the preparation of projects for the acquisition of grants to cover the activities of special-interest organizations, issues related to national minority education, assistance in the municipality's cooperation with a municipality in Poland – Chybie.

According to the latest census, no one in the municipality claimed Roma nationality.

**3. the municipality's grant policy – support for specific projects focusing on the activities of national minorities**

Every year the municipality distributes grants for the activities of special-interest organizations. Special-interest national minority organizations submit grant applications to cover their activities, e.g. in 2004 CZK 22,000 was available for distribution, and was awarded for a theatre project, a *Children's Festival*, a tournament of a traditional ball game (similar to piggy in the middle), an exhibition of handiwork, and sports events.

**4. cooperation of the municipal authority and the committee for national minorities with representatives and organizations of members of national minorities**

The cooperation of the municipality, and especially the Committee, with members of national minorities is rated very highly by the Committee. The representatives and organizations of the national minority are active in the fields of awareness, culture, the municipal press, and the social life of the municipality.

The municipality's representative did not answer the other questions.

### **TŘANOVICE** (<http://stonavka.cz/tranovice/zastupitelstvo.php?obec=8>)

The municipal assembly did not respond to the Council Secretariat's request for it to complete the questionnaire.

**TŘINEC** (<http://www.trinecko.cz/meu/komise/vybory.php?co=r>)

**1. exercise of the extended powers of the municipality in relation to the rights of members of national minorities or the Roma community (public-law contract on the exercise of devolved powers in the given area)**

A Roma adviser works in the social affairs and health care department (specifically the unit for the social protection of children). This adviser regularly attends meetings of Roma advisers at the Regional Authority of the Moravian-Silesian Region, works on a project of secondary school Roma students, and provides counselling, especially in the field of the social-law protection of children.

**2. committee for national minorities, application of the agenda of rights held by members of national minorities or the Roma community**

In accordance with Act No 128/2000 on municipalities, as amended, the Committee was set up at the first meeting of the municipal assembly held on 17 December 2002; the members of the Committee were approved at the second meeting of the municipal assembly. It has eight members, of whom six represent the Polish, Roma, Greek, and Slovak national minorities. Committee members hold joint meetings once a month, where they discuss topical problems. The chairpersons of the Roma associations *Láčo Láv* and the *Association of Roma of East Silesia* are invited to meetings.

**3. the municipality's grant policy – support for specific projects focusing on the activities of national minorities**

Every year, the municipality earmarks financial contributions from its budget for special-interest activities in culture and sport. In 2004, CZK 4,500,000 was distributed in the form of assistance for specific projects. The following organizations were assisted:

<i>organization</i>	<i>project</i>	<i>grant (CZK)</i>
Association of Polish Youth in the Czech Republic, civil association	JAZZ and BLUES music 21	1,000
Koperníkova 696 Polish Primary School Foundation Group, civil association	Miss Mister Fitness Euroregion 2004	50,000
	Zjazd Gwiazdzisty – 33 <sup>rd</sup> year of the rally	15,000
Nádražní Primary School Foundation Group, civil association	Poprzeczka majowa – May Bar	3,000
Local PZKO chapter, Dolní Lištná, civil association	<i>Puchar lata</i> – PZKO mini-football championship (28 <sup>th</sup> year)	5,000
Polish Cultural and Educational Union, local chapter, Oldřichovice	25 <sup>th</sup> anniversary of the foundation of the <i>Oldrzychowice</i> dance group	25,000
Association of Greek Communities in the Czech Republic, Greek Community of Třinec	<i>Greek Community</i> sports activities	5,000
	Cultural events and Greek lessons	10,000
Perumos music group, civil association (Roma)	Activities of the <i>Perumos</i> music group	5,000
Ladislav Horváth	Sports activities of the Roma community in Třinec	5,000
Association of Roma of East Silesia, civil association	Regional quarterly championships	5,000
Regional Community of Slovaks in Třinec	Sports games in the Euroregion	5,000
<b>total</b>		<b>143,000</b>

**4. cooperation of the municipal authority and the committee for national minorities with representatives and organizations of members of national minorities**

In the scope of the *Třinec Music Spring*, in 2004 the municipality held its first *Festival of National Minorities*, where individual national minorities were keen to raise their profile and demonstrate the culture of the individual national minorities to citizens. The event attracted music groups and dance companies, and the individual national minorities also presented their

typical dishes, drinks and products. These groups were from Třinec and the surrounding area. The Festival of National Minorities was warmly received among the citizens, and therefore the Committee decided to repeat the festival this year. The national minorities also hold their own cultural events. Every year, the Polish minority holds a myriad of events, including the *Festival of the Polish National Minority*, while the Slovak community holds its *Fašianka Fun Day* and *Burying the Bass*, the Roma community held a carnival for children, and the Greek community prepares an annual meeting to mark the Greek state holiday.

**5. example of good practice from the aspect of the municipality**

See 4.

**6. problems or open issues concerning the national minority policy**

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**7. opinion on the prepared ratification of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages**

The Committee members did not deliver an opinion on the ratification preparations.

*VEJPRTY* (<http://www.vejprty.cz/vybory/vybory.html>)

**1. exercise of the extended powers of the municipality in relation to the rights of members of national minorities or the Roma community (public-law contract on the exercise of devolved powers in the given area)**

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**2. committee for national minorities, application of the agenda of rights held by members of national minorities or the Roma community**

The Committee began operating in 2002; it was set up for the German national minority, which in Vejprty meets the minimum percentage requirement. The Committee has nine members, of whom one member is of German nationality, one is Slovak, two are Roma, and five are of Czech nationality.

**3. the municipality's grant policy – support for specific projects focusing on the activities of national minorities**

For three years, the municipality has submitted an application for financial assistance in the scope of the grant programme Support of Field Social Work. Last year it received CZK 160,000 (with a 15% contribution from the municipality), and therefore a Roma field worker was employed at the municipal authority's social department to oversee Roma community affairs. She worked with adults and children in the scope of free-time activities etc.

A priority at the present time is the project of a special needs school in Vejprty for the creation of a community centre, which is backed by the primary school and the municipal authority. The community centre would be used by pupils, older children and their parents as a place of social content, a place to improve the approach to education, and a place for the effective use of free-time activities for children and their parents from a socio-culturally disadvantaged environment. Another activity is the qualification course for assistant teachers. Two assistants from the special needs school commute to the place where the course is held.

The municipality's representative did not answer the other questions.

**VĚLOPOLÍ** (<http://www.stonavka.cz/velopoli/zastupitelstvo.php?obec=9>)

**1. exercise of the extended powers of the municipality in relation to the rights of members of national minorities or the Roma community (public-law contract on the exercise of devolved powers in the given area)**

There were no changes compared to 2003. The municipality is one of the smallest in the Czech Republic; as at 31 December 2004 it had 232 permanent residents, of whom 39 were of Polish nationality and one was of Slovak nationality. No members of the Roma ethnic group are registered as permanent residents in the municipality. Therefore the extended competence of the municipal authority in the fulfilment of tasks assisting the exercise of rights of members of the Roma community and their integration into society, as set forth in Section 6(8) of Act No 273/2001, was not implemented. Nor has a public-law contract been concluded in the municipality regarding the exercise of devolved powers in the field of rights held by members of national minorities.

**2. committee for national minorities, application of the agenda of rights held by members of national minorities or the Roma community**

In 2002, a three-member Committee was set up in the municipality and was set the task of managing the agenda of the rights of members of national minorities.

**3. the municipality's grant policy – support for specific projects focusing on the activities of national minorities**

In 2004, the national minorities in the municipality did not submit any specific project for their activities, i.e. the municipality awarded no grants in this field.

**4. cooperation of the municipal authority and the committee for national minorities with representatives and organizations of members of national minorities**

National minorities in the municipality do not have their own organization. Cooperation with representatives of the minorities takes place in the scope of the normal handling of the affairs of individual inhabitants at the municipal authority.

**5. example of good practice from the aspect of the municipality**

An example of good practice from the view of the municipality is the long-term cooperation of the members of national minorities in the scope of the activities of the *Czech Horticultural Union*, the only voluntary organization currently operating in the municipality.

**6. problems or open issues concerning the national minority policy**

There were no problems or open issues regarding the national minority policy in the municipality in 2004.

**7. opinion on the prepared ratification of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages**

With regard to the use of the regional language by most of the municipality's population (a Silesian dialect), the municipal authority, Committee and the overwhelming majority of inhabitants have a positive opinion on the prepared ratification.

**VENDRYNE** (<http://www.vendryne.cz/index.php?body=organy&clanek=1>)

**1. exercise of the extended powers of the municipality in relation to the rights of members of national minorities or the Roma community (public-law contract on the exercise of devolved powers in the given area)**

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**2. committee for national minorities, application of the agenda of rights held by members of national minorities or the Roma community**

A five-member Committee was set up in the municipality on 18 December 2002 by a resolution of the municipal assembly. The largest nationality group (and practically the only one) is the Polish minority, which accounts for 36% of the total number of all inhabitants. The Committee's activities focus on cooperation with the mixed-nationality population, which primarily contributes to the development of the socio-cultural activities of the municipality. Primarily at issue here are national minority groups which play a significant role in the life of the municipality. There is also the issue of the development of national minority education etc. Naturally, the Committee is also an advisory and assisting body of the municipal assembly in this field.

**3. the municipality's grant policy – support for specific projects focusing on the activities of national minorities**

Two local PZKO chapters are active in the municipality. The larger of the two, based in the community hall (*Czytelnia*) has 630 members. *Czytelnia* is used not only by the members of the local PZKO chapter, but also by the general public in the municipality and surrounding area. The smaller group, which is based in Vendryně – Zaolší (Zaolzie) and owns the PZKO Building, has 140 members. The municipality also awards smaller grants to the more significant socio-cultural and sports events, the special anniversaries of the groups, etc., which are organized or involve the participation of minority group inhabitants. The tradition of amateur dramatics and the gymnastic group *Gimnaści*, which stretches back 100 years and is active in the local PZKO chapter, is well known not only in the municipality, but also in the broader environs, as well as in Poland and Slovakia. In May 2004, the gymnastic group took part in the *Days of Těšín Silesia* in Prague.

<i>organization</i>	<i>purpose/project</i>	<i>grant (CZK)</i>
Local PZKO chapter - <i>Czytelnia</i>	Repair and improvement of the community hall	150,000
Local PZKO chapter - <i>Zaolzie</i>	PZKO building	50,000
Local PZKO chapter - <i>Gimnaści</i>	Days of Těšín Silesia in Prague	30,000

The municipality provides financial and organizational support to many other activities connected with the activities of the national minority. These include the *Winter Cross-Country Skiing Races for the municipal chairman's trophy*, the spring hiking march, and the *Vendryňský kotár* cycling races for children and young people. All these events take place in cooperation with national minority groups, especially the local PZKO chapter, the hiking organization *Beskid Śląski* and the association of school parents and friends *Macierz szkolna*.

**4. cooperation of the municipal authority and the committee for national minorities with representatives and organizations of members of national minorities**

This was at a very high level. The members of national minority groups are members of the municipal assembly, the Committee, and other committees and commissions of the municipal assembly. The Committee regularly monitors and takes part in all events connected with the life of the national minority.

**5. example of good practice from the aspect of the municipality**

Cultural and social traditions fostered by the national minority groups bring greater diversity and enrichment to the life of all the municipality's inhabitants. The bilingual signs on public buildings and the publication of a regular newsletter called *Vendryňské noviny - Gazeta Wędryńska* in two languages were already a tradition prior to 2004. In 2004, the municipality prepared for the special anniversaries it would be celebrating this year. These anniversaries are the 700<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the municipality, the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the gymnastic group *Gimnaści – MK PZKO* and the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Polish school building. National minority education has a significant tradition in the municipality. The pupils of the Polish primary school regularly achieve significant success in various competitions, championships and sports activities at regional and national level (winter sports and the BESIP cycling competition). The school can also boast a wealth of cultural activities and a tradition of

drama. An example of the cooperation between the municipal assembly and the Committee is the erection of welcome panels in three languages (Czech, Polish, and English) to mark the 700<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Vendryně (these panels are a problem-free substitute for the official bilingual labelling of the municipality, which can only be obtained on the basis of a very laborious petition; this is not an appropriate solution to the this issue). The 700<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the municipality was also highlighted by the issues of a bilingual Czech-Polish publication detailing the nature, history, and all socio-cultural and sports events in the municipality. There is keen interest in this publication among inhabitants.

Good cooperation has been developed with the neighbouring border municipality in Poland Golešzow (Gmina Golešzów), with whom an agreement was signed on 19 April 2004. Contact with friends from Poland was established in relation to socio-cultural and sports activities (the Carnival, *Piknik sportowy*, football, hiking, chess, cycling, drama and contacts at the level of the primary schools).

Another example of cooperation between citizens of Czech and Polish nationality is *TJ Vendryně*. Its main goal is to engage in sport, and no one is bothered whether the participants who represent the municipality are of Czech or Polish nationality. The committee of this physical education unit is also of mixed nationality.

The activities of the *Youth Club of Fun and Sport* in Vendryně Zaolší (Zaolzie) are an example of good cooperation. The mixed nationality of this entity clearly adds to the attractiveness of its activities. In addition, a mixed Czech-Polish nursery school has been run here; communicating in Czech or Polish (or a dialect) is not a problem for teachers and children.

#### **6. problems or open issues concerning the national minority policy**

The grant to renovate the Polish school building (a hundred years old), which despite all the efforts of the municipal authority, the municipal assembly, the council, and the chairperson of the municipality was not granted at the requested amount in 2004. Therefore this year it is not possible to carry out landscaping around the school and start the construction of a multipurpose children's playground for the Czech and Polish primary schools. The playground should be used for PE lessons and for the sports activities of children in the scope of after-school activities. The children currently have to travel to the multipurpose playground in Třinec, which is a costly solution. The Committee is also of the opinion that bilingual signs should be introduced automatically (by means of a decree or law) into municipalities where more than 10% of the population is of another nationality.

In 2004, a grant application was submitted to the Ministry of Finance for the *General Overhaul of the Primary School with Polish as the Language of Instruction and the Construction of a Sports Ground*, for which the municipality was seeking CZK 13.5 million. In the end the municipality was awarded a grant of CZK 6 million for 2005.

The municipality responded to this situation by leaving the following items out of the original plan for this year:

- the playground,
- the general overhaul of the central heating,
- repairs to the apron on the school yard.

The whole project for 2005 was conceived so that the school would be repaired with municipal funding (except the central heating) and so that it would not be necessary to make any new structural interventions here.

An application is being prepared for a *School Playground in Vendryně, the Repair of Central Heating and the Yard of the Polish Primary School*. This application will be submitted to the Ministry of Finance in May 2005 in time for the preparation of the draft budget for 2006.

The estimated costs are as follows: school playground – CZK 4 million, central heating – CZK 1.3 million, schoolyard – CZK 0.7 million, i.e. a total of CZK 6 million. The contribution by



the municipality is estimated at CZK 1 million. Therefore, the municipality will apply for a grant of CZK 5 million.<sup>39)</sup>

## **7. opinion on the prepared ratification of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages**

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### **6.2. Assemblies of statutory towns**

#### **BRNO**

(<http://www.brno.cz/toCP1250/index.php?nav01=1248&nav02=2227&nav03=34&nav04=197>)

#### **1. exercise of the extended powers of the municipality in relation to the rights of members of national minorities or the Roma community (public-law contract on the exercise of devolved powers in the given area)**

The problems of the Roma community in Brno are handled by a Roma adviser, who cooperates with the members of this community at various levels (monitoring of field social work, assistance, evaluations and recommendations of Roma projects, cooperation with primary schools, social-law guidance, and advice concerning the compensation of Roma for suffering in the Second World War or the Roma Holocaust. She is also in contact with certain pro-Roma organizations operating in localities with a large concentration of Roma, such as *IQ Roma Servis* (Cejl 49), *DROM Roma Centre* (Bratislavská 41) and *Association of Roma in Moravia* (Francouzská 84) The Roma adviser contributes to solutions to problems concerning the Roma minority (housing, problems brining up children, socio-pathological behaviour, etc.) in individual wards of the city, especially Brno-střed (Brno Centre) and Brno-sever (Brno North). She actively cooperates in this field with the social and housing departments of the municipal authorities. At the end of 2004, the Roma adviser was delegated as an expert to the project *Partnership for the Success of Roma on the Labour Market* in the scope of the Community Initiative EQUAL, prepared for the 2005-2008 period. The working team contains many Brno experts in Roma issues, e.g. from the Research Institute for Labour and Social Affairs, the Brno – město Labour Office, the Teacher Training Faculty and the Social Studies Faculty of Masaryk University, the Psychological Advice Centre, and the Southern Moravian Region. The EQUAL initiative will provide the city with beneficial know-how in respect of central bodies in the Czech Republic and EU institutions.

#### **2. committee for national minorities, application of the agenda of rights held by members of national minorities or the Roma community**

The Committee was set up in autumn 2001. In 2004 it had five members: three representatives of national minorities (Roma, Slovak, Greek) and two representatives of the City of Brno. The Committee met regularly on a monthly basis (except July and August) in accordance with the plan of activities; it submitted a written report on its activities to the City Assembly twice a year. At its meetings it discussed inter alia grants from the city budget for national minority organizations and organizations involved in the field of ethnic groups, the plans of activities of these organizations, and presentations of individual organizations, not only in the city (festivals, cultural performances, etc.). Last year the Committee did not handle any major problems concerning the Roma community. One of the Committee's meetings (May 2004) was held directly in a locality where there is a predominance of Roma (Bratislavská 41), at the *DROM* Roma centre. The centre's director, also a Committee member, gave an exhaustive report at this meeting concerning the cooperation of the DROM centre with the Roma community; he gave the Committee members a tour of all the centre's premises (the woodwork room, the gym, the ceramics workshop, classrooms, the children's club, etc.) and pointed out the problems faced by the families in this areas (e.g. rent payments).

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<sup>39)</sup> This situation is reflected in point III.1. of the draft resolution on this Report.



**3. the municipality's grant policy – support for specific projects focusing on the activities of national minorities**

Roma and pro-Roma organizations (total: CZK 768,636)

Department of Youth, Education and Sport

<i>organization</i>	<i>purpose/project</i>	<i>grant (CZK)</i>
<i>Romasan, Roma civic association</i>	free-time activities from young Roma	10,000
<i>Petrov, association for work with children</i>	club activities	31,000
<i>University Catholic Movement</i>	extra-curricular lessons for Roma children	10,000

Social Welfare Department

<i>organization</i>	<i>purpose/project</i>	<i>grant (CZK)</i>
<i>Association of Roma in Moravia</i>	Roma in Brno	100,000
<i>Odel hin drom</i>	Care for Roma children and young people	13,000
<i>IQ Roma Servis</i>	Team-building for field social workers with professional supervision from Masaryk University, Brno	13,000

Crime prevention programme

<i>organization</i>	<i>purpose/project</i>	<i>grant (CZK)</i>
<i>Association of Roma in Moravia</i>	prevention	100,000
<i>Petrov</i>	ditto	70,000
<i>DROM Roma centre</i>	ditto	70,000
<i>Štolcova special needs school</i>	ditto	51,636

Culture Department

<i>organization</i>	<i>purpose/project</i>	<i>grant (CZK)</i>
<i>Museum of Roma Culture in Brno</i>	operating costs	300,000

- Other national minority organizations and organizations cooperating with ethnic groups in the city (total: CZK 617,000):

<i>organization</i>	<i>grant (CZK)</i>
<i>Association of Russian Groups in the Czech Republic</i>	33,000
<i>Bulgarian Cultural and Educational Association</i>	64,000
<i>Polonus – Polish Club</i>	70,000
<i>Community of Slovaks in the Czech Republic</i>	92,000
<i>Greek Community, Brno</i>	102,000
<i>German Language and Cultural Association</i>	15,000
<i>Cultural Association of Citizens of German Nationality</i>	15,000
<i>German Language and Cultural Association</i>	15,000
<i>Friends of South Slavs Society</i>	68,000
<i>Friends of Ruthenia Society</i>	20,000
<i>Union of Hungarians, Brno</i>	90,000
<i>Půčik Folklore Association</i>	10,000
<i>PIRIN civic association</i>	13,000
<i>SOZE - Society of Citizens Assisting Migrants</i>	10,000

Total city grants: CZK 1,385,636

#### **4. cooperation of the municipal authority and the committee for national minorities with representatives and organizations of members of national minorities**

The Committee met the chairpersons of national minority organizations in January and November 2004. These meetings discussed information on the activities of individual organizations, plans for the future, the preparation of joint cultural events, such as the May conference of national minorities living and operating in the Southern Moravian Region, called *Return to Roots*, as well as the traditional event for all minorities called *Living in the Same City*, held in December at the Bolek Polívka Theatre. The programme prepared by the *Půčik Folklore Association* included performances by all national minorities (dance, music, song, recitals). The effective cooperation between Brno City hall and the Roma community was also in evidence in the *Project of Field Social Work in the Roma Community*. In 2004, two members of staff worked at the City Hall in this area (within the Social Welfare Department), one of whom was an ethnic Roma. The special-purpose grant from the Office of the Government of the Czech Republic – Office of the Council of the Government of the Czech Republic for Roma Community Affairs was CZK 268,000; the 15% share of the City of Brno (CZK 40,200) added to this amount took the total grant to CZK 308,200). The field work project proved its worth primarily in the field of handling defaults on rent and other housing costs, awareness among families regarding the problem of truancy, the free time of children, and how to handle conflicts with the surrounding world.

#### **5. example of good practice from the aspect of the municipality**

Cooperation with the Southern Moravian Region – representatives of the Regional Committee held a meeting with the chairpersons of organizations in September 2004; the agenda included exchanges of information about the activities and requirements of individual minorities. The region's events were rated as very successful.

#### **6. problems or open issues concerning the national minority policy**

There are currently no major problems in the Chartered City of Brno among the individual national minority organizations. At the end of 2004, the issue of setting up a *House of National Minorities* again surfaced; a preparatory team of representatives of representatives of national minorities drew up background documentation on the use of the building. Negotiations on the creation of the building are continuing; the Committee chairman has held talks in this respect with the deputy governor of the Southern Moravian Region. The Committee is monitoring vacated premises at primary schools in the individual municipal wards of Brno (as these schools are merged) with the aim of offering suitable premises for the club activities of certain minorities which do not have their own premises and meeting rooms.

#### **7. opinion on the prepared ratification of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages**

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### **ČESKÉ BUDĚJOVICE (<http://www.c-budejovice.cz/>)**

#### **1. exercise of the extended powers of the municipality in relation to the rights of members of national minorities or the Roma community (public-law contract on the exercise of devolved powers in the given area)**

Integration of the Roma community – in 2004 the separate position of Roma coordinator was not set up. Roma issues were handled by the officers for adults. Roma families in the city and the surrounding area were mapped out. The officers for adults help to tackle their day-to-day problems, provide assistance in the handling of the housing situation, offer social-law guidance and assistance in finding a job, and therefore help prevent crime. The officers for youth are also involved in Roma issues in the scope of the city agenda. In particular, these officers are responsible for finding comprehensive solutions to crime among children and

young people, including the fulfilment of due compulsory full-time schooling. They cooperate with schools and bodies active in criminal proceedings and provide social-law protection for children. They contribute to preventive programmes.

In the scope of *community planning* for the target group of citizens from ethnic minorities who live in the city and where needs and social problems arise connected with social integration into the majority society, there have been proposals to expand the social welfare services in the city.

Of the many proposals put forward, the following have been approved:

1. Establishment of a Multicultural Centre in České Budějovice

The multicultural centre should provide free-time activities with a controlled programme and free-time activities where the programme is not controlled. In the scope of the centre's controlled programme, special-interest clubs and educational courses can be offered to children and young people.

2. Roma Endowment Fund – South Bohemian Social Assistance

The mission of the endowment fund is to provide financial assistance to families who belong to the Roma ethnic group, and whose membership of this ethnic group has been verified by the Roma adviser of the delegated municipality, as they strive to give their children the necessary university and secondary education. Another objective is to motivate families to help their children do as well as they can as they come to the end of their primary education. The fund cooperates with all types of schools to implement these goals.

3. Establishment of the position of Roma adviser at the City Hall – social field worker.

The social field worker tries to improve the social competence of socially excluded people in the target community in order to increase their ability to take part in activities common for other citizens and prevent their social exclusion; this work is based on the premise that this person should work on a long-term individual basis with a limited number of clients and families.

**2. committee for national minorities, application of the agenda of rights held by members of national minorities or the Roma community**

The Committee was not set up.

**3. the municipality's grant policy – support for specific projects focusing on the activities of national minorities**

In 2004 grants were awarded for the following:

<i>organization</i>	<i>purpose</i>	<i>grant (CZK)</i>
Salesian Youth Centre	summer camp	8,000
	extra-curricular lessons for Roma children and free-time activities	47,000
South Bohemian streetwork – Prevent civic association	field work for drug users aimed at a specific group of Roma	70,000
South Bohemian Substitution Centre	contact centre for drug addicts	20,000
Diocesan Charity Advice Centre for Refugees	social integration of refugees	20,000
Eva advice centre (Diocesan Charity)	advice centre for women and girls in social need and psychological crisis	30,000

The municipality's representative did not answer the other questions.

## **HAVÍŘOV** (<http://www.havirov-city.cz/>)

In the administrative territory of the town the basic provisions of Act No 273/2001 on the rights of the members of national minorities are respected. Four primary schools operate here (with 217 children) along with four nursery schools (with 72 children) with Polish as the language of instruction. In the 2003/2004 school year, a catch-up class was opened, which is mainly attended by the children of asylum-seekers in the Czech Republic. A preparatory class has also been set up for children who are socially disadvantaged.

- 1. exercise of the extended powers of the municipality in relation to the rights of members of national minorities or the Roma community (public-law contract on the exercise of devolved powers in the given area)**

No public-law contract has been concluded regarding the exercise of devolved powers in the field of rights held by members of national minorities.

- 2. committee for national minorities, application of the agenda of rights held by members of national minorities or the Roma community**

The Committee was not set up either. However, since 1 January 2004 the position of adviser for national minorities has existed at the City Hall; the task of this adviser is to handle the agenda of the rights of the members of national minorities, monitor national minorities, cooperate with schools attended by the children of national minorities, provide information on the handling of official affairs at administrative authorities, etc. This adviser cooperates closely with the Regional Authority of the Moravian-Silesian Region, i.e. with the adviser for national minorities (Roma adviser).

- 3. the municipality's grant policy – support for specific projects focusing on the activities of national minorities**

Every year, the town makes a financial contribution to the projects of civic and non-profit organizations which are involved in Roma issues (e.g. *the Salvation Army, Dona Bosca Association of Lay Persons, SP+D Kontakt*). It was also involved as a partner in the *Romcentrum* project, the applicant of which was the *Association of Roma in North Moravia, Karviná*. This project was submitted as a grant application to the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs of the Czech Republic in the framework of the EQUAL Community Initiative Programme.

- 4. cooperation of the municipal authority and the committee for national minorities with representatives and organizations of members of national minorities**

See above.

- 5. example of good practice from the aspect of the municipality**

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- 6. problems or open issues concerning the national minority policy**

In the period in question the town did not tackle any problems in this field.

- 7. opinion on the prepared ratification of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages**

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## **HRADEC KRÁLOVÉ**

([http://www.hradeckralove.org/cz/Magistrat/odbory/usek\\_nam\\_kultura/odbor\\_socialni/\\_soc\\_sluzby/poradce\\_narodnostni\\_mensiny.html](http://www.hradeckralove.org/cz/Magistrat/odbory/usek_nam_kultura/odbor_socialni/_soc_sluzby/poradce_narodnostni_mensiny.html))

- 1. exercise of the extended powers of the municipality in relation to the rights of members of national minorities or the Roma community (public-law contract on the exercise of devolved powers in the given area)**

The position of adviser for national minorities has been set up in the city. This adviser is responsible for conceptual, coordination, organizational, and inspection activities related to the

system of self-government and devolved competence, with a focus on the issue of integrating national minorities and ethnic groups, including social-law guidance, field work, and screening tests. The adviser coordinates the activities and work of the field workers, who are responsible inter alia for accompanying clients to meetings on the lease of flats, providing assistance in drawing up a payment schedule, guiding clients in specific negotiations with other institutions in such a manner that they gradually become independent, and providing help in overcoming communication barriers. The adviser cooperates with regional bodies or institutions and, if requested, assumes the role of communicator between a specific applicant and an institution. The adviser also works closely with the housing department of the City Hall, with entities active in social and social-health areas (social services), passes on up-to-date information on selection procedures, helps in the selection of a housing unit, assists in the preparation and completion of forms, handles cases of default on the rent and rent arrears, cooperates with the electricity company, the gas companies, and other utilities, cooperates with the Labour Office in Hradec Králové, helps clients select employment, casual work, or retraining courses, provides counselling and help to foreigners seeking to integrate into Czech society (requests for asylum, the extension of a stay in CR, the handling of citizenship issues, etc.), works in cooperation with the crime prevention coordinator on the preparation of the concept and coordination of anti-drug and nationality problems (the monitoring of pathological phenomena, harm reduction, gambling, use of addictive and narcotic substances, etc...) that are rising among adolescents and pubescent children, streetwork methodology (truancy, gangs, usury, prostitution, etc.), contributes to the prevention of truancy, to the support of pupils of special needs schools seeking to transfer to a primary school, arranges for attendance of a foundation year at the *Special Teaching Centre* in Hradec Králové, advice and assistance in the selection and enrolment of children to the first grade, helps handle situations where statutory benefits are not paid to a family, arranges negotiations, mediation, basic advice, guidance in seeking professional help, client support. On 1 March 2004, field workers started their activities in the scope of the adviser's agenda. Negotiations are in progress to hire another field social worker, but this depends on the approval of a grant by the Office of the Government of the Czech Republic for the programme *Support of Field Social Work for 2005*.

**2. committee for national minorities, application of the agenda of rights held by members of national minorities or the Roma community**

On 15 March 2003, the Commission for the Integration of National Minorities was set up at the City Hall; this body handles topical problems in the city and the surrounding area and focuses on quality cooperation and up-to-date information for all institutions it works with throughout the year. Cooperation was also established with Roma and pro-Roma associations and organizations.

**3. the municipality's grant policy – support for specific projects focusing on the activities of national minorities**

In 2004, the City Hall announced funding would be available to support crime prevention activities. CZK 1,530,000 was distributed among projects aimed at furthering the integration of national minorities.

<i>organization</i>	<i>project</i>	<i>grant (CZK)</i>
<i>Salinger</i> civic association	Community centre in Pražská and Okružní, Hradec Králové	500,000
	Low-threshold centre for children and young people	400,000
	Preventive activity programme	60,000
	Triangle	50,000
<i>Prostor pro</i> [Space For], civic association	Easy - low-threshold centre for children and young people	300,000
<i>Adra</i> civic association	Advice centre for victims of violence and crime	220,000

#### **4. cooperation of the municipal authority and the committee for national minorities with representatives and organizations of members of national minorities**

In the field of national minorities, the City hall focuses on the Roma national minority. It helps improve social services in this target community, thus increasing clients' ability to become fully involved in contemporary society and preventing their repeat social exclusion. The city has been involved in a sub-programme in the project *Support of Field Social Work*, the guarantor of which is the Office of the Government of the Czech Republic, for three years. Based on this grant, the city can respond creatively and effectively to the current requirements of Roma citizens. Over the past few years, the city has established contact with and fostered the confidence of clients. Now first contact is being made by Roma citizens based on previous good experience or recommendations. The field social workers cooperate with other non-profit organizations and with the *Special Teaching Centre* in Hradecká, where they focus on accompanying children to school, improving the trust of parents in the field of early care, prevention, and motivating parents and children to attend foundation years on a regular basis. The cooperation between the City Hall and the Council for National Minorities of the Government of the Czech Republic is of good quality. Methodological guidelines and other documents are sent to the City Hall.

The City Hall cooperates with these Roma and pro-Roma organizations. The City Hall strives to motivate Roma citizens to set up a non-profit organization; the viability of this organization will be monitored and supported by the City Hall.

<i>civic association</i>	<i>street</i>	<i>postcode</i>	<i>municipality</i>	<i>chairperson</i>
<i>Feder Roma</i>	Drtinova 221	503 11	Hradec Králové	Pavel Rafael
Hradec Region Olaši <i>Barato</i>	Dvorská 500	503 11	Hradec Králové	Petr Rafael
<i>Romano lilo</i>	Pitrova 242	503 46	Třebechovice p. Orebem	Jan Joška
<i>Roma Dživipen</i>	Haškova 1234	500 02	Hradec Králové	Rudolf Svoboda
<i>Salinger</i>	Selicherova 1420	500 12	Hradec Králové	Martin Večeřa
<i>Dawn</i>	Haškova 1238	500 02	Hradec Králové	Petra Horváthová

#### **5. example of good practice from the aspect of the municipality**

See above.

#### **6. problems or open issues concerning the national minority policy**

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#### **7. opinion on the prepared ratification of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages**

The City hall contributes to the support of the 'cultural activities of members of national minorities and to the support of education in the languages of national minorities and multicultural upbringing'. Therefore it views the prepared ratification of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages very positively.

**JIHLAVA** (<http://www.jihlava.cz/>)

#### **1. exercise of the extended powers of the municipality in relation to the rights of members of national minorities or the Roma community (public-law contract on the exercise of devolved powers in the given area)**

The city hall is responsible for the implementation of extended powers in the fulfilment of tasks assisting the integration of members of the Roma community into society.

#### **2. committee for national minorities, application of the agenda of rights held by members of national minorities or the Roma community**

No Committee has been set up, but the civic association *Vysočina Roma Association* and the *Vysočina Association of Roma Entrepreneurs* are active in the city; the city management meets regularly with these associations to discuss the problems of this minority in the city.

**3. the municipality's grant policy – support for specific projects focusing on the activities of national minorities**

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**4. cooperation of the municipal authority and the committee for national minorities with representatives and organizations of members of national minorities**

See above.

**5. example of good practice from the aspect of the municipality**

The city was actively involved in the *Clean Jihlava* project. A programme to support the social inclusion of members of Roma communities is implemented in the city in accordance with a Contract on the Supply of Work, which the city has signed. Since 1 March 2004, Roma members of staff have collected litter and weeded the roads, pavements, and public areas. They also clean and maintain public vegetation as required. The contractor carries out the work at regular intervals to ensure the order and cleanliness of public spaces in accordance with the above-mentioned contract for work. The contractor keeps a site diary on work done, which is submitted to an authorized employee of the transport department during inspections of work. On average, 12 members of staff carry out the above-mentioned activities to a satisfactory standard. This year, no serious shortcomings have emerged in the performance of activities. Inspections of work are carried out on an ongoing basis. In October and November these workers were also used to rake and clear leaves throughout the city in accordance with instructions issued by an authorized employee of the transport department. The city is convinced that thanks to the cooperation with the Vysočina Association of Roma Entrepreneurs there has been a major improvement in the city's cleanliness, which has been evaluated positively by the city management and – primarily – the public. The involvement of these citizens in this cleaning process also has positive effects for these workers themselves – they are subsequently more careful about keeping the city clean – and for other inhabitants, who welcome the fact that these Roma citizens are involved in this activity and do not merely collect social benefits. The final assessment of the work done so far is therefore very good. The establishment and running of a Roma Civil Advice Centre, used by members of this minority, can also be rated very highly.

The municipality's representative did not answer the other questions.

**KARLOVY VARY** (<http://www.mmkv.cz/>)

**1. exercise of the extended powers of the municipality in relation to the rights of members of national minorities or the Roma community (public-law contract on the exercise of devolved powers in the given area)**

The city hall set up the position of Roma adviser within the health and social affairs department as far back as 1998; this adviser cooperates with the Coordinator for Roma Affairs of the Regional Authority of the Karlovy Vary Region and with the *Karlovy Vary Roma civic association*. This position has proved its worth.

**2. committee for national minorities, application of the agenda of rights held by members of national minorities or the Roma community**

A Committee has not been set up in the administrative district of the city. No problems related to the rights of national minorities have been registered. The issues of the Roma community are handled in cooperation with the Roma civic association and with the *Roma Cultural and Information Centre*; a civil advice centre was set up here in 2003.

**3. the municipality's grant policy – support for specific projects focusing on the activities of national minorities**

In 2001, a *Roma Cultural and Information Centre* was opened in Karlovy Vary. The city hall provided sufficiently large premises for its requirements (seven rooms, a kitchenette, two



sanitary facilities), and contributes to running costs by awarding a non-investment grant every year. At the time the Centre was established, a grant was also made to cover its furnishing needs (e.g. a computer, printer, furniture, office equipment). Three Roma are employed in the civil advice centre. Three field workers, who cooperate closely with the city hall's Roma adviser, have also been given a chance. In 2004, the city awarded a grant of CZK 282,000 for the operation of the Roma Cultural and Information Centre and the civil advice centre.

The municipality's representative did not answer the other questions.

#### **KARVINA** (<http://www.karvina.org/>)

##### **1. exercise of the extended powers of the municipality in relation to the rights of members of national minorities or the Roma community (public-law contract on the exercise of devolved powers in the given area)**

In accordance with the relevant legal provision, the municipal authority of the municipality with extended competence helps to exercise the rights of the members of the Roma community and further the integration of members of the Roma community into society in its administrative district. In the performance of tasks related to the exercise of rights by members of national minorities, in the case of the Roma national minority the city works on the basis of the Concept of Roma Integration adopted by the Czech Government.

Last year, the city hall again employed a Roma affairs officer, whose main task was to ensure permanent contact in the field. The city gradually managed to establish or expand existing contact with the representatives of several Roma civic associations, Roma assistant teachers at primary schools, and non-profit organizations who offer social advice and free-time activities for children from a socio-culturally disadvantaged environment. Four Roma field social workers also worked in the field. A grant from the programme for the *Support of Field Social Work*, announced by the Council of the Government of the Czech Republic for Roma Community Affairs, was used to cover their activities; the municipality contributed to some of the costs. City hall members of staff (a field social worker and the officer for Roma affairs), along with other members of the working group, contributed to the CAPRA project of *Policing in the Field of Minorities and the Community in Central Europe*. During the implementation of this project, cooperation was established with police officers; this cooperation has continued in another project. The suggestions and opinions of members of national minorities were used in the drafting of the city's Community Plan.

##### **2. committee for national minorities, application of the agenda of rights held by members of national minorities or the Roma community**

The Committee was set up in accordance with a Resolution of the 21<sup>st</sup> meeting of the Karviná City Assembly, held on 2 December 2000. In 2004, the Committee had seven members, five of whom were representatives of national minorities (Slovak, Polish, Greek, Roma, Hungarian). It meets once a month and carries out activities in accordance with a work plan approved by the city assembly. It helps to tackle the problems of individual national minorities. It supports the development of awareness and activities aimed at reducing conflicts between the majority and the minority.

##### **3. the municipality's grant policy – support for specific projects focusing on the activities of national minorities**

The following projects were supported in the scope of *crime prevention*:

<i>organization</i>	<i>purpose/project</i>	<i>grant (CZK)</i>
J. A. K. Academy civic association	Oasis (Children's Free-Time Centre)	90,000
	Oasis (Suburban Summer Camp)	40,000
Hiking Boots civic association	Children's Free-Time Centre	25,000



These civic associations work with children from national minorities, especially Roma children.

<i>Name of entity</i>	<i>Amount granted (CZK)</i>
<b>Financing of legal entities via the education department:</b>	
<b>primary schools:</b>	
- L. Olszak Polish Primary School Ká I – including the operation of a nursery school – subsidy for operations	1,894,570
contribution to the investment fund	3,360,000
contribution to depreciation	335,000
funding of the maintenance of the building with education department expenditure	50,066.50
- from a government grant * for information literacy	30,000
* for the support of education in the languages of national minorities	180,000
* for the funding of direct non-investment expenditure	10,317,520
* for development programmes	5,480
- <i>Družby Primary School</i> – financing of the wages and related deductions for the assistance of a preparatory class for Roma children	111,085
- from a government grant – wage funds and statutory contributions for an educator – an assistant teacher in the setting of the Roma community	110,378
- from a government grant – wage funds and statutory contributions – extra payment for a preparatory class for Roma children	668,694
- from a government grant – other non-investment expenditure for a preparatory class – Roma children	2,610
- <i>Rudé armády Primary School</i> - from a government grant – wage funds and statutory contributions for an educator – an assistant teacher in the setting of the Roma community	136,616
<b>Via the Karviná Regional Library:</b>	
- the mediation of book culture for citizens of the Polish and Slovak minority – grant from the national budget	15,000
<b>Via the social-law protection department:</b>	
- support of the social inclusion of members of Roma communities	186,976
(of which: CZK 158,928.50 used from a government grant)	
<b>From the special-purpose fund of the city mayor:</b>	
- local Karviná-Nové Město PZKO chapter	15,000
- <i>Przyjaźń</i> choir and music ensemble	20,000
- <i>Lácho lav</i> Roma civic association	6,000
- <i>Children of One Planet</i> Roma civic association	10,000
<b>From the special-purpose cultural fund:</b>	
- civic association – Association of Roma in North Moravia	100,000
- Karviná-Ráj local PZKO chapter	110,000
- <i>Children of One Planet</i> Roma civic association	5,000
- <i>Przyjaźń</i> choir and music ensemble	20,000
- Karviná-Fryštát local PZKO chapter	30,000
- Karviná-Staré Město local PZKO chapter	15,000
- Karviná-Darkov local PZKO chapter	18,000
- Karviná Union of Czech-Slovak-Polish Friendship	14,000
- Karviná Community of Slovaks	20,000

- Stanislav Filip, for the publication of a book of Roma fairy-tales	40,000
<b>From the special-purpose children's free-time fund:</b>	
- Láčho lav Roma civic association	25,160
- civic association – Association of Roma in North Moravia	9,000
- Karviná-Ráj local PZKO chapter youth club	2,000
- Democratic Alliance of Roma – Karviná branch	3,000
- School Foundation at the Karviná – Fryštát Polish primary school	10,000
- Karviná – Fryštát primary school and nursery school with Polish as the language of instruction	15,500
<b>From special-purpose funds intended for crime prevention:</b>	
- Láčho lav Roma civic association	10,000
- civic association – Association of Roma in North Moravia	150,000
<b>From the special-purpose environment fund:</b>	
- Láčho lav Roma civic association	5,000
<b>Total funds released via the budget of the Chartered City of Karviná in 2004</b>	<b>18,056,655.50</b>
of which covered: by grants from the national budget	11,625,226.50
city's own resources	6,431,429.00

#### **4. cooperation of the municipal authority and the committee for national minorities with representatives and organizations of members of national minorities**

The Committee actively cooperates with representatives of individual national minorities and with members of staff from the city hall who are responsible for Roma affairs. Committee members also take part in various cultural events organized by national minorities. The activities of minorities are presented in *Karvinský zpravodaj (Karviná Newsletter)*. In 2004, the Committee contributed to the preparation of the *Concept of the Karviná Policy in Relation to National Minorities*.

The *department for the social-law protection of children* cooperates with the organizations of members of national minorities operating in Karviná, with Roma assistants at local schools, and with field workers.

#### **5. example of good practice from the aspect of the municipality**

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#### **6. problems or open issues concerning the national minority policy**

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#### **7. opinion on the prepared ratification of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages**

According to the mayor, there is a need to discuss the material side, as well as the legal issue – with most of the proclaimed rights and obligations the formulation in the Charter is of the type ‘if possible, reasonable, etc.’. In other words, the possibilities in each specific region should be taken into account. The question is who is to assess how ‘reasonable or possible’ these matters are. The mayor is concerned that the adoption of this document, whose principles are not incorporated in our legislation at present and which will have to be subsequently enshrined in individual laws (otherwise the adoption of the Charter will become meaningless), could result in large-scale organizational measures requiring a certain financial burden in regions such as Karvinsko and Těšínské Slezsko, and where many of these minority languages are used. Specifically, the most urgent provisions of the Charter are at issue:

- Article 8, point a) and b) - preschool and primary education – let us assume that it will be up to the city to determine the number of pupils that the city considers sufficient for another language to be used at nursery schools or primary schools (inconsistent with the

Schools Act).

- Article 10 is above the framework of our laws for the use of these minority languages in official communication – oral and written, the use of traditional local names in these languages (g) etc. Who will assess the declarative provisions in the introduction to this article concerning the issue of ‘where possible’? Even if this were kept at the lowest level, where a public administration authority can reach agreement with individual initiatives, we would not handle only the publication of election announcements in various languages, but also street names and other local names in several languages (inconsistent with Act No 128/2000 on municipalities).
- Article 10(5) – the mayor states that, in accordance with Act No 301/2000 on registries, it is possible for a female citizen of the Czech Republic to use a surname in a non-derived form if her husband is a foreigner or if she lives permanently abroad, or if she declares that she is claiming a different nationality (we are not allowed to ask which, this is not meant to be of interest to us). This is also possible for persons already entered in the register of marriages or for betrothed persons who plan to marry; the same is possible for children who have already been born and children yet to be born, by means of a declaration by their legal guardians.

The Charter declares rights and obligations, the binding nature of which and more detailed regulation will have to be enforced by subsequent legislative interventions in existing laws in the competence of public administration. Considering that it is not possible to predict how these legislative changes will continue, how they will be concretized in the specific obligations of public administration authorities, it is only possible to speculate on the most extreme alternatives, which would ultimately give rise to the duty to maintain official relations in several minority languages in a given area where they occur etc. These interventions would result in requirements for organizational and financial measures and could ultimately result in the inequality of access that individual minorities have to these ‘rights’. Who will fairly determine whether a certain national minority is sufficiently traditional, numerous, or otherwise important for its rights to be protected while those of a less important group are not, while taking into consideration whether this is possible and reasonable.

**KLADNO** (<http://www.mestokladno.cz/>)

The municipal assembly did not respond to the Council Secretariat’s request for it to complete the questionnaire.

**LIBEREC** ([www.liberec/pages/obcan/organy/komise.htm](http://www.liberec/pages/obcan/organy/komise.htm))

- 1. exercise of the extended powers of the municipality in relation to the rights of members of national minorities or the Roma community (public-law contract on the exercise of devolved powers in the given area)**

In 2004, this chartered city did not conclude a public-law contract with the aim of exercising devolved competence in the field of the rights of members of national minorities. In 1999, with the assistance of a special-purpose government grant, it set up the *Liberec Roma Community Centre* (hereinafter referred to as ‘RCC’) within the comprehensive Cooperation Programme of Local Crime Prevention. This centre is not an autonomous legal entity; it is an organization classified under the unit of prevention and social affairs of the social welfare department at Liberec City Hall. The centre employs two municipal workers – the RCC coordinator and the RCC assistant. The RCC coordinator plays the role of a Roma adviser. Most activities carried out for the Roma community and other national minorities are concentrated in this centre; they are fully covered out of the city budget.

The Liberec City Council set up a Commission for National Minorities and appointed new members under Resolution No 346/03. The Commission had operated in its old structure since 1999. At present, the Commission has ten members; the RCC coordinator was appointed its secretary. The Commission's meetings are attended by many guests of other nationalities. The Commission has representatives of the Jewish community, representatives of the German, Ukrainian, and Roma nationality, and others. The Commission meets roughly once a month. It carries out activities in accordance with the framework plan approved for the calendar year. In cooperation with the unit for prevention and social affairs, it holds a cultural afternoon of national minorities every year, called *We Live Here*. The fifth year of this event was held in 2004. The activities of national minorities are presented in the Liberec City Hall Newsletter in a section with the same title. Because the Commission secretary is an employee of the city and the Commission meetings are also attended by the head of the prevention and social affairs unit as a guest, the cooperation between the authority, Commission, and representatives and organizations of members of national minorities (guests or members of the Commission) is extremely close.

**2. committee for national minorities, application of the agenda of rights held by members of national minorities or the Roma community**

See above.

**3. the municipality's grant policy – support for specific projects focusing on the activities of national minorities**

Service charges (gas, water, electricity) are covered out of the city budget. The centre's premises are used for meetings of field social workers employed by the city of Liberec, the *Liberec Roma Association*, and the field social workers of the Czech Television public-service company *People in Need*, as well as for the meetings of Roma assistant teachers, meetings of NGOs, working meetings of the contact persons of municipal authorities in the region, etc.

As of 1 January 2004, the chartered city of Liberec has received a grant of CZK 464,000 from the Council of the Government of the Czech Republic for Roma Community Affairs to cover the cost of social work in Liberec for three persons. Work agreements have been concluded with these workers; they carry out their activities in the localities of Rochlice, Vesec, Doubí and Pilínkov. Of this grant, CZK 443,936 has been used; the Chartered City of Liberec contributed CZK 71,074 to the field work.

The *Liberec Roma Association* ('LRS') uses the premises of the RCC as a base where it can implement most of its projects supported with subsidies and grants from various sources.

In 2004, the LRS received a grant of CZK 464,000 from the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport for free-time activities. The grants awarded by the Liberec Regional Authority were used as follows: CZK 160,000 on field social work, CZK 211,497 on cultural activities, and CZK 30,000 on the celebrations of International Roma Day. The cost of running a children's camp (accommodation, board, transport, certificates, medals, sweets, prizes, films, and the development of films, etc.) were covered out of a grant awarded by the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport and out of the collected subscriptions of the Liberec Roma Association amounting to CZK 152,055. The city budget contributed CZK 17,153 to the cost of implementing the camp. The city also provided promotional materials as prizes and rewards for the children.

The Open Society Fund Praha Foundation supported the project *Children, Come to School!* (a preparatory class) with CZK 413,800 and the *School Through Play* Foundation contributed CZK 10,000 to the same project; the *Open Society Fund Praha* Foundation also supported the project *Get to Know Yourself!* (discussions at schools on the theme of Roma) and donated CZK 10,000 in support of the training of Roma non-profit organizations, carried out by the civic association *Step by Step*. The Liberec Health and Social Fund supported field social

work with CZK 18,000 and the purchase of a computer for the computer classroom, costing CZK 20,000. The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs contributed CZK 168,900 to field social work.

The total costs of the RCC covered by the Chartered City of Liberec in 2004, including the implementation of all activities, amounted to CZK 950,133. This amount does not include the cost of carrying out field social work.

#### **4. cooperation of the municipal authority and the committee for national minorities with representatives and organizations of members of national minorities**

The Chartered City of Liberec has five funds, offering financial grants to applicants for the implementation of their activities. These funds are: the cultural fund, the sports fund, the education support and development fund, the environmental fund, and the health and social fund. Entities activities in the field of national minorities rarely submit applications to these funds; the most frequent applicant is the Liberec Roma Association.

The RCC is not intended solely for the Roma ethnic group. Unfortunately some established contacts (e.g. with the Vietnamese minority) have disintegrated. It has not been possible to contact some minorities at all (e.g. the Polish and Slovak minorities).

Since 2003, there has been increased cooperation with the *Regional Academic Library* in Liberec, which runs a series called the *Blending of Cultures* and other activities (exhibitions, discussions); the city continues to work with *People in Need* in field social work, and many activities are carried out cooperation the *Liberec Roma Association*, although we still feel a palpable lack of non-profit organizations operating in the sphere of activities of and for national minorities.

#### **5. example of good practice from the aspect of the municipality**

The *Roma Community Centre* in Liberec is classified under the prevention and social affairs unit of the social welfare department. It was opened in 1999.

Its aims are based on individual activities – the *Roma Music School* offers practical and theory music lessons for individuals and groups, and gives students the chance to present their new skills to the public; in the scope of free-time activities, the goal is to offer school-age children, young people and adults active use of their free time, usually under expert supervision, while social-law guidance is provided to eliminate unlawful conduct and to raise awareness among the general public. The RCC, usually in cooperation with the *Liberec Roma Association*, holds one-off events, a summer camp, football tournaments, a Roma ball, etc.

The target groups are children of a preschool and school age, young people, and adults of Roma origin, as well as the non-Roma population.

The project follows up on activities carried out in previous years. Many one-off events have evolved into a tradition. The range of free-time activities has been expanded in the field of culture (the teaching of modern dance, a cymbalon ensemble) and in the field of education (the teaching of Romani, the teaching of computing). The RCC's free-time activities in 2004 were attended by 115 children.

During the year, many one-off events were held – *International Roma Day*, *Children's Day*, *the Fourth Roma Ball*, *Roma Festival*, *St Nicholas Party*, concerts by the *Roma Music School*, excursions – the state-run Sychrov castle, the Giant Aquarium in Hradec Králové, etc. More than 2,500 visitors took part in the cultural activities. Football tournaments were held for children and adults. Music groups and the *Amare Čhave* dance company, which rehearses at the centre, took part in festivals and gave performances all over the Czech Republic.

Three teachers, of whom two are graduates of the conservatoire, teach at the *Roma Music School* on the basis of contracts for music teaching and music theory teaching over 30 lessons a week. An agreement on work activities has been concluded with one teacher. The Roma Music School is attended by 64 children.

Music groups and the *Amare čhave* (Our Children) dance club gave many performances at events such as the Roma festival in Hořice v Podkrkonoší, Lysá nad Labem, the *International Roma Day* celebrations in Liberec and the *Roma Festival* in Liberec, as well as events such as *We Live Here*, held by the Commission for National Minorities, where members of various national minorities living in the Liberec region made presentations, the *Blending of Cultures* in the regional academic library, and the St Nicholas party. The cymbalon band of the *Roma Community Centre* recorded a promotional CD. Liberec music groups and the dance club were very successful in their performances. They frequently came first in their categories in competition festivals.

The footballers successfully participated in several tournaments, for example in Pardubice, Vilémov u Šluknova, Liberci, and Hrádek nad Nisou. A significant tournament was the National Roma Championship in Pardubice, the *Roma Cup*, where our team came fourth in a strongly contested competition. At present, the football club is split into two teams because of its popularity. Both football teams are in the Regional League. The A Team is in the first division and the B Team is in the second division. In December 2004, the prevention and social affairs unit, in cooperation with the *Liberec Roma Association*, held a second annual football tournament for children up to the age of 15 and a Christmas Tournament. These tournaments attracted teams from the whole region. Funds from the city budget covered the cost of transport, the hire of a hall and pitch, the purchase of equipment and kits, etc.

The *Liberec Roma Association*, in cooperation with the civic association *Hope 2000*, and with the financial assistance of the city, ran a ten-day children's summer camp in the recreational complex at Zátíší, near Hamr na Jezeře. This camp was attended by 50 children and six leaders. The children were accommodated in huts and were provided with food five times a day.

The municipality's representative did not answer the other questions.

#### **MLADÁ BOLESLAV** (<http://www.mb-net.cz/mu/>)

**1. exercise of the extended powers of the municipality in relation to the rights of members of national minorities or the Roma community (public-law contract on the exercise of devolved powers in the given area)**

When the activities of the district authority were wound up, no position of Roma adviser was set up. The Roma social officer only acted as a contact person for Roma citizens. Increasing numbers of Roma started approaching him with various requests for assistance. Therefore the position of Roma adviser was set up as of 1 April 2004. Since this date the social officer has therefore also held the position of Roma adviser.

**2. committee for national minorities, application of the agenda of rights held by members of national minorities or the Roma community**

In 2004, the Mayor of Mladá Boleslav nominated members of the *Advisory Body of the Mayor of Mladá Boleslav for National Minorities*. The first meeting was held on 25 January 2005. The advisory body has nine members and, besides the representatives of the city and officials from the City Hall, its members include representatives of national minority organizations.

The handling of the agenda of the rights of members of national minorities is entrusted to the Roma adviser, who is also a member of the advisory body.

**3. the municipality's grant policy – support for specific projects focusing on the activities of national minorities**

The civic association *Touch of the Sun* was awarded a non-investment grant of CZK 5,000 for the project *Roma Shoe*.

**4. cooperation of the municipal authority and the committee for national minorities with representatives and organizations of members of national minorities**

In 2004, cooperation with the representatives of members of national minorities was covered via the Roma adviser.

##### 5. example of good practice from the aspect of the municipality

In 2004, the civic association *Touch of the Sun* held an event for children, called *Roma Shoe*, which was a children's dance competition. Other events included a masked ball for children, children's Roma Day, and dancing for children. All these events met with keen interest from children and were also attended by Roma families from outside the region. The same association held three balls for adults (in Mladá Boleslav, Bakov nad Jizerou, and Josefův Důl). During 2004, a Roma children's band was formed.

The civil advice centre *Jekhetani luma* has been in operation since September 2004 and has already held several events. Its main focus is advisory activity, but it also holds various exhibitions of Roma artists, the creative work of children from the Special Needs School, etc. In the run-up to Christmas, a collection of clothing and toys received a large response. This collection has been continued. The *Chuden pes Jilestar* civic association held a masked ball for adults in Benátky nad Jizerou.

The municipality's representative did not answer the other questions.

**MOST** (<http://www.mumost.cz/>)

##### 1. exercise of the extended powers of the municipality in relation to the rights of members of national minorities or the Roma community (public-law contract on the exercise of devolved powers in the given area)

According to statistics from the last Population and Housing Census as at 1 March 2001, the administrative district of Most has 68,263 inhabitants, of whom the following claimed nationality other than Czech nationality:

nationality	Slovak	German	Vietnamese	Hungarian	Roma	Ukrainian	Polish	Moravian	Bulgarian	Russian	Serbian	Ruthenian	Silesian	Greek	Croatian	Romanian
<i>Number of persons</i>	2090	736	335	225	207	176	110	83	68	61	16	13	9	9	8	4

##### 2. committee for national minorities, application of the agenda of rights held by members of national minorities or the Roma community

The National Minorities Commission, i.e. a commission of the Most City Council ('MCC'), discusses affairs related to national minorities and in particular the integration of members of the Roma community. Citizens of national minorities have not registered any associations in the administrative district of the city, with the exception of members of the Roma community. The following Roma associations are active: the Dživas civic association, the Most Association of Roma (civic association), the Chanov Community Centre (civic association), and the House of Roma Culture civic association. Pro-Roma organizations are the District Charity in Most and Viktor s.r.o. No public-law contract has been concluded with any municipality in the administrative district regarding the exercise of devolved powers in the field of rights held by members of national minorities. There are no direct comments and suggestions concerning legislative or non-legislative measures. It should be stated that at present there is no national or regional uniform approach to the fulfilment of integration and inclusion programmes, as the situation requires. In accordance with Act No 320/2002 on an amendment and repeal of certain laws, as at 1 January 2003 the position of Roma adviser was transferred from the former Most District Authority to the Most City Assembly. Since 1 April 2004, following the organizational changes, this position has been renamed 'national minorities coordinator'. This complies with Act No 273/2001 on the rights of members of

national minorities. The statutes of the commission for national minority affairs and the rules of procedure of the commission for national minority affairs of the Most City Council were approved on 20 February 2003 (under Resolution No 132/4, effective as of 20 February 2003). The Most City Council, at its meeting in 2004, decided to set up a National Minorities Club.

The MCC commission has eleven members, four of whom are women and four are Roma representatives. The affairs it discusses primarily concern the activities of Roma associations, support for the projects and programmes of Roma integration, the prevention of social exclusion in Roma communities, and the fixing of any consequences. Discussions also focus on applications related to the programme for the support of Roma secondary-school students, the extensive document 'Concept of the Design of Chanov Housing Estate', the redistribution of funds in accordance with approved rules in 2004 of CZK 100,000 from the Most budget to support the activities of Roma associations and other organizations, and the earmarking of Most city funds to take on four part-time field social workers for 2004.

### 3. the municipality's grant policy – support for specific projects focusing on the activities of national minorities

Overview of individual projects of the non-profit organizations Dživas o.s., SRMM o.s., Chanov Community Centre o.s. and UDV Viktor s.r.o. financially supported by Most and other entities in 2004:

<i>organization</i>	<i>events and projects subsidized by MCC</i>	<i>CZK from MCC</i>	<i>total</i>	<i>other funding donations for projects via MCC</i>		<i>total</i>	<i>grand total</i>
DŽIVAS	'Emil Cina Memorial' Acknowledgement of seniors Children's Day School Through Play support of project - returned	3,500 3,600 4,990 -9,000	12,090	Chemopetrol a.s – association activities and operation	10,000 15,000	25,000	37,090
SRMM	Summer sports activities Football tournament	26,400 18,920	45,320	Chemopetrol a.s – association activities and operation OPoDSPaZ – free-time activities	10,000 15,000 10,000	35,000	80,320
Chanov Community Centre	'Chanov Children' Project May Event – Children's Day Work with preschool children – Club	4,990 12,200	17,190				17,190
ÚDV Viktor s.r.o.	Financial contribution to an art competition	4,000	4,000			--	4,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>KNM funds</b>		<b>78,600</b>	<b>other</b>		<b>60,000</b>	<b>138,600</b>

### 4. cooperation of the municipal authority and the committee for national minorities with representatives and organizations of members of national minorities

Cooperation between the representatives of Roma community organizations and the City of Most is good. Serious issues concerning national minorities are discussed at the level of the mayor and his deputies. Cooperation with the Ústí Regional Authority in 2004 entailed meetings of national minority coordinators and Roma advisers and the submission of information on events organized by the Council of the Government of the Czech Republic for Roma Community Affairs or individual organizations related to minority issues and the integration of the Roma. The City of Most was represented at a two-day twinning project seminar of the European Union held between the Office of the Government of the Czech Republic and the Fundación General Gitano ('FSGG') in Spain, which took place in Chomutov on 8 and 9 June 2004. Representatives of the City of Most were also participants in the practical output of the FSGG's activities in Madrid and other cities from 27 June 2004 to 3 July 2004 and had the opportunity to view this project first hand. On 30 September 2004, based on an invitation from the Mayor of Most, a working meeting was held with the



President of the FSGG and the Director of the FSGG, a representative of the Council of the Government of the Czech Republic for Roma Community Affairs, and other representatives of the City of Most, representatives of the region, and other bodies and organizations active in Most. Although there is no institution in the Czech Republic like that at the FSGG base, the City of Most will try to apply some of the experience it has gained in the practical activities of field social workers by agreement with other organizations in order to improve the situation concerning Roma affairs.

#### **5. example of good practice from the aspect of the municipality**

An example here is the implementation of projects and other activities begun in 2003 and continuing in 2004. The *Agoestar* project offered a set of retraining courses primarily intended for members of the Roma national minority and other members of the Roma ethnic minority, with a close tie to the educational activities of the Chanov Training and Educational Centre; in 2003 this project realized certain retraining courses commenced in 2002 and ending in 2004. These courses focused on the following professions: assistant bricklayer, assistant decorator.

Assisted workplaces – in 2003, and continuing in 2004, the public-service company *Dům romské kultury*, o.p.s. started operating assisted workplaces (Bricklaying Crew, Decorating Crew, and the music group *Kalo Jih*) with the support of the Most Labour Office. The public-service company secures orders and contracts for these assisted employed members of the Roma national minority and other members of the Roma ethnic group.

Open School, a project within the *programme to prevent social exclusion in Roma communities and to eliminate the consequences thereof*, was financed by the Ústí Region. This project introduced and implemented a system of open education focusing primarily on members of the Roma national minority and members of the Roma ethnic group, with a close link to the training and educational activities of the *Chanov Training and Education Centre*, in order to prevent social exclusion in Roma communities and remove certain consequences of exclusion.

The public-service company *Dům romské kultury* (House of Roma Culture) started reconstructing the *Svět* [World] Cultural Centre in Chanov and the former shopping centre in 2003, and continued with its own resources in 2004.

In accordance with Resolution No 650/17 of the 17<sup>th</sup> 17 MCC meeting, the childcare, social prevention and healthcare department prepared an application for the provision of a grant under the sub-programme *Support of Field Social Work*, which was presented to the Council of the Government of the Czech Republic for Roma Community Affairs for 2004. The programme was launched on 2 January 2004. The City of Most received a government grant of CZK 544,000 as a special-purpose resource; the share of the City of Most was CZK 96,000. Work agreements were concluded for four part-time field social workers from the Roma population.

#### **6. problems or open issues concerning the national minority policy**

Open issues remain the high unemployment among the city's inhabitants, problems connected with housing (rent arrears and arrears for services connected with housing), the education and training of the Roma population, social pathology, the status of inhabitants in the social protection systems, the search for programmes within the active employment policy – community work, retraining, socially-beneficial positions, work-linked training, and subsequent professional preparation and assertion on the labour market, increased demands for the preparation of the programmes of NGOs contributing to the integration of members of the Roma community). At a meeting in December 2004, the City Council decided to set up a *National Minorities Club* so that the city could support the fulfilment of programmes tied to projects backed by the European Union, the Government and relevant ministries, the region and the city, and so that it could create other conditions (i.e. workplaces, premises, the search for new instruments and a professional

approach to the handling of issues – especially those concerning the Roma) for the development of other activities concerning the activities of minorities, and place an emphasis on the terms of reference, content, feasibility, and sustainability of projects supported and covered in the scope of funding from the city budget as proof of the creation of conditions to combat social exclusion.

**7. opinion on the prepared ratification of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages**

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**OLMOUC** (<http://www.olomoucko.cz/phprs>)

**1. exercise of the extended powers of the municipality in relation to the rights of members of national minorities or the Roma community (public-law contract on the exercise of devolved powers in the given area)**

Since 1 February 2003, a national minorities adviser has been employed at the City Hall; her job includes assisting the integration of members of the Roma community into society in this administrative district. This position is combined with the position of the head of the unit of social officers, part of the social services and healthcare department.

Since 2003, the city has been actively involved in the programme of the Council of the Government of the Czech Republic for Roma Community Affairs called *Support of Field Social Work*. For three years, a team of four field social workers from the City Hall has successfully carried out field social work in four areas of the city (in three municipal wards). The success of the project is based on cooperation with other partners – municipal organizations, NGOs operating in Olomouc, as well as Prague and Brno organizations. We hold joint events for members of Roma communities, e.g. a traditional St Nicholas party for 300 Roma children, excursions and trips to music festivals, the city financially supports summer camps for Roma children (for the 13<sup>th</sup> year in 2004) and special-interest activities in two community centres, the operation of the *Khamoro* nursery school, etc. The Roma field workers successfully completed the two-level training for field social workers held by an accredited company, and became acknowledged personalities in the Roma communities, sought after to help solve the specific problems of Olomouc Roma.

In cooperation with other representatives of national minorities operating here, the city contributed in particular to the activities of the Olomouc *Bulgarian Cultural and Educational Club*.

The city also mediates an information service on training activities and grants organized for the non-profit sector. Cooperation is at a partnership and organizational level in terms of arranging individual events or activities in favour of the members of national minorities.

**2. committee for national minorities, application of the agenda of rights held by members of national minorities or the Roma community**

With regard to the results of the 2001 census, a Committee was not set up. This agenda is handled by the social services and healthcare department via the national minorities adviser. The adviser also proposes and, once approval is granted, arranges meetings of the representatives of individual national minorities in the city, and participates in the events of specific civic associations; she also helps to raise the funding required for the implementation of activities.

The adviser convenes meetings of the representatives of Roma and pro-Roma civic associations in order to discuss the integration of Roma into society (she tries to coordinate field social work in the city, supports the placement of Roma assistants in schools, promotes the expansion of foundation years for Roma children, the training of Roma field workers, the establishment of the position of healthcare assistant, etc.). She participates in the projects of NGOs operating in the city (e.g. the *Association of Roma in Moravia* -joint events for Roma Day, the St Nicholas party, excursions; the *NOPO* civic association – a shared office for field social workers, special-interest activities for children in a particular locality; the *Skůl* civic

association – extra-curricular lessons for children and the preparation of children for secondary-school education, etc.).

### **3. the municipality's grant policy – support for specific projects focusing on the activities of national minorities**

In 2004, as in every year, all the civic associations, including associations of various national minorities, were able to apply for support for their activities focused on a specific area: cultural activities, sports, educational, and social activities, etc. During the year they were able to apply for lump-sum assistance of up to CZK 5,000 for specific projects.

<i>organization</i>	<i>purpose/project</i>	<i>grant (CZK)</i>
Olomouc City Hall	Support of field social work	government 640,000 municipality 108,000
Association of Roma in Moravia, Olomouc branch	free-time activities of Roma children and young people, gym equipment, music and art club activities, contribution to the purchase of products for the summer camp in Pohořany, two excursions to South Moravia (Brno, Boskovice)	Ministry of the Interior 45,000 municipality 60,000
Olomouc Charity, Khamoro Community Centre	support of excursions, organization of a Roma pilgrimage to Svatý Kopeček [Holy Hill], lectures and Open Days, and a Christmas breakdancing competition	municipality 55,000
Caduceus civic association, Olomouc	support of clubs and equipment for a computer classroom	government 150,000 municipality 300,000
Bulgarian Cultural and Awareness Club, civic association	Days of Bulgarian Culture, participation in a five-a-side football tournament in Rožmitál	municipality 15,000
Roma Women and Friends, civic association	organization of a sports and fun day for children called 'From Fairy Tale to Fairy Tale'	municipality 3,000

### **4. cooperation of the municipal authority and the committee for national minorities with representatives and organizations of members of national minorities**

See above.

### **5. example of good practice from the aspect of the municipality**

The first year of the joint sport and multicultural festival of national minorities and disabled people, called *We Know How to Communicate*, was held under the aegis of the Mayor of the Chartered City and the Governor of the Olomouc Region at the complex of the *Lokomotiva Athletics Club in Olomouc* on 28 August 2004. The foundation year was held in September 2003 and met with a warm response from participants and the public; therefore the tradition of a sports and cultural day of national minorities and disabled people was established in Olomouc for the whole of the Olomouc Region. Representation of national minorities: Bulgarians, Slovaks, Greeks, Vietnamese, Armenians, Turks, Roma, and others. The participants and the public were able to sample specialties of Bulgarian cuisine and wine, and in the evening the entertainment was a concert by the music group *Natalika*. Besides the municipality, support also came from the Olomouc Region and the Ministry of Culture. The implementers, traditionally, are: Olomouc City Hall, Olomouc Regional Authority, the Olomouc *Bulgarian Cultural and Educational Club*, the *Wheelchair Users Trend Association*, the *Hanák* art association (disabled amateur artists), the Olomouc *District Union of the Hard of Hearing*, the *Olomouc European Advice and Resource Centre*.

### **6. problems or open issues concerning the national minority policy**

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## 7. opinion on the prepared ratification of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages

In the opinion of the municipality there are no problems related to the ratification of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages.

### **Ostrava** (<http://www.mmo.cz/>)

According to the results of the 2001 Population and Housing Census, of the citizens living in the administrative district of the Chartered City of Ostrava 3.5% of citizens claimed Slovak nationality and 2.3% Moravian nationality. In addition to these largest national minorities, the city also has representatives of the Hungarian, Greek, Bulgarian, Ukrainian, and Roma national minorities. Officially, 658 of inhabitants claimed Roma national minority, i.e. 0.2% of the number of citizens living in the city.

The following take an active part in public life:

Hungarian minority, represented by the *Union of Hungarians Living in the Czech Republic*. The Ostrava basic organization has approximately 140 members and is based in the Hungarian Club at 28. října 15, Ostrava-Moravská Ostrava. Here it runs a free information, translation and guide centre. Its activities are funded from member subscriptions, grants from the Ministry of Culture, and donations from Hungarian foundations. The Union holds *Days of Hungarian Culture* in Ostrava, which are supported by grants from the City of Ostrava budget. The grant for 2004 totalled CZK 80,000.

The Greek national minority, represented by the *Ostrava Greek Community*, with approximately 200 members. It uses the *Greek Club* in Ostrava – Poruba for its meetings. In 2004, it supported the Olympic Games in Athens with lectures and exhibitions on the theme of the Olympic Games. A replica of ancient Olympia was built to mark the occasion and was subsequently donated by the *Greek Community* to the City of Ostrava. The *Ostrava Greek Community* has its own website at [www.reckaobec.cz](http://www.reckaobec.cz), which provides information on its activities. Greek lessons are available for anyone interested. In 2004, it organized celebrations to mark the state holiday of the Hellenic Republic. It received a grant of CZK 21,000 from the budget of the Chartered City of Ostrava for this event to cover the cost of hiring a hall in the Ostrava House of Culture.

The Bulgarian minority is represented by the *Bulgarian Cultural and Educational Club* in Ostrava. It has approximately 270 members and is based at 28. října 4, Ostrava-Moravská Ostrava. Every year, the club holds a celebration to mark the Feast of Cyril and Methodius, which it calls *babina dnu*, as well as celebrations of Bulgarian state and orthodox festivals, performances by folk groups, and meetings of all Bulgarian clubs operating in the Czech Republic. It cooperates with all national minorities in Ostrava and the region. It enjoys significant support from the Bulgarian Embassy, which strives to further development in cooperation between the region and its country. Last year the club did not apply for a grant for its activities.

The Ukrainian national minority is represented by the *Association of Ukrainians and Friends of Ukraine* in Ostrava. The branch has more than 40 members of both Ukrainian and Russian nationality. Because the branch does not have a meeting room for members, it hires the Bulgarian Club for its activities. Every year it holds an exhibition of books or a presentation of newly published books, issues a quarterly periodical called *Ostravska prosvita*, and in 2004 organized inter alia an event to commemorate the anniversary of Ukraine's independence and an event called *Shevchenk's Evening*. It received a grant of CZK 10,000 from the budget of the Chartered City of Ostrava in 2004, which was used to purchase films, produce photographs, and to purchase office stationery and ink for printers and photocopiers.

The city's institutions pay special attention to the Roma minority; 658 citizens (approximately 0.2% of the total number of citizens living in the city) officially claim to belong to this minority. Roma minority issues are handled at the City Hall by a Roma adviser and social worker for the

integration of the Roma minority. Both are classified within the social prevention unit of the social affairs and healthcare department. The Roma adviser and social worker for the integration of the Roma minority monitor the situation of Roma communities in the region based on demographic, socioeconomic, educational, and gender criteria, in accordance with their way of life, with consideration for the length of time they have been settled and the original place they are from. These members of staff cooperate with the staff of state administration and local government whose activities are connected with the life of the Roma communities and of individuals from these communities. Activities also focus on mediating communication and limiting communication barriers. They also seek out people in the region who have a positive relationship with Roma communities and citizens, and identify possibilities for their active cooperation in tackling the problems of Roma communities and individuals (e.g. entrepreneurs in issues of employment). They maintain contact with regional and local nongovernmental organizations whose activities are connected with the interests and goals of Roma communities, carry out individual and group social work, cooperate closely with schools attended by Roma children, maintain contact with organizations of children and young people and, in cooperation with them, look for ways of filling the spare time of Roma children and young people. They coordinate the activities of field social workers (9) in municipalities and the activities of the healthcare and social assistant.

**1. exercise of the extended powers of the municipality in relation to the rights of members of national minorities or the Roma community (public-law contract on the exercise of devolved powers in the given area)**

No public-law contract was concluded in 2004 regarding the exercise of devolved powers in the field of rights held by members of national minorities.

**2. committee for national minorities, application of the agenda of rights held by members of national minorities or the Roma community**

In accordance with Act No 128/2000 on municipalities, a Committee was not set up in the administrative district of the chartered city.

In 2003, a working group was formed in the scope of community planning that focused on the Roma ethnic group. Community planning is a method of involving other entities in planning and social services; it makes it possible to obtain more objective information on the situation in the field and allows for the interconnection of service contractors, providers, and users.

Since June 2002, a pilot project called *Healthcare and Social Assistant* has successfully been implemented as part of the Programme of Field Social Work. This programme is subsidized by the Council of the Government of the Czech Republic for Roma Community Affairs.

**3. the municipality's grant policy – support for specific projects focusing on the activities of national minorities**

Overview of awarded grants, special-purpose grants, and multiannual special-purpose grants for NGO projects in the field of social welfare - risk groups of citizens, children (or minorities) in 2004:

<i>organization</i>	<i>purpose/project</i>	<i>grant (CZK)</i>
S.T.O.P. civic association	Extra-curricular individual and group lessons for children from a socially disadvantaged environment.	120,000
Mutual Co-existence civic association	Volunteer work in communities	300,000
	Training programme for Roma mothers	200,000
<b>total</b>		<b>620,000</b>

In the scope of Ostrava's selection procedure for the provision of special-purpose grants – subsidies and municipal grants – to support activities in the field of crime prevention and drug prevention, the city supported the following projects related to national minorities in 2004:

<i>organization</i>	<i>purpose/project</i>	<i>grant (CZK)</i>
P. Pitter Church Primary School	Open Door - Phundrado vudar	40,000
Ostrava Special Needs School – Přívoz, Ibsenova 36	School after the bell	30,000
Ostrava Special needs School – Vítkovice, Halasova 30	Workshop for mothers with children	20,000
	Children for the children	33,000
Together – Jekhetane	Our helper the computer	60,000*
	‘Čercheň – Star’	250,000
Salesian Youth Centre	Come with us	550,000
<b>total</b>		<b>923,000</b>

\* returned

In all ten projects were subsidized with a total of CZK 1,543,000.

The municipality’s representative did not answer the other questions.

**PARDUBICE** ([http://www.mesto-pardubice.cz/spravamesta/organy mesta/rada/rada\\_komise/romove020909.html](http://www.mesto-pardubice.cz/spravamesta/organy mesta/rada/rada_komise/romove020909.html))

The municipal assembly did not respond to the Council Secretariat’s request for it to complete the questionnaire.

**PLZEŇ** (<http://info.plzen-city.cz/article.asp?sec=429>)

**1. exercise of the extended powers of the municipality in relation to the rights of members of national minorities or the Roma community (public-law contract on the exercise of devolved powers in the given area)**

Members of national minorities are entitled to play an active part in cultural, social, and economic life and in public affairs, especially those which concern them. In its administrative district, Plzeň carries out tasks aimed at assisting in the exercise of rights held by members of the Roma community and at the integration of members of the Roma community into society. Because no public-law contract on the rights of members of national minorities has been concluded in Plzeň, these rights are handled by the Plzeň City Council’s Commission for the Integration of Ethnic Minorities.

**2. committee for national minorities, application of the agenda of rights held by members of national minorities or the Roma community**

No Committee has been set up in Plzeň. In 2001, the Plzeň City Council appointed a Commission for the Integration of Ethnic Minorities. Its activities include proposals of preventive measures leading to the elimination of barriers and to improvements in co-existence between the majority society, Roma communities and other ethnic groups in Plzeň. The Commission is preparing documentation for the implementation of a uniform Plzeň City concept for the handling of issues focusing particularly on the Roma community and other ethnic communities living in Plzeň. The Commission gathers and assesses information available on the development of the mutual co-existence of the majority and ethnic minorities in the city. It provides information on developments in the situation, coordinates the submission of this information to interested units, and presents the Plzeň City Council with documents and proposals aimed at finding a systemic solution to individual themes.

The Commission comprises a chairperson, a secretary, and members – representatives of institutions, members of Plzeň City Assembly, experts from the ranks of the city’s inhabitants, and representatives of ethnic minorities. Besides the permanent members, other expert workers and representatives of organizations, the media, etc., can be invited to Commission

meetings, although they are not granted voting rights. Plzeň City Council appoints and removes Commission members. Expenditure connected with the Commission's own activities are covered out of the budget of Plzeň City Assembly. There are organizations here working on the integration of the Roma community, which includes work with children, social-law guidance (support in the early stages) and very important field social work. These organizations include the civic association *Begin Together* [*Začít spolu*], *Plzeň Civil Advice Centre* [*Občanská poradna Plzeň*] and *Street* [*Ulice*], a field social work agency. The Diocesan Charity is also active in Plzeň, where it has a *Multicultural Centre* as a place for minorities to present themselves and meet; the Diocesan Charity also runs an *Advice Centre for Foreigners and Refugees*.

### **3. the municipality's grant policy – support for specific projects focusing on the activities of national minorities**

The release of funds from the budget of the social affairs and healthcare department of Plzeň City Hall for the implementation of projects for the integration of ethnic minorities:

- On 20 September 2004, the Commission for the Integration of Ethnic Minorities of Plzeň City Council met to discuss an application from the civic association *FK Roma Plzeň, Old Guard*. The FK Roma project offered a solution for the use of the free time of Roma children and young people aged 10-16. Regular football practice and matches among the different age categories of children were planned as part of the project. This project is an effort to find a preventive way of handling the problem of the free time of children and young people, filling their free time so that they do not have to spend it on the street. The Commission recommended that a grant be awarded to the above-mentioned applicant.
- On 4 November 2004, under Resolution No 720, the Plzeň City Assembly approved a financial donation of CZK 40,200 for the civic association *FK Roma Plzeň, Old Guard*, to be paid out of the budget of Plzeň City Hall's social affairs and healthcare department.

Under Resolution No 1176 of 9 October 2003, the City Council expressed the city's willingness to draw up a *Concept for the Integration of Minorities in Plzeň* and approved the notification of an award procedure.

- In March 2004, the tender opening session took place, including an assessment and evaluation of the contractor tenders. Ivan Gabal Analysis & Consulting and the University of West Bohemia in Plzeň entered the award procedure. Ivan Gabal – Analysis & Consulting, which was selected, demonstrated that it had all the qualifications and other requirements laid down in the call for tenders which had been made to several candidates.

CZK 595,000 of the city's funds were released for the preparation of the concept under the approved Resolution No 327/2001 of the City Assembly.

On 14 June 2004, the chairperson of the City Council's Commission for the Integration of Ethnic Minorities welcomed the winning company and some of the working team to the meeting. In October the company presented the interim results of the project; in accordance with the contract, the processing of this project was completed by 30 December 2004. At a meeting of the Commission for the Integration of Ethnic Minorities held on 17 January 2005, Ivan Gabal recapitulated the requirements for the preparation of the integration concept, focusing on the Roma minority in Plzeň, and the possibilities of changing the current situation. He acquainted the Commission and guests (the Deputy Mayor, the director of the City Assembly's ÚSO department and the deputy head of the Assembly's social affairs and healthcare department) with the content of the concept.

### **4. cooperation of the municipal authority and the committee for national minorities with representatives and organizations of members of national minorities**

The city cooperates with the above-mentioned organizations and offices of municipal wards, as well as with national minority organizations; one example is the civic association called *Association of Roma and National Minorities in the Czech Republic* – the coordinator of this

association is a member of the Commission for the Integration of Ethnic Minorities. In 2004, this association received non-residential premises from the city – the lease of a room measuring 25.50 m<sup>2</sup>, and office number 414, measuring 25.7 m<sup>2</sup>, at Koterovská 162 in Plzeň for the activities of the Association in Plzeň.

#### **5. example of good practice from the aspect of the municipality**

From the aspect of the region, an example of good practice in 2004 was the public-service company *Here and Now* [*Tady a ted'*, o.p.s.], which is the successor of the Association for the Education of Disadvantaged Children. The company is involved in the provision and development of training and social services for disadvantaged groups of the population. For three years it has been running the project *Extra-Curricular Individual Lessons and Teaching for Children in Children's Homes*, which is being implemented in institutional facilities in West Bohemia. Summer self-realization trips using techniques and methods of experience-based and social pedagogy are also organized for the same target group.

At present, the company is preparing a course of *Cross-Cultural and Social Upbringing for Educators, Teachers from Special Needs Schools, and teaching Assistants*, which is intended for professionals in the Pilsen Region. The coordinator of this project also conducts long-term socio-anthropological field research in the Jateční/Duchcovská locality, which is carried out by the Department of Social and Cultural Anthropology at the Faculty of Humanities, University of West Bohemia, Plzeň in accordance with a commission from the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs. The Jateční/Duchcovská locality is a spatially highly excluded locality which is currently occupied by approximately 300 people (given the high fluctuation, a precise number cannot be specified) in 94 residential units. Almost 95% of people of working age are unemployed, more than half the children attend special needs schools, and many others are at risk of being transferred from a primary school to a special needs school. The survey also indicates that individual families are separated from each other by status and ritual barriers which mean that the local population cannot be viewed as a single unit (community), and therefore it is not possible to provide mass educational or development support. The first goal of the above-mentioned company was to provide clients with a member of staff to assist them – an adviser, an intermediary, and organizer, an authority. This person's task is to support clients' ability to manage their lives themselves and to avoid the pitfalls which are ever present during life in a disadvantaged environment, which means helping and motivating families to maintain a 'normal level of functioning'. The field social worker mediates locally available services and activities for clients. A long-term goal is also to take over the educational support of children and as such to prevent the premature termination of their education and improve the standard of schoolwork they do out of school. The other goal was to offer long-term individual extra-curricular lessons for children with poor marks in the households of clients and to follow up on the proven model of extra lessons in children's homes; these extra lessons are taught by students of universities and secondary schools specializing in social work, teaching, and social sciences, of which several dozen are available to the public-service company *TADY A TEDĚ* o.p.s. The idea of these individual extra lessons is to expand the opportunities of children brought up in this locality and to give them more scope in choosing their next level of education or in choosing their occupation, and subsequently to nurture in them the ability to make long-term plans and assume responsibility for their lives, as well as the ability to become fully involved in the running of society. It should be noted that another entity has been active in this locality since October 2004 which specializes in the provision of social services in the form of field social work. This entity is the *Plzeň Diocesan Charity*, a project of field social work for families with children and young people at risk of social exclusion. The members of staff working on the project addressed all the inhabitants in the Jateční/Duchcovská locality. They were provided with informative cards with an offer of services. At present the field social workers are working intensively – in the scope of their social contact with clients – on a solution to problems



connected with arrears in fares owed to the public transport companies in Plzeň. They also help to draw up a payment schedule for rent arrears. Between April 2002 and December 2004, a *Fund of Endangered Children* operated in the locality; as part of a joint project with the *Plzeň Municipal Police Force*, called My Friend the Police Officer, this fund provided free-time activities for children and young people.

The municipality's representative did not answer the other questions.

#### **ÚSTÍ NAD LABEM** (<http://www.usti-nl.cz/>)

##### **1. exercise of the extended powers of the municipality in relation to the rights of members of national minorities or the Roma community (public-law contract on the exercise of devolved powers in the given area)**

The chartered city of Ústí nad Labem is a partner to the relevant entities offering a range of activities and services designed to help the process of the integration of members of the Roma community into society. These partner organizations include: *the Prague Multicultural Centre*, *Slovo 21 [Word 21]*, *People in Need*, *Integration Advice Centre*, the civic association *Athinganoi*, the *Community Work Centre*, and other Roma and pro-Roma non-profit organizations based in Ústí nad Labem and elsewhere. The city's strategic document in relation to its social policy is the second Community Welfare Plan (drawn up for the 2004-2006 period), which sums up the policy requirements stemming from the city's coalition agreement, expert views and requirements of the service providers, opinions and feedback of the service users, and data from the information system of the city's social services.

The plan arose between 1 October 2003 and 31 May 2004. From 1 April 2004 to 30 April 2004, the plan was discussed in the consultation process. In all 128 comments and suggestions were put forward, of which 100 were processed into the final version of the plan. The preparation of the plan received financial support from Ústí nad Labem. The implementation of the plan in the next three years will be financed from multiple sources: from the government ministries of the Czech Republic, from the Ústí Region, from the city, from the Structural Funds of the European Union, from endowment funds and from the economic activities of the organizations involved. The methodology used in the preparation of the plan is based on observations made by experts from the United Kingdom and on the experience of the implementation team in Ústí nad Labem gained in the creation and implementation of the first Community Plan from 2001-2003. The plan is linked to a number of conceptual documents of the City of Ústí nad Labem, especially the programme called *Ústí nad Labem – a Healthy City*. The organization responsible for processing the programme was the Ústí nad Labem *Community Work Centre* (an advisory organization based at Koněvova 18, 400 01 Ústí nad Labem).

##### **2. committee for national minorities, application of the agenda of rights held by members of national minorities or the Roma community**

No Committee has been set up in the city as set forth in Section 117(3) of Act No 128/2000 on municipalities (the Municipal Order) because according to the latest census fewer than 10% of citizens living in the city's territory claim nationality other than Czech (see below); therefore, with regard to the legislative conditions and possibilities, as well as the number of inhabitants officially claiming membership of a given nationality, the establishment of the Committee cannot be legally demanded.

As regards the issue of handling the agenda of the rights of national minorities, especially affairs related to the Roma community under Act No 273/2001 on the rights of members of national minorities, it is stipulated in Section 6(8) that: 'The municipal authority of a municipality with extended competence shall carry out tasks in its administrative district assisting the exercise of the rights of members of the Roma community and the integration of

members of the Roma community into society'; by referring to sec 13a of the same Act, we can say that the rights stemming from this law, such as participation in cultural, social, and economic life, and in public affairs, especially those which concern national minorities, are offered or implemented via various non-profit organizations or contributory organizations, and via the city itself; these rights are also satisfied in cooperation with the assistant mayor responsible for minority issues or with the relevant municipal institutions.

Moravian	Silesian	Slovak	Roma	Polish	German	Ukrainian	Vietnamese
132	9	2225	296	160	609	220	410

### 3. the municipality's grant policy – support for specific projects focusing on the activities of national minorities

In the scope of community planning, the city has drawn up a system for the allocation of funding for the provision of social services. Applications for funding must comply with the approved Community Plan of City Care, must be submitted by the notified deadline, and must be drawn up in accordance with the required and approved rules. The applications (projects) are then assessed in the structure of management and coordination of social services and recommended (or not recommended) for financing.

In 2004, the following three projects in the field of social services passed through the evaluation process and were financed from the municipal budget:

<i>organization</i>	<i>project</i>	<i>grant (CZK)</i>
Integration Advice Centre (civic association) – Community Multiethnic Centre, Ústí nad Labem	Social and legal consulting for asylum-seekers and foreigners living long term in Ústí nad Labem	110,000
Ústí nad Labem District Charity	Světluška Children's Community Centre	45,000
Jekhetane Cultural Union	Training centre activities for the extra-curricular education and free-time activities of Roma children in Mojžíř	60,000

### Projects in the 2004 Cultural Calendar - national minorities

<i>organization</i>	<i>project</i>	<i>grant (CZK)</i>
ARS Porta Bohemica	Cross-cultural weeks	13,000
Trmice special needs school	Exhibition of the pupils' work at the city assembly	1,000
	Exhibition of the pupils' work at the zoo	3,000
People in Need (public-service company)	One World 2004	40,000
Cyril and Methodius (civic association)	Performance by a Bulgarian ensemble	1,500
Karika	Opening day of exhibition for Roma Day	6,300
Jekhetane Community Centre	District festival of Roma children's groups	9,900
Ústí nad Labem Community Centre – Albis Community Centre	Roma cultural festival	18,000
Oberig	In remembrance of one of Ukraine's great personalities	2,200
	Slavonic Christmas – traditions of Slavonic nations	2,000
	Slavonic Easter – traditions of Slavonic nations	3,000
Integration Advice Centre	Presentation of the cultures of ethnic communities living in Ústí nad Labem	15,000
	Colour Planet IV	40,000
Association of Bohemians from Banat Carpathians	National conference of association members	10,000
Family circle - 'F-Circle'	What the colour of my skin means to me	3,000
<b>total</b>		<b>167,900</b>

#### Events in the sports calendar - national minorities

<i>organization</i>	<i>project</i>	<i>grant (CZK)</i>
Black and white	26-hour game of hockey-ball, entry in the book of records	6,000
Future	Children's day – football tournament	2,000
	Football tournament	2,000
	Football tournament	2,000
	Football tournament	2,000
	Football tournament	2,000
	Football tournament	2,000
Karika	Table-tennis tournament	2,000
Family circle - 'F-Circle'	Camping in the countryside	2,000
<b>total</b>		<b>22,000</b>

#### Long-term year-round activities 2004 - national minorities

<i>organization</i>	<i>grant (CZK)</i>
Future	22,200
Jekhetane Community Centre	24,000
Karika	12,600
Black and white	2,100
<b>total</b>	<b>60,900</b>

Total for national minorities: CZK 250,800.

#### **4. cooperation of the municipal authority and the committee for national minorities with representatives and organizations of members of national minorities**

In the scope of sustainable structures of the city's community planning, coordination groups have been operating within defined target groups since 1997. With regard to the fact that one of the target groups of community planning is ethnic minorities and groups, one of the coordination groups ('CG') works in this area. CG members are representatives of the service users (i.e. members of ethnic minorities and groups), service providers, participating institutions and organizations, and other entities involved. Cooperate with the City of Ústí nad Labem is very close because the city is the coordinator of the community planning process via the unit for the support of non-governmental social services of the City Hall's OPO department.

#### **5. example of good practice from the aspect of the municipality**

See Ústí Region.

#### **6. problems or open issues concerning the national minority policy**

An intrinsic characteristic of democracy is the equality of social conditions; however, social relations are built on inequality, i.e. the independence of one person from another. In other words, placing an emphasis on the independence of someone, i.e. individualism (leads to isolation of the individual from the masses) or despotism ('A good citizen is one who cares for nothing but himself'), is a cause of many collisions, misunderstandings, and non-acceptance of social status. It would be unrealistic to rely on the equality of social conditions, because the individual possibilities of a person at any given time and place are different. This difference will always more or less depend on the extent of individual abilities, social relations, and the socio-political system. As has been mentioned above, an intrinsic characteristic of democracy is equality of social conditions. The more people are similar, the more they stop looking after the needs of others. It is therefore expedient to bear this fact in mind during any implementation of a short-term or long-term social programme or project.

*The municipal representative also discusses the social status of the city's inhabitants, the problem of poverty, housing, etc., as problems. We consider it to be topical and authentic, and therefore we publish it in its original form, even though it does not have much in common with national minority issues:*

#### Income

According to EU methodology, the poverty threshold in terms of income is set as 60% of the mean national adjusted income per consumption unit. In 2002, this amount was CZK 73,878. In the Czech Republic, 8.1% of the population had an income below this amount. The highest representation of the poorest households is taken up by complete and incomplete families with children; from the aspect of social groups, these were primarily the households of manual labourers and the unemployed, and a relatively high share comprised the households of own-account workers (except those in agriculture). There are several reasons for this – they are generally small entrepreneurs found it hard to keep their trade going or in 2002 relied on their savings, which were not tracked in the Micro-census; the influence of the shadow economy (unreported income) could play a role here too. From the aspect of individual groups of households, households with children were more at risk of poverty than childless households. Approximately 15% of children up to the age of 15 lived in households suffering from poverty. Incomplete [single-parent] families with children accounted for the highest share of the poor (29.7%). These were primarily families of single or divorced mothers bringing up children alone. Another group with a high share of poor people was families with three or more children (19.6%) (*Peněžní příjmy domácností, jejich vývoj a struktura podle výsledků Mikrocenzů 1992, 1996 a 2002 – [Household income, its development and structure according to the results of the Micro-census 1992, 1996 and 2002]*).

Statistics concerning household income in relation to the subsistence level indicate that the share of households with children where the income is under the relevant subsistence level went up in 2002 compared to 1992. From the aspect of the number of children, the highest share of these households was registered among families with three or more children, although the highest leap in the reporting period was among families with a single child.

Analogical unflattering figures can also be found in areas related to the income structure of the population in Ústí nad Labem, because the Ústí Region is second (after the Moravian-Silesian Region) in terms of the number of beneficiaries of social benefits contingent on social neediness (compare with the CZSO publication 'The State and Movement of the Population in the Czech Republic in Quarters 1-3 of 2003' and 'The State and Movements of the Population in the Czech Republic in Quarters 1-3 of 2004'; these are the figures available as at 1 January of the given year). The unemployment rate as at 31 December 2005 in Ústí nad Labem was 12.78%; over the same period there were 8,886 job-seekers registered with the labour office. The positive trend in the number of unemployed compared to the same period of last year can be attributed to the active employment policy.<sup>40)</sup> It should be remembered that we are still among the cities with a higher unemployment rate that has a high number of social benefit recipients and people at risk of poverty; this applies to the inclusion of socially excluded groups of the population, which does not just mean Roma, the group many implementing officials of the social policy tend to place in this social category.

#### Low cost housing

The interpretation of low cost housing in Czech conditions is not consistent in terms of the content and implementation of low cost housing programmes. I would say that the following characteristics are common features in an interpretation of low cost housing: 'It is a type of housing of a temporary or permanent nature intended for a defined socio-economic group of inhabitants.'

The reality of low cost housing in the Czech Republic, compared to EU countries (e.g. France, Spain) lacks the aspect of temporariness (given by the motivation of the housing users) or of permanent, yet quality housing. There are efforts here, in the form of public or political programmes, to adjust poverty

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<sup>40)</sup> Compared to the same period in the previous year, when 9,554 unemployed were registered with the labour office, the number fell year on year by 688. There are 365 more vacancies (January 2004 – VPM 397) (cf: *Statistický Bulletin - rok 2005/leden* [Statistical Bulletin – 2005/January]).

so that it is in a state acceptable in the eyes of the public and to encourage a similitude in the way people think,<sup>41)</sup> i.e. to achieve social solidarity.

Czech law has provisions on the preservation of the right to human dignity, but this right is predominantly satisfied solely by means of material and financial benefits or through the provision of social services, without a specific definition of the right to dignified housing for a group of people defined by income. The absence of low cost housing as a form of dignified housing for, say, a family on a lower income, provided by municipalities can be attributed to the lack of uniformity regarding the interpretation of the content of low cost housing. The Czech Republic adopted the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, which in Article 11(1) reads: *'The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living for himself and his family, including adequate food, clothing and housing, and to the continuous improvement of living conditions. The States Parties will take appropriate steps to ensure the realization of this right, recognizing to this effect the essential importance of international cooperation based on free consent,'* but because of the absence of an interpretation of dignified housing,<sup>42)</sup> this Covenant cannot be implemented.

People in the low-income bracket does not cover solely people from the ranks of the 'socially non-adaptable', who because of the extent of their social adaptability or their habits are offered, often based on a court decision, housing of a poorer quality. We also include here young people who are only just entering the economic process, becoming independent of direct inter-relational dependence, as well as people on lower incomes (e.g. people in lower manual professions).

In the current period, housing in self-governing municipalities can be split into two segments: 1) 'inherited housing' (by this, the author means housing with regulated rent, where the legal relationship to the flat was concluded prior to 1989), and 2) 'new housing' (the legal relationship to the flat was concluded in the legal or illegal market in flats and real estate).

Within these housing segments the housing stock of self-governing municipalities lacks low-cost housing and 'non-profit rented accommodation' intended for the middle class, because the locally declared housing policy offers housing according to a key preferring profits, without responding to the economic possibilities of the majority of 'housing applicants'. As a result, we are becoming witnesses to a lack of understanding, where housing construction by municipalities, *funded in part by a government grant from the housing fund, actually comprises contradictory measures preventing housing from being financially available for the broader population.*

In principle, there are two ways for the State to ensure greater equality in the housing market through the redistribution of wealth and thus ensure the greater availability of housing for low and middle income groups of households: a direct cash contribution pushing up the income of the households in need (a housing subsidy, or support of demand or per capita support) or a contribution reducing the price of housing and thus reducing the subsequent costs of the households in need (a grant for the construction, modernization, or running of low cost housing leading to the appointment of rent below the market level, i.e. support of supply or per-brick support).

Criticism from opponents is based on the claims that a range of State support services are offered to people from the middle class with the possibility of drawing on suitable low-interest bank products. The fulfilment of the conditions set by the providers of these services is unrealistic or financially disadvantageous for many young people.

Another concern is that the households of the unemployed, national and ethnic minorities, immigrants, refugees and the homeless constitute a group that is practically ignored in normal statistical surveys because they do not fall into the normal selection methods. From time to time, however, a specialized survey surfaces which tries, at least to a limited extent, to unearth the specific social and living conditions of these households, including in the field of housing. It is easy to dread the impacts of the absence of wider scale low cost housing provided to these groups of the population, irrespective of the effects concerning young and 'worker' families whose incomes are often comparable to the incomes of

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<sup>41)</sup> We accept the principles of the idea of the psycho-social equality of all individuals, i.e. that 1) individual possibilities for each individual are the same in a given socio-political system, and 2) the perception of solution of certain life situations by an individual should be very similar to mine.

<sup>42)</sup> There is no explanation of what is meant by 'dignified housing'.

people on various social benefits, without being able to monitor the consequences statistically and thus respond effectively on the basis of objective, rather than presumed, analyses of needs and requirements.

#### **7. opinion on the prepared ratification of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages**

These considerations are based solely on a subjective analysis drawing on common sense because, as is stated in the introduction to this international document, the Charter has been accepted by the Czech Republic subject to its binding nature. Therefore the hypotheses below cannot be subjected to academic research and analysis. The Charter places us on a plane of speculation regarding the possible consequences if the Czech Republic were to ratify the Charter, thus obligating it to implement a given number of paragraphs or points selected from Part III of the Charter.

The use of regional or minority languages in various spheres of public life is – as the document states – an expression of the cultural wealth of a country, and by extension the cultural wealth of the Member States of the Council of Europe.

Of the list of measures laid down in Part III, there are evident attempts to incorporate regional or minority languages as full-value languages integrated into the education system, judicial practices, public services, and other forms of social organization, while the implementation of the Charter should not impair the autonomy of the official language of a given state. The document also mentions that the implementation of a measure will be possible in cases where members of minorities express an interest in such a measure. In connection with the goals of the Charter, it is possible to open up space for discussion on the social pressure related to the misunderstood significance and implementation of integration processes which, in reality, are the cause of the loss or rejection of a cultural legacy, which is what a regional or minority language is. The absence of awareness stemming from the values of cultural legacies, knowledge of history, and an emphasis on the purpose of preserving a language, is the consequence of certain concerns about the effectiveness of these measures in the Charter.

#### **ZLÍN (<http://www.mestozlin.cz/>)**

According to the results of the 2001 Population and Housing Census, in Zlín 58 of the total population of 80,854 claim Roma nationality, which is equivalent to 0.07% of the population (73 of 195,376 inhabitants in the Zlín district, 439 of 595,010 inhabitants in the Zlín Region). It is evident, then, that the number of citizens claiming Roma nationality is very low. The share of other national minorities in our administrative district is also minimal.

##### **1. exercise of the extended powers of the municipality in relation to the rights of members of national minorities or the Roma community (public-law contract on the exercise of devolved powers in the given area)**

No public-law contract has been concluded regarding the exercise of devolved powers in the field of rights held by members of national minorities.

##### **2. committee for national minorities, application of the agenda of rights held by members of national minorities or the Roma community**

A Committee has not been set up because the number of citizens claiming a nationality other than Czech was less than 10% (according to the latest census).

**3. the municipality's grant policy – support for specific projects focusing on the activities of national minorities**

In 2004, the *Czech Association of Roma Children and Young People* received a grant from the Cultural Fund of the Chartered City of Zlín to purchase a computer and related hardware amounting to CZK 25,127, as well as a grant of CZK 18,700 to prepare for the publication of *Zlínsko - sběrné tábory Osvětim* [*Zlínsko – Auschwitz Reception Camps*]. The *Zlín Charity* received a grant of CZK 10,000 from the Social Fund of the Chartered City of Zlín for a project called *Roma Horizon*.

**4. cooperation of the municipal authority and the committee for national minorities with representatives and organizations of members of national minorities**

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**5. example of good practice from the aspect of the municipality**

Thanks to the efforts of employees from the unit for the socio-legal protection of children, part of the social affairs department of the City Hall, a Roma graduate of a primary school was motivated to study at a vocational college. They also handled conflicts between the employees of a primary school which is predominantly attended by Roma pupils and the parents of these pupils. As a result, they were able to improve mutual relations.

The municipality's representative did not answer the other questions.

### 6.3. Regional Assemblies

***SOUTH-BOHEMIAN REGION*** (<http://www.kraj-jihocesky.cz/>)

**1. competence of the regional authority in relation to the rights of members of national minorities or the Roma community**

A Roma coordinator has been employed at the South-Bohemian Regional Authority since 2002. There are 17 municipal authorities of municipalities with extended competence in the region's administrative district. The position of Roma adviser has not been established at any of them. This agenda is in the competence of employees who are also responsible for other agendas. No members of staff have been assigned to this agenda at the Municipal Authority in Strakonice. The regional coordinator keeps the delegated members of staff informed of important tasks; on 'methodological days' this coordinator makes personal visits to them at their municipal authority. Last year, they jointly contributed to the selection of candidates for a pilot project of the Probation and Mediation Service of the Czech Republic called *Roma Mentor* (see question 5 for more details). Roma advisers from České Budějovice, Prachatice and Milevsko completed a six-day training programme for Roma coordinators as part of their , implemented in cooperation with the Government committee for Roma community affairs and the public administration staff training department of the Ministry of the Interior (in accordance with Section 20 of Act No 312/2002 on regional government officials). The regional Roma coordinator cooperates with five pro-Roma NGOs in the region and also monitors those which, in the scope of their activities, implement projects aimed at the integration of Roma communities. Last year, constant attention was also paid to the acquisition of field social workers. The municipal authorities in Jindřichův Hradec, Tábor, Milevsko and Písek were involved in a programme of field social work for 2005, declared by the Council of the Government of the Czech Republic for Roma Community Affairs at the end of 2004. During the year, in cooperation with the Roma advisers of municipal authorities, candidates were also sought for the national project *Healthcare Social Assistant*, implemented by the *Drom* civic association.

Of the initiatives of other national minorities, we should mention the regional branch of the *Club of Slovak Touches* in České Budějovice, which has held cultural meetings in the city. The Slovak communities in the region no longer address it. We do not know whether the association established contact with Slovaks in municipalities where, according to the last census, the Slovak minority accounts for more than 10% of the population (i.e. in the %Český Krumlov and Prachatice areas).

## **2. committee for national minorities / commission for national minority affairs**

A Committee has not been set up in the region and there are no plans to establish a Committee because the condition for its establishment under Section 78(2) of the Regions Act has not been met.

## **3. the region's grant policy – support for specific projects focusing on the activities of national minorities**

The activities of the organizations of members of national minorities are supported in the scope of the more general structure of grants (support of culture, social welfare, and education) and are governed by the rules of the subsidy and grant policy for the support of NGOs.

In 2004, there was no specific programme in relation to the activities of national minorities (including Roma) in the South-Bohemian Region.

The South-Bohemian Region supported the following projects aimed at the Roma communities:

<i>organization</i>	<i>purpose/project</i>	<i>grant (CZK)</i>
Salesian youth movement club in České Budějovice	Upbringing through the environment (learning excursions for children)	10,000
Nevo dživipen in České Budějovice	Roma centre activities and operations	50,000
Nevo dživipen in České Budějovice	Second Roma music spring	25,000

In September 2004, a public contract was offered to seven NGOs in the region who were invited to submit a proposal in the scope of the following tenders:

- expansion in special-interest activities for children and young people from an environment threatened with social exclusion,
- provision of consulting services for clients from the environment of ethnic minorities, migrants, and immigrants,
- one-off activities for children and young people of the Roma minority and other ethnic minorities living in the region.

Only four NGOs responded to the call for tenders; no one responded to the award procedure for consulting services. The following projects were subsidized:

<i>organization</i>	<i>purpose/project</i>	<i>grant (CZK)</i>
Salesian youth movement club in České Budějovice	Preschool education for Roma children and activities of the Roma club	35,000
Centre for the Assistance of Children and Young People in Český Krumlov	Activities for Roma children and young people (music and literary evenings, production of ethnic tools)	31,500

In 2004, Roma projects received subsidies of CZK 151,500 from the South-Bohemian Region.

## **4. cooperation of the regional authority and the committee for national minorities with representatives and organizations of members of national minorities**

No committee for national minorities was appointed in the South-Bohemian Region. The regional authority cooperates with the regional branch of the *Club of Slovak Touches* in České Budějovice and with NGOs active in this area.



## **5. examples of good practice from the aspect of the region**

An example of good practice is the cooperation of the Roma coordinator and members of staff responsible for the agenda of the integration of Roma communities of delegated municipal authorities of municipalities with extended competence with the Probation and Mediation Service of the Czech Republic in the implementation of the *Roma Mentor* pilot project in the South-Bohemian Region. The idea of the project is to gain PMS mentors from the ranks of Roma citizens who, through their practical assistance and ongoing advice, will reinforce the possibility of successfully implementing alternative punishments for Roma clients. Since 2004, the regional Roma coordinator has been involved in the project's implementation team and also registered as one of the PMS mentors. Because the pilot project ends in March 2005, some of its outputs can already be commented on. In the stage of searching for possible candidates for this activity, the members of staff of municipal authorities of municipalities with extended competence provided cooperation and a group of twelve possible candidates was selected. Of these, seven candidates entered the project. Six Roma mentors took the final examination in the training block of legal and social rudiments in the region (three for the requirements of the PMS in České Budějovice, one apiece in Tábor, Český Krumlov, and Písek). At present, they are working with their first clients under the guidance of probation officers. More detailed information will be made available and evaluations of the pilot project will be conducted by the Probation and Mediation Service soon. The implementation of the project in our region will be published on the website of the region.

## **6. problems or open issues concerning the national minority policy**

The completion of the planned amendment to Act No 83/1990 on civic associations, aimed at reinforcing current legislation and creating the same conditions for associations of foreigners, will objectively improve the integration efforts of foreigners living long term in the Czech Republic.

## **7. opinion on the prepared ratification of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages**

We support the prepared ratification of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages.

### ***SOUTHERN MORAVIAN REGION*** (<http://www.kr-jihomoravsky.cz/>)

#### **1. competence of the regional authority in relation to the rights of members of national minorities or the Roma community**

The education department of the Southern Moravian Regional Authority holds regular meetings and cooperates with schools which focus on bringing up and educating children of the members of national minorities in the Southern Moravian Region. In order to overcome their socio-cultural handicap, children from a socio-culturally disadvantaged environment need a preparatory programme and targeted assistance. A proven form of preparatory programme is preparatory classes which are set up in line with methodological guidelines of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport.<sup>43)</sup> In the 2003/2004 school year, eight preparatory classes were set up in the Southern Moravian Region which provided education to 105 pupils; these were in localities where the rather poor results, especially among Roma children, had indicated there was a need. Educational programmes in preparatory classes were implemented with a focus on individual teaching, on the development of children's skills and competence, and on an understanding of relations and contexts.

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<sup>43)</sup> Ref. No 25 484/2000-22

One form of targeted assistance is the use of educators – assistant teachers (appointed in keeping with a methodological guideline of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport)<sup>44)</sup> who, in the overwhelming majority of cases, come from Roma communities. Educators – assistant teachers, in accordance with the instructions of the teacher, help pupils acclimatize and ease communication between the teacher and pupils, their parents, and where necessary the whole of the Roma community. The position of educator – assistant teacher has been set up not only in preparatory classes, but also in the higher classes of primary schools. Regular cooperation with the directorships of schools with a multicultural focus in localities in the Southern Moravian Region, based on the transfer of experience, was used as motivation for other schools, with the possibility of setting up the position of educator – assistant teacher and establishing a preparatory class. With the aim of improving the quality of the demanding work of educators – assistant teachers in schools, many took up an offer of training from the Multicultural Education Department of the Teacher Training Faculty at Masaryk University, Brno, and acquired basic knowledge in the field of teaching and psychology on a course. In the 2003/2004 school year, 13 educators – assistant teachers were employed at primary schools and a further nine at special needs schools.

The *Support of Secondary-School Roma Students* programme has existed since 2000, when it was announced by the Council of the Government of the Czech Republic for Roma Community Affairs. Since 2003, this programme has been implemented on an ongoing basis in cooperation with the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport, the regional authority's education department, and secondary schools (including vocational colleges) in the Southern Moravian Region, over two rounds, with the aim of supporting the studies of those Roma students whose families have problems meeting the cost of secondary-school education. Applications must be recommended by a Roma adviser or by the social affairs department. The programme for the support of secondary-school Roma students from socially weak families is also of a motivating nature. In the first half of 2004 (January to June), 28 schools with 60 pupils were involved in the programme; in the second half of the year (September to December) there were 25 schools with 60 students. A maximum grant of CZK 7,000 is available for the coverage of tuition fees, travel, accommodation and board, school equipment, and learning aids.

The position of coordinator for Roma affairs has been set up to further the integration of Roma into society in the Southern Moravian Region. The key task of the coordinator is to help the Roma minority in the fields of employment, education, safety, and housing, to assist the coordinating, methodological and teaching activities of Roma advisers, educators – assistant teachers, and field social workers, and to cooperate with the representatives of nongovernmental organizations and self-government specializing in the national minority issues in the region. The coordinator for Roma community affairs in the Southern Moravian Region, in the scope of the extended competence of the regional authority, specifically contributed to the integration of members of national minorities in 2004, primarily by carrying out the following tasks:

- the transfer of information from bodies of State and public administration to national minority NGOs active in the Southern Moravian Region,
- the issue of certificates, in accordance with Act No 255/1946, to persons who hid from the consequences of the Roma Holocaust,
- with NGOs and support of projects within the EU,
- a cultural presentation of the Southern Moravian Regional Authority, called *In the Rhythm of the Flight of Whites*, in cooperation with the Museum of Roma Culture,
- the production of documents for the Council of the Government of the Czech Republic for Roma Community Affairs,

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<sup>44)</sup> Ref. No 25 484/2000-22

- cooperation on the continuation of a project of the Secondary Police School in Brno, called *Preparation of Citizens of National Minorities for Acceptance as a Police Office of the Czech Police Force*,
- cooperation in the field of employment with the office of the government plenipotentiary for the Southern Moravian Region for issues related to citizens who are hard to place on the labour market,
- personal attendance at cultural events and training seminars held by NGOs of members of national minorities.

## **2. committee for national minorities / commission for national minority affairs**

A Committee was set up in 2001 in accordance with a police decision (there were no legal conditions in place for the establishment of a Committee) as an initiative and inspection body of the Southern Moravian Regional Assembly in accordance with Act No 129/2000 on regions (Regional Order). It comprised seven members, including the chairperson and two deputy chairpersons. In 2004, Committee members primarily occupied themselves with evaluations of 24 projects submitted by civic associations for the activities of national minorities in the fields of culture, education, and the preservation and development of their language, and recommended the provision of grants for 20 projects in the scope of an approved amount in the budget of CZK 1.5 million for the activities of national minorities. The Committee's recommendations were approved by regional bodies without exception.

Grant applications and projects were assessed in accordance with special grant rules for the activities of national minorities, which were adopted by the bodies of the Southern Moravian Region in 2003.

The representatives of all associations of national minorities in the Southern Moravian Region were invited to Committee meetings, including a joint excursive meeting of the Southern Moravian Regional Assembly Committee members and the chairpersons of associations of national minorities and invited guests. The purpose of these meetings was to exchange information on the activities of the Committee and associations of national minorities, their problems and needs, and to find a solution.

In 2004, on the Committee's initiative, a second joint meeting of national minorities living and operating in the Southern Moravian Region was held under the name *Returning to Roots*, to the preparation and organization of which Committee members made an active contribution.

The Committee also organized events at the regional seat: one exhibition, *The Heterogeneity of the Ethnic Groups of the Southern Moravian Region*, detailed the lives and activities of the members of minorities living here, while an exhibition of photographs shed light on the events held by associations of national minorities which had received financial assistance from the region.

The Committee's activities also included cooperation in the creation of the analytical material of the Southern Moravian Region related to national minorities. The regular activities of Committee members included participation in events held by associations; in most cases these were held under the aegis of the Governor of the Southern Moravian Region or the Southern Moravian Regional Council.

## **3. the region's grant policy – support for specific projects focusing on the activities of national minorities**

Schools with a multicultural focus try to guarantee superior care primarily:

- a) in the regional programme of the Southern Moravian Region called *Programmes for the Development of Schools and Educational Establishments* – in 2004 ten primary and secondary schools were involved in the field of multiculturalism (Brno – Kamenačky Primary School, Dr Josef Mareš Znojmo Primary School, Ivanovice na Hané Primary School, Slavkov Primary School, Lomnice u Tišnova Primary School, Břeclav Business

Academy, Řečkovice Grammar School, Hustopeče Grammar School, Znojmo special needs schools, Junior House of Children and Young People, with offices in Vranovská).

The total grant came to CZK 497,000. The projects focused on specific educational programme and on the history, traditions and contemporary life of nationalities and ethnic groups living in the region.

- b) In addition, two schools in the Southern Moravian Region received grant programme recommendations in the scope of the programmes of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport (in 2004 the Masaryk Primary School received support from the Ministry for three projects and the T.G. Masaryk Zastávka u Brna Primary School was assisted with one project; the grant was CZK 250,000).
- c) Through its grant policy, the Southern Moravian Region also supported the activities of national minorities; in 2004 CZK 1.5 million was earmarked for these activities in the regional budget.

<i>organization (address)</i>	<i>purpose/project</i>	<i>grant (CZK)</i>
Association of Slovak Roma (Vřesová 13, 695 01 Hodonín)	Purchase of materials for a class intended for extra lessons	<b>46,000</b>
	New Way	60,000
Greek Community, Brno (Starobrněnská 20, 602 00 Brno)	Establishment of a Greek library at the Greek Centre	15,000
	Greek Days	12,000
Lyceum for Greek Girls in the Czech Republic (Starobrněnská 20, 602 00 Brno)	The activities of the Lyceum for Greek Girls in the Czech Republic in 2004	50,000
PÚČIK Folklore Association (Chodská 19, 612 00 Brno)	Use of free time and special-interest activities for the presentation of national culture and folk traditions	60,000
	Dance workshop for large and small	20,000
Friends of South Slavs Society (Arne Nováka 1, 602 00 Brno)	Cultural, lecturing, exhibition, and publishing activities of a multi-ethnic nature	50,000
PIRIN civic association (Loosova 13, 638 00 Brno)	Seminar of Bulgarian culture for pupils and students	17,000
Union of Hungarians Living in the Czech Republic – Brno (Gorkého 12, 602 00 Brno)	Preservation, development, and presentation of the culture of the Hungarian national minority	37,000
Section of Roma Advisers of the Czech Republic (Malinovského nám. 4, 602 00 Brno)	Training centre	20,000
Association of Roma and National Minorities in Hodonín (Lesní 19, 695 01 Hodonín)	Miss Czech Roma – Hodonín 2004	60,000
	Second Roma Festival of Song and Dance, Hodonín 2004	80,000
Greek Community, Brno (Starobrněnská 20, 602 00 Brno)	Greek lessons for pupils, run by the Greek Community, Brno	8,000
Bulgarian Cultural and Educational Association (Žlutý kopec 8, 602 00 Brno)	Cyril and Methodius mission and the present day	15,000
Association for Bulgaria (Svážná 22, 634 00 Brno)	Bulgarian culture in the Czech Republic	100,000
Community of Slovaks in Brno (Křenová 67, 602 00 Brno)	Month of Czech and Slovak cultural reciprocity, Days of Slovak-Czech Culture	25,000
Association of Roma in Moravia (Francouzská 84, 602 00 Brno)	Integration of Roma through upbringing and education	25,000
Union of Roma in Břeclav (nám. T.G.M. 5, 690 02 Břeclav)	Khamoro	50,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>750,000</b>

#### **4. cooperation of the regional authority and the committee for national minorities with representatives and organizations of members of national minorities**

In 2004, the education department of the Regional Authority cooperated with the *Museum of Roma Culture* in Brno in the implementation of a project called *Perhaps – Loving?* and

contributed to the publication of an informative brochure on national minorities in the Southern Moravian Region called *The People Around Us*. At regular meetings, the representatives of schools were informed of other cultural activities of the *Museum of Roma Culture* in Brno, which were attended by schools based on the theme of the event.

In 2004, a second multi-ethnic meeting of national minorities living and active in the Southern Moravian Region was held, called *Returning to Roots*. This event was held under the aegis of the regional governor.

Performances at this event were given by folk groups of individual nationality associations, which represented the culture of many European nations. The Slovak minority was represented by the *Púčík* company, the Bulgarian minority by the *Kytka* and *Pirin* groups, the *Tisavirág* ensemble demonstrated temperamental Hungarian dancing, and Greek groups also took part. Members of the German, Russian, Croatian, and Polish national minority also contributed. There was even a Roma band. A performance by the Czech compatriot *Holubička* ensemble from Croatia added an extra dimension. The event included an exhibition on the activities of the individual association and on the heterogeneity of the ethnic groups.

Samples of several national specialities, examples of publishing, and demonstrations of folk crafts were also prepared for visitors. By holding regular get-togethers, the Southern Moravian Region implements its policy in relation to national minorities with the aim of acquainting the majority society with national minorities and their differences, as well as the things that unite us. This event was not the only manifestation of support for national minorities.

The municipality's representative did not answer the other questions.

#### **KARLOVY VARY REGION** (<http://www.kr-karlovarsky.cz/>)

The situation of the national minorities is not much different from the report delivered last year. It is with regret that we announce the discontinuance of the Czech Helsinki Committee's *Migration Centre* and the *Advice Centre for Migrants and Refugees*, run by the Parish Charity, both of which were in Karlovy Vary, as well as the *Regional Council for Multicultural Education* at the Teaching Centre in Cheb. The only active groups are cultural – the *Community of Slovaks* (Karlovy Vary, Sokolov) and the *Union of Germans* in the Cheb area (*Heitmatchor Kraslice*, *Cheb Association of Horní Slavkov*, etc.) – and sports – the Czech-German Football School in Františkovy Lázně, the Vietnamese football club *FC Potůčky*, the *Sports Federation of Roma* in Karlovy Vary, etc. The chairperson of the *Regional Council of Roma* was appointed to the Council to represent the Roma. The Vietnamese in Cheb have requested the large-scale teaching of Czech, preliminary arrangements for which have been made at the *Free Cheb School*. In the Karlovy Vary Region, a project by the *Word 21* civic association, *The Family Next Door* was implemented (this involved seven lunches, where Czech families invited Pakistanis, Vietnamese, Moldovans, Iranians, an Ethiopian, Serbs, and Ukrainians to share a meal with them).

#### **1. competence of the regional authority in relation to the rights of members of national minorities or the Roma community**

The Committee has been set up as an advisory body of the regional assembly; the Committee will have representatives of the largest minorities in the region – Vietnamese, Slovaks, Germans, Roma, and if possible Russians. An audit of the establishment of Committees in the region's municipalities was also conducted. A letter of notification was sent to 76 municipalities which, according to the Ministry of the Interior, are municipalities where more than 10% of the population are members of national minorities; 56 replied. Committees have been set up or are planned in Krásno, Staré Sedlo, Kraslice, Vintřov, Nejdek, and perhaps Loket.

## **2. committee for national minorities / commission for national minority affairs**

The situation is the same as in the report provided last year. A coordinator is employed at the regional authority to carry out tasks in accordance with Act No 273/2001 (especially Section 6(7)); at all seven delegated authorities there is a liaison officer concentrating in various problems, where they often have to combine several positions in one. The Committee in the Karlovy Vary Region is only just being set up (see above) and will be responsible for multicultural publicity and assistance in furthering toleration of different mentalities. It will also provide methodological assistance to Committees in the region's municipalities.

## **3. the region's grant policy – support for specific projects focusing on the activities of national minorities**

<i>organization</i>	<i>purpose</i>	<i>grant (CZK)</i>
Roma Civic Association, Karlovy Vary	activities	200,000
Civil advice centres	activities	200,000
Khamoro civic association	activities	250,000
Czech West [Český Západ] civic association	activities	190,500
The Courage to Solve [Odvaha řešit] civic association	activities	195,000
Sokolov seniors	visit to German colleagues in Saalfeld	
Dyleň Ensemble	Karlovy Vary folk festival	50,000

In addition, several exhibitions were held in the foyer of the regional authority, e.g. *Jews in the Karlovy Vary Region* (an exhibition of the Jewish religious community), and the coordinator helped the *Club of Slovak Culture* implement an exhibition at MDK Sokolov, called *A Hundred Years of Slovaks in Bohemia*. Only the above-mentioned ethnic groups are organized (the Union of Vietnamese and the Ukrainians are not faring very well), otherwise there is individual contact via the regional coordinator for Roma affairs, national minorities and the integration of foreigners.

## **4. cooperation of the regional authority and the committee for national minorities with representatives and organizations of members of national minorities**

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## **5. examples of good practice from the aspect of the region**

Examples of good practice include the highlighting of the life of Roma in the Cheb area and the mapping-out of their problems by the Roma adviser at the municipal authority; the above-mentioned project by Word 21, called *The Family Next Door*; the excellent manuals of professional expressions in the languages of minorities for hospital staff; and the activities of the Secondary Nursing School in Karlovy Vary.<sup>45)</sup>

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<sup>45)</sup> Note by the submitter of the report: The Ministry of the Interior proposed that additional information should be included among the examples of good practice in the Karlovy Vary Region on the project of police assistants for cooperation with the Roma community in Cheb as follows:

At the beginning of 2004, a project was launched for police assistants in Cheb, enabling the police to find more effective solutions to the issue of the commercial sexual abuse of children and other risk factors in socially excluded Roma communities in the region. The project was prepared by the Ministry of the Interior in cooperation with the Cheb District Headquarters of the Police Force of the Czech Republic, the Municipal Authority in Cheb, and the Office of the Council of the Government of the Czech Republic for Roma Community Affairs. Since March 2004, two field social workers have been employed at the Municipal Authority in Cheb who also play the role of police assistants. One of their main tasks is to establish contact with the community and win its confidence for the work of selected police officers in the Roma community so that the Police Force of the Czech Republic can provide assistance to victims of crime. This project is funded by the Office of the Council of the Government of the Czech Republic for Roma Community Affairs from resources earmarked for terrain social care; the Office, in cooperation with the Ministry of the Interior, monitors the course of the project in detail.

## **6. problems or open issues concerning the national minority policy**

An open issue remains the xenophobic approach of the majority to national minorities and the inconsistency of Czech law with EU provisions (see, for example, the Eurydice publication *Integrating Immigrant Children into Schools*). The region supports the preferential treatment and reinforcement of the integration efforts of foreigners living long term in its territory.

## **7. opinion on the prepared ratification of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages**

Space for a review of the possibility of ratifying this document opened up when amendments to the Schools Act and Code of Administrative Procedure were adopted at the end of 2004, and therefore when the rights of members of national minorities were modified.

## **vysočina REGION (<http://www.kr-vysocina.cz/>)**

### **1. competence of the regional authority in relation to the rights of members of national minorities or the Roma community**

In accordance with Section 6(7) of Act No 273/2001 on the rights of members of national minorities, the Vysočina Regional Authority has established the position of the regional coordinator of Roma advisers on a part-time (quarter of full-time) basis; this coordinator manages and coordinates tasks connected with the integration of members of the Roma community.

### **2. committee for national minorities / commission for national minority affairs**

In keeping with Section 78(2) of Act No 129/2000 on regions, the Vysočina Regional Assembly did not set up a Committee. According to the latest Population and Housing Census, 7,167 inhabitants out of 519,211 in the Vysočina Region (i.e. 1.3%) claim Slovak, Roma, Polish, German, or another nationality. Nationality was not ascertained for a group of 9,903 inhabitants (1.9%); 502,141 inhabitants in the region (96.71%) claimed Bohemian, Moravian, or Silesian nationality.

The situation is much the same in municipalities with extended competence and in individual municipalities. According to the latest Population and Housing Census, in no administrative districts of municipalities with extended competence is there at least 10% of the population claiming a nationality other than Bohemian, Moravian, or Silesian. Only in the administrative district of the municipality with extended competence Náměšť nad Oslavou did the number of inhabitants claiming nationality other than Czech exceed 2% (2.04%). In other districts, the

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A six-member police working group has been set up at the District Headquarters of the Police Force of the Czech Republic in Cheb; the main task of this group is to obtain, collect, and analyse information on child prostitution and to propose measures to prevent and combat it. In their work, police officers make use of the activities of police assistants and concentrate on other risk factors to which the Roma community is exposed.

In connection with the activities carried out in the scope of the project of assistants for the Police Force of the Czech Republic, Cheb Municipal Authority has prepared (in cooperation with the Cheb District Headquarters of the Police Force of the Czech Republic) a project to establish a community centre in Cheb. The community centre offers children and young people from socially segregated communities free-time activities as an alternative to spending their spare time on the city streets.

The Police in Cheb have managed to create room for communication and close cooperation with members of Roma communities and to adopt working methods that enable them to establish contact with members of socially excluded communities who are most at risk of latent socio-pathological factors.

This is a unique project, during the implementation of which a very progressive method was chosen to tackle the problem based on the close collaboration of the police, local government bodies, and nongovernmental organizations. The establishment of the EGER police team and the use of two Roma field social workers employed at Cheb Municipal Authority proved to be an effective way of finding a gradual solution not only to the issue of child prostitution, but also to other socio-pathological phenomena with which socially excluded communities are faced and which are a source of constant Czech and foreign media attention in the Czech-German border areas.

number of inhabitants claiming nationality other than Czech ranges from 0.81% (Chotěboř) to 1.69% (Jihlava).

According to the latest Population and Housing Census, as at 1 March 2001 no more than 2.17% (Jihlava) of inhabitants claimed nationality other than Bohemian, Moravian, or Silesian in any towns. Therefore, according to the results of the census there is no obligation to set up a Committee (nor was a Committee set up) in any municipality with extended competence or any municipality with the status of a town or city. We do not expect any smaller municipality to report at least 10% of inhabitants claiming nationality other than Czech as laid down in Act No 128/2000 on municipalities. This fact is confirmed by the secretaries of municipalities with the largest share of citizens claiming nationality other than Czech.

### **3. the region's grant policy – support for specific projects focusing on the activities of national minorities**

The region's grant policy is implemented via the grant programmes of the special-purpose Vysočina Fund. In 2004, no grant programme was announced exclusively for the activities of national minorities; however, minorities may seek funding from thematically focused grant programmes, such as Free Time 2004, One-Off Events 2004 (free-time and sports activities), Sport for All 2004, Crime Prevention 2004, and Foreign Languages – the Gate to New Knowledge.

### **4. cooperation of the regional authority and the committee for national minorities with representatives and organizations of members of national minorities**

Cooperation between the regional authority and representatives and organizations of members of national minorities in 2004 took place via the coordinator of Roma advisers; however, this cooperation was limited by the part-time nature of the coordinator's work and the lack of interest among the representatives of national minorities (partial cooperation was established only with the representatives of the Roma community).

### **5. examples of good practice from the aspect of the region**

Examples of good practice can be considered the continuation of the activities of two Roma centres – the *Jihlava Roma Centre* (set up by Jihlava District Charity) and the *Třebíč Roma Centre* (set up by Třebíč District Charity), which work with Roma children in the field of free-time and preschool and school preparation. Another example is the existence of the *Small Crafts* project – retraining programmes in crafts for a mixed group of unemployed young people with low skills. A new project, *Soprán Social-Law Advice Centre* (set up by the *Vysočina Roma Union*) provides social-law counselling both at the centre and in the field).

Under the State Integration Programme, in the field of housing for asylum-seekers two offers of housing were secured from municipalities in the Vysočina Region; both offers were taken up and housing was provided to three persons of Cuban nationality and six persons of Afghan nationality.

### **6. problems or open issues concerning the national minority policy**

We consider the following to be open issues: the creation of a regional concept for the integration of national minorities, the issue of the methodological guidance of municipalities in the field of the integration of national minorities by the regional authority, the insufficient methodological guidance by the Office of the Government, and there are also partial problems in negotiations with representatives of national minorities.

### **7. opinion on the prepared ratification of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages**

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## **HRADEC KRÁLOVÉ REGION** (<http://www.kr-kralovehradecky.cz/>)

### **1. competence of the regional authority in relation to the rights of members of national minorities or the Roma community**

The Hradec Králové Regional Authority employs a regional coordinator of Roma advisers and a coordinator of national minorities, who is also responsible for the agenda of integrating foreigners.

The regional authority has actively tried to create a new network of members of staff responsible for the integration of the Roma communities at municipal authorities with extended competence of the Hradec Králové Region. At present, this agenda is run at all 15 municipal authorities with extended competence. The representatives of the regional authority organize meetings with the representatives of municipalities. They visit municipalities where they help Roma advisers to tackle topical issues in their locality. They also often help and meet representatives of the non-profit sector involved in Roma community issues.

### **2. committee for national minorities / commission for national minority affairs**

With consideration for the results of the 2001 census, no Committee has been set up in the region or in any of its municipalities because the co-existence and structure of nationalities does not require the appointment of a Committee or the need to handle any nationality problems. There have been no complaints or cases in these municipalities requiring a solution in relation to another nationality. The municipal assemblies are therefore no considering setting up a Committee.

### **3. the region's grant policy – support for specific projects focusing on the activities of national minorities**

In 2004, the regional authority announced the availability of grants for the provision of social services. CZK 732,400 was distributed among projects aimed at furthering the integration of national minorities. The region plans to continue this grant policy in the upcoming years.

<i>organization</i>	<i>project</i>	<i>grant (CZK)</i>
Džas dureder dživipnaha	Sport against indifference and drugs	4,400
New Life	<i>New Life Community Centre</i>	70,000
Beginning Together civic association of children and young people	Community centre and free-time activities	35,200
	Civil-law counselling	78,000
Salinger civic association	Community centre - Pražská 559, Hradec Králové	330,000
ROS-club	Establishment of a club room for free-time activities	170,000
	Roma, young people, and cultural music traditions	17,600
	Sixth annual <i>Bašaviben</i> festival	
With All	Čevoreskero jilo	6,000
Co-existence - Jaroměř	Co-existence - Jaroměř courses of cooking and sewing	22,000

### **4. cooperation of the regional authority and the committee for national minorities with representatives and organizations of members of national minorities**

In the field of national minorities, the regional authority focuses on the Roma national minority. It organizes meetings for Roma advisers from delegated municipal authorities approximately once every two months. The coordinator of Roma advisers personally negotiates with local-government representatives and assists Roma civic associations. Last year, the region dispatched electronic messages to Roma advisers focusing primarily on the possibilities of integrating the Roma community (grants, student support, invitations to seminars, etc.). It also cooperates with NGOs.

The cooperation between the regional authorities and the Commission is very sporadic. The region has received no methodological guidelines from this body. In this respect, we believe it would be expedient to inform the regions of grants available from the national budget for the activities of the members of national minorities and for the support of the Roma community.

Cooperation would also benefit from meetings at the Council for National Minorities of the Government of the Czech Republic, where regions could be provided with basic information on this issue.

In the Hradec Králové Region, approximately 30 non-profit organizations have been set up; at least ten of them are active. Those with all the attributes of a non-profit organization are even fewer.

<i>civic association</i>	<i>street</i>	<i>postcode/place</i>	<i>chairperson</i>	<i>phone</i>
Broumov Roma	U Větrolamu 270	550 01 Broumov	Jaroslav Baník	606 960 752
Džas lače dromeha	Tyršova 866	547 01 Náchod	Irena Rácová	
Feder Roma	Drtinova 221	503 11 Hradec Králové	Pavel Rafael	
Continuing Our Lives	Žižkova 54	550 01 Broumov	Štefan Mucha	606398 046
Jekethano	Krakonošovo nám. 16/19	544 01 Truinov	Emil Gorol	604 783 832
Kálobilá	Běloveská 2013	547 01 Náchod	Ferdinand Baláž	
Lovlo Khosno	Kostelní 7	518 01 Dobruška	Heráková Gizela	
New Life	Lánovská 485	543 01 Vrchlabí	Štefan Absolon	737 624 633
Hradec Region Olaši Baiato	Dvorská 500	503 11 Hradec Králové	Petr Rafael	
Club of Friends of the Special Needs School in Dobruška	Opočenská 115	518 01 Dobruška	Anežka Kratěnová	494 623 196
Romano lilo	Pitrova 242	503 46 Třebetovice p. Oreben	Jan Joška	606 321383
Roma Children and Young People of Jičín	U Traťi 857	506 01 Jičín	Alena Rudolfová	
Roma Dživipen	Haškova 1234	500 02 Hradec Králové	Rudolf Svoboda	
Roma of the Kopidlno Area	Drahoraz 40	507 32 Drahoraz	Igor Berko	
Roma of the Náchod Region	P. Velikého 985	547 01 Náchod	Vladimír Galba	491 542 249
Roma of the Rychnov Region	Palackého 695	51601 Rychnov nad Kněžnou	Gustav Tancoi	
Roma in Náchod	Raisova 1554	547 01 Náchod	Emil Baláž	606 335 707
ROS Club for Children and Young People	Jiřího z Poděbrad 172	508 01 Hořice v Podkrkonoší	Pavel Horváth	732 847 307
Salinger	Selichova 1420	50012 Hradec Králové 12	Milan Šveřepa	
Association for Roma Education	Kollárova 45	500 02 Nový Bydžov	Zdeněk Mital	
With All	Jugoslávská 1539	547 01 Náchod	Pavel Varga	606 646 450
SK Roma Náchod	Šafránice 447	547 01 Náchod	Emil Čisár	723 231086
Co-existence	Dolnopleská 432	55101 Jaroměř - Josefov	Rudolf Polák	603 274225
Dawn	Haškova 1238	500 02 Hradec Králové	Petra Horváthová	
Committee for Compensation for the Roma Holocaust	Barákova 1012	508 01 Hořice v Podkrkonoší	Čeněk Růžička	603 247 617
Wakeren	Hofmanice 106	509 01 Nová Paka	Michal Šamko	776 078 751
Beginning Together	Kladská 164	550 01 Broumov	Božena Danihelová	606 183 213

## 5. examples of good practice from the aspect of the region

The region's grant policy, which is used to support the activities of national minorities.

## 6. problems or open issues concerning the national minority policy

There is concern about the grant procedure of the Council of the Government of the Czech Republic for Roma Community Affairs, which does not have a deadline for field work applications for 2005 until the beginning of March, which means that most municipalities cannot fulfil the requirement of the municipal assembly's consent in time.

## 7. opinion on the prepared ratification of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages

They were not acquainted with the prepared ratification of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages and therefore they are unable to express an opinion on it.

## LIBEREC REGION (<http://www.kraj-lbc.cz/index.php?page=1811>)

### 1. competence of the regional authority in relation to the rights of members of national minorities or the Roma community

A Committee for Social Affairs, Safety, and Minority Issues has been set up in the region to act as an advisory body at the Regional Authority – without national minorities. There is also a Commission for Nationality Issues at Liberec City Hall, where all minorities are represented.

No committees or commissions are registered in other municipalities, even though the percentage of minorities is fulfilled. For example, in the municipalities of Mimoň and Nové Město p. Smrkem the Roma population accounts for more than 10% of the population, but this is not reflected in the latest census conducted by the Czech Statistical Office in 2001.

## **2. committee for national minorities / commission for national minority affairs**

### **○ Committee for Social Affairs, Safety (SAS) and Minority Issues (MI)**

This committee has been set up as an initiative and advisory body of the regional council to cover the areas of social policy and national minority issues. The SAS and MI Committee carries out tasks entrusted to it by the council, to whom it is accountable for its actions. The committee is authorized to present its initiatives, proposals, or opinions from its field of activity to the Regional Council. It gathers, discusses, and presents the Council with information, documents and proposals for the creation and application of uniform goals of the region's social policy and coordinates the fulfilment of tasks stemming from the Regional Development Plan and other strategic documents.

### **○ Commission for National Minorities – set up by the Liberec City Hall**

This commission has been established in accordance with the Municipalities Act as an initiative and advisory body of the City Council. The competence of the commission – to cooperate on concepts of civil society, to cooperate with civic associations and initiatives, and to contribute to the overall development of the city in terms of supporting communication between national minorities and the majority society. Competence – to submit initiatives to the council, the authorization – in the scope of its remit – to peruse materials concerning the above-mentioned activities and to request information from the city council. The city council governs the commission's activities, sets it tasks, discusses proposals and suggestions from the commission, and informs it, via the council's guarantor, of the result of discussions. The meetings and decision-making of the commission are governed by rules of procedure which are issued and approved by the commissions for its own purposes.

#### **Plan of activities of the Commission for National Minorities in 2004**

- 1) To penetrate the problems of individual minorities and try to initiate solutions and improve communication in these issues.
- 2) To create a functioning system of communication with minorities. To cooperate with other organizations and to use their contacts with the representatives of minorities.
- 3) To work on the awareness and relations between the majority and minority and vice versa.
  - a) work with the younger generation belonging to the majority and minority population
  - b) the arrangement of afternoons for minorities and their activities (We Live Here)
- 4) To focus on the education of the majority.
- 5) To contact similar institutions and non-profit organization in other municipalities and states which are involved in similar issues.
- 6) To organize and cooperate on events aimed at minority issues and to offer assistance in the implementation of these events.
- 7) To help the population belonging to any of the national minorities
  - a) the possibility of integrating into the Czech environment
  - b) the possibility of maintaining their own culture and identity as a fully acknowledged culture and identity
- 8) To communicate closely with Liberec City Hall, Liberec Regional Authority, and to improve the flow of information to include activities carried out for national minorities.
- 9) To hold commission meetings in the centres of individual minorities.
- 10) To appoint one day a month on which the commission will meet. The chairperson of the commission reserves the right to change this date or to convene an extraordinary meeting of the commission as required.
- 11) To increase presentations in the media. (the Liberec City Hall newsletter etc.)

**3. the region's grant policy – support for specific projects focusing on the activities of national minorities**  
Grants totalling CZK 855,100 were proposed for eight projects:

<i>organization</i>	<i>purpose</i>	<i>grant (CZK)</i>
Special Needs School, Jablonec nad Nisou, Liberecká 31	Integration of Roma children from the preparatory class and their parents into social life in the region	18,000
Special Needs School, Česká Lípa, Moskevská 679	Club activities	7,000
Regional Academic Library	The Blending of Cultures or Don't We Know Each Other?	28,000
Town of Česká Lípa	Pyramid Club House	215,000
Town of Česká Lípa	<i>Through Music to Friendship</i> Festival	31,200
White Rose civic association	Cultural, educational and sports activities for children and young members of the Roma civic association	177,000
Liberec Roma Association	Field social work in Liberec	163,000
Liberec Roma Association	Cultural activities of the Roma Community Centre in Liberec	243,000

After the approval of grant projects for 2004, the department of social affairs and minority issues received applications from the entities below for direct financial assistance. After an assessment of the hitherto quality of work carried out by the individual implementers, the following awards were made:

<i>organization</i>	<i>purpose</i>	<i>grant (CZK)</i>
Civic Association for the Support and Development of Roma Young People	the provision of preventive and educational activities in the locality of Zelené údolí and the Aylum Hostel for Roma Families and Children, where 180 socially excluded persons live. 75 of these are children.	50,000
Salem civic association	operation and activities of a low-threshold centre	30,000
Raspenava – Phenava civic association	assistance and coverage of the costs connected with the purchase of materials for free-time activities operated with children and young people	13,000
Česká Lípa Parish Charity	asylum centre for mothers with children in need connected with a sheltered workshop and advice centre for refugees and immigrants (there is also good cooperation between the Roma community and the Velryba [Whale] club operated by the Parish Charity)	40,000
Regional Academic Library	support and organization of cultural and educational events for national minorities and foreigners	30,000
Višňová Municipality	trip for children from socially weak families to a sports competition and direct support of a Roma teaching assistant in the primary school	50,000
Town of Frýdlant	activities of a field social worker	25,000

**4. cooperation of the regional authority and the committee for national minorities with representatives and organizations of members of national minorities**

Organizations and representatives of national minorities can contact the SAS and MI Committee. The Coordinator for National Minorities methodologically guides the representatives of NGOs and keeps them informed. Cooperation is satisfactory. Only the Roma and German minorities, and in part the Jewish minority, cooperate.

**5. examples of good practice from the aspect of the region**

- *Social Prevention Centre*: field work in a socially excluded locality; the Town of Jablonec nad Nisou, the provision and reconstruction of premises, the coverage of operating costs from 2 May 2001 to the present out of the budgets of the municipality and the Liberec Region.

The *Social Prevention Centre* was set up in 2001 in the socially excluded locality known as *Zelené údolí* [Green Valley]; two field workers (whose working hours are equivalent to 1.5 full-time employees) work at the centre. The town made an initial investment of CZK 200,000 to reconstruct the premises, and since 2001 it has covered the Centre's operating expenses with a subsidy of CZK 50,000 (all of which has come from the municipal budget). There is also a children's club, *Jiloro*, in the locality, which organizes educational and free-time activities for 50 local children aged 3-15 (financial support of CZK 60,000 from the regional authority).

- Hostel for families with children; Jablonec nad Nisou; from 2003 to the present

The municipality provided CZK 700,000 from the municipal budget, CZK 1,000,000 from the Programme to prevent Social Exclusion, managed by the Council of the Government of the Czech Republic for Roma Community Affairs. The reconstruction of a dilapidated building at Za Plynárnou 13, with combined funding, resulted in a hostel for young Roma families with children. Seven residential units were reconstructed and allocated to seven young Roma families in extreme need of housing.

- Retraining course, Roma adviser, Aisis Kladno, public employment office in Jablonec and Liberec, from 23 August to 31 December 2004, from the budget of the labour offices in Jablonec nad Nisou and Liberec

A retraining course called *Social Welfare Worker* was organized for 20 Roma from Jablonec nad Nisou and Liberec. During the four-month training project, the participants acquired the basic educational minimum and skills to work in health care and social services. On 15 September 2003, Jablonec nad Nisou created ten jobs in the form of community work positions intended for inhabitants of the socially excluded locality *Zelené údolí* and the occupants of the *Hostel for Families with Children*.

Other examples include:

- The creation of 22 jobs for Roma teaching assistants in special needs schools
- The establishment of three preparatory classes
- The establishment of 10 positions for field social workers in the region

## **6. problems or open issues concerning the national minority policy**

In general minorities are not keen on media coverage or publicity. It has proven impossible to establish contact with the Vietnamese population.

The greatest problems are generally faced by the Roma minority. The problems suffered by the members of the Roma minority in 2004 concern all areas of life. At issue here is the interconnection of city structures (entrepreneurs with the management of self-governing bodies), where Roma are systematically moved to the outskirts of town. They suffer discrimination in employment. Co-existence with the majority population has deteriorated as a result of the disastrous social slump of Roma families. It will be necessary for Roma issues to be overseen by the ministry and for a programme to be adopted for the integration of Roma into society. The general justification of the need to create programmes intended specifically for members of the Roma minority is clear from the text of the Report on the Situation of the Roma Community. This report states that Roma have a low level of education and skills and an approach to general property that is not responsible, which ultimately leads to low social standards and a high degree of crime. If the majority society wants to find a way of eliminating these shortcomings, which are clearly specific, it must identify specific means of fixing these problems. The Government's plan is to find and implement measures that, in the long term, can create a situation where Roma origin is not a handicap in relation to other citizens, i.e. the plan is to ensure the full validity of a civil principle for all. Failing to come up with a conceptual and drastic solution to the problems of the Roma minority and co-existence relations will give rise to serious threats. Besides the international isolation of the country for failing to uphold human rights, failure to act, or failure to

act sufficiently, will see misunderstanding and tensions rise. The ongoing generalization of the bad reputation of disadvantaged Roma would lead to another, perhaps even sharper, deterioration in the situation, and to local and – probably – regional crises and conflicts. It would result in the exclusion of co-existence and physical separation (walls, an objectively erected ghetto for those who default on rent, and even deliberate resettlement). At the same time, any conflict will severely affect those Roma who have integrated, because they are unfairly classified as part of a ‘generalized’ group and thus the process of their further integration is halted.

**7. opinion on the prepared ratification of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages**

They did not have the relevant documentation available to them and were therefore unable to formulate an opinion.

**MORAVIAN-SILESIA REGION** ([http://www.kr-moravskoslezsky.cz/vyb\\_nam2.html](http://www.kr-moravskoslezsky.cz/vyb_nam2.html))

**1. competence of the regional authority in relation to the rights of members of national minorities or the Roma community**

- Filling the position of coordinator for Roma affairs in accordance with Section 67(f) of Act No 129/2000 on regions (the Regional Order), as amended.

The regional authority’s powers in this area are exercised primarily through the activities contained in the job description of the coordinator for national minorities and Roma affairs, who has been employed at the culture and monument care department of the regional authority since 1 January 2003.

- Coordination of the activities of the Roma advisers of municipal authorities of municipalities with extended competence

During 2004, three working meetings were held between the regional coordinator and Roma advisers of municipal authorities of municipalities with extended competence, which were used to pass on information regarding the possibilities of implementing the Government document *Concept of Roma Integration* at the level of municipalities with extended competence, especially in areas of the region with high densities of inhabitants belonging to the Roma ethnic group. The work of these officials in the field of the devolved competence of state administration (in accordance with Section 6(8) of Act No 273/2001 on the rights of members of national minorities and on an amendment to certain laws, as amended) is encumbered mainly by the fact that they have to combine several positions at once, even at the municipal authorities of municipalities with a relatively high concentration of Roma inhabitants (e.g. Karviná, Vítkov, Odry). In Český Těšín, Jablunkov, and Frýdlant nad Ostravice, no Roma adviser was appointed because there is a low proportion of Roma inhabitants in these localities. The municipal authorities of these municipalities only send their representatives to working meetings with the coordinator.

Based on specific experience from the previous two years of coordination of the activities of Roma advisers, it has come to light that the Government-approved *Concept of Roma Integration* could become a dead document at local level unless the elected representatives of local government can be persuaded to implement the concept’s ideas. With the odd exception (Ostrava, Bruntál, Orlová, Karviná, Frýdek Místek, Bohumín), Roma advisers at the municipal authorities of municipalities with extended competence are unable to fulfil their mission by presenting proposals for solutions to individual problems to local assemblies. The reasons for this is that they do not have an affinity to the problem or they do not have knowledge or a grasp of the problems in the lives of local Roma communities; in the best case scenario, they simply have no time to cover Roma issues because their job covers several positions.

- Cooperation with municipal authorities and the representatives of local government

Besides these official informative and methodological meetings, personal contact was established on a number of occasions between the regional coordinator and Roma advisers, other employees of municipal authorities, the representatives of local government, and the representatives of NGOs for the purposes of providing methodological assistance in tackling specific problems in localities. The themes handled most frequently were: information and methodological assistance in the submission of government grant applications in the grant programme of the Council of the Government of the Czech Republic for Roma Community Affairs called *Support of Field Social Work* (Karviná, Orlová), methodological assistance in handling conflicts concerning co-existence between the Roma minority and the majority society (Rychvald), help in searching for opportunities to manage the issues of adequate housing for the inhabitants of localities directly at risk of social exclusion (Ostrava, Bohumín, Nový Jičín), methodological assistance in handling the issue of setting up community centres, with contributions from NGOs, for the free-time activities of children and young people from problematic localities (Ostrava, Frýdek Místek, Bohumín, Orlová, Karviná, Bruntál, Krmov).

- Cooperation with schools

During 2004, there were approximately 70 communications with the head teachers of the schools of various promoters in the region. This contact mainly concerned requests for information related to the establishment of the position of assistant teacher at schools, as well as issues regarding the job description and the financial remuneration of such a member of staff. Consultations were held with the statutory representatives of 'community schools' where the majority of pupils come from a socio-culturally disadvantaged environment. These meetings discussed proposed educational projects with consideration for the social structure of the pupils of schools and requests for exemptions from the minimum number of pupils per class, which were submitted with support requests to the department of education, youth and sport of the Moravian-Silesian Regional Authority.

In 2004, the coordinator formulated an expert opinion on ten applications from schools (nursery, primary, and special needs schools) to establish the position of assistant teacher; one application concerned the establishment of a preparatory class for children from a socio-culturally disadvantaged environment.

- Issues concerning the education of the Polish national minority in the region

On 14 January 2005, a meeting was held at the Teaching Centre for Polish National Minority Education in Český Těšín between representatives of the Moravian-Silesian Regional Authority and representatives of the *Society of Polish Teachers in the Czech Republic*, which resulted inter alia in a request from the Polish side to find systematic solutions to the issues of Polish national minority education in the region. In particular, the Polish side criticized the department of education, youth and sport of the Moravian-Silesian Regional Authority for failing to nurture adequate cooperation with the Polish side in the comment procedure for the Schools Bill (ultimately Act No 561/2004) in the provisions concerning the regulation of conditions for national minority schooling.

The representatives of the *Society of Polish Teachers in the Czech Republic* believe that the systemic solution to the problem should start with the creation of the position of an officer at the department of education, youth and sport of the Moravian-Silesian Regional Authority who would have a specific part of their job description given over to the issues of Polish national minority schooling in the region. The representatives of the Polish side are striving to establish constant formal and informal contact with an official who has a sound knowledge of the above-mentioned issues from within.

Given the uniqueness of Polish minority education in the Czech Republic and its indisputable specific features, whereby it broadens the cultural diversity of the Těšínské Slezsko area, the

request made by the representatives of the *Society of Polish Teachers in the Czech Republic* was considered to be partly justified by the representatives of the regional authority involved in the talks, and discussions are now under way on how to implement the Polish proposal.

- Participation at events

In cooperation with the department of education, youth and sport of the Moravian-Silesian Regional Authority, a seminar was held for the head teachers and assistant teachers of primary and special needs schools in the Moravian-Silesian Region, called *The Role of the Assistant Teacher in the Classroom and at School*, which took place on 2 June 2004 and was attended by 80 delegates.

In 2004, the coordinator attended a number of events held by central institutions of State administration and other organizations. The most significant was a foreign business trip to Spain as part of a team put together by the Office of the Czech Council of the Government of the Czech Republic for Roma Community Affairs. This trip focused on the life of the Roma community in Spain, the approach adopted by local government and central government to the issues of housing, education and employment of members of Roma communities.

- Cooperation with NGOs

During 2004, the coordinator attended a number of cultural events held by NGOs in the Moravian-Silesian Region which group together members of national minorities. The most significant were *Slovak Days*, *Karviná*, *Days of Hungarian Culture*, *Ostrava*, *Greek Days*, *Krnov*, and *The Way We Are 2004*, *Český Těšín*.

- lecturing and cooperation with the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic in the fulfilment of the National Strategy covering the work of the Czech Police Force in relation to national and ethnic minorities.

The coordinator for national minorities and Roma affairs trained several professional teams during 2004. This training focused on the basics of Romani for nursery school teachers and police officers from several regions of the Czech Republic - liaison officers for work with national and ethnic minorities – in order to fulfil the *National Strategy for the work of the Czech Police Force in relation to national and ethnic minorities*. She also lectured on Roma issues for the general public at the request of NGOs (the Association of Foster Families, the Museum of Roma Culture in Brno, and others).

## **2. committee for national minorities / commission for national minority affairs**

In the 2000-2004 term of office, the Committee had eleven members, of whom one played the role of chairperson. The tasks of the Committee were set by the regional assembly. The Committee met 18 times and discussed topics such as PZKO problems, issues concerning the Roma, Polish, Slovak, German, Hungarian, Ukrainian, Greek and Bulgarian national minorities, issues of minority schooling, the preparation of a grant system to support the activities of members of national minorities, evaluations of projects submitted in the grant programme for the support of activities of members of national minorities living in the region, and the situation on the Czech-Slovak border.

In the 2004-2008 term of office, the Committee again has eleven members, of whom one plays the role of chairperson. The chairperson and members of the Committee were elected at the second meeting of the regional assembly on 22 December 2004. Its tasks for the new term of office have not yet been set.

- Activities of the Committee in the field of education

The Committee studied the document *Current Problems in the Education of Children and Pupils from the Roma Community living in the Moravian-Silesian Region*, prepared for discussion by the department of culture and monument care, and the document *Long-Term Concept of Polish National Minority Education*, which was presented by the educational board of the Congress of Poles in the Czech Republic in accordance with a preceding



agreement. The material was prepared in accordance with a resolution of the Committee adopted on 12 May 2003 and evaluates the current situation of Polish national minority schooling in the region, including an assessment of the optimal state of the network of preschool facilities, schools and educational establishments with Polish as the language of instruction. The Committee studied the evaluation of the implementation of the programme to support the Roma students of secondary schools at secondary schools in the region for the 2003/2004 school year, and approved comments and proposed steps aimed at improving the quality of this programme.

- The activities of the Committee in the field of national minority policy

The Committee, along with the Foreign Committee, discussed the problematic situation on the Czech-Slovak border and the migration of persons following the accession of the Czech Republic to the EU. The Committee also discussed the Report on the Situation of Roma Communities Living in the Moravian-Silesian Region in 2003 and recommended the subsequent discussion of this report by the regional council and assembly.

- In the field of special-purpose grants awarded by the region in the scope of its autonomous powers:

The Committee played the role of a selection working group in the grant programme for the support of the activities of members of national minorities living in the Moravian-Silesian Region for 2004.

### **3. the region's grant policy – support for specific projects focusing on the activities of national minorities**

The regional council, under Resolution No 38/2833 of 15 January 2004, announced a *programme for the support of the activities of members of national minorities living in the Moravian-Silesian Region for 2004*. Sixty-seven projects were entered in the grant procedure in five different categories (art, publishing, culture and education, documentation on national minority culture, studies and analysis of national minority culture and folk traditions). Under Resolution of the Regional Assembly No 22/862/1 of 8 April 2004, it was decided to grant aid to fourteen of the submitted projects. In all, CZK 700,000 was disbursed from the regional budget.

List of approved grants in the programme for the support of the activities of members of national minorities living in the Moravian-Silesian Region in 2004:

#### **a) In Category KP/N1 – art**

<i>organization</i>	<i>project title</i>	<i>grant (CZK)</i>
League for the Advancement of Silesia, local department in Dolní Lomná	12 <sup>th</sup> On the Border Festival	82,500
ARS MUSICA Polish Art Association	Propagation of choir singing, folk music and forms of drama at a high artistic level as alternative self-realization for young people and adults in their free time	59,000
Congress of Poles in the Czech Republic	Gala Concert – The Way We Are 2004	58,000
Moravská Ostrava Centre of Culture and Education, contributory organizations	Festival of ethnic music	87,640
Krnov-město Greek Community	Krnov Greek Days 2004	55,600
Silesian German Association	Festival of artwork by Silesian and Moravian German minority organizations	32,900
Górole – folk ensemble	International festival of folk groups and folk ensembles 2004	25,000
<b>total</b>		<b>400,640</b>

#### **b) In Category KP/N2 – culture and education**

<i>organization</i>	<i>project title</i>	<i>grant (CZK)</i>
Association of Polish Book Friends	Exhibition of Polish books and side events	25,000
Union of Hungarians Living in the Czech Republic	Cultural and educational activities	40,000

Lyceum for Greek Girls in the Czech Republic	Dance group of the Lyceum for Greek Girls in the Czech Republic	3,860
Community of Slovaks in Karviná	Support of activities	96,000
<b>total</b>		<b>164,860</b>

**c) In Category KP/N3 – study and analysis of national minority culture and folk traditions**

<i>organization</i>	<i>project title</i>	<i>grant (CZK)</i>
Polish Cultural and Educational Union in the Czech Republic	Preparation of surveys for field research related to local folk associations, family structure, the family as a social unit	48,000

**d) In Category KP/N4 – documentation on national minority culture**

<i>organization</i>	<i>project title</i>	<i>grant (CZK)</i>
Congress of Poles in the Czech Republic	Documentation centre of the Congress of Poles	46,500

**e) In Category KP/N5 – publishing**

<i>organization</i>	<i>project title</i>	<i>grant (CZK)</i>
Harcerstwo Polskie w Republice Czeskiej	Nasza Gazetka	40,000

**4. cooperation of the regional authority and the committee for national minorities with representatives and organizations of members of national minorities**

The Committee entered into lively cooperation with organizations drawing together members of national minorities in the region; it is kept posted of events held throughout the year, which Committee members have the chance to attend. The direct contact person at the regional authority for representatives of organizations drawing together members of national minorities living in the region is the coordinator for national minorities and Roma community affairs.

**5. examples of good practice from the aspect of the region**

An example of good practice is the improving situation in proving the crime of usury in the Moravian-Silesian Region, the victims of whom were previously practically helpless. The areas most affected by usury that are in the competence of the Czech Police Force Administration of the Moravian-Silesian Region are the former districts of Ostrava, Karviná, and Nový Jičín.

In most cases the victims of usury are people from communities at risk of social exclusion. The greatest problem for police in proving the crime of usury is obtaining the testimony of the victim and then preventing it from being withdrawn or changed during the investigation. This happens because the victims are under intense psychological pressure from the usurer. In certain cases the families of usurers threaten victims or members of their family with physical violence. For usury victims from communities at risk of social exclusion, a disadvantage loan from a usurer is often the only chance they have of obtaining the funds necessary to keep the house of a large family running. By borrowing funds at immoral interest rates, they find themselves in a vicious circle of debt, as a result of which the lives of whole families is degraded into a fight for survival, with no prospect of an improvement. In these cases, assistance from the police is the only (unfortunately until recently unused) way out of a critical life situation.

In connection with the implementation of a pilot project to fight usury in these localities of the region, the previously established cooperation between the Moravian-Silesian Regional Authority, the Czech Police Force Administration in the Moravian-Silesian Region, the security policy department of the Ministry of the Interior, and NGOs was intensified in 2004. The results of cooperation and the exchange of information were reflected in the relatively high number of closed cases of usury in the region in 2003 and then again in 2004. In 2002, the Czech Police Force Administration in the Moravian-Silesian Region did not report any cases of usury in the region.

Certain specific social services operated by non-profit organizations that work in the localities where people at risk of social exclusion live have proven highly effective when contact is first made with usury victims. These services include a project of field social assistants for cooperation with the Czech Police Force and consulting provided by the civil advice centres of these organizations.

Another example of good practice is the situation on the education of Roma children in the region. In the last term of office, the Moravian-Silesian Region supported a number of integration elements with projects in the field of education that focused specifically on making education available to children from the Roma ethnic group. These projects included an expansion in the network of preparatory classes, support for special projects focusing on the integration of Roma children into preschool education, support for the creation of jobs for assistant teachers at schools with a specific pupil structure, support for grant programmes for Roma secondary school students, support for non-profit organizations working with children and young people in localities at risk of social exclusion, and others. Not least, it is worth mentioning that the number of pupils of special needs schools in the region has had a downward trend since 2002, which has been particularly pronounced in areas densely populated by the Roma community, which indicates that Roma families living in the region are not looking up special needs schools.

#### **6. problems or open issues concerning the national minority policy**

There are a number of problems related to the observance of human rights that we are monitoring in the region, such as the relatively numerous manifestations of latent discrimination in employment, which mainly affect citizens from the Roma community, the high number of racially motivated crimes, and other problems which we are trying to handle or influence the way they are handled. However, we do not yet have a reliable way of eliminating them.

#### **7. opinion on the prepared ratification of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages**

In connection with the prepared ratification of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages, the region proposes a sensitive approach in discussing this matter with all the parties involved in the region, especially the representatives of the Polish national minority living here.

### **OLOMOUC REGION (<http://www.kr-olomoucky.cz/>)**

#### **1. competence of the regional authority in relation to the rights of members of national minorities or the Roma community**

Since 1 January 2003, the position of regional coordinator for national minorities has existed at the Olomouc Regional Authority; this coordinator oversees the integration of asylum seekers in the field of housing. In terms of organization, the position is incorporated into the social affairs department. Within the regional authority, the coordinator cooperates primarily with the department of education, sport and youth. In 2004, eight places were created for assistants at seven schools with a high concentration of Roma children. In all, there are 21 assistants at primary and special needs schools in the Olomouc Region; two preparatory classes have also been set up (at the Lipník nad Bečvou Special School and Přerov Nursery School). In 2004, the document *Starting Points for the Strategy of Integrating Members of Roma Communities* was drawn up; this material attempts to plot the situation in individual localities based on the competence of the municipal authorities of municipalities with extended competence, and proposes specific solutions in accordance with the nature of the locality. The document was sent to the Council of the Government of the Czech Republic for Roma Community Affairs and the Council for National Minorities of the Government of the Czech Republic for their information. Based on a discussion of this document by the regional bodies, the Assembly ordered the preparation of a strategy for

the integration of Roma communities in the Olomouc Region. At all municipalities with extended competence, a member of staff was singled out to perform tasks in the field of the integration of Roma communities; this person is responsible for coordinating all activities in a locality. In the overwhelming majority of cases, these are combined positions. The following bodies can be evaluated positively: the Přerov Municipal Authority, where two field social workers are employed, the Jeseník Municipal Authority, where the delegated member of staff has had an influential bearing on the cooperation of non-profit organizations with the municipalities, and the Hranice Municipal Authority, which has taken on a Roma field social worker. Three field social workers are employed at Olomouc City Hall. In terms of the number of members of Roma communities, greater attention should be paid to problems by Šternberk Municipal Authority, especially as of January 2005, because its administrative district has been expanded following a change in the regional border to include new municipalities (primarily Moravský Beroun). The regional coordinator is in close contact with all the members of staff of municipalities with extended competence; information is continuously forwarded that concerns new materials focusing on social exclusion issues and Roma communities, as well as grant titles announced by the central state administration authorities and other donors (mainly foundations). This service, including methodological assistance, is provided to Roma and pro-Roma organizations, with whom the coordinator is in regular contact. Between January 2004 and March 2004, the project *Training of Staff in Social Services*, which was financed by the Olomouc Region (the Olomouc Region Operational Programme 2003) was implemented, which focused on field social workers in excluded Roma communities. The project implementer was the Olomouc office of the public service company *Vzdělávací centrum pro veřejnou správu, o. p. s.* [*Training Centre for Public Administration*]; *Drom* o.p.s. contributed to the content.

Other funds were earmarked for a two-day seminar called *Roma and School*, which was intended for the head teachers of schools with a higher concentration of socio-culturally disadvantaged children, as well as assistants working at these schools, municipalities, and NGOs. One of the most significant lecturers was a member of staff from the training centre in Prešov, which specializes in the training of teaching staff and assistants at schools with a high concentration of Roma children. The implementer, again, was the Olomouc office of the *Training Centre for Public Administration*. This was a project with positive feedback from the participants; owing to the limited capacity, it was not possible to admit all applicants to the seminar.

In 2004, the department of social affairs cooperated on certain activities which had been implemented by:

- the Prague *Multicultural Centre – Bringing Diversity into Libraries* – a seminar attended by members of minorities (Roma, Bulgarians), foreigners and the *Haveno* public service company, which specializes in the integration of foreigners;
- *Word 21* Prague – participation in the process of selecting, addressing and holding an introductory seminar for Roma university applicants (cooperation with the Faculty of Arts of Palacký University, Olomouc);
- *Word 21* Prague – coordination of the project *The Family Next Door*;
- *Athinganoi* Prague – round tables discussing the issue of educating Roma children with secondary schools and vocational colleges of further education; an agreement has been reached on work experience and assistance during dissertations for students studying Roma issues. At the department of social affairs, preference is given to Roma students seeking work experience (three in 2004).

## **2. committee for national minorities / commission for national minority affairs**

A Committee was not set up in the Olomouc Region, given the result of the 2001 census and the de facto absence of entities participating in the activities of national minorities. A more appropriate solution appears to be the establishment of advisory bodies at municipalities with

extended competence, which are capable of tackling problems more effectively in accordance with local conditions.

### 3. the region's grant policy – support for specific projects focusing on the activities of national minorities

Nongovernmental organizations have the opportunity of applying for funding in the scope of *Significant Regional Projects* and *Funding up to CZK 20,000*. In both cases, finances can be awarded to entities whose scope of activities and output from the supplied funding are of benefit for the region and its inhabitants and whose funding requests cannot be met under the region's Operational Programme for the given year. The total amount of funding for subsidies is limited by the volume of finances earmarked in the approved budget. Each applicant may receive only one grant per calendar year. A grant can be requested at any time during the year by submitting an application. Evaluations are carried out of the applicant's trustworthiness, physical and time feasibility, if the project is significant its benefit for the region, multi-source financing, etc. In 2004, the region awarded CZK 70,000 in the scope of its second annual project called *We Know How to Communicate*. This is a full-day multicultural social and sports event for national minorities and disabled people in the region. The event was attended by representatives of disabled people (wheelchair users, the blind, the hard of hearing), Roma, Bulgarians, Slovaks, Greeks, Vietnamese, Turks, Armenians, Croatians, Macedonians, Belarusians, Ukrainians, Germans, Hungarians, Omanis, representatives of the Olomouc Regional Authority, the Olomouc City Hall, the Olomouc foreign police, and the general public. During the day, the participants were able to join in with the tournaments for cups in five-a-side football, boccia, pétanque and darts. A full-day programme was also prepared for younger participants. Samples of different types of national cuisine were also prepared. The main goal was to provide a full-day presentation of the culture of other nations and ethnic groups in the form of live and pre-recorded music, song and dance. Active participants involved in the programme included the music group of Jiří Soms, the girl's dance company *Anuby* from the *Caduceus* civic association, the *Street dance* club from Lipník nad Bečvou, children from Hranice under the leadership of a Roma field social worker, Greek dancers from Sudkova, and the *Korál* cymbalon music band. At the end of the day, the event was rounded off with a concert performance by the music group *Natalika*, which specializes in ethnic music and the music of other nations. We believe that the joint activity with disabled people was particularly enriching, as participants were able to try out for themselves an obstacle course without using their sight or take part in wheelchair disciplines. The preparation of the event also has a leverage effect, as it requires the active contribution of disabled people, members of national minorities, and staff from the city hall and region.

Overview of subsidies up to CZK 20,000:

<i>organization</i>	<i>purpose of subsidy</i>	<i>grant (CZK)</i>
<b>Roma + pro-Roma organizations</b>		
Civil law advice centre at the Association of Roma Entrepreneurs of the Czech Republic	Operation of advice centre – coverage of the energy costs and telephone charges	20,000
Association of Roma in Moravia (public service company), Šternberk	Course of basketwork and weaving in the Roma community centre in Šternberk	20,000
Basic organization of the Prostějov Democratic Alliance of Roma of the Czech Republic (civic association)	Dissemination and preservation of Roma traditions in the form of song and dance productions, educational programmes, etc.	6,000
Roma Vidnava (civic association)	Implementation of the project 'Getting to Know Each Other'	20,000
Savore civic association	To have a positive influence on the unfavourable social situation of clients using field social work services	20,000
Upre Roma, public service company	Participation by the region in the education of Roma students	0
Roma Women and Friends, civic association	Financial coverage of a children's carnival – St Nicholas party	0
Moravian Gateway (civic association), Lipník n/B	Special-interest activities for Roma youth in Lipník nad Bečvou	0

Prostějov – Archa special-purpose facility – Christian association	Project – Support of Field Social Workers for the Roma community	20,000
Virtus Association	Co-financing of the operating costs of the low-threshold facility 'Priest's Club' in Jeseník	20,000
Caduceus – association for support groups	Project – 'Community Work with Young People At Risk'	16,000
Kojetín Charity, humanitarian church organization	Purchase of a computer and printer for the Club of Roma Children and Women	20,000
Romano čonoro – Roma Monthly (civic association)	'Mapping out the needs of excluded communities in the Litovelsko area'	0
Eduko civic association	Partial coverage of the cost of rent and electricity at the Seniors Club.	0
Kappa help, civic association	Provision of promotional materials for individual programmes run by KAPPA-HELP	0
Zábřeh Children's World	Contribution to the activities of the educational centre for children from socially weak families	0
<b>total</b>		<b>162,000</b>

#### Support for other national minorities

Olomouc Jewish Community	Concert for the shofar and organ in the Cathedral of St Maurice, Olomouc	18,000
Bulgarian Cultural and Educational Club	Organization of an event called Days of Bulgarian Culture Olomouc 2004	20,000
<b>total</b>		<b>38,000</b>

#### 4. cooperation of the regional authority and the committee for national minorities with representatives and organizations of members of national minorities

There is an active *Bulgarian Awareness Club*; the members of other national minorities do not have a particularly high profile, but they are invited to events organized by the club. Regular contact is maintained primarily with active Roma organizations in the region, although the presentation of Roma culture is only a marginal activity for them; instead, they focus on more pressing issues stemming from the social exclusion of members of Roma communities, or on activity aimed at providing free-time activities to children and young people. The following table presents the Roma associations registered in the region. Some associations are inactive, others maintain irregular contact with Roma advisers or the regional coordinator, although specific activities are not presented; instead, it details the visions and ideas of the associations' activities (based on a structure of active – yes, no, partially). Two organizations (*Upre Roma* and *Living Together*) can be characterized through the cooperation of Roma and non-Roma in the board of trustees.

#### Roma civic associations based in the Olomouc Region

civic association - name	street	postcode	municipality	chairperson	active 2004
Civic Association for the Human Rights of Roma Citizens	Úzká 336	79081	Česká Ves	Dušan Badi	Yes
Roma Vidnava (civic association)	Mírovo nám. 79	790 55	Vidnava	Karel Gábor	Yes
Association of Roma in Moravia – Šternberk branch	Zahradní 6	785 01	Šternberk	Jan Gábor	Yes
Roma Youth Cultural Association of the Czech Republic	Horní Hejčinská 6	779 00	Olomouc	Mikuláš Čuri	No
Association of Roma Entrepreneurs and Private Businessmen of the Czech Republic	Vojnice 14	783 46	Těšetice	Rudolf Oláh	Yes
Meadow, civic association	Jižní čtvrť II 6	750 00	Přerov	Milan Klempár	Yes
Přerov Roma Youth Association	ul. 9.května 8	750 00	Přerov	Vladimír Jano	No
Association of Young Entrepreneurs in the Olomouc Region	Jižní čtvrť III 8	750 00	Přerov	Ivan Jano	No

Savore (All), civic association	Zahradní 19	787 01	Šumperk	Vladimír Horváth	Yes
Přerov Association of National Minorities	Bayerova 5	750 02	Přerov	Rudolf Koky	Partially
Association of Roma Women and Friends	Trnkova 18	779 00	Olomouc	Helena Molnárová	Yes
Roma Resource Centre	Hejdukova 20	720 00	Olomouc	Zdeněk Čonka	Partially
Eduko civic association	Libušina 42	772 00	Olomouc	Liba Oláhová	Yes
Association of Roma in Moravia – Olomouc branch	Pavlovická 27a	772 00	Olomouc	Jiřina Somsiová	Yes
Amaro civic association	Stratilova 2	772 00	Olomouc	Miroslav Fizik	No
Lanco civic association	Blažejské nám. 4	771 00	Olomouc	Bohumil Fizik	No
Moravia – Olomouc Union of Associations	Hakenova 8	779 00	Olomouc	Tibor Berki	Partially
Uničov Roma for Each Other	Šumvald 257	783 86	Šumvald	Martin Gazdík	No
Romani lavuta	Mořice 36	798 28	Mořice	František Holub	Yes
Prostějov Democratic Alliance of Roma	Partyzánská 8	796 01	Prostějov	Viliam Hangurbadžo	Yes
Romani Gili	Dobromilice 130	798 25	Prostějov	Anton Ondič	Partially
Civic Association for Roma Rights	Lipovská 264/51	790 01	Jeseník	Ladislav Lalik	No
Apostolic Church – Olomouc Congregation	Kosmonautů 12	772 00	Olomouc	Soňa Petrová	Partially
Roma Catholic Office of the Union of Young Roma Believers	Jiráskova 722	783 91	Uničov	Alexander Kováč	Yes
Dunera – Civic Association of Vlachike Roma	Rozhonova 12	796 01	Prostějov	Ladislav Lakatoš	Partially
Upre Roma – public service company	Na Šibeníku 1	779 00	Olomouc	Jiří Rozkošný	Yes
Lači Vorba	Chválkovická 198	772 00	Olomouc	Rudolf Vavrek	Partially
We Live Here With You	Hlásnice 50	785 01	Šternberk	Markéta Vandurková	Yes
Romano Čhonoro	Na Rybníčku 21	784 01	Litovel	Ema Horváthová	Yes

Pro-Roma organizations are primarily involved in areas connected with social services and free-time activities for children and young people. It is pleasing to note that Roma –either as partners or employees of the associations – are gradually becoming involved in all the activities of pro-Roma associations. More detailed information on the situation of the Roma communities is presented in *Starting Points for the Integration of Roma Communities in the Olomouc Region*, which was drawn up in 2004 and sent to the Council for National Minorities of the Government of the Czech Republic.

#### **5. examples of good practice from the aspect of the region**

The activities of the *Bulgarian Awareness Club* and the event *We Can Communicate*, mentioned above, can be rated positively.

#### **6. problems or open issues concerning the national minority policy**

At the moment, a key point is the grant procedure of the Council of the Government of the Czech Republic for Roma Community Affairs in field social work in the context of a new requirement – the approval of the municipal assembly – and the as yet unannounced grant procedure for nongovernmental organizations.

#### **7. opinion on the prepared ratification of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages**

The Olomouc Region has no proposals or comments regarding the prepared ratification.

### ***PARDUBICE REGION* (<http://www.pardubickykraj.cz/>)**

#### **1. competence of the regional authority in relation to the rights of members of national minorities or the Roma community**

The regional authority set up the position of coordinator of Roma advisers within the social affairs department. This person coordinates the working meetings of the Roma advisers of

municipalities with extended competence, and cooperates with the representatives of non-profit organizations operating in the region. The coordinator organizes seminars and lectures on Roma issues. Last year, in cooperation with the Ministry of the Interior, the coordinator held a meeting of the Working Party of the Council of the Government of the Czech Republic for Roma Community Affairs for Interior Affairs and the Czech Police Force. The coordinator provides municipalities with extended competence with methodological assistance and makes sure that municipalities carry out tasks in their administrative district furthering the exercise of rights held by members of the Roma community and the integration of its members into society.

No Committees were set up in the self-governing units of the Pardubice Region because according to the latest census there is no community in the region where the share of national minorities in the population is more than 10%. Under Resolution of the Pardubice Region Council R/388/02, on 21 March 2002 the Pardubice Region Council Commission for the Integration of the Roma Minority and Other Ethnic Groups was set up. In connection with the results of the elections to the bodies of the Pardubice Region, there has been a change in the chairperson of the Pardubice Region Council Commission for the Integration of the Roma Minority and Other Ethnic Groups (on 2 March 2005 the Statutes and rules of procedure of the new commission were approved by means of a resolution). The commission is chaired by the member of the council responsible for social affairs. In the municipalities of Česká Třebová and Vysoké Mýto, there are Commissions for National Minorities; the members are primarily Roma. In both cases, these are municipalities with a high concentration of citizens of the Roma national minority.

None of the above-mentioned national minorities has met with such major social problems as citizens of the Roma minority. There is not much information on the relations of individual minorities because the Vietnamese national minority in particular keeps its community closed. A Commission for Minority Affairs has been set up at Pardubice City Hall; this commission's members include certain national minorities living in Pardubice.

## **2. committee for national minorities / commission for national minority affairs**

See above.

## **3. the region's grant policy – support for specific projects focusing on the activities of national minorities**

Grant procedures to support the social policy programmes of the Pardubice Region have been notified via the regional grant policy since 2003. This grant procedure also includes the notification of a Programme for the Integration of National Minorities (programmes designed for children and young people in order to increase their level of education, support multicultural activities, support the education of the Roma minority, and support community centres). Projects were supported with subsidies of CZK 500,000. Projects supported in 2004:

<i>organization</i>	<i>project</i>	<i>grant (CZK)</i>
DAJORI civic association, Svitavy	Cultural and social development of the Roma community	41,000
Municipality of Moravská Třebová	Free-time centre	55,000
Children for Light civic association, Pardubice	Learning, Singing and Dancing	24,000
Municipality of Pardubice	Sports activities	20,000
Bridge for Human Rights civic association, Chrudim	Integration programmes	80,000
Regirom civic association, Pardubice	Training camp for Roma children	81,000
Municipal Roma Council civic association, Pardubice	Assistant to deal with Roma employment	100,000
Darjav civic association, Pardubice	People in our society	99 000

The funds granted were not misused and were all duly accounted for.



**4. cooperation of the regional authority and the committee for national minorities with representatives and organizations of members of national minorities**

See above.

**5. examples of good practice from the aspect of the region**

- Municipality of Pardubice

The city supports non-profit organizations by means of guidance, consultation and constant communication. In February 2004, the Pardubice part of the international RrAJE programme *People in Our Society* came to an end. The programme focused on creating an environment conducive to co-existence in Pardubice. In this programme, close cooperation was established and has continued with *Darjav* civic association. This cooperation between the city and the association entails work on allocating national and international projects to Pardubice.

- Česká Třebová

No Roma organization is active in the town; the Commission for National Minorities has noted the absence of a Roma association several times and has stated that it would welcome an able and active organization of this kind. The charity organization *Hope (Naděje)*, which operates a facility management service in an area where the predominant inhabitants are Roma, has been active in the town for several years. Every year, the town finances the operations of *Hope* with a subsidy of CZK 1,200,000. This year, the town was involved in the Partnership programme run by the crime prevention department of the Ministry of the Interior.

- Svitavy

The town actively supports the *Dajori* civic association, which made a significant contribution to the establishment of a preparatory year for Roma and non-Roma children.

- Moravská Třebová

The town operates a Free-Time Centre, which is mainly attended by local Roma children and young people. Two workers are employed at the centre to act as field social workers. They are in everyday contact with Roma families. Last year, the town invested into the extensive reconstruction of the building which houses the centre.

The region's representative did not answer the other questions.

**PILSEN REGION** (<http://www.kr-plzensky.cz/>)

**1. competence of the regional authority in relation to the rights of members of national minorities or the Roma community**

The regional authority has established the position of Roma adviser within the social affairs and health care department; this adviser contributes to the coordination of the Roma advisers of municipalities in the region. At most municipal authorities of municipalities with extended competence, the position of Roma adviser exists; this adviser is responsible for monitoring and analysing the situation of the Roma minority in the given locality. In most cases, this position must be combined with others and therefore the adviser has other agendas to cope with as well.

**2. committee for national minorities / commission for national minority affairs**

According to the last census, 2.7% of the region's inhabitants claim nationality other than Czech, and therefore no Committee has been set up by the Regional Assembly. Minority issues are handled, where necessary, by the Regional Council's Social Affairs Commission.

**3. the region's grant policy – support for specific projects focusing on the activities of national minorities**

In 2004, CZK 300,000 was released from the regional budget for Roma issues. After the announcement of the *Programme for the Support of Social Work in Socially Excluded Roma Communities*, five applications for a financial subsidy were submitted by NGOs. Based on

a decision of the competent commission and following approval from the Regional Council and Assembly, grants were distributed as follows:

<i>organization</i>	<i>project</i>	<i>grant (CZK)</i>
<i>Street [Ulice] civic association, Field Social Work Agency, Plzeň</i>	Field social work in the Roma community	40,000
<i>Diacony of the Evangelical Church of Czech Brethren, Přemysl Pittr Centre, Rokycany</i>	The Way to Assume Responsibility	100,000
<i>Beginning Together civic association, Plzeň</i>	Family Centre – Klubíčko	75,000
<i>Here and Now, public service company, Plzeň</i>	Field social work and individual extra lessons for children from the socially excluded area of Jateční/Duchcovská	55,000
Association of Roma and National Minorities in the Czech Republic	Social-law field work	30,000

**4. cooperation of the regional authority and the committee for national minorities with representatives and organizations of members of national minorities**

See above.

**5. examples of good practice from the aspect of the region**

The *Low-Threshold Facility for Children and Young People*, a project by the *Přemysl Pittr Centre of the Diacony of the Evangelical Church of Czech Brethren* in Rokycany (field social work for 600 members of the Roma community, communications and facilitation, free-time activities, programmes for street children, multiculturalism); *My Friend the Police Officer*, a project by the *Municipal Police Force* and the *Fund of Endangered Children* (a low-threshold centre in need localities with a Roma community, continuous social work, an open group of children and young people); *Field Social Work Agency* - a project by the *Street* civic association (field social work with Roma in Rokycany, Klatovy and Plzeň, anti-drug counselling), *Klubíčko* – an educational programme for preschool children, the *Beginning Together* association (preschool preparation of Roma children, a contribution from the family to upbringing, cooperation with specialist facilities).

The municipality's representative did not answer the other questions.

**CAPITAL CITY OF PRAGUE** (<http://www.praha-mesto.cz/jq1ekqnmf2tdbyaksrxe5k45/default.aspx?path=aplikace&apl=zastupitel&case=komise&Zid=10025&pagina=1&ido=4543&sh=708176603>)

**1. competence of the regional authority in relation to the rights of members of national minorities or the Roma community**

The Capital City of Prague strives to support the integration of Roma communities through cooperation with Roma coordinators in municipal wards, through the activities of an advisor body, and through financial support for the cultural activities of Roma civic associations. This financial assistance in 2004 took the form of City-Wide Grants for the support of the activities of national minorities and a one-off grant system totalling CZK 4.5 million from Governmental financial resources to support the elimination of the social exclusion suffered by Roma communities.

**2. committee for national minorities / commission for national minority affairs**

Some committees of municipal and regional assemblies for national minority have only been set up formally; in Prague there is a Capital City of Prague Council Commission for National Minorities, which is more than a formal body. Almost 80% of this commission comprises representatives of national minorities – two representatives per minority, which guarantees the

informal participation of the national minorities of the Capital City of Prague in promotion of their activities.

The Capital City of Prague also supports the efforts of certain national minorities to set up an umbrella association. If it did not, there would not be good coordination or an atmosphere of cooperation in the talks held by national minorities. In the CoPC Commission for National Minorities, some representatives do not represent a whole national minority, but figure instead as representatives of the civic association of which they are a member. We are trying to find a solution to this situation.

The CoPC Commission for National Minorities was established in accordance with a decision of the Capital City of Prague Council in 2000. Before its foundation, an advisory body for national minorities had been in operation from 1997. The Commission comprises representatives of 11 national minorities, members of staff of the Prague City Hall, a member of the Capital City of Prague Council, who is the Commission chairperson, and experts who represent academic institutions specializing in national minorities.

The specific activities of the Commission in 2004 were much the same as those in previous years.

- discussions of large projects in 2004 concerning national minorities in Prague (e.g. the large-scale festivals *Prague Heart of Nations*, *Khamoro World Festival*, *Culture Clash*),
- the discussion and implementation of four meetings of national minorities in November 2004,
- the discussion and implementation of an international conference in 2004 called *Methods of Upbringing and Education in Relation to National Minorities* (as part of the fourth meeting of national minorities),
- the discussion and implementation of an exhibition of artists and photographers of national minorities in the Gallery Portheimka, called *Blending 2* (as part of the fourth meeting of national minorities),
- the discussion and implementation of plenary sessions of national minority civic associations held twice a year,
- the discussion of specific procedures in the implementation of city-wide programmes to support the activities of national minorities for 2004,
- the discussion of information from the representatives of individual national minorities on the implementation of their programmes, grants, special-interest projects.

### **3. the region's grant policy – support for specific projects focusing on the activities of national minorities**

Every year, Prague awards grants totalling CZK 3 million to the civic associations of national minorities under the *City-Wide Programmes for the Support of the Activities of National Minorities*. In 2004, this financial amount was provided for two programmes (a detailed list of projects is provided in Appendix 8):

- Cultural activities,
- Educational, publication, and awareness activities.

### **4. cooperation of the regional authority and the committee for national minorities with representatives and organizations of members of national minorities**

The cooperation between the Capital City of Prague and national minorities is based in part on the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities, which Prague applies in its distinctive policy in relation to national minorities in its territory. In 2004, Prague was governed in its communication with national minorities by the Act on the Rights of National

Minorities of 2001, the minority policy of the Government of the Czech Republic,<sup>46)</sup> and by its own Capital City of Prague Policy Concept in relation to National Minorities,<sup>47)</sup> in accordance with which it has focused long term and systematically on creating an optimal environment for the support of the activities of national minorities, on financially supporting the activities of national minorities in accordance with the Act on the Rights of National Minorities, and on conducting an analysis and synthesis of the situation of national minority civic associations in Prague and their needs and interests.

In relation to the Roma community, Prague tries to use its programmes and financial assistance to contribute to the development of education as laid down in the Second Periodic Report of the Framework Convention for the Protection of the Rights of National Minorities.

In relation to the national minorities with small numbers of members, which are handicapped to some extent compared to the more powerful, larger national minorities, an environment of equal democratic access is fostered within the CoPC Commission for National Minorities; any attempts at lobbying by the larger national minorities for the right to greater financial assistance are nipped in the bud in the equal and democratic voting process.

One problem concerns immigrant issues. With the Vietnamese in particular, it is an open issue whether the Vietnamese community can be considered a national minority,<sup>48)</sup> which the *Bambus* civic association is seeking to establish. In many respects, of course, the decisions on grants for projects submitted by the *Bambus* association hinges on this. However, in the opinion of the Council chairperson, the Vietnamese community in the Czech Republic cannot be defined as a national minority at this time within the meaning of the Act on the Rights of Members of National Minorities. Although a representative of the Vietnamese remains in the commission, in the field of financing and other communication the relationship with the Vietnamese community in Prague is viewed more from the aspect of the integration of foreigners.

#### **5. examples of good practice from the aspect of the region**

- Significant activities of national minorities

An excellent practice has been established where Prague has granted funding for several years to the annual world Roma festival *Khamoro* and the folk festival *Prague Heart of Nations*. The support of publishing activities is a completely original Prague programme. Prague tries to motivate national minorities to publish materials in their own languages – preferably bilingually in Czech and in the language of the minority in question. Sixty such publications have been issued since 1999. The activities of various nationalities are well differentiated by what makes them good: for example, the Russians use funding for superb concerts, the Bulgarians for the presentation of their folklore and good singers, and the Roma for the upbringing of their children in free-time activities.

- Multicultural upbringing and support for the integration of members of the Roma community

All activities carried out by national minorities can be termed ‘multicultural education’, i.e. the development of their own culture. In addition, Prague is also keen to develop cross-cultural education, i.e. the development of mutual cooperation and of the influence of the cultures of national minorities. Therefore, in 2004 Prague supported a cultural event called *Culture Clash*, organized by the Ukrainian Initiative on the theme of *films of national minorities*.

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<sup>46)</sup> National Minority Policy of the Czech Republic. Basic Documents: Office of the Government of the Czech Republic, Secretariat of the Council for National Minorities of the Government of the Czech Republic, Prague 2003.

<sup>47)</sup> The Concept of the Policy of the Capital City of Prague in Relation to National Minorities, edited by the Capital City of Prague Council Commission for National Minorities. Prague 2003.

<sup>48)</sup> In a letter to a councillor of 3 April 2004 (Ref. No 7816/04-RNR) the then Council chairperson explained that in the census the overwhelming majority of Vietnamese living in the Czech Republic confirmed the status of foreigner. This is one of the reasons why members of the Vietnamese community cannot be included in the category of national minorities.

Prague also organizes an annual meeting of national minorities in the form of a conference and exhibitions of artists from national minorities. This is a very original contribution by Prague. In 2004, the main theme was Methods of Upbringing and Education in Relation to National Minorities. International participation at these conferences, especially by the Slovak Republic, and the interest of municipalities and universities, is evidence of the interest in the results achieved by the multicultural and cross-cultural processes in Prague. The international conference in 2004 gave rise to a recommendation of the delegates to focus the meeting of national minorities in 2005 on issues of the identity of national minorities. In this respect, part of the conference will be the theme of support for the integration of the Roma community. The interest in this theme is supported by the fact that at every conference, which is attended by approximately 300 delegates, half the papers are on a Roma theme. The conference in 2002 was attended by 140 delegates, in 2003 by 310, and in 2004 by 280 delegates.

- Support of education in the languages of national minorities, extra-curricular and free-time activities of children and young people

In 2004, a number of projects of the civic associations of national minorities focused on the support of education in the languages of national minorities. National minority civic associations quickly grasped that programmes for the support of the activities of national minorities also concentrate on the support of education. The languages of national minorities are propagated in the form of Saturday and Sunday schools, in the form of publications for children, in the form of supplementary children's versions of the periodicals of national minorities, in the form of video and audio programmes, recorded songs, and through concerts, folklore festivals, etc. Free-time and after-school activities are also supported, especially – but not only – for Roma children and young people. Children and young people can use their own language in their own environment during these activities.

#### **6. problems or open issues concerning the national minority policy**

- Assistance to disseminate and accept information in the languages of national minorities

It was important for the support of the dissemination and acceptance of information in languages of national minorities that Prague created a *Capital City of Prague Policy Concept*, in which this requirement is enshrined. Based on this concept, national minorities in Prague can issue books and other publications (for children and adults) in their own language with the city's financial support. Although they are entitled to publish entirely in their own language, the practice seems to have been established where the books of national minorities are published in 'mirror editions'. This means that there have been Roma-Czech, German-Czech, Greek-Czech, etc., publications. In this way, publishing has become a valuable source not only of preserving and developing the languages of national minorities, but also a valuable source of multicultural education, acquainting the majority society with the issues of national minorities.

The Prague policy in relation to national minorities is comprehensive; it tries to respect the new dimension of European integration and to maintain relations with the Council for National Minorities of the Government of the Czech Republic, which is underscored by the fact that the representatives of this body also have a place in the CoPC Commission for National Minorities.

From the aspect of the City of Prague, the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages is an instructive document for specific steps in the concept of city-wide programmes for the support of the activities of national minorities. In 2004, these programmes were divided into a programme to support cultural activities and a programme to support publishing. In connection with the application of the European Structural Funds, the Capital City of Prague will try to incorporate an educational programme for national minority that opens up opportunities for the submission of projects to preserve and develop minority languages.

- Opinion on the broadcasts of Czech Television

It is highly commendable that multicultural programmes are produced by Czech Television. From the aspect of the Capital City of Prague, however, there should be a greater focus on national minorities in the in Prague, on their communication with the City Hall and individual municipal wards. In addition, these programmes create the impression that no differentiation is made between traditional national minorities and contemporary immigrants. They are not the same thing, and failure to make this distinction creates problems in the city's policy towards national minorities, e.g. as regards who should receive financial support earmarked for national minorities and who should not (see above).

- House of National Minorities

Despite many objective obstacles, the Capital City of Prague has duly prepared a concept of the House's work and carried out all the preparations for reconstruction; however, this process has been slowed by an action lodged by the *Union of Electricians* to vacate the building based on a request to redress wrongdoings after 1948 and to acquire the building for its own purposes. As a result, a great opportunity for cooperation with national minorities on a qualitatively higher basis is currently immobilized. In 2004, the first phase of judicial proceedings took place; in December 2004, the *Czech Electrical Union* appealed to a higher municipal judicial instance because its first action at the court of first instance in Praha 2 was rejected on the grounds that the *Czech Electrical Union* was duly dissolved in 1951 and thus lost all claim to the building which is now the subject of litigation. The current organization is not legally a successor organization and therefore cannot claim the building, which is now owned by the Capital City of Prague and was transferred by both the Government and the Czech Parliament from the Fund of Children and Young People, which was wound up, to the City of Prague for the purposes of setting up a House of National Minorities.

In 2004, the City of Prague commenced building permit proceedings and selected a construction company; there is a reconstruction project which has had funding earmarked for it by the Government and Prague, but these proceedings had to be suspended because of the judicial proceedings.

In 2004, the director Martin Pátek produced a programme on the preparations for the Capital City of Prague House of National Minorities, which was broadcast on Czech Television in April 2004. In this respect, the case has received media coverage.

**7. opinion on the prepared ratification of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages**  
See above.

**CENTRAL BOHEMIA REGION** (<http://www.kr-stredocesky.cz/index.asp?thema=4>)

The regional assembly did not respond to the Council Secretariat's request for it to complete the questionnaire.

**ÚSTÍ REGION** (<http://www.kr-ustecky.cz/>)

**1. competence of the regional authority in relation to the rights of members of national minorities or the Roma community**

On 1 September 2002, a Coordinator for Roma Affairs was employed by the regional authority; this coordinator is responsible for these issues in the performance of her duties. The problems of members of national minorities are discussed by the Ústí Region Social Commission, including the integration of the Roma communities into the majority society. Several Roma organizations are active in the region. The civic association *Integration Advice Centre* specializes in national minority issues; this association is based in Prague but has an office (community centre) in Ústí nad Labem.

**2. committee for national minorities / commission for national minority affairs**

No Committee was set up in this term of office. In the preceding term of office, after a certain restricted period the Committee was set up, but its activities did not bring any positive results. The reason for this is evidently that very few citizens claimed nationality other than Czech (e.g. only 0.2% claimed Roma nationality) in the last census, and their associations (where they do exist) are not sufficiently active.

**3. the region's grant policy – support for specific projects focusing on the activities of national minorities**

In 2004, the region did not announce a programme focusing on the support of projects in the field of national minorities. However, the region regularly announces programmes covering a broad area, e.g. the programme for the *Prevention of Negative Phenomena Connected with Social Exclusion*, the programme for the *Support of Social Services Provided by NGOs at Regional Level to Seniors and Disabled People*, a programme for the support of the development of activities in the field of physical education and sport, called *Sport for All*, a programme for the support of the development of the activities of children and young people in their free time, called *Free-Time Activities for Children and Young People*, and a programme called *Support of the Activities of Natural or Legal Persons Performing Publicly Beneficial Work in the Region*. These programmes regularly involve Roma and pro-Roma organizations or organizations devoted to national minorities, which subsequently draw on grants for their projects.

**4. cooperation of the regional authority and the committee for national minorities with representatives and organizations of members of national minorities**

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**5. examples of good practice from the aspect of the region**

Examples of good practice realized in 2004, as cited by representatives of the region, include the constructive approach by Roudnice nad Labem, where citizens from a socially disadvantaged environment can take on voluntary work to reduce their rent arrears owed to the municipality. The municipality of Krupka has started building a social house at the recommendation of NGOs. In Ústí nad Labem, a project has been launched where a Roma company employing Roma won a tender and is responsible for cleaning operations in part of the city. This is just a small list of examples of cooperation between municipalities and representatives of NGOs; in the reporting period, projects were supported by more municipalities in the Ústí Region.

The municipality's representative did not answer the other questions.

**ZLÍN REGION** (<http://www.kr-zlinsky.cz/>)

**1. competence of the regional authority in relation to the rights of members of national minorities or the Roma community**

The position of regional coordinator for national minorities, the integration of foreigners and Roma issues has been set up.

**2. committee for national minorities / commission for national minority affairs**

A Committee has not been set up because the region does not have the necessary percentage of citizens belonging to a nationality other than Czech. This agenda is the responsibility of an employ at the regional authority, i.e. a Roma coordinator within the Department of the Governor's Office.

**3. the region's grant policy – support for specific projects focusing on the activities of national minorities**

Every year, an amount is earmarked in the regional budget which is distributed in the form of grants. A separate amount is earmarked to support the construction of low cost housing for

municipalities, and further funds are intended for field social work in the Roma community for municipalities.

**4. cooperation of the regional authority and the committee for national minorities with representatives and organizations of members of national minorities**

The Zlín Region Council set up a Commission for National Minorities, Ethnic Groups and Roma Integration, which will meet at least four times a year. Almost half of the commission members are Roma. Through the regional coordinator, the region cooperates with Roma non-profit organizations involved in the integration of the Roma community.

**5. examples of good practice from the aspect of the region**

Field work in the Roma community was launched in a municipality with extended competence, Holešov, as well as Uherský Brod, Staré Město and Vsetín. Last year, these municipalities failed with their application for a grant to cover activities for field social work from the Council of the Government of the Czech Republic for Roma Community Affairs, and therefore the region made a contribution of CZK 620,000 from its own budget. Another amount, of CZK 150,000, was contributed out of the regional budget for the *Labyrinth* project, which is being implemented by Kroměřížsko Museum and focuses inter alia on the discrimination of Roma. The region also contributed to the *Miss Roma* competition held last year in Hodonín.

**6. problems or open issues concerning the national minority policy**

A problem suffered primarily by the Roma community is poor housing, high unemployment, low education, and discrimination. The Zlín Region is gradually trying to handle all these problems.

**7. opinion on the prepared ratification of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages**

Given the low share of national minorities in the Zlín Region it is not positive.



## 7. How the national minorities see their situation

As in previous years, the Council Secretariat asked representatives of national minorities in the Council to prepare documentation in accordance with a set structure. Individual contributions have been edited and where subjective interpretations appear in the text comments are made in a footnote only in cases of patent discrepancy.

### **BULGARIAN MINORITY<sup>49)</sup>**

#### **1. cooperation with bodies of self-government, participation of representatives of national minorities in bodies of self-government (especially in committees for national minorities where these committees have been set up)**

In 2004, the Bulgarian minority did not have an official representative in the Council. It had its representatives in the Council Committee for Cooperation with Local Authorities, in the Council Committee for Grant Policy, in the grant selection committees of the Ministry of Culture for periodicals and for the cultural activities of members of national minorities; some had a mandate in several consecutive terms of office. The Bulgarian minority in Prague also has its representatives in the City of Prague Council Commission for National Minorities. Cooperation between the *MSBSE* and the upper chamber of the Czech Parliament is good. Relations between Bulgarian associations in Prague and the municipal authorities of Praha 2, 6 and 11 can also be labelled as good. Cooperation with the Czech Folklore Institute is also excellent. The Southern Moravian Regional Authority, Brno City Hall, and Olomouc Regional Authority all have a positive approach to the activities of the Bulgarian minority in Brno and Olomouc.

#### **2. forms of support for projects implemented by national minority organizations**

<i>organization</i>	<i>project/purpose of grant</i>	<i>donor</i>	<i>grant (CZK)</i>
Bulgarian Cultural and Educational Organization in the Czech Republic	We Can Communicate in 2004 (implementation*)	Ministry of Culture	20,000
	Publication of the periodical <i>Roden glas</i>		140,000
Bulgarian Cultural and Educational Club in Prague	Bulgarian <i>sedianka</i> (publication of a book)	City of Prague	50,000
	Prague – Heart of Nations, festival		30,000
Bulgarian Cultural and Educational Association, Brno	Preservation of the Bulgarian language, traditions, and customs	Brno City Hall	66,000
	In the steps of the mission of Cyril and Methodius in Moravia	Southern Moravian Region	15,000
Vazraždane, Prague	Days of Bulgarian Culture	Ministry of Culture	70,000
		City of Prague	40,000
	Sunday school of Bulgarian	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport	100,000
Bulgarian Cultural and Educational Club, Olomouc*	We Can Communicate in 2004	Olomouc Region	70,000
	Days of Bulgarian Culture		20,000
	Days of Bulgarian Culture	City of Olomouc	10,000
	Participation in the sixth annual Football Tournament of National Minorities in the Czech Republic for the Cup of the Deputy Chairman of the Senate	City of Olomouc	5,000
Association for Bulgaria	Exhibition of photographs from Bulgaria	Southern Moravian Region	100,000
	Bulgarian culture in the Czech Republic	Ministry of Culture	40,000

<sup>49)</sup> The documentation was sent by Council guests Silvio Bairov and Atanas Ivan Belkov.

### 3. most significant activities of the individual associations of members of national minorities

Almost all groupings (organizations, unions, associations, clubs, informal groups, etc.) hold celebrations of traditional Bulgarian festivals: 1. March (*Baba Marta*), 3 March (Bulgarian state holiday), Orthodox Easter (*Velik den*), 24 May (Day of Slavonic Missionaries), Orthodox Christmas (Koleda), etc. They carry out cultural and educational activities and hold various social events for the general public.

The most significant event of 2004 was undoubtedly a May international conference on the theme of *Bulgaria and the European Union and the Place of the Bulgarian Diaspora in the Negotiation process*. The Vice-President of Bulgaria was the official representative of Bulgaria; the Czech Republic was represented by the Chairman of the Senate of the Czech Parliament. The whole of this large-scale event was organized by the *International Union of Bulgarians in Central Europe (MSBSE)* in cooperation with the *Bulgarian Cultural and Educational Organization in the Czech Republic (BKOO)*, the *Bulgarian Cultural and Educational Association in Brno*, the *Association for Bulgaria in Brno*, and the *Bulgarian Cultural and Educational Club (BKOK)* in Prague and Olomouc. The co-organizer on the Bulgarian side was the State Agency for Bulgarians Living Abroad.

*BKOO in the Czech Republic* and *BKOK in Prague* contribute to the organization and implementation of a number of social, cultural, educational and sports events of supra-local significance. For six years, they have arranged for the participation of a Bulgarian folk ensemble at the festival *Prague – Heart of Nations* and at cultural exhibitions in Olomouc, Ostrava and Vienna. In cooperation with *BKOK in Olomouc*, a team was entered in the minorities football tournament for the Cup of the Deputy Chairman of the Senate (it came sixth in 2004). At the *BKOK* head office in Prague, social events for club members are held at least once a month; in terms of periodicals, two Bulgarian and two Czech daily newspapers are available, and via two satellite channels it is possible to watch national Bulgarian television programmes. *BKOK in the Czech Republic* publishes the periodical *Roden glas*; *BKOK in Prague* publishes the *Inform* bulletin. In 2004, *BKOK in Prague* published the book *Bulharská sedianka*. (<http://www.cmail.cz/bgklub>).

*BKOK in Olomouc* regularly celebrates the festival of wine growers *Trifon zarezan*, holds presentations of national cuisine and wine, offers its members translation and interpreting services, and holds cultural, educational and social events on the club's premises. It helps to carry out the activities of other minorities and disabled people in the Olomouc Region; it holds *Days of Bulgarian Culture* in Olomouc every year, along with the multicultural social and sports event *We Can Communicate*. In 2004, the club was involved in European projects.

*BKOK in Ústí nad Labem* organizes meetings to mark festivals and special anniversaries, although its activities are very restricted. In cooperation with and with the support of *BKOO in the Czech Republic*, a concert by a folk ensemble from Etropole was held in 2004.

The *Bulgarian Cultural and Educational Association in Brno* held social evenings (3 March and *Nikuldenska vecherinka* on 6 December), ran courses of Bulgarian, celebrated International Children's Day, performed many concerts with its folk ensemble *Kytka*, and took part in the May Days of Minorities organized by the Southern Moravian Region. A large-scale event of national significance was the May meeting of compatriots and their friends at a celebration in Milučice to mark the festival of St Cyril and Methodius. (<http://www.bkos.wz.cz>)

The *Association for Bulgaria*, Brno<sup>50)</sup> - concerts; meetings with artists; book christenings; participation in the May Days of Minorities held by the Southern Moravian Region; participation in the organization of the annual Panychida in Mikulčice. Since May 2004, it has

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<sup>50)</sup> The activities of this civic association and the *Zaedno* civic association include a wide range of activities which are not limited to any one area related to the rights of members of national minorities.

operated and managed a Bulgarian Club (at Srbská 17, Brno). In December, it founded its own dance group, *Tangra*. It offered legal and translation services to members, and operates a daily updated multilingual website specializing in Bulgaria at [www.bgr.cz](http://www.bgr.cz). The most significant event of the year was the third annual exhibition connected with the international competition for the *Best Photographs from Bulgaria*.

The Bulgarian folk dance company *Pirin* emerged spontaneously in autumn 2001 when a group of young people decided to follow up on the long extinct Bulgarian group which was active in Brno in the 1950s and 1960s. The company's members are Bulgarians and the descendants of mixed marriages, as well as Czechs who are interested in Bulgarian culture and folklore. Besides music, it is involved in publishing and holds language courses. In 2004, the group performed eleven concerts.

#### **4. examples of good practice**

Cooperation with Prague and Brno city halls is rated very highly; the attitude of the Southern Moravian and Olomouc Regions is very positive. For example, the exhibition of winning photographs in Brno (Association for Bulgaria) took place under the aegis of the region, with the participation of significant personalities from Brno, the region, diplomats, and representatives of the Bulgarian minority in the Czech Republic. Relations between *BKOK Olomouc* and the Olomouc Regional Authority are also developing well, mainly in terms of cooperation on the implementation of the joint activities of national and ethnic minorities and disabled people – the *We Can Communicate* project. The cooperation with the Bulgarian Cultural Institute in Prague is also rated well. Cooperation with the Czech Folklore Institute is also excellent. In 2004, several folk ensembles from Bulgaria performed in the Czech Republic (they were invited by *BKOO in the Czech Republic*, *BKOK in Ostrava*, and the *Association for Bulgaria – Brno*). The *Balkan Youth* ensemble from Etropole, Bulgaria (invited by *BKOO in the Czech Republic*) thus established new contacts, the outcome of which was the participation of an ensemble from Mikulov at a folklore festival in Sofia. Performances by the folklore groups *Kytka* and *Pirin*, as well as exhibitions, lectures, concerts, balls and other activities of the Bulgarian minority in the Czech Republic, received media coverage. In most cases, reports on these events appeared in the press, less frequently on the radio, and in some cases on television (Czech Television, regional television).

#### **5. problems**

The most serious problems are of an internal nature. The process of defining the views of the representatives of individual Bulgarian organizations is under way. So far no agreement has been reached on the basis for a common approach by the representatives of Bulgarian minority organizations. There are also differing opinions on the input by the Bulgarian embassy in the actions of the Bulgarian diaspora in the Czech Republic. Most associations do not have permanent premises or a stable source of income for their activities.

There is no uniform opinion within the Bulgarian minority on the Council's attitude to the results of the negotiations of Bulgarian groupings officially recognized in the Czech Republic (organizations, unions, associations, clubs, church associations, etc.). Should the Council accept as authoritative the official results of the democratic talks of most representatives of associations or perhaps give greater credence to isolated protests from individual associations?

Members of the Bulgarian minority feel there are insufficiencies primarily as regards the issue of dual citizenship. They also consider the method used by the Czech ministries in awarding grants to be unsatisfactory: the maximum amount of a grant is 70% per project. The remainder (at least 30%) tends to be such a high amount, especially with more costly projects, that parties presenting these projects who are from smaller minorities, such as the Bulgarian minority, cannot raise these funds. This situation de facto prevents the implementation of many projects.

The representatives of the minority believe that they are entitled to free lessons in their native language. They do not like the restricted and generally negative information that appears about Bulgaria in the Czech media. The greater interest expressed by Czech Television in the activities of the Bulgarian minority were welcomed.

According to the representative of BKOO in the Czech Republic, which has published and distributed the *Roden glas* periodical throughout the Czech Republic for more than 30 years (unlike the new organizations with regional operations – *Vazrazhdane*), the subsidies awarded by the Czech Ministry of Culture are inadequate for this periodical. For several years, the volume of funds released by the Czech Republic for this area has remained the same, while the number of recognized minorities has risen over the past three years by more than a third. There is no doubt that supporting new activities is correct, but not at the expense of existing activities.

Overview of officially recognized associations of the Bulgarian minority in the Czech Republic in 2004<sup>51)</sup>

<i>name of organization</i>	<i>place, year of establishment</i>	<i>address</i>
Bulgarian Cultural and Educational Organization <sup>52)</sup>	1957	Praha 2, Americká 28
Bulgarian Cultural and Educational Organization of SS Cyril and Methodius	Prague, 1995	Praha 1, Bartolomějská 308
Vazrazhdane	Prague, 2001	<a href="http://sweb.cz/vazrazhdane">http://sweb.cz/vazrazhdane</a>
International Union of Bulgarians in Central Europe	2001	Praha 2, Americká 28
Bulgarian Cultural and Educational Association	Brno, 2002	<a href="http://www.bkos.wz.cz/index.html">http://www.bkos.wz.cz/index.html</a>
Zaedno	Prague, 2002	<a href="http://www.zaedno.org/">http://www.zaedno.org/</a>
Pirin civic association	Brno, 2002	<a href="http://www.pirin.cz/">http://www.pirin.cz/</a>
Association for Bulgaria	Brno, 2002	<a href="http://www.bgr.cz/">http://www.bgr.cz/</a>
Most Holy Mother of God <sup>53)</sup>	2003	???

### **CROATIAN MINORITY**

*The representative of this minority refers to the information provided from the past Reports for 2002 and 2003.<sup>54)</sup> In addition, he adds repeatedly that the Croatian minority was forcibly transferred in a criminal and unlawful manner by the Communist regime in 1948. There is no willing ness to tackle this problem in the Czech Republic (see Section 3.3) and therefore the Croatian minority is forced to keep living in internal exile.*

### **HUNGARIAN MINORITY<sup>55)</sup>**

- 1. cooperation with bodies of self-government, participation of representatives of national minorities in bodies of self-government (especially in committees for national minorities where these committees have been set up)**

Cooperation between the local government and all organizational units of the *Union of Hungarians Living in the Czech Republic* (hereinafter referred to as ‘Union’) is good. The

<sup>51)</sup> In 1993, the informal *Clear Conscience* [Čisté svědomí] association was formed in Prague; this was followed by the *Hyshove* association in 1996, and there is also an informal music group called *BG-Bend*.

<sup>52)</sup> Under the previous regime, Bulgarian Cultural and Educational Clubs were formed throughout the Czech Republic and were subsequently unified as this association. The clubs apply the statutes of the association (the first part discusses the organization, the second part discusses the clubs); according to Article 14 of the Statutes, clubs enjoy the status of autonomous legal entities. The *BKOO* has clubs in Prague, Ostrava, Olomouc, Plzeň, Mladá Boleslav, Chomutov, Ústí nad Labem, Most and Kladno.

<sup>53)</sup> A church association registered by the Ministry of Culture.

<sup>54)</sup> <http://wtd.vlada.cz/scripts/detail.php?id=6508>

<sup>55)</sup> The documentation was sent by the Council member Štefan Végh.

representative of the Brno organizational unit (hereinafter referred to as ‘unit’) attends a meeting with the representatives of Brno City Hall and the Southern Moravian Regional Authority once or twice a year (there is no Hungarian representative in the Committees). The Prague Unit representative is a member of the Prague City Hall Council’s Commission for National Minorities. In the Ostrava, Plzeň, Litoměřice and Teplice units, Hungarians are not represented in local government or in Committees, but they have contact with local and state administration authorities and cooperate with other ethnic minorities in the relevant locality. The representative is a member of the Council Committee for Cooperation with Local Authorities.

## 2. forms of support for projects implemented by national minority organizations

<i>organization</i>	<i>project/purpose of grant</i>	<i>donor</i>	<i>grant (CZK)</i>
Union of Hungarians Living in the Czech Republic	Dissemination and acceptance of information in the languages of national minorities – publication of the periodical <i>Prágai Tükör</i>	Ministry of Culture	1,150,000
	Cultural activities of the Hungarian national minority		408,000
	Days of Hungarian Culture – presentation and propagation of Hungarian culture in a Czech environment		130,000
	National cultural and educational meeting of members of the Hungarian minority		30,000
	National cultural and educational meeting of members of the Hungarian minority	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport	120,000
	Preservation of the cultural identity of the Hungarian minority in the Czech Republic		50,000
Union of Hungarians Living in the Czech Republic (Prague Unit)	Prague – Heart of Nations	Prague City Hall	30,000
	Culture Clash		30,000
	Club meetings		20,000
	Lecture series – History of Hungary with reference to the history of the Czech Lands		10,000
Union of Hungarians Living in the Czech Republic (Teplice Unit)	Trip - Krásná Lípa	Chartered City of Teplice	4,000
	Days of Hungarian Culture		13,000
	Launch of the spa season	Teplice Cultural Centre	8,000
Union of Hungarians Living in the Czech Republic (Plzeň Unit)	Club activities	Chartered City of Plzeň	10,000
Union of Hungarians Living in the Czech Republic (Litoměřice Unit)	Children's day	City of Litoměřice	4,000
	St Nicholas party		4,000
Union of Hungarians Living in the Czech Republic (Ostrava Unit)	Days of Hungarian Culture	Ostrava City Hall	80,000
	Cultural, educational and informative materials	Moravian-Silesian Region	40,000
Union of Hungarians Living in the Czech Republic (Brno Unit)	Brünni Futár (Brno Courier)	Brno City Hall	13,000
	Running of the MKIC club		77,000
	Preservation of folklore traditions	South-Bohemian Region	37,000

## 3. most significant activities of the individual associations of members of national minorities

The Union’s largest event is the traditional *Days of Hungarian Culture*. The largest-scale programmes were organized in Prague, Brno, Ostrava and Teplice, although it should be noted that all other units were involved in some way or other in the project in the scope of Days of Hungarian Culture.

An integral part of Union life of all unions is regular club activity. The celebrations to mark the revolutionary events of 15 March 1848 have become an inseparable part of our activity, as has the event in memory of Count János Esterházy in Ostrava, the laying of wreaths at the

graves of fallen heroes of the Second World War in Zlatá Koruna. The balls held in Brno, Ostrava, Prague and Teplice can be rated successfully. Of the rundown of various events, special attention should focus on programmes of meetings with Hungarian writers and on Hungarian film, combined with the screening of Hungarian films, concerts by Hungarian groups, exhibitions, and history lectures. In Prague, where there is a *Hungarian Cultural Centre* offering a diverse cultural programme, further activities also centred on events for a Czech audience, especially in cooperation with other national minority associations. We might mention, for example, *Prague Heart of Nations* and *Culture Clash*, which included performances by Hungarian groups and artists. Other events are *Returning to Roots*, *Jánošík's Ducat 2004*, *Living in the Same Tlen* and *Launch of the Spa Season in Teplice*. The educational camp in Medlov has become a traditional and very popular place for meetings and for the education of families from the Hungarian national minority. In 2004, a national meeting of friends of poetry and music, *Harmony*, was held in Prague for the first time; it was warmly received. The Union arranged for its members to take part in language camps organized by foreign partners, especially in Esztergom, Sárospatak and Révfülöp (Hungary), and for members of the folk dance group *Nyitnikék* to take part in a one-week dance camp in Válaszút (Hungary). Union members attended the *Kufstein Seminar* in Oberpullendorf, Austria, and organized a presentation of the books of its members: the books of Ildikó Cséfalvay: *Má Praha [My Prague]* and Imre Papp: *Pipacsok (Field Poppies)* – with graphic illustrations by the academy-trained painter Zsuzsanna Lőrincz.

Work with children and young people offers hope for the future. The Union therefore strives to bring Hungarian culture alive for them through cultural presentations in Hungarian, and helps to develop their proficiency in the language. The *Nyitnikék* folklore dance group has continued its successful activities; a new folklore dance group, *Kőris*, has been set up in Brno. The Union is successfully represented at various cultural and social events throughout the Czech Republic, primarily in Prague and Brno. Pictures of cultural heritage and social happenings around us are consistently reflected by our periodical *Prágai Tükör (Prague Mirror)* and *Brünni Futár (Brno Courier)*. New information and communication possibilities are also used in the scope of the Internet.

The activities carried out by the Union through its organizational units are very heterogeneous and abundant. We also periodically register a public response to our activities, especially in the public media (most frequently in newspapers in Brno, Ostrava, and Teplice, as well as in Slovakia and Hungary and – occasionally – on Hungarian television); we also register responses from our members and readers (e.g. reactions to articles in the periodical *Prágai Tükör*). In the future it would be expedient to document these responses.

#### **4. examples of good practice**

Brno Unit: the operation of the *Hungarian Cultural and Information Centre* (which provides interpreting, translation, and information services) generates some of the funding to run the organization, and mutual Czech-Hungarian relations are developed.

#### **5. problems**

The Union does not have sufficient funds to operate a secretariat with a paid worker, and therefore there are problems in the coordination of cooperation with organizational units; as a result, there are occasional absences from national activities of national minorities.

We wait in great anticipation of the protracted establishment of a *House of Nationalities in Prague*; the approval of a plan and selection of an appropriate building are considered to be a very constructive step by the representatives.

Following the floods in 2002, we have been unable to resume radio broadcasting for the Hungarian national minority.

The involvement of the young generation in the activities and life of the organizations of the Hungarian national minority has fallen short of expectations. These members are only involved in the new folk dance groups.

### **GERMAN MINORITY<sup>56)</sup>**

#### **1. cooperation with bodies of self-government, participation of representatives of national minorities in bodies of self-government (especially in committees for national minorities where these committees have been set up)**

The situation regarding cooperation with local government bodies has not changed much since 2003. The German minority is represented in towns where these advisory bodies have been set up. Because of the scattered settlement of the German minority, cooperation is better with municipal authorities. Good examples of cooperation and good news exist in Brno, Liberec, and Chomutov, although here a separate representative of the German minority has been elected to the local authority for the *Cultural Centre of Citizens of German Nationality of the Czech Republic* (hereinafter referred to as 'Centre') and not consensually here for the *Assembly of Germans in Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia* (hereinafter referred to as 'Assembly') and the Centre, as well as in Chodov, Bolatice, Moravská Třebová and the Silesian area. In some places, the German minority is ignored (e.g. in a personal interview the mayor of a city in the Vysočina Region stated that caring for the German minority would not give anyone any brownie points). However, the Karlovy Vary Regional Authority approached the chairman of the *Union of Germans – Chebsko District* to nominate a representative from the German minority for the new Committee. In general, willingness to cooperate varies considerably; in some places there are no problems, in others there is a lack of interest, and in some cases there is outright rejection (according to the chairman of the Centre's unit in Teplice). However, in most organizations, cooperation works relatively well at local level based on long-standing tradition. The German minority is also represented in the Council and at the Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of Education. Willingness and cooperation vary considerably; in most organizations the cooperation is good - at regional level it is very good.

#### **2. forms of support for projects implemented by national minority organizations**

The German minority, like other minorities, is supported in its projects by the Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport.

In 2004, assistance of approximately CZK 3,800,000 was received for the publication of the newspapers *Prager Volkszeitung* and *Landeszeitung*. Projects for cultural activities received funding of approximately CZK 652,000 from the Ministry of Culture and CZK 240,000 from the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport.

Larger towns and regional authorities are developing their own grant programmes, which are open to the German minority. Individual associations also submit projects to municipal authorities in the scope of support for civic associations. In most cases a grant is awarded based on the availability of funding. At lower levels (municipalities) assistance is provided to smaller projects run by a greater number of German minority organizations. In most cities (Chomutov, Nové Město p. Sm., Ústí nad Labem), the financial subsidy is between CZK 3,000 and CZK 7,000; for individual events a balance of accounts must be drawn up and presented. Organizations in smaller municipalities tend to receive assistance in the form of the reimbursement of event costs directly by the municipal authorities; these authorities also provide premises for events free of charge or at a reduced rate. Some organizations are fully operational without any assistance from local authorities. This is because they have not sought aid or because the competent authorities have refused their requests (e.g. in Teplice). There are no projects at regional level.

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<sup>56)</sup> The documentation was sent by the Council members Erich Lederer and Richard Šulko.

The German Embassy also makes a significant contribution to cultural activities in the scope of the cultural projects of individual associations.

A large problem is the lack of uniformity in interpreting the law related to grant policy between tax administrators (revenue offices) and the Supreme Audit Office. This has led to major financial problems among German minority associations.

### **3. most significant activities of the individual associations of members of national minorities**

The main events run by the German minority are cultural: concerts, publications, educational development, cooperation in the restoration of common historical monuments, seminars, folk group activities and preservation of folk customs, dances and songs of the German minority. Days of Czech-German Culture, meetings, discussions, lectures and exhibitions are held in cooperation with compatriot groups. The largest event is the annual *Large Cultural Meeting of the German Minority*. In addition to this meeting, dozens of local events are held which are connected with traditional customs, festivals, etc.

Recently greater emphasis has been placed on young people – awareness and lecture activities, mutual awareness, and the identification of joint activities in the future. These activities are supported by the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport, the Czech-German Fund for the Future, and the German Embassy.

The celebration of the 35<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Centre, attended by the members of all organizations from north-west Bohemia, is worth a special mention. This celebration, with a wealth of side events, was prepared by the unit in Chomutov. Another significant contribution is the work of the women's choir from Kraslice; its performances help considerably in preserving the music traditions of the minority and enrich the cultural life of the broader environs. The largest event remains the *Large Cultural Meeting of the German Minority*, which is organized by the Assembly.

### **4. examples of good practice**

See above. The German associations cooperate with many other non-profit organizations and various institutions. There is good cooperation with the Goethe Institute, the Ackermann-Gemeinde Association, and various libraries, museums and universities, offering mutual support of cultural activities (lectures, exhibitions, etc.).

Good cooperation is also being developed in publishing activities; various themes are processed which fill gaps in shared history, and areas such as the customs and architecture of the German minority are also researched. The Centre's unit in Sokolov received sponsorship from Sokolovská uhelná to hold a Christmas get-together.

### **5. problems**

Most of the problems of the German minority are already covered in the Report for 2003. Not much has changed since then. The main problem continues to be the 'Goodwill Gesture', which has reached freezing point following the departure of the Deputy Prime Minister Petr Mareš.

Another problem is smaller grants for the publication of printed materials and the late payment of grants, which causes major problems in printing works and in the payment of invoices. The financial situation connected with the publication of newspapers is particularly oppressive. Not only has the allocated sum not been increased (at least in line with rises in production and distribution costs), but the allocations are transferred to the publisher's account late; because the publisher has no reserves, this causes immense problems with the payment of supplier invoices every year.

According to the Assembly representative, the main problem is the 'Goodwill Gesture for Germans and Croats'; the material was prepared for submission to the Government in 2004.



Other burning issues:<sup>57)</sup>

The issue of using our native tongue in communication with State authorities, in accounting (is a new law being prepared?).

A negative factor is that when members of the German minority ask for a copy of their birth certificate (which is written in German at registries, but in accordance with First Republic laws), this certificate is translated into Czech (and a certain amount has to be paid for the translation) and the surnames of women are written with the ending ‘-ová’.

There is an evident lack of historical knowledge; schools know nothing about the history of the German ethnic group. Local museums and the official websites of municipalities do not mention the German ethnic group and its significance in the development of the region (perhaps intentionally). In their lectures for children at schools, local historians emphasize the problematic period of Czech-German co-existence in history without offering the opportunity for a general historical comparison. Therefore a paradoxical situation has arisen where we do not want the ‘German roots’ of local history but employment with German investors is much sought after because working for a ‘German company’ offers social guarantees and an above-average wage.

Political representatives also manifest a lack of willingness to tolerate the German ethnic group; there is no national campaign for minorities, and young people are taught hardly anything about minorities in the Czech Republic and their development. What is more, the image of the German minority is distorted by the media.

The following words probably describe the existence of the German minority best: ‘We are merely tolerated, and when it suits we are simply exploited’. A law comprising a single sentence and which would not generate such contradictory reactions as a similar law about the second President of the Czechoslovak Republic, Edvard Beneš, would be of valuable assistance. This law would give the public a clear signal ‘from above’ that our German fellow citizens were only exploited and were second-class citizens. Research suggests that this law could be accepted well by the public, and the best solution would be for it to be promulgated hand in hand with a humanitarian gesture.

The humanitarian gesture would resolve the financial situation of only a few people; this law could launch a general moral purge of the whole German and Croatian ethnic groups, including their future generations (and possibly the majority society).

Proposed law: *‘The citizens of German, Hungarian and Croatian nationality who remained in the Czechoslovak Republic after 1945 and received Czechoslovak citizenship rendered outstanding services to the State, despite the injustices committed against them.’*

Work should continue on increasing the positive influence of the media (radio and especially television) on awareness of these ethnic groups. These programmes should be transmitted at better broadcasting times (change to the television broadcasting act?).

### **POLISH MINORITY<sup>58)</sup>**

#### **1. cooperation with bodies of self-government, participation of representatives of national minorities in bodies of self-government (especially in committees for national minorities where these committees have been set up)**

Cooperation with local authorities is generally good. Poles in Těšínské Slezsko are very actively involved in public life in the scope of municipal self-government. Many of them are

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<sup>57)</sup> Note by the submitter of the report: These are the views of Richard Šulko, the Vice-President of the Assembly and the representative of one of the largest associations, which in the opinion of the submitter of this report interprets the status of members of the German minority and issues of Czech-German relations in a rather simplistic way. The submitter of the report publishes the sent text as evidence of the range of opinions held by the members of this minority.

<sup>58)</sup> The documentation was sent by the Council member Józef Szymeczek.

members of municipal assemblies. There are an estimated 50 people of Polish nationality who are members of municipal assemblies. The problems which most interest Poles are:

- Polish national minority schooling
- respect of the right to bilingualism

The platforms where Poles can exercise their rights are the Committees. In Těšínské Slezsko (Záolží) Committees have been set up in the following municipalities: Albrechtice, Bocanovice, Bukovec, Bystřice, Český Těšín, Dolní Lomná, Doubrava, Hnojník, Horní Lomná, Horní Suchá, Hrádek, Chotěbuz, Jablunkov, Karviná, Komorní Lhotka, Košariska, Milíkov, Mosty u. Jablunkova, Návsí, Nýdek, Petrovice u Karviné, Písečná, Písek, Ropice, Řeka, Smilovice, Stonava, Střítež, Těrlicko, Třanovice, Třinec, Vělopolí and Vendryně.

The representation of Poles in the Committees is of a good quality and has not stirred up any unnecessary issues. The activities carried out by Committees vary. Some exist only formally, others are very active. The Committee in Vendryně is run particularly well; it organizes regular meetings with the public.

## **2. forms of support for projects implemented by national minority organizations**

The State does not support the activities of Polish civic associations in the form of direct resources which are automatically allocated, but enables associations to seek State aid in the form of projects or grants. In reality, poorer quality projects which do not always meet the requirements of the Polish minority can receive support.<sup>59)</sup> The offices of large organizations such as the *Congress of Poles* and *PZKO* are in a very difficult situation. Because these offices carry out activities required by the State, they should receive funding directly from State resources.<sup>60)</sup> It is also worth mentioning the unpleasant fact that the Moravian-Silesian Region has earmarked less funding for the support of national minorities in the form of projects and grants than other regional authorities in whose regions there are far fewer organized members of national minorities.

## **3. most significant activities of the individual associations of members of national minorities**

The Polish minority is organized very well. At present, more than 30 Polish associations are active in the Czech Republic, of which 27 are grouped together within the *Congress of Poles*. In 2004, a new association of Polish artists, called *Stowarzyszenie Artystów Plastyków*, was set up. All organizations organize dozens of cultural, social, and sports activities during the year. The most significant events traditionally include *Horál Festival* in Jablunkov (the PZKO organization in Jablunkov), *Těrlicko Film Summer* (the public service company Klub kultury [Culture Club], Třinec), *Youth Rally* (Culture Club, Třinec), and *Festival of Children's Songs* (Ars musica, Macierz Sokolna).

Most publicity was generated by the Czech-Polish drama project *Těšín Sky* (Těšín Theatre).

## **4. examples of good practice**

The *Congress of Poles* is located in the building of the Agricultural School in Český Těšín. It uses the premises free of charge, although it covers its own overheads (water, heat, electricity).

Cooperation with local authorities is very good. Cities and smaller municipalities support national minority projects as far as they are able.

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<sup>59)</sup> Note by the submitter of the report: The contributors gloss over the fact that projects pass through standard selection procedures, during which projects might be selected based on criteria other than those complying with the wishes or ideas of the project submitter. The financial aspect can also play a role.

<sup>60)</sup> Note by the submitter of the report: Presumably this means a direct subsidy outside grant programmes; however, this does not take account of other national minorities which have similar organizations. The requested non-standard support goes beyond the confines of Governmental Order No 98/2002, which defines resources for the activities of national minorities explicitly, i.e. projects of national minorities have their own selection procedure defined by a governmental order.

The new Schools Act has essentially returned the results anticipated.

## **5. problems**

The rights held by members of national minorities are defined by various laws. They are defined in particular by Act No 128/2000 on municipalities, Section 29 of which regulates the issue of the use of the name of a municipality, or parts, streets, and other public spaces in municipalities, and the labelling of the buildings of State authorities and regional government in the languages of national minorities. The law also stipulates that such a language may be used only if at least 10% of the municipality's inhabitants claimed membership of that nationality in the last census and if at least 40% of the municipality's inhabitants of legal age claiming membership of this national minority request this use by means of a petition. In our opinion, this is not a good solution to the issue of bilingualism. It serves the purposes of the State, not the national minority. It is merely declarative; in practice it is not feasible. It contravenes the traditions and practices which have been applied in Těšínské Slezsko for decades. Therefore we request that the requirement to organize a petition be deleted from this law. We request that bilingual signs be introduced automatically in all municipalities where, according to the last census, the national minority accounts for more than 10% of the municipality's inhabitants.<sup>61)</sup>

The State must bear responsibility for national minority schooling. The current situation, where the costs incurred when an exemption is granted for Polish schools must be covered out of the municipal budget, is unacceptable. These funds should be provided by the State through the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport or the regional authority.

## ***ROMA MINORITY*<sup>62)</sup>**

Estimates put the number of Roma inhabitants living in the Czech Republic at approximately 150,000 – 250,000. The largest communities live in the Ostrava area and in north Bohemia (Děčín, Ústí nad Labem). Unfortunately, many Roma – for various reasons – do not claim Roma nationality, which is not good. Of the 250 or so registered Roma organizations (note from the submitter of this Report: between the effect of Act No 83/1990 on civic associations, as amended, and 31 December 2004, the Ministry of the Interior had registered 426 Roma civic associations), more than 20% are 'dead' organizations which do not carry out any activities. In the past year, a new Roma organization was set up called *Parliament of Roma of the Czech Republic*. The Roma minority is aware of the urgent need for elected legitimate Roma representatives with a mandate to defend the interests of the minority. However, it has become evident that this process will not be easy.

### **1. cooperation with bodies of self-government, participation of representatives of national minorities in bodies of self-government (especially in committees for national minorities where these committees have been set up)**

At present, the Roma minority does not have a representative in Parliament or in any of the new regional assemblies. Several members of the Roma minority have been elected to municipal assemblies (usually in smaller municipalities). At the level of State administration (ministries), there are representatives of the Roma minority at the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Labour. We would be pleased if the staff at the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs could be reinforced with a further two or three Roma representatives, especially to deal with employment issues.

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<sup>61)</sup> The requirement for a change to Section 29 of Act No 128/2000 on municipalities, as amended, is reflected in point III.3 of the draft resolution concerning this Report.

<sup>62)</sup> This documentation was sent by the Council member Cyril Koky.

We have representatives in the Government's advisory bodies. Each region has a Roma representative in the Council of the Government of the Czech Republic for Roma Community Affairs. The Roma minority has three representatives in the Council, who were appointed for the first term of office.

## **2. forms of support for projects implemented by national minority organizations**

Of projects focusing on the cultural activities of the Roma minority in 2004, the most significant included *Roma Song*, which took place in the complex of the Wallachian Museum in Rožnov pod Radhoštěm. The organizer is the civic association *Democratic Alliance of Roma of the Czech Republic*. This event was held under the aegis of the Minister of Culture. A prominent place also belongs to the Roma festival *Karviná Roma Song*, the organizer of which is the civic *Association of Roma in North Moravia*. However, the regional Roma music festivals held in Lysá nad Labem, Liberec, Hořice v Podkrkonoší and elsewhere were just as important. The *Khamoro* world Roma music festival, organized by the civic association *Word 21*, where top foreign and domestic groups perform every year, enjoys international fame.

At the end of 2004, a unique project was launched called *Miss Roma World*, which culminated in 2005. Several Roma pop-music singers did well in the very popular Superstar show on TV Nova.

A specific project is the *Museum of Roma Culture* in Brno, which is an expert and educational institution. The museum houses a library and reading room, which offer a wide range of Roma and Roma-studies literature.

The following periodicals are published: the children's magazine *Kereka*, the magazine *Romano vodi*, and the newspaper *Romano hangos*. The Roma radio programme *O Roma vakeren* provides quality information about the life of the Roma minority. The civic association *Dženo* operates an Internet Roma radio station, Rota, which has very interesting programming; it is the only station of its kind in the Czech Republic.

Websites: [www.romove.cz](http://www.romove.cz), [www.dzeno.cz](http://www.dzeno.cz), [www.radiorota.cz](http://www.radiorota.cz), [www.romea.cz](http://www.romea.cz), [www.romanohangos.cz](http://www.romanohangos.cz).

## **3. most significant activities of the individual associations of members of national minorities**

See above.

## **4. examples of good practice**

We consider the existence of preparatory classes at primary schools to be a very positive development, along with the introduction of the position of assistant teacher at primary schools, programmes to support the pupils of secondary schools and the support of field social work in excluded Roma communities. It would be good if Roma undergraduates also received support, as they do in Slovakia.

## **5. problems**

We consider the minimum participation of Roma in television programmes on Roma to be a problem. It would be appropriate if a Roma organization with a wealth of experience in this area (e.g. *Dženo*) could contribute to television programmes on Roma.

Although the Czech Government has approved a programme of Roma integration and supports a number of good programmes and projects, unfortunately we remain in a situation where Roma are the sub-population at most risk of discrimination and social exclusion. Problems have persisted long term in housing (the forced ejection of Roma from their flats as rent debtors; segregated housing is on the rise).

Young Roma have little opportunity to obtain their own housing. Therefore they live in small, hygienically unsound, overcrowded flats. Long-term unemployment causes poverty, which leads to a rise in crime, especially usury. The government concept does not offer a fundamental solution in these key areas. However, it is worth mentioning the increase in the number of Roma who have a secondary or higher education.

## **RUTHENIAN MINORITY**<sup>63)</sup>

### **1. cooperation with bodies of self-government, participation of representatives of national minorities in bodies of self-government (especially in committees for national minorities where these committees have been set up)**

In 2004, cooperation continued between the *Society of Ruthenians and Friends of Ruthenia*<sup>64)</sup> (hereinafter referred to as 'SRPPR') and State authorities and bodies of self-government at central and regional level. The representatives of the Ruthenian national minority, or SRPPR, contributed to the activities of the Council and a similar body of Prague City Hall; they also cooperated with Brno City Hall and the municipal authorities in Jindřichův Hradec, Karviná, and Chomutov – an active Ruthenian minority lives in Chomutov which benefits from the long-term support of the local municipal authority in the form of grants and subsidies for its projects (performances and other social events involving the *Skejušan* ensemble).

### **2. forms of support for projects implemented by national minority organizations**

<i>organization</i>	<i>project/purpose of grant</i>	<i>donor</i>	<i>grant (CZK)</i>
Society of Ruthenians and Friends of Ruthenia	Media—publication of the periodical Podkarpatská Rus [Ruthenia]	Ministry of Culture	70,000
	Cultural events		40,000
	Activities of the SRPPR – exhibitions (a travelling exhibition called Ruthenia – Tomeček's Promised Land), publications (Taking Stock of Time)	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	100,000
	Activities of the SRPPR – exhibitions (a travelling exhibition called Ruthenia – Tomeček's Promised Land), publications (Taking Stock of Time)	Prague City Hall	60,000

However, some of the funds were returned to the national budget because the organization failed to raise the required third of project expenses out of its own resources.

### **3. most significant activities of the individual associations of members of national minorities**

- *Exhibition: Ruthenia in Spirit and Form* –January 2004, Prague. The project included a large catalogue published for the exhibition. This was a very large exhibition of artwork and photographs by professional artists of Ruthenian origin, with partial Ruthenian roots, or Czechs who were born in Ruthenia or whose work was inspired by this region. Twelve artists and art photographers took part in the exhibition, including Jan Kristofori (this was the last exhibition he contributed to before his death), Jiří Sopko, Věra Vacová-Párkányiová, Olga Doležalová, Rudolf Štursa, Jiří Havel, and Jaroslav Balvín. The concert guitarist and composer Štěpán Rak performed at the exhibition opening.. The event was universally received very positively in the media and by visitors.
- Publication of Jiří Havel's photographic narrative on *Wooden Churches in Ruthenia*.
- The publication of a historical and biographical book by Michal Kričfaluši and Karel Richter called *Účtování s časem* [Taking Stock of Time] (the first part has been published; the second part is due for release in 2005).
- Regular publication of the magazine *Podkarpatská Rus* [Ruthenia]
- Other stops made by the travelling photographic exhibition of Rudolf Štursa called *Ruthenia – Tomeček's Promised Land* (Kyjov, Mikulov, Blansko, etc.).
- Cooperation with the civic association *Ruthenia – Redressing Property Injustices*, which is seeking compensation for property left behind in Ruthenia.

<sup>63)</sup> This documentation was sent by Agáta Pilátová, a former member of the Council.

<sup>64)</sup> Note by the submitter of the report: In its database of registered civic associations the Ministry of the Interior lists *Obščestvo Rusínů* (Community of Ruthenians) and *Společnost přátel Podkarpatské Rusi* (Society of Friends of Ruthenia).

- Cooperation with the media on the dissemination of information about Ruthenian issues, Ruthenians living in the Czech Republic, about Ruthenia, etc. (activities in the Council's media commission, cooperation with the production staff of the Czech Television programme *Babylon*, which discusses national minorities, etc.).
- In cooperation with the National Museum – a series of lectures and discussions on the theme of *Ruthenia and Ruthenians* – history, the present, culture, sights, and nature (March, April 2004).
- Smaller photographic exhibitions with a Ruthenian theme in Jindřichův Hradec, Prague, and other places.
- The exhibition *Our Home* at the District Museum in Chomutov (December 2004), connected with other cultural and social events (a folklore performance, examples of folk customs, performances for local schools, etc.) - organized by the Ruthenian folklore group *Skejušan*.
- Cooperation with the international organization *World Council of Ruthenians* (based in Prešov), active participation in its meetings and in the preparation of the World Congress of Ruthenians, which will be held in Krynica, Poland, in June 2005.
- The inclusion of other members and friends of SRPPR in the project *Distance Adoption* (several dozen people have responded to a request published inter alia in the periodical *Podkarpatská Rus* by making contributions to the education of children in Ruthenia).
- The regular general meeting of SRPPR in Prague (April 2004), regular similar events in Brno and Jindřichův Hradec (general meetings, member discussions; the Brno branch organized a traditional spring excursion etc.).
- A contribution (especially by the Brno branch) to humanitarian events aimed at assisting the needy in Ruthenia.
- Care by the Brno branch for a TGM monument and the landscaping of the surrounding area in Uzhgorod.
- In 2004, a number of trips were made to Ruthenia again (they are organized by the travel agency *Subcarpatia*, which is affiliated with the Brno branch of SRPPR; the branch uses some of these trips to establish contact with local Ruthenians and to provide humanitarian aid).
- The joint publication of the Czech-Ruthenian calendar for 2005 (together with the TGM Club and *Comenius Society* in Uzhgorod).

#### 4. examples of good practice

In the last year, SRPPR noted a number of positive examples of cooperation with state administration authorities and local authorities at various levels. A constructive approach is generally taken in respect of Ruthenians in the individual regions.

The positive stance of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs makes a particularly significant contribution to the handling of the problems of the Ruthenian minority (especially new immigrants): it monitors the activities of SRPPR, supports its cultural projects, and pays active attention to Ruthenians in CR, especially new immigrants. It helps them in their efforts to settle and find work in the Czech Republic.

The Society received considerable support from Prague City Hall (besides financial assistance it was also lent rooms for meetings, assistance in various minor administrative activities, etc.). Positive examples of cooperation also include the approach adopted by the municipal authority in Chomutov in respect of the local Ruthenian minority (and evidently minorities in general); these are citizens who moved to the former Czechoslovakia after the Second World War from Skejus in Romania. This is a coherent community which organizes many cultural activities (the *Skejušan* folklore ensemble); it receives assistance from the municipality and also benefits from long-term cooperation with other organizations and associations.

## 5. problems

SRPPR is essentially an organization with a dual mission and heterogeneous membership base: besides the Ruthenian national minority it also draws together citizens of Czech nationality who, for personal reasons or as sympathizers or friends, have a close relationship with Ruthenia. Although it was originally established as an organization aiming inter alia to provide an organizational base for the Ruthenian minority, most members comprised 'friends of Ruthenia', i.e. supporters, people interested in Ruthenian culture, life and customs, areas of natural beauty in the sub-Carpathian region, etc. These two forms of membership base, especially recently, have resulted in friction in certain cases (e.g. some Czechs cannot understand why the organization should have the label of the nationality – Ruthenians – in its title).

It might be appropriate to divide the organization in the future; so far this has not happened because not only because of the organizational and financial difficulty of such an operation, but also because there had not previously been any problems (i.e. until the membership base agreed at the general meeting to expand the name to include the label 'Ruthenians').

However, in recent years the main problems of the organization have been financial. Following the introduction of new budgetary rules (or in the wake of the stringent requirement for the thorough observance of these rules) it is difficult for our organization to meet the requirement that it raise a third of the funds required for a project out of its own resources in order to receive a grant for that project. The organization's own funds are scarce and member subscriptions are low. Therefore we have had to forego a number of cultural projects – the establishment of a Ruthenian club, publications, exhibitions, etc. Owing to the inability to cover the required part of project costs out of its own resources over the past two years, some subsidies from State institutions have had to be returned. It has taken a great deal of effort to secure the publication of a periodical, which SRPPR sees as a priority because this is a vehicle for mutual awareness, member contacts, etc.

The organization does not receive money for basic operations: travel expenses, postage, remuneration for selected officers (economist, treasurer). Contact has also been restricted with the *World Council of Ruthenians*, of which we are a member, because there is no money to cover travel expenses to its meetings (which are held three times a year – each time in a different country where there is a Ruthenian minority). This situation has severely restricted our activities recently. There is also a palpable lack of at least basic facilities – a room with a telephone and basic equipment (a computer).

### ***RUSSIAN MINORITY***<sup>65)</sup>

#### **1. cooperation with bodies of self-government, participation of representatives of national minorities in bodies of self-government (especially in committees for national minorities where these committees have been set up)**

The Russian minority is represented in the City of Prague Commission for National Minorities. It is not yet represented in the self-government bodies of Brno or in the Southern Moravian Region Committee, even though the *Association of Russian Groups* in the Czech Republic, which carries out many activities in this region, has been striving for such representation. A member of the *Russian Tradition* association is a member of the Ministry of Culture grant commission for the publication of national minority periodicals.

#### **2. forms of support for projects implemented by national minority organizations**

The following activities were carried out by the *Russian Tradition* association in the scope of awarded grant projects in 2004:

- Publication of the book *Chraniteli pravoslavné víry [Protectors of the Orthodox Faith]*,

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<sup>65)</sup> The documentation was sent by the Council member Alexej N. Kelin.

- *Bravo Opera gala Concert II* – 5 November 2004 in the Municipal House, Prague,
- A series of chamber concerts (AMU – February – Rudolfinum – September),
- *Russian Day at the races* in Pardubice (June),
- The participation of our representatives at the *Fourth Meeting of National Minorities* in November 2004 (seminar and exhibition),
- Co-participation in the folklore festival *Prague Heart of Nations*,
- Co-participation in the joint festival *Culture Clash*.

Of our cooperation with the ministries, we consider the most significant to be our cooperation with the Ministry of Culture (mass media department), i.e.:

- publication of the periodical *Ruskoje slovo* [*Russian Word*]
- a supplement to the magazine called *Slovo děťm* [Word for Children] is published with a grant from the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport,
- the organization of concerts with aid from the Ministry of Culture.

The *Union of Russian-Speaking Students and Their Friends – Artek*, with support from Prague City Hall, implemented a project called *Young Humour*. The *Association of Russian Groups in the Czech Republic* – as a result of the activities of the literary association *Souznění* [*Harmony*] (established within the Association), the first literary Almanac of the same name (*Souznění*) was published; this publication contains poetry and prose written in various languages: Russian, Ukrainian, Czech and English. The authors of the Almanac are not only experienced poets and writers, but also young and inexperienced contributors. The Almanac became a notional bridge between people of various nations currently living in Moravia, regardless of whether they are Czech, Slovak, Russian or Ukrainian, people speaking and writing in various languages, with a Latin or Cyrillic alphabet, or expressing themselves not in words but in music, pictures, and other forms of art. The Almanac was published under the aegis of the Governor of the Southern Moravian Region Stanislav Juránek and the General Consul of the Russian Federation Viktor Ivanovich Sibilev. A presentation of this literary work was made on 31 January 2004. At the end of 2004, the second issue of the *Souznění* Almanac was published, and was presented at the beginning of January 2005.

In autumn 2003, the Association set up a drama group called *Hvězdopad* [Falling Star]. *Hvězdopad* took its first steps at a presentation of the literary Almanac *Souznění*. This was a production of part of a novella by Viktor Pelevin called ‘Aiming Butterflies at the Fire’. *Hvězdopad* has successfully continued its activities. To celebrate International Women’s Day on 8 March 2004, in an event organized by the Association every year, the younger *Hvězdopad* group prepared a Russian folk tale called ‘The Large Beet’ and a production of Sergei Michalek’s poem ‘А что у вас?’ (‘What Have You Got?’) for group members’ mothers. At the festival *Ars Poetica – Pushkin’s Monument*, *Hvězdopad* received a certificate for first place. The younger members of the Association found themselves in the final round of the festival in Prague and received prizes and certificates for their contribution. The Association received a grant of CZK 33,000 from Brno City Hall.

### **3. most significant activities of the individual associations of members of national minorities**

Besides the activities mentioned above, the *Russian Tradition* association also carried out the following:

- A social and cultural event and meeting of members of the Russian national minority (IDEG – January, Hotel 7 days – August, Black Swan – September)
- Participation in the publication of a book from the series *Knihovnička Ruské tradice* [*Library of Russian Tradition*] (M. Blumental, N. Volkova, P. Oldenburg)

The *Artek* youth association organizes regular meetings of Czech and Russian young people and students, and regularly holds discos.



The *Association of Russian Groups in the Czech Republic* – in spring and summer, members went on a joint trip to the caves of the Moravian karst; they enjoyed a walk in the woods and held several sports events: football matches between parents and children and a competition called ‘Dad, Mum and Me – We’re a Sporty Family’. These meetings in the countryside and sports activities resulted in the establishment of a Health Club at the end of summer 2004. Association members had long yearned for a traditional New Year celebration, and this was finally held in December 2004. The *Hvězdopad* drama group prepared a ceremonial welcoming of the New year 2005 for children and their parents, which involved Grandfather Frost, Snow White and other heroes from Russian folk tales. The children recited poems and songs to Grandfather Frost and in return received nice presents from him. The Association helps to further comprehensive relations between the Czech Republic, the Russian Federation, countries in the West and countries of the former USSR in the following areas: social (among public associations, clubs, societies, etc.); administrative (among regions, districts, municipalities, etc.); cultural (among creative organizations, theatres, museums, etc.); educational (among schools etc.); scientific and research (among universities, research institutes, etc.); business (among state and private enterprises), etc. It helps establish and cement partnership relations between the Southern Moravian Region and the Nizhegorodsk Region.

A very important result of the social activities of the Association was its active participation in the liberation of the political prisoner Svetlana Kovaleva.

The Association continues to make regular contributions to the magazines *Russkoje slovo* and *Pražskije ogni* on events from the cultural life of Brno connected with the Association’s activities. This year the Association has plans to organize the first international festival of Russian poetry, prose, current affairs and art, called *It All Begins with the Word* to mark the 60<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the end of the Second World War, which will take place at the end of May and beginning of June 2005, and will be connected with the traditional celebration of ‘Brno – City in the Middle of Europe’.

In addition, individual members of the Russian-speaking community in Prague organized several smaller events, including a meeting with a group of artists from Perm, an exhibition of pictures called Пермский период, screenings of documentaries with a subsequent discussion with the producers, and an exhibition of pictures by the Russian naïve artist Koryakin, who lived and died in Prague.

#### **4. examples of good practice**

In our opinion the greatest achievement of the year was the fact that, in cooperation with prominent personalities, we managed to secure the release of the unlawfully incarcerated journalist and political prisoner Svetlana Kovaleva.

A promising development has been the establishment of closer cooperation with the Embassy of the Russian Federation; the new ambassador expressed his understanding for the cultural activities of the Russian-speaking minority and activities aimed at strengthening communication between both nations and countries in the field of culture, science, trade and industry.

In our opinion, another achievement is the partial solution to the spurious actions of State and local government bodies in the case of Anna Sacharovova. The consequences of her victimization have not been resolved, but at least the economic effects have been alleviated.

We also made headway in negotiations with bodies of the Praha 10 municipal ward, which has expressed its willingness to find a constructive solution to our request for the sale of land where the Russian-speaking minority plans to build a spiritual and cultural centre with a church, hospice, library, archive, clubroom, Sunday school, etc., although this is a process that has been dragging on for years. However, no final solution was reached in 2004 and therefore we are left solely with declarations of good intentions.

## 5. problems

A serious and continuous problem remains the lack of money to pay the lease on premises for cultural and educational activities. Besides the inability to obtain the above-mentioned land to construct a suitable building ourselves, this is also connected with the delay (non-implementation) of the project for a House of National Minorities in Prague, which is slowing, increasing the cost of, restricting, and preventing the performance of many other activities.

There is also the controversial case of Ms Hrzánová, and in particular the unreadable (indecisive – incorrect) stance of certain of our highest political and governmental representatives. These facts are reason to consider how serious the policy is generally conceived in relation to national minorities in the Czech Republic.

The final comment, albeit no less significant, despite being marginal for our activities, concerns the government policy in relation to foreigners, the practical conditions for the adaptation and gradual integration of foreigners into Czech society. One of the highest profile cases is that of the journalist Agapov, who has spent ten years living in a refugee camp with its son waiting for his request for political asylum to be resolved. His case has been handled by several courts, including the Supreme Court of the Czech Republic. Although all the courts agree that Agapov is entitled to political asylum, the Ministry of the Interior has ignored these decisions and refuses to grant asylum.

The corruption and inactivity of the foreign police, the unwillingness of the competent managers of the Ministry of the Interior to discuss this theme with us (e.g. our request for a meeting with Mr T. Haišman from the Ministry – he referred us to a study of the relevant laws).<sup>66)</sup>

The strict division of issues into national minority issues and foreigner issues is merely an administrative step, the aim of which (in our opinion) is to prevent a public control. In our experience, nothing is that strictly divided in life. The borderline of these groups is very changeable over time and often overlaps, e.g. in the family. How are we to behave as regards members of a single family – as though they were a foreigner or a citizen? Something should be done about this; at the least, clear guidelines and conditions should be set, e.g. concerning the acquisition of permanent residence or citizenship, strict deadlines for the settlement of applications, the obligation to disclose the reasons for a rejection, the elimination of nonsensical conditions, etc. The generally well-known scope of corruption in this area cannot, in our opinion, be eliminated by penalizing individual officers. It is too late for that and corruption is now too widespread. The only solution is to replace the subjective criteria applied by officers as they see fit with the appointment and publication of genuinely objective criteria that can be easily checked. In the current situation, in negotiations with our authorities those who opt for bribes are successful, while decent people or people in real need who are unable to offer the sums demanded of them are rejected. Reference to the fact that current legislation is designed to prevent the penetration of undesirable criminal elements is a mockery when we consider the real situation.

### ***GREEK MINORITY***<sup>67)</sup>

#### **1. cooperation with bodies of self-government, participation of representatives of national minorities in bodies of self-government (especially in committees for national minorities where these committees have been set up)**

The Greek minority is represented in the Council, in the Council's grant policy committee, in the Council's committee for communication with local government, in the Ministry of Culture Commission for the Programme to Support the Dissemination and Acceptance of information

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<sup>66)</sup> The representative of the Russian minority does not specify the problems in any detail.

<sup>67)</sup> The documentation was sent by the Council member Trifon Moras and the former Council member Vangelis Liolios.

in the languages of national minorities, in the Ministry of Culture Commission for the Programme to Support the Cultural Activities of Members of National Minorities, in the Commission of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport for the Programme to Support Education in the Languages of National Minorities, Extra-Curricular and Free-Time Activities of Children and Young People of Members of National Minorities and Multicultural Upbringing. It also has a member in the advisory group of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport for national minority schooling. There is one member of our minority in all the above-mentioned bodies. At the regional level, we do not yet have a Committee member. At municipal level, the minority is represented in Committees in Prague, Brno, and Třinec; at the level of municipal wards it has a representative in the municipal ward of Brno-Bohunice.

## 2. forms of support for projects implemented by national minority organizations

<i>organization</i>	<i>project/purpose of grant</i>	<i>donor</i>	<i>grant (CZK)</i>
Association of Greek Communities in the Czech Republic	Significant Days of Greece	Ministry of Culture	105,000
	Memorial for deceased compatriots in Krnov		20,000
	Lessons of Greek language	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport	329,000
Greek Community, Prague	Publication of the magazine <i>Kalimera</i>	Ministry of Culture	400,000
	Cultural and social activities	Prague City Hall	20,000
	Akropolis dance group		30,000
Greek Community, Brno	Cultural and social activities	City of Brno	102,000
	Language courses	Southern Moravian Region	8,000
	Library		15,000
	Greek Days in Brno		12,000
Greek Community, Ostrava	Celebrations of the state holiday (28 October 1940)	City of Ostrava	21,000
Greek Community, Krnov	Greek Days in Krnov	Moravian-Silesian Region	55,600
		City of Krnov	15,400
	Trip for the dance group to Greece	City of Krnov	25,000
Greek Community, Třinec	Sports activities, cultural events and lessons of Greek	City of Třinec	15,000
Hellenika endowment fund	Hellenika, preservation of Greek cultural awareness	City of Brno	20,000
		Southern Moravian Region	60,000
Lyceum for Greek Girls in the Czech Republic	Lessons of Greek dance	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport	200,000
	Preservation and development of the Greek community, its culture – Greek national costumes	Ministry of Culture	100,000
	The Lyceum's activities	Southern Moravian Region	50,000
	The Lyceum's dance group	Moravian-Silesian Region	3,860
	The Lyceum's activities	City of Brno	30,000

The Greek Community of Vrbno pod Pradědem, the Greek Community of Jeseník, the Greek Community of Karviná, the Greek Community of Bohumín and the Greek Community of Havířov did not apply for grants.

## 3. most significant activities of the individual associations of members of national minorities

The most significant events with large-scale participation organized by the Greek communities are the celebrations of the state holidays of the Hellenic Republic (28 October 1940 and 25 March 1821). Other high-profile events are the *Greek Days* in Brno, held every year between October and December, and *Greek Days in Krnov*, held in June every year. These days comprise inter alia the organization of lectures, classical music concerts, performances by Greek dance companies, demonstrations of Greek cuisine, discussion forums, and sports competitions.

The Association of Greek Communities holds regular seminars of Greek and arranges for Greek lessons in individual communities. The Krnov-město Greek Community prepares intensive language courses at the beginning of July every year to supplement normal lessons of Greek. Another significant activity of the Greek communities is the regular meeting of seniors from the whole country in Šumperk. These meetings are held by the communities once a year. Individual communities also organize trips to cultural events and monuments for their members.

The Brno, Prague and Krnov *Greek Communities* and the *Lyceum for Greek Girls* hold courses of Greek dance for their dance groups. The *Lyceum for Greek Girls* prepared an exhibition at Brno City Hall called *Greece before the First Modern Olympics*.

The *Czech Society for Modern Greek Studies* organizes lectures every year on themes from Greek culture (e.g. Greek laments, Tyrš, and Ancient Greece).

Every January, the *Club of Friends of Greece* holds a meeting of its members, the Prague *Greek Community* and the *Society of Friends of Nikos Kazantzakis*, which is connected with the traditional Greek welcoming of the new year, *Kopsimo pitas*, and a lecture on Greek culture.

The text concerning the Hellenika endowment fund, after a discussion at a Council meeting and at the request of the representative of the Greek minority in the Council to delete the text, has been given in a footnote.<sup>68)</sup>

#### 4. examples of good practice

Contribution by the chairwoman of the Šumperk *Greek Community*: ‘I would refer to the interest in Greek lessons, not only from the children of Greek families, but also from children of Czech nationality who like the Greek language and are interested in learning it. The same applies to the dance group, which is also attended by adolescent boys (‘non-Greeks’), which I think is remarkable. It is also very pleasing to note that many Czechs became members of the Šumperk *Greek Community* last year because of their interest in Greek culture’.

The chairman of the Vrbno pod Pradědem *Greek Community* cites very good cooperation with the municipal authority, which makes its premises available free of charge for the requirements of the local *Greek Community*.

A joint project by the Prague and Brno *Greek Communities* to produce three commemorative plaques with lists of deceased compatriots and place them in the rest home in Nové Syrovce and at the local cemetery. There has been good practice in particular from the director of the rest home, who has provided important information about the deceased from their archive, and from the parish chairman of Nové Syrovce, who made space available for the monument at the local cemetery, and the presence of these two people at the unveiling ceremony. This ceremony was also attended by the ambassador of the Hellenic Republic.

Another example of good practice which should not be forgotten is the gift from the Ostrava and Karviná Greek Communities to Ostrava City Hall, i.e. a replica of Ancient Olympus made from wood and marble (110 x 90 x 110 cm). The gift includes a marble panel containing the words of the Greek national anthem and the text of the Olympic oath taken by the ancient athletes. This gift was ceremoniously presented to the mayor and representatives of Ostrava in

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<sup>68)</sup> The *Hellenika* endowment fund implemented a programme called *Olympic Greece*. The aim of the programme was to acquaint the general public with Greece as the cradle of the Olympic Games and to bring attention to the most significant sports event in the world. It presented Olympic history, the present-day Olympics, cinematography, Greek folk culture, and Greek cuisine. The programme was complemented with two exhibitions. The first took place in the Greek Centre in Brno and presented the modern-day Olympic Games held in 1896, and posters of the 2004 Olympic Games; the second was prepared in cooperation with the Lyceum for Greek Girls in the Czech Republic at the Brno Cross Corridor of the New City Hall and was called ‘Greece before the First Modern Olympics in 1896 and Today’. To mark the 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary of its foundation, the fund expressed its appreciation of the cooperation it had enjoyed with organizations and people by awarding them the ‘Hellenika Anniversary Prizes’ for supporting the culture of the Greek minority living in the Czech Republic, for preserving Greek cultural awareness, for maintaining and developing the Greek language, and for cultivating traditions and folk art. It presented its activities during the year in the form of a travelling exhibition called *Heterogeneity of Ethnic Groups in the Southern Moravian Region*.

the presence of the ambassador of the Hellenic Republic to mark the Olympic Games in Athens; the replica is situated in the entrance hall to the ČEZ Arena in Ostrava.

*The text concerning the activities of the Hellenika endowment fund, after a discussion at a Council meeting and at the request of the representative of the Greek minority in the Council to delete the text, has been given in a footnote.<sup>69)</sup>*

## 5. problems

A problem suffered by some Greek associations in the past few years has been raising funds to cover the rent of non-residential premises.

Members of the Greek minority have been deeply affected and hurt by completely biased reports by the overwhelming majority of the Czech press about the preparations and course of the Olympic Games in Athens, unlike the coverage by the foreign press.

## **SLOVAK MINORITY<sup>70)</sup>**

### **1. cooperation with bodies of self-government, participation of representatives of national minorities in bodies of self-government (especially in committees for national minorities where these committees have been set up)**

The cooperation with the local authorities in Prague, České Budějovice, Moravská Třebová and Brno is excellent; these cities provide significant support to minority life and contribute to the organization of the *Days of Slovak Culture*. In other cities there are regional *Communities of Slovaks* or regional *Clubs of Slovak Touches*, or other collective members of the *Slovak-Czech Club*, the cooperation is very good (including the economic assistance from the city). This applies to Karviná, Kroměříž, Jihlava, Tábor, Olomouc, Plzeň, Karlovy Vary, Sokolov Slané, Teplice and Olomouc. Initial contacts are also forming at the level of the new administrative regions (South-Bohemian, Pilsen, Moravian-Silesian, Zlín, Karlovy Vary, Olomouc, and Central Bohemia regions).

Slovaks in Prague and Brno are active in the Commission for National Minorities. In Karviná, there is a representative of the Slovak minority in the Committee for National Minorities.

### **2. forms of support for projects implemented by national minority organizations**

Support is provided from many sources, which can be divided into several groups:

- a) the Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic – support for the dissemination and acceptance of information in the languages of national minorities (see Section 4.4)
- b) the Ministry of Culture – support for the cultural activities of members of national minorities (see Appendix 1)
- c) other grants of the Ministry of Culture:

#### Literature and Libraries Department

<i>organization</i>		<i>project</i>	<i>grant (CZK)</i>
Union of Slovaks in the Czech Republic		the revue Slovenské rozhľady [ <i>Slovak Views</i> ] (2004)	30,000
Slovak Literary Club in the Czech Republic	Charous, Emil	Differences converge. Slovakia in the mirror of Czech literature.	20,000

<sup>69)</sup> The *Hellenika* endowment fund enjoys long-standing, good cooperation with the representatives of organizations and associations of national minorities living in Brno. Of particular significance was the cooperation with the Committee of the Southern Moravian Regional Assembly, especially on the project *Returning to Roots*, and with the Southern Moravian Club of Olympic Athletes and the public limited company Česká olympijská in the implementation of the programme *Olympic Greece*. The cooperation with certain organizations of the Greek minority was beneficial and indispensable.

<sup>70)</sup> The documentation was sent by the Council members Helena Nosková, Štefan Mezihorský, and Vladimír Skalský.

## Foreign Department

<i>organization</i>	<i>project</i>	<i>grant (CZK)</i>
Slovak-Czech Club	Days of Slovak Culture in the Czech Republic	150,000

d) assistance from the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport (see Appendix 5)

e) assistance from regional authorities and local government

Based on experience, a large proportion of support for national minorities from municipalities is in the form of co-organization and the direct coverage of service costs (an example is the *Slovak-Czech Club's* Days of Slovak Culture). Other grants are awarded to regional associations with autonomous legal personality (e.g. the *Communities of Slovaks in the Czech Republic*, or the collective members of the *Slovak-Czech Club* as *Clubs of Slovak Touches* in České Budějovice and Brno, the *Slovak-Czech Club* in Vysočina, the *Society of Friends of Slovakia* in Kroměříž, etc., draw on grants running into a maximum of several dozen thousand crowns). The City of Prague does not fit into this example and is therefore treated separately.

<i>organization</i>	<i>project</i>	<i>donor</i>	<i>grant (CZK)</i>
Kroměříž Society of Friends of Slovakia	Czech-Slovak New year's Eve in Pomezí	Zlín Region	40,000
Club of Slovak Touches in České Budějovice	Cultural activities	City of České Budějovice	30,000
Club of Slovak Culture	<i>Masarykovci a Bystřička</i>	Praha 3 Municipal Ward	50,000
Community of Slovaks in the Czech Republic	Jánošík's Ducat	Zlín Region	50,000
		Municipality of Rožnov pod Radhoštěm	10,000
Regional Community of Slovaks Karviná	Cultural activities	City of Karviná	20,000
	Ten years of the Regional Community of Slovaks	Moravian-Silesian Region	96,000
Regional Community of Slovaks, Brno	Cultural activities	City of Brno	92,000
	Day of Mutual Relations between the Czech Republic and Slovakia	Southern Moravian Region	25,000
Regional Community of Slovaks, Karlovy Vary	Slovak Fair	City of Karlovy Vary	30,000
Regional Community of Slovaks, Třinec	Czech-Polish-Slovak Day	City of Třinec	5,000
Regional Community of Slovaks, Plzeň	Days of Slovak Culture	City of Plzeň	15,000
Regional Community of Slovaks, Teplice	Days of Slovak Culture	City of Teplice	24,000
	Cultural activities, concert		10,000

Note: The projects were, of course, co-financed from commercial sources (sponsorship, advertising), revenues from the organizations' own activities, grants from the Ministry of Culture of the Slovak Republic and the Office of the Government of the Slovak Republic (the General Secretariat for Foreign Slovaks) and from international foundations (the International Visegrad Fund, EU programmes). We are not sure whether this is a complete list, especially as regards local government.

### 3. most significant activities of the individual associations of members of national minorities

Activities are mainly of a publishing, cultural, social, and educational nature.

#### ○ Publishing

The Slovak minority publishes three monthly periodicals in the Czech Republic (*Korene* [Roots], *Listy 2004* [Letters 2004] and *Slovenské dotyky* [Slovak Touches]) and a quarterly literary periodical called *Zrkadlenie-Zrcadlení* [Mirroring].

Of these, *Slovenské dotyky*, published with the supplement *Literárne dotyky* [Literary Touches], has the largest print run (7,000 copies). It is published by the Slovak-Czech Club.

The *Club of Slovak Culture* publishes a magazine called *Listy Slovákov a Čechov, ktorí chcú o sebe vedieť* [Letters of Slovaks and Czechs Who Want to Know about Each Other].

The Community of Slovaks in the Czech Republic publishes a periodical called *Korene – prvý slovenský časopis v ČR* [Roots – the first Slovak periodical in the Czech Republic], which also addresses the youngest generation with its children's supplement *Koráliky* [Beads].

The *Slovak Literary Club in the Czech Republic*, in cooperation with the Czech and Slovak PEN Club and with the Slovak-Czech Club, has published the extensive quarterly literary revue *Zrkadlenie-Zrcadlení* [Mirroring] since 2004.

The *Slovak-Czech Club* also operates a daily updated e-magazine for compatriots called *Český a slovenský svet* [Czech and Slovak World].

*Czech-Slovak Scene*, in cooperation with partners, publishes *Ilustrovaný žurnál Černá labuť* [Black Swan Illustrated Journal], which is a supplement to *Slovenské dotyky*.

Since 1993, Czech Radio has broadcast programmes for Slovak co-citizens. An area of enduring criticism is that Czech Television fails to abide by its mission regarding the Slovak minority in the Czech Republic and in the field of Czech-Slovak relations.

The Slovak minority publishes an increasing number of non-periodic documents; particularly active in this regard is the Slovak-Czech Club and, in the past, the *Union of Slovaks in the Czech Republic* [*Zväz Slovákov v ČR*]. Publishing activities are also carried out by the *Club of Slovak Culture* (e.g. *Slovenské rozprávky – Slovenské pohádky* [Slovak Fairy Tales], *Praha mesto veží* [Prague City of Spires], and *V duchu kontinuity* [In the Spirit of Continuity]) and the *Community of Slovaks in the Czech Republic*. The focus of the individual associations is very specific. For example, the *Community of Slovaks in the Czech Republic* publishes academic reflections on the Slovak minority in the Czech Republic and the prospects for its development (so far the following have been published: *Quo vadis slovenská menšina?* [*Quo Vadis Slovak Minority*], *Slovenskosť v multikultúrnom svete* [*Slovakism in a Multicultural World*], *Slovenské obcovanie* [*Slovak Community*] and a set of poems by Ján Mikušinec called *Verše pre radosť* [*Verses for Pleasure*]). Besides books of profiles, the Slovak-Czech Club concentrates primarily on literature (e.g. *Čítanka moderní slovenské literatury pro střední školy* [*Anthology of Modern Slovak Literature for Secondary Schools*], *Slovenská literatúra v Prahe 2000* [*Slovak Literature in Prague 2000*], *Pražské inšpirácie slovenských spisovateľov* [*Prague Inspiration of Slovak Writers*], a work by D. Gregorová, J. Kuniak, J. Rakytko, V. Skalský, N. Vokušová, and Z. Sojková), and the memoirs of significant people from minority groups. The *Union of Slovaks* and the *Club of Slovak Culture* specialize in history (*Slovenská politická emigrácia v 20. storočí* [Slovak Political Emigration in the 20<sup>th</sup> Century], *O pôvodu Slovákov v Čechách* [The Origin of Slovaks in Bohemia], etc.).

#### ○ Cultural and social

Every year, hundreds of events are organized by the individual associations. The main events are those which address the largest number of organization members and other citizens of the Czech Republic. These events include Slovak-Czech cultural festivals (*Days of Slovak Culture* in individual towns in the Czech Republic), international folk festivals (*Prague – Heart of Nations*, *Jánošík's Ducat*, etc.), drama festivals (*Slovak Theatre in Prague*, *The Best of Humour on the Slovak Stage*, etc.), puppet theatre, dramatized readings of fairy tales, productions for children in Czech and Slovak, the *World Through the Eye of the Camera* film evenings, the literary programme of poetry and prose called *From Folk Ballad to Slovak Modern*, balls (the *Slovak Ball in Prague*, the *Czech-Slovak Ball in České Budějovice*), rag days, sports competitions, sports and national history and geography trips for children, seminars, awards for significant people for their work to further the good relations between Slovaks and Czechs (the *Matej Hrebenda Prize*), commemorative events (the *Solemn Evening to Mark the 60<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Slovak National Uprising* in the Wallenstein Gardens, held under the aegis of the Chairman of the Senate of the Parliament of the Czech Republic, Petr Pithart), exhibitions (e.g. in the *Café galerie Černá labuť*, *Gallery Art Factory*,

D+Gallery, Slovak Summer of Art, etc.), and discussions (Club of Slovak Touches, Roots Clubs, etc.).

It can generally be said that organizations of the Slovak minority cooperate with each other in the organization of many Slovak cultural events in the Czech Republic. The main events include the *Days of Slovak Culture in the Czech Republic* (organized by the Slovak-Czech Club in individual municipalities and municipal wards in cooperation with local town halls and cultural groups and with the Club of Slovak Culture), the permanent Café Theatre production *Black Swan* of the Czech-Slovak Scene (organized by the *Czech-Slovak Scene*, the production group *Chamber Prague*, and the *Slovak-Czech Club*), theatre and folklore festivals, *Jánošík's Ducat* (co-organized by the *Community of Slovaks in the Czech Republic*, *Půčik*, *Limbora*) and *Prague – Heart of Nations and Nationalities* (organized by *Limbora* and the *Club of Slovak Culture*, *Detvan* and others), the *Slovak Ball in Prague* (the Club of Slovak Culture and Slovak associations), and the award of the Matej Hrebenda Prize (the *Community of Slovaks in the Czech Republic*). Other significant events include the festival *Slovak Theatre in Prague*, organized by the Bez Záhradlí Theatre and the civic association Adria, the drama festival *The Best of Humour on the Slovak Stage*, organized in Mladá Boleslav by Zuza Art Production, and many other festivals (Slovak minority associations help to organize and present them). The regional *Communities of Slovaks in the Czech Republic* and *Clubs of Slovak Touches* (and other collective members of the *Slovak-Czech Club*) carry out cultural activities. Slovak culture, including minority culture, is well represented in certain, predominantly large cities (Prague, Brno, České Budějovice, Moravská Třebová, Plzeň, Karviná, Karlovy Vary, Sokolov, etc.); elsewhere the situation is worse. Organizations of the Slovak minority also contribute to broader-scale international cultural projects, e.g. the *Slovak-Czech Club* co-organizes the largest children's knowledge competition in the V4 countries, called Eurorebus, and, in collaboration with national PEN clubs, coordinates the large literary project 'Central Europeans in Central Europe'.

#### ○ Educational

Educational activities are important. The *Club of Slovak Culture* organized the first conference of Prague secondary school students called *Poznávejme se! Poznajme sa!* [Let's Get to Know Each Other!], with a competition for the best Czech and Slovak essay on the theme of Slovakia; this competition was open to the students of Slovak secondary schools. In the field of education, the *Club of Slovak Culture* worked in cooperation with the Academy of Science of the Czech Republic to implement the historical and literary exhibition 'Masarykovci a Bystrička'. The *Club of Slovak Culture* also prepared the premiere of *Come with Us with Poems and Song into a Fairy Tale*. The Slovak-Czech Club and the Slovak Literary Club in the Czech Republic, in cooperation with the Slovak Literary Centre and Slovak National Library, organize educational exhibitions on Slovak writers, complemented with a programme of side events, and launched an extensive, comprehensive programme called *Slovak in a Czech School* in cooperation with academic centres in Prague and Olomouc. The *Community of Slovaks in the Czech Republic* organizes composed programmes called *Do You Like Billberries?* The Slovak folk association *Limbora*, the Slovak Congregation of the Evangelical Church in the Czech Republic and others also carry out significant educational activities.

#### 4. examples of good practice

Positive examples of the creation of conditions for the development of minority life include the cooperation of minority associations with certain cities, especially Prague, České Budějovice, Moravská Třebová, Kroměříž, Brno, Jihlava, Tábor, Olomouc, and others, as well as with the regional authorities of Liberec, Karlovy Vary, South Bohemian, Pardubice, Southern Moravian, and others. They support minority associations in the form of grants, co-participation, the free provision of premises for their activities, etc. Within Prague, there is also cooperation with individual municipal wards (specifically Praha 3, 6, 7, 2, 1, and 13). There is also good cooperation with expert or art institutions such as the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic



- the Institute for Modern History, the TGM Institute, the PEN Club, or institutions from the Slovak Republic.

## 5. problems

1. A drastic reduction in grants, especially for magazines of the national minority. This is because there has been no increase in the funds available within the programmes to support the dissemination and acceptance of information in the languages of national minorities and for the cultural activities of members of national minorities.<sup>71)</sup> This is despite the rising number of minorities receiving support, the expansion in the media programme to include electronic media, inflation, and the opinions of the Council and all expert and national minority forums.
2. Lack of respect for the opinions of national minorities and the Council. As the text above suggests, over the past few years the Council has repeatedly appealed for an increase in programme funding at the Ministry of Culture (it has not sought more money for the programme at the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport). However, the only budget increase has been in this latter programme.
3. Failure to award grants for at least the minimum running of organizations.
4. Unclear rules for the awarding and, in particular, the accounting of grants, where the requirements of Ministry officials change during the year.<sup>72)</sup>
5. The relationship of Czech Television towards broadcasting for the Slovak minority and/or about the Slovak minority (this applies in general to the problems of national minorities). However, it must be admitted that certain positive changes have been noted. Members of the minority expect the prepared digitization of broadcasting to bring further changes.
6. Civic associations of the Slovak minority create projects that primary and secondary schools can use to maintain the context of mutual knowledge and awareness of the Slovak language. Schools are informed of this and can contact civic associations to find out more. But that is all. In 2001, a meeting was held by the education ministries of the Czech Republic and Slovakia to redress this situation in part by 2004 and concerning the introduction of Slovak as an optional subject at primary schools in places with a high concentration of Slovak inhabitants. Unfortunately the representatives of the Slovak national minority are not aware of any significant results in these negotiations.
7. The lack of availability of Slovak periodicals and books in the Czech Republic.
8. As a result of this situation, passive Czech-Slovak bilingualism in the Czech Republic is gradually being lost.
9. One of the most significant of the minority's associations, the *Club of Slovak Culture*, has encountered problematic results from audits and inspections by the Supreme Audit Office and revenue office, and has had to cope with organizational changes in the publication of the magazine *Listy*. According to the documentation provided by the representatives of the *Club of Slovak Culture*, they are having to come to terms with the 'lack of responsibility and professionalism of previous Club management which caused the situation in 2000-2003'.

In the field of supporting bilingualism (especially from the aspect of education and Czech Television), the Slovak minority proposes the following:

1. Increase the availability of Slovak periodicals and books in the Czech Republic.

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<sup>71)</sup> Note by the submitter of the report: The grants of the Ministry of Culture in the programme for the support of the dissemination and acceptance of information in the languages of national minorities amounted to CZK 27,416,000 in 1999, CZK 27,993,000 in 2000, CZK 29,319,000 in 2001, CZK 29,809,750 in 2002, CZK 30,549,500 in 2003, and CZK 30,000,000 in 2004.

<sup>72)</sup> Note by the submitter of the report: There is no more detailed specification about the ministry in question and when such a case occurred.

2. Hold talks with Czech Television to secure broadcasting on and for the Slovak minority (including in the broader context of Czech-Slovak relations and/or the multiculturalism of Czech society, its enrichment with minorities in general). Try to increase the share of Slovak programmes (drama, films, documentaries, etc.). In Slovakia it is possible to watch many Czech programmes on television.
3. Create traditional expert platforms to identify ways of teaching Slovak and Slovak culture and history in the Czech education system, such as the conference *Summer School of Tolerance*, organized in 2001 by the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport of the Czech Republic, Charles University, the Slovak-Czech Club, and the Slovak Embassy in the Czech Republic.
4. Hold talks with the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport on the possibilities and methods of introducing Slovak as an optional subject at primary and/or secondary schools in places where there is a high concentration of Slovak inhabitants, and reintegrate Slovak culture and history into the Czech education system. Achieve a situation where a totally unnecessary language barrier is formed among younger generations, which already have difficulty understanding Slovak. Then it will not be necessary to learn a 'foreign language' at some stage in the future for mutual relations between the two countries. All we need to do is keep the language available, within reach, and in the scope of awareness of inhabitants.

### **SERBIAN MINORITY<sup>73)</sup>**

1. **cooperation with bodies of self-government, participation of representatives of national minorities in bodies of self-government (especially in committees for national minorities where these committees have been set up)**

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2. **forms of support for projects implemented by national minority organizations**

In 2004, the following activities received financial assistance:

<i>organization</i>	<i>project/purpose of grant</i>	<i>donor</i>	<i>grant (CZK)</i>
Serbian Association of St Sava	Lectures and learning excursion	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport	50,000
	Branimir Karanović exhibition	Prague City Hall	30,000
	Exhibitions of Serbian art		45,000
Czech-Serbian Cultural Union	Days of Czech-Yugoslav Cultural Alliance at Novodvorská Cultural Centre	Praha 4 Municipal Ward	50,000

3. **most significant activities of the individual associations of members of national minorities<sup>74)</sup>**

#### *Serbian Association of St Sava*

In 2004, the association implemented several cultural and educational projects which were significant not only for the members of the association, but also for the majority society; through these projects, the association raised its profile and entered the consciousness of the majority society, especially that section of the public which keeps track of and is interested in the life of national minorities. Members of the minority became involved in the implementation of the planned projects with a verve and were pleased that they could show from what a valuable and ancient culture they came.

<sup>73)</sup> The documentation was sent by the Council member Branislava Kubešová.

<sup>74)</sup> Note by the submitter of the report: The list of activities does not make it possible to differentiate which activities are intended for associations of the Serbian minority and which are presentations of Serbian art (i.e. aimed outside the community).

In 2004, the association's activities were manifold and it received over 5,000 visits. It launched its activities on 6 January 2004 when it opened an exhibition of the graphic artist Žarko Smiljanić, professor of graphic art at the Academy of Fine Art in Belgrade, in the People's House [Lidový dům] in Hybernská Street, Prague. The exhibition was organized in cooperation with the *Czech-Yugoslavian Cultural Alliance*.

On 2 February 2004, the association arranged for a lecture to be delivered by the artist and member of the Parliament of Serbia and Montenegro, Mehmed Slezović, on *New Trends in Art*, which took place at Prague City Hall. The lecture was attended by about 40 people, primarily from the membership base.

On 3 February 2004, an exhibition of graphic art called *Identity as Sublimation*, by the graphic artist and painter Mehmed Slezović, from Novi Pazar, was opened in the People's House in Hybernská Street, Prague. The exhibition was organized in cooperation with the *Czech-Yugoslavian Cultural Alliance*. On 10 March 2004, the association organized a lecture by the Serbian artist Katarina Zarić from the Faculty of Art, Belgrade, on *Tendencies in Graphic Art*; this lecture was delivered at Prague City Hall. Between 13 and 29 July 2004, the association held an exhibition called *Photo-Collage and Multiplication* by Branimir Karanović, professor of the Academy of Fine Art and vice-chancellor of the University of Art in Belgrade; this exhibition took place at the New Town Hall in Prague. On 24 October 2004, the Serbian Association of St Sava organized a day trip for its members in the Steps of Czech history from the Reign of Charles IV. The trip was partially funded from a project approved by the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport in the scope of a larger project. On 11 and 12 November 2004, the representatives of the *Serbian Association of St Sava* took part in the fourth meeting of national minorities and the international conference *Methods of Upbringing and Education in Relation to National Minorities*, held by the City of Prague under the aegis of the councillor Hana Halová.

In November and December 2004, the association held a series of lectures in the field of linguistics and culture, which was partially supported by the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport. On 15 November, the association held its first lecture at the Prague City Hall; it was on linguistics and was entitled *Unexpected Surprises of Related Languages*. On 14 December, Igor Marić, the deputy director of the Serbian Institute for Architecture and Urbanism and the Vice-Chairman of the Union of Architects of Serbia, gave a lecture. His lecture was on *Jan Dubový's Legacy to Belgrade and Serbia*. On 15 December, the art and architecture historian Dijana Milašinović delivered a lecture at the Faculty of Architecture. It was about the activities of the Czech architect Jan Dubový in Serbia and Belgrade in the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century; he implemented a number of projects here and carved out a significant place for himself in the history of Serbian culture. On 29 November, an exhibition of pictures by the Serbian painter Pedja Djaković was opened, called *Tragedy as Fate – Love as a Way of Life* of a member of the Serbian minority and member of the *Association of St Sava*. The exhibition was conceived to mark the 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the work of Pedja Djaković and offered a cross-section of his work. On 13 December, an exhibition of *Serbian Architecture at the Turn of the Millennium* opened in the National Museum of Agriculture. On 20 December, an exhibition of the *Photographs of Jaroslav Balvín* opened to mark the association's 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary; the association ran this exhibition out of its own resources. Eighty photographs of this artist were exhibited.

#### *Czech-Serbian Cultural Union*

The project *Days of the Czech-Yugoslavian Cultural Alliance*, held at the Novodvorská Cultural Centre, was supported by Praha 4 with a grant of CZK 50,000. The grant project from 2003 was realized at the end of the accounting period in February and March 2004. The project included three exhibitions, three literary evenings, and three portraits of significant translators from Serbian. Although the association received a donation covering only a small proportion of the total costs of the project, it managed to hold practically the whole of the

planned programme, all the exhibitions, and the literary evenings. Only the programme of three portraits of translators was reduced – only one portrait instead of three was produced. The opening of the exhibition of the Serbian painter and graphic artist Mehmed Slezović from Novi Pazar, attended by the artist, at the exhibition hall of the Novodvorská Cultural Centre Arena in Praha 4.

12 February 2004 – an evening of the poetry of the Serbian writer Djoko Stojičić, attended by the author.

17 February 2004 – opening of an exhibition of the Serbian painter and graphic artist Milan Stanojev, professor of the Academy of Fine Arts in Novi Sad, at the Arena exhibition hall.

10 March 2004 – opening of an exhibition of the Serbian graphic artist Katarina Zarić from the Academy of Fine Arts in Belgrade, attended by the artist.

11 March 2004 – an evening of poetry of two friends of the Serb nation and culture Miroslav Klivar and Petr Burian (attended by the authors).

17 March 2004 – a presentation of the translation work of the writer Branka Kubešová (attended by the author) at the Novodvorská CC Arena.

The *Czech-Yugoslavian Cultural Alliance* gave its members, the inhabitants of the Praha 4 municipal ward, and other interested parties the opportunity of direct contact with Serbian culture and artwork by prominent representatives of this culture, which is close to that of the Czech nation. It informed the Prague audience of the contemporary literature and artwork of Serbian artists and offered direct contact with the work and with prominent people in contemporary Serbian culture.

The *Czech-Serbian Cultural Union* used its own resources to hold an exhibition of the *Serbian Tapestry* of Studio 61 in Novi Sad from 7 to 30 July 2004.

#### **4. examples of good practice**

See above.

#### **5. problems**

A fundamental problem in the life of the Serbian minority is that it has not set up its own club, i.e. it does not have premises where it can run a library and keep other printed materials, premises where the members of the Serbian minority can meet, exchange views and find solutions to their problems. Therefore the *Serbian Association of St Sava* will strive to establish such premises – a small cultural and social centre for the Serbian national minority. We will seek assistance from the competent bodies and institutions that could help us solve this problem.

### ***UKRAINIAN MINORITY***<sup>75)</sup>

#### **1. cooperation with bodies of self-government, participation of representatives of national minorities in bodies of self-government (especially in committees for national minorities where these committees have been set up)**

The *Ukrainian Initiative in the Czech Republic* (hereinafter referred to as ‘UICR’), the *Association of Ukrainians and Friends of Ukraine in the Czech Republic* (hereinafter referred to as ‘SUPU’), and the *Association of Ukrainian Women in the Czech Republic* (hereinafter referred to as ‘SU’) actively cooperate with Prague City Hall (see the support of projects). In 2004, the efforts by the Ukrainian national minority were supported primarily in Prague, Chomutov, and Ostrava.

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<sup>75)</sup> The documentation was sent by the Council member Bohdan Rajčinec.

The cooperation with the mayor of Chomutov, the deputy mayor, Committee chairman, chairman of the regional UICR association, the Committee member in Chomutov, and member of the municipal assembly in Chomutov merits a special mention.

Cooperation with Chomutov should result in a joint project called *Days of Ukrainian Culture in the Czech Republic* (autumn 2005, planned event venues: Brno, Chomutov, Prague) which will be attended by all the Ukrainian organizations in the Czech Republic.

## 2. forms of support for projects implemented by national minority organizations

organization	project/purpose of grant	donor	grant (CZK)
Ukrainian Initiative in the Czech Republic	Series of lectures, Ukrainian Club, Ukrainian Autumn	Ministry of Culture	480,000
	Publication of the periodical <i>Porohy</i>		850,000
	Smoloskyp children's club	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport	250,000
	An evening of Taras Shevchenko, Culture Clash, Ignis, Barvinok Ensemble, Prague –Heart of Nations	City of Prague	150,000
Association of Ukrainians and Friends of Ukraine	Regional activities	Ministry of Culture	10,000
	Participation of the Choir of St Vladimir in the Czech Republic		50,000
	Us and Ukraine	City of Prague	20,000
	65. Anniversary of the Ukrainian grammar school in Czechoslovakia		15,000
	Choir of St Vladimir		20,000
	Publication of the almanac <i>Ostravská prosvita</i>	City of Ostrava	10,000
Association of Ukrainian Women in the Czech Republic	Cultural activities (discussions, concerts, meetings)	City of Prague	35,000
	Seminar and publication of proceedings to mark the 120 <sup>th</sup> anniversary of the birth of Ivan Horbačevský		35,000

## 3. most significant activities of the individual associations of members of national minorities

UICR: social meetings, *Malanka Ball 2004* (traditional New Year get-together with a cultural programme focusing on Ukrainian traditions and culture), running of [www.ukrajinci.cz](http://www.ukrajinci.cz) (updated information on the minority's events in the Czech Republic, links, discussions, etc.), publication of the periodical *Porohy* for Ukrainians in the Czech Republic (bimonthly with supplements and thematic sections), mirror publication of poetry, J. Malanuk and P. Midanka (edition of verses of the Ukrainian phenomena J. Malanuk, who spent a number of years in Prague, and P. Midanka, a contemporary Ukrainian author), *Children's Club* (meetings, children's concerts for the public), *Music Club* (reprise of the Ukrainian group Ignis), *Ukrainian Club* (film screenings, meetings, discussions, lectures), *Days of Ukrainian Culture in the Czech Republic* (joint concert by several groups, performance by a Ukrainian theatre in Prague, etc.), series of specialized historic, political-science and culturological lectures, etc., the publication of an information newsletter in Ukrainian called Український вісник.

SU: Cultural activities, including discussions, concerts and meetings, a seminar and the publication of seminar proceedings to mark the 120<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the birth of Ivan Horbačevský.

SUPU: Performances by the Choir of St Vladimir in the Czech Republic, the publication of the almanac *Ostravská prosvita*.

## 4. examples of good practice

It is evident that the frequently discussed image of Ukrainians in the Czech Republic changes according to media campaigns. In 2004, these campaigns were positive, mainly thanks to democratic changes in Ukraine. Ukrainians can thank Czech Television and its associates, as well as top Czech newspaper publishers, for the interest in this area because they grasped the importance of the changes. The increased interest in Czech translations from Ukrainian (fairy tales, novels) is also worth mentioning. The cooperation between the Czech Embassy in

Ukraine and the Czech Centre in Kiev with the Ukrainian diaspora organizations in the Czech Republic, without which many cultural events could not be held, is rated positively.

The symbolic support of Ukrainian organizations in the Czech Republic by the Czech Prime Minister, Stanislav Gross, and by Jaromír Štětina and Václav Havel, over the days of the *Orange Revolution* in Ukraine, the support of Ukrainian children and their activities in the UICR Club, the resumption of Ukrainian broadcasting on the waves of Czech Radio's Regina, more detailed information about Ukraine in the Czech media (thanks to the political events).

Thanks to the grant policy of the City of Prague, the Ministry of Culture and the City of Ostrava, SUPU managed to maintain and develop programmes for the Ukrainian and Ruthenian national minorities, including their friends. They assume that this practice will be maintained in the future, because the activities of the civic association are directly dependent on grants. They have met with a constructive approach from the competent members of staff, especially at Prague City Hall. They consider the fact that Prague City Hall grants do not require a percentage-based increase from the resources of the organization (i.e. its members) to be a plus.

## **5. problems**

The Czech majority still tend to have a subconscious image of the Ukrainians as an 'unknown' factor; however, we see this as an educational problem that will gradually fade because of the new stance the younger generation takes in respect of foreigners. Problems with bureaucracy at the Czech Foreign police persist.<sup>76)</sup>

Several complaints have been recorded that Ukrainian citizens living and working in the Czech Republic have been monitored. Cases have been recorded where certain restaurants have been unwilling to serve Ukrainian-speaking citizens.

In our opinion, the aversion of the Office of the President of the Republic and the Czech parliament to make a statement or to reply briefly to the letters of Ukrainian organizations in matters of political events in Ukraine (registered letters signed by all Ukrainian organizations in the Czech Republic were sent) indicates a lack of professionalism from these governmental centres or even political immaturity. In this respect, the reticence of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to analyse the situation in Ukraine and make a clear statement on the political situation of our close neighbour, or to contact or inform Ukrainian organizations in the Czech Republic, also stands out. These and other findings lead us to the conclusion that the national minority policy in the Czech Republic remains on the margins of the Czech Republic's political interest. There is no concept of future cooperation with states whose citizens are an integral part of the political, cultural and, if we want, international presentation of the Czech Republic.

### **Association of Ukrainian Women in the Czech Republic**

The first problem in 2004 was the lack of funds, especially for the publication of seminar proceedings, which could not have been published without the cooperation of Charles University. Another persistent problem of our organization is the absence of our own office premises, a base for the organization, where the administrative material would be gathered and where the association Council could be meet.

### **Association of Ukrainians and Friends of Ukraine in the Czech Republic**

We believe that the amount of donations does not reflect the actual cost required to ensure the optimal fulfilment of projects and the satisfaction of the requirements of the organization's members. We are in the absurd situation where the members of the amateur choir, which performs twice a month, must contribute to the hire of a rehearsal hall, travel expenses, accommodation, etc. A similar situation has occurred in the fulfilment of other projects. Another downside of the grant policy applied by the Ministry of Culture is the required 30% top-up out of the organization's own resources. A subsequent problem is the time it takes to

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<sup>76)</sup> Note of the Ministry of the Interior: Without a specific example, this statement could be misleading.

disburse the grants (i.e. we have to wait until the second half of the calendar year). This means organizations are handicapped in terms of adapting the dates for the fulfilment of projects.

### ***JEWISH COMMUNITY***<sup>77)</sup>

#### **1. cooperation with bodies of self-government, participation of representatives of national minorities in bodies of self-government (especially in committees for national minorities where these committees have been set up)**

In general, the situation of the Federation of Jewish Communities in the Czech Republic has not changed much since the previous year. We remain representatives of the Jewish community, which in the overwhelming majority of cases does not claim the status of a national minority. The Federation is registered with the Ministry of Culture within the meaning of Act No 3/2002 on churches and religious societies. Its affiliate members include several civic associations. In this respect, we can cite the relevant passages from the Report on the Situation of National Minorities in 2003.

As regards the cooperation with local authorities, last year the Federation was invited to cooperate with the City of Prague Council's Commission for National Minorities. Some of our Jewish communities have cooperated with local authorities long term (e.g. the communities in Brno and Teplice).

#### **2. forms of support for projects implemented by national minority organizations**

Two of the civic associations which are affiliated members of the Federation applied for grants from the national budget for the publication of periodicals. A grant was awarded to the civic association *Bejt Simcha* for the publication of the periodical *Maskil*, which has a monthly print run of approximately 600 copies. The periodical is distributed free of charge among members of the Jewish Communities and organizations affiliated to the Federation. Some other projects of civic associations were supported from the resources of the Czech Ministry of Culture.

#### **3. most significant activities of the individual associations of members of national minorities**

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#### **4. examples of good practice**

In my opinion, an example of good practice is the fact that a representative of the Federation was invited to the Council's meetings. This gives us the opportunity to react to topical stimuli in the field of legislation and contribute our experience and views to issues common for all minorities. In this spirit, we should mention the problems faced by the community in 2004, which inter alia include an increase in anti-Semitic and xenophobic actions. Although this is a statistically significant increase (the change in qualifications by the Czech Police Force undeniably played a role here too) in absolute figures our situation is incomparably better than in many other European countries. Even so, we must (and we want to) devote more time to this problem. This links us in particular to the problems of the Roma community. Therefore we welcome cooperation in the field of criminal law, as well as in the fields of education and prevention.

#### **5. problems**

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<sup>77)</sup> The documentation was sent by a guest of the Council, Tomáš Kraus.

## **Appendices**



## Appendix 1

### Selective procedure 2004

#### Cultural activities of members of national minorities

(including the increase and returned dormant financial means)

approved grant (CZK)      totally (CZK)

#### Bulgarian

<b>Bulharská kulturně osvětová organizace sv. Cyrila a Metoděje v Praze, Praha</b>		
Dny bulharské kultury v České republice	70 000	70 000
<b>Bulharská kulturně osvětová organizace, Praha</b>		
Umíme se domluvit	20 000	20 000
<b>Pirin, Brno</b>		
Uchování bulharských lidových tradic a tanců	45 538	45 538
<b>Sdružení pro Bulharsko, Brno</b>		
Bulharská kultura v ČR 2004	40 000	40 000
<b>„Zajedno“ - občanské sdružení Bulharů a přátel Bulharska v České republice, Praha</b>		
Dny bulharské kultury v ČR	50 000	50 000

#### Croatian

<b>Sdružení občanů chorvatské národnosti, Grygov</b>		
14. Chorvatský kulturní den	55 000	55 000

#### Hungarian

<b>Svaz Maďarů žijících v českých zemích, Praha</b>		
Kulturní, informační a dokumentační činnost	408 000	568 000
Dny maďarské kultury	130 000	
Celostátní kulturní a vzdělávací setkání příslušníků maďarské menšiny	30 000	

#### German

<b>Kulturní sdružení občanů německé národnosti, Praha</b>		
Péče o kulturní dědictví a zachování lidových tradic německé menšiny na území ČR	50 000	<b>60 000</b>
Pěvecký soubor „Heimatchor“ Kraslice	10 000	
<b>Shromáždění Němců v Čechách, na Moravě a ve Slezsku, Praha</b>		
Adalbert Stifter a Karel Klostermann – kulturní tradice, zvyklosti, písně a tance Šumavy	25 000	<b>245 000</b>
Velké setkání lidového umění a kultury německé menšiny a přátel Němců ze všech regionů	220 000	
<b>Slezský německý svaz, Opava</b>		
Vybavení kulturní skupiny Slezského německého svazu	15 000	<b>20 444</b>
Prezentace kultury německé menšiny mezi německou menšinou na Opavsku ...	5 444	
<b>Svaz Němců, regionální skupina Hřebečsko, Moravská Třebová</b>		
Německý taneční soubor	50 000	<b>130 000</b>
Dny česko-německé kultury	50 000	
Tradice a zvyky německé menšiny uchované v tancích a písničkách	30 000	
<b>Svaz Němců, region Chebsko, Cheb</b>		
Víkendový seminář - Chebské lidové tance	15 000	<b>70 260</b>
Koncert „Hudba nezná hranic“	40 260	
Víkendový seminář - Chebské lidové kroje	15 000	
<b>Svaz Němců - severní Morava, Orlické hory, Šumperk</b>		
Den lidové kultury německé menšiny	20 000	<b>30 000</b>
Kulturně-vzdělávací seminář – duben	5 000	
Kulturně-vzdělávací seminář – září	5 000	
<b>Svaz Němců-Liberec, Lužice - Severní Čechy, Liberec</b>		
Vánoční oslava 2004	10 000	<b>20 000</b>
Česko-německé kulturní dny 2004	10 000	

**Polish**

<b>ARS MUSICA, Český Těšín</b>		
Popularizace sborového zpěvu, lidové hudby a divadelních forem ...	90 000	<b>130 000</b>
Vydání profilového CD Studentského sboru	40 000	
<b>COLLEGIUM CANTICORUM, Český Těšín</b>		
Rozvoj umění sborového zpěvu	40 000	<b>40 000</b>
<b>Dům kultury - Sdružení uměleckých a zájmových aktivit, Třinec</b>		
Podpora činnosti Polského PS HUTNIK	40 000	<b>50 000</b>
Literární přednášková činnost, literární soutěže	10 000	
<b>GÓROLE, Mosty u Jablunkova</b>		
Mezinárodní přehlídka lidových kapel a folklorních souborů	35 000	<b>35 000</b>
<b>Klub polski v Praze, Praha</b>		
Dny polské kultury v Lysé nad Labem	22 785	<b>26 985</b>
Setkání kultur	4 200	
<b>Kongres Poláků v České republice, Český Těšín</b>		
Dokumentační centrum Kongresu Poláků v ČR	280 000	<b>550 000</b>
Perspektiva 21	120 000	
Takoví jsme 2004	150 000	
<b>Polský kulturně - osvětový svaz v ČR, Český Těšín</b>		
Kulturně - osvětová činnost	440 000	<b>1 290 000</b>
Loutkové divadlo BAJKA	800 000	
Publikační činnost 2004	50 000	
<b>Sdružení přátel polské knihy, Český Těšín</b>		
Výstavy polské knihy a doprovodné literární akce	30 000	<b>30 000</b>

**Roma**

<b>OS „Kulturní tradice“, Liberec</b>		
III. festival romské kultury - Sára - patronka Romů	50 000	<b>50 000</b>
<b>OS Sdružení Romů severní Moravy, Karviná</b>		
Romská píseň a tanec Karviná 2004	150 000	<b>150 000</b>
<b>OS Slovo 21, Praha</b>		
Světový romský festival KHAMORO 2004	1 700 000	<b>1 700 000</b>
<b>Společnost přátel časopisu Romano džaniben, Praha</b>		
Vydávání sborníku Romano džaniben	197 330	<b>197 330</b>
<b>Společenství Romů na Moravě, Brno</b>		
Djangofest III. ročník	20 000	<b>50 000</b>
Romové hrají divadlo	30 000	

**Ruthenian**

<b>Společnost přátel Podkarpatské Rusi, Praha</b>		
Hlavní aktivity SPPR v roce 2004	6 592	<b>6 592</b>
<b>Folklorní soubor Skejušan, Chomutov</b>		
Setkání Rusínů 5/2004	17 000	<b>17 000</b>

**Russian**

<b>Sdružení krajanů a přátel Ruské tradice v ČR, Praha</b>		
Moskva - Praha 2004	100 000	<b>100 000</b>

**Greek**

<b>Asociace řeckých obcí v ČR, Brno</b>		
Významné dny řeckého národa	105 000	<b>125 000</b>
Příprava realizace památníku spoluobčanům	20 000	
<b>Lyceum Řekyň, Brno</b>		
Řecké národní kroje	30 000	<b>100 000</b>
Zachování a rozvoj řecké komunity a její kultury	70 000	

**Slovak**

<b>ČeskoSlovenská scéna, Praha</b>		
Provoz divadelní ČeskoSlovenské scény	50 000	50 000
<b>Folklorní sdružení PŮČIK, Brno</b>		
Tradice a zvyky slovenského lidu uchované v lidových písních a tancích	45 000	105 000
Děti a tradice	30 000	
Návraty ke kořenům	30 000	
<b>Folklorní soubor Šarvanci, Praha</b>		
Doušky z pramenů slovenského folkloru	10 000	20 000
Praha - domov mnoha národů	10 000	
<b>Klub slovenské kultury, Praha</b>		
Rozvoj kultury slovenské národnostní menšiny v ČR ...	980 000	1 230 000
Dokumentační středisko	200 000	
Pražské památky - Pražské památky - ediční projekt	50 000	
<b>Limhora - slovenské folk. sdružení, Praha</b>		
Praha - srdce národů 2004	80 000	130 000
Slovenské tradice v Praze	50 000	
<b>Obec Slováků v ČR, Praha</b>		
Kluby Koreňov	40 000	120 000
Jánošíkův dukát 2004	80 000	
<b>Slovensko- český klub, Praha</b>		
Klubové večery Slovenských dotykov	50 000	310 000
Dny slovenské kultury v ČR	220 000	
Vydání knihy „Naďa Vokušová - Ako rozbiť dúhu“	40 000	
<b>Slovenský literární klub v ČR, Praha</b>		
Praha - dílna slovenských spisovatelů	40 000	80 000
Vydání knihy „Vladimír Skalský - Klíčová slova“	40 000	
<b>Svaz Slováků v ČR, Praha</b>		
Knižní publikace „Slovenští studenti na českých VŠ“	50 000	50 000

**Ukrainian**

<b>Sdružení Ukrajinců a příznivců Ukrajiny, Praha</b>		
Účinkování Sboru sv. Vladimíra v rámci ČR	50 000	60 000
Regionální činnost SUPU	10 000	
<b>Ukrajinská iniciativa v ČR, Praha</b>		
Celoroční cyklus přednášek o dějinách Ukrajiny	150 000	480 000
Ukrajinský klub	250 000	
Ukrajinský podzim 2004	80 000	

**other + multiethnic**

<b>Bludný kámen, Opava</b>		
Multietnický festival Etnojazz 2004	30 000	30 000
<b>Matice slezská, Opava</b>		
XXXV. Slezské dny	100 000	100 000
<b>Národy Podyjí, Mikulov</b>		
V. Festival Národů Podyjí	20 000	20 000
<b>Sdružení folklorního souboru Jackové dětem, Jablunkov</b>		
VI. ročník mezinárodního dětského festivalu	15 000	15 000

**Other organisations than Civil associations**

<b>Muzeum romské kultury v Brně, o.p.s., Brno</b>		
Muzeum romské kultury - provoz	1 290 000	1 290 000

**Totally****10 162 149**

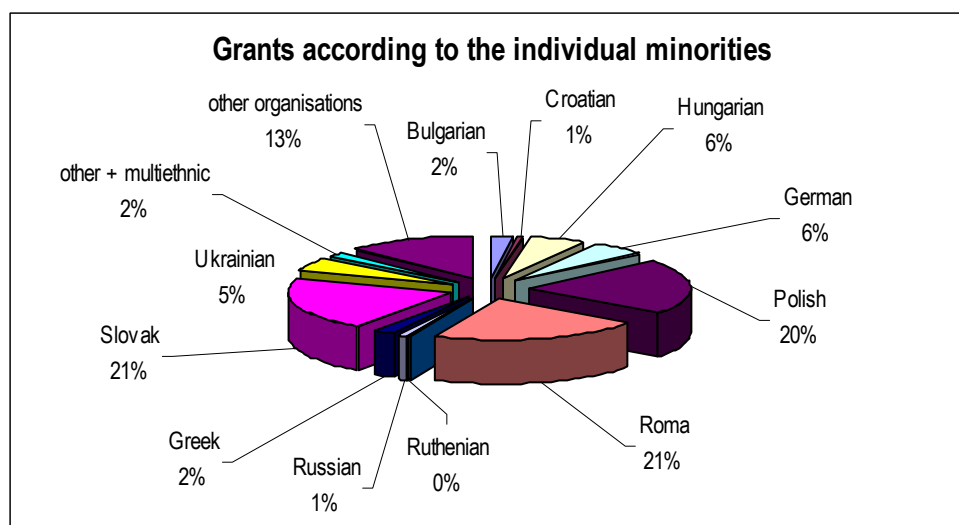
#### Grants for national minority (civil associations):

Bulgarian	225 538
Croatian	55 000
Hungarian	568 000
German	575 704
Polish	2 151 985
Roma	2 147 330
Ruthenian	23 592
Russian	100 000
Greek	225 000
Slovak	2 095 000
Ukrainian	540 000
other + multiethnic events	165 000
other organisations than civil associations	1 290 000
<b>Totally</b>	<b>10 162 149</b>

#### Note:

Roma Culture Museum obtained in other programmes 1.290.000 CZK, it means totally

**Roma national minority: 3.437.330 CZK**



## Appendix 2

### The overview of projects in the Programme for the support of the integration of members of the Roma community in 2004

<i>Submitting organisation, locality</i>	<i>project (event)</i>	<i>grant (CZK)</i>
Athinganoi, Praha	Mezinárodní den Romů, Multikulturní den	8 927
Čavorikani Luma - kroužek her a nápadů, Neratovice	Výroční koncert k nedožitým šedesátinám p. Michala Demetera (1. ročník)	10 000
Člověk v tísni - společnost při České televizi, o.p.s., Praha	Jeden svět na školách - Romové, rasismus	50 000
Demokratická aliance Romů ČR, Valašské Meziříčí	Jekhetane - Společně	80 000
	Podpora romské mládeže v umělecké a kulturní sféře	50 000
	Romská píseň 2004	600 000
Diakonie Českobratrské církve evangelické, Prostějov	Zloděj a jeho svět - 1. romský dětský muzikál	7 500
Dobročinný spolek Lomikámen, Beroun	Jeden Beroun	10 000
Drom, romské středisko, Brno	Festival hudby a tance	20 000
	Romská folklorní hudba a tanec	30 000
Dům dětí a mládeže Děčko Náchod	Mirikle	10 000
Klub hurá kamarád, Pardubice	Dětská letní dílna - poznejme se	20 000
Klub Pampeliška, Praha	Festival porozumění - II. Ročník	10 000
Komunitní centrum Chánov, Most	Naše písně a tance 2004	94 500
Kulturní svaz Jekhetane, Ústí nad Labem	Volnočasové aktivity vzdělávacího centra zajišťující mimoškolskou výchovu a romských dětí	75 000
Lácho lav, Karviná	Den Romů	10 000
Miret, Bystré	Mezinárodní romský festival Gypsy Celebration 2004	50 000
Multikulturní centrum Praha	Romské vzdělávací dílny pro děti a romské besedy v knihovnách	20 000
Muzeum romské kultury, o. p. s., Brno	Digitalizace analogových kazet - záchrana archivu	100 000
	Výchovně vzdělávací aktivity v Muzeu romské kultury	110 000
Občanské sdružení Amare Krupka, Krupka	Oslavy mezinárodního dne Romů, Hudební festival 2004	40 000
Občanské sdružení Mania, Chomutov	Talent Roma	50 000
Občanské sdružení Rami, Ústí nad Labem	Romská 14	24 988
Občanské sdružení R-Mosty, Praha	Roma Unwanted	70 000
Občanské sdružení Salinger, Hradec Králové	Romský předvánoční koncert	5 000
Regirom-regionální sdružení pro romskou kulturu jv. Čech, Pardubice	Mládež a romská kultura	28 342
Romea, Praha	Historie romských tiskovin a jejich spolupráce s majoritními médii	50 000
Romská misie - občanské sdružení, Plzeň	Talent 2004	15 000
Romské křesťansko-vzdělávací sdružení Matice romská, Praha	Národní křesťanská konference Romů	700
ROS-klub, Hořice	Romové, mládež a kulturně hudební tradice (6. ročník)	10 000
Romské sdružení Indigo, Jílové u Děčína	Poznejme se navzájem	25 000
Sbor Křesťanské společnosti Prostějov	Lacho hiros 2004 program tolerance a porozumění	55 000
Sdružení pěstounských rodin, Brno	Romský soubor Renata	10 000
Sdružení Romano jasnica, Ústí nad Labem	Hudbou proti národnostní nesnášlivosti a xenofobii	30 000
Sdružení romských občanů Lysá nad Labem	Kultura a tradice Romů v ČR, IV. Romský festival v Lysé nad Labem rok 2004	50 000
Společenství Romů na Moravě, Brno	Divadlem k integraci Romů	15 000
	Djangofest III. ročník	20 000
Společenství Začít spolu, Plzeň	Miro Suno	25 000
Doc. Mgr. Hošek, Praha	Setkání dvou světů - společný koncert Hery Gipsy Band a Filharmonie Hradec Králové v rámci 8. ročníku mezinárodního hudebního festivalu Nekonenční podzim Jiřího Hoška 2004	70 000
Divadlo Bez zábradlí, s. r. o., Praha	Cikání jdou do nebe	250 000

**Totally 2 209 957**

## Appendix 3

The overview of allocated grants by the Art and libraries departments and other departments of the Ministry of Culture in 2004 (national minorities + integration of members of the Roma community; including multi-ethnic projects)<sup>78</sup>

### Theatre

Organiser	Activity	The place and date of performance	Grant (CZK)
o. s. Farma v jeskyni	česko-slovenský projekt Sclavi	Praha - listopad	250 000

### Music

Organiser	Activity	The place and date of performance	Grant (CZK)
Colour Production, spol. s. r. o.	Colours of Ostrava	červenec	370 000
Key Production, s. r. o.	UNITED COLOURS OF PRAGUE	leden-prosinec	80 000
RACHOT Production, s. r. o.	RESPECT Ethnic & World Music Festival 2004	Praha, červen	120 000
Švandovo divadlo na Smíchově	Týden evropské romské hudby	Praha, září	50 000
Jiří Švéda	Hudební festival ETNO BRNO 2004	září-listopad	70 000

### Fine arts

Organiser	Activity	The place and date of performance	Grant (CZK)
Muzeum romské kultury	Výstava Magdalena Konečná	Brno, leden	91 000

### Libraries

Organiser	Activity	The place and date of performance	Grant (CZK)
Krajská knihovna Karlovy Vary	Služby pro německou menšinu v Karlových Varech (nákup fondu v němčině)	2004	10 000
Městská knihovna Česká Lípa	Nákup knihovního fondu pro národnostní menšiny ... literatura v ruštině	2004	7 000
Městská knihovna Mladá Boleslav	Slovenské knihy (rozšíření knihovního fondu)	2004	10 000
Muzeum romské kultury o. p. s. - knihovna	„I romské děti chtějí číst“	2004	35 000
	Knihy jako zážitek	2004	10 000
Městská knihovna Ladislava z Boskovic Mor. Třebová	Poznáváme se	2004	5 000
Městská knihovna Český Těšín	Integrace národnostních menšin	2004	20 000
Regionální knihovna Karviná	Zprostředkování knižní kultury ... pro občany polské a slovenské národnostní menšiny - realizace výstav, besed	2004	15 000
Státní vědecká knihovna Ústí n.L.	Nákup knihovního fondu pro vietnamskou a romskou menšinu	2004	10 000
Multikulturní centrum Praha o. s. - knihovna	Vzdělávací semináře pro knihovníky - Role knihoven ve vztahu k menšinám a cizincům	2004	16 000
	Knihovna MC Praha - o menšinách pro menšiny	2004	10 000

### Literature

Organiser	Aktivita	The place and date of performance	Grant (CZK)
Slovenský literární klub, o.s.	Chamrous Emil: Klíčové slova: Praha, Slovensko, literatura	2004	20 000
Svaz Slováků v ČR	revue Slovenské rozhledy	2004	30 000

<sup>78</sup> It is evident from the overview, whether the activity is organised by national minority or activity to support the Roma community integration.

The overview of projects granted through the Programme in the field of audio vision and media with the component of national minorities support

submitter	project	grant (CZK)
Asociace Film & Sociologie	dokumentární film Milujte své nepřátele (tematika holocaustu)	100 000
Gender Studies	série přednášek Úterky s gender (ženy)	50 000
Klub kultury Třinec	Těrlícké filmové léto (Poláci, Slováci)	100 000
Sdružení pro rozhlasovou tvorbu	přehlídka dokumentárních a publicistických rozhlasových pořadů Report 2004 (Romové - jen dílčí)	50 000
STUD Brno	Česká gay a lesbický MFF Mezipatra 2004	40 000
Unijazz	Boskovice 2004 – festival pro židovskou čtvrť	30 000
Vzdělávací a kulturní centrum Židovského muzea	videodokument Zmizelí sousedé	100 000
Mgr. Pavel Chalupa	MF česko-německo-židovské kultury Devět bran	5 000 000
Člověk v tísni o.p.s.	MF lidskoprávních dokumentárních filmů Jeden svět 2004	500 000

## Appendix 4

### List of schools, classes, and pupils of the Polish national minority – 2003/2004 and 2004/2005 school year

#### KINDERGARTENS

<i>school</i>	<i>the numer of pupils</i>		<i>note</i>
	<i>year 2003/2004</i>	<i>year 2004/2005</i>	
Bocanovice	1		belongs to kindergarten Bocanovice
Bukovec	17		belongs to primary school Bukovec
Bystřice	35		belongs to primary school Bystřice
Dolní Lomná	15		belongs to kindergarten Jablunkov
Hnojník	20		belongs to primary school Hnojník
Hrádek	20		belongs to primary school Hrádek
Písečná	7		belongs to kindergarten Písečná
Jablunkov	41		
Milíkov	20		belongs to primary school Milíkov
Mosty u Jablunkova	21		belongs to primary school Mosty u Jablunkova
Návsí	15		belongs to primary school Návsí
Nebory	13		belongs to primary school Třinec I
Nýdek	6		belongs to primary school Nýdek
Oldřichovice	18		belongs to primary school Třinec I
Písek	9		belongs to primary school Písek
Ropice	15		belongs to primary school Ropice
Dolní Lištná	25		belongs to primary school Třinec I
Třinec – Konská	10		belongs to Jubilejní Masarykova primary school Třinec I
Třinec – SNP	30		belongs to primary school Třinec VI
Třinec – Štefánikova	25		belongs to primary school Třinec VI
Vendryně – Zaolší	5		
Vendryně	26		
Albrechtice	13		belongs to primary school Albrechtice
Český Těšín – Svibice	16		belongs to primary school Český Těšín
Český Těšín – Akátová	27		belongs to primary school Český Těšín
Český Těšín – Hrabinská	25		belongs to kindergarten Hrabinská Český Těšín
Český Těšín – Moskevská	45		belongs to primary school Český Těšín
Dolní Lutyně	14		belongs to primary school Dolní Lutyně
Havířov – Bludovice	17		belongs to primary school Havířov – Bludovice
Havířov – Podlesí1	12		belongs to primary school Havířov – Bludovice
Horní Suchá	24		belongs to primary school Horní Suchá
Karviná – Fryštát	71		belongs to primary school Karviná – Fryštát
Karviná – Nové Město	?		
Orlová – Lutyně	14		belongs to primary school Orlová – Lutyně
Stonava	12		belongs to primary school Stonava
Těrlicko	16		belongs to primary school Těrlicko
<i>Kindergartens totally</i>	700		



**PRIMARY SCHOOLS – GRADES 1-5.**

<i>school</i>	<i>the numer of pupils</i>		<i>note</i>
	<i>year 2003/2004</i>	<i>year 2004/2005</i>	
Albrechtice	24	25	
Český Těšín – Svibice	28	27	since 2003 belongs to primary school Český Těšín
Orlová – Lutyně	27	25	
Stonava	17	13	belongs to primary school Stonava
Těrlicko	22	24	
Bukovec	33	31	
Dolní Lomná	18	20	since 2003 belongs to primary school Jablunkov
Hrádek	34	33	
Košařiska	13	11	since 2003 belongs to primary school Košařiska
Návsí	25	27	
Nýdek	8	7	since 2003 belongs to primary school Bystřice
Oldřichovice	39	39	since 2003 belongs to primary school Třinec I
Ropice	22	22	since 2003 belongs to primary school Ropice
Milíkov	24	24	
<i>totally</i>	<i>334</i>	<i>328</i>	

**PRIMARY SCHOOLS – GRADES 1-9.**

<i>school</i>	<i>the numer of pupils</i>		<i>note</i>
	<i>year 2003/2004</i>	<i>year 2004/2005</i>	
Český Těšín	275	283	without pupils of primary school Svibice
Dolní Lutyně	53	55	
Havířov – Bludovice	87	83	
Horní Suchá	85	84	
Karviná – Fryštát	202	192	
Karviná – Nové Město	-	-	
Třinec I	175	157	
Třinec VI	129	119	
Bystřice	181	179	
Hnojník	104	96	
Jablunkov	283	279	
Mosty u Jablunkova	66	56	
Vendryně	123	111	
<i>totally</i>	<i>1763</i>	<i>1763</i>	
<i>Primary schools totally</i>	<i>2097</i>	<i>2022</i>	

**SECONDARY SCHOOLS**

<i>school</i>	<i>the numer of pupils</i>		<i>note</i>
	<i>year 2003/2004</i>	<i>year 2004/2005</i>	
High school Český Těšín		365	364
Business college Český Těšín		112	113
High school Karviná		95	93
Secondary vocational school Karviná		40	34
Secondary health school Karviná		50	49
Secondary school of agriculture Český Těšín		40	???
<i>Secondary schools totally</i>		<i>708</i>	<i>702</i>

## School year 2004/2005

### Former district KARVINÁ

<i>Primary school</i>	I	II	III	IV	V					<i>classes</i>	<i>totally</i>
Albrechtice 11	7	11	3	2	2					2	25
Český Těšín-Svibice 20	4	7	8	5	3					2	27
Orlová-Lutyně, Lutyňská 400	5	2	4	7	7					2	25
Stonava Holkovice 326	2	3	5	2	1					2	13
Těrlicko, Pionýrů 1/243	4	7	3	3	7					2	24
<b>totally :</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>20</b>					<b>10</b>	<b>114</b>
<i>Primary school</i>	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	<i>classes</i>	<i>totally</i>
Český Těšín, Havlíčkova 13	41	13	24	27	26	37	34	41	40	14	283
Doní Lutyně, Kopernikova	4	2	0	6	2	9	9	11	12	4	55
Haviřov-Bludovice, Selská 14	7	7	8	7	5	17	10	10	12	6	83
Horní Suchá 407	8	6	4	5	3	12	11	13	22	6	84
Karviná Fryštát, Dr. Olszaka.156	14	16	22	16	20	26	22	24	32	10	192
<b>totally :</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>697</b>

### Former district Frýdek-Místek

<i>Primary school</i>	I	II	III	IV	V					<i>classes</i>	<i>totally</i>
Bukovec 66	5	9	7	8	2					2	31
Dolní Lomná 70	5	6		5	4					2	20
Hrádek 77	8	8	3	8	6					2	33
Košařiska	2	1	2	2	4					1	11
Návsí, Pod výtopnou 190	8	7	2	4	6					2	27
Nýdek 293	3	1	3							1	7
Oldřichovice 210	6	4	8	7	14					3	39
Ropice 146	6	1	4	9	2					2	22
Milíkov	4	7	3	3	7					2	24
<b>totally :</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>45</b>					<b>17</b>	<b>214</b>
<i>Primary school</i>	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	<i>classes</i>	<i>totally</i>
Třinec I, Nádražní 10	4	10	9	9	20	17	23	37	28	8	157
Třinec VI, Kopernikova 696	13	10	11	4	22	14	17	18	10	9	119
Bystřice 366	5	14	14	16	11	39	31	24	25	9	179
Hnojník 6	4	7	8	9	13	9	12	11	23	7	96
Jablunkov, Bezručova 190	17	27	18	17	22	40	47	47	44	15	279
Mosty u Jablunkova 750	3	5	3	5	9	9	5	11	6	6	56
Vendryně 234	5	14	9	12	10	14	16	13	18	9	111
<b>totally :</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>997</b>

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	<i>classes</i>	<i>totally</i>
<b>totally primary schools (former district Karviná)</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>811</b>
<b>totally primary schools (former district Frýdek-Místek)</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>1211</b>
<b>ZŠ Celkem</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>2022</b>

<i>Secondary schools</i>	I	II	III	IV	V	<i>classes</i>	<i>totally</i>
High school Český Těšín	100	84	87	93		12	364
High school Karviná	24	18	26	25		4	93
Secondary vocational school - Karviná	8	6	10	10			34
Business college Český Těšín	31	28	30	24	0	4	113
Secondary health school - Karviná	15	11	12	11	0	4*	49
<b>Totally :</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>653</b>

\* – Secondary health school – mixed classes

## Appendix 5

### The list of projects accepted in the programme for the support of education in the languages of minorities and multicultural education for 2004 – Rounds 1 - 3

#### 1st Round

<i>submitter</i>	<i>project</i>	<i>Approved grant (CZK)</i>
OS Klub "Bambus"	Podpora společensko-kulturních aktivit vietnamských dětí	180 000
Občanské sdružení SLOVO 21	Romská hudba na přelomu tisíciletí - sborník	180 000
ZŠ s polským jazykem vyučovacím Třinec	MISS MISTER FITNESS EUROREGION 2004	120 000
Památník Terezín	Zpravodaj Památníku Terezín - vzdělávací materiál pro školy	169 000
Památník Terezín	Semináře k výuce o holocaustu	850 000
Židovské muzeum v Praze	Dílno – židovské tradice a zvyky	160 000
OS Lyceum Řekyň v ČR	Výuka řeckých tanců	200 000
Nakladatelství Sedmikráska	Výukový CD-ROM "Čítanka o holocaustu Židů za 2. světové války"	80 000
Bulharská kulturně osvětová organizace	"Čtu, píšu a mluvím bulharsky"	100 000
Nakladatelství Fortuna	Audionahrávky k učebnici "Praktická vietnamština" (2ks CD)	100 000
OS HUMANITAS – PROFES	Reforma multikulturního vzdělávání - kurzy pro učitele - II. část	1 000 000
Asociace řeckých obcí v ČR	Výuka řeckého jazyka	357 000
Masarykova základní škola	Kamarádi do nepohody	80 000
Komunitní centrum Chánov	Multikulturní dialog dětí a mládeže romské menšiny	400 000
Město Česká Lípa	Klubovna "Paramisa"	100 000
Oblastní charita Kutná Hora	Maják - seznamme se	50 000
	Letní integrační tábor	50 000
Svaz Němců-regionální skupina Hřebečsko	Letní mládežnický tábor s výukou němčiny	120 000
Muzeum Boskovice	Kehillach	100 000
W.I.P. s.r.o.	Loterie života - Nicholas Winton, II. etapa -semináře	250 000
Obec Slovákovi v ČR	Máte rádi čučoriedky	30 000
	"Korálíky"(dětská příloha časopisu Korene)	100 000
Kulturní svaz JEKHEANE	SPOLU - JEKHEANE	82 000
OS SFZ Limbora	Súťažná prehliadka v prednese slovenských písní, poezie	50 000
	Krok za krokom celým rokom	300 000
Klub slovenské kultury v ČR	Poznejme se! Společensko-kulturní a vzdělávací aktivity	150 000
Občanské sdružení Pirin	Výuka bulharských lidových tanců a písní	70 000
ZŠ T.G.Masaryka Zastávka	Motivace a pocit úspěchu	25 000
ZŠ s polským jazykem vyučovacím Třinec	Atletické mistrovství žáků ZŠ s polským jazykem vyučovacím	110 000
ZŠ s polským jazykem vyučovacím Frýdek Místek	Realizace osnov ZŠ s pomocí regionálních prvků "Výpravy"	70 000
OS Společnost polských učitelů v ČR	Pracovní sešit "Nad Olza"	180 000
ZŠ s polským jazykem vyučovacím Český Těšín	Sportovní soutěže pro žáky ZŠ s polským jazykem vyučovacím	49 000
OS Svaz Maďarů	Jazykové vzdělání dětí maďarské národnosti	120 000
OS ROMEA	Romano vodi do škol - časopis	160 000
Dům romské kultury o.p.s.	Školící a vzdělávací centrum Chánov	150 000

OS Shromáždění Němců	Praha očima F. Kavky a G. Merinka - seminář	30 000
	Dětský a mládežnický letní tábor s tematickým zaměřením	128 000
Muzeum romské kultury	Doprovodné vzdělávací a výchovné aktivity k výstavám	60 000
SUNFILM-spiral productions s.r.o.	"Sousedé -náctiletých" aneb Pátrání dětskou kamerou	300 000
Člověk v tísni o.p.s.	Jeden svět na školách - semináře	250 000
Ukrajinská iniciativa v ČR	Dětský klub Smoloskyp	250 000
OS Bez rozdílu	Multifunkční komunitní centrum - vzdělávací aktivity	200 000
OS BONAFIDE	Základní znalosti a dovednosti	30 000
OS Spolek Iglice	Vzdělávací programy pro děti v maďarském jazyce	300 000
Univerzita Palackého v Olomouci	Seminář - Letní škola Výchova k demokracii, občanství a toleranci	100 000
OS Židovský památník Černovice	Informační a vzdělávací programy	100 000
Židovské muzeum v Praze	Pocta (dětským) obětem holocaustu – vzdělávací aktivity pro školy	150 000
OS Ukrývané dítě	Hledání spravedlivých - vzdělávací aktivity pro školy	200 000
<b>TOTALLY</b>		<b>8 390 000</b>

## 2nd Round

<i>submitter</i>	<i>project</i>	<i>Approved grant (CZK)</i>
Muzeum romské kultury	Kurzy romského jazyka pro studenty, sociální pracovníky a veřejnost	50 000
Základní škola Havlíčkovo nám. Praha 3	Celodenní program pro školu s převahou žáků z odlišného sociokulturního prostředí	450 000
Mgr. Dagmar Burdová	Byli tady doma - semináře	50 000
Univerzita Hradec Králové	Začínáme s ukrajinštinou - didaktický komplex	70 000
Občanské sdružení R - MOSTY	Řetěz - Lancocis II - metodika práce s romskými dětmi a mládeží v jejich volném čase	110 000
Folklorní sdružení PÚČIK	Tancuj, tancuj, vykrúčaj...	127 000
Demokratická aliance Romů ČR	Lače Roma - Dobří lidé	60 000
Svaz Maďarů žijících v českých zemích	Společensko-kulturní aktivity mládeže maďarské menšiny Černovice	50 000
OS Společné soužití	Děti z UNA	90 000
Církevní ZŠ Přemysla Pittra	Škola s celodenním programem	250 000
ZŠ s polským jazykem vyučovacím Třinec	Dětský školní folklorní soubor Tyrka	49 000
OS PIRIN	Prezentace bulharského folkloru	43 000
<b>TOTALLY</b>		<b>1 399 000</b>

## 3rd Round

<i>submitter</i>	<i>project</i>	<i>Approved grant (CZK)</i>
Muzeum romské kultury v Brně	Komplexní projekt vzdělávání v oblasti multikulturní výchovy	500 000
Univerzita Palackého v Olomouci	Sborník příspěvků z 11. letní školy pro učitele OV, ON, ZSV	50 000
Asociace film a sociologie Praha	Milujte své nepřátele - film o P. Pitrovi	405 400
Západočeská univerzita v Plzni	Extremismus- příručka pro učitele	264 000
Filozofický ústav AV ČR Praha	O politice uznání - publikace pro učitele	246 000
Základní škola Vranov nad Dyjí	Kamarádky a kamarádi malé Helgy	75 500
<b>TOTALLY</b>		<b>1 540 900,0</b>

<b>Rounds 1 - 3 Totally</b>	<b>11 329 900</b>
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## Appendix 6

### The list of projects supported in the Programme of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport to Support the Integration of the Roma Community in 2004

<i>submitter</i>	<i>project</i>	<i>approved grant (CZK)</i>
Občanské sdružení "Přátel města Milovic"	Podpora specifických projektů zaměřených na efektivitu vzdělávání v oblasti multikulturního vzdělávání s akcentem na prevenci vzniku předsudků	400 000
ATHINGANOI	ROMAVERZITAS CZ II. 2004	121 000
Občanské sdružení Slovo 21	Příprava romských středoškoláků na přijímací zkoušky na vysoké školy	246 000
Společenství Romů na Moravě	Společenství	800 000
Integrovaná střední škola technická - Centrum odborné přípravy Most - Velebudice	ROMAKO	350 000
Salesiánské středisko mládeže - dům dětí a mládeže v Českých Budějovicích	Aktivity otevřené všem	100 000
PALAESTRA	Podpora mimoškolních aktivit dětí a mládeže	296 000
Sdružení rodičů a přátel školy při zvláštní škole	Zimní sportovní aktivity pro romské děti se zaměřením na výchovu k zdravému životnímu stylu	70 000
Oblastní charita Uherské Hradiště	Dikhen - Podívejte!	200 000
Muzeum romské kultury	Dětský muzejní klub	52 000
Sdružení Romů a národnostních menšin v Hodoníně	Činnost romského centra	90 000
Centrum politických analýz, o.s. (CPA)	O nás pro nás - Život Romů v Evropské unii	260 000
Nová škola, o.p.s.	Systém podpory dlouhodobého vzdělávání a zaměstnanosti vychovatelů-asistentů učitelů	541 000
Dům romské kultury o.p.s.	Komuntní škola Chanov	150 000
Step by Step Česká republika, o.s.	Žijeme a učíme se spolu (Podpora romské integrace)	700 000
DROM - romské středisko	Podpora vzdělávání romských dětí a mládeže	460 000
ROMEA	Vzdělávací internetový cyklus o Romech pro základní a střední školy	350 000
Zvláštní škola Lázně Libverda, okres Liberec	Po stopách Albrechta z Valdštejna, pána Frýdlantského panství	65 000
Oblastní charita Kroměříž	Komunitní centrum "SBLÍŽENÍ"	62 000
Občanské sdružení dětí a mládeže "Začít spolu", Broumov	Komunitní centrum	150 000
Základní škola Jindřichovice pod Smrkem, okres Liberec	Gadžikane Romale čave - černobílé přátelství	73 000
Masarykova univerzita v Brně, Pedagogická fakulta	Vzdělávací programy určené romskému obyvatelstvu	554 000
Občanské sdružení EDUKO	Putování nejen romských loutek	500 000
O.s. Rami	Komunitní centrum v Matiční	150 000

Sdružení Dživas	Škola hrou	229 000
o.s. MANIA	Společně to dokážeme	84 000
Vzdělávací centrum Podkrušnohoří	Těšíme se do školy	93 000
Liberecké romské sdružení	Aktivity Romského komunitního centra Liberec	464 000
Společenství "Začít spolu"	Centrum pro rodinu	133 000
Pedagogicko-psychologické poradenství Chomutov, Louny, Žatec	Dokážeme víc	93 000
Cíl Chomutov	Vzdělávací centrum dětí a mládeže 2004	150 000
Občanské sdružení Velká ohrada	Projekt integrace romské komunity do společnosti	151 000
HUMANITAS-PROFES, o.p.s.	Kurz pedagogického minima pro vychovatele-asistenty pro děti ze soc.kult. znevýhodňujícího prostředí	300 000
Církevní mateřská škola Laura	Most	45 000
Občanské sdružení Moravská brána	Putování s Andrejem. Dramatizace romské historie a etnografie. Výroba loutek.	49 700
Oblastní charita Kroměříž	Charitní azylový dům Kroměříž - Pomoc dětem s přípravou na školní docházku	82 555
Základní škola, Generála Svobody 16, 736 01 Havířov	Kurz pedagogického minima pro vychovatele-asistenty učitele	7 200
KHAMORO - romské integrační centrum	Romské integrační centrum Chodov	200 000
Základní škola Hoštka, okr. Litoměřice	Kola pro všechny děti	98 000
Základní a mateřská škola Brno, Křenová	Rozvoj vzdělávacích a volnočasových aktivit na ZŠ a MŠ Brno, Křenová 21	30 000
Základní škola Rotava	Klíč	75 000
Základní škola Nejdek	Hrajeme si všichni	104 000
Základní škola Teplá	Škola, kam chodím rád	100 000
Základní škola Ostrava-Kunčičky	Zvýšení úspěšnosti žáků ze znevýhodněného sociokulturního prostředí v 1. ročníku	102 000
Základní škola Ostrava-Přivoz	Vzdělávání dětí z Ostravy - Přivozu	250 000
Základní škola Děčín IV.	Putování za přátelstvím	42 000
Základní škola Kadaň	Třídy pro žáky ze sociokulturně znevýhodňujícího prostředí, především Romů	201 000
Základní škola Dr. Františka Ladislava Riegra	Individuální pomoc žákům z nepodnětného sociokulturního prostředí	38 000
<b>Totally</b>		<b>9 861 455</b>

**Grants from Heading 313 – Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, for national (ethnic) minority issues  
in 2004**

For the solution of the problems of the national (ethnic) minorities **62 596 600**, - CZK were allocated. They were divided as follows:

<i>type of organisation</i>	<i>Roma (CZK)</i>	<i>other national (ethnic) minorities (CZK)</i>	<i>totally (CZK)</i>
Church legal persons	12 663 100	280 200	12 943 300
Civil associations	37 288 900	811 700	38 100 600
Public benefit associations	11 552 700	0	11 552 700
Individuals	0	0	0
Totally	*61 504 700	1 091 900	<b>62 596 600</b>

It is concerned non-investment grants.

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\* The sum of 29 153 000,- CZK was divided through grant programmes of the Council of the Czech Government for Roma Community Affairs.

## Appendix 8

### City programmes for the support of the activities of national minorities in the Capital City of Prague for 2004 Programmes oriented to the presentation of national cultures in Capital City of Prague, (cultural and social activities of national minorities)

<i>organisation</i>	<i>project / annotation</i>	<i>total expenses (CZK)</i>	<i>requested donation (CZK)</i>	<i>granted donation (CZK)</i>
Bulharský kulturně osvětový klub v Praze	MFF Praha srdce národů 2004 - zajištění účasti bulharského folklorního souboru. Náklady na ubytování, stravování, dopravu a režijní náklady.	175 500	122 850	30 000
Bulharská kulturně osvětová organizace Sv.Cyrila a Metoděje	Série koncertů bulharské menšiny - koncerty vážné hudby. Náklady na pronájem sálu, propagaci, technické služby.	226 000	158 200	40 000
Bart	Vše o Čečencích - 4 kulturně-vzdělávací večery o národní kultuře, historii, jazyce a tradicích. Náklady na pronájem, honoráře za vystoupení souborů, propagaci, produkty pro ochutnávku, organizaci večera, tlumočnické služby, technické zajištění.	151 600	140 000	0
Společnost přátel Lužice	Praha a Lužičtí Srbové - mezinárodní vědecká konference v Praze. Náklady na ubytování zahraničních a mimopražských aktivních účastníků, cestovné, 5x víza, občerstvení, pronájem prostor.	90 500	90 500	30 000
Svaz Maďarů, ZO Praha	Klubová setkání (10 x ročně) - společenská setkání členů. Náklady na pronájem prostor, poštovné, tisk pozvánek.	45 000	35 000	20 000
	MFF Praha srdce národů 2004 - zajištění účasti 2 maďarských tanečních souborů. Náklady na dopravu na území ČR, ubytování, stravování, propagaci.	165 000	131 000	30 000
	Setkání kultur - společná akce národnostních menšin v hl. m. Praze. Náklady na cestovné na území ČR, pronájem prostor, technické zajištění, honoráře, poplatek za zapůjčení filmu.	68 000	51 000	30 000
Makedonija	Zajištění účasti 2 členů o.s. na celosvětovém srazu krajanů v makedonské Skopji jako zástupců národnostní menšiny žijící v hl. m. Praze. Náklady na cestovní výlohy - letenky a ubytování.	50 000	30 000	0
	Podchycení Makedonců žijících v hl. m. Praze a následné jednodenní setkání pražských Makedonců se společenským a kulturním večerem. Náklady na vyhledání kontaktů na Makedonce žijící v hl. m. Praze, písemné oslovení, zřízení komunikačního centra, organizace setkání, pronájem prostor, informační materiál, organizace společensko-kulturního večera.	50 000	27 000	0
Kulturní sdružení občanů německé národnosti	Zajištění pravidelného setkávání členů ZO Praha. Náklady organizační zajištění, pronájem sálu, honoráře přednášejícím odborníkům, poštovné, kopírovací služby, pozvánky, telefonické služby, cestovné přednášejícím, občerstvení.	51 260	31 160	20 000
Klub Polski	MFF Praha srdce národů - zajištění účasti souboru. Náklady na ubytování, stravování, příspěvek na dopravu, režijní náklady - pronájem prostor, technické služby.	132 500	90 000	30 000
	Setkání kultur - zajištění účasti souboru, prezentace komorní hudby. Náklady na organizační zajištění, pronájem prostor, technické služby - ozvučení, osvětlení, honoráře vystupujícím, ubytování, stravování, dopravu, propagaci.	126 500	60 000	20 000
Athinganoi	Jak se stát dobrým manažerem v NNO II. - školení pro zástupce romských neziskových organizací v manažerských dovednostech zaměřených na neziskový sektor (12 teoretických přednášek). Náklady na odměnu hlavnímu koordinátorovi projektu, občerstvení, poplatky za telefonické služby, lektori - školení, mediální školení.	1 293 400	370 000	0



Athinganoi	Mezinárodní den Romů 2004 - seminář, zasazení stromu, koncert s následnou disco world music. Náklady na odměnu pro 8 koordinátorů projektu a hlavního koordinátora, účetní, odměnu pro DJ, moderátora semináře, občerstvení, zakoupení stromu, pronájem prostor na seminář i koncert.	105 600	45 000	<b>25 000</b>
Děti světa	Zájmová činnost dětí a mládeže - zajištění celoroční činnosti, volnočasové aktivity pro romské děti a mládež. Náklady na vybavení kroužků, cestovné, propagaci, odměny, jízdné, pohoštění.	100 000	100 000	<b>20 000</b>
Dětský klub 10	Romano bašaviben - tradiční romská zábava. Náklady na pronájem prostor, propagaci, odměny pro účinkující dětské soubory, odměny 2 romským kapelám, moderátorům, pořadatelům, technické zajištění, cestovné účinkujícím, zajištění odměn do tomboly, občerstvení účinkujícím.	225 000	150 000	<b>0</b>
	Taneční a pěvecký soubor - zajištění činnosti souboru romských dětí, podpora veřejných prezentací souboru. Náklady na pronájem a provozní náklady prostor zkušebny, rekonstrukce místnosti - odhlučnění a klimatizace, vybavení souboru - hudební nástroje a příslušenství, hudební aparatura, kroje pro soubor, vstupy na kulturní akce.	394 400	195 000	<b>35 000</b>
Lače čhave	Kapela Vera - zajištění činnosti romské kapely. Náklady na hudební nástroje, kostýmy pro členy kapely a vystupující klienty, nahrání CD, propagační materiál, nákup zpěvníků a odborné literatury, pronájem prostor, nákup aparatury - zesilovače, mikrofony, stojany, cestovné na vystoupení kapely.	156 500	109 500	<b>15 000</b>
Láče Roma	Vystoupení tanečního a pěveckého souboru - nácvik, soustředění souboru a veřejné vystoupení. Náklady na kostýmy pro tanečníky, hudební nástroje, pronájem zkušebních prostor, soustředění.	195 000	112 500	<b>20 000</b>
Lácho drom	Celoroční provoz dětského klubu - celoroční volnočasové aktivity pro romské děti ze sociálně slabých rodin. Náklady na vybavení klubu - hudební aparatura, pronájem prostor, vybavení pro kroužek romských tanců - kroje, školní potřeby, nákup společenských her, sportovního vybavení, OON.	192 000	192 000	<b>20 000</b>
Levai	Přehlídka dramatických kroužků - pražských i mimopražských kroužků. Náklady na organizační zajištění, občerstvení a výdaje pro účinkující, pronájem sálu, propagaci, cestovné souborů.	110 000	90 000	<b>0</b>
Matice romská	Zajištění činnosti o.s. - volnočasové aktivity pro romské děti a mládež. Náklady na telefonické služby, poštovné, kancelářské potřeby, zajištění občerstvení na konferenci křesťanů, jejich setkání, zajištění výletů a exkurzí - pamník, besídka, hrady a zámky, diskotéka, ZOO, zajištění občerstvení na těchto akcích, pouť na Sv. Horu a Sv. kopeček u Olomouce - cestovné, strava.	195 000	195 000	<b>50 000</b>
Mezinárodní romská unie ČR	Romské informační a kulturní centrum Amaro than - celoroční provoz komunitního a informačního centra pro Romy. Náklady na pronájem prostor, odbornou asistenci, propagaci uměleckých vystoupení - výstavy a koncerty.	1 907 400	430 000	<b>30 000</b>
	Dny romské kultury v Praze - prezentace romské kultury v hl. m. Praze - přehlídka romských tanečních a hudebních souborů, vernisáž výstavy, seminář, filmová přehlídka, závěrečný ples. Náklady na lidské zdroje, pronájem prostor, propagaci, cestovné a denní diety.	289 000	239 000	<b>30 000</b>
Náš svět	Projekt integrace a volnočasové aktivity dětí a mládeže, vzdělávání. Náklady na dopravu, vstupenky, občerstvení na celoroční akce, odměny lektorů, doučování, vybavení kroužků - taneční, pěvecký, dramatický, výtvarný, poplatky za bankovní a telefonické služby.	350 000	175 000	<b>25 000</b>
Palaestra	Podpora sportovní činnosti dětí a mládeže - provoz sportovního a vzdělávacího centra pro děti a mládež z rizikového prostředí, zejména z romské komunity, sociálně slabých a méně přízpůsobivých vrstev obyvatelstva. Náklady materiálové - sportovní vybavení (dresy, přilby, obuv na box, trička, bandáže, dekoraci).	310 500	174 000	<b>0</b>

R - Mosty	Romské komunitní centrum R-Mostů - zajištění každodenní práce v romském centru. Náklady materiálové - technické vybavení a zajištění zájmových kroužků, hygienické a čistící potřeby, vybavení knihovny, kancelářské potřeby, služby - elektrická energie, účetnictví, telefonické služby, poštovní, opravy, údržba centra, OON.	1 709 900	198 000	<b>100 000</b>
Romano dives	Prezentace romské kultury, společenská, osvětová poradenská činnost a volnočasové aktivity dětí - zajištění celoroční činnosti o.s. Náklady na pronájem prostor, služby, propagaci, materiální náklady zajištění poznávacích akcí, seminářů, zajištění poradenské činnosti.	140 000	140 000	<b>30 000</b>
Romské evropské centrum	Rozvíjení romské kultury, volnočasové aktivity dětí a mládeže - zajištění činnosti sdružení. Náklady na pronájem prostor, služby, vybavení kroužků, přednášky, doučování, dopravu, vstupenky, odměny.	450 000	150 000	<b>20 000</b>
Slovo 21	Khamoro 2004 - výstava fotografií a defilé účinkujících. Náklady na zajištění fotografické výstavy - fotomateriál, zpracování, adjustace, pronájem prostor, kurátor, vernisáž, propagace, náklady na defilé - asistence, koně, scénografie, rekvizity.	221 470	131 670	<b>70 000</b>
Sdružení pro mimoškolní aktivity sport	Prevence kriminality, zapojení romských dětí a mládeže ze sociálně slabých rodin do sportovní činnosti. Náklady na energie, plyn, vodné - stočné, údržba, rekonstrukce podlahy a opravy, vybavení sportovními pomůckami, cestovné, stravné.	351 000	200 000	<b>0</b>
Velká Ohrada	Projekt integrace romské kultury do společnosti - zajištění celoroční činnosti sdružení. Náklady na odměny lektorům kroužků, doučování, vedení tábora, vybavení kroužků, kancelářské potřeby, poplatky za bankovní služby a za telefon, doprava a vstupné na výlety a zájezdy.	385 000	127 000	<b>70 000</b>
Viragy	Hrajeme divadlo - soustředění dramatického souboru romských dětí. Náklady na ubytování a celodenní stravování (33 účastníků), dopravu.	155 000	155 500	<b>0</b>
	Galavečer a setkání romských i neromských osobností. Náklady na pronájem sálu, zajištění pořadatelské služby, hudby, odměny účinkujícím umělcům, občerstvení účinkujícím	165 000	145 000	<b>0</b>
Obščestvo Rusinů	Vzdání díky bohu za úrodu - slavnost seznamující pražskou veřejnost s tradicí Podkarpatské Rusi. Náklady na pronájem prostor, zvukové techniky a hudebních nástrojů, dopravu a ubytování mimopražských účinkujících účastníků, propagační materiál, provozní náklady, OON - odměny účinkujícím, překladatelské služby.	29 000	24 500	<b>20 000</b>
Artek	Praha skutečná i neuvěřitelná 2004 - exkurze po hl. m. Praze a večerní posezení. Náklady na dopravu a průvodce, vstup do objektů, propagaci projektu, fotomateriál, kancelářské potřeby, organizaci závěrečného večera projektu včetně zajištění občerstvení, stravování, pronájem techniky - kamera, fotoaparát.	142 700	86 200	<b>0</b>
	Večer humoru a hudby národnostních menšin v Praze - večerní posezení pro veřejnost. Náklady na pronájem prostor, přípravu projektu, propagaci, kancelářské potřeby, foto a videomateriál, pronájem techniky - kamera, fotoaparát.	126 500	75 900	<b>25 000</b>
	Mnohojazyčné studentské centrum v Praze - provozování studentského centra v Praze. Náklady na pronájem prostor, náklady za el. energii, vodu, komunální služby, služby za telefon, propagaci projektu, foto a videomateriál, kancelářské potřeby.	118 200	78 600	<b>0</b>
Artek	Odkud pocházejí rusky mluvící studenti a mládež žijící v Praze? - informační cyklus formou 4 večerních posezení. Náklady na pronájem prostor, přípravu projektu, propagaci projektu, kancelářské potřeby, foto a videomateriál, pronájem techniky - kamera, fotoaparát.	217 500	130 500	<b>0</b>

Ruská tradice	Slavnostní galakonzert na závěr ruské sezóny v ČR. Náklady na pronájem prostor, propagační materiál, ubytování mimopražských účinkujících, technické služby.	394 000	130 000	<b>30 000</b>
	MFF Praha srdce národů-zajištění účasti ruských souborů tradiční kultury. Ubytování, stravování členů souboru, příspěvek na dopravu, režijní náklady - pronájmy, technické služby.	123 500	90 000	<b>30 000</b>
	Série koncertů slovanské duchovní hudby. Náklady na pronájem prostor, propagační materiál, technické služby.	146 000	95 000	<b>30 000</b>
	Setkání kultur - zajištění multikulturní akce. Náklady na ubytování, stravování a dopravu účastníků z Ruska, režijní náklady - pronájem prostor a techniky, poplatky, propagace, tlumočnické služby, realizace.	153 080	110 000	<b>30 000</b>
Řecká obec Praha	Pěvecký a taneční soubor Akropolis - zajištění vystoupení souboru na festivalech a jiných společenských akcích. Náklady na přepravu krojů a hudebních nástrojů, údržbu, čištění a pořízení krojů pro tanečníky, nákup taneční obuvi, zajištění účasti na semináři tanců v Brně a Krnově - dopravné, ubytování.	150 000	95 000	<b>30 000</b>
Řecká obec Praha	Kulturní, společenská a osvětová činnost - společenské večery při příležitosti státních svátků, přednášky, semináře, zájezdy. Náklady na pronájem prostor, ozvučení prostor, poštovné, pozvánky, cestovné na zájezdech.	560 000	250 000	<b>20 000</b>
Česko-Slovenská scéna	Pražští Slováci na půdě ČeskoSlovenskej scény - cyklus kulturních večerů představujících významné umělce z řad pražských Slováků. Náklady na dopravu, ubytování, pronájem prostor, hudební doprovod, ozvučení, technické služby, odměny účinkujícím, propagační materiál, propagaci, poštovné, telefonické služby.	190 000	120 000	<b>40 000</b>
	Čomu sa smeje - cyklus komponovaných večerů. Náklady na dopravu, ubytování, pronájem prostor, hudební doprovod, ozvučení, technické služby, odměny účinkujícím, propagační materiál, propagaci, poštovné, telefonické služby.	135 000	75 000	<b>20 000</b>
Folklorní soubor Šarvanci	Propagace činnosti FS Šarvanci - zajištění návrhu a zhotovení propagačních materiálů. Náklady na grafické návrhy a tisk propagačních materiálů, zhotovení videozáznamu prezentujícího výsledky souboru.	130 000	130 000	<b>0</b>
	Prezentace výsledků činnosti FS Šarvanci - příprava a realizace vystoupení s účastí souboru (zejména charitativní akce). Náklady na dopravu pro vystoupení v DD Praha 8 a Psychiatrické léčebně Praha 8, zajištění výročního vystoupení - pronájem prostor, propagaci, dopravu, dopravu a ubytování hostujícího partnerského souboru ze SR.	107 500	89 500	<b>30 000</b>
	Podpora činnosti FS Šarvanci. Náklady na pronájem zkušebních prostor pro dospělou i dětskou část souboru, pronájem zkušebny muziky, pronájem prostor na uskladnění krojů, pořízení krojů pro vybrané tance repertoáru.	187 000	172 000	<b>0</b>
Klub slovenskej kultúry	Z pohádky do rozprávky - dramatické čtení a loutkové představení pro děti. Náklady na výrobu loutek, kostýmů, scény, na techniku, propagační materiál, hudbu, nastudování hry a její realizace - režie, produkce.	195 000	97 500	<b>60 000</b>
Klub slovenskej kultúry	Z pohádky do rozprávky na DVD - audiovizuální zpracování pohádky. Náklady na pronájem studia, hudební režii, technické služby, kamera, pronájem střih. zařízení, výtvarné řešení a realizaci, výrobu DVD - 2000 ks, záznamový materiál.	830 000	430 000	<b>0</b>

Klub slovenskej kultúry	Pražské inspirace - realizace kolektivní výstavy profesionálních výtvarníků z řad členů KSK. Náklady na pronájem prostor, propagaci, zpracování scénáře, instalační materiál, dokumentaci, adjustace výtvarných děl, program vernisáže.	197 000	93 000	<b>30 000</b>
Lilium	Aha Martha (Praha-Praze) - slavnostní odhalení sochy, spojené s hudebním vystoupením. Náklady na výrobu sochy - materiál a odměna autorům, propagaci, cestovné, ubytování, režijní náklady, na hudební vystoupení - odměna účinkujícím hudebníkům.	140 000	60 000	<b>0</b>
Slovenské folklórne združenie Limbora	SFZ Limbora v roku 2004 - činnost souboru, zajištění tradičních programů. Náklady na zabezpečení činnosti a programů souboru - choreografie, odměna tanečním a hudebním pedagogům, pronájem prostor, nutné úpravy prostor - podlahové úpravy, opravy oken, elektroinstalace, vodoinstalace, toalet a sprch.	724 000	300 000	<b>60 000</b>
Slovenské folklórne združenie Limbora	MFF Praha srdce národů 2004 - zajištění účasti dětského slovenského souboru. Náklady na ubytování, stravování, dopravu, režijní náklady - pronájmy, technické služby.	132 500	90 000	<b>30 000</b>
Obec Slovákov	Po stopách vzájemnosti Čechov a Slováků - poznávací akce pražských Slováků a jejich příznivců. Náklady na dopravu, částečně na ubytování, propagaci, administrativní náklady, fotodokumentaci.	86 000	50 000	<b>0</b>
	V Praze po slovensky - cyklus kulturně-společenských setkání a besed. Náklady na cestovné hostujících, výrobu pozvánek a plakátů, poštovné, telefonické služby, pronájem prostor, květiny hostujícím, pronájem zvukové a audiovizuální aparatury.	32 000	18 000	<b>10 000</b>
	Slovenské RE-PE-TE - společenské večery pražských Slováků a jejich příznivců. Náklady na pronájem prostor, propagaci, fotodokumentaci, telefonické služby, odměny hostům, cestovné a ubytování.	64 800	53 600	<b>30 000</b>
Slovensko-český klub	Klubové večery Slovenských Dotykov - cyklus besed a výstav. Náklady na dopravu, ubytování, pronájem prostor, ozvučení, technické služby, instalaci výstavy, telefonické služby, odměny, výrobu pozvánek a plakátů poštovné a propagaci.	186 250	80 000	<b>30 000</b>
Slovenský literárny klub v ČR	Praha - dielňa slovenských spisovateľov - komplexní program prezentace tvorby slovenských autorů žijících v Praze. Náklady na pronájem prostor, hudební doprovod, ozvučení, technické služby, telefonické služby, odměny, tisk publikací, pozvánek a plakátů, poštovné, propagaci, publikování na internetu, web-design, editing.	216 900	140 000	<b>40 000</b>
Spolok Detvan	MFF Praha srdce národů 2004 - zajištění účasti studentského souboru slovenské národnosti. Náklady: ubytování, stravování, příspěvek na dopravu, režijní náklady - pronájem, technické.	132 500	90 000	<b>20 000</b>
Srbské sdružení sv. Sáva	Slavnostní akademie u příležitosti státního a národního svátku sv. Sáva - společenská akce. Náklady na pronájem prostor, hudbu, tisk pozvánek, vystoupení, zajištění techniky, 2 letenky pro hosty, ubytování a stravování, pohoštění, kuchaře, číšníky, technickou výpomoc.	132 000	65 000	<b>0</b>
	Dvě samostatné výstavy srbských výtvarníků Slobodana Radojkoviče (obrazy) a Miška Pavloviče (obrazy a koláže). Náklady na dopravu uměleckých děl do Prahy a galerie, instalace a deinstalace, cestovné, ubytování, pozvánky, plakáty, katalog, vernisáž, technickou výpomoc, stravování.	126 060	126 060	<b>0</b>
	Lidová kultura Srbů - výstava. Náklady na pojištění, cestovné, ubytování pro hosty, stravování a dopravu, vernisáž, fotodokumentaci, pozvánky, plakáty, upoutávku, tisk katalogu, hlídací služby.	255 400	153 900	<b>45 000</b>
Srbské sdružení sv. Sáva	200. výročí novodobé srbské státnosti - přednášky, besedy, večery poezie (celkem 17 akcí). Náklady na přípravu akcí, pozvánky, pronájem, technické služby, ubytování pro hosta, stravování, cestovné, moderátora, dramaturgie, pohoštění, překlad.	426 000	255 000	<b>0</b>

Fórum Ukrajinců v ČR	Underground In Blue and Yellow - Underground v modré a žluté - minifestival současné ukrajinské hudby, 4 koncerty prezentující různé směry současné ukrajinské hudební scény. Náklady na dopravu hudebníků, ubytování, transport, víza, reklamu, propagaci, organizaci koncertu, odměny hudebníkům, dokumentaci.	398 000	260 000	0
Sdružení Ukrajinců a příznivců Ukrajiny	My a Ukrajina - výstava v Gymnáziu Na Vítězné pláni a přednášky významných osobností. Náklady na pronájem prostor, cestovné za pamětníky, propagaci, výtvarný materiál, poštovné, archivní záznamy, fotoaparát, úprava hrobů.	25 500	25 500	20 000
	Pěvecký sbor Sv. Vladimíra - koncertní činnost. Náklady na cestovné na území Prahy, pronájem zkušebny, pronájem koncertních prostor, propagaci, notovou dokumentaci, archivní záznamy, poštovné, drobné hudební nástroje a doplňky.	39 000	39 000	20 000
Sdružení Ukrajinek v ČR	Kulturní aktivity - koncerty, přednášky, filmy, výstavy. Náklady na pronájem prostor a techniky, dopravu exponátů a filmů, zapůjčení exponátů a filmů, náklady na činnost sdružení.	150 000	150 000	35 000
Ukrajinská iniciativa v ČR	Setkání kultur - zajištění multikulturní akce - zabezpečení účastníků a filmových ukázek filmové tvorby z Ukrajiny. Náklady na ubytování účastníků z Ukrajiny, stravování, dopravu, režijní náklady - pronájem prostor a techniky, poplatky, propagaci, tlumočnické služby, realizaci.	149 080	110 000	60 000
	MFF Praha srdce národů 2004 - zajištění účasti ukrajinského souboru. Náklady na ubytování, stravování, příspěvek na dopravu, režijní náklady, konzulární poplatky.	157 500	110 000	30 000
	Dětský pěvecký a taneční soubor Barvinok - zajištění celoroční činnosti souboru - provozu a vystoupení. Náklady na pronájem prostor, nákup krojů, realizaci.	123 000	85 000	30 000
	Večer věnovaný Tarasu Ševčenkovi - kulturně osvětová akce, večer představující ukrajinskou kulturu ve spojení malířství, krásné literatury a překladatelství. Náklady na pronájem prostor a techniky, ubyt. a strav. účastníků ze zahraničí, dopravu a konzulární poplatky, pohoštění, honoráře, propagaci, realizaci.	60 200	42 000	20 000
	Oprava a nákup hudebních nástrojů, aparatury a krojů skupiny Ignis prezentující ukrajinské lidové písně, účinkování skupiny Ignis. Náklady na opravu a nákup hudebních nástrojů, aparatury a krojů.	80 000	20 000	10 000
o.s. Klub Bambus	Žakovská folklorní pěvecká skupina Klub Bambus - příspěvek na činnost, výcvik, vystoupení. Náklady na honorář pro učitelku hudby, zpěvu a doprovodu, doplnění hudebních národních hudebních nástrojů, pronájem prostor k nácviku a propagační představení.	115 000	50 000	0
Dialog	Tancem a hudbou proti rasismu - výstava fotografií a doprovodný kulturní, vzdělávací a osvětový program. Náklady na pronájem prostor, materiál a výrobu fotografií, výrobu fotoplakátů, práce v DTP - retuše, úpravy pomocí software, zálohy na CD media, materiál na instalaci 200 fotografií - podložky, lamino, háčky, doprava materiálů po Praze, telefonické služby, internet, instalaci, služby, dopravu účinkujících a zajištění doprovodného programu, propagaci.	1 006 600	145 000	0
Humanita Afrika	Týden Afriky - kulturní a literární večer, besedy, workshopy na školách, sportovní utkání. Náklady na služby, osobní náklady, materiální náklady.	202 150	120 000	0
TOTALLY		20 025 450	9 805 640	1 695 000

## Programmes oriented for promotion and publications connected with national minorities relationship to Capital City of Prague

<i>organisation</i>	<i>project / annotation</i>	<i>total expenses (CZK)</i>	<i>requested donation (CZK)</i>	<i>granted donation (CZK)</i>
o.s. Belyja Rosy	Sborník Bělarus - vydání dvojazyčného sborníku zaměřeného na historii, kulturu, osudy a současný život běloruské národnostní menšiny žijící v HMP. Náklady na překlad, tisk a distribuci, cestovné a prezentaci projektu, telefonické služby, internet, elektřinu, účetnictví, administrativu.	183 000	183 000	0
	Paněča - vydání knihy běloruské autorky v běloruském a českém jazyce. Náklady na tisk a distribuci, telefonické služby, internet, elektřinu, administrativu.	196 000	196 000	0
Bulharský kulturně osvětový klub	Nástin některých historických, kulturně-literárních a společenských vztahů českého a bulharského lidu v zrcadle staletí - vydání knihy. Náklady na redakční zpracování bulharského a českého textu, korekturu textu, grafické zpracování, tisk a knihařské zpracování.	97 800	97 800	40 000
Bulharská kulturně osvětová organizace Sv.Cyrila a Metoděje v Praze	Kde je dobře - tam je doma - vydání knihy. Náklady na zpracování titulní stránky, vazby, textové a obrazové části, honoráře, tisk, materiál, studio, montáž, manipulaci.	260 000	130 000	0
	Nostalgie II. - vydání druhého dílu dvojazyčné knihy. Kulturní a osvětová invaze českých odborníků do Bulharska po r. 1878 po osvobození Bulharska od Turecké poroby. Náklady na zpracování textů, vazby, titulní stránky, fotodokumentaci, studiové práce, tisk, montáž, materiál, grafickou úpravu, honoráře, překlad.	328 000	160 000	0
o.s. Bart	Čečenci v Čechách - vydávání bulletinu (čtvrtletníku). Náklady na přípravu textů, fotomateriálu, grafického zpracování, tisk, poštovné, telefonické služby, internet, materiálové náklady, honoráře, cestovné, režijní náklady, koordinaci a vyúčtování projektu.	162 000	140 000	0
Společnost přátel Lužice	Praha a Lužičtí Srbové - vydání sborníku ke 140.výročí narození Adolfa Černého jako výstupu vědecké konference. Náklady na tisk, recenze, jazykovou redakci, sazbu, grafický návrh obálky.	82 000	82 000	30 000
Svaz Maďarů ZO Praha	Cyklus přednášek - šestidílný přednáškový cyklus z historie Maďarska s návazností na dějiny českých zemí. Náklady na cestovné, ubytování, simultánní tlumočení, propagaci.	64 000	42 000	10 000
Makedonija	CD-ROM Makedonie a Makedonci - vydání výukového CD-ROMu zaměřeného na nejdůležitější historické okamžiky se zaměřením na prolnutí s osudy Čechů jako výuková pomůcka do výuky dějepisu pro pražské ZŠ. Náklady na sběr a třídění materiálu, digitalizace fotografií, obrázků, map a grafů, zpracování textové části, tvorbu softwarového aparátu, ověření funkcí CD-ROMu, tvorbu informační brožury, tisk brožury, kopírování CD-ROMu cca 250 ks a jeho expedici do škol.	170 000	94 000	0
	Vytvoření a provoz informačního portálu na internetu pro Makedonce žijící na území HMP. Náklady na grafický návrh WWW, tvorbu statické a dynamické části WWW, registrace domény 2. řádu, provozní výlohy pro připojení na internet, pravidelnou týdenní aktualizaci.	130 000	72 000	0
	Makedonec - Informace o kulturním, společenském a sportovním životě Makedonců na území HMP - vydávání informačního čtvrtletníku. Náklady na grafické zpracování, celoroční komunikaci s přispěvateli, cestovní výdaje, zpracování textů, korektury, sazbu, tisk a expedici.	200 000	115 000	0
	Makedonci - historie a současnost - přednášky s výstavou. Náklady na pronájem prostor, přípravu expozice, instalaci a likvidaci výstavy, propagaci, organizaci a realizaci výstavy a přednášek.	130 000	70 000	0

Kulturní sdružení občanů německé národnosti	Zaváté pomněnky - vydání dvojazyčné knihy Otto Peschka. Náklady na překlad, zpracování a tisk, distribuci.	193 000	193 000	<b>100 000</b>
Pražský Kurýr	Pražský kurýr - vydávání měsíčníku Kurier Praski. Náklady na zpracování, tisk a distribuci.	230 000	80 000	<b>0</b>
Dženo	CD - Ján Slepčík AČO - vydání hudebního nosiče, koncert a hudební dílny. Náklady na natočení CD, výrobu tiskovin do CD a jejich přípravu, výrobu CD, zajištění koncertu, hudební dílny, autorská práva.	240 000	100 000	<b>50 000</b>
Romea	Historie romských tiskovin a jejich spolupráce s majoritními médii především v Praze - seminář, výstava, publikace. Náklady na realizaci semináře, výstavy a vydání publikace - pronájem prostor, občerstvení, materiál, instalaci, tisk, zpracování, pronájem techniky, režijní náklady.	200 000	160 000	<b>60 000</b>
R - Mosty	Odborné semináře Světového romského festivalu Khamoro 2004. Náklady na tlumočnické a překladatelské služby, osobní náklady a honoráře, dopravu a ubytování, ostatní náklady - propagaci, telefonické služby, fax, poštovné, clo.	964 000	258 000	<b>100 000</b>
Romodrom	Dokumentace příběhů a kauz osob ze znevýhodněného sociokulturního prostředí. Náklady na fotomateriál a jeho zpracování, převod do počítačového formátu, výstavu zdokumentovaných příběhů, informační letáky, vydání fotografií s romskou tematikou, fotopublikace, DSM - diktafon, baterie, kazety, videokamera, OON.	2 658 420	578 000	<b>0</b>
Slovo 21	Katalog k fotografické výstavě Khamoro 2004. Náklady na zpracování a výběr fotomateriálu, zpracování textu, překlad textu (česko-anglicko-romsky), redakce, osvit, tisk.	110 000	65 000	<b>65 000</b>
Společná budoucnost	Nechci se vrátit mezi mrtvé - vydání knihy povídek Eriky Oláhové-Lakatošové. Náklady na sazbu, reprografii, tisk a vazbu.	76 500	35 000	<b>0</b>
Velká Ohrada	Zachování romských tradičních písní a halgató - vydání CD-ROMu. Náklady na pronájem studia, techniky, režii a aranžmá, mixáž, odměnu hudebníkům, autorské právo.	250 000	250 000	<b>100 000</b>
Obščestvo Rusínů	Istorija cerkvi - vydání knihy dějin křesťanství se zaměřením na HMP. Náklady na grafickou úpravu a fotografie, tisk, korekturu, české resumé dle kapitol, náklady na distribuci, ostatní náklady na zajištění vydání knihy.	114 000	99 000	<b>0</b>
Společnost přátel Podkarpatské Rusi	Hlavní aktivity SPPR v roce 2004 - pověřování členů výboru a poboček jednotlivými akce-mi. Náklady na vydávání časopisu Podkarpatská Rus, ediční činnost, česko - rusínský kalendář na rok 2005, uspořádání konference Rusínů a krajanů v Praze, cyklus přednášek o Podkarpatské Rusi v NM, ostatní náklady - odměny, honoráře, kancelářské potřeby.	349 000	190 000	<b>60 000</b>
Artek	Webová stránka v ruštině o HMP - vytvoření webové stránky www.Praha.artek.cz. Náklady na poplatek za server, tvorbu stránek, kancelářské potřeby, propagaci, občerstvení, pronájem prostoru pro prezentaci webových stránek.	109 500	75 500	<b>0</b>
	Život v Praze - zkušenosti rusky mluvících studentů a mládeže - vydání publikace. Náklady na tisk, propagaci, kancelářské potřeby, občerstvení, pronájem prostor na prezentaci publikací, foto a videomateriál, pronájem kamery a fotoaparátů.	154 900	98 400	<b>0</b>
Ruská tradice	Kniha o N. Ryžkovově - vydání knihy o pravoslavném faráři ze Sv. Mikuláše na Staroměstském náměstí. Náklady na tisk, přípravu, sazbu a korekturu.	158 000	125 000	<b>45 000</b>
Ruský institut	Život v Československu - Česku do i po sametové revoluci r. 1989 a ještě o mnohém jiném (očima českého reemigranta z Ruska) období let 1947 - 2003 - vydání knihy. Náklady na tisk, distribuci.	83 000	83 000	<b>0</b>
Řecká obec Praha	Sborník fotografií - zaměřeno na život řecké menšiny v ČR. Náklady na tisk a distribuci sborníku.	400 000	160 000	<b>0</b>
	Husitské hnutí a jeho vztah ke Konstantinopoli - překlad knihy A. Protopapase. Náklady: tisk a distribuce.	500 000	300 000	<b>0</b>

Česko-Slovenská scéna	Ilustrovaný žurnál Černá labuť - vydávání divadelního dvouměsíčníku.	266 000	150 000	0
Klub slovenskej kultúry	Vydávání měsíčních programů a dokumentace KSK v Praze (publikace, videofilm, audiozáznam, fotodokumentace). Náklady na výrobu měsíčních přehledů, textu, grafiky, dokumentaci programů (foto, zvukový záznam, videofilm), zapůjčení kamery, materiál - kazety.	287 000	110 000	30 000
	Katalog k výstavě Pražské inspirace. Náklady na zhotovení fotoreprodukcí, fotografické portréty autorů, vypracování textu, grafické práce, skenování, papír, tisk.	175 000	115 000	30 000
Limbora	MFF Praha srdce národů 2004 - seminář a dokument. Náklady na přípravu a realizaci semináře, sborník odborných přednášek a příspěvků, tiskoviny o festivalu.	220 000	150 000	0
Slovensko-český klub	Slovensko-český klub - kus Slovenska v Praze - seminář a sborník. Náklady na pronájem prostor, ozvučení, služby, výrobu pozvánek, poštovné, honoráře, zlom, tisk vazbu, grafickou úpravu, cover.	70 800	50 000	30 000
	Ako rozbiť dúhu - vydání knihy fejetonů Nadi Vokušovej. Náklady na tisk, vazbu, zlom, grafickou úpravu, cover, honorář, ilustrace, editor, režijní náklady - poštovné, telefonické služby, pozvánky, křest, propagaci.	194 600	120 000	40 000
Slovenský literárny klub v ČR	Klíčové slová: Slovensko, Praha, literatura - vydání knihy esejí Vladimíra Skalského. Náklady na tisk, vazbu, papír, knihařské práce, grafickou úpravu, cover, honorář, ilustrace fotografie, redaktora, distribuci, poštovné, režijní náklady - telefonické služby, kopírování, propagaci.	124 900	90 000	60 000
	Do minulosti padáme pozpátku - vydání knihy básní Jozefa Junase. Náklady na tisk, vazbu, papír, knihařské práce, grafickou úpravu, cover, honorář, ilustr. fotografie, redaktora, distribuci, poštovné, režijní náklady - telefonické služby, kopírování, propagaci.	143 200	110 000	45 000
Spolok priateľov Slovenského divadla	Síla lidskosti - vydání moderního didaktického materiálu, vydání DVD, VHS a jeho prezentace, zřízení webových stránek. Náklady na natočení sekvencí pro DVD, technické zabezpečení, zvukové práce, výrobu - lisování, obaly, produkční a organizační zajištění besed a prezentací.	345 000	178 000	90 000
Svaz Slováků ČR	Slovenští studenti na českých (pražských) vysokých školách - vydání publikace. Náklady na výrobu, grafické práce, tisk a vazbu.	150 000	90 000	0
Srbské sdružení sv. Sáva	10 významných osobností srbské kultury - vydání dvojязыčné publikace o významných srbských umělcích, kteří byli hosty Srbského sdružení Sáva. Náklady na autorská práva, přepis, korektury, formátování, zalomení, folie pro tisk, tisk a vazbu.	110 000	68 000	0
	Jazyková příručka - publikace pro Srby žijící v ČR i českou veřejnost. Náklady na autorská práva, přepis, korektury, formátování, zalomení, folie pro tisk, tisk a vazbu.	344 000	86 000	0
	200. výročí novodobé srbské státnosti - vydání publikace a fotodokumentace. Náklady na zvukový záznam, snímání textů z pásky, zpracování textů k vydání, korektury, počítačové zpracování, zalomení, folie, tisk, obálka, fotodokumentace.	104 500	104 500	0
	Výstava fotografií Branimira Karanoviče. Náklady na pronájem prostor, dopravu uměleckých děl, instalování a odinstalování, pozvánky, plakát, katalog, vernisáž - občerstvení, cestovné, ubytování a stravování hosta, technickou výpomoc, fotodokumentaci a archivaci.	100 000	60 000	30 000
Sdružení Ukrajinců a příznivců Ukrajiny	60. výročí ukrajinského gymnázia v ČSR - shromáždění údajů a vydání tiskem. Náklady na cestovné k pamětníkům, redakční činnost - zpracování materiálu, tisk a vazba, fotodokumentace, poštovné.	50 600	45 600	15 000
Sdružení Ukrajinek v ČR	Seminář na téma: Prof. Jan Horbaczewski v Čechách - jeho přínos k česko-ukrajinské toleranci - seminář a vydání sborníku. Náklady na pronájem prostor, techniky, honoráře přednášejícím, vydání sborníku.	140 000	140 000	35 000
Klub Bambus	Učebnice vietnamského jazyka pro žáky české základní školy - vydání publikace. Náklady na honoráře, zpracování textu, tisk, distribuce.	200 000	120 000	0



Hidden child	Pocta spravdivým - vydání publikace o občanech ČR představujících vzor statečnosti - popis činů a osudů těchto lidí, scénář filmového dokumentu.	450 000	120 000	<b>0</b>
Židovská obec Praha	Komunikace - vydávání obecních novin ŽOP, informační tiskoviny ŽOP. Náklady na předtiskovou přípravu měsíčníku, redakční práce, tisk, poštovné, informační tiskoviny.	383 500	225 000	<b>40 000</b>
Centrum pro integraci cizinců	Vyprávění garagumských dětí - vydání neprodejného výtisku knihy pro děti a její prezentace v podobě kulturního večera o Turkmenistánu a Centrální Asii. Náklady na autorský honorář, překlad, redaktorské práce a korekturu, ilustrace, grafiku, tisk, vydání, prezentaci s kulturním večerem, administrace projektu.	69 000	69 000	<b>0</b>
TOTALLY		<b>12 721 220</b>	<b>6 432 800</b>	<b>1 105 000</b>