

Report on the Situation of National Minorities in the Czech Republic in 2007

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

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1. Introduction

This seventh Report on the Situation of National Minorities in the Czech Republic in 2007 (hereinafter referred to as 'Report') is a fundamental document illustrating their activities and relationship with majority society, along with supportive action taken by public authorities. The text has been drawn up by the secretariat of the Government Council for National Minorities (hereinafter referred to as 'Council') on the basis of supporting documents supplied by the relevant ministries, local and regional authorities, and representatives of national minorities in the Council.

As in previous years, the structure of the Report reflects the policy on national minorities at central level, including the approach to the granting of subsidies, a description of the situation at local and regional level and the positions of the national minorities themselves.

At this point, in relation to national minority policy in 2007 it is worth singling out 1 March 2007, as it was on this date that the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages entered into force in the Czech Republic. This development is of paramount importance primarily for the Polish (in the districts of Karviná and Frýdek-Místek) and Slovak (throughout the Czech Republic) languages. For further details, see section 2.1.

The draft resolution, among other things, tasks the Minister for Human Rights and National Minorities and chairwoman of the Government Council for National Minorities with the preparation and submission to the Government, by 31 August 2008, of draft material regulating monuments of the Croatian minority in south Moravia commemorating, in part, their forcible displacement from the south Moravian municipalities of Jevišovka, Dobré Pole and Nový Přerov in the wake of February 1948.

2. International commitments

2.1. European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages

The Government of the Czech Republic agreed to sign the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages (hereinafter referred to as 'Charter') under Government Resolution No 1029 of 16 September 2000. On 9 November 2000 the Charter was signed via the Permanent Mission of the Czech Republic to the Council of Europe. It approved the ratification of the Charter on 7 December 2005 and adopted Resolution No 1574, part of which is a declaration made in accordance with Article 2(2) and Article 3(1) of the Charter. The Parliament of the Czech Republic agreed on the ratification of the Charter (Senate Resolution No 374 of 16 March 2006; Resolution of the Chamber of Deputies No 2385 of 19 April 2006), and the Charter has been ratified by the President of the Republic. The Czech Republic deposited its instrument of ratification of the Charter with the Secretary General of the Council of Europe, as the depository of the Charter, on 15 November 2006. On ratifying the Charter, the Czech Republic made a declaration undertaking to apply selected provisions of Part III of the Charter in accordance with Article 2(2) and Article 3(1) thereof. In accordance with Article 19(2), the Charter entered into force for the Czech Republic on 1 March 2007. On that day, it was published in the Collection of International Treaties of the Czech Republic under number 15/2007.

Since the Charter entered into force for the Czech Republic in 2007, its influence has mainly been visible in relation to traditional geographical names and other levels of bilingualism. Section 29(2) of Act No 128/2000 on municipalities (the Municipal Order), as amended, (hereinafter referred to as the 'Municipalities Act') lays down the conditions under which bilingual names and signs are used in municipalities. In a municipality inhabited by members of national minorities, the names of the municipality, its districts, streets and other public areas, as well as the signs of buildings used by state and local authorities, are also provided in the language of the national minority provided that, according to the most recent census, at least 10% of the municipality's population claimed membership of that nationality and this action is requested by representatives of the relevant national minority via the committee for national minorities (Section 117(3)) and the committee adopts a resolution recommending the proposal. Czech-Polish bilingualism was partially applied in the Těšín area before the Charter was ratified (see section 2.4).

In view of the commitments made, negotiations were also held with a representative of the public limited company České dráhy (Czech Railways) regarding the possibility of bilingual Czech-Polish signs for the names of railway stations. Municipalities with the statutory share of members of the Polish minority in their population will therefore also have station names in Polish in places where the new railway corridor is being built in the Moravian-Silesian province of Moravskoslezský kraj. For the time being, however, this will not apply to municipalities where stations and stops are not planned for modernization.

With regard to the use of minority languages in public services, the Czech Republic has had to tackle the problem caused by the absence of a uniform definition for 'public services' and by the limited possibilities of state management in light of the fact that these services are actually private for the most part. Beyond the scope of the commitments adopted, Polish is used spontaneously in the provision of services at local level because Polish speakers are often also service providers.

Bearing in mind that Slovak and Czech are close languages and that Slovak can be understood by most citizens, no problems have emerged in the implementation of the relevant provisions of the Charter. The possibility of submitting applications in Slovak is used. Given how closely related Slovak and Czech are linguistically, translation and interpreting is not used for Slovak;

translation and interpreting for Polish is only used to a limited extent as it tends to be spoken in areas where the population is largely bilingual. Numerous authorities in this area have prepared for such cases by appointing a person of Polish nationality, with a sound knowledge of Polish, as their public liaison officer. Where necessary, the expense of translations can be covered by the national budget out of the above-mentioned amount earmarked for the implementation of obligations inherent in the Charter.

A comprehensive evaluation of the Charter's implementation in 2007 is provided by the First Periodic Report on the Implementation of Obligations Inherent in the Charter in the Czech Republic.¹⁾

2.2. Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities

In 2007, the Czech Republic completed the second monitoring cycle of the control mechanism for the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities (hereinafter referred to as 'Framework Convention'). On 15 October 2007, Liechtenstein Palace in Prague hosted the Follow-up Seminar on the Implementation of the Framework Convention, which rounded off the cycle.²⁾ This event was held by the Council secretariat in cooperation with the secretariat of the Framework Convention, based in Strasbourg. The Council of Europe, the institution responsible for the administration of all its Member States' control mechanisms, was represented by the Framework Convention's Advisory Committee, namely by its former member and vice-president Lidija Basta-Fleiner, and Krzysztof Zyman, from the secretariat of the Framework Convention. The Czech contingent was represented by 28 representatives of public administration and public services³⁾ and 13 representatives of national minorities.⁴⁾

The seminar focused on themes requested by the secretariat of the Framework Convention; the opinion of the Advisory Committee, the public administration opinion, and the observations of representatives of national minorities were always expressed separately:

- broader summary of the Second Opinion of the Advisory Committee and Resolution of the Committee of Ministers concerning the Czech Republic from 2006;
- a discussion on activities to combat discrimination and intolerance in relation to members of national minorities;
- an evaluation of the effectiveness of Roma participation in societal, economic and cultural life and in public matters;
- developments in the use of minority languages in public life (focusing on the media, education, communication with local government, topographical indications).

At the end, it was stated that dialogue had been developed and that the Czech Republic had shown a genuinely strategic commitment and determined approach to the implementation of the Framework Convention. Failings in communication between central government and local authorities (a common side effect of decentralization) were identified as the main problem. The fact that government policy on national minorities had remained stable in the long term even though governments and their fundamental political orientation had changed was applauded.

¹⁾ See Government Resolution No 172 of 25 February 2008.

²⁾ For more details, see <http://www.vlada.cz/scripts/detail.php?id=26274>.

³⁾ The Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, Office of the Government, Office of the President of the Republic, Jihomoravský kraj Provincial Authority, Liberecký kraj Provincial Authority, Moravskoslezský kraj Provincial Authority, Prague City Hall, the Towns of Karviná, Třinec, and Jablunkov, the municipality of Horní Suchá, and Czech Radio.

⁴⁾ Representatives of the Bulgarian, Croatian, Hungarian, Polish, Ruthenian, Russian, Greek, and Slovak minority and the Jewish community.

3. Tasks under Government resolutions

3.1. House of National Minorities in Prague

The House of National Minorities was delivered to the Municipal Investor Department of Prague City Hall on 28 February 2007. After building approbation had been granted in June, the facility was officially opened on 21 June 2007.

The concept and operation of the House of National Minorities are in the hands of the Prague City Council's Commission on national minorities and the integration of foreign nationals in the City of Prague and on the award of grants in this field, which is an advisory body to the Prague City Council. Its members comprise representatives of Prague City Assembly, the manager of the Council secretariat, staff of Prague City Hall, a Roma coordinator and specialist in national minorities.

The total cost of operating this institution in the last year was TCZK 4,014 (of which TCZK 393 was paid by the City of Prague via grant procedure to national minorities to cover rent and services).

The House of National Minorities is home to organizations run by the Bulgarian, Hungarian, German, Polish, Ruthenian, Russian, Greek, Slovak, Serbian and Ukrainian minority.

The premises of the House of National Minorities are used by individual national minorities, of which the most active are the Slovaks, Russians, Serbs, Ukrainians and Greeks. If communal areas are free, they can be used for activities organized by civic associations of foreign nationals operating in the City of Prague. Individual activities were supported with grants from the City of Prague and other institutions. The facility hosts larger events, concerts, seminars, lectures, and social evenings, as well as the rehearsals of dance troupes belonging to the Slovak, Hungarian, Greek, Ukrainian and Bulgarian national minorities. The Russian national minority's children's drama club also rehearses here.

In addition, the House of National Minorities held events for the children and young people of nurseries, primary schools and secondary schools. In cooperation with the Slovak national minority, a puppet show was put on for nursery and primary schools. For secondary school pupils, lectures on Slovak literature were provided; in liaison with the Roma national minority, talks on the life and history of the Roma were staged.

The community hall doubles as a film club; various discussions are held here and national minorities meet up at gala events to mark the public holidays of the motherlands of individual minorities and to celebrate the special events of civic associations, e.g. the 120th anniversary of the civic association *Klub Polski* and a jubilee issue of the magazine *Srbské slovo*. Numerous events were linked to the Christmas holidays and end-of-year celebrations held for all the family. The Slovak national minority prepared performances by a children's ensemble from Košice – the musical *The Snow Queen*, adapted from the fairy tale by Hans Christian Andersen, and the puppet show *Nesiem Vám novinu [Tidings We Bring]*.

The community hall is also used for events organized by the City of Prague that focus on national minorities and the integration of foreign nationals. This was the venue of the seventh meeting of national minorities, expanded to include a meeting of the advisory body of Roma advisers, and a meeting of participants and implementers of the project *Supporting the Roma in Prague – EQUAL CIP*, combined with a press conference.

The exhibition hall opened with an exhibition of artists from national minorities, called *Rozplétání [Unravelling]*, which was organized by the City of Prague. This exhibition was followed up by further exhibitions of individual national minorities (e.g. POST RED by the

Russian national minority, an exhibition of Ukrainian artists, the theatre exhibition *Atlanti a Árie*, a Kazakh exhibition and lecture, *Kazachstán očima Čechů* [Kazakhstan Through the Eyes of Czechs] and an accompanying film). There was also an exhibition to mark the celebration of the Greek state holiday, and exhibitions of national minorities held by the Slovak minority. An exhibition of photographs with accompanying observations about the city of Hebron, which was most enlightening, was visited by 60 secondary school students.

The meeting room is used for the working meetings of national minorities; every Tuesday and Thursday, a low-threshold Czech course is held for foreigners, which is organized by the City of Prague and the Centre for the Integration of Foreign Nationals (*Centrum pro integraci cizinců*).

3.2. World Roma Festival KHAMORO 2007

On 28 May – 2 June 2007, the ninth annual *Khamoro* World Roma Festival 2007 was held in Prague under the aegis of Mirek Topolánek, the Czech Prime Minister. The main organizer of the event, as in past years, was the civic association *Slovo 21*; the City of Prague was a co-organizer. The festival features among the main events on the capital city's cultural calendar.

Under Czech Government Resolution No 347 of 7 April 2003, the Ministry of Culture provided a subsidy of TCZK 1,600 from the national budget (heading 398 – Public Treasury Administration) for the implementation of the festival.

The cultural section of the programme featured *Titi Winterstein Ensemble* (Germany), *Moreno et Marina Quartet* (France and Russia) and *Frédéric Belinsky Trio* (France). Over the subsequent three evenings, there were performances by *Ando Drom* (Hungary), *Kale* (Czech Republic), *Dhoad Gypsies of Rajasthan* (India), *Ciganos d'Ouro* (Portugal), *Šukar* (Slovenia), *Orkestar Strumica* (Macedonia), *Louis and Louis Band* (Serbia) and *Miro Ilo* (Ukraine).

A cultural side programme unfolded at the Old Town Hall, Jazz Club Reduta, Klub Roxy, the Prague Congress Centre, the gallery La Femme, the Goethe Institute in Prague, the Ambra dance studio and the Kinský Belvedere – Musaion. The events here included the *Days of German Roma and Sinti*, a screening of the film *We'll meet again in heaven* and an exhibition of pictures by the German artist Katarzyna Pollock at the La Femme gallery.

Two international expert seminars were also incorporated into the programme (*Romové a media* [Roma and the media], *Dekáda z pohledu romských žen* [Decade from the perspective of Roma women]). They took place in the Hotel Tříska and the Hungarian Cultural Centre.

An entirely new feature was the two-day flamenco workshops held at the *Zambra* dance studio under the expert leadership of Francesca Grima and Andrej Vujicic. These workshops generated keen interest and were welcomed by the public, as was the march-past by participants in the centre of Prague.

In previous years, too, more than half of the implementation team, all moderators and speakers were Roma. They are involved in the project to an unusual degree; what is more, young Roma gain valuable work experience that can be put to good use in the future and in their own activities. The festival was visited by approximately 8,000 people in 2007.

Financial settlement of the festival subsidy:

<i>purpose</i>	<i>total expenditure (TCZK)</i>	<i>covered from the subsidy (TCZK)</i>	<i>purpose</i>
material costs	222	35	stationery
non-material costs	3,452.1	1,045	of which:
			275 lighting, sound equipment (special equipment)
			120 travel expenses of participants and seminar leaders (11 music groups + seminar leaders)
			435 Accommodation (participants and seminar leaders)
			180 Production of seminar catalogues
			35 parade by the participants
production - manpower costs (including statutory contributions)	1,615	530	of which:
			210 wages, project manager, project coordinator, seminar coordinator
			320 production, other personnel costs, work agreements, lecturers (seminars), moderators, interpreting, auxiliary work, graphic design
total	5,289,100	1,600,000	

Project revenue

Project receipts:	CZK 266,000
Admission fees	CZK 266,000
Other sources of funding:	CZK 5,023,100
Applicant's own financial contribution	CZK 309,100
Subsidy from local government (City of Prague)	CZK 1,300,000
Sponsorship	CZK 940,000
Czech Government (via the Ministry of Culture – ORNK)	CZK 1,600,000
Foreign resources (cultural centres and embassies of the states involved)	CZK 784,000
Media partners	CZK 90,000
Grants from Czech foundations	CZK 0
total	CZK 5,289,100

3.3. Research into Romani and ethnolects of Czech with specifically Roma characteristics

The Government assigned this task to the Minister for Education, Youth and Sports following an evaluation of the situation of the Roma national minority in the 2006 Report.⁵⁾ As the project *Preparation and pilot testing of methods for sociolinguistic research into the situation regarding Romani in the Czech Republic* it was included in the ministerial subsidy scheme in support of education in the languages of national minorities and multicultural upbringing (see Annex 8), specifically in the second round of the subsidy award procedure. The project was submitted by the *Institute of South and Central Asia, Faculty of Arts, Charles University in Prague* as a two-year project. Preliminary observations from research in 2007, including costs, are summed up in the separate Annex 1.

⁵⁾ Point II. 1. of Government Resolution No 637 of 11 June 2007

3.4. Subsidy to implement the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages

The financial cost incurred by municipalities as a result of introducing bilingual Czech-Polish signs is defrayed by the national budget; in 2007 (and expected to continue in subsequent years) budget heading 304 (Office of the Government of the Czech Republic) included TCZK 5,000 earmarked for subsidies to selected municipalities to cover expenditure connected with implementation of the Charter. This amount was transferred to the budget of the province Moravskoslezský kraj, which is responsible for the administration of disbursement to municipalities. However, in some municipalities the introduction of new bilingual signs has been accompanied by difficult negotiations between members of the Committee for National Minorities and the municipality's leadership. Majority society is reserved about new bilingual signs and does not always react positively to this new phenomenon in the life of the local or regional community.

Under the conditions laid down by law, 31 municipalities in the districts of Frýdek-Místek and Karviná are eligible to introduce bilingual Czech-Polish names. Following the ratification of the Charter in 2007, bilingual signs were installed in 13 municipalities. Under Resolution No 21/1803 of 20 December 2007, the Moravskoslezský kraj Provincial Assembly decided to grant a non-investment subsidy for the defrayment of the costs of introducing bilingual signs in municipalities that submitted applications. These municipalities were:

<i>applicant</i>	<i>contact</i>	<i>subsidy (CZK)</i>
municipality of Albrechtice	Obecní 186, 735 43 Albrechtice	80,845.80
municipality of Bocanovice	Bocanovice 21, 739 91 Jablunkov	14,113.00
municipality of Bukovec	Bukovec 270, 739 85 Bukovec	59,331.00
town of Český Těšín	Náměstí ČSA 1, 737 01 Český Těšín	212,227.50
municipality of Dolní Lomná	Dolní Lomná 164, 739 91 Dolní Lomná	35,000.00
municipality of Horní Suchá	Sportovní 3/2, 735 35 Horní Suchá	127,098.20
municipality of Hrádek	Hrádek 352, 739 97 Hrádek	21,455.70
municipality of Nýdek	Nýdek 281, 739 96 Nýdek	16,779.00
municipality of Smilovice	Smilovice 13, 739 55 Smilovice u Třince	4,545.80
municipality of Stonava	Stonava 730, 735 34 Stonava	10,805.90
municipality of Třanovice	Třanovice 250, 739 53 Hnojník	11,662.00
municipality of Vendryně	Vendryně 500, 739 94 Vendryně	57,528.10
provincial salary appropriations (administration of subsidy proceedings)		28,835.00
total		680,227.00

Financial resources were released to all municipalities by the end of 2007. The process of introducing these signs is still under way. Each municipality set the degree of bilingualism individually, upon a recommendation from its Committee for National Minorities. There is broad disparity, i.e. bilingual signs on public buildings, bilingual signs for other public places (bus stops etc.) and street names to varying degrees, and occasionally the roadside name sign used to indicate the points of entry to/exit from the municipality. Negotiations are still in progress with the competent authorities to find a uniform method for the latter type of signage. The province of Moravskoslezský kraj sent its financial rundown and settlement of the 2007 subsidy to the Office of the Government on 11 February 2008 and returned unused funds of CZK 4,319,773.90 to the subsidy provider. The Office of the Government duly transferred this sum to the reconciliation account maintained by the Ministry of Finance. ⁶⁾

⁶⁾ Decree No 551/2004 laying down the principles and time limits for financial reconciliation with the national budget, state financial assets or the National Fund.

4. Public administration at central level and national minorities⁷

4.1. Government Council for National Minorities

Following the elections to the Chamber of Deputies in 2006 and the appointment of Mirek Topolánek's first and second government, the Council was appointed on 12 March 2007. On 5 September 2007, members of the Council representing the Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports and the Office of the President of the Republic were appointed under Government Resolution No 1013. This shake-up also brought in two representatives of the Roma minority. Therefore, in September 2007 – after more than a year – the Council was complete.

○ Council meetings

In 2007, the Council convened three meetings.

- On 12 April 2007, the Council held its first meeting; the agenda included information about the Charter ratification process and the approval of an amendment to Governmental Order No 98/2002. The Council also discussed the subsidy schemes of the Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports intended to encourage the activities of members of national minorities in 2007, scrutinized initiatives regarding the activities of its committee on subsidy policy and committee for cooperation with local authorities, and received information about the preparation of the Report on the Situation of National Minorities in 2006.
 - The second meeting was held on 17 May 2007; here, the Council elected its vice-chairman, examined the draft Report on the Situation of National Minorities in the Czech Republic for 2006 and the 2006 Annual Report on the Activities of the Government Council for National Minorities, discussed proposals for binding indicators in the national budget for 2008, the composition of the Committee on Subsidy Policy and the Council Committee for Cooperation with Local Authorities, nominations for the appointment of members of the working party for national minority television broadcasting, and the issue of the House of National Minorities in Prague.
 - At the meeting held on 13 November 2007, information was provided on the Follow-up Seminar regarding the second monitoring cycle in the implementation of the Framework Convention (Liechtenstein Palace, Prague, 15 October 2007), and latest developments in the subsidy schemes of the Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs and the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports related to the activities of national minorities in 2007 and 2008. The Council also discussed the preparations for the First Periodic Report on the Implementation of Obligations Inherent in the Charter, and up-to-date information on the House of National Minorities. At this meeting, a representative of the Vietnamese community in the Czech Republic was present as a guest for the first time.
- #### **○ Overview of documents submitted to the Government**
- Amendment to a Governmental Order of 21 February 2007 amending Governmental Order No 98/2002 laying down the conditions and method for the provision of subsidies 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, as amended by Governmental Order No 262/2005. The Government discussed this material on 21 February 2007 and, under

⁷⁾ The Roma community agenda is handled by the Government Council for Roma Community Affairs, which keeps the Government informed of the situation in a similar manner, but separately.

Resolution No 122, approved the proposed amendment, which entered into effect on 1 March 2007.

- Under Resolution of the Government of the Czech Republic No 226 of 12 March 2007 on the appointment of members of the Government Council for National Minorities, the regular post-election replacement of the whole Council took place.
 - On 30 May, the Government took due note of the 2006 Annual report on the activities of the Government Council for National Minorities (item 4 on the agenda).
 - The 2006 Report on the Situation of National Minorities in the Czech Republic was discussed by the Council on 17 May 2007, and, following comment procedure, it was submitted to the Government meeting held on 31 May 2007. The Government discussed the report on 11 June 2007 and adopted Resolution No 637 on the report.
 - Resolution of the Government of the Czech Republic No 1013 of 5 September 2007 on the appointment of members of the Government Council for National Minorities – a change in the representative of the Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, and in the representative of the Office of the President of the Republic and the Roma minority.
- Council committees
 - on 21 June and 8 August 2007, the committee on subsidy policy focused on the binding indicators for the projects of national minority organizations in the national budget, specifically at a time when the Government was preparing the bill for the new national budget, envisaging a much lower sum for their activities in the budget heading of the Ministry of Culture;
 - at its meetings on 19 June and 21 November 2007, the committee for cooperation with local authorities discussed the functioning of committees at local and regional government level, e.g. the challenges faced by the Polish minority in its communication with the municipal assembly of Třinec and Havířov, bilingual names in Těšín Silesia, the situation regarding the Prague City Council's Commission on National Minorities, the House of National Minorities and the amendments to Act No 128/2000 on municipalities, Act No 129/2000 on provinces, and Act No 131/2000 on the City of Prague.
 - Publishing activity of the Council Secretariat
 - *Zpráva o situaci národnostních menšin v České republice za rok 2006* [Report on the Situation of National Minorities in the Czech Republic in 2006]. Published by the Council Secretariat. Office of the Government (ISBN 978-80-87041-24-6). Prague, 2007, 222 p.
 - Report on the Situation of National Minorities in the Czech Republic in 2006. Published by the Council Secretariat. Office of the Government (ISBN 978-80-86734-70-5). Prague, 2007, 246 p.
 - Activities of the Council Secretariat's members of staff in international bodies

The manager of the Council Secretariat, Andrej Sulitka, is active in the Working Party on Cultural Development of the Czech-Polish Intergovernmental Commission for Cross-Border Cooperation, and is also a member of the Examining Board of the State Research and Development Programme of the Slovak Republic, 'Participation of Social Sciences in the Development of Society', task: *The Nation, Nationalities and Ethnic Groups in a Transforming Society*. He drew up an examiner's assessment of the accomplishment of this task.

In 2007, the Council Secretary, Milan Pospíšil, attended meetings of the Council of Europe's Committee of Experts on Issues relating to the Protection of National Minorities (DH-MIN). The committee met twice in the reporting period (in spring and autumn in Strasbourg) and discussed, among other things, the question of the admissibility of collecting data about national (ethnic) minorities and the corresponding methods of collation. At the end of 2007, it sent Member States a questionnaire on the collection of such data. This activity should result in a handbook on the collection of ethnic data in the Member States of the Council of Europe. Similarly, in 2007 the committee and its secretariat prepared a working version of a questionnaire on the access that national minorities have to new communication services and media.

4.2. Ministries

4.2.1. Ministry of Culture

- Legislation relating to members of national minorities

Of the legislation adopted in 2007, national minority issues were directly covered by Governmental Order No 38/2007 amending Governmental Order No 98/2002 laying down the conditions and method for the provision of subsidies 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, as amended by Governmental Order No 262/2005. The amendment, besides formulating more precisely the provisions of the order already in force, includes the Office of the Government of the Czech Republic among subsidy-granting bodies; the Office of the Government is responsible for the administration of the *Field Work Support Programme* and regulates the procedure for announcing subsidy award proceedings with respect to the Rules of Administrative Procedure. The amendment also smoothes the way for the announcement of more rounds of subsidy award proceedings based on requirements arising during the calendar year.

- Museum of Roma Culture in Brno, organization partly funded from the public purse

This institution continues to expand its scope of expertise and now plays a role extending well beyond that of a museum. Besides its ordinary museum activities, in 2007 it contributed to the celebrations of International Roma Day (8 April), Brno Museum Night, organized a series of lectures, operated a youth club, and was involved in other activities. The curators of the museum collections and the museum librarian served 72 scholars who made 100 research trips to the museum. The Museum's successfulness is borne out by comparing the numbers of visitors with 2006: in 2007, the Museum's exhibitions and events drew 11,000 visitors in total, which is a thousand more than in 2006. An overview of the Museum's activities can be found in Annex 2.

4.2.2. Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs

Act No 435/04 on employment reflects the employment challenges faced by members of national minorities on the labour market in the Czech Republic. The Ministry is in charge of the Commission tackling the problems of employing citizens hard to place on the labour market, with a particular focus on the Roma community; the Commission is an advisory body to the Minister for Labour and Social Affairs. Besides Roma community representatives, the Commission's members include representatives of the expert services of the Employment

Services Administration, which enjoy sound cooperation with representatives of Roma nongovernmental organizations, civic associations and employer organizations in the field of labour market prospects.

- Projects realized under the *National Grant Scheme*, Measure 2.1 Employment, of the *Human Resources Development Operational Programme* that aim to tackle the problems of the Roma community

In accordance with Government Resolution No 1573/2005 on the Plan for the Implementation of the Roma Integration Concept in 2006-2009 and Government Resolution No 355/2007 on the Report on the Implementation of the *Decade of Roma Inclusion* for 2005-2015, the MoLSA Employment Service Administration prepared several employment programmes for enterprises, employers and other institutions involved in this area (nongovernmental organizations).

Further projects are being prepared that focus directly on the employment of members of the Roma community; after the announcement of the relevant call for proposals they will be scrutinized by the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs. Another possibility for the employment of citizens hard to place on the labour market (i.e. including members of the Roma community) exists in a new project called *Labour Market Institute*, implemented by the Ministry in liaison with the *Economic Chamber of the Czech Republic*. This project is currently in a 16-month trial stage in five regions and will be expanded to cover all regions after evaluation.

4.2.3. Ministry of Justice

This Ministry's remit includes, inter alia, acts covering elements of civil and criminal law as set out in Annex 3, which also provides examples of projects implemented by the Prison Service and the Probation and Mediation Service.

4.2.4. Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports

- Framework education programmes

Framework Education Programme for Pre-Primary Education: issues of pro-social behaviour and the rejection of socially undesirable behaviour are contained in *Dítě a ten druhý* [This Child and That Child] and *Dítě a společnost* [The Child and Society]. As of 1 September 2007, all nursery schools were required to start providing teaching according to school educational programmes.

Framework Education Programme for Primary and Lower Secondary Education: this programme contains inter alia the cross-sectional subjects of Personality and Social Studies (*Osobnostní a sociální výchova*), Democratic Citizen Studies (*Výchova demokratického občana*), Studies on Thinking in a European and Global Context (*Výchova k myšlení v evropských a globálních souvislostech*), and Multicultural Studies (*Multikulturní výchova*). These cross-sectional subjects are an *obligatory part of primary education*. Schools must include them in the curriculum at both level one (primary) and level two (lower secondary). As of 1 September 2007, all schools were required to start working according to school educational programmes for grades 1 to 6 of primary school.

Framework Education Programme for Secondary Education Fields of Study: in 2007, the *Framework Education Programme for Grammar Schools*, the *Framework Education Programme for Grammar and Sport Schools* and 61 framework education

programmes for secondary education fields of study providing secondary education with a *maturita* [school-leaving examination] (32) and for secondary education fields of study providing secondary education with a certificate of apprenticeship (29) were published. These programmes have been posted on the Ministry's website at <http://www.msmt.cz/vzdelavani/ramcove-vzdelavaci-programy-zaslani-do-vnejsihopripominkoveho-rizeni> and on the Methodological Portal (www.rvp.cz). Guidance materials, e.g. the Manual for the Preparation of School Educational Programmes at Grammar Schools (*Manuál pro tvorbu školních vzdělávacích programů v gymnáziích*), have been published by the Ministry. In 2007, schools started working on the production of school educational programmes. All programmes incorporate teaching aimed to foster pupils' behaviour in relation to other people so that they refrain from prejudices, xenophobia, intolerance, racism, aggressive nationalism, and ethnic, religious and other intolerance. For example, the Framework Education Programme for Grammar Schools contains inter alia the cross-sectional subjects of Studies on Thinking in a European and Global Context, Personality and Social Studies, and Multicultural Studies. In 2007, the first stage of the curricular reform of secondary vocational schools took place and the corresponding part of the framework education programmes for secondary vocational schools was approved.

○ Teacher training

The *Silesian University in Opava* and the *Training Centre in Krnov* organized a seminar on *Efficiency*, designed to increase effectiveness in the education of Roma children. The project's objective was to improve the educational and communication skills of teaching staff working with Roma children in pre-school and primary education.

Conference on History of the Second Half of the 20th Century: in November 2007, the Ministry hosted an expert conference called History of the Second Half of the 20th Century (Dějiny 2. poloviny 20. století), organized by the Association of Primary Education Teachers under the ESF project Motivation for Methodology in cooperation with the Ministry. The aim was to provide primary and secondary school teachers with didactic and methodological inspiration and other information on how to teach late 20th century history. Each registered participant received a free set of materials (a CD with examples of the methodological preparation of syllabuses for all subjects – one of the project outputs, and Robert Stradling's publications Teaching 20th Century European History [translated into Czech as Jak učit evropské dějiny 20. století] and Multiple Outlooks [Multiperspektivita]); information about selected projects can be found at www.msmt.cz > Education > Primary Education > Events).

Seminar on the Education of Pupils from the Roma Community: on 29 and 30 November 2007, the Ministry, in cooperation with the Government Council for Roma Community Affairs, held a seminar to present examples of good practice in the education of children and pupils from the Roma community. Twelve organizations gave presentations (nursery and primary schools, civic associations, church institutions, teacher training faculties, the Human Rights League [Liga lidských práv], the vice-president of an expert commission at the Council of Europe, and the Faculty of Humanities, Charles University, Prague).

The *Educational Psychology Counselling Institute* offered teachers and educators the following seminars:

- Long-term self-experience training on how to manage problem classes,
- Behavioural disorders – course for primary school head teachers and teachers, guidance counsellors and teaching assistants,
- Diagnosis and intervention to encourage the educational maturity of Roma children,
- Specialist study on preventive methodology,
- Community principles and effective team management at educational institutions and children's homes – *Tandem* centres

- Educational and supervisory programme for the Boletice centre (extreme behavioural disorders).

- Information kits for schools

The Ministry, via the *Research Institute of Education*, published guidance materials on the promotion of teaching at primary schools (*Handbook on Key Competences Through Primary Education* [Příručka Klíčové kompetence základním vzdělávání], *Handbook on Examples of Good Practice* [Příručka příkladů dobré praxe], *Handbook for Schools on Self-Evaluation* [Příručka k vlastnímu hodnocení školy]).

The Educational Psychology Counselling Institute published a *Manual of Education Programme Good Practice* [Manuál dobré praxe vzdělávacích programů] to train teachers in the prevention of socio-pathological phenomena.

- Training activities of teacher training faculties

The *Teacher Training Faculty of Palacký University in Olomouc* prepared a summer school on *Multicultural Dimensions in Framework Education Programmes and Civic Studies*, focusing on the topical issues of national minorities living in the Czech Republic. It was attended by approximately 120 primary and secondary school teachers.

- Polish minority education

In the 2007/2008 school year, approximately 1,700 pupils attended schools with Polish as the language of instruction. All educational facilities where Polish is the language of instruction in the province of Moravskoslezský kraj are located in the districts of Frýdek Místek and Karviná, where there is the highest concentration of inhabitants of Polish nationality. All the Polish educational facilities are listed in the schools register maintained by the Ministry. Their task is to provide education to Czech citizens of Polish nationality in accordance with curricula, but in their mother tongue, with certain additional specific subjects. However, the dwindling numbers of pupils in primary and nursery schools has prompted the merger of schools, and schools with Polish as the language of instruction are no exception. The table below provides a summary of schools and the numbers of primary and secondary school students as at 2 October 2007.

KARVINÁ district

Primary school	I	II	III	IV	V					classes	∅
Albrechtice 11	0	2	1	7	10					2	20
Český Těšín-Svibice 20	3	9	3	4	6					2	25
Orlová-Lutyně, Lutyňská 400	6	2	3	4	2					1	17
Stonava Holkovice 326	2	4	2	2	3					2	13
Těrlicko, Pionýrů 1/243	5	2	5	3	7					2	22
Total:	16	19	14	20	28					9	97

Primary school	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	classes	∅
Český Těšín, Havlíčkova 13	38	29	25	41	14	42	40	30	37	15	296
Dolní Lutyně, Kopernikova	3	2	2	4	2	5	12	10	8	5	48
Havířov-Bludovice, Selská 14	5	6	5	5	7	7	11	12	16	6	74
Horní Suchá 407	5	5	10	8	6	7	9	5	12	6	67
Karviná Fryštát, Dr. Olszaka 156	18	17	16	13	16	22	15	20	26	9	163
Total:	69	59	58	71	45	83	87	77	99	41	648

Frydek-Místek district

<i>Primary school</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>II</i>	<i>III</i>	<i>IV</i>	<i>V</i>					<i>classes</i>	<i>□</i>
Bukovec 66	5	7	3	4	10					2	29
Dolní Lomná 70	4	5	1	5	6					2	21
Hrádek 77	4	4	1	8	8					2	25
Košaršiska	0	2	2	2	1					1	7
Návsí, Pod výtopnou 190	6	2	2	8	7					2	25
Oldřichovice 210	6	3	3	4	4					2	20
Ropice 146	6	6	4	4	1					2	21
Milíkov	3	5	4	5	7					2	24
Total:	34	34	20	40	44					15	172

<i>Primary school</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>II</i>	<i>III</i>	<i>IV</i>	<i>V</i>	<i>VI</i>	<i>VII</i>	<i>VIII</i>	<i>IX</i>	<i>classes</i>	<i>□</i>
Třinec I, Nádražní 10	15	12	14	6	9	17	19	34	17	9	143
Třinec VI, Kopernikova 696	7	7	4	13	10	10	0	21	13	7	85
Bystřice 366	19	17	11	9	17	23	25	22	38	10	181
Hnojník 6	7	7	7	4	7	10	11	13	9	7	75
Jablunkov, Školní 438	8	16	11	11	18	34	29	32	41	13	200
Mosty u Jablunkova 750	8	13	0	0	0	0	7	11	9	5	48
Vendryně 234	7	7	13	4	14	8	14	9	14	8	90
Total:	71	79	60	47	75	102	105	142	141	59	822

	<i>I</i>	<i>II</i>	<i>III</i>	<i>IV</i>	<i>V</i>	<i>VI</i>	<i>VII</i>	<i>VIII</i>	<i>IX</i>	<i>classes</i>	<i>□</i>
Total primary schools in Karviná district	85	78	72	91	73	83	87	77	99	50	745
Total primary schools in Frýdek-Místek district	105	113	80	87	119	102	105	142	141	74	994
Total for primary schools	190	191	152	178	192	185	192	219	240	124	1739

<i>Secondary school</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>II</i>	<i>III</i>	<i>IV</i>	<i>classes</i>	<i>□</i>
Český Tešín Grammar School	90	90	87	96	12	363
Český Tešín Grammar School (classes in Karviná)	15	19	19	23	4	76
Karviná Secondary Technical School	2	4	7	7	*	20
Český Tešín Business Academy	31	26	26	31	4	114
Karviná Secondary Nursing School	11	12	15	12	*	50
Total:	149	151	154	169		623

* Split classes

In 2007, the following secondary schools provided teaching with Polish as the language of instruction:

- Business Academy, Český Tešín, Sokola Tupy 12, registered under code 63-41-M/004 Business academy with Polish as the language of instruction.
- Secondary Nursing School, K.H. Borovského 2315, 733 01 Karviná - Mizerov, registered under code 53-41-M/007 Nursing assistant with Polish as the language of instruction.
- Secondary Technical School, Žižkova 1818, Karviná – Hranice, registered under code 23-41-M/001 Mechanical engineering with Polish as the language of instruction.
- Grammar School with Polish as the Language of Instruction, Český Tešín, Havlíčkova 13, registered under codes 79-41-K/401 Grammar school – general, 79-41-K/601 Grammar school – general, 79-41-K/404 Grammar school – natural sciences with Polish as the language of instruction.

Further to the current educational needs of pupils from the Polish national minority living in the Czech Republic, the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports complied with a request from the Polish Centre for Polish Minority Education and approved the *Framework Curriculum for Schools with Polish as the Language of Instruction* (Ref. No 10076/07-22):

fields of education	subjects	Level 1 (primary)	Level 2 (lower secondary)
		Grades 1 to 5	Grades 6 to 9 and the corresponding grades of multi-year secondary schools
		minimum time allocation	
Language and communication by language	Polish language and literature	35	15
	Czech language and literature	14	12
	Foreign language	9	12
Mathematics and application thereof		20	15
Information and communication technology		1	1
People and their world		12	-
People and society	History	-	11
	Civic studies		
People and nature	Physics	-	21
	Chemistry	-	
	Natural science	-	
	Geography	-	
Art and culture	Music studies	12	10
	Art studies		
People and health	Health studies	-	10
	Physical studies	10	
People and the world of work		5	3
Cross-sectional themes		P	P
Disposable time allocation		2	14
Total compulsory time allocation		120	124

○ University activities

Support for the teaching of Romani at universities: as part of its *Philology* study programme, the Faculty of Arts, Charles University, Prague, runs a follow-up master's course in *Roma studies*; the Teacher Training Faculty, Masaryk University, Brno, has a *Course of Romani for interested persons from all fields of study* (with a time allocation of 0/2 in both the winter and summer semester).

The *University Development Fund* was used as a platform for the support of research and implementation projects by the Operations and Economics Faculty, Czech University of Life Sciences, Prague (*Multimedia support of inter-cultural communications*), the Teacher Training Faculty, University of Ostrava, Ostrava (*Roma Music Mediotheque – a key requirement for the initiation of profiling supplementary disciplines*), and the Faculty of Arts, University of Pardubice (*Fertile and painful co-existence – Czechs, Germans and Jews in the Czech Lands 1880 – 1938*).

4.2.5. Ministry of the Interior

In terms of the right to organize and freedom of assembly, under Section 5 of the Minorities Act members of a national minority are entitled to organize themselves into minority associations and political parties and political movements under the conditions and as laid

down by specific legislation.⁸⁾ Legislation on the right to organize is consistent with constitutional principles and the relevant international conventions. The database of civic associations includes the following minority associations: 8 associations of Bulgarians, 3 associations of Croats, 5 associations of Hungarians, 27 associations of Germans, 17 associations of Poles, 480 associations of Roma, 3 associations of Ruthenians, 10 associations of Russians, 4 associations of Greeks, 9 associations of Slovaks, 1 association of Serbs and 11 associations of Ukrainians, i.e. in all 579 associations.

- Legislative measures

In 2007, the Government submitted a government bill to the Chamber of Deputies amending certain laws relating to registered partnership and certain other laws drawn up on a proposal from the Ministry of the Interior (parliamentary press 395); this bill was approved by the Chamber of Deputies and has been submitted to the Senate. In Part Seven, relating to an amendment to the Registries Act, there are new provisions on the use of the names of members of national minorities in the language of the given national minority. This change is proposed with regard to Article 11(1) of the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities (Communication of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs No 96/1998), according to which a member of a national minority is entitled to use his surname (the name after his father) and given name in his minority language. Once the legislative process has been completed, this Act is expected to enter into effect in 2008.

Legislation on the rights of members of national minorities and current practices are in keeping with the constitutional architecture and are consistent with the Czech Republic's international commitments enshrined in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Convention on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities.

- Elections in 2007 (Senate of the Czech Parliament, some municipal assemblies)

In the field of elections, under Section 10 of Act No 273/2001 on the rights of members of national minorities and amending certain laws, as amended (the Minorities Act), in accordance with the conditions laid down in specific legal regulations (election legislation), members of national minorities which have lived in the Czech Republic traditionally and long term have the right to the publication of notifications regarding the time and place of elections and other information for voters in the language of their national minorities.

Consequently, all the election laws contain conditions under which the municipal chairman is required to publish notifications about the time and place of elections in the municipality, reminders to voters of their obligation to prove their identity and citizenship, and other information necessary for the smooth course of elections in the language of the relevant national minority.

Section 15(4) of Act No 247/1995 on elections to the Parliament of the Czech Republic and amending certain other laws, as amended, Section 29(3) of Act No 491/2001 on elections to municipal assemblies and amending certain laws, as amended, and Section 32(4) of Act No 62/2003 on elections to the European Parliament and amending certain laws, provide that, in a municipality where a committee for national minorities has been set up in accordance with specific legislation, the above-mentioned notification is also published in the language of the relevant national minority. In this respect, the said election laws refer to Section 117(3) of the Municipalities Act.

⁸⁾ Act No 83/1990 on civic associations; Act No 424/1991 on association in political parties and in political movements

Section 27(3) of Act No 130/2000 on elections to provincial assemblies and amending certain laws, as amended, provides that, in a province where a committee for national minorities has been set up in accordance with a separate law, notifications to voters are also published in the language of the relevant national minority. In this case, the Act on Elections to Provincial Assemblies refers to Section 78(2) of Act No 129/2000 on provinces (Provincial Rules), as amended.

In 2007, by-elections to the Senate of the Parliament of the Czech Republic were held in two constituencies, and new, repeat and by-elections to assemblies took place in 71 municipalities. The above-mentioned provisions of the election laws were applied during these elections, and members of national minorities which have lived in the Czech Republic traditionally and long term were informed about the time and place of elections in the municipality in the cited manner.

Bearing in mind that, according to Section 10 of the Minorities Act members of minorities which live in the Czech Republic traditionally and long term have the right, under the conditions laid down by separate legislation, not only to the publication of notifications on the time and place of elections, but also the right to other information for voters in the language of their national minority, the Ministry of the Interior – beyond the scope of its obligations under the election laws – sends *Information on How to Vote* in the languages of the relevant national minorities to all municipalities where citizens claiming nationality other than Czech account for at least 10% of the municipality's population (in these municipalities a committee for national minorities is set up) ahead of all elections.

Information on How to Vote in the languages of national minorities was published in these municipalities in the place normally used for such notifications, i.e. in most cases it was displayed on the official notice board of the municipal authority, as well as in each room of the polling station in the municipality.

○ Strategy for the work of the Police Force of the Czech Republic in relation to national minorities

The following activities were carried out in 2007:

- Liaison officers for minorities appointed at the provincial authorities of the Czech Police Force and their working parties continued to develop their activities.
- The project of *Czech Police Force assistants* to cover work in socially excluded localities was expanded; the purpose is to support victims of crime in a setting of social exclusion and to make detecting latent crime in these localities more effective. At present, this project is up and running in Ostrava, Cheb, Brno, Karviná and Plzeň.
- The annual Supervision Pilot Project was implemented at the Municipal Directorate of the Czech Police Force in Brno; the idea is to study the opportunities of applying supervision as a tool in HR work within the Czech Police Force.
- Research aimed at mapping out crime in socially excluded localities continued.
- Educational programmes were improved in this field, police teaching staff received further training and the quality of educational programmes covering this issue at secondary police schools and police training centres was assessed.
- The comprehensive *Police among Cultures* teaching material, designed to help police officers communicate with members of national minorities, was published.
- The project *Antidiscrimination Training of Members of the Czech Police Force* was implemented; the project linchpin comprised training seminars for police officers focusing on the right to equal treatment and the legal aspects of social exclusion. *Know, Don't Discriminate! [Věž a nediskriminuj!]* was published as part of the project.

○ Interministerial Commission for Combating Extremism, Racism and Xenophobia

The Commission is an advisory body to the Minister of the Interior set up under Government Resolution No 903/2001 and 238/2002. It currently serves as an expert backdrop for the

Czech liaison officer responsible for contact with the *EU Agency for Fundamental Rights* (FRA) and the *European Monitoring Centre on Racism and Xenophobia* (EUMC), and as the Czech Republic's national contact point for the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) at the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE). From the perspective of the competence of their ministries and bodies, members of the Interministerial Commission provided supporting documents for the *Information on the Issue of Extremism in 2007* [*Informace o problematice extremismu v roce 2007*]. They also performed tasks, on an ongoing basis and as required, connected with the preparation of various documents on extremism, racism, anti-Semitism and Islamophobia in the Czech Republic and with measures to counter such phenomena stemming from the position of Czech national focal point for contact with the ODIHR OSCE.

○ Working Party on Rightwing Extremist Music Productions

This working party's prime objective is to harmonize the interpretation and application of Section 198a, Section 260 and Section 261 of Act No 141/1961 on the Rules of Criminal Procedure, as amended (hereinafter referred to as 'Criminal Code'), in view of legislation on the crimes of supporting promoting or inciting extremist conduct at extremist concerts. The working party is supervised by the Security Policy Department at the Ministry of the Interior; representatives of security and intelligence services were nominated as members.

Representatives of the Supreme Court, the Supreme Public Prosecutor's Office, non-profit organizations and the working party's consultant in the field of expertise are also invited to meetings. An expert opinion drawn up by an expert in extremism is often required to shed light on the criminal offence of supporting and promoting movements that aim to stifle human rights and freedoms under Sections 260, 261 and 261a of the Criminal Code, and other extremist crimes.

The absence of an apposite field in the experts register for the classification of such an expert has proved problematic. This is why the proposal was made to the Ministry of Justice to create the new field of social sciences within the sector of political science; this proposal was accepted. Application problems with the Freedom of Assembly Act have cropped up relating to the assembly of rightwing extremists. The interpretation of the term 'notified purpose of assembly' has been particularly controversial.

The Ministry of the Interior takes the view that it is necessary to assess the actual purpose of a notified gathering in the general context of historical and social circumstances, the venue, the participants and information known about them, and the overall balance of the purpose of the event. The Supreme Administrative Court was also inclined to this interpretation in its judgment of 5 November 2007.

4.2.6. Ministry of Foreign Affairs

As in previous years, the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the missions of the Czech Republic abroad again provided information, within the scope of the task set under Government Resolution No 720 of 14 July 1999, concerning measures adopted in the Czech Republic to clamp down on racially, nationally or otherwise extremist motivated crimes and concerning attempts to eliminate all manifestations of racial discrimination in society.

Every year, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs contributes to the production of the following reports: Report on the State of Human Rights in the Czech Republic, Report on the Situation of National Minorities in the Czech Republic, and Report on the Situation of Roma Communities. It also actively monitors developments on the international extremist scene and prepares documentation for the publication *Information on the Issue of Extremism in the Czech Republic*. The Czech missions produce informative material on this theme every year which is also used as a valuable source of information for the Czech Police Force.

○ United Nations

Sixth and Seventh Periodic Report on the Implementation of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

At its New York meeting in March 2007, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination discussed, with the Czech delegation, the report submitted in 2006, responses provided by the Czech Republic to related preliminary questions, and documentation provided by nongovernmental organizations. The Committee summed up, in the form of concluding observations, its evaluation of the Czech Republic from the perspective of respect for rights contained in the Convention. In these recommendations, it draws attention both to positive aspects and areas of concern, followed up by a list of recommendations to improve respect for the rights laid down in the Convention. The recommendations focus on the following areas in particular:

- the absence of a comprehensive legislative tool kit for protection against discrimination,
- policing in relation to minorities,
- the sterilization issue,
- the employment of Roma in public administration and institutions,
- racial discrimination in the application of the right to housing and the protection of vulnerable persons, including Roma, from eviction,
- the Roma situation regarding education,
- the low number of complaints lodged by victims of racial discrimination.

Second Periodic Report on the Implementation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

At its Geneva meeting in July 2007, the Human Rights Committee discussed, with the Czech delegation, the report submitted in 2006, responses provided by the Czech Republic to related preliminary questions, and documentation provided by nongovernmental organizations. The Committee summed up, in the form of concluding observations, its evaluation of the Czech Republic from the perspective of respect for rights contained in the Covenant. In these recommendations, it draws attention both to positive aspects and areas of concern, followed up by a list of recommendations to improve respect for the rights laid down in the Convention. The Committee's recommendations focus on the following areas in particular:

- police procedure in relation to the Roma and other vulnerable groups, in particular in cases of arrest and detention,
- the absence of an independent body with the power to receive and investigate all complaints regarding the use of unreasonable force and other abuses of police power,
- the sterilization issue,
- the absence of a comprehensive legislative tool kit for protection against discrimination,
- the discrimination faced by Roma in access to housing and other areas,
- the disproportionately large number of Roma children placed in social care institutions,
- the insufficient assessment of the special educational needs of the Roma with consideration for their cultural identity in school curricula,
- the discrimination of foreign nationals living in the Czech Republic and problems connected with their integration into Czech society.

○ EU

The European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights published its 2006 Report on Racism and Xenophobia in the Member States. This report describes inter alia the situation of members of national minorities (notably Roma communities) in the Czech Republic in the field of education, employment, housing, racist violence and crime. According to the report,

the Czech Republic is one of three EU states recording a small downward drift in the number of racially motivated crimes in 2006.

4.2.7. Office of the President of the Republic

In his actions, the President of the Republic stressed the need for mutual respect and knowledge in attempts to reach a consensus regarding the co-existence of minorities with majority society. He repeatedly deplored all violent behaviour based on intolerance, xenophobia and hatred of minorities, and warned against the danger of such a resurgence.

On 20 May 2007, the President of the Republic delivered a speech at the *Terezín Commemoration Ceremony* [*Terezínská tryzna*]. In it, he drew attention to the unacceptability of attempts to rewrite history and place victims on an equal footing with culprits. The speech he gave in Lidice on 10 June 2007 made similar references.

On 26 May 2007, he delivered a speech to mark the opening of the plenary session at the summit of 15 Central European presidents in Brno. He also dwelt on the Western Balkans as an ethnically diverse area. With regard to the theme of nationality-based conflicts, he underlined the principle that solutions brokered between those affected are always better and more acceptable for the domestic population than those which need to be intermediated with external assistance.

In keeping with the Government's foreign policy, on 26 September 2007 the President of the Republic represented CR when he gave an official speech at the UN General Assembly. In it, he emphasized his belief in the need for prevention and non-violent solutions to disputes and conflicts.

On 24 October 2007, in his *Statement on the March through the Prague Jewish Quarter Prepared by Extremists*, the President of the Republic expressed his concern about the attempts by certain extremist political groups in the Czech Republic to organize a provocative march through Prague's historic Jewish district on the tragic anniversary of *Krystalnacht* in Nazi Germany. He called on all responsible bodies not to allow such a politically and morally unacceptable event, which is impossible to condone under the pretext of freedom of expression and assembly.

On 27 December 2007, the President of the Republic received the Pushkin Medal from the Ambassador of the Russian Federation, Alexey Leonidovich Fedotov; this honour was bestowed on him *inter alia* for preserving cultural heritage and for the approximation and mutual enrichment of different cultures and nations.

According to the Office of the President of the Republic, the Czech Republic has the uncontested advantage that there are no larger minorities here that are inherently comparable to certain other European countries. The traditions of extremism are not stronger than in other countries; indeed, rightwing extremism is actually weaker. The generally good relations between majority society and members of national minorities have been achieved by the overall constellation in this field, not by systematic education and guidance towards tolerance. This is reflected in particular in the perception of the Roma who, by size, cannot be classified as a small group. The non-enforcement of a specific government strategy or ideology based on assimilation or multiculturalism should be seen in a positive light. On the other hand, in Czech conditions more could be done in the education system, specifically education and guidance towards tolerance, mutual understanding, and the capacity to refrain from superiority or humiliation in relation to others.⁹⁾

⁹⁾ The Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports opposes this formulation. It draws attention to the fact that guidance towards tolerance is a universal matter and a positive public position is crucial if the current situation is to change.

4.2.8. Ombudsman

From the perspective of dealing with initiatives relating to the rights of national minorities, the ombudsman handled complaints about the closure of a primary school providing Polish as the language of instruction and the merger of two primary schools with Polish as the language of instruction in Třinec. Under Article 101(4) of the Constitution, the state may intervene in the activities of local and regional authorities only where required to protect the law and only in the manner laid down by law; Section 7(1) of the Municipalities Act is a provision to the same effect: 'A municipality manages its affairs autonomously. State and provincial authorities may intervene in such autonomy only where required to protect the law and only in the manner laid down by law.' However, in the activities of supervisory and inspection bodies (i.e. the Ministry of the Interior) the ombudsman found no errors that would justify his intervention.

The Minister for Health repeatedly expressed comments on the ombudsman's final opinion on illegal sterilization. The minister informed the ombudsman of the implementation of corrective actions to raise awareness and the legislative steps taken. In the non-legislative field, the Ministry of Health concentrated on healthcare personnel. A specimen informed consent to sterilization was prepared and published in Ministry Journal No 8/2007; the opinion of the Ministry of Health on sterilization and the instruction to rigorously observe legislation in force and patient rights were delivered to all healthcare facilities affected by the investigation, a letter on doctor training according to a proposal from a think-tank was sent to the director of the Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education, and the Czech Medical Chamber was informed of the conclusions reached in the investigation. In respect of the relevant legislative measures, the Minister for Health cites Decree No 385/2006 on healthcare documentation, which regulates informed consent in detail and reinforces the rights of patients by amending the Human Health Care Act. The general principle of the Act on specific healthcare services with the issues of sterilization and castration was prepared; the ombudsman put forward his observations concerning this document.

The ombudsman notes that the issue of satisfying housing needs remains a topical item of the initiatives addressed to him. Increasingly, he is being approached by people who find themselves in a difficult social situation and seek help in securing housing. Connected with these initiatives are submissions levelling criticism at the expansion of '*socially excluded localities*', to which socially disadvantaged families are moved (usually into buildings that are structurally and technically unsound). The ombudsman has dealt with such cases repeatedly, and in particular has investigated the policies applied by municipal authorities when granting benefits as a means of assistance for those in material need, the way child protection is provided, the procedure followed by building control departments in assessing the structural and technical condition of buildings, and the procedures of public health protection bodies and employment offices.

One example in 2007 was the eviction of Roma inhabitants from the courtyard gallery house (land registry reference number 1336) in Vsetín. Here, the ombudsman vigorously rejected the displacement of socially excluded families, and stated that there were major shortcomings in the actions of the public authorities in question, especially in terms of prevention and social work with Roma families.

Common interministerial action, with the use of the media, is required to make an improvement. Success can be achieved only by presenting a common front to the whole population.

5. Subsidy schemes and other schemes

5.1. Ministry of Finance

The Ministry of Finance is the administrator of the budget heading *Public Treasury Administration* ('VPS'), which comprises national budget revenues and expenditure of a general nature which therefore does not fall within the competence of any particular budget heading administrator. In the VPS heading, the following items relating to the support of activities by members of national minorities and the integration of the Roma community were earmarked for 2007:¹⁰⁾

<i>VPS heading item</i>	<i>amount of support</i>
Coordinators of Roma advisers at provincial authorities	TCZK 5,500
Programme to prevent social exclusion in Roma communities	TCZK 30,000
Khamoro Prague World Roma Festival	TCZK 1,600

5.2. Ministry of Culture

One of the Ministry's key subsidy schemes is the Scheme to Support the Cultural Activities of Members of National Minorities, which is managed by the Department of Regional and Minority Culture.

Another is the Scheme to Support the Dissemination and Acceptance of Information in the Languages of National Minorities, which is part of the agenda run by the Media and Audiovisual Department. In other respects, the subsidy policy adhered to by the Ministry's departments is not based on a minority principle, although subsidies are also granted for activities carried out by members of national minorities.

Besides the above-mentioned programmes, the Ministry of Culture also granted government subsidies to the activities of members of national minorities under the subsidy scheme operated by the Art and Libraries Department; an overview of these subsidies can be found in Annex 5. In addition, the cultural activities of members of national minorities are encouraged by the Department for the Protection of Movable Cultural Heritage, Museums and Galleries. An overview is provided in Annex 6. Apart from projects under the scheme to support the dissemination and acceptance of information in the languages of national minorities, projects incorporating support for the cultural activities of national minorities also receive assistance in the context of an audiovisual and mass media subsidy scheme. An overview of projects in the cinematography subsidy scheme containing an element of support for the cultural activities of national minorities can be found in Annex 7.

○ Programmes to support the cultural activities of members of national minorities

In the subsidy award procedure for projects in the programme to promote the cultural activities of members of national minorities living in the Czech Republic in 2007, 59 entities with 94 projects applied for government subsidies; 82 projects received government subsidies. The total amount of funding distributed in this subsidy award procedure was CZK 7,898,000.

¹⁰⁾ In this respect, the Ministry draws attention to the fact that, under Government Resolution No 841 of 25 July 2007 on the Audit Findings of the Supreme Audit Office from Audit No 06/04 (*National budget resources included in the heading Public Treasury Administration*), the first two items were moved, as of 2008, from the VPS heading to the budget of the Office of the Government and the item 'Khamoro Prague World Roma Festival' was moved to the budget of the Ministry of Culture.

Under Czech Government Resolution No 347 of 7 April 2003, the Ministry of Culture provided a grant of CZK 1,600,000 for the implementation of the World Roma Festival *Khamoro* 2007 (for more details, see section 3.2). The overview spells out the sums involved, including any increases and the refund of unused funds (52 entities with 81 projects). The total amount released under the scheme was CZK 9,534,670. An overview of the scheme's subsidies is provided in Annex 4.

The commission responsible for assessing projects put forward in the subsidy award procedure under the Scheme to Support the Cultural Activities of Members of National Minorities Living in the Czech Republic comprises representatives of the Bulgarian, Croatian, Hungarian, German, Polish, Roma, Ruthenian, Russian, Greek, Slovak, Serb and Ukrainian national minorities.

The content of projects entered in the award procedure, which falls within the remit of the Department of Regional and Minority Culture, includes – as in the previous year – artistic activities, cultural education and awareness, the study and analysis of minority culture and folk traditions, documentation on minority culture, publishing (non-periodicals) and multi-ethnic cultural events (to combat negative manifestations of extremism, racial and minority intolerance, and xenophobia, among other things).

CULTURAL ACTIVITIES IN 2007 BY INDIVIDUAL NATIONAL MINORITY

BULGARIAN

Civic associations awarded subsidies were the *Bulgarian Cultural and Educational Organization* [Bulharská kulturně osvětová organizace], the *Bulgarian Cultural and Educational Association in Brno* [Bulharské kulturně osvětové sdružení v Brně], *Pirin, the Association for Bulgaria* [Sdružení pro Bulharsko] and *Vazrazhdane*, which in particular contributed to the preservation of Bulgarian cultural traditions.

CROATIAN

The municipality of Jevišovka received a subsidy for its Cultural Day of Moravian Croats in Jevišovka. The aim of the event is to revive and present the treasures of the Moravian Croats' folk culture that have been preserved.

HUNGARIAN

The *Union of Hungarians Living in the Czech Republic* [Svaz Maďarů žijících v českých zemích] is traditionally engaged in extensive cultural activities. The organization's most noteworthy project is the annual *Days of Hungarian Culture*, which takes place in several Czech cities (Prague, Brno, Ostrava, Teplice, Plzeň and Litoměřice) and presents and spreads Hungarian culture in a Czech environment.

GERMAN

Civic associations run projects focusing on traditional folk culture of the Germany minority in the Czech Republic, e.g. the *Cultural Association of Citizens of German Nationality* [Kulturní sdružení občanů německé národnosti], the *Association of Germans – Hřebečsko Regional Group* [Sdružení Němců, regionální skupina Hřebečsko], the *Union of Germans – Chebsko Region* [Svaz Němců - region Chebsko], the *Union of Germans – Liberec* [Svaz Němců – Liberec], and *Lužice – North Bohemia* [Lužice – severní Čechy].

The *Large Jubilee Gathering of Folk Art and Culture of the Czech Republic's German Minority* was again one of the largest cultural events organized by and for citizens of German nationality. This is an annual meeting of regional associations organized in Prague by the

Assembly of Germans in Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia [Shromáždění Němců v Čechách, na Moravě a ve Slezsku]. Other civic associations awarded subsidies were the *Youth Contact Organization in the Czech Republic – JUKON* [Mládežnická kontaktní organizace v ČR – JUKON] and the *Friends of Šumava Club* [Spolek přátel Šumavy].

POLISH

In 2007, the *Polish Cultural and Educational Union in the Czech Republic* [Polský kulturně osvětový svaz v ČR] (PZKO) celebrated its sixtieth anniversary. To mark the occasion, it organized the *PZKO Jubilee Festival 2007*. Every year it also runs the project *Cultural and Educational Activities*. The main aims are to enable PZKO members to enjoy culture in their mother tongue, ensure the development of cultural heritage, make active presentations, conduct academic research and publish with the aim of providing information to the general public. A traditional event is the *Gorolski Święto* festival in Jablunkov.

The Congress of Poles in the Czech Republic [Kongres Poláků v ČR] is the second largest Polish association. The project *Congress of Poles Documentation Centre* follows up on previous years and concentrates on documentation and presentations. The Centre collects, processes and makes available archives, books, and museum pieces, and provides information about the past and present of Těšín Silesia.

The choirs of the *Ars Musica Polish Art Association* [Polské umělecké sdružení Ars Musica] and the *Collegium Canticorum Polish Choir Association* [Polské pěvecké sdružení Collegium Canticorum] from Český Těšín and the *Hutnik choir*, performing at the House of Culture – Association of Art and Special-Interest Activities in Třinec, have regular activities, as does the *Song and Music Association* [Pěvecko – hudební sdružení] in Český Těšín. Regular exhibitions of Polish books combined with accompanying literary events are held by the *Association of Polish Book Friends* [Sdružení přátel polské knihy] in Český Těšín and the international art symposium *Polish Association of Artists in the Czech Republic* [Polské sdružení výtvarných umělců v ČR]. The civic association *Górole*, a folk ensemble from Mosty u Jablunkova, organized an international festival of folk groups and folk ensembles. The Tenth Festival of Children's Songs was arranged by the *League of Schools in the Czech Republic* [Matice školská v České republice] in Český Těšín.

The scheme to promote foreign contact in the field of amateur art activities granted CZK 75,000 to the project *Participation in the 25th International Music Festival* in Spain (Cantonigros); this project was submitted by the *ARS MUSICA Polish Art Association*.

ROMA

The civic association *Slovo 21* organized the *KHAMORO World Roma Festival 2007*. This festival figures among the Roma minority's most significant projects. Every year, it draws domestic and foreign Roma ensembles and bands.

Traditional festivals include *Roma Song 2007*, organized by the civic association *Democratic Alliance of Roma in the Czech Republic* [Demokratická aliance Romů ČR] from Valašské Meziříčí, and the *Karviná Roma Festival 2007* (Association of Roma in North Moravia [Sdružení Romů severní Moravy]).

The travelling exhibition *The Nazi Camp in Lety, near Písek, and the Present Day – the Disappeared World of Original Czech Roma and Sinti* [Nacistický tábor v letech u Písku a současnost – Zaniklý svět původních českých Romů a Sintů] was presented in Prague by the *Committee for the Compensation of the Roma Holocaust in the Czech Republic* [Výbor pro odškodnění romského holocaustu v ČR].

RUTHENIAN

The *Skejušan* folk ensemble from Chomutov is the only group in the Czech Republic to maintain and preserve folk traditions and customs in the Ruthenian language.

RUSSIAN

The *Association of Compatriots and Friends of Russian Tradition in the Czech Republic* [Sdružení krajanů a přátel Ruské tradice v ČR] focused, in the project *Cultural – Social Activities of Russian Tradition*, on lecture series and talks. The Department of Regional and Minority Culture also supported the activities of the *Czech Association of Russianists* [Česká asociace rusistů] as it sought to implement the project *ARS Poetica – Pushkin's Monument*.

GREEK

The civic *Association of Greek Communities in the Czech Republic* [Asociace řeckých obcí v ČR] ran the project *Cultural Activities of the Greek Minority in the Czech Republic*, focusing on support for cultural and educational activities, raising awareness, and the study of minority culture and folk traditions, and the documentation thereof. The aims of the project *Preservation and Development of the Culture of the Greek Minority in the Czech Republic*, presented by the civic association *Lyceum for Greek Girls* [Lyceum Řekyň], are to develop the culture of the Greek minority in the Czech Republic, take care of cultural heritage, preserve folk traditions and provide year-round activities. The Lyceum for Greek Girls preserves Greek national costumes and presents them at festivals and performances by the dance company.

SLOVAK

The *Club of Slovak Culture* [Klub slovenské kultury] continues to document the Slovak minority and Czech-Slovak relations in the Czech Republic. It organizes exhibitions, lectures and discussions. A cultural and social programme was implemented to mark the thirtieth anniversary of the Club of Slovak Culture. The *Community of Slovaks in the Czech Republic* [Obec Slováků v ČR] organizes an international festival of Slovak folk art called *Jánošík's Ducat*, which took place, traditionally, at the Wallachian Outdoor Museum in Rožnov pod Radhostem. This event was held under the aegis of the Minister for Culture. The festival programme includes a presentation of folk crafts.

The *Slovak-Czech Club* [Slovensko - český klub] again organized *Days of Slovak Culture in the Czech Republic*, which was held in eleven Czech towns. In addition, this civic association continued its club evenings called *Slovak Touches*.

The *Limbora Slovak Folk Association* [Limbora - slovenské folklorní sdružení] and the *PÚČIK Folk Association* have focused long term on the traditions and customs of the Slovak people as preserved in folk songs and dance. The *Šarvanci Folk Ensemble* is of a similar bent. The *Limborka children's ensemble* celebrated its fifteenth anniversary, the *Slovak Literary Club* [Slovenský literární klub] its fifth.

SERBIAN

The *Serbian Association of St Sava* [Srbské sdružení sv. Sáva] was earmarked CZK 55,000 for its *Library and Reading Room* project. However, during the year the civic association dropped the project and the subsidy was not provided.

UKRAINIAN

The civic association *Ukrainian Initiative in the Czech Republic* [Ukrajinská iniciativa v České republice] again implemented a project called *Ukrainian Club*, the aim of which was to provide year-round cultural life for members of the Ukrainian minority. The project *Days of Ukrainian Culture in the Czech Republic* focused primarily on shedding more light on

traditions, contemporary cultural life, and the music, literary and artistic output of Ukrainians living in the Czech Republic.

The main activity of another organization – the *Association of Ukrainians and Friends of Ukraine* [*Sdružení Ukrajinců a přátel Ukrajiny*] – is music. The *Choir of St Vladimir* [*Sbor sv. Vladimíra*] holds performances within the framework of this association.

The purpose of the project *Study of the Presence of the Ukrainian National Minority in the Czech Republic and the Documentation of Ukrainian Affairs in Bohemian and Moravian Archives*, submitted by the civic association *RUTA*, was to map the existence of collections connected with the cultural and social life of Ukrainian clubs and institutions in the territory of today's Czech Republic from the inter-war period up to the present.

JEWISH COMMUNITY

The scheme to support the cultural activities of members of national minorities living in the Czech Republic granted a subsidy for the project *Judaism and the Holocaust in Cinematography*, which was put forward by the *Jewish Community in Prague* [*Židovská obec v Praze*].

The *OLAM – Judaica Society* [*OLAM – Společnost Judaica*] held the *Seventh Annual Week of Jewish Culture* in Holešov.

The Department for the Protection of Movable Cultural Heritage, Museums and Galleries is responsible for the implementation of Government Resolution No 797 of 28 July 1999, which requires the Minister for Culture to promote studies and educational activities related to the Holocaust.

In all materials, studies and other activities on this theme, the Holocaust of the Jews is juxtaposed with the Holocaust of the Roma. This theme is systematically covered by *Terezín Monument* [*Památník Terezín*] (an organization partly financed from the public purse, set up by the Ministry of Culture in cooperation with the Museum of Roma Culture in Brno). The Holocaust of the Roma is revisited in an exhibition by the *Terezín Monument* and in the foreign museum exhibitions managed by this organization in the former concentration camps in Auschwitz and Ravensbrück. The organization holds seminars and workshops for experts on this theme and, in cooperation with the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, for teachers, pupils and students.

The activities of the *Terezín Monument*, the organization partly funded from the public purse and set up by the Ministry of Culture, were safeguarded when a contribution of CZK 24,626,000 to the operation of the museum in 2007 was approved.

Cultural activities in the field of Holocaust education were supported in 2007 by a CZK 20,000 subsidy for the Project to Honour the Memory of the Transportation of the Most Significant Musicians of the Terezín Ghetto to Auschwitz.

MULTIETHNIC CULTURAL EVENTS

One of the most significant multiethnic events implemented in the scope of the Ministry of Culture subsidy scheme for the support of the cultural activities of members of national minorities living in the Czech Republic in 2007 was the *Domovina* (Home) programme for national minorities living in the Czech Republic, which was part of the 62nd International Folk Festival in Strážnice (the project *Life and Culture of National Minorities Living in the Czech Republic*). Presentations on the stages of the International Folk Festival in *Strážnice* were held by the *Slovak Club in Brno* [*Slovácký krúžek v Brně*]. Another subsidized event was the 28th *Silesian Days*, held in Dolní Lomná and organized by the *League for the Advancement of*

Silesia [Matice slezská]. The organizer of the 9th annual Jacks for the Children international children's festival was the Association of Members and Friends of the Jacks for the Children Folklore Ensemble [Sdružení členů a přátel folklorního souboru Jackové dětem]. This festival was held in Jablunkov. The civic ETNICA Ethnic Association [Etnická asociace ETNICA] again organized the Prague Heart of Nations international festival.

MEDIA AND AUDIOVISUAL RESOURCES

In 2007, a change was made to the scheme to support the dissemination and acceptance of information in the languages of national minorities, in respect of Governmental Order No 98/2002 laying down the conditions and method for the granting of subsidies 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. This governmental order was amended by Governmental Order No 38/2007, which entered into effect on 1 March 2007.

Under the scheme to support the dissemination and acceptance of information in the languages of national minorities, the printing of periodicals and radio and television broadcasting in the languages of national minorities are promoted provided that these periodicals and broadcasts are intended for dissemination in the Czech Republic and these activities are not carried out with a view to making a profit. The media help to disseminate information and reinforce the ethnic consciousness of members of national minorities in the Czech Republic. This is a way of challenging the belief that national minorities only have limited opportunities to develop their mother tongue and that they are pressured into assimilation. In 2007, the Ministry of Culture supported 24 projects.

- Scheme to support the dissemination and acceptance of information in the languages of national minorities in 2007

The subsidy award committee assessed 36 projects over two rounds (28 in the first round, 8 in the second) which were seeking assistance from the national budget totalling CZK 30,000,000. Subsidies were granted to 24 periodical publishers. Specifically, these were three projects of the Polish minority, four Roma and four Slovak projects, two German and two Bulgarian projects, one Greek, one Russian and one Ruthenian project, two Ukrainian projects, one Serbian project, one Hungarian project, one project by the Jewish community, and one project implemented by a Czech publisher.

Further to errors in the presentation of subsidy accounting in 2006, one project was handed over to the competent revenue office for investigation due to breach of budgetary discipline. This was the *Zwrot magazine project*. The payment of the subsidy was suspended pending the result of proceedings; overall only CZK 862,500 of the originally allocated sum of CZK 1,050,000 was paid. The difference was not used, nor was it transferred to the reserve fund.

Of the total budget of CZK 30,000,000, CZK 25,782,750 was disbursed; in addition, funds of CZK 1,915,000 from the *2007 Reserve Fund* were used. Retained funding totalling CZK 3,929,750 was transferred to the reserve fund and, if released by the Czech Government, will be used for projects in 2008.

Resources transferred to the reserve fund are also composed of items not paid in the context of originally allocated funding. The *Roden glas* project financing was reduced by CZK 50,000 because the terms and conditions of the subsidy award were not respected; for the same reason, the *Korene* project only received half of its original subsidy, i.e. CZK 864,500. At the

request of the recipient, the subsidy for the *Carpathian Ruthenia* project was reduced by CZK 29,250. The remainder consists of resources that were not distributed in the subsidy award procedure.

BULGARIAN MINORITY

○ *Roden glas*

The publisher of this periodical is the civic association *Bulgarian Cultural and Educational Organization*. Five issues of the magazine were published over the year. The original subsidy was reduced by CZK 50,000 on account of the association's failure to comply with terms and conditions in the first half of 2007. The periodical provided information on the social and cultural activities of the Bulgarian minority. Receipts from sales were up slightly on past results, but even so the project is subsidized from the association's cultural fund. It is a periodical of 24 + 4 pages; the new graphic design and new content concept are more appealing to this national minority.

Roden glas	2007
Amount of subsidy	450,000 CZK
Publication	5 issues
Price per issue	10 CZK subscriptions, 15 CZK over the counter
Print run	2 issues at 1,000 copies, 3 issues at 1,200 copies, total: 5,600
Total expenses	773,732 CZK
Share of subsidy in project	planned: 58.44%, actual: 58.16%
Receipts from sales	41,888 CZK
Revenue (from advertising, other...)	29,000 CZK
Unsold copies	0, distributed free of charge: 200 - 300 copies per issue
Copies sold, measured by sales * all receipts	55.8% * higher than 100%
Amount of subsidy	450,000 CZK

○ *Balgari*

The project implementer is the civic association *Vazrazhdane*. In 2007, five issues were published, of which one was a double issue; the periodical has 28 + 4 pages and is printed in Bulgarian. The rising receipts from sales mean that the periodical has found a regular readership. The Bulgarian minority therefore has another project that expands the availability for the Bulgarian minority to raise its profile and deepens awareness within the community in the Czech Republic.

Balgari	2007
Amount of subsidy	430,000 CZK
Publication	5 issues, 1 double issue per year
Price per issue	30 CZK, double issue 60 CZK
Print run	1,000 copies per issue, total 5,000 copies
Total expenses	615,368 CZK
Share of subsidy in project	planned: 69.92%, actual: 69.84%
Receipts from sales	70,068 CZK
Revenues (other)	115,300 CZK
Unsold copies	1,345 copies – 1 064 copies at 30 CZK, 281 copies at 60 CZK Total 48,780 CZK
Copies sold, measured by sales * all receipts	39% * higher than 100%
Amount of subsidy	430,000 CZK

HUNGARIAN MINORITY

○ *Prágai Tükör*

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 Hungarians living in the Czech Republic. On average, there are 112 pages per issue. The periodical only uses Hungarian. Each issue contains a summary in Czech; it is well received by the Hungarian-speaking minority and has a loyal readership. More than 2,500 copies were sold, of which 735 through subscriptions and 1,500 distributed at association events.

Prágai Tükör	2007
Amount of subsidy	1,000,000 CZK
Publication	5 per year
Price per issue	30 CZK, subscriptions 20 CZK
Print run	1,000 copies per issue, total 5,000 copies
Total expenses	1,430,052 CZK
Share of subsidy in project	planned: 69.93%, actual: 69.93%
Receipts from sales	68,035 CZK
Revenues (from advertising, other)	352,229 CZK
Unsold copies	618 copies, 12,360 CZK
Copies sold, measured by receipts	37.22%
Amount of subsidy	1,000,000 CZK

GERMAN MINORITY

○ *Landes-Zeitung*

The publisher of this title was the *Assembly of Germans in Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia*. The periodical has 8+4 pages; the first section deals with political, cultural and educational issues, while the supplement concentrates on interesting matters in the field of the German minority's cultural heritage. This fortnightly periodical carries information about the life of the minority and other current affairs. Twenty-six issues were published in 2007. There was a moderate rise in receipts from sales and advertising; the newspaper sells well. Almost a quarter of the print run is used for language teaching at the German cultural centre and at schools of all levels.

Landes-Zeitung	2007
Amount of subsidy	2,126,000 CZK
Publication	2 per month, at least 24 issues
Sale price per copy	7.50 CZK
Print run (copies)	2,000 copies per issue, total 52,000 copies, XX issues
Total project expenses	
Share of subsidy in project	planned: 64.74%, actual:
Receipts from sales	
Revenues from advertising	
Unsold copies	
Average monthly wage of editing staff	
Copies sold, measured by receipts	

○ *Eghalånd Bladl*

This is a regional periodical distributed within the German-speaking community, but is also freely available to anyone interested. The subsidy recipient has been able to enhance the printing quality of the magazine, which is unique in that it is published exclusively in the Cheb dialect of German.

Eghalånd Bladl	2007
Amount of subsidy	67,000 CZK
Publication	monthly
Price per issue	8.50 CZK
Print run	300 copies per issue, total 3,600 copies
Total expenses	104,558 CZK
Share of subsidy in project	planned: 67%, actual: 64.1%
Receipts from sales	18,043 CZK
Revenues from advertising	
Unsold copies	
Average monthly wage of editing staff / agreements	not quantified, contribution by the association
Copies sold, measured by receipts	58.9%
Amount of subsidy	67,000 CZK

POLISH MINORITY

○ *Głos Ludu*

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. There was another moderate decline in sales, but steps are being taken to attract the younger generation of readers. During the year 150 issues were published. The share of the grant in total costs is very favourable compared to other publishers printing for national minorities. The only income except the subsidy from the Ministry of Culture is receipts from subscriptions and advertising.

Głos ludu	2007
Amount of subsidy	5,500,000 CZK
Publication	3 per week, at least 150 issues
Price per issue	6 CZK, Saturday edition 9 CZK
Print run	Tuesday, Thursday 5,100 copies, Saturday 5,500 copies 150 issues, total 695,935 copies
Total expenses	9,785,327 CZK
Share of subsidy in project	planned: 56.47%, actual: 54.20%
Receipts from sales	3,186,146 CZK
Revenues from advertising, services	1,095,146 CZK
Unsold copies	82,083 copies, 492,498 CZK
Pay/income in editing team	15,000 – 19,000 CZK
Copies sold, measured by sales	49.4% * 66.4%
* all revenues	

○ *Nasza Gazetka*

This is a periodical for children and young people and is published by *Harcerstwo Polskie in the Czech Republic*. In 2007, 20 issues were published, of which six were double issues, in particular because the association lacks production resources at the start of the year. The periodical is published during the school year at a rate of two issues a month. The project also benefited from other donors; the municipal authority contributed CZK 10,000, private individuals donated CZK 263,000 and a further CZK 22,157 was received from Poland. This periodical is warmly received by readers and is also used as a teaching aid. The price is set as a token amount so that the magazine is affordable for all children.

Nasza Gazetka	2007
Amount of subsidy	960,000 CZK
Publication	20 issues, of which 6 double issues
Price per issue	5 CZK / double issue 10 CZK
Print run	1,000 copies per issue, 14,000 copies total
Total expenses	1,531,677 CZK
Share of subsidy in project	planned: 62.69%, actual: 62.69%
Receipts from sales	81,685 CZK
Revenues from advertising / services * donations, Polish subsidy, Municipal Authority	394,000 CZK * 95,234 CZK
Unsold copies	2,132 copies, 17,360 CZK
Copies sold, measured by sales	81.7%
Amount of subsidy	960,000 CZK

○ *Zwrot*

The cultural monthly *Zwrot* is published by the *Polish Cultural and Educational Union* in the Czech Republic; it has 80 pages + 4 cover pages. It is rising in popularity, as evidenced by the rising print run over the year. The periodical has consolidated its position by means of a new form focusing on culture, awareness, history, and the contemporary existence of the Polish minority in the Czech Republic. It is regrettable that, once again, there were errors in the accounting of the subsidy last year and the project was again investigated by the revenue office in Karviná; financial settlement with the state has not been resolved, the deadline for settlement is September 2008.

Zwrot	2007
Amount of subsidy	862,500 CZK
Publication	1 per month
Price per issue	20 CZK (+ CZK postage), sales 20 CZK
Print run	Issues 1-2: 1,450 copies, issues 3-12: 1,550 copies, total 18,400 copies
Total expenses	1,724,777 CZK
Share of subsidy in project	actual: 50%
Returned to the national budget	
Receipts from sales	455,909 CZK (not adjusted for postage)
Revenues from advertising, other	40,300 CZK
Unsold copies	875 copies, 17 500 CZK
Copies sold, by sales	Not quantifiable, revenues distorted by postage

ROMA MINORITY

○ Kereka-Kruh

In 2007, this monthly was published by the *Democratic Alliance of Roma* [Demokratická aliance Romů] in the Czech Republic; it has 36 pages plus an eight-page supplement called Kerechka. The print run settled at 3,000 copies and the number of returns again fell slightly. Unsold copies are presented at talks and other events held by the Roma community. Contributions in the periodical were published in Czech and Romani. The periodical was used as an aid in schools with Roma pupils, nurseries, and the lower grades of primary schools.

Kereka-Kruh	2007
Amount of subsidy	1,850,000 CZK
Publication	10 issues per year
Price per issue	12 CZK
Print run	10 issues / 3,000 copies per issue, total 30,000 copies
Total expenses	2,645,538 CZK
Share of subsidy in project	planned: 70%, actual: 69.92%
Receipts from sales	329,420 CZK
Revenues (advertising, other)	466,118 CZK
Unsold copies	5,695 copies, 68,340 CZK
	Distributed at association events
Copies sold, measured by sales *	91.5% * above 100% all receipts

○ Romano hangos

The charity *Association of Roma in Moravia* [o. p. s. Společenství Romů na Moravě] continued publishing the newspaper Romano hangos in 2007. The publisher has repeatedly faced problems with the accounting of the subsidy. This will again be investigated by the Revenue Office in Brno.

Because, in the accounting of the subsidy for 2006, the organization breached budgetary discipline and the case was forwarded to the revenue office in Brno for a solution, the 2007 subsidy was not provided until the Minister for Culture granted an exception in June. In addition to these problems, which the project implementer brought upon itself, the whole project has been accompanied by a constant lack of funding; it is very difficult to obtain the resources needed to

Romano hangos	2007
Amount of subsidy	1,026,000 CZK
Publication	Fortnightly, 24 issues – 18 issues (8 pages), 3 double issues (12 pages)
Price per issue	8 CZK, double issue 12 CZK
Print run	3,100 copies per issue, total 65,100 copies
Total expenses	1,466,000 CZK
Share of subsidy in project	planned: 69.99% / actual: 69.99%
Receipts from sales	14,500 CZK
Revenues (advertising, other)	total 425,500 CZK, of which advertising 17,450 CZK
Unsold copies	claims 9%,
Copies sold, measured by sales	2.6%
Amount of subsidy	1,026,000 CZK
Publication	Fortnightly, 24 issues - 18 issues (8 pages), 3 double issues (12 pages)

cover the difference between the subsidy and the project value. The necessary attention is not paid to the accounts side of the project and, as a result, the Roma community is being deprived of a project which, by means of a newspaper, has the potential to address many of the community's members and inform majority society about the opinions and moods within this minority.

The project cannot be implemented if it has no backing; the share of copies actually paid for is a fraction of the total print run.

○ *Romano vod'i*

The publisher of this magazine was the civic association *Romea*. The periodical, with 28+4 pages, is traditionally well received; the share of periodicals sold, however, is very low. It is distributed free of charge inside and outside the community, in schools, and to other civic associations. The project is also financed with European resources, in particular through the EQUAL programme.

Romano vod'i	2007
Amount of subsidy	1,407,000 CZK
Publication	10 issues / of which 2 double issues
Price per issue	20 CZK
Print run	1,500 copies per issue, total 15,000 copies
Total expenses	2,015,148 CZK
Share of subsidy in project	planned: 70% / actual: 69.82%
Receipts from sales	32,580 CZK
Revenues other – advertising*	total 575,568 CZK, of which *26,950 CZK
Unsold copies	577 copies, 11,540 CZK
Copies sold, measured by sales	10.5%
Amount of subsidy	1,407,000 CZK
Publication	10 issues / of which 2 double issues

○ *Romano džaniben*

This periodical, which takes the form of an almanac with approximately 350 pages, is implemented by the civic association *Romano džhaniben* [*Romano džaniben*], and is unique in form and content. Besides association members, students of Roma studies at Charles University, Prague, are also involved in the project.

The Minister for Culture granted an exception for this project, and the subsidy contributed to 80% of project costs.

Romano džaniben	2007
Amount of subsidy	482,000 CZK
Publication	2 per year, 600 copies
Price per issue	140 CZK
Print run	600 copies per issue, total 1,200 copies
Total expenses	602,281 CZK
Share of subsidy in project	planned: 80.24% / actual: 80%
Receipts from sales	18,232 CZK
Revenues (advertising, other)	100,054 CZK
Unsold copies	212 copies, 29,680 CZK
Copies sold, measured by sales	10.8%
Amount of subsidy	482,000 CZK

RUTHENIAN MINORITY

○ *Podkarpatská Rus*

The publisher of *Podkarpatská Rus* [Carpathian Ruthenia] is the civic association *Society of Friends of Ruthenia* [Společnost přátel Podkarpatské Rusi]. Four issues were published, with 12 pages each; the print run was 900 copies. At the association's request, the subsidy was reduced from the original CZK 117,000; the association was unable to secure the resources required to provide its own share of project funding. This periodical is distributed free of charge among the Ruthenian minority and includes a supplement in Ruthenian. It is a small-scale project enriching the spectrum of nationalities living in the Czech Republic. It draws attention to the traditions and customs of this national minority.

Podkarpatská Rus	2007
Amount of subsidy	87,750 CZK
Publication	4 per year
Price per issue	no price
Print run	planned: 800 copies per issue, total 3,200 copies Actual: 900 copies per issue, total 3,600 copies
Total expenses	130,528 CZK
Share of subsidy in project	planned: 70% / actual: 67%
Receipts from sales	0
Revenues from advertising	0
Unsold copies	whole print run distributed free of charge
Average monthly wage of editing staff	Fees of 4,115 CZK per issue, 5-7 participants
Copies sold, measured by sales	0

RUSSIAN MINORITY

○ *Ruskoje slovo*

The *Association of Compatriots and Friends of Russian Tradition* is an organization operating nationally in the Czech Republic and 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+4 pages. There are no permanent reporting staff; external associates receive fees. Direct sales are low; the project is financed from advertising and donations from businesses. The periodical includes a supplement for children, called *Slovo for Children* [Slovo dyetyam], which is published with assistance from the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport.

Ruské slovo	2007
Amount of subsidy	1,200,000 CZK
Publication	6 per year
Price per issue	30 CZK
Print run	2000 copies per issue, total 12,000 copies
Total expenses	1,859,130 CZK
Share of subsidy in project	planned: 68.9% / actual: 64.55%
Receipts from sales	61,090 CZK
Revenues (other, from advertising and services)	488,934 CZK
Unsold copies	0
Copies sold, measured by sales* all revenues	17% * including other revenues – above 100%
Amount of subsidy	1,200,000 CZK

GREEK MINORITY

○ *Kalimera*

The publisher of this periodical was the *Greek Community of Prague* [Řecká obec Praha]. This periodical is supplied free of charge to *Community* members and is also distributed to other Greek communities in the Czech Republic and abroad. This is why there is no information on receipts from sales or unsold copies. Six issues with an average of 32 pages were published in 2007. According to the response, the periodical is rated positively and found to be very useful by the Greek community.

Kalimera	2007
Amount of subsidy	314,000 CZK
Publication	6 per year
Price per issue	free
Print run	1,000 copies per issue, total 6,000 copies
Total expenses	522,731 CZK
Share of subsidy in project	planned: 61%, actual: 60%
Receipts from sales	free distribution
Revenues (from advertising, other)	208,731 CZK
Unsold copies	0
Average monthly wage of editing staff / fees	15,000 CZK / issue
Copies sold, measured by receipts	unquantifiable

SLOVAK MINORITY

○ *Korene*

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. Breach of terms and conditions resulted in a reduction of the subsidy, which was granted only for six issues. The accounting of the subsidy has not yet been resolved. Of the total number, approximately 1,570 copies are distributed to subscribers, approximately 3,170 copies are sold, and the remainder are distributed free of charge at events.

Korene	2007
Amount of subsidy	Originally 1,693,000 CZK, reduced to 846,500 CZK
Publication	Monthly / 6 issues
Price per issue	18 CZK, 15 CZK subscriptions
Print run	5,000 copies per issue, 55,000 total
Total expenses	3,000,485 CZK
Share of subsidy in project	planned: 28.22%, actual: 28.21%
Receipts from sales	523,000 CZK
Other revenues	10,000 CZK
Unsold copies	9,055 copies, 162 99 CZK
Copies sold, measured by receipts	55.68%
Amount of subsidy	Originally 1,693,000 CZK, reduced to 846 500 CZK

○ *Listy 2007*

The publisher of this monthly periodical was the *Club of Slovak Culture*. The periodical is part of the range of periodicals published by the Slovak national minority; it is well received and has a stable number of subscribers (2,000); distribution is between 2,000 and 1,980 copies. Integral parts of the periodical are the supplements *Studentské listy* [Student Pages], *Oříšek* [Nut] and *Klubové listy* [Club Pages]. The project also received a donation of CZK 195,500 from Slovaki (Authority for Slovaks Living Abroad – ÚSZZ). The accounts were submitted on time.

Listy 2007	2007
Amount of subsidy	2,030,000 CZK
Publication	10 issues, of which 2 double issues
Price per issue	20 CZK, double issue 38 CZK
Print run	2,500 copies per issue / total 25,000 copies
Total expenses	2,949,129 CZK
Share of subsidy in project	planned: 69.59%, actual: 68.83%
Receipts from sales	not specified
Revenues (from project – sales, advertising)	723,629 CZK
Unsold copies	450 copies, 17,100 CZK
Copies sold, measured by receipts	
Amount of subsidy	2,030,000 CZK

○ *Slovenské dotyky*

This monthly periodical was published by the *Slovak-Czech Club* in the Czech Republic. The nature of the periodical remains constant; in 2007, it again focused not only on the community of the Slovak minority in the Czech Republic, but also on the Czech public. Eleven issues were published; the publisher followed tradition by labelling the final issue of the year a double issue (12/2007 and 1/2008) in order to bridge the gap in the implementation of the project in the next year.

The periodical is well received and, thanks to contractual distribution of approximately 60-80% of copies for a fixed rate, the project's budget remains balanced. The project was assisted by a donation of CZK 162,114 from the Slovak ÚSZZ. ArtCity contributed CZK 40,000.

Slovenské dotyky	2007
Amount of subsidy	2,380,000 CZK
Publication	11 issues, of which 1 double issue
Price per issue	18 CZK, subscriptions 10 CZK
Print run	8,000 copies / issue, total 88,000 copies
Total expenses	4,301,664 CZK
Share of subsidy in project	planned: 65.03%, actual: 63.23%
Receipts from sales	1,259,344 CZK
Revenues from advertising, promotion	31,500 CZK
Unsold copies	7,560 copies (9.82%), 136,080 CZK
Average monthly wage of editing staff	18,900 CZK
Copies sold, measured by receipts	92.53%

○ *Zrkadlenie / Zrcadlení*

Four issues were published within the scope of this project in 2007; the implementer is the civic association *Slovak Literature Club in the Czech Republic*. It was a literary revue. The association describes itself as a writers' club; support within the scope of this subsidy scheme is borderline.¹¹⁾ The project was supported by the Bratislava Literary Information Centre and the ÚŠŽZ with a sum of CZK 88,400. The publisher works in close cooperation with the *Slovak-Czech Club*, which also supported the project by purchasing 225 copies of each issue. Approximately 70% of copies are distributed for a fixed fee.

Zrkadlenie / Zrcadlení	2007
Amount of subsidy	538,000 CZK
Publication	4 per year
Price per issue	40 CZK, subscriptions 30 CZK
Print run	1000 copies per issue, total 4000 copies
Total expenses	780,636 CZK
Share of subsidy in project	planned: 59.14%, actual: 69.42%
Receipts from sales	91,380 CZK
Revenues from advertising	
Unsold copies	
Average monthly wage of editing staff	not specified in the accounting
Copies sold, measured by receipts	97.32%

SERBIAN MINORITY

○ *Srpska reč*

The publisher of this periodical was the civic association *Serbian Association of St Sava*. The response to the periodical has been good; it is the only project subsidized within the Serbian national minority. During the year, paying parties were also found.

Srpska reč	2007
Amount of subsidy	815,000 CZK
Publication	6 per year
Price per issue	30 CZK
Print run	800 copies per issue, total 4,800 copies
Total expenses	1,165,263 CZK
Share of subsidy in project	planned: 69.96%, actual: 69.96%
Receipts from sales	79,200 CZK
Revenues (from advertising, other – donations)	190,000 CZK
Unsold copies	1,801 copies, 54,030 CZK
Copies sold, measured by receipts	55%

¹¹⁾ The representative of the Slovak minority in the Council has reservations about this claim; the print run of 1,000 copies indicates the broader appeal of the periodical.

UKRAINIAN MINORITY

○ *Porohy*

The publisher of this periodical was the *Ukrainian Initiative in the Czech Republic*. The periodical also focused on readers who are Ukrainian citizens with permanent residence or permission to stay long term in the Czech Republic. The editing team is remunerated largely by way of agreements, although one member of staff is a part-time employee. In 2007, there was a fall in sales, but the project attracted resources in the form of advertising and donations.

Porohy	2007
Amount of subsidy	525,000 CZK
Publication	6 issues
Price per issue	20 CZK
Print run	1,000 copies per issue, total 6,000 copies
Total expenses	751,140 CZK
Share of subsidy in project	planned: 70%, actual: 69.89%
Refund to national budget	
Receipts from sales	60,000 CZK
Revenues (from advertising, other)	166,140 CZK
Unsold copies	800 copies, 16,000 CZK
Agreements per issue	39,257 CZK
Copies sold, measured by sales * all receipts	50% * above 100%

○ *Ukrajinský žurnál*

This project, implemented by the civic association *RUTA*, has only been marketed since 2005, but in that time has found a readership and niche. The editing team systematically pays attention to the challenges faced by new waves of immigrants from Ukraine. In 2007, it was published as a monthly, initially with 44 pages, but most issues then had 64 pages (the summer double issue had 72 pages).

Ukrajinský žurnál	2007
Amount of subsidy	1,846,000 CZK
Publication	11 issues, one double issue
Price per issue	30 CZK
Print run	2 issues at 1,000 copies, 9 issues at 1,500 copies total 15,500 copies
Total expenses	2,855,331 CZK
Share of subsidy in project	planned: 69.98%, actual: 64.65%
Receipts from sales	169,472 CZK
Revenues (from advertising, other)	820,314 CZK
Unsold copies	5,081 copies, 152,430 CZK
Copies sold, measured by sales * all receipts	36.44% * above 100%

JEWISH MINORITY

○ *Maskil*

The publisher of this magazine was the civic association *Bejt Simcha*. This is a cultural monthly periodical with 20 pages (the double issue had 40 pages). The periodical was distributed free of charge to all Jewish communities and other organizations in the Czech Republic; a few copies were distributed in Slovakia. Apart from the subsidy, the project is financed as follows: CZK 35,000 from the *Holocaust Victim Endowment Fund* [Nadační fond obětem holocaustu], CZK 18,130 from minor donors, CZK 21,600 from the *Dutch Humanitarian Fund* and CZK 100,000 from the *Federation of Jewish Communities in the Czech Republic* [Federace židovských obcí v ČR].

Maskil	2007
Amount of subsidy	465,000 CZK
Publication	11 issues
Price per issue	free
Print run	800 copies per issue, total 8,800 copies
Total expenses	668 845 CZK
Share of subsidy in project	planned: 69.86%, actual: 69.52%
Receipts from sales, * own contribution	free distribution * 29,115 CZK
Revenues – other	203,845 CZK
Unsold copies	605 copies
Average monthly wage of editing staff / agreements	5,000 CZK
Copies sold, measured by receipts	N/A

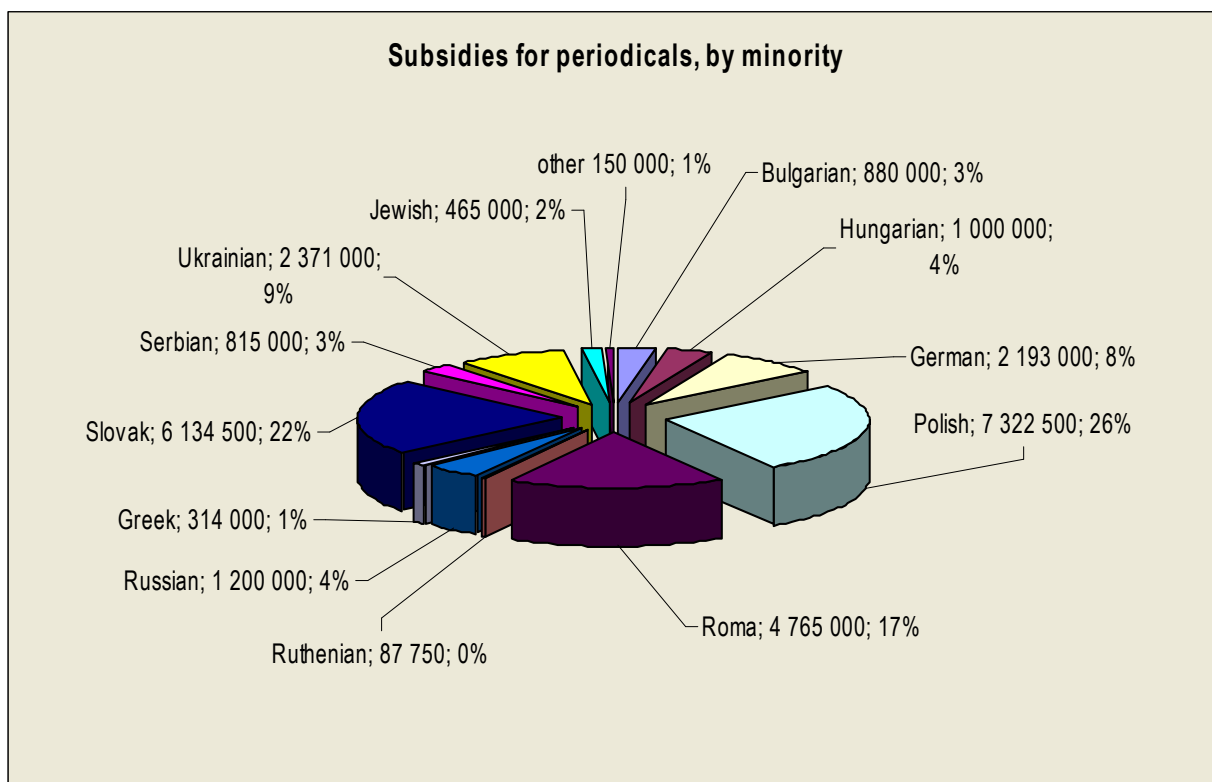
○ *A2 (cultural weekly), thematic issue on Slovaks in the Czech Lands*

This project was supported for the first time in 2007. It is a periodical devoted in the long term to relations within society; the problems faced by the Slovak national minority were supposed to be only a supplement, but in the end a separate issue (26/2007) on this theme was published.

A 2	2007
Amount of subsidy	150,000 CZK
Publication	Slovaks in the Czech Lands, special issue
Price per issue	25 CZK
Print run	8,000 copies
Total expenses	7,289,051.50
Share of subsidy in project	planned 2%, actual: 2%
Refunded to deposit account	
Receipts from sales	
Revenues from advertising	
Unsold copies	
Average monthly wage / agreements	text writer 12,000 CZK

Overview of subsidies from the 2007 national budget in the programme

<i>applicant</i>	<i>project</i>	<i>subsidy (CZK)</i>
Bulgarian minority		
Bulgarian Cultural and Education Organization, civic association	Roden glas	450,000
Vazrazhdane, civic association	Balgari	430,000
TOTAL		880,000
Hungarian minority		
Union of Hungarians Living in the Czech Republic, civic association	Prágai Tükör	1,000,000
German minority		
Assembly of Germans in Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia, civic association	Landes-Zeitung	2,126,000
Union of Germans – Chebsko Region, civic association	Eghaländ Bladl	67,000
TOTAL		2,193,000
Polish minority		
Congress of Poles, civic association	Głos ludu	5,500,000
Harcerstwo Polskie, civic association	Nasza Gazetka	960,000
Polish Cultural and Educational Union, civic association	Zwrot	862,500
TOTAL		7,610,000
Roma minority		
Democratic Alliance of Roma, civic association	Kereka	1,850,000
Romea, civic association	Romano vodi	1,407,000
Association of Roma in Moravia, non-profit company	Romano hangos 14	1,026,000
Romano Džhaniben, civic association	Romano džaniben	482,000
TOTAL		4,765,000
Ruthenian minority		
Society of Ruthenians and Friends of Ruthenia, civic association	Podkarpatská Rus	87,750
Russian minority		
Association of Compatriots and Friends of Russian Tradition, civic association	Russkoje slovo	1,200,000
TOTAL		1,200,000
Greek minority		
Greek Community of Prague, civic association	Kalimera	314,000
Slovak minority		
Community of Slovaks, civic association	Korene	846,500
Slovak-Czech Club, civic association	Slovenské dotyky	2,720,000
Club of Slovak Culture in the Czech Republic, civic association	Listy Slovákov a Čechov	2,030,000
Slovak Literature Club, civic association	Zrkadlenie / Zrcadlení	538,000
TOTAL		6,134,500
Serbian minority		
Serbian Association of St Sava, civic association	Srpska reč	815,000
Ukrainian minority		
Ukrainian Initiative, civic association	Porohy	525,000
RUTA, civic association	Ukrajinský žurnál	1,846,000
TOTAL		2,371,000
Jewish community		
Bejt Simcha, civic association	Maskil	465,000
Multinational		
A2 Kulturní týdeník	Special issue on Slovaks in the Czech Lands	150,000
Total in the programme		28,831,750



5.3. Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports

- Programme for the Support of Education in the Languages of National Minorities and Multicultural Education

In accordance with Governmental Order No 98/2002 laying down the conditions and method for the provision of subsidies from the national budget for the activities of members of national minorities, the Ministry announces a programme focusing on the production of educational programmes and teaching materials in the field of national minority education, geared towards providing a knowledge of the history and culture of other nations, education on democratic citizenship, mutual tolerance, the combating of racial and minority intolerance, xenophobia and anti-Semitism. The Ministry's approved budget for the programme in 2007 was CZK 19,000,000. Forty-five projects received financial aid totalling CZK 10,363,008. The programme was geared towards language, social, cultural and other educational activities for children and young people who are members of national minorities. Assistance was also provided to schools with a large share of pupils from minorities, for the formation and implementation of educational programmes, and for research into the languages of national minorities. An overview of subsidized projects is provided in Annex 8.

5.4. Ministry of the Interior

- Preventive programmes at local level

The Ministry of the Interior is responsible for coordinating the activities of the interdepartmental advisory body *National Committee on Crime Prevention*, one of whose core operations is the implementation of a programme to assist towns affected by high crime rates and other socio-pathological phenomena. The key conceptual material concerning the

Government's preventive policy on crime in the coming period is the *Crime Prevention Strategy 2008-2011*.¹²⁾

The priorities of the new strategy will continue to encompass:

- victims of crime motivated by race, nationality or religion;
- risky individuals in the position of potential perpetrators or victims (socially excluded individuals and groups, foreign nationals, members of national and ethnic minorities, inhabitants of spatially excluded localities);
- crimes and delinquency linked to the radicalization of spectator violence, crime motivated by race, nationality or religion, unlawful conduct in socially excluded localities.

In the context of the Crime Prevention Strategy, in 2007 the *Local Crime Prevention Programme – Partnership* ('Partnership Programme') was implemented as a non-repressive way of systematically making improvements in interethnic relationships, overcoming prejudices and restricting xenophobia.

Towns with the highest crime rate and with a concentration of other socially pathological phenomena (unemployment, poverty, extremist manifestations, socially excluded Roma communities) are placed in the Partnership Programme. The aim of the projects is to eliminate or diminish the social exclusion of Roma communities, as such exclusion results in the increased risk of racist or extremist views and moods. The projects focus primarily on children and young people, whose system of values and habits is the most open to positive change.

In 2007, 19 preventive projects received subsidies totalling CZK 2,881,000. Projects with subsidies totalling CZK 1,330,000 were implemented by 12 towns (Česká Třebová, Kladno, Kopřivnice, Kralupy nad Vltavou, Krnov, Olomouc, Orlová, Ostrov, Prague, Šumperk, Trmice, Vysoké Mýto), and projects with subsidies totalling CZK 1,551,000 were realized by two provinces (Olomoucký kraj, Severočeský kraj). These funds are released from the Public Treasury Administration budget heading (i.e. not from the budget of the Ministry of the Interior) in accordance with Government resolutions. Conditions for the support of a project are co-financing from the municipality and the active participation of Roma in the implementation of projects.

5.5. Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs

The Ministry contributes to the support of projects predominantly intended for members of the Roma community, which are covered by the resources of the Active Employment Policy via employment offices.

In the 2007-2013 programming period, a whole field of aid under the Human Resources and Employment Operational Programme focuses on the integration of members of Roma communities. Aid should be channelled primarily into the training of those contracting, providing and using services, and into the provision of social services and other instruments working in favour of the social inclusion of members of socially excluded Roma communities (projects directly targeting the Roma community – see Annex 9).

From its own budget, the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs finances numerous activities of Roma nongovernmental organizations, the function of which is to smooth the way for this specific group of unemployed citizens to access the labour market.

¹²⁾ adopted by the Czech Government under Resolution No 1150 of 15 October 2007

In accordance with the Personal Data Protection Act and the Employment Act, employment offices do not keep records of job-seekers on the basis of colour or membership of a national or ethnic minority. Regrettably, this is a problem making it impossible to determine the actual number of unemployed Roma in the Czech Republic. Therefore, activities are being transferred in part to NGOs and municipal authorities, which have a better knowledge of the number of Roma living in a given locality and are able to create a programme and projects to increase the employment of these citizens.

5.6. Programmes to support the integration of the Roma community

Ministry of Culture

A subsidy award procedure for the support of the integration of members of the Roma community attracted 34 applicants with 45 projects. Most applicants were civic associations; other entrants were Church organizations, charities, limited liability companies, and organizations partly financed from the public purse that had been set up by the Ministry of Culture. In all, 25 projects from 20 applicants received support; CZK 1,910,000 was distributed (see Annex 10). Projects benefiting from assistance in the programme include the festival *Romská píseň 2007* [Roma Song 2007], the thirteenth 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 2007*, implemented by the civic association *Miret* with cooperation from Ida Kellarová, and the 7. *Karvinský romský festival 2007* [7th Karviná Roma Festival 2006], organized by the *Association of Roma of North Moravia* from Karviná. Roma Song 2007 was held under the aegis of the Minister for Culture.

Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports

○ Programme to support the integration of the Roma community

The objective is to make the playing field more level for members of the Roma community, with an emphasis on preventing social exclusion of members of the Roma community, ensuring the participation of Roma when integration programmes are rolled out, fostering trust, understanding and tolerance in society, and improving communications between the Roma community and majority society. Assistance is granted for the implementation of projects promoting the inclusion of Roma children and pupils in the educational mainstream. The projects are largely realized in localities and areas with a higher proportion of socially disadvantaged persons throughout the Czech Republic. Project themes:

- Pre-school preparation of Roma children,
- Education of pupils from Roma communities at primary school,
- Methodological support for teachers,
- Support for the further education of teaching staff in the creation of an inclusive environment in school and in the classroom,
- Free-time and special-interest activities for Roma children and young people in line with their educational needs.

In 2007, the Ministry provided subsidies for 95 projects totalling CZK 13,722,000. A list of subsidized projects can be found in Annex 11.

- Support for Roma students at secondary schools

The Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports has run a subsidy scheme twice a year since 2003; it informs schools of the possibilities and conditions of the scheme via provincial authorities and city halls. The objective of this programme is to support the studies of those Roma pupils whose families are faced with significant financial difficulties as a result of the cost of [upper] secondary-school education. Resources are intended for the partial or full defrayment of pupils' costs relating to: tuition, board, accommodation, travel expenses, school equipment and textbooks, protective aids.

It follows from the overview of funding granted in 2000-2007 that the number of pupils in the scheme has tripled and the amount available for subsidies has quadrupled. More detailed information is provided in Annex 11.

- Measures to improve the education of the Roma

In 2007, the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports announced an education development programme in accordance with Section 171(2) of Act No 561/2004 on preschool, primary, secondary, further vocational, and other education, as amended (the Schools Act), for the *Financing of Teaching Assistants for Socially Disadvantaged Children, Pupils and Students in 2007*. This programme was dedicated to those schools where a teaching assistant already exists and schools interested in opening this position. The sole target group was teaching assistants for socially disadvantaged children, pupils and students. In all, subsidies totalling CZK 75,642,253 were released for 307 teaching assistant positions in schools set up by municipalities, provinces or associations of municipalities, with a further CZK 2,306,896 granted for 11 teaching assistant positions in schools set up by the Ministry, registered churches or religious societies.

The number of primary school preparatory classes as at 30 September 2007 was 164. Of these, 101 classes were at normal primary schools and 48 were at primary schools for children with special educational needs. In all, 1,929 children were educated in these preparatory classes. Compared to the previous school year, there was a marked rise in the number of both preparatory classes and the children admitted to them (in the 2006/2007 school year, there were 146 preparatory classes and 1,713 children).

The education of Roma pupils is also the subject of the action 'D.H. versus the Czech Republic' concluded by the *European Court of Human Rights* in January 2007, a description of which can be found in Annex 12 to this Report.

5.7. Summary

Support for the activities carried by members of national minorities is one of the core areas of government subsidy policy in relation to nongovernmental organizations. Support is provided via subsidy schemes drawing on national budget resources and is broken down into the following programmes:

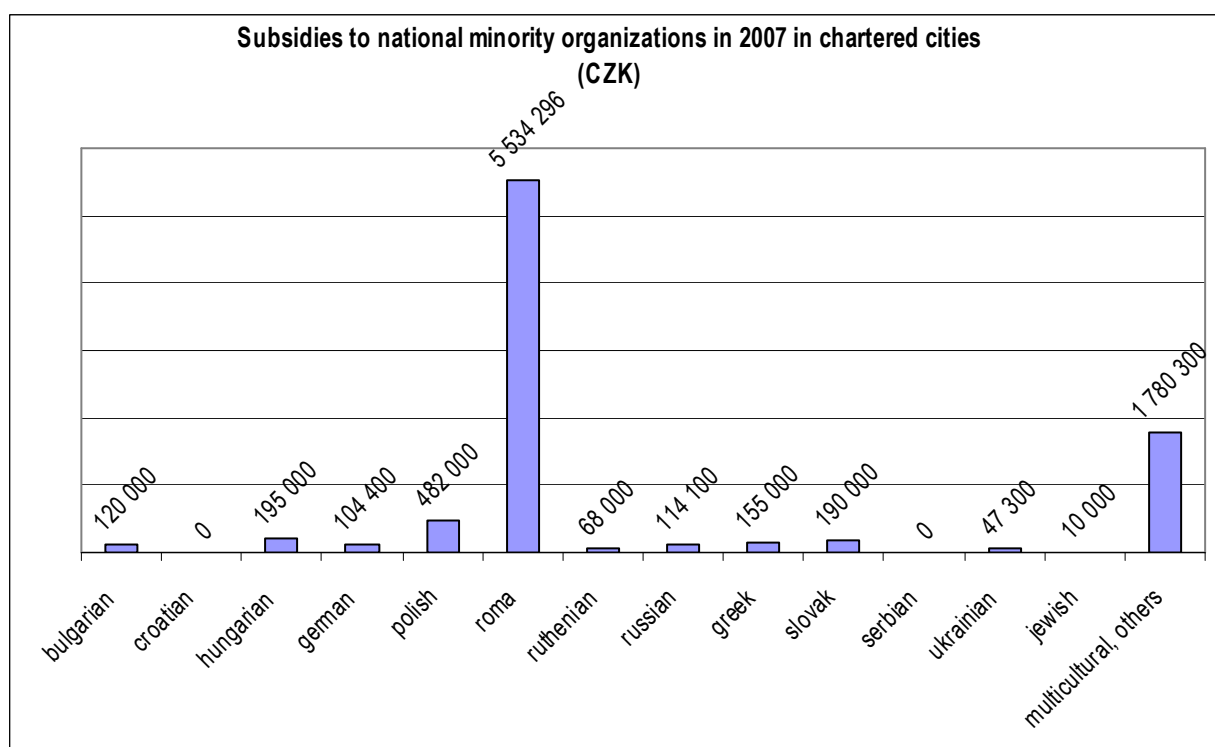
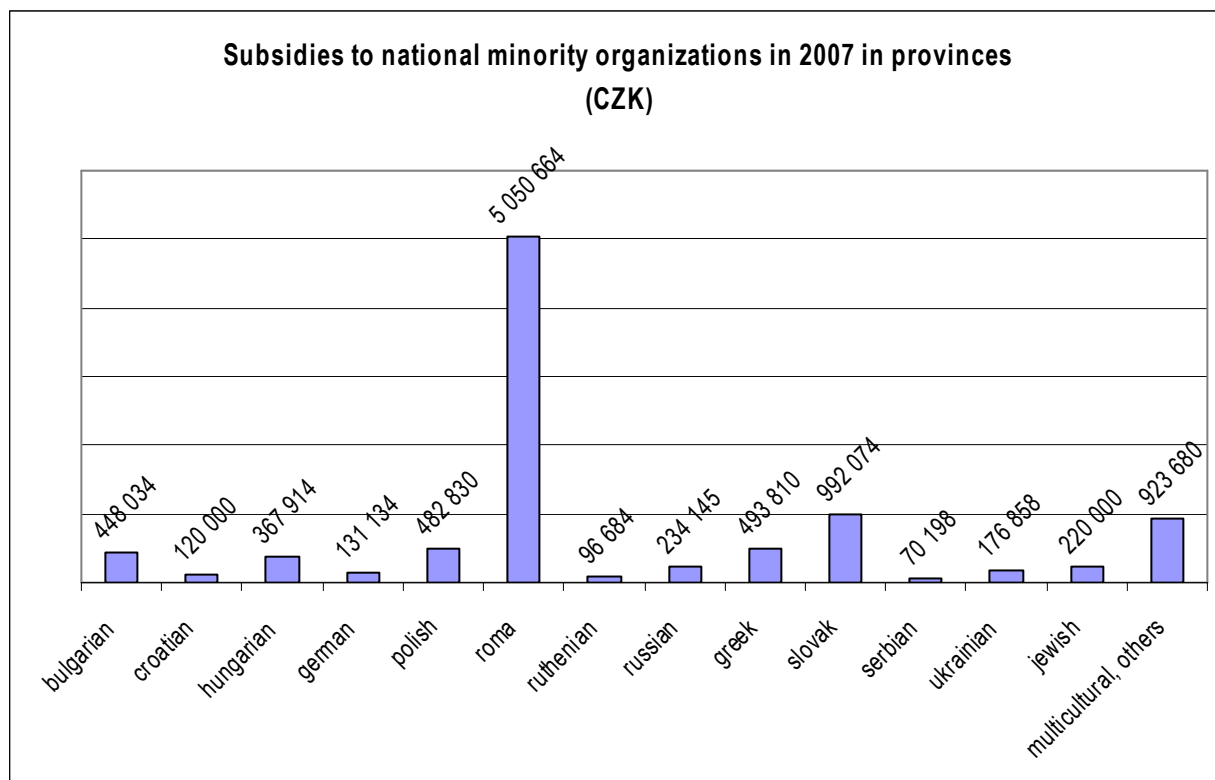
- a) support for the preservation, development and presentation of national minority cultures,
- b) support for the dissemination and acceptance of information in the languages of national minorities,
- c) support of education in the languages of national minorities and multicultural education,
- d) support for the integration of the members of the Roma community.

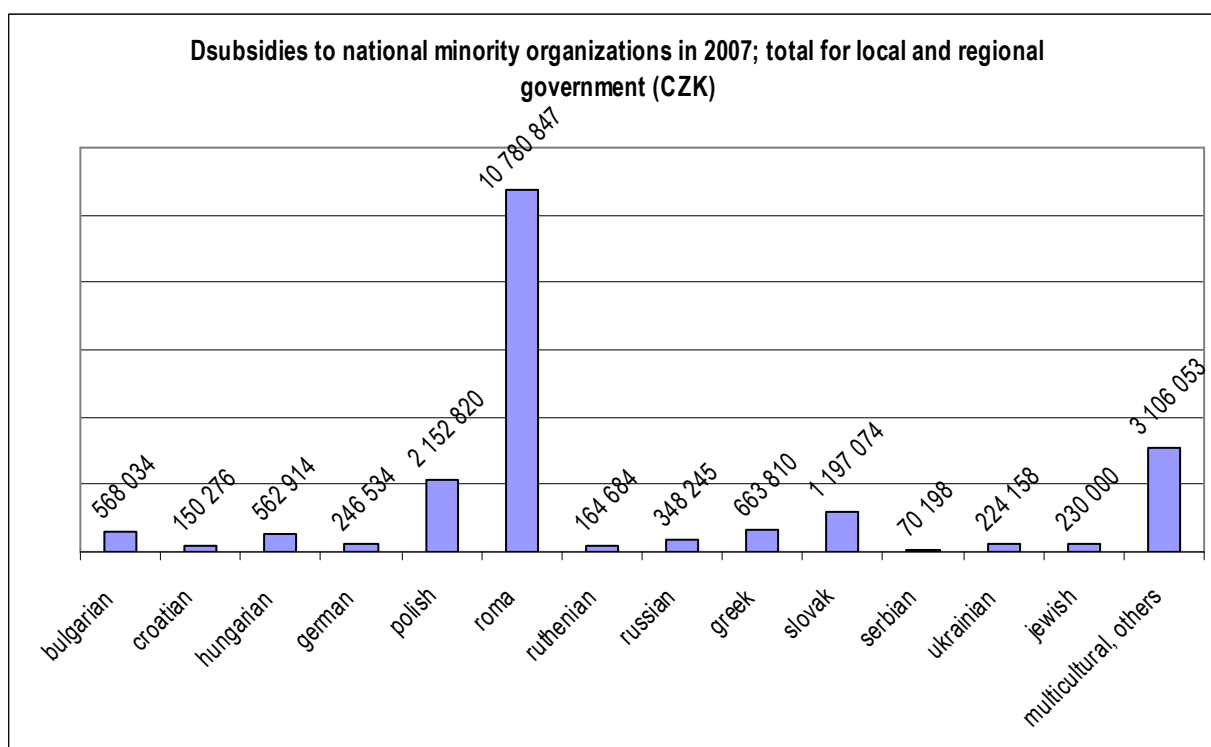
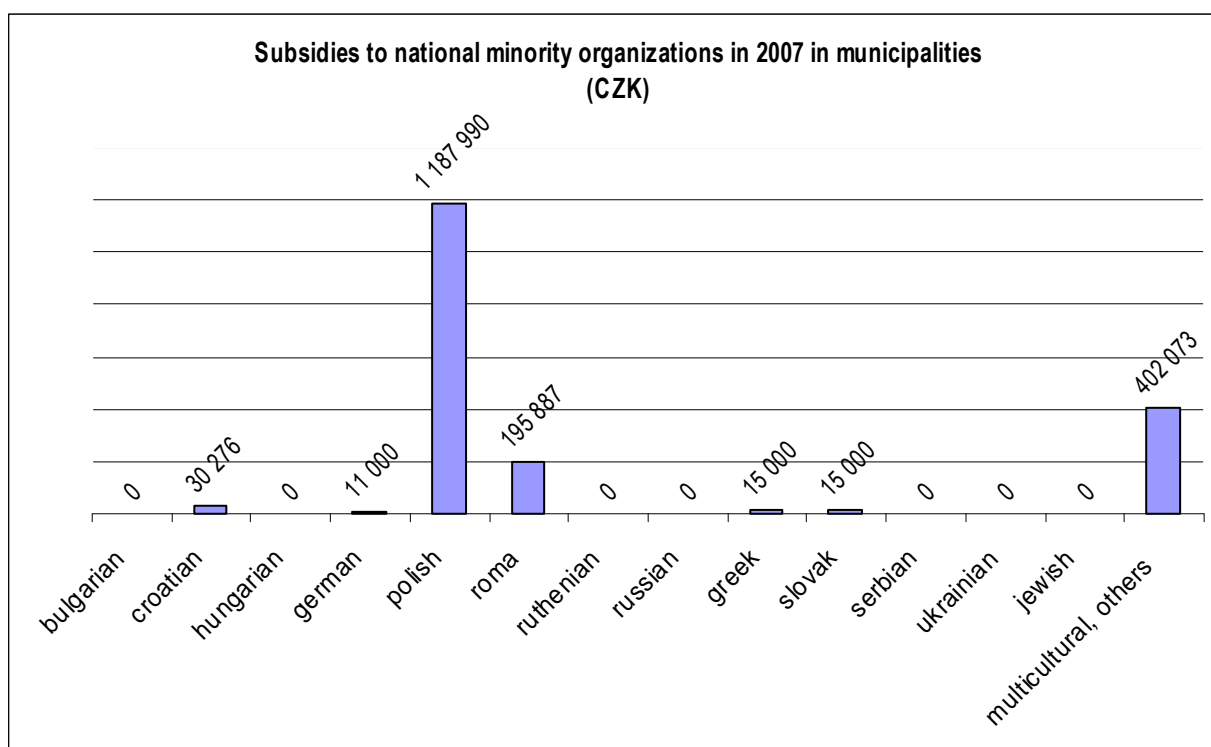
The support of projects aimed at the activities of national minorities depends primarily on subsidies from the national budget. An overview of these subsidies is provided in the following table, which documents government expenditure on the activities of national minorities in 2007:

<i>area</i>	<i>specifications</i>	<i>subsidy provider (type of subsidy)</i>	<i>subsidy (CZK)</i>
a)	Cultural activities by members of national minorities	Ministry of Culture (Department of Regional and National Culture – subsidy scheme)	9,534,670
	Khamoro Prague World Roma Festival	Public Treasury Administration (VPS; Government Resolution No 347/2003)	1,600,000
	Projects under the programme 'Media and audiovisual cultural activities'	Ministry of Culture – Audiovisual and mass media subsidies	13,420,000
	Operation of the Museum of Roma Culture in Brno	Ministry of Culture (Department for the Protection of Movable Cultural Heritage, Museums and Galleries)	8,078,000
	Operation of the Terezín Monument		24,626,000
	Projects in support of cultural activities		280,000
	Subsidies for activities by members of national minorities	Ministry of Culture (Art and Libraries Department)	3,690,000
	21 st -century library grant		75,000
b)	Support for the dissemination and acceptance of information in the languages of national minorities	Ministry of Culture (subsidy scheme)	28,831,750
c)	Education in the languages of national minorities and multicultural education	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports (subsidy scheme)	10,363,008
d)	Integration of members of the Roma community	Ministry of Culture (subsidy scheme)	1,910,000
	Integration of members of the Roma community	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports (subsidy scheme)	13,722,000
	Integration of members of the Roma community – support for secondary school Roma pupils		11,417,000
	Programme to prevent social exclusion in Roma communities	Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs	29,989,000
	Coordinators of Roma advisers at provincial authorities	Ministry of Finance	5,215,000
	Support for the principle of the integration of the Roma through courses of multicultural education for primary and secondary school teachers ¹³	Office of the Government of the Czech Republic	
	Integration of members of the Roma community (HRD OP)	Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs	10,859,912
Ad hoc projects	Implementation of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages	Office of the Government of the Czech Republic (Government Resolution No 637 of 11 June 2005; VPS)	680,227
total			174,291,567

¹³⁾ As part of the European Year of Equal Opportunities for All in 2007 – for a fair society in the Czech Republic, which was supported by the European Commission with a sum of €200,832.23.

Overview of subsidies in provinces, towns and municipalities by individual national minority:





6. Local and regional public administration and national minorities

6.1. Municipalities

The Council secretariat approached 180 municipalities, i.e. those where, under the Municipalities Act, the appointment of a committee for national minorities can be expected. In the light of the results of an audit of municipalities fulfilling the conditions for the establishment of a committee, conducted by the Ministry of the Interior, municipalities with a population of no more than 200 were not approached. In the overview below, we present their replies; 65 municipal assemblies did not respond to the questions,¹⁴⁾ 71 had not set up a committee (see Annex 14), and the replies of the others are printed below. Comments are summed up at the end of this section.

1. In 2007, was a Committee for National Minorities (council / other body / coordinator) appointed within the competence of the municipality? What was its specific agenda?

ALBRECHTICE

In 2007, the committee held three meetings, where members primarily discussed the implementation of the Charter, which covers the use of regional or minority languages. The committee also examined the state of Polish education in the municipality and the activities of Polish organizations in the municipality (Macierz Szkolna, Wspólnota, PZKO).

AŠ

A committee was set up in 2007, but has not yet had a specific agenda.

BERNARTICE U TRUTNOVA

In 2007, a committee was set up in the competence of the municipality. The first meeting was held on 21 March 2007. The composition of the committee from the aspect of nationalities is as follows: a member of each of the German, Roma and Slovak minorities. During the year, the committee inter alia studied the Charter and Framework Convention within the remit of the municipality.

BRNO – ŘEČKOVICE A MOKRÁ HORA

In 2007, a committee was set up by a decision of the assembly at the constituent meeting held on 6 November 2006. Its tenure lasts until 2010. The committee handled an agenda connected with the activities of national minorities, focusing largely on the Moravian national minority.

BOCANOVICE

The three-member committee was appointed after the elections in December 2006. In 2007, it submitted a proposal for the introduction of bilingual signs on buildings owned by the

¹⁴⁾ These municipalities and towns are: Bílá Voda, Blatno, Božičany, Branná, městská část Brno-Kohoutovice, Bukovec, Desná v Jizerských horách, Dolní Rychnov, Doubrava, Hlavenec, Heřmanovice, Horní Blatná, Hradec-Nová Ves, Hradiště military district, Hrádek, Hrušovany, Chlum sv. Maří, Chotěbuz, Jáchymov, Jiřetín pod Jedlovou, Jiřkov, Josefův Důl, Kaceřov, Kovářská, Kraslice, Kravaře, Královské Poříčí, Krásná, Krásno, Kružberk, Křišťanovice, Lampertice, Lipno nad Vltavou, Luby, Milíkov, Nová Pec, Nový Kostel, Nýdek, Okrouhlá, Petrovice u Karviné, Písek, Plesná, Ropice, Rožmitál na Šumavě, Rudná pod Pradědem, Spomyšl, Stanovice, Stará Červená Voda, Stará Voda (district: Cheb), Staré Sedlo, Stružná, Střítež u Českého Těšína, Svatava, Světlík, Šabina, Tisová (district: Tachov), Třebom, Valeč, Velká Kraš, Zbytiny and Žacléř. Some municipalities state that the situation has not changed since the previous year; these municipalities are: Josefov, Návsí, Písečnou, Roudno, Smilovice (district: Frýdek-Místek), Stará Ves, Těrlicko and Vintřítov.

municipality, which was accepted. Bilingual traffic signs indicating the entry to the municipality are now being produced.

BYSTRICE (Frýdek-Místek district)

A committee operates in the municipality as a body of the municipal assembly. It held three meetings in 2007, mainly discussing the implementation of bilingual signs.

ČESKÝ TĚŠÍN

The committee was established by an assembly resolution in 2000. Following the municipal elections in 2006, it has 13 members from the following nationalities: Polish, Slovak, Bulgaria and Roma. The committee is led by a member of the municipal assembly.

Last year, it primarily dealt with the introduction of bilingual signs in accordance with Section 29(2) of Act No 128/2000 on municipalities, as amended.

DOLNÍ LOMNÁ

The committee (currently with five members) was established and approved at a municipal assembly meeting in 2000. The committee for the 2006-2010 term of office was appointed at the constituent meeting of the municipal assembly held on 3 November 2006.

DOLNÍ POUSTEVNA

It was established within the remit of the municipality by a resolution of the municipal assembly on 28 March 2007. The public has been urged to become involved in its activities several times, but without the slightest response. Citizens have not expressed any interest in working for the committee.

HNOJNÍK

In the municipality of Hnojník, approximately 11% of the population claims Polish nationality and minority issues are handled by a three-member committee. A committee was established in the municipality before and after the elections in 2006 and discussed the issue of introducing bilingual signs in the municipality of Hnojník (Act No 128/2000, Charter).

HORNÍ LOMNÁ

A three-member committee has been established in Horní Lomná. The largest national minority, the Poles, lives in the municipality in harmony with the Czechs; the municipality does not need to deal with minority problems and therefore does not engage in any activity.

HORNÍ SUCHÁ

In 2007, the five-member committee discussed the implementation of the Charter – the implementation of bilingual signs (Czech and Polish) at institutions set up by the municipal authority and traffic signs at the entrance to and exit from the municipality. In August 2007, it examined a re-formulated request from the MS PZKO to install traffic signs with Polish signs at the municipality's entrance and exit (in accordance with Decree No 507/2006) and the introduction of Czech-Polish signs at the railway stop in Horní Suchá. It recommended complying with both requests, which were approved by the assembly at its meeting held on 4 September 2007.

HRÁDEK (Frýdek-Místek district)

It discussed the issue of bilingual names and cooperation with the Congress of Poles and the political movement Coexistencia.

CHEB

Minority issues, in particular tasks connected with the integration of minorities, are addressed by the *Commission for National Minorities*, which was formed under the Cheb municipal council in November 2006.

It has three representatives nominated by the Council of Roma Organizations, two representatives of the Vietnamese community in Cheb, and one representative of the Union of Germans - Balthazar Neumann Society [Svaz Němců – Společnost Balthazara Neumanna Cheb].

In 2007, the commission focused on raising awareness of cultural traditions and values of minorities and foreign nationals with permanent residence (specifically the Vietnamese) that exist in larger numbers in Cheb (the Roma, Vietnamese and Germans). The commission instigated a proposal to unveil a commemorative plaque in honour of the Sudet German Social Democrats who, in 1938, affirmed their loyalty to the Czechoslovak Republic and put up active resistance to the Nazis. The commission helped organize (the town of Cheb, Roma organizations, and representatives of the Vietnamese community in Cheb) the joint Children's Day celebrations (for Roma, Vietnamese and Czech children), expressed its consent to involvement in the activities of Slovo 21, and in 2008 will contribute to organized shared lunches between Czech families and the families of foreign nationals (in order to foster closer personal contact); a working meeting of commission members is prepared for January 2008 in Hof, Germany, to find out about that experience gained by that town's authorities concerning the integration of foreigners etc. Particular attention is paid to the problems faced by the Roma community. For example, the town operates a low-threshold centre for Roma children, there are two preparatory classes (at Primary Schools 4 and 6), and two Roma field workers are employed at the Department of Social Affairs and Health.

JABLUNKOV

The committee was appointed in 2000. In the context of local government competence, the only organized national minority is the Poles. In the reporting period, the committee had the following agenda:

- a proposal for an amendment to Act No 128/2000 on municipalities, Act No 129/2000 on provinces, and Act No 131/2000 on the City of Prague;
- the introduction of bilingual signs (a list of boards and their distribution);
- financial assistance for the organizations of the Polish national minority;
- an evaluation of the co-existence of the Polish national minority and the majority population in Jablunkov.

JEVIŠOVKA

A committee has been established in the municipality and is charged with the task of reflecting the situation in relation to members of all national minorities in the municipality. So far it has not had to engage in any activity.

JÍVKA

The committee was established in 2006.

KOBYLÁ NAD VIDNAVKOU

The committee was set up in 2007, but there was a change of chairman during the year and therefore its work cannot be rated in a positive light. The committee met only in the first quarter of 2007, when it discussed the Roma community in the municipality with participation from a representative of the *Association of Roma in Moravia*.

KOMORNÍ LHOTKA

The committee is active in the municipality, and in 2007 primarily addressed the issue of bilingual signs.

KOŠAŘSKA

The committee was set up in October 2006 after the elections to municipal assemblies. In 2007, in the handling of all correspondence relating to national minorities in the municipality, it particularly expressed views on the installation of a bilingual sign to mark the beginning and end of the municipality (road signs).

KRAJKOVÁ

A committee has been set up; it is chaired by the deputy mayor.

KRÁSNÁ (Frýdek-Místek district)

A committee has been appointed in the municipality; it has not adopted any initiatives or proposals.

MALÁ ŠTÁHLE

A committee was appointed in 2007.

MERKLÍN

A three-member committee was set up in 2007, but did not have a specific agenda. The local national minority did not put forward any requests or requirements.

MĚROVICE NAD HANOU

The committee was established following the municipal elections held in 2006. It continues to work in the same composition. It comprises citizens claiming membership of a national minority. It was not active last year. In this regard, the mayor concludes that citizens claiming membership of a national minority do not suffer from discrimination in relation to other inhabitants and do not need any support concerning housing or co-existence with citizens.

MIKULÁŠOVICE

The committee was set up at the constituent meeting of the municipal assembly on 17 February 2005.

MOSTY U JABLUNKOVA

At its meeting held on 9 November 2007, the five-member committee discussed a request from *MS PZKO Mosty*, *MS PZKO Mosty-Szance* and *Macierz Szkolna* for the introduction of names and signs in Polish. The committee recommended this request and forwarded it to the municipal council. This matter will be addressed in 2008.

NEJDEK

The committee was established in 2006.

NOVÁ VES (Sokolov district)

The committee continued to work in 2007. Its chairwoman submits regular reports on her work to the municipal assembly.

NOVÉ SEDLO

A three-member committee had been set up in the town, but was discontinued in 2007.

OLOVÍ (HORY)

The committee was active in the year in question.

ORLOVÁ

The committee in Orlová was established in 2005 under an assembly resolution of 14 September 2005.

PRAHA 5

The borough council has set up an *Ethnic Commission* chaired by a member of the assembly. Through cultural and social activities, the commission fosters amicable co-existence, conflict-free communication (including in social affairs), and the integration of minorities and immigrants among the rest of the population in Praha 5. It works on an ongoing basis and meets regularly once a month.

ŘEKA

The three-member committee was appointed after the November 2006 elections and was active in 2007. Since then, it has been interested in the Charter and cooperates with MS PZKO, which submitted an application for bilingual signs in the municipality. It was also engaged, on behalf of the municipal authority, in correspondence with the Office of the Government of the Czech Republic, the Coexistentia political movement, the Congress of Poles in the Czech Republic and the main committee of the PZKO in Český Těšín. All the letters concerned the introduction of bilingual signs in a minority language in accordance with Act No 128/2000 on municipalities, information about cooperation and the implementation of the Charter.

STONAVA

The five-member committee was appointed before 2006. In the last year it ran a check on bilingual signs and addressed the standard of socio-cultural events held by the Polish minority in Stonava.

TŘANOVICE

The committee was appointed in 2006.

TŘINEC

The committee has 11 members, of whom one is a member of the Czech majority, two are of Slovak nationality, four are of Polish nationality, two are of Greek nationality, one is of Roma nationality and one is of Vietnamese nationality. Members met together to discuss the merger of the two primary schools with Polish as the language of instruction and bilingual signs in Třinec.

VEJPRTY

The municipal assembly set up the committee in 2007. The committee's main agenda was linked to Roma children (truancy, minor offences); it also held public discussions on social problems, how to economize, etc.

VENDRYNĚ

The five-member committee comprises members of Czech, Polish and Slovak nationality. It met as required, but at least on the second Wednesday in odd months. It kept to a prepared plan of activity. It focused on the provisions of the Charter, the preparation of a draft list of bilingual signage for the municipality's name, public spaces, and buildings housing state authorities, minority education, the coordination of cooperation between minority-oriented clubs in the municipality (the PZKO, *Beskid Śląski*, *Macierz szkolna*), the organization of an awareness-raising public lecture on the introduction of bilingualism in the municipality, an

evaluation of the co-existence of the Polish minority and the majority population in the municipality, and assistance in cooperation with a partner municipality in Poland (Goleszów).

VĚLOPOLÍ

The committee was set up in 2002 and personnel changes were made after the elections in 2006. The committee did not have an agenda.

VLČICE

The committee was established in 2007, and a competition was held to appoint a field social worker to act as special recipient, help with the management of social benefits, and carry out further work duties.

VŘESOVÁ

A committee was established in July 2007. It had no agenda and is essentially inactive.

ZLATÉ HORY

The committee was established on 11 December 2006. Two members were appointed; the chairman is a member of the municipal assembly and members are from a national minority. In 2007, it was not set any specific tasks by the municipal assembly. However, the committee met on a regular basis and submitted half-year reports on its activities to the assembly.

2. Did the municipality have a community plan in 2007? If yes, since when? Are the matters of national minorities incorporated into it? How? ¹⁵⁾

AŠ

The town had a community plan in 2007. In this community plan, national minorities are included in the target group of socially disadvantaged people. The plan sets out the services that can be used for these clients. The town does not liaise with any national minority in its community planning.

CHEB

The town has approved the first version of the community plan for 2006-2009. This plan was approved by the municipal assembly on 31 August 2006 (Resolution No 226/44/2006). As national minorities in Cheb are not a statistically significant group, the community plan does not specifically address their problems. Only certain issues regarding the social situation of the Roma community are incorporated into the plan (measures to prevent ghettoization and a prospective plan for the construction of low-cost housing that also encompasses persons at risk of social exclusion).

KOBYLÁ NAD VIDNAVKOU

A plan was approved at the assembly meeting on 19 December 2007.

KOŠAŘSKA

In December 2007, the municipality started addressing the issue of a community plan, which is still being discussed.

¹⁵⁾ Municipalities without a community plan in 2007: Albrechtice, Bernartice, Bocanovice, borough of Brno-Řečkovice a Mokrá Hora, Bystřice, Dolní Lomná, Dolní Poustevna, Hnojník, Horní Lomná, Horní Suchá, Hrádek, Jablunkov, Jívka, Komorní Lhotka, Krajčková, Krásná, Merklín, Měrovice nad Hanou, Mosty u Jablunkova, Návsí, Nová Ves, Nové Sedlo, Oloví, Písečná, Roudno, Řeka, Smilovice, Stará Ves, Stonava, Třanovice, Velké Kunětice, Vělopolí, Vendryně, Vintřov, Vřesová. Some municipalities state that the situation is the same as in the previous year (Český Těšín, Mikulášovice and Třinec).

MALÁ ŠTÁHLE

The municipality has a community plan within the scope of municipality III – Rýmařov, with which it cooperates.

NEJDEK

The town is involved in provincial community planning; the Drafting Group has held regular meetings at Karlovarský kraj Provincial Authority since July 2007 to draw up the plan. No coherent version exists at this stage.

ORLOVÁ

On 29 June 2007, the process of Social Service Development Planning was launched. The community planning triad agreed to set up groups to address this issue. One of them is the Minorities and Non-adaptation Group, which deals, among other things, with assistance for the Roma minority – efforts to set up a community centre.

PRAHA 5

The community plan has not yet been produced; it is still being prepared. Under Resolution No 23/830/2007, the borough council approved the funding of community planning for social services in its administrative district. One of the separate pillars of community planning is the ethnic minorities group.

VEJPRTY

In 2007, the town drew up a community plan valid from 1 January to 31 December 2007. National minorities are incorporated into the plan. One of the five working parties was called *Working Party for National and Ethnic Minorities*, which addressed this issue.

VLČICE

In 2007, the municipality had a community plan drawn up for the Jeseník district as a whole, which was approved by the assemblies of all municipalities on 14 June 2007.

ZLATÉ HORY

The municipality was involved in the preparation of the *Jeseník Social Services Community Plan*, which is a joint document for the Jeseník district. The plan covers the 2007-2010 period and is now being implemented. The affairs of minorities are included under *Socially excluded persons and persons at risk of social exclusion* (the target group is defined as follows: persons at risk on grounds of race, nationality, ethnic origin and other grounds).

3. In 2007, what sort of cooperation existed between the municipality or Committee for National Minorities (council / other body) and national minority organizations?

ALBRECHTICE

Cooperation between the municipality and national minority organizations (especially MS PZKO) is good.

AŠ

Cooperation cannot be evaluated because no national minority organizations are active in the town.

BOCANOVICE

Cooperation with the Polish national minority is continuous as two members of the assembly are from this minority. A joint cultural event for children was held.

BERNARTICE U TRUTNOVA

The only national minority organization active in the municipality is the *Former Inhabitants of Bernartice and Vrchová* [*Kolektiv bývalých obyvatel Bernartic a Vrchové*] (Vrchová is a settlement within the municipality), based at Habichtweg 37, 791 00 Freiburg, Germany. This club of former inhabitants and their descendants organizes annual meetings with current inhabitants of the municipality, alternating between Germany and Bernartice. These meetings are attended by representatives of the municipality's leadership and numerous citizens. Cooperation between the municipality and the club, under a cooperation agreement, is good. In past years, for example, the club has financed restoration work at the chapel in Vrchová. The committee did not document other activities by national minorities; therefore it was not necessary to seek financial assistance from the municipal budget.

BRNO – ŘEČKOVICE A MOKRÁ HORA

In 2007, the committee concentrated on supporting the activities of the Moravian national minorities¹⁶⁾ and established contact with the Slovak, Greek and Roma national minorities relating to the planned meeting of folk groups in the borough.

BYSTRICE

Members of national minorities play a significant role in the municipality. Besides the typical minority organizations such as the Polish Cultural and Educational Union (500 members, active sub-organizations, e.g. *Klub Kobiet*, *Klub Seniora*) and *Macierz Szkolna*, members of national minorities make up a significant percentage of other non-profit organizations, clubs, associations and churches. From the perspective of the municipality and the committee, the cooperation is very good.

ČESKÝ TĚŠÍN

Cooperation between the committee and national minority organizations remained good because, via the committee members, there is a direct link primarily with the Main Committee of the PZKO and the Congress of Poles.

DOLNÍ LOMNÁ

The committee expresses views on all issues relating to minority issues. Primarily, it approved the introduction of bilingual names and signage in the municipality. It recommended informing citizens in an appropriate, in-depth and clear manner, via the municipal authority, of their rights resulting from the ratification of the Charter, i.e. these rights should be reflected not as a source of minority passion, but as a positive and interesting factor, and as an ethical message from the majority to the minority. The signage of local names in the language of a national minority is a right of members of national minorities.

There is sound cooperation between the municipality and the MS PZKO. The municipality granted it a financial contribution for cultural activities. Last year, the committee helped organize the St Nicholas Gathering for children from the Polish and Czech primary schools and public discussions for seniors.

DOLNÍ POUŠTEVNÁ

Representatives of the town take part in events held by members of minorities living in the town.

¹⁶⁾ There is no indication of the specific national minority activities in question.

HNOJNÍK

The chairman of the municipality's MS PZKO is a committee member. Cooperation between the MS PZKO and other special-interest groupings in the municipality in relation to cultural and social events is good.

HORNÍ SUCHÁ

The municipal authority and the committee traditionally enjoy very good cooperation with organizations of the Polish national minority. The Hungarian and Slovak minorities do not have any of their own organizations or associations in the municipality.

CHEB

In the town there are six *de iure* (own charter, registered with the Ministry of the Interior) Roma organizations (the civic associations *Council of Roma Organizations* [*Rada romských organizací*], *Roma Labour Society* [*Romská pracující společnost*], *Roma Civic Association* [*Romské občanské sdružení*], *Association of Hungarian Roma in Cheb – Ungro* [*Sdružení maďarských Romů v Chebu – Ungro*], *Laco jilo* and, since 2007, the *Christian Association of Sinti and Roma in Cheb* [*Křesťanské sdružení Sintů a Romů v Chebu*]). In reality, only two of these organizations are active: *Laco jilo* (a youth dance club led by Štefan Tulej) and the *Christian Association of Sinti and Roma* – evangelical and educational activities among the Roma). There are also two active Roma sports clubs: FC Dukla Cheb and FC Divadlo (five-a-side football). The commission works closely with representatives of the Vietnamese community (through two members in the Commission for National Minorities), and with the *Balthasar Neumann Society, bringing together citizens of German nationality*. So far no problems have cropped up and cooperation is developing well. Neither of these minorities has sought financial assistance from the town.

JABLUNKOV

Cooperation between the municipality's public authorities and organizations of the Polish national minority (*MS PZKO, Macierz Szkolna*) was very good in 2007. This is evidenced largely by the overview of activities carried out by organizations of the Polish national minority and the results of the financial assistance granted by the municipality to these organizations.

JOSEFOV

The three-member committee's main task is to help citizens from minority groups in their negotiations with the authorities; last year there was no cooperation with their organizations.

KOBYLÁ NAD VIDNAVKOU

The municipality cooperates with the Olomoucký kraj Provincial Authority; the *Association of Roma in Moravia* organizes the operation of a sheltered workshop.

KOMORNÍ LHOTKA

There is an MS PZKO in the municipality that organizes cultural events. The municipality also promotes all such activities. No problems arose in 2007.

KOŠAŘSKA

The cooperation of the municipality and the committee was good in 2007; they cooperate with and support the activities of the MS PZKO.

MALÁ ŠTÁHLE

There are no national minority issues in the municipality.

MĚROVICE NAD HANOU

There are no social facilities in the municipality (a village hall, sports hall) where national minority organizations or civic associations can hold social events (entertainment, discussions, sports).

The census in 2001 is diametrically different from the register of inhabitants registered as permanently resident in the municipality. Therefore, all information provided about the national minority in the municipality is based on the number registered as permanently resident. Citizens claim Slovak nationality and a smaller contingent claims Roma nationality.

MIKULÁŠOVICE

There was another publicity campaign promoting the opportunity for national minorities to communicate their problems, requirements and proposals to the committee or to the internal affairs and social welfare unit of the municipal authority.

MOSTY U JABLUNKOVA

Cooperation with Polish minority organizations was good and mutually beneficial.

NÁVSÍ

The national minority organizations operating in the municipality are two MS PZKO, one in the centre of Návsí (over 300 members), and the other in the settlement of Návsí-Jasení (approximately 80 members). Cooperation with these organizations can be characterized as intensive and is cultivated in a spirit of mutual understanding. The initiatives and requests put forward by representatives of these organizations are taken into account in the exercise of the responsibilities incumbent upon the municipality; the 15-member municipal assembly includes members of the Polish minority. As far as they are able, the leadership of the municipality – the mayor, the deputy mayor and members of the municipal council – takes part in events held by the aforementioned organizations (concerts, exhibitions, folk shows, amateur dramatics, etc.).

ORLOVÁ

Cooperation was very good, culminating in the *First Festival of National Minorities* in August 2007. The Slovak, Polish and Roma minorities danced and sang in a parade and in the Outdoor Cinema, each in their own language.

PÍSEČNÁ

An MS PZKO is active in the municipality. The municipality makes public buildings available to this organization for its meetings. The municipality also provides public buildings and public spaces for the organization's social and cultural events. Cooperation between the municipality and members of national minorities is good.

PRAHA 5

The borough cooperates closely with the organizations *Romano Dives*, *People in Need [Člověk v tísni]*, the City of Prague Roma coordinator and the Government Council for Roma Community Affairs.

ŘEKA

The cooperation of the municipality and the committee with the MS PZKO is good. The municipal authority complied with all MS PZKO members' requests for cooperation or assistance. The MS PZKO in the municipality has 27 members representing the Polish minority; it is a small organization with a limited economic turnover that has not applied for a subsidy. Since 1975, the municipal authority has made a clubhouse available to the MS PZKO, which

has created an attic room for its members at its own expense. Conditions in the municipality are in place for good co-existence between citizens of the Polish and Czech nationality.

SMILOVICE

Cooperation between the MS PZKO and the assembly is good. No problems have been recorded.

STARÁ VES

National minorities do not have any organizations in the municipality; they are not differentiated from the rest of the population.

STONAVA

Cooperation between the committee and the municipality has been good for a number of years. In particular, there is extensive cultural activity. The choir, which also sings Polish songs, meets regularly at the PZKO building in Stonava. Various cultural events are held in Polish.

TŘANOVICE

There is one organization in the municipality – the *PZKO* – which is mainly active in the arts. Some members of the organization perform at various cultural and social events held by the municipality (e.g. the Seniors Gathering).

VEJPRTY

In 2007, the town drew up a community plan valid from 1 January to 31 December 2007. National minorities are incorporated into the plan. One of the five working parties was called *Working Party for National and Ethnic Minorities*, which addressed this issue.

VENDRYNĚ

Cooperation between the committee and national minority organizations remained good in 2007 because, via the committee members, there is a direct link with the *Main Committee of the PZKO* and the *Congress of Poles*. Committee members are active in clubs (*PZKO*, *Beskid Śląski*, *Macierz Szkolna*). Committee members are also members of the municipal assembly and commission.

VINTÍŘOV

In 2007, the meeting of the former inhabitants of Lipnice, previously a municipality that has now been incorporated into Vintířov, was a particular success. Approximately 160 of the municipality's former inhabitants arrived from Germany, Slovakia and the Czech Republic to participate in this event.

VLČICE

Negotiations were held with individuals mainly concerning employment.

VŘESOVÁ

The committee is not active. The inhabitants are not interested in its work. Most do not even consider themselves to be part of a national minority. When the municipality holds cultural and sports events, they are designed for all inhabitants irrespective of nationality. No national minority organization contacted the municipality or the committee.

ZLATÉ HORY

The only minority of any significance in the town is the Greek minority. Its activities tend to be chance events. Dances with the Greek music group *Saloniki* are held. In April 2007, there was an

exhibition on the life of the Greek minority in the municipality and surrounding villages from 1949 to the present. A small national minorities library has been formed with a view to the distribution of the magazine *Kalimera*. All this takes place with the committee's cooperation.

3a) examples of good practice in 2007:

ALBRECHTICE

In 2007, the MS PZKO celebrated its 60th anniversary. The mayor, the chairman of the committee and members of the municipal council participated in these celebrations.

BRNO – ŘEČKOVICE A MOKRÁ HORA

An example of good practice was the launch of an open series of public discussions on Moravian cultural and historical monuments.

BYSTRICE

Cooperation in the unveiling of a monument to the victims of the First World War.

From the municipality's perspective, the policy of bilingualism is viewed in a positive light and is commonly applied in practice (e.g. tourist signposts, signs in the building of the municipal authority). Bilingual signs will be installed at the railway station in autumn 2008 when the České dráhy (Czech Railways) railway corridor is repaired; the bilingual signs marking the municipality's beginning and end will be installed in March and April 2008.

ČESKÝ TĚŠÍN

For example, in cooperation with the *Congress of Poles*, the committee initiated a request for bilingual signs at the railway station in Český Těšín-Czeski Cieszyn; the Olomouc Railway Authority complied with this request.

HORNÍ SUCHÁ

The MS PZKO has 526 members. Its clubs include the song and dance ensemble *Suszanie*, the *SUCHA* choir, the *Five-a-Side Football Club* [*Sportovní klub minikopané*], and the *Women's Club* [*Klub žen*]. This organization has cooperated with the municipality long term on the preparation and implementation of municipal and cultural and social events, such as:

- the Municipal Ball, International Women's Day, the Traditional Horní Suchá Fair, Welcoming the Summer. The *Suszanie* dance troupe continued its tradition of organizing, in cooperation with the municipality, a folk festival called *Second Folklore Jig*, involving the participation of Šmykňa, Beskid (Poland), Gorole + Nowina, *Suszanie*. Jožka Černý and his band also featured.
- For nine years, the MS PZKO has worked with the municipality, teachers from local primary schools (Polish and Czech), the Czech Red Cross and the Czech Police Force in Horní Suchá to hold an off-road cycling competition. The main sponsor is the municipality. In 2007, the event drew 69 entrants, ranging from nursery school children to primary school ninth graders.
- In 2007, the MS PZKO held the PZKO Ball, a Pig Slaughtering Festival, an exhibition of handiwork by the women's club, Wykopki, coffee mornings, and cultural events, to which all the municipality's citizens are invited.
- The MS PZKO also follows a policy of bilingualism. Its headquarters are marked in Czech and Polish; posters for its cultural events are also in Czech and Polish.

Macierz Szkolna organized a school ball and garden party. In 2007, it took part in the autumn children's lantern parade for the second time; this event was organized by the Parents'

Association of the primary school and nursery school (with Czech as the language of instruction).

Macierz Przedszkola organizes the garden party *Dzień Taty – Ognisko pożegnalne*, a carnival, *Dzień Dziadka i Babci*, *Dzień Matki* and the St Nicholas Party.

Harcerstwo Polskie v Republice Czeskiej is an organization devoted to children and young people. It organizes educational trips, competitions and games.

HRÁDEK

The municipality cooperated with the PZKO in the organization of sports and cultural events (Hrádek Run, St Nicholas Chess Tournament, New Year Table Tennis Tournament).

JABLUNKOV

An example of good practice in 2007 was the international folk festival *Gorolski Święto*, which celebrated its 60th anniversary last year. This event was held under the aegis of Bogdan Borusewicz, Speaker of the Polish Senate, Přemysl Sobotka, Speaker of the Czech Senate, and Miroslav Topolánek, the Czech Prime Minister.

KOBYLÁ NAD VIDNAVKOU

A sheltered workshop set up by the *Association of Roma in Moravia* repairs and maintains facilities in public spaces (benches, production of a sand-pit for the children's corner); the Roma and their children spend their free time here.

MOSTY U JABLUNKOVA

- Meeting of the inhabitants of Mosty u Jablunkova and Svrčinovec;
- traditional *Bal Gorolski*;
- joint performance by the choirs *Slezan* and *Przełęcz*.

NEJDEK

The committee attended a meeting between the representatives of the municipal authority and inhabitants of the Roma minority; this event was initiated by the authority's field workers under the impetus of Nejdek's Roma citizens.

SMILOVICE

Bilingual signs were introduced.

TŘINEC

In 2007, the town held its fourth *National Minorities Festival*, used as a platform for individual national minorities to raise their profile and showcase their culture to the public. The event draws music groups and dance companies, and the individual national minorities also present their typical dishes, drinks and products. The groups come from Třinec and the surrounding area. At the fourth annual National Minorities Festival, the town was awarded a subsidy of CZK 75,000 under the 2007 Subsidy Scheme to Support the Activities of Members of National Minorities Living in the Province to implement the project *Artistic Activities with a Minority Theme*.

VEJPRTY

There is one active association in the town – the Czech club *Kulturverband*, which is led by Helga Malzová. This association, in cooperation with the town and the committee, organizes discussions, excursions, and general cultural events. There is no club or association of Roma citizens; most claim Czech or Slovak nationality, and only few Roma nationality. In other respects, the town pays significant attention to the Roma issue in the form of prevention and

guidance. In 2007, a field worker was incorporated into the structure of the municipal authority; as of 1 March 2007, this worker has centred solely on the Roma community, helping the Roma draw up requests, fill in various forms connected with benefits for those in material need, and the provision of social welfare benefits. He also gave them advice and minor financial assistance for small repairs around the house where the *2007 Field Work Programme* so allowed. He also arranged extra-curricular activities for the children (games, PC literacy, rambling, etc.). Not least, he helped them find employment, taking them round local businesses.

VENDRYNĚ

The committee holds regular meetings with the municipality's inhabitants; the municipality's leadership (the mayor, deputy mayor, members of the municipal council) regularly takes part in most events held by the aforementioned organizations (concerts, anniversary celebrations, folk shows, amateur dramatics, exhibitions, school events). The municipal assembly received and approved, by a majority, a list submitted for the introduction of bilingual signs for the municipality, public spaces, the labelling of the buildings of state authorities, and the use of bilingualism at events held by the municipality. The municipality encourages many other activities connected with national minority activities. These are traditional, organized annually, and have been mentioned in previous reports on the activities of national minorities.

3b) problems in 2007:

ALBRECHTICE

In 2007, there was a negative response to the introduction of bilingual signs at bus stops in our municipality and to the installation of two signs marking the start of the municipality. These signs were defaced with silver paint. The case was referred to the Municipal Police in Albrechtice and is under investigation. It is to the credit of the municipal authority's bodies that the defaced equipment was repaired.

BYSTRICE

The municipal assembly discussed the standard of the municipal chronicle due to uncalled-for barbs against the Polish minority in the chronicle entries.

HNOJNÍK

Committee members met irregularly, as required. The bilingual marking of public buildings was approved and recommended by the committee. The municipality's entry and exit signs were not approved, but negotiations in this matter are progressing. At the third session of the municipal assembly, held on 14 March 2007, the committee chairman informed the representatives of a request from the Congress of Poles and the MS PZKO to expand the committee by two members. The municipal assembly discussed this request and subsequently approved it. The PZKO chairman believes that the Municipalities Act (Act No 128/2000, Section 117(3)) is not respected. At the third meeting of the assembly on 19 December 2007, the municipal assembly called on the municipal council to commission a legal assessment of the conflict between the Municipalities Act and the Minorities Act regarding bilingual signs in the municipality.¹⁷⁾

HORNÍ SUCHÁ

A Czech-Polish sign was installed on the *Workers' House* and a welcome sign in Czech and Polish was installed at the entrances to the municipality. Traffic signs in Polish were also

¹⁷⁾ The material sent by the committee chairman does not explain what this conflict is.

installed at the municipality's entrances and exits. Regrettably, not all citizens have accepted this and the Polish traffic signs in *Těrlická* street have been repeatedly defaced with paint. In all cases, the municipal authority has arranged for them to be cleaned and reinstalled.

JABLUNKOV

One problem in 2007 was the lengthy procedure for the implementation of bilingual signs.

NÁVSÍ

In 2007, no serious problems were identified in terms of cooperation with minority organizations. However, some members of the Polish national minority criticized the slow introduction of bilingual Czech-Polish street names and signs for public buildings in Návsí (within the meaning of the relevant legislation). The only buildings with bilingual signs are the municipal authority (*Urząd Gminny*) and the local building control department (*Urząd Budowlany*); the official notice board (*Tablica Urzędowa*) is also bilingual. In general, the introduction of these bilingual signs by the municipality has not been overly flexible.

NEJDEK

Besides a German organization, there is still an absence of national minority organizations in the town.

NOVÁ VES

In 2007, the committee discussed the school attendance rates of children from national minorities, which is the greatest problem; truancy exists, as, equally, does the parents' deliberate failure to send them to school. These are Roma children. The municipality, school and Czech Police Force are working together to resolve this situation. The Roma minority has a lower level of education and consequently limited job prospects. The creation of the committee has seen a gradual improvement in cooperation.

TŘINEC

- Bilingual signs.

The introduction of bilingual names for the municipality, its parts, streets and other public spaces and the bilingual labelling of the buildings of state authorities and local authorities was discussed at several committee meetings *Section 117(3)). However, the committee failed to adopt a valid resolution.

- Optimization of minority education.

The municipal assembly decided to merge two primary schools with Polish as the language of instruction. This basis for this decision was the falling number of pupils at the two schools, see Annex 1 and 2 (in the 1991/92 school year PPS I had 12 classes and 275 pupils; in the 2007/08 school year there were nine classes and 143 pupils. PPS II had 13 classes and 282 pupils in the 1991/92 school year, and seven classes and 85 pupils in the 2007/08 school year).

Primary school with Polish as the language of instruction, Třinec, Kopernikova 696										limit: 88 pupils	
school year	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	total/number of classes	average/classes
1991/92	20/1	26/1	20/1	31/2	30/1	40/2	45/2	48/2	22/1	282/13	22
1992/93	25/1	22/1	26/1	21/1	33/2	33/2	39/2	44/2	11/1	254/13	20
1993/94	23/1	25/1	22/1	27/1	21/1	33/2	33/2	39/2	0	223/11	20
1994/95	24/1	23/1	25/1	21/1	26/1	21/1	32/2	33/2	0	205/10	21
1995/96	24/1	23/1	23/1	25/1	21/1	26/1	21/1	32/2	0	195/9	22
1996/97	15	23	22	25	25	22	26	20	32	210/9	23
1997/98	22	11	23	23	24	24	23	26	20	196/9	22

1998/99	17	20	11	24	23	22	24	21	26	188/9	21
1999/00	13	16	18	10	21	23	22	24	21	168/9	19
2000/01	22	13	17	19	10	22	23	22	24	172/9	19
2001/02	4	22	14	17	19	9	21	20	22	149/8	19
2002/03	10	4	22	14	17	20	9	21	23	140/8	18
2003/04	10	10	4	22	15	18	19	8	22	129/8	16
2004/05	13	10	11	4	22	14	17	18	10	118/8	15
2005/06	5	13	10	10	4	23	13	16	18	112/8	14
2006/07	7/1	5/0	13/1	10/1	10/1	0/0	23/1	13/1	16/1	97/7	14
2007/08	7	7	4	13	10	10	0	21	13	85/7	12.14

Primary school with Polish as the language of instruction, Třinec, Nádražní 10										limit: 250 pupils	
school year	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	total/number of classes	average/class
1991/92	16/1	20/1	22/1	22/1	52/2	44/2	48/2	51/2	0	275/12	23
1992/93	16/1	16/1	20/1	22/1	44/2	50/2	43/2	47/2	0	258/12	22
1993/94	18/1	16/1	17/1	20/1	49/2	44/2	50/2	43/2	0	257/12	21
1994/95	19/1	19/1	18/1	18/1	33/2	49/2	44/2	50/2	0	250/12	21
1995/96	11/1	18/1	19/1	18/1	35/2	32/2	49/2	44/2	0	226/12	19
1996/97	15	11	18	21	21	18	17	23	22	244/13	19
						17	16	23	22		
1997/98	13	15	10	18	22	18	18	17	23	230/13	18
						21	16	16	23		
1998/99	7	14	15	10	18	20	20	18	17	210/12	18
						19	20	16	16		
1999/00	10	7	14	15	10	30	20	20	18	199/11	18
							19	20	16		
2000/01	19	8	7	14	15	26	30	20	20	198/11	18
								19	20		
2001/02	9	19	8	8	16	27	26	30	20	182/10	18
									19		
2002/03	9	9	21	12	12	18	28	26	30	183/10	18
						18					
2003/04	10	9	9	21	12	23	18	28	27	176/10	17
							19				
2004/05	4	10	9	9	20	17	23	37	28	157/8	20
2005/06	12	4	10	10	9	33	17	23	37	155/9	17
2006/07	12/1	12/1	5/0	10/1	9/1	19/1	33/2	17/1	23/1	140/9	16
2007/08	15/1	12/1	14/1	6/1	9/1	17/1	19/1	34/1	17/1	143/9	15.88

VINTÍŘOV

In 2007, the meeting of the former inhabitants of Lipnice, previously a municipality that has now been incorporated into Vintířov, was a particular success. Approximately 160 of the municipality's former inhabitants arrived from Germany, Slovakia and the Czech Republic to participate in this event.

4. How did the municipality provide financial assistance to organizations / activities of national minorities in 2007 (via a special subsidy heading in the budget, under other subsidy schemes, by means of ad hoc support for individual events, other)?

Compared to 2006, there was a decline in the absolute amount appropriated in municipal budgets for the activities of national minorities. The leaders from the perspective of the amount of the contributions and the number of approved projects are traditionally the municipalities with a Polish minority in the Těšín area; in addition, aid was channelled into the projects of the Roma, Greek, Slovak and Croatian minorities, and the subsidies available for multicultural activities rose significantly. Further details are given in Annex 13.

6.2. Statutory Cities

1. In 2007, was a Committee for National Minorities (council / other body / coordinator) appointed within the competence of the chartered city? What was its specific agenda? ¹⁸⁾

BRNO

The committee mainly dealt with subsidy procedure (discussions of applications for subsidies from the budget of the Chartered City of Brno), and the preparation of two cultural events, *Returning to Roots* (May)¹⁹⁾ and *Living in the Same City* (December), with a view to presenting the city's citizens with cultural and other traditions of national minorities and organizations cooperating with ethnic minorities. It regularly discussed contributions to the monthly periodical *METROPOLITAN* (an informative newspaper for the city's inhabitants), where individual organizations take turns informing the local population of their activities in the column *They Live Among Us*, and addressed the preparations for the *Brno Social Services Community Plan up to 2009*.

Another key issue at meetings as of May 2007 was the preparation of the foundation year of *BABYLONFEST 2008*, i.e. a multicultural festival of national minorities planned for June this year.

The committee also places a greater emphasis on taking an active approach to Roma issues, e.g. looking for available space in Brno for playgrounds incorporating numerous interesting play elements in socially excluded localities. The committee cooperated with four primary school head teachers where the highest numbers of pupils from the Roma community are concentrated; in particular, it addressed the issue of the number of pupils in individual classes, with an emphasis on quality teaching. Initiatives arising from joint meetings were sent to the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports.

ČESKÉ BUDĚJOVICE

The city does not have a committee or any other body devoted to national minorities, but in the context of its self-government it has set up a combined coordinator position with competence to deal with national minority (especially Roma) issues. In 2007, no serious circumstances or problems were handled in this area; the most commonly addressed themes are housing and employment, and cooperation with advice centres for foreign nationals and immigrants operated by nongovernmental organizations.

¹⁸⁾ The following chartered cities stated that the situation was unchanged compared to the previous year: Havířov, Jihlava, Karlovy Vary, Kladno; Teplice did not respond.

¹⁹⁾ According to the representative of the Jihomoravský kraj, the Committee for Cooperation with Local Government Authorities covers only provincial events.

DĚČÍN

In 2007, the city did not have any body or coordinator to deal exclusively with national minority issues; everything necessary was covered in the ordinary performance of work by the relevant departments and units at the city hall.

FRÝDEK-MÍSTEK

No.

HRADEC KRÁLOVÉ

The city did not set up a committee; a coordinator of ethnic and minority issues is employed at city hall.

CHOMUTOV

Composition of committee: five representatives, of whom four councillors, representatives of the German, Roma, Ukrainian and Vietnamese minority, a member of staff of the city hall (field worker) and a representative of the public.

KARVINÁ

The committee for the 2006-2010 term of office was appointed under a resolution of the fourth meeting of the municipal assembly held on 27 February 2007. In 2007, it had nine members, with representatives of the Polish, Roma, Greek and Slovak national minority. It met once a month and carried out its activities in accordance with the plan of work approved by the assembly. It cooperates in addressing the problems of individual national minorities, and supports the development of awareness and activities targeting a reduction in conflicts between the majority and the minority.

LIBEREC

The city managed the national minority agenda via the Prevention Unit of its Social and Health Services Department until 30 September 2007. Aware of the importance of this issue, with effect as of 1 October 2007 it set up a new organization partly funded from the public purse called *Liberec CONTACT Community Centre* [*Komunitní středisko KONTAKT Liberec*], which, in its principal activities, provides social services in accordance with Section 69 of the Social Services Act (Act No 108/2006) and arranges for the provision of services averting the social exclusion of vulnerable groups of the population, notably members of ethnic and national minorities and foreign nationals. In the context of this organization, the positions of coordinator for national minorities and Roma adviser were set up. This organization also has a community coordinator.

MLADÁ BOLESLAV

No committee was established in the city in 2007. One member of staff from the Social Affairs Department plays the role of coordinator for persons at risk of social exclusion and Roma adviser (he monitors the situation of Roma families in the administrative district of the municipality with extended competence, focuses on the intermediation of communication and limitation of communication barriers, and carries out other activities related to this position). He is involved in the work of the Community Plan Working Party.

MOST

Under Resolution No 82/4/B, the city council set up the *National Minorities Commission* as an advisory body for the 2006-2010 term of office. The commission has eleven members and has one Roma representative; other national minorities (Hungarian and Jewish) are represented by external consultants. The national minorities coordinator of Most City Hall

was a permanent guest at the commission's meetings. The commission was informed of the agendas handled by the national minorities coordinator and acquainted with the requirements of national minorities, in respect of which an opinion was delivered to the city council. To safeguard the cultural and sporting traditions of national minorities, the commission recommended the provision of financial gifts by the city council.

The national minorities coordinator was responsible for the management and administration of national minority issues, including asylum (the Asylum Act with a housing contribution for recognized refugees), the integration of Roma communities and crime prevention in cooperation with the Municipal Police and the Czech Police Force, and the knowledge-sharing and coordination of the work of field workers (*Fieldwork 2007*), which centred on social assistance, social co-existence, housing and job offers. The field of education was subject to monitoring and recommendations – the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports project *Support for Secondary School Roma Pupils*.

Under Resolution No IX/2007/198, the municipal assembly took due note of information about the possibility of cooperating with the Agency for the Elimination of Social Exclusion, including the requested Questionnaire for the Office of the Government concerning the creation of facilities for an expert from the Agency in 2008.

OLOMOUC

The city hall's national minorities adviser also assists with the integration of members of national minorities into majority society in the relevant administrative district, including members of the Roma national minority. She ran three programmes in 2007:

- *Fieldwork 2007 in the City of Olomouc* (Government Council for Roma Community Affairs),
- *State Integration Programme for Recognized Refugees 2007* (Ministry of the Interior),
- *Resettlement of Compatriots from Kazakhstan* (Ministry of the Interior).

Under the city's social services community planning, she also managed the activities of the working party in this field.

OPAVA

No committee was set up in Opava. The city negotiates with Roma organizations and citizens at regular meetings in the office of the mayor, the deputy mayors or the competent department heads. The ordinary agenda is in the hands of the Roma adviser employed here since 2002.

OSTRAVA

No committee was set up. The position of Roma adviser, responsible for carrying out activities in support of the Roma minority via the Community Plan, was established in 1999.

PARDUBICE

No committee was set up in 2007. All specific situations are handled by the competent commission of Pardubice City Council (most commonly the Commission for Social and Health Matters). In its organizational structure (the Community Services Department), the city hall has a Roma adviser (a position combined with that of social curator) and one field worker for all localities.

PLZEŇ

The city has a sixteen-member Commission for the Integration of Ethnic Minorities, part of the Plzeň City Council. It is composed of representatives of providers and participating institutions, including interested experts with a political mandate. Commission members are appointed and removed by the City Council.

PŘEROV

Since 2001, the organizational structure has included a member of staff responsible for the national minorities agenda. In the previous term of office, a *National Minorities Advisory Body* was set up to communicate the specific needs of members of minorities to city representatives and help them fulfil these requirements. However, with regard to the fact that its members failed to turn up to meetings, it was discontinued after a year. The city gave members of Roma communities the opportunity to become actively involved in the commissions of Přerov City Council, but they were removed from commissions over the term of office for failing to attend meetings.

ÚSTÍ NAD LABEM

In the performance of his tasks in 2007, the coordinator cooperated with city representatives, with the heads of the relevant departments and units at the city hall, the borough authorities, other members of staff from the municipal and state executive, and non-profit organizations. Activities to reduce social barriers, inequality and injustice were a priority in the performance of his work. The coordinator for ethnic minorities, in keeping with his powers, responded to crises and acute situations, and to the day-to-day personal and social problems of people from the ranks of national minorities. In his work, he tried to make use of a wide range of skills, procedures and activities geared towards people and their environment.

ZLÍN

No committee was set up in the city because the number of citizens claiming nationality other than Czech was less than 10% according to the last census.

2. Did the chartered city have a community plan in 2007? If yes, since when? Are the matters of national minorities incorporated into it? How? ²⁰⁾

BRNO

The community plan is a round-up of all the identified needs and priorities of individual target groups. It is the result of more than a year's cooperation by eight working parties composed of users, provider and representatives of the contracting authority. The plan was approved by the municipal assembly in October 2007. The plan has eight main chapters (e.g. seniors, families with children, mentally ill persons, physically disabled persons). The plan includes a section on *Ethnic Minorities*, which has five priorities:

1. The efficient and professional provision of field programmes (TSP, TSPP, PA, ZSSP) in socially excluded localities in Brno;
2. The development of a network of expert facilities and activities in the field of ethnic minorities;
3. An increase in the capacity of asylum housing for families with larger numbers of children;
4. The development of a network of low-threshold and activation centres in socially excluded localities;
5. An expansion in social services for recognized refugees and foreign nationals permanently resident in the city.

Priority No 4 is geared towards Roma children and young people who live in socially excluded communities. It is a response to the sheer number of children living here and the insufficient capacity of low-threshold services in boroughs such as Brno-střed and sever, Židenice and Černovice.

²⁰⁾ The cities of Havířov, Chomutov, Karlovy Vary, Karviná, Mladá Boleslav and Olomouc submitted information identical to the situation in the previous year.

ČESKÉ BUDĚJOVICE

The social services development plan, with an outlook up to 2013, is now being implemented.

DĚČÍN

One of the priority objectives under the plan was to set up a multicultural and multipurpose centre to work with young people.

FRÝDEK-MÍSTEK

An *Ethnic Minorities* working party has been set up under the *Community Plan for the Development of Social Services in Frýdek-Místek 2007-2010*. Its priorities centre on the Roma minority, specifically with a view to raising their educational attainment, providing free-time activities, improving awareness, cooperating with various organizations, and involving the Roma in the process of community planning.

HRADEC KRÁLOVÉ

A project financed under the JROP Operational Programme, called *Improving the Quality of the Community Planning Process in Hradec Králové*, was completed on 31 December 2006. Since 1 January 2007, working parties on community planning for seniors, people with disabilities, families with children and young people, and the newly merged working party for national and ethnic minorities and persons with hardships, have continued to operate and oversee the process of sustainability. Activities are currently being carried out that are laid down in the 2007 implementation plans for individual target groups of social service users and providers. Therefore, in the approved document comprising the city's second plan of social and related services in 2007-2009, there is a clearly defined need to develop and stabilize social services for the aforementioned target group. The project aims to bolster the population's stability and cohesion by promoting community cooperation. The implementation of the project has resulted in the erection of structures that will ensure the functionality of social services, especially in terms of their planning, so that the system is consistent with the city's needs, rules are set for the provision of services to ensure the efficiency of financial outlays, including support for projects from external sources, roles, responsibilities and competences are defined, and the quality of service is guaranteed by the registration and accreditation of providers.

JIHLAVA

The city's social service community plan was finalized in 2007 and approved at the sixth meeting of the municipal assembly held on 18 September 2007 under Resolution No 347/07-ZM. It is formulated with a view to providing an overview of existing, but necessary, social services which are or should be intended for all the city's inhabitants irrespective of nationality, colour, religion or orientation.

KLADNO

At its third meeting on 24 April 2007, the municipal assembly approved the Community Plan of Social Services in the city for 2008-2010. Here, priorities and measures are formulated for the group of citizens at risk of social exclusion.

LIBEREC

The city started preparing a community plan in 2005; the community plan was revised in 2007 so that it was ready for approval by the city council and assembly in the first half of 2008. From the outset, it included a well-functioning working party for foreign nationals, national minorities and persons at risk of social exclusion.

MOST

On 26 April 2007, under Resolution No V/2007/83 the municipal assembly approved the social services implementation plan, which is an appendix to the *Most Social Services Community Plan*. This is the Most Social Services Development Plan for 2006-2010 which, in the context of its measures, defines Field Social Work for Ethnic and National Minorities as an essential activity. Organizations devoted to the assistance of ethnic and national minorities (most commonly the Roma) have been involved in the community planning process since the beginning. These organizations meet regularly in Working Party No 5 *Ethnic and national minorities*. This working party has seven members. For the individual projects, there is a description of the implementer, the objectives, activities, financial costs, contacts, the capacity of the services rendered and, where appropriate, the project is registered in accordance with the Social Services Act. There is also a specification of the approximate sum the chartered city will contribute to these activities in subsequent years for the group as a whole.

OPAVA

On 18 December 2007, the municipal assembly approved the *Community Plan for the Development of Social and Related Services of the Chartered City of Opava 2008-2010*; one of the working parties is the party for national minorities (more detailed information).²¹⁾

OSTRAVA

The Second Community Plan of Social Services and Related Activities for 2007-2010 is now being launched.²²⁾

PARDUBICE

In 2007, the draft of the first community plan of social and related services was drawn up. This issue is in the hands of the group *Foreign Nationals of National and Ethnic Minorities*.

PLZEŇ

Through the project *Social Services Community Planning in Plzeň 2008-2010* (launched on 12 October 2005, completed on 30 June 2007), a working party called *Persons at risk of social exclusion and homeless persons* was set up with a direct link to the aforementioned advisory body to the city. The outputs of the target group, primarily comprising users and providers of existing social services for the given category, were incorporated into the *Medium-Term Concept for the Development of Social Services 2008-2015*, which was approved by the municipal assembly at its meeting on 6 September 2007 as a fundamental transformation document for social services. It covers a range of objectives, activities and measures culminating in streamlined services that essentially comply with the National Action Plan for Social Inclusion, the city's related conceptual plans, and the formulation of the relevant EU measures.

PŘEROV

In 2007, the municipal assembly approved the *in Přerov Medium-term Social Services Development Plan 2007-2010*. The following measures have been determined in the context of the *Ethnic Minorities* working party: lay down conditions for the introduction of a system of housing for social needs, activities for young people at risk, the creation of a support system of care for culturally different pupils from a socially disadvantaged background, the integration of persons at risk of social exclusion on the labour market, and the coordination, planning and evaluation of social services relating to care for ethnic minorities.

²¹⁾ <http://www.opava-citv.cz/komunitni-Dianovani/>

²²⁾ www.kpostrava.cz

ÚSTÍ NAD LABEM

In the reporting period, the city's strategic material in relation to its social policy was the *Third Community Care Plan* (drawn up for the 2007-2009 period), which sums up policy requirements based on the city's coalition agreement, expert opinions and requirements of service providers, the views of service users, and data from the city's social services information system. The plan follows up on the first and second community plans implemented in the preceding six years, which gave rise to 53 new services in the city and saw services provided to and contact made with roughly 68,000 clients per year. The plan was prepared with financial assistance from the EU and the city. Its draft was discussed in a process comprising 76 consultations, of which 71 were incorporated into the final version of the plan. It is linked to numerous conceptual documents produced by the city, notably the programme *Ústí nad Labem – a Healthy City*. The organization responsible for preparing it was the *Ústí nad Labem Community Work Centre* (an advisory organization based at Koněvova 18, 400 01 Ústí nad Labem).

ZLÍN

The social services community plan (the precise title is the *Medium-Term Plan of Social and Related Services in Zlín for 2008-2012*) was approved by a decision of the municipal assembly on 13 December 2007. Organizations helping the members of minorities were involved in the activities of the working party *Unemployment and persons at risk of social exclusion*. One of the users of social services – a female member of the Roma minority also worked here briefly (all the inhabitants of Zlín were repeatedly given the opportunity to become involved in the planning process). Because minority affairs are a marginal issue in the city, this working party came up with no target focusing directly on minority problems.

3. In 2007, what sort of cooperation existed between the chartered city or Committee for National Minorities (council / other body) and national minority organizations? ²³⁾

BRNO

The city traditionally enjoys very good cooperation with national minority organizations. In the last year, the city published *National Minorities in Brno* for the city's inhabitants and individual organizations. In this brochure, the city provides an overview of Brno's national minority organizations and other organizations specializing in ethnic minorities, foreign nationals and recognized refugees. The second part of the publication contains a history of the individual national minorities, their activities, experience gained from many years' work in the field of culture, the use of traditions, etc.

In December, the sixth cultural programme *Living in the Same City* was held in the Reduta Theatre. The show was warmly received – minorities performed traditional songs, dances, guitar-playing, dulcimer music and poetry recitals. This cultural event was held under the aegis of the city's mayor.

The chairwoman of the editing team of the monthly *METROPOLITAN* is a member of the municipal assembly and deputy chairwoman of the committee. National minority organizations will continue to contribute to the column *They Live Among Us* in 2008 in accordance with the work plan.

Last year, Brno received a subsidy of CZK 73,225 from the Office of the Government of the Czech Republic for field social work; the city's co-participation was 47%. At the Social Welfare Department, one field social worker was employed as of August 2007. By the end of the year, 377 persons were contacted; the most common cases were default and moves to

²³⁾ The towns of Chomutov and Karlovy Vary report the same situation as in 2007; Frýdek-Místek did not respond.

prevent the termination of tenancies (142), assisting clients and escorting them in negotiations on repayment plans, solutions to indebtedness (129), child protection in conjunction with the borough of Brno-sever (88), social pathology among clients which has repercussions on the functioning of the family (16), the intermediation of jobs (2).

The Roma adviser cooperated with the Roma community, e.g. by providing guidance in social law and working with primary schools; she acted as a negotiator within families and the boroughs and focused on areas such as housing for the Roma, cases of default, etc.

ČESKÉ BUDĚJOVICE

National minority organizations (*Multicultural Centre, Russian Club, Slovak Culture Club, etc.*) are beneficiaries of contributions made from the non-investment subsidies received from the city by nongovernmental organizations; they regularly consult their activities with representatives from the city's Social Affairs Department and take part in the creation of the new social services development plan. In addition, the representatives of these organizations presently have the opportunity to participate in a training cycle held by the city hall's Social Affairs Department as part of the project *České Budějovice Social Services Development Plan 2008-2013*.

DĚČÍN

One of the coordination groups contributing to the formation of the community plan directly addresses national minority issues. The group includes representatives of the Roma civic association *Indigo*, which works with Roma children at the Boletice nad Labem housing estate; the new civic association *Life on the Brink* [*Život na hraně*], which operates a multicultural and multifunctional facility for children in the city centre, is also involved in the group's work.

HRADEC KRÁLOVÉ

The city cooperates with Roma and pro-Roma organizations. There are also efforts, via the coordinator of ethnic and minority issues, to motivate Roma citizens to set up a non-profit organization, the viability of which will be monitored and supported.

The city also cooperates with organizations drawing together citizens of Slovak nationality, especially the civic association *Regional Community of Slovaks in Hradec Králové*. The city provides financial assistance to the association's activities and to projects organized by the association.

JIHLAVA

In 2007, the chartered city did not shirk cooperation with any organization active in its territory, irrespective of whether it is a national minority organization or another type of organization. Cooperation was not established with any national minority organization in 2007.

KARVÍNÁ

The cooperation of this chartered city and its committee with national minority organizations is good. Members attend each other's various cultural events organized by individual national minorities. The activities of minorities were also presented in *Karviná Newsletter* [*Karvinský zpravodaj*] in 2007.

KLADNO

In 2007, the city was not approached by any national minority organizations with a request for cooperation or financial assistance. Despite repeated public calls, no such organizations became involved in the process of community planning.

LIBEREC

The city carried out activities at the *Roma Community Centre* (aerobics club, music lessons for young people, the *LABARDO dance club*, a football club, Czech language lessons, a *break dance* club, a Roma dance club, and a hip-hop dance club, and guidance in social law was also made available at the centre free of charge). These activities were taken over and expanded by the *CONTACT Community Centre*, which also cooperated with the *Liberec Roma Association* [*Liberecké romské sdružení*], the *Union of Germans*, the *Jewish Community*, the *Foreigners* civic association (immigrants and recognized refugees, ethnic minorities), *Nová škola* o.p.s., the pre-school club *Little Star* [*Hvězdička*] and the civic association *OBERIG* (guidance for foreign nationals). For example, this cooperation gave rise to the successful projects *The Guy Next Door*, a discussion for foreign nationals focusing on the new Foreigners Act and changes relating to the Czech Republic's accession to the Schengen area, and *Meeting St Nicholas*, for socially vulnerable groups of the population and national minorities.

MOST

According to the last Population and Housing Census, in the administrative area of the city as at 1 March 2001, 16 national minorities claimed nationality other than Czech. The largest such groups were the Slovak, German, Vietnamese, Hungarian, Roma, Ukrainian and Polish minorities.

Besides members of the Roma community, citizens from national minorities have not registered clubs in the city's administrative area.

Despite this, in 2007 cooperation was established with the Hungarian minority (the *Union of Hungarians Living in the Czech Republic – Teplice Branch*), whose Most members met at the *National Minorities Club* during the year and held several literary events. During the *Most Festival*, there was a performance by a Hungarian folk ensemble, a demonstration of how to cook Hungarian goulash, and a range of Hungarian specialities was on offer. In relation to the German, Vietnamese, Bulgarian, Armenian and Greek minorities, the communication of information currently takes place through the committee or at informal meetings with the national minorities coordinator.

In 2007, the Roma civic associations *Dživas*, *Most Association of Roma* and *Chanov Community Centre* were active in the town and cooperated with the *National Minorities Club*. Other registered civic associations (*Roma Most*, *EU Integration*, *Rommost* and *PontensisGypsi*) did not give an account of their activities. Further organizations working with the Roma primarily include the *House of Roma Culture* [*Dům romské kultury* o.p.s.], the *District Charity in Most* [*Oblastní Charita v Mostě*] and *Viktor* s.r.o.

OLOMOUC

The town also helped organize the activities of the *Bulgarian Cultural and Educational Organization*, notably Gatherings of Partner Organizations from Bulgaria (in February and May 2007), the project *Multicultural Upbringing - Slavonic Nations* (March 2007) and other activities, including exhibitions of artists and a photographer. The *Olomouc Charity* holds an annual Roma Fair for members of the Roma national minority. In 2007, the city provided financial and organizational assistance for this activity, which this time was not held on Holy Hill, but directly in Olomouc. The event took place over two days.

OPAVA

The town cooperates with the Roma association active here, and contributes to the issues of unemployment, housing and leisure activities. Further cooperation is fostered with pro-Roma organizations and schools. The town meets representatives once a month in the community planning groups.

PARDUBICE

In the preparation of the community plan, the city hall cooperates with the following organizations and persons: Pardubice City Hall – Roma adviser, field workers, the civic associations Municipal Roma Council [Městská romská rada], SKP – CENTRUM – Free klub, SKP Centre – Municipal Shelter for Women and Mothers with Children [SKP CENTRUM – Městský azylový dům pro ženy a matky s dětmi], Bridge to Human Rights [Most pro lidská práva], Darjav, Association of Pardubice Roma [Sdružení pardubických Romů], Babášek, Social Club for Roma Youth [Společenský klub pro romskou mládež], Association of Human Rights and Freedoms in the Czech Republic [Sdružení lidských práv a svobod v ČR], Pardubice 1 Borough Authority, a health social worker.

PŘEROV

Cooperation with non-profit organizations operating in the administrative district of the town is occasionally very passive. Functioning cooperation with organizations addressing the integration of members of Roma communities into society includes the *District Charity*, the *Salvation Army*, *KAPPA-HELP*, the *Czech Red Cross*, *People in Need*, the *Minorities Integration Centre*, and *SOZE* (the Society of Citizens Assisting Migrants).

ÚSTÍ NAD LABEM

The city is the partner of relevant entities offering services assisting the process of integrating members of minorities into society. These partner organizations include the *Prague Multicultural Centre*, *Slovo 21*, *People in Need*, *Integration Advice Centre*, the civic association *Athinganoi*, the *Community Work Centre* and many other entities based in Ústí nad Labem and elsewhere. In the reporting period, the city was chosen by the Monitoring Committee of the Agency for the Elimination and Prevention of Social Exclusion in Socially Excluded Roma Localities as one of 12 pilot localities hosting the governmental *Agency for the Prevention of Social Exclusion*.

3a) examples of good practice in 2007:

HRADEC KRÁLOVÉ

The city started cooperating intensively with the Employment Office in Hradec Králové. Here, field work takes the form of ‘jobs’ helping to eliminate discrimination in admission procedure.

In the context of this cooperation, clients are helped to establish contacts, learn how to fill in questionnaires, prepare for interviews and learn about the principles of communication. An integral part of our work is to motivate clients to retrain in a field in which they would be employable. Another example is the effort to motivate people to acquire a driving licence, which improves their job prospects.

Other examples of quality long-term cooperation include cultural events, e.g. *Roma Superstar I*, *Roma Superstar II*, a concert by the Roma band *Terne Čhave*, and the organization of Roma entertainment, and, with respect to cooperation with the Slovak minority, the Day of Czech-Slovak Cultural Reciprocity.

KARVINÁ

The city and the Karviná Municipal House of Culture, in cooperation with the committee, held the second annual festival of national minorities, *Inter-Penetrating Culture or Knowing Each Other*, in 2007.

MOST

In 2005, the city set up the *National Minorities Club* to support and develop further progress in the promotion of minority activities, and implement programmes and projects supported by the EU, the Government and ministries, the Ústí province and the city itself. In 2007, there was increased interest in use of the centre, not only among Roma young people visiting it every afternoon to participate in the *Roma Club for Primary School Children*. This was selected as a model project financed by the European Social Fund in 2005-2007 and is classification among the examples of good practice.

For summer 2007, the national minorities coordinator planned and implemented a programme for children who did not go anywhere on holiday. In all, 39 planned events involved 845 children aged 6-14. This offer was taken up by the target group of children from socially weak families; 90% of the children were Roma.

The *Most Association of Roma* and *Chanov Community Centre* organized trips to competitions and cultural events of Roma in the province's surrounding towns.

The *National Minorities Club* organized an excursion, for older children from Chanov School and Velebudický Vocational Training Centre, to the Rudolfinum in Prague for a public rehearsal by a pupils' orchestra.

Another cultural and social event, the *First Gathering of National Minorities*, was held in the wine bar of the Cascade Hotel, Most, in December. The event was organized by the *Union of Hungarians Living in the Czech Republic*, Teplice Branch – members from Most (the Hungarian music group *Akustik* gave a performance).

The city made it clear that it is not indifferent to the integration of national minorities and their successful inclusion in society.

OPAVA

- A selected tenant supervises the administration of the municipal hostel;
- the town identified two Roma who expressed an interest in working for the Municipal Police. Both took physical endurance tests; one passed the tests and will have the opportunity to join the force in June. The other interested person will retake the tests;
- together with the *Fund of Children at Risk*, the town approached the representatives of estate agencies in Opava with a subsidized-housing project;
- the town hired a field social workers, who works mainly with Roma families.

OSTRAVA

The Roma adviser, in cooperation with the employment office, the *Sun [Slunce]* agency and the company *Rekval*, successfully implemented the project *Roma Worker in Social Services in a non-state, non-health facility*. Those who completed the course were offered a job.

PLZEŇ

Through its subsidy policy, the city strives to motivate non-profit organizations to operate various social services and cultural events. An example of good practice is the establishment of the *Inclusive Services Centre* (at Resslova 13). This is an older tenement building in the city centre and is owned by the city. Roma families have steadily been moved into the building since 1994. According to the research report *Description and Analysis of Social Exclusion Issues in Plzeň [Deskripce a analýza problematiky sociální exkluze v Plzni]* this is viewed as a socially excluded locality. The Plzeň 3 Borough Authority granted funding to renovate the premises and finances to operate the centre, which is located directly in a building where multiple socially disadvantaged and Roma families live. The above-mentioned organization provides inhabitants with comprehensive services: guidance in social law, including debt counselling, extra lessons for children, free-time activities for children, a club for preschool children, etc. The public-benefit company *Tady a teď [Here and Now]*

succeeded in mediating and financing a Summer School of English for two Roma girls from an incriminated background. Members of staff are conscious of the certain stigmatization suffered by the children living here. Therefore, in liaison with the children's parents, they try to find suitable clubs and free-time activities outside the socially excluded locality. This work is welcomed by the children and their parents – an agreement is signed with the parents spelling out clear and binding rules; parents also make financial contributions to their children for these clubs.

Another example is the project *Police Social Assistant for Work in Socially Excluded Localities*, which is being implemented for the second year by *People in Need* in cooperation with the Ministry of the Interior. The nature of activities carried out in this position is defined as follows:

- support of socially excluded persons who are victims, witnesses or perpetrators of crime, in contact with law enforcement agencies and other institutions (social-law guidance in matters relating to criminal conduct, the motivation of clients to protect their civil rights, mediation between the client and the police – escort),
- prevention (informing socially excluded persons about the risks and ramifications of crime, intermediation of the relevant educational programmes and social services for young and minor clients),
- consultations (for local government and non-profit organizations).

Under this project, officers from the Czech Police Force receive blanket training in the issues faced by socially excluded localities and the related crime, and screening tests of socially excluded localities in the city take place to monitor the incidence of undesirable socio-pathological phenomena and the possibilities of minimizing them.

PŘEROV

- Educational programmes for socio-culturally disadvantaged children have been organized by the Social Prevention Unit of the Social Services and Health Department of the City Hall since 2001. This entails systematic work with children and, subsequently with the child's family; in accordance with the Child Protection Act social workers work with them throughout the year.
- The Social Services and Health Department plays a significant role in tackling the challenges at the B. Němcová Primary School. This is a school with a higher number of Roma pupils that is recording an outflow of majority pupils, slowly leading to the ethnic homogenization of the school. The City Hall's Education, Youth and Sport Department, Social Services and Health Department, independent experts, the provincial coordinator from the Olomoucký kraj Provincial Authority, and representatives of the *Minority Integration Centre* are working together to find a solution.
- Since 2001, the town has been involved in the programme *Fieldwork Support*, which is run every year by the Government Council for Roma Community Affairs. Two field social workers work for the Social Services and Health Department.
- The field social workers play a key role as they provide assistance to teachers and, especially, the parents of the children, supply information about the school's catchment area and the date of registration for a specific school, provide information about preparatory grades geared to children with specific learning disorders, speech defects or impaired psychological functions. They concentrate on persuading parents to send their preschool children to preschool facilities, thus building solid foundations before they start primary school. As at 31 December 2007, four teaching assistant positions had been created at B. Němcová Primary School and one at Komenský Nursery School. In liaison with the Olomoucký kraj Provincial Authority, negotiations are in progress for another teaching assistant at the Malá Dlážka Primary and Nursery School (previously a 'special' school).

- Last year, in cooperation with the Business Academy, the town implemented the joint project *Czech for Foreign Nationals at the Business Academy and Language School Authorized as a State Language Examination Centre in Přerov*, the aim of which is to comply with the integration policy concept in the teaching of Czech.

ZLÍN

The chartered city of Zlín cooperates with the *Association of Roma Children and Young People* in its cultural activities. Examples of good practice in 2007 are the exhibitions *Soňa and Her Family* and *Long Journey*, for which the association also received a subsidy from the Chartered City Cultural Fund. These exhibitions were held on municipal premises.

3b) problems in 2007:

HRADEC KRÁLOVÉ

The main problems are the generous, i.e. demotivating, system of social benefits, prejudices and negative experience on the part of the majority, the low level of education among clients, the narrow range of employment, the frequent health restrictions, the inability to speak foreign languages or work with computers, prior long-term registration at the employment office, the lack of interest among clients about what is happening in society, and criminal records.

MLADÁ BOLESLAV

National minority organizations were hardly active in 2007. Only the civic association *Čalavel Kham* held the dance show *Boleslav Roma Slipper*.

OLOMOUČ

The 'Vietnamese and Chinese representatives of national minorities' continue to express no interest in official communication with the city.

OPAVA

The closure of two commercial hostels without notice.

OSTRAVA

Problems are the insufficient number of flats for use as housing with an accompanying social programme, unemployment and low education. These problems are reflected in community planning, which seeks to meet these challenges through proposed measures.

PARDUBICE

The lack of interest, especially among Roma associations, in becoming involved in the group's activities (particularly in the context of their adverse experience of similar activities in the past).

PŘEROV

The problems in 2007 mainly concerned employment: a major part of the cultures is unemployable on account of very low qualifications; another problem is housing, the shortage of field workers (there are two field workers at the Social Services and Health Department); another significant problem is usury, which is very difficult to prove, and crimes committed by children (notably small-time theft in supermarkets and shops).

4. How did the chartered city provide financial assistance to organizations / activities of national minorities in 2007 (via a special subsidy heading in the budget, under other subsidy schemes, by means of ad hoc support for individual events, other)?

In the chartered cities there was also a drop in subsidies reported for the activities of national minority organizations. These tend to be activities arranged by Roma and pro-Roma associations, followed by projects of the Polish minority and others. Further details are given in Annex 13.

6.3. Provinces

1. In 2007, was a Committee for National Minorities (council / other body / coordinator) appointed within the competence of the province? What was its specific agenda? ²⁴⁾

JIHOČESKÝ KRAJ

The condition laid down in Section 78(2) of Act No 129/2000 on provinces, as amended, as amended, concerning the obligation to set up a committee has not been met.

Nor have committees been set up in any of the 19 municipalities in the Český Krumlov and Prachatice districts.

JIHOMORAVSKÝ KRAJ

The principal work activities of the *National Minorities Council* were as follows:

- within the scope of the subsidy scheme for the activities of national minorities in 2007, it contributed to the evaluation of projects put forward by civic associations and entities that work in the field of national minorities and proposed the appropriation of funds from the provincial budget;
- it cooperated on the creation of the subsidy scheme for the activities of national minorities in the province for 2008;
- in November 2007, it held meetings of national minority civic associations to pass on information through their representatives concerning activities that were being prepared or carried out;
- it was instrumental in the preparation and implementation of various activities by the civic associations of members of national minorities;
- it prepared a *2008 Calendar* with an overview of the activities of national minorities in the province.

KARLOVARSKÝ KRAJ

As far back as 2002, a Coordinator for Roma Affairs, National Minorities and the Integration of Foreign Nationals was employed at the provincial authority. In 2005, a committee was established at the provincial assembly; the committee is chaired by the deputy governor (for more detailed information, see website).²⁵⁾

KRÁLOVÉHRADECKÝ KRAJ

The provincial authority employs a methodologist and coordinator of social prevention, whose work duties include the coordination and guidance of Roma advisers in municipalities with extended competence, the asylum agenda, and the national minorities agenda.

²⁴⁾ The provinces of Pardubický kraj, Plzeňský kraj and Zlínský kraj reported that the situation was the same as in the previous year.

²⁵⁾ http://www.kr-karlovarsky.cz/kraj_cz/nav_krajsky_urad/odbory/socialni/.

In 2005, the provincial council set up a *Commission on Specific Prevention*, which inter alia deals with subsidies for organizations working with the following target groups: the inhabitants of excluded localities, recognized refugees, foreign nationals, members of national minorities; examples of good practice from the region, topical issues of the above-mentioned target groups.

LIBERECKÝ KRAJ

In 2007, the province had a *Committee on Social Affairs, Safety and Issues of Minorities*, which acts as an advisory body to the provincial assembly (it does not contain national minorities; a party-based principle is applied), and a *Committee for the Roma Minority* in Nové Město pod Smrkem (a working party for municipal assemblies).

MORAVSKOSLEZSKÝ KRAJ

The provincial assembly's committee met seven times between January and November 2007. It is composed of 11 members; of this number, approximately 89% members attended meetings. The principal activities were as follows:

- the discussion and recommendation to the province's competent authorities, for approval, of a proposal to grant subsidies from the 2007 provincial budget to applicants under the 2007 Scheme to Support the Activities of Members of National Minorities Living in Moravskoslezský kraj,
- the discussion of the material *2008 Scheme to Support the Activities of Members of National Minorities Living in Moravskoslezský kraj*, drawn up by the Social Affairs Department,
- the discussion and recommendation to the competent authorities, for approval, of a proposal to grant subsidies to municipalities in connection with the adoption of the Charter,
- the provision of information about the implementation of the provincial project *TERNE ČHAVE – project for the training of expert staff at centres for the development of the functional literacy of Roma youth, and recommendations to the competent provincial authorities to submit an application for financial assistance for this project from the HRD OP under the second call, Priority 2 - Social integration and equal opportunities, Measure 2.1 – Integration of specific population groups at risk of social exclusion*,
- exhibition to mark the *European Year of Equal Opportunities for All*.
- In August, selected committee members attended a working meeting at Třinec Municipal Authority on the future of the primary school with Polish as the language of instruction at Koperníková 696, Třinec (organization partly funded from the public purse).

On 15 November 2007, the committee held a joint working meeting with Roma advisers from municipalities with extended competence in Moravskoslezský kraj, which took place at the provincial authority and was attended by selected members.²⁶⁾

OLOMOUCKÝ KRAJ

A committee has not been set up in the province in the light of the results of the 2001 census and de facto absence of stronger entities participating in the activities of national minorities. The national minority agenda is in the hands of the provincial coordinator of Roma advisers.

²⁶⁾ The relevant members of the Committee for Cooperation with Local Government Bodies are disenchanted by the fact that, over an extended period, no person has been appointed to be responsible for the administration of the national minority agenda in the province.

CITY OF PRAGUE

The areas of national minorities and foreigner integration in the City of Prague are the responsibility of one of the members of Prague City Council, i.e. the councillor for social welfare and housing policy. In the context of his secretariat, there is a Roma coordinator and two officers for national minorities and the integration of foreign nationals; they are in regular official contact with the civic associations of national minorities and foreigners, as well as with individual clients. In this sphere, they cooperate with individual departments of Prague City Hall, borough authorities, and state and other institutions and organizations. They run the grant agenda for national minorities and the integration of foreign nationals. They are also responsible for all events organized or co-organized by the City of Prague in relation to national minorities and the integration of foreign nationals. They cooperate closely with the Roma coordinator.

Under Prague City Council Resolution No 40 of 16 January 2007, the *Prague City Council's Commission on National Minorities and the Integration of Foreign Nationals in the City of Prague and on the Award of Grants in this Field* was set up to deal with national minority issues and foreigner integration. The commission is chaired by a Prague councillor. Its members comprise four representatives of Prague City Assembly, the Roma coordinator and a representative of the Office of the Government – Council Secretariat. Where the meeting agenda allows and grant matters are not discussed, representatives of civic associations of national minorities are invited as an advisory body to the commission.

In 2007, the commission's activities were largely focused on making arrangements for the opening of the House of National Minorities, in particular technical and organizational matters, budget resources and the financial cost of the project, and the realization of the original plan regarding the content of its activities. Regular meetings were held at the House of National Minorities between its management and representatives of national minorities; the commission chairman was informed of the results.

The commission discussed the preparation and implementation of the first and second rounds of the City-wide Schemes to Support the Activities of National Minorities in Prague for 2007, Schemes to Support the Activities of Integrating Foreign Nationals in Prague for 2007, and the preparation of City-wide Schemes to Support the Activities of National Minorities in Prague for 2008, and Schemes to Support the Activities of Integrating Foreign Nationals in Prague for 2008.

The commission addressed the possibility of preparing a draft plan for the integration of foreign nationals in the City of Prague and the final stage of preparations for the draft *Concept of Prague Policy on Members of the Roma Community*.

In addition, the commission discussed significant cultural events held by national minorities in Prague, as well as the preparation and implementation of events organized or co-organized directly by the City of Prague.

In respect of matters relating to the Roma community in Prague, there is also an Advisory Body for Roma Community Affairs in the City of Prague, the members of which are representatives of individual boroughs who are responsible for the Roma community agenda. These are Roma advisers and social workers. Other members include representatives of Prague Roma nongovernmental organizations, and experts from state institutions working with the Roma community. The advisory body is geared towards work with the Roma community in particular in the social field, housing issues, employment, education and cultural development.

STŘEDOČESKÝ KRAJ

There has been a Coordinator for Roma Affairs at the provincial authority since 2003. The coordinator is employed at the Prevention and Humanitarian Activity Unit of the Department

of Social Affairs. In his work he cooperates with the coordinators of individual municipalities, Roma field workers, representatives of local government, and representatives of nongovernmental organizations operating in this field.

ÚSTECKÝ KRAJ

The committee remains an advisory body to the provincial assembly. The minorities agenda is in the hands of a member of staff from the Department of Social Affairs and Health at the Ústecký kraj Provincial Authority.

No information was obtained about the establishment of committees in the province's municipalities.

VYSOČINA

At the provincial authority, there is a coordinator of Roma advisers who is responsible, inter alia, for national minority issues. During the year, he took over much of the agenda and performed tasks relating to the Roma national minority.

2. Did the province have a community plan in 2007? If yes, since when? Are the matters of national minorities incorporated into it? How? ²⁷⁾

JIHOČESKÝ KRAJ

The *Jihočeský kraj medium-term plan for the development of social services 2008-2010* was approved under Provincial Assembly Resolution No 268/2007/ZK of 18 September 2007. The working party on members of national and other minorities, refugees and foreigners also contributed to the preparation of the plan. The working party's role was to focus on phenomena and factors having a bearing on the risk of social exclusion and requiring specific activities for the support of the social integration of Roma communities. These activities are linked to the subject of the medium-term plan, i.e. social services, only partially. The need to develop services (in particular social prevention) was a job for another working party, whose definition of the general handicaps of the target group of persons in an acutely unfavourable social situation encompassed Roma citizens (at risk of social exclusion or already socially excluded). We believe it is important that both working parties agreed on objectives that go beyond the activities spelled out in the plan – to improve the employability of persons with acute social hardships.

JIHOMORAVSKÝ KRAJ

No community plan was formulated in 2007.

KARLOVARSKÝ KRAJ

In 2007, the province had not yet drafted or approved a *Medium-term plan for the development of social services 2007-2013* (provincial community plan). The plan is now being prepared and will be finalized in June 2008.

KRÁLOVÉHRADECKÝ KRAJ

Members of national minorities are not, in principle, a target group of social services; the province has had a *Medium-term plan of social services* since 2006. Its municipalities with extended competence and certain other municipalities have also drawn up community plans. Both levels of these plans incorporate social services for the inhabitants of excluded localities.

²⁷⁾ Liberecký kraj stated that the situation was the same as in 2007.

MORAVSKOSLEZSKÝ KRAJ

In June 2007, the provincial assembly approved the *Moravskoslezský kraj medium-term plan for the development of social services 2008-2009*. An intrinsic part of this plan is the annex 'General socio-demographic information in relation to the planning of social services', which has been drawn up with selected target groups in mind. It includes a chapter on *Persons at risk of social exclusion*, which itself is split into three subsections (unemployment, low income and life in socially excluded localities). These three problem areas concern, among other things, national minorities.

OLOMOUCKÝ KRAJ

On 10 October 2007, the provincial assembly approved the *Olomoucký kraj plan for the development of social services 2008*. This document stresses services in the field of social prevention that are geared towards persons who are at risk of social exclusion or who are already socially excluded. In late 2007, work began on the *Olomoucký kraj medium-term plan for the development of social services 2009-2010*. One of the working parties focuses on ethnic minorities and foreign nationals; of its 17 members, four are Roma who work for nongovernmental organizations. In 2007, an assessment of the implementation of the *Olomoucký kraj strategy for the integration of Roma communities 2006-2010* in 2006 was submitted to the provincial council and, subsequently, the provincial assembly.

PARDUBICKÝ KRAJ

Last year, national minority issues were covered by the *Pardubický kraj medium-term plan for the development of social services 2008-2010*.

Overview of measures:

1. encourage an improvement in the quality of field services in Pardubický kraj;
2. expand the field social work services to include services targeting persons at risk of social exclusion (ethnic minorities and foreigners);
3. support for multicultural education projects in schools;
4. promote the existence of preparatory grades at primary schools and nurseries;
5. advice centres providing social guidance to ethnic minorities and foreign nationals;
6. improved awareness about health care among Roma.
7. field work for the Roma minority.

PLZEŇSKÝ KRAJ

In 2007, once again community planning at municipal level took place with guidance from the province. In 2007, the province approved the *Medium-term plan for the development of social services*, which is not classified by target group. The plan lays down general boundaries and priorities in the development of social services in the province.

CITY OF PRAGUE

In 2007, the preparatory phase of work on the *City of Prague medium-term plan for the development of social services 2008* took place; the plan was drawn up in November 2007 and national minorities are incorporated into the document along with foreigner-related issues under the title *National minorities and foreign nationals in the City of Prague*.

STŘEDOČESKÝ KRAJ

The *Středočeský kraj medium-term plan for the development of social services 2008-2009* was approved under a resolution of the Středočeský kraj assembly on 17 September 2007.

Within the scope of the social service planning in the province, in March 2007 working parties were set up for individual social areas, which form individual specific objectives and measures to achieve these objectives. National minority issues are presently addressed by the

working party for persons at risk of social exclusion. The province is not currently planning to establish a separate working party to deal exclusively with national minorities.

ÚSTECKÝ KRAJ

During 2007, work took place on the production of the *Medium-term plan for the development of social services in Ústecký kraj 2008-2011*, which was approved by the provincial assembly on 7 November 2007. Services for members of ethnic minorities were included in the plan. Two objectives were set in this field:

- to ensure available social services targeting the integration of national minorities
- to improve public awareness about national minority issues.

VYSOČINA

The province does not yet have a community plan, although it confirmed that preparations took place in 2007.

ZLÍNSKÝ KRAJ

None.

3. In 2007, what sort of cooperation existed between the province or Committee for National Minorities (council / other body) and national minority organizations? ²⁸⁾

JIHOČESKÝ KRAJ

Cooperation between the province and non-profit organizations, especially those of the Roma national minority, is good. It primarily takes place via financial assistance for individual activities (grant schemes under the Action Plan for the Development of the Province or by means of methodological guidance.

Some Roma non-profit organizations (depending on their specialization) cooperate with the province in the field of sports, cultural or other activities. They are active in the field of free-time activities for Roma children, and organize cultural events, shows and festivals. Some of them contribute to social or special pedagogy work with children and young people, e.g. by participating in the operation of low-threshold facilities for children and young people. Non-Roma organizations also work with Roma young people and children. *The České Budějovice Salesian Centre for Children and Young People implements projects to improve the level of education attained by Roma children, and holds various summer or weekend stays for children from a socially disadvantaged background.* The civic association *Hope [Naděje]* (Písek Branch) has teamed up with the Town of Písek to carry out highly commendable work with the Roma community (rent defaulters, welfare, preschool upbringing, etc.).

JIHOMORAVSKÝ KRAJ

In 2007, in liaison with the *Council for National Minorities*, the province organized and financed *Returning to Roots* for the fifth time; this event is a joint meeting of national minorities living and operating in South Moravia. It included performances by ensembles, groups and soloists from national minorities, a preview of the exhibition *Heterogeneity of Ethnic Minorities in Jihomoravský kraj*, a parade by those ensembles and groups involved, and a small-scale dance school teaching Greek and Slovak dances. The compatriot ensemble *Česká beseda* from Serbia also accepted an invitation to the get-together. In addition, there were side events, e.g. cooking demonstrations and tastings of traditional dishes of the participating minorities, traditional folk crafts, examples of publications by minority associations. The meeting ended with a joint gala programme. Similarly, national minorities

²⁸⁾ Liberecký kraj – the situation had not changed.

meet at the Christmas concert *Living in the Same Town* – the main organizer is the folk association *Púčík*, which brings together members of the Slovak national minority.

KARLOVARSKÝ KRAJ

Cooperation primarily took place via the committee, as well as in specific fields via the provincial authority's individual departments, in particular the culture department.

KRÁLOVÉHRADECKÝ KRAJ

The province has provided long-term, systematic assistance to organizations that work with the target group of members of national minorities. Assistance takes place on several levels – at guidance meetings for providers, at consultations on subsidy schemes financed by the provincial budget, via financial assistance for projects, etc. The province offered all organizations providing social services, i.e. including organizations cooperating with members of national minorities, participation in its projects covered by the ESF:

- the creation of a local partnership – the benchmarking of social services in the province;
- the training of providers and parties contracting social services in the province;
- the training of social service providers regarding the implementation of standards for the quality of social services to ensure a functioning, efficient network of social services in the province.

MORAVSKOSLEZSKÝ KRAJ

Committee representatives participated in several cultural events supported by the provincial budget relating to national minority issues. The committee is gradually gaining an insight into the activities of members of national minorities, and monitors and evaluates the implementation of projects supported by the provincial budget. An excursion-cum-meeting called *Tracing Polish Culture* was organized in cooperation with the *Congress of Poles in the Czech Republic*. In the cooperation with Roma, Slovak, German, Greek and Polish organizations for an exhibition to mark the European Year of Equal Opportunities certain problems arose as some organizations were not interested in participating in the exhibition.

OLOMOUCKÝ KRAJ

The Social Affairs Department cooperates with representatives of national minorities, especially by passing on information about activities in the province, subsidization available from central authorities, and subsidies. Members of the Bulgarian minority are traditionally active, organizing a number of events to mark festivals, holidays and Days of Bulgarian Culture. They were also involved in the *Olomouc Community Planning*. Another active minority is the Greek minority in the Šumperk area. Representatives of the Bulgarian and Greek national minority contributed to a Guide for Schools on Intercultural Differences, which was published by the province in 2007. In 2007, the new civic association *NARONA*, bringing together citizens of the former Yugoslavia, was registered in the province; one of this association's objectives is to maintain cultural and social customs enshrined in traditions. In July 2007, members of the Hungarian national minority, aspiring to establish a branch of the *Union of Hungarians Living in the Czech Republic* in the province, held negotiations with the provincial coordinator. They estimate that there are approximately 350 members of this minority in the province. So far, they have participated in events arranged by the branch in Ostrava. In respect of the Roma national minority, the *Association of Roma in Moravia*, with branches in Olomouc, Šternberk and Jeseník, is active in the province. It has a voice in the field of social services and in the presentation of culture (traditional Roma music and dance). Active civic associations are *Savore*, based in Šumperk, *AMARY FAJTA*, in Lipník nad Bečvou, and *One World [Společný svět]* (formerly *Romano Čhonoro*) in the Litovel area. A further 18 Roma civic associations registered by the Ministry of the Interior are inactive, the

overwhelming majority of them cannot be contacted. Given the issues related to the social exclusion of members of Roma communities, it is obvious that the active Roma associations are mainly visible in field social work and guidance rather than in the presentation of culture and preservation of traditions. The *House of Children and Young People* in Hranice is active in the province, and is geared towards the free-time activities of children (music and dance groups, extra-curricular lessons). In 2007, several meetings and competitions took place, in which other groups operating here participated. The provincial coordinator of Roma advisers supplies nongovernmental organizations with information concerning subsidies and written documents relating to national minorities; he also attends meetings of working parties for ethnic minorities in the context of community planning in individual regions (Olomouc, Šternberk, Lipník nad Bečvou, Jeseník, Přerov and Prostějov). The *House of Children and Young People* in Hranice, the *Association of Roma in Moravia* and *Kappa-Help* prepared a programme for the *Olomouc Charity* (Roma Fair).

PARDUBICKÝ KRAJ

The *Council Commission for the Integration of the Roma Community and Other Ethnic Groups* regularly discusses issues relating in particular to the Roma community. The Commission has Roma representatives who are also statutory representatives of Roma non-profit organizations.

STŘEDOCESKÝ KRAJ

The province pays attention to foreign nationals. Of the total number of persons moving to the province in QI-III 2007, 38% were foreign nationals.

VYSOČINA

Apart from organizations of the Roma minority, it is not known whether other national minority organizations operate in the province. Therefore, cooperation can only be evaluated in relation to organizations of the Roma community; in 2007, there were only two such organizations operating in the province. Cooperation centred on employment and the housing situation of the Roma population. In addition, 15 nongovernmental organizations were operating in the province in 2007 that address, in part, Roma issues and national minority issues.

ZLÍNSKÝ KRAJ

The province announced subsidy proceedings for the disbursement of CZK 700,000 for the integration of the Roma community; in addition, CZK 300,000 was specifically earmarked for the support of field work in the province. CZK 150,000 was earmarked from the provincial budget for issues related to the integration of foreign nationals; there was no subsidy award procedure because only two civic associations were active in the province in 2007. One is the civic association of Kazakhs called *NADEŽDA*, which was formed in October 2005. The province cooperated with and supported this association in the organization of the *Santa Clause Christmas Box* in December 2007 by purchasing St Nicholas food parcels for children from Kazakh families living primarily in the chartered city of Zlín.

The other association is the Society of Citizens Assisting Migrants (*SOZE*), which opened a branch in Zlín in September 2006. The association's mission is to provide assistance to refugees and foreign nationals arriving in the Czech Republic. It provides legal advice, social guidance, training activities and free-time programmes. It also has branches in Olomouc and Brno. The province also gave this association financial support.

There was also cooperation with the civic association *SLOVO 21*, which implemented the project *The Family Next Door* under the aegis of the provincial governor. The province has worked with this association for four years. The lunch in 2007 was attended by families of Kazakhs and

Vietnamese. In previous years there have also been families of Poles, Ukrainians, Bulgarians and Russians. In addition, in 2007 the province and *SLOVO 21* worked together to hold a multicultural evening at the provincial headquarters on 19 October 2007.

3a) examples of good practice in 2007:

Jihočeský kraj

The *MENTOR* project implemented by the Association for Probation and Mediation in the Judiciary in Prague helped improve alternative sanctions for the clients of the Probation and Mediation Service of the Czech Republic (PMS) who claim membership of the Roma minority. Since 2005, this project has been one of the best projects run for these special types of penalized Roma clients of the PMS throughout the province.²⁹⁾

The specific objective was to provide a specialized service responding to the needs of PMS clients claiming to be members of the Roma minority while exploiting their potential. The aim of the service is to scale up the competence of Roma clients to tackle problems and assume responsibility for their own lives. In 2007, the project involved 11 Roma mentors working with 70 clients at five centres of the PMS (České Budějovice, Český Krumlov, Písek, Tábor, Jindřichův Hradec). The lion's share of the mentors' activities concerned the concept of punishment in the form of community service – approximately 52% of the total number of clients. In keeping with the trend of focusing the *Mentor* service on young and minor clients, there was a rise in the number of minor clients placed under the supervision of a probation officer (approximately 22%) and young clients placed under supervision (approximately 9%). The project was rated as highly supportive and highly successful within the scope of the PMS. It follows from the regular appraisals conducted by members of staff from individual centres that the average successfulness of mentor intervention in the reporting period was approximately 58%.

Karlovarský kraj

The first annual *Five-a-Side Football Tournament for National Minorities* was held in Sokolov. In addition, the province made a financial contribution to the publication of a book by the German national minority and association – A. Wust – *Twenty-five Tales from Abertamy [Dvacet pět veselých historek z Abertam]*. The Prague non-profit organizations *OPU* and *CIC*, devoted to foreigner issues, also started operating in the province. Lessons of Czech for foreigners, arranged by *CIC*, are available in Karlovy Vary.

Pardubický kraj

Examples of the province's good practice were published in the handbook *Field Work [Terénní práce]*, which was prepared for the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs by the *University of Ostrava*. Last year, the Social Affairs Department paid particular care to Roma non-profit organizations on account of Act No 108/2006 on social services, specifically with regard to the conditions for the registration of social service providers.

The Social Affairs Department carried out training in a highly intelligible form for the above-mentioned non-profit organizations. Two Roma non-profit organizations gained registration for the provision of social services in the province.

Plzeňský kraj

On 17 October 2007, a multicultural evening was held at the building of the provincial authority as part of the project *The Family Next Door*, which was organized by the civic

²⁹⁾ For more project details, see http://www.pmscr.cz/scripts/index.php?id_nad=44.

association *Slovo 21* in cooperation with the province. It was attended by representatives of national minorities, e.g. the Mongolian, Bulgarian and Kurdish minorities.

CITY OF PRAGUE

Section 3.1 of this Report discusses the *House of National Minorities* in more detail. The House is part of the Prague Centre of Social Services and Prevention. Since opening, it has had a half-year trial period to identify the actual economic cost of running the building when it is in full operation, the system and organization requirements, and the needs of the different national minorities based in the building. All outputs and documentation obtained through operations to date will be put forward, with possible proposals for change in the organizational order, to the Prague City Council for discussion so that the most optimal variant is selected for the future and development of the institution not just for the purposes of economic indicators, but also from the perspective of future content and development of activities carried out by national minorities in the City of Prague.

The City of Prague followed tradition by cooperating on the cultural and social event *Etnofest*, held by the borough of Praha 9, which took place on 1 September 2007 in Podviní Park.

ÚSTECKÝ KRAJ

Ústecký kraj set up a committee in 2005. As the representatives of national minorities (German, Vietnamese, Ukrainian, Roma, Hungarian, Slovak, and a representative of the Jewish Community) are members, cooperation with national minority organizations is good. A representative of the Bulgarian minority is regularly invited to committee meetings as a guest. Where appropriate, members of staff of the provincial authority are invited to committee meetings to provide required information, e.g. about possibilities regarding the uptake of financial resources for the activities of members of national minorities and about the possibilities of presenting national minorities in the press and on the radio. Committee members also provide information about their activities and social events, to which they also invite members of other national minorities and provincial representatives. The joint *Gathering of National Minorities* was held in Most.

ZLÍNSKÝ KRAJ

In the context of the state's subsidy award procedure, the town of Morkovice-Slížany received support in 2007 for the integration housing of a five-member family from Russia. As such, the town obtained a subsidy from the Ministry of the Interior via the Recognized Refugee Housing Scheme.

3b) problems in 2007:

KARLOVARSKÝ KRAJ

The scrappy organization among minorities (in particular the Ukrainians and the Russians) and the disinterest and lack of involvement of the nationalities to draw together remain problems. The coordinator generally addresses problems on a case-by-case basis.

LIBERECKÝ KRAJ

A shortage of funds to finance the non-profit sector dealing with the issues of minorities, in particular the Roma, who belong among the groups of socially excluded persons.

PARDUBICKÝ KRAJ

Act No 108/2006 on social services had an impact on Roma civic associations applying for registration, mainly due to their failure to comply with educational requirements.

In 2007, problems cropping up in socially excluded Roma communities in the province in the fields of education and housing persisted. We noted an improvement in respect of employment. Roma also commute to work in the provincial capital because the large corporate employers here are willing to employ them and there are few job prospects in their home towns and villages.

Problems persist with Roma youth who drop out of school on completing primary school [i.e. lower secondary education], thus failing to attain higher standards of education or train for a future vocation. There are several reasons: parental indifference, no motivation within the family, convenience and often a lack of interest in improving their situation.

The most effective way to improve the current situation in Roma communities has proven to be field social work, although this should be extended further into all socially excluded Roma localities in the province.

The *Provincial Council Commission for the Integration of the Roma Community and Other Ethnic Groups* agreed on the announcement of a provincial plan: Field social work in socially excluded Roma localities. The plan was approved by the Pardubický kraj Council and tenders for the implementation of the project are now being evaluated. The project will be financed by the Human Resources and Employment Operational Programme, Aid Area 3.2 Support for the social integration of members of Roma localities.

CITY OF PRAGUE

The appointment of the *Prague City Council's Commission on National Minorities and the Integration of Foreign Nationals in the City of Prague and on the Award of Grants in this Field* resulted in changes to the composition of the commission compared to the previous term of office; commission members are not representatives of national minorities. There was a backlash from representatives of national minorities, even though they were informed by the commission chairman that the commission continues to have representatives of national minorities at its disposal as an advisory vote – they are invited to commission meetings depending on the agenda. This means that they do not attend closed meetings of the commission in cases where, for example, decisions are taken on grant projects and schemes, which were on the agenda of most commission meetings in 2007 due to the opening of the House of National Minorities.

4. How did the province provide financial assistance to organizations / activities of national minorities in 2007 (via a special subsidy heading in the budget, under other subsidy schemes, by means of ad hoc support for individual events, other)?

Compared to 2006, in the provinces there was an increase in the funds devoted to activities carried out by national minority organizations (across the board). The number of provinces with a special subsidy scheme for national minorities and those without such a programme was balanced again in 2007. These programmes include support focusing exclusively and expressly on the Roma; a specialization in the Roma community was also dominant among provinces without a specific programme for the support of national minorities. Therefore, the Roma minority is the minority with the dominant focus of delivery. An overview of projects is provided in Annex 13.

6.4. Summary

In 2007, there was no significant expansion in the number of committees compared to the previous year. The reason for this is the original, flawed formulation of the relevant passage in the Municipalities Act. Under this provision, the requirement that at least ten per cent of the

population must claim membership of national minorities in a municipality in order for a committee to be set up is determined solely by the number of persons declaring these selected nationalities in the census. However, the definition of ‘member of a national minority’ in the Minorities Act provides that these persons should express active signs of their wish to be regarded as members of national minorities. In the opinion of the leadership of many municipalities, these signs are missing in individual cases and the absence of an institutional and organizational framework in the lives of members of national minorities is then manifested in a lack of interest in setting up and participating in a committee (see Annex No 13). This observation was confirmed by an audit of the Ministry of the Interior which was conducted to this end in accordance with Government Resolution No 689 of 7 June 2006.³⁰⁾

At all levels, in many cases the committees highly commendably cover foreigner issues, given the absence of an analogous body. In certain cases, they also focus on the problems of socially excluded Roma (especially in chartered cities) which need not primarily be of an ethnic nature, and therefore their role extends into other areas. There is a risk that this social problem will be explained by ethnic characteristics and social solutions will be stifled. On the other hand, the committees serve as another platform for the consideration of these matters and make a very active contribution to them, thus complementing the activities of social departments. Numerous assemblies, by way of initiative and with this purpose in mind, set up commissions, advisory bodies and coordinators for ethnic/national minorities, usually combined with the role of Roma adviser. At provincial level, it is common practice to combine the agenda of committees with the role of Roma coordinator because most provinces are not legally required to appoint committees. Therefore, besides the main agenda addressing the social exclusion of the Roma, coordinators tend to be involved in themes relating to national minorities (and where appropriate foreign nationals). At municipal level, committees most actively handled various aspects regarding the implementation of the Charter, in particular bilingual signs (names of streets and municipal buildings, railway stations, road signs).

Numerous municipalities and towns now have community plans; some of these plans encompass issues linked to national minorities. Given the real problems, logically particular attention is paid to social affairs, especially issues relating to the housing of the Roma population. Again, however, even here the ethnic aspect is not the primary problem and the issue should not be pigeon-holed here. In the context of the national minority agenda, the incompetent supplementation of tasks in the competence of social departments may be evident.

Cooperation with representatives of national minorities, as in previous years, was good. Numerous self-government authorities at all levels actively contributed to the activities of minorities (e.g. organization, funding, equipment and premises). Cooperation with displaced German compatriots is particularly beneficial. Some municipalities also provide practical assistance to members of national minorities (communication at authorities). In some towns, there is fruitful cooperation in particular with pro-Roma associations, the most high profile of which often tend to be charities (the *Salvation Army*, *Charity*, the *Czech Red Cross*). Recently, there have been preparations to incorporate a local branch of the *Agency for the Prevention of Social Exclusion*. Good practice by towns includes successful cooperation with employment offices (e.g. in Hradec Králové), where field work is managed in the form of ‘contracts’. At provincial level, in particular it is worth mentioning participation in events

³⁰⁾ In 2008, the Ministry of the Interior is preparing a broad amendment to Act No 128/2000 on municipalities, Act No 129/2000 on provinces and Act No 131/2000 on the City of Prague, in which it anticipates a change to the conditions for setting up a committee. The Committee for Cooperation with Local Government Authorities and the Council helped prepare the new text.

requiring high organizational skills, such as festivals of minority culture. The *MENTOR project*, implemented by the Association for Probation and Mediation in the Judiciary in Prague, merits special attention. The project helped improve alternative sanctions for the clients of the Probation and Mediation Service claiming membership of the Roma minority.

The most serious problems in 2007 included damage to the freshly installed bilingual Czech-Polish signs in municipalities where members of the Polish national minority live (in the Těšín area). Although it would be impossible to say there is a clear national subtext here, these actions had an unfortunate impact on the sensitive atmosphere surrounding the implementation of the Charter. Further problems linked to bilingual signs are the obstacles in negotiating their installation.³¹⁾

At all levels of local and regional government, there are many mentions of Roma social affairs, especially housing issues, usury, youth crime, etc., even though technically these do not belong to the sphere of national minorities. Complications were caused by the implementation of Act No 108/2006 on social services, which had a negative impact on Roma civic associations. Some associations failed in their attempts at registration because their staff did not comply with the educational requirements provided for in the law (which were disproportionately strict from the perspective of these associations). The reorganization of the advisory Commission of Prague City Hall caused a wave of indignation because the commission as it now stands does not have any representatives of national minorities as members.³²⁾

³¹⁾ It follows from an investigation by members of staff from the Council Secretariat that certain other problems have caused disagreement regarding the composition of committees, specifically the poor reflection of the proportion of the population making up individual minorities. Where committees had disproportionate representations of individual minorities, there were difficulties tackling fundamental issues, e.g. in the case of Třinec.

³²⁾ This measure is intended to eliminate conflicts of interest. The representatives of national minorities are no longer in a position (as members of the Prague City Hall subsidy selection commission) to decide on the amounts of subsidization to be awarded to their own projects. According to the Committee for Cooperation with Local Government Authorities, the situation can be handled by separating the subsidy agenda from other agendas.

7. Positions of national minorities

BULGARIAN MINORITY³³⁾

1. Assess the activities of your national minority's organizations (inter alia their cooperation with each other, their method of communication within the minority's community, the method of financing their activities, etc.).

The situation has not changed from the previous year – see the 2006 Report.

2. Provide a short summary of their activities.

The largest event, where a sizeable part of the minority gathers, is the traditional May festival in Mikulčice. The latest gathering in 2007 was attended by close to 600 participants from the Czech Republic and abroad.

Specific rundown of the activities of individual associations and clubs:

- Bulgarian Cultural and Educational Organization, Prague (regional branches in Ostrava, Olomouc, Plzeň, Ústí nad Labem, Most, Kladno, Mladá Boleslav and Chomutov)
 - publication of the periodical *Roden glas* and the bulletin *Inform*,
 - contribution to the organization of the gathering in Mikulčice,
 - parties to mark significant state and folk holidays,
 - participation in the festival *Prague – Heart of Nations*,
 - participation in a football competition organized by the Senate of the Czech Parliament,
 - regular meetings of compatriots (*A Bit of a Chat*) and exchanges of information in the *Prague* club in Vinohrady (Americká 28),
 - support for the Bulgarian school in Prague,
 - financial assistance for branches (apart from Ostrava and Mladá Boleslav);
- Branch – Plzeň Bulgarian Club
 - published a handbook in Bulgarian – *Welcome among us*. (this became a significant means of helping newly arriving Bulgarians to integrate),
 - organization of Days of Bulgarian Culture in Plzeň,
 - organization of performances by a children's choir from Burgas;
- Branch – Ostrava Bulgarian Club
 - besides the above-mentioned cultural and social activities, the main event is the celebration of the *Babin Den* festival (a recording of this evening has been broadcast repeatedly by Czech Television's Ostrava Studio),
 - organization of cultural shows by soloists and groups from Bulgaria,
 - excursions for children (e.g. Dvůr Králové),
 - regular meetings for seniors;
- Branch – Most Bulgarian Club
 - participation in the gathering in Mikulčice,
 - meeting at the Prague club;
- Branch – Ústí nad Labem Bulgarian Club

³³⁾ Text prepared by Atanas Ivan Belkov, Council member.

- participation in the gathering in Mikulčice,
- participation in significant events in the Prague club;
- Bulgarian Cultural and Educational Association in Brno
 - organization of social evenings to mark Bulgarian public holidays,
 - major contribution to the organization of the gathering in Mikulčice,
 - numerous performances by the *Kytka* folk ensemble,
 - participation in the celebration of Europe Day,
 - sports day on International Children's Day,
 - excursion tracing the mission by Cyril and Methodius in Moravia,
 - regular meetings of members in hired rooms;
- Pirin Brno, civic association
 - folk performances at numerous festivals in the Czech Republic and abroad,
 - organization of seminars on Bulgarian folk dances,
 - celebrations of traditional Bulgarian holidays;
- Zaedno – Prague, civic association
 - celebration of the festival of SS Cyril and Methodius on 24 May at the *Karavanseráj Travellers' Club*, Prague,
 - *Trifon zarezan* Balkan spring ball, held at the Baráčnická rychta restaurant, Prague (the event was attended by 400 Bulgarians and their Czech friends; a performance was given by Martha and Tena Elefteriadu, Gothart);
- Vazrazhdane, civic association
 - publication of the periodical *Balgari*,
 - organization of cultural events (concerts).

3. *What sort of cooperation was there between national minority organizations and public authorities at all levels and in all relevant regions?*

Overall there was very good cooperation with city halls and provincial authorities, especially in Prague. Cooperation in Brno, Plzeň, Olomouc and Ostrava is also very good. Organizations and compatriots in Ústí nad Labem and Most point to a certain lack of interest on the part of governing bodies.

4. *What was cooperation with other national minorities like?*

The *House of National Minorities* in Prague is forming solid cooperation. In Brno, there is an established tradition for minorities to meet at folk celebrations (*Returning to Roots* in May and *Living in the Same City* in December). Similar events are held in Plzeň, Olomouc and Ostrava.

5. *What problems emerged in the life of national minority communities?*

The Bulgarian minority is discussing the proposal to create an association that would represent the minority as a whole in some way. Opinions differ and some clubs are concerned that their autonomy could be compromised. This problem requires broader discussion.

6. Provide an overview of the financial assistance granted to the organizations of your national minority by donor (national budget, provincial budget, municipal budget, other donors).

Projects subsidized by central state administration authorities

organization	project, purpose of subsidy	donor	subsidy (CZK)
Bulgarian Cultural and Educational Organization, Prague	Roden glas periodical	Ministry of Culture	450,000
	Days of Bulgarian Culture		80,000
	School of Bulgarian Dance and Song	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports	100,000
Bulgarian Cultural and Educational Organization, Brno	Preservation of Bulgarian traditions	Ministry of Culture	25,000
Pirin Brno, civic association	Preservation of Bulgarian culture	Ministry of Culture	70,000
	Teaching of Bulgarian songs and dances	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports	60,000
Vazrazhdane, civic association, Prague	Balgari periodical	Ministry of Culture	430,000
	Days of Bulgarian Culture		70,000
	Vazražadne Club		70,000

Projects subsidized by municipalities / chartered cities / provinces

organization	project, purpose of subsidy	donor	subsidy (CZK)
Bulgarian Cultural and Educational Organization, Prague	Prague – Heart of Nations festival	Prague City Hall	30,000
	Formans' Boat Spring Festival		70,000
Bulgarian Cultural and Educational Organization, Brno	Bulgarian culture in Moravia	Jihomoravský kraj	90,000
	Bulgarian culture, language and folk traditions	Brno City Hall	75,000
Plzeň Bulgarian Club	Welcome among Us - publication	Plzeň City Hall	50,000
	Celebration of public holiday		10,000
	Days of Bulgarian Culture		49,228
Pirin Brno, civic association	Preservation of Bulgarian culture	Jihomoravský kraj	27,000
	Teaching of Bulgarian songs and dances		33,000
	Operating costs related to culture	Brno City Hall	20,000
	Development of Bulgarian culture and folk customs		25,000

7. What does representation in the Council mean for your minority community?

See the evaluation in the 2006 Report.

8. How do you rate the work of your representatives in the Council so far?

The work by the minority's representative in the Council is generally rated positively.

9. In your opinion, what themes should the Council address as a matter of priority? (provide a list, where appropriate with brief comments)

The maintenance and development of all activities depends on a positive minority policy on the part of central, provincial and municipal bodies. Primarily, financial subsidies are essential, as any activity would be virtually impossible without such resources. Case in point:

The Brno BKOS has been trying – in vain – to find respectable club premises for some years. The rents offered are far beyond the scope of the subsidy from Brno City Hall. The minority would expect a more constructive approach in this field.

CROATIAN MINORITY³⁴⁾

1. Assess the activities of your national minority's organizations (inter alia their cooperation with each other, their method of communication within the minority's community, the method of financing their activities, etc.).

The activities of the *Association of Citizens of Croatian Nationality in the Czech Republic* and the *Pálava Ethnographic Association* focus on presenting the folk customs of Moravian Croats. *Pálava* currently comprises four groups (*Pálava*, *Pálavan*, *Pálavánek* and *Pálavan Seniors*). These groups achieve remarkable results at home and abroad. Local Croatian folk customs have a tradition stretching back 400 years; the above-mentioned groups maintain these traditions and preserve the unique Croatian folk costumes.

2. Provide a short summary of their activities.

On 2 September 2007, the *16th Day of Croatian Culture* was held in Jevišovka with the support of the Czech Ministry of Culture and the Croatian Embassy in the Czech Republic. As part of the INTERREG IIIA Community (Czech Republic – Austria) subsidy scheme, the Regional Museum in Mikulov organized a symposium which presented Moravian Croats living in South Moravia, Slovakia and Austria and the historical context following the changes in 1989. The programme included performances by folk ensembles, a show to display preserved and reconstructed costumes, and a video projection of the original costumes of Moravian Croats.

3. What sort of cooperation was there between national minority organizations and public authorities at all levels and in all relevant regions?

Cooperation with public authorities is assessed only on a general level with the municipality of Jevišovka; the cooperation here is very good. Conversely, cooperation between the *Association of Citizens of Croatian Nationality* and the Council has not always been good and there are efforts to rectify this situation, primarily by means of open communication about the problems.

4. What was cooperation with other national minorities like?

Information about cooperation with other minorities is not available. Cooperation with the Gradistan Croats in Slovakia and Austria is traditionally good, as is cooperation with the *Pálava Ethnographic Association*.

5. What problems emerged in the life of national minority communities?

Members of the *Association of Citizens of Croatian Nationality* are elderly and it is becoming increasingly difficult for them to attend meetings. This is reflected in the attendance at events that tend to be organized relatively far from their homes. The low level of activity and lack of interest among the younger generation also needs to be mentioned. Until recently,

³⁴⁾ The questions were answered by Ladislav Furiš, Council member, and Josef Hubený, chairman of the Association of Citizens of Croatian Nationality in the Czech Republic.

communication between the association and the representative in the Council stagnated. This affects the financing of its activities; in this respect it mentions the assistance from the Croatian Embassy.

6. *Provide an overview of the financial assistance granted to the organizations of your national minority by donor (national budget, provincial budget, municipal budget, other donors).*

Projects subsidized by central state administration authorities

<i>organization</i>	<i>project, purpose of subsidy</i>	<i>donor</i>	<i>subsidy (CZK)</i>
Municipality of Jevišovka (own contribution CZK 32,276) and the Association of Citizens of Croatian Nationality	16 th Day of Croatian Culture	Ministry of Culture	60,000

Projects subsidized by other donors – the representative does not mention any such assistance.

7. *What does representation in the Council mean for your minority community?*

Direct information, although this has not been the case so far (see above).

8. *How do you rate the work of your representatives in the Council so far?*

The current representative regularly attends the Council's meetings. A general evaluation should be carried out by the organizations. The *Association of Citizens of Croatian Nationality* currently accepts the minority's representative in the Council and is willing to communicate with him, which is a positive change compared to the past situation. The association accepts its representative in the Council and will communicate with him about all issues relating to the presentation of the minority. There is a mutual agreement to put forward these views to the Council.

9. *In your opinion, what themes should the Council address as a matter of priority? (provide a list, where appropriate with brief comments)*

In 2008, the Croatian minority will commemorate the distressing anniversary of the forcible displacement of Croats from municipalities in South Moravia. In the wake of bad experiences in the past, it has no idea how to come to terms with the past at least partially or symbolically. It is interested in collating all available documentation about the displacement of the Croats, and about life leading up to this event, in particular the violence and torture that was perpetrated. These materials remain inaccessible to the minority; now that more than 60 years have passed, Croats should know the truth about everything that happened and who was to blame.

1. Assess the activities of your national minority's organizations (inter alia their cooperation with each other, their method of communication within the minority's community, the method of financing their activities, etc.).

The minority's following organizations were active in 2007: *Union of Hungarians Living in the Czech Republic*, *Hungarian Section of the Co-existence political movement*, *Hungarian Economic Association in the Czech Republic*, *Artur Görgey Society*, *Rákóczi Foundation* and the *Iglice Club* in Prague. A new association formed last year was the *Club of Hungarian Doctors in the Czech Republic*. Besides these organizations, two Hungarian student clubs are active: the *Endre Ady Club* in Prague and the *Ferenc Kazinczy Club* in Brno. They were both formed in the 1960s and bring together students of Hungarian nationality from universities and colleges in Prague and Brno. Many past students have continued their affiliation with the clubs following graduation in the Czech Republic and are involved in the activities of their local Hungarian associations.

The largest and most important organization is the *Union of Hungarians Living in the Czech Republic*, which at present has six branches: Prague, Brno, Teplice, Ostrava, Plzeň, Litoměřice. Its activities are also the broadest and richest. However, it should be noted that the membership base of all Hungarian organizations overlaps significantly; other organizations or their members also help organize events. Cooperation between Hungarian organizations is good; some joint events are held.

Communication within the minority takes place in Hungarian and, where necessary, in Czech. They communicate in Czech with state institutions, authorities, other minority organizations, etc. There are no problems in this field.

In 2007, a meeting of the representatives of Hungarian organizations was held in Prague to discuss how to improve the coordination of relations and how to improve cooperation. The minority's representatives regard this as an important issue.

The slightly modified concept of the periodical *Prágai Tükör* also helped improve mutual awareness and exchanges of information. The periodical now provides regular information about the activities of all Hungarian organizations. The members of the minority applauded this change.

2. Provide a short summary of their activities.

- Union of Hungarians
- Days of Hungarian Culture (Prague, Brno, Ostrava, Teplice). They are held regularly in the spring and in the autumn. There is keen interest in these programmes; these are the largest events staged by the grassroots organizations;
- An increasingly popular national socio-cultural weekend held annually at the beginning of September is an event in which whole families and children can take part; it is also a good opportunity to meet up. The weekend programme includes various lectures, discussions, and cultural and sports events;

³⁵⁾ The text was prepared by Jan Kokeš and Magdalena Šmejkalová, Union of Hungarians Living in the Czech Republic.

- Commemorative events to mark Hungarian national holidays and the end of the Second World War (the participation of Hungarian soldiers in the liberation of Zlatá Koruna, Rájov etc.)
 - Every year, tribute is paid to János Esterházy, the Hungarian politician in pre-war Czechoslovakia who died a tragic death, at his monument in Mírov. *Co-existence* [Soužití] contributes to this event;
 - Hungarian balls in Prague, Brno, Ostrava and Teplice;
 - Commemorative event at the monument to Hungarian soldiers who fell in the Battle of Austerlitz, near Brno;
 - Harmony – cultural afternoon – Prague;
 - Performances by the folk groups Nyitnikék (Prague), Tiszavirág and Kőris (Brno);
 - Regular club meetings (as a general rule once a month) are held at all branches;
 - Various culture and social events at all branches;
 - The Brno branch continues to operate the Hungarian cultural and information centre;
- Hungary section of the Co-existence movement
 - Holds events to mark national holidays, historic events, contributes to the organization of social events, helps preserve the memory of János Esterházy, regularly analyses national-minority problems in the Czech Republic and assumes opinions on them. Regularly and intensively cooperates with the Polish section of the Co-existence movement.
 - Hungarian Economic Association [Maďarské hospodářské sdružení]
 - specializes in Hungary-Czech economic cooperation and provides information and assistance to interested parties.
 - Artúr Görgey Club [Spolek A. Görgeyho]
 - Spent the whole year focusing on preparations for the unveiling of a commemorative plaque to Artúr Görgey, the distinguished 19th-century Hungarian chemist who studied at Charles University.
 - Iglice Club [Spolek Iglice]
 - Ran an informal Hungarian nursery school in Prague. Children meet regularly every week. The nursery school helps children develop their mother tongue.
 - Club of Hungarian Doctors [Spolek maďarských lékařů]
 - A new organization which has already gained several dozen members. One of the objectives is to acquire and develop specialist terminology in the mother tongue. The organization started liaising with a similar Polish organization in the Czech Republic.

3. What sort of cooperation was there between national minority organizations and public authorities at all levels and in all relevant regions?

The cooperation of all Hungarian organizations at all levels with state and local authorities has been good and stable in the long term. Cooperation is traditionally of a sound quality in Brno and Ostrava. The Union's Teplice branch has recently been invited to organize various events not only in Teplice, but also in Most, Chomutov, Děčín, etc., which is evidence of good relations and cooperation.

Prague in particular should be mentioned; previous very good cooperation with the city hall has disintegrated following the recent elections. Virtually all nationalities in the capital have drawn attention to this problem. The minority's representatives were pleased to note that the

House of National Minorities had been put into operation, but it does not satisfy all their requirements.

4. What was cooperation with other national minorities like?

This cooperation took place at local level based on the specific conditions and interests of individual organizations. There are no problems in these relations. There is particularly good experience in Brno, where joint events are organized with the city management, and in Teplice.

At central or national level, last year Hungarians were again involved in the Slovak-Czech Club's project Visegrad-Terra Interculturalis; they participated in the folklore festival Prague Heart of Nations and several cultural events.

5. What problems emerged in the life of national minority communities?

In respect of the Hungarian minority, no major problems or conflicts were recorded. They would welcome a more receptive approach to national minorities by the government and greater support for their cultural and publishing activities.

One problem singled out by the minority is that the government subsidy for the periodical *Prágai Tükör* is uncertain every year, which prevents longer-term planning. In this field they would welcome (and this view is shared by other national minorities) a change to the government subsidy policy. They are disenchanted by the fact that, for years now, the competent state authorities have failed to deal with their requirements (which are the same as other minorities' requirements) based on their merits.

Another specific – and long-term – problem is that the Union does not have the funding to ensure the operation of a secretariat with a paid member of staff to coordinate the activities of all units and maintain contact with state institutions. The state is placing increasing demands, for example, on the administration of minorities. The minority's representatives take the view that national minority organizations are such specific civic organizations that the state should help tackle this problem. Good examples abroad are available and exist, e.g. Südtirol, Finland, and Hungary.

There is little satisfaction that the television programme *Babylon*, which was originally meant to focus on national minorities in the Czech Republic, is increasingly geared towards refugees etc. The minority's representatives believe these are two radically different issues.

6. Provide an overview of the financial assistance granted to the organizations of your national minority by donor (national budget, provincial budget, municipal budget, other donors).

Projects subsidized by central state administration authorities

<i>organization</i>	<i>project, purpose of subsidy</i>	<i>donor</i>	<i>subsidy (CZK)</i>
Union of Hungarians Living in the Czech Republic	Prágai Tükör	Ministry of Culture	1,000,000
	Cultural information and documentation		450,000
	Days of Hungarian Culture		160,000
	National meetings		70,000
Iglice	Cultural activities	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports	250,000

Projects subsidized by municipalities / chartered cities / provinces

<i>organization</i>	<i>project, purpose of subsidy</i>	<i>donor</i>	<i>subsidy (CZK)</i>
Union of Hungarians, Prague Branch	Prague Heart of Nations	Prague City Hall	30,000
	Club meetings		30,000
	Days of Hungarian Culture		40,000
	Nyitnikék dance troupe		40,000
	Hire of intangible fixed assets		37,914
Union of Hungarians, Brno Branch	Cultural activities	City of Brno	80,000
		Jihomoravský kraj	80,000
Union of Hungarians, Litoměřice Branch	Cultural information and documentation	City of Litoměřice	14,600
Union of Hungarians, Teplice Branch	Cultural information and documentation	City of Teplice	14,000
	Days of Hungarian Culture	City of Teplice	4,000
Union of Hungarians, Ostrava Branch	Cultural information and documentation	Moravskoslezský kraj	90,000
	Days of Hungarian Culture	City of Ostrava	80,000
Union of Hungarians, Teplice Branch	Cultural information and documentation	Municipality of Proboštov	3,000
Iglice	Cultural activities	Prague City Hall	30,000
		OZUŠ, Prague City Hall	5,000

Projects subsidized by other donors

<i>organization</i>	<i>project, purpose of subsidy</i>	<i>donor</i>	<i>subsidy (CZK)</i>
Union of Hungarians	Prágai Tükör	Illyés Foundation	27,457
		Republic of Hungary	329,559
	Days of Hungarian Culture		206,500
	National meetings		56,000
	Cultural information and documentation		144,723
Union of Hungarians, Teplice Branch	Cultural information and documentation	Hungarian Cultural Centre	20,000

7. What does representation in the Council mean for your minority community?

For national minorities in the Czech Republic, the Council is unquestionably a very significant body and the minority supports wholeheartedly a reinforcement of its status or an expansion in its competence. The minority's representatives regard this as very important and value it. They would welcome greater Council involvement in the tackling of specific minority problems.

8. How do you rate the work of your representatives in the Council so far?

Bearing in mind that the Hungarian minority only has one representative in the Council, it is very difficult to express comments on his activities. The minority has no problems with the representative; however, given the lack of information it is unable to assess his concrete activities. Other minorities appear to be in a similar position. However, this is a wider problem. Accordingly, the Hungarian minority is considering setting up an information channel (for instance electronic mail) that all organizations can use to inform one another about recent developments and to coordinate their activities, etc.

9. In your opinion, what themes should the Council address as a matter of priority? (provide a list, where appropriate with brief comments)

The Council should draw the attention of the competent state institutions and authorities to the fact that minority issues and refugee/immigrant issues are not one and the same thing. The members of minorities are Czech citizens and are integrated into society; they are an intrinsic part of society and the Czech Republic is their homeland. Immigrants and refugees are foreign nationals sometimes seeking to settle in the Czech Republic. Placing members of national minorities on the same level as refugees (with all due respect) actually constitutes the discrimination of minorities, as though they were not complete and full-fledged citizens of the Czech Republic. This problem has been brought up repeatedly by other minorities.

The Council should seek a change in government subsidy policy in relation to minorities. It is unacceptable, for example, that the existence of minority newspapers is in jeopardy every year. Representatives believe it would be appropriate for the criteria applied to the granting of subsidies to be changed so that newspapers to which minorities are entitled (the right to information in their mother tongue) are guaranteed stability. In this respect, they again point out that government subsidies for minority newspapers have remained at 30 million crowns for years, which means that in real terms they have fallen in value significantly every year.

The minority, in connection with the preparations for the census in 2011, calls for the compulsory completion of sections relating to nationality and mother tongue, and for a specific list of all officially recognized nationalities to be provided in the nationality column. This is common practice abroad. In the opinion of the minority's representatives, the significant decrease in the number of all nationalities in the period between the 1991 and 2001 census can be attributed to this deficiency. The Council should push for a solution to this problem.

GERMAN MINORITY³⁶⁾

1. Assess the activities of your national minority's organizations (inter alia their cooperation with each other, their method of communication within the minority's community, the method of financing their activities, etc.).

The Assembly of Germans in Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia (SN) is an umbrella organization for 22 autonomous organizations run by citizens of German nationality throughout the Czech Republic. The representatives of regional unions meet twice a year at their Assemblies, where they discuss the issues faced by the German minority. Unions and associations work in the regions according to their charters; they cooperate in cultural and social fields, exchange cultural performances, and hold joint seminars for seniors. Some unions organize summer camps, to which they invite young people from their own and other unions.

Communication between unions is by telephone, fax and e-mail.

For all unions and associations, the bi-monthly newspaper *Landeszeitung* is an important source of information about events in other organizations. Besides information about the work of these organizations, the periodical also reports on happenings in the Czech Republic and abroad, principally in German-speaking countries. The SN publishes *Landeszeitung* with financial assistance (a subsidy) from the Ministry of Culture.

The individual unions use different methods of financing – membership subscriptions, subsidies, sponsorship, etc. Besides the unions, the minority also has 15 meeting centres, the

³⁶⁾ The text was prepared by Irena Kuncová and Erich Lederer, Council members.

running of which is financed by the SN. The SN's Prague office is funded from the same resources.

The activities of the *Cultural Association of Citizens of German Nationality* [*Kulturní sdružení občanů německé národnosti*] (KS) and its branches are consistent with its mission, i.e. to preserve the identity of the German minority, language and cultural heritage. The Cultural Association's activities are guided by the fact that members are scattered throughout the border areas (and in Prague). This means that there is a large number of local organizations (25), some with 200+ members, others with 15 members. This hampers communication and members are upset that they have been deprived of the periodical *Prager Volkszeitung*, which ensured the dissemination of information and helped maintain contact between individual organizations. They are trying to make up for this loss by publishing a more or less periodical newsletter, several copies of which are sent to all organizations. Furthermore, the average age of association members is high, around 72 years, and therefore they have limited mobility.

2. *Provide a short summary of their activities.*

All unions and SN meeting centres organize courses of German, lectures on various subjects, social events to preserve traditions and customs, public cultural events, such as concerts, Days of Czech-German Culture, etc. Some organizations have choirs or folk dance groups.

The activities of KS organizations are principally inward-looking. Their annual meetings are regularly held at the beginning of the year; other meetings are held to mark Mothers Day and Christmas. These meetings are also regularly attended by members of organizations in nearby places and the delegates of friendship organizations from Germany (Kovářská - Lauter, Šluknov - Gross-Schönau, Varnsdorf - Seifhennersdorf - Zittau, Ústí nad Labem - Teplice - Dippoldiswalde).

Every year, regular meetings are held in memory of the victims of certain historic events, such as the massacre on the bridge in Ústí nad Labem on 31 July, shooting in Kadaň, Nový Bor, Varnsdorf and other places. In recent years, these get-togethers have been attended by the representatives of towns and certain social organizations. Monuments and commemorative plaques have been installed in many places.

The women's choir at the Kraslice branch makes a significant contribution to the preservation of cultural heritage in Krušné hory and west Bohemia. The choir has a reputation that goes beyond the immediate vicinity on both sides of the border; it has made 18 performances at various events, and has featured on radio and television.

3. *What sort of cooperation was there between national minority organizations and public authorities at all levels and in all relevant regions?*

The cooperation between SN unions and public authorities is very good on the whole. In places where Committees have been set up, citizens of German nationality are also involved. In the regions, most unions and associations cooperate with local authorities (in respect of cross-border cooperation with compatriots, the upkeep of monuments, the maintenance of graves, etc.).

Cooperation between the KS and public authorities takes place on several levels. The minority has a representative in the Ústecký kraj Provincial Commission for Nationalities. He is regularly invited to the council's meetings and passes on information about activities to branches. At local level, organizations cooperate with local authorities or are invited to events (e.g. in Chomutov, Kovářská, Kraslice, Skalná, Varnsdorf, Ústí nad Labem and Vratislavice). These tend to be cultural and social events within the scope of various programmes of

cooperation with German towns or areas, and events organized by museums or schools. In Ústí nad Labem, there is good cooperation encompassing the museum, the Jan Evangelista Purkyně University and associated organizations (Collegium bohemicum). In some places, grants are awarded (running to several thousand crowns) or premises are made available for events free of charge. Recently, the launch of the House of National Minorities has had a positive impact; here, the KS – via the Prague branch – has acquired a communication base (valid address, phone number and e-mail address), and an opportunity for the board or council to meet.

4. What was cooperation with other national minorities like?

Cooperation with other minorities varies depending on the area. It tends to be occasional, based on local conditions: where Committees have been set up in cities, there is cooperation in joint cultural events (Chomutov, Brno, Liberec). Some unions cooperate with compatriot communities abroad (the Carpathian-German Union, Hungarian Germans, Danube Germans, etc.).

5. What problems emerged in the life of national minority communities?

Problems in the German minority are: the high age of members, the lack of participation by young people, the dispersal of the minority throughout the Czech Republic (the reduced transport services in border areas, especially in the afternoon and the catastrophic situation at weekends, have an adverse effect in this respect).

A long-term problem faced by the German minority is the unresolved effort to right past wrongs, the effort to secure the equality of citizens of German nationality with Czech majority society (restitution, the repatriation of land, the equalization of pensions, etc. – petitioning by citizens of German and Croatian nationality).

6. Provide an overview of the financial assistance granted to the organizations of your national minority by donor (national budget, provincial budget, municipal budget, other donors).

Projects subsidized by central state administration authorities

<i>organization</i>	<i>project, purpose of subsidy</i>	<i>donor</i>	<i>subsidy (CZK)</i>
Jukon, Prague	Literary seminar	Ministry of Culture	15,000
SN, Hřebečsko – Moravská Třebová	Days of Czech-German Culture		60,000
	Folk dancing by the German minority		70,000
SN, Prague	Large gathering of the German minority in Prague		210,000
Šumava Club, Větrní	Cultural Day of the German Minority		8,000
SN – Cheb Region, Cheb	Concert – Music Knows No Bounds		15,000
SN – Liberec Region, Liberec	Two cultural afternoons		24,000
Cultural Association of Citizens of German Nationality, Prague	Heimatchor Choir, Kraslice		15,000
	Care for cultural heritage and the preservation of the folk traditions of the German minority in the Czech Republic		67,000
	Arrangements for the operation of the organization	Prague City Hall	40,000
total			534,000

Projects subsidized by municipalities / chartered cities / provinces

Some unions receive assistance for their cultural events from municipalities and towns. Unfortunately figures are not available.

Projects subsidized by other donors

organization	project, purpose of subsidy	donor	subsidy (CZK)
Jukon, Prague	Seminar	Czech-German Fund for the Future	60,000
	Jukon – camp		80,000
SN – Society of Czech-German Understanding	International Youth Camp		100,000

7. What does representation in the Council mean for your minority community?

Representation in the Council is important for the German minority in that it is kept informed of activities, rights and activities of national minorities in the Czech Republic and in the EU. There is also the possibility of running comparisons with the activities of other national minorities, their state aid, etc., and the possibility of seeking help with needs and requirements.

8. How do you rate the work of your representatives in the Council so far?

The minority's representatives form a link between the minority and the Council; they pass on information to the broader population of the minority, and if problems arise within the minority they are authorized to communicate these problems to the Council. The work of the German minority's representatives entails cooperation with the SN presidium – the Council member regularly contributes to meetings, informing the presidium members of the course and themes of sessions. There have been no comments or suggestions regarding the Council member's work.

9. In your opinion, what themes should the Council address as a matter of priority? (provide a list, where appropriate with brief comments)

The Council should consider the issues faced by minorities living in the Czech Republic, defend their rights and be prepared, in the event of any problem, to identify the possibilities regarding assistance and remedies. In general, more financial assistance is required for the activities of national minorities.

POLISH MINORITY³⁷⁾

1. Assess the activities of your national minority's organizations (inter alia their cooperation with each other, their method of communication within the minority's community, the method of financing their activities, etc.). Provide a short summary of their activities.

In 2007, there were 30 Polish clubs in the Czech Republic, of which 28 are associated in the *Congress of Poles*. Another club here is *Klub Stypendystów Fundacji Semper Polonia*, which

³⁷⁾ The text was prepared by Tadeusz Wantuś, Council member, Józef Szymeczek, president of the Congress of Poles in the Czech Republic, Bronisław Walicki, member of the Council of the Congress of Poles, Roman Kaszper, head of the Office of the Congress of Poles in the Czech Republic, and Władysław Niedoba, Council member.

mainly cooperates with *Stowarzyszenie Młodzieży Polskiej* and *Sekcją Akademicką Jedność*, and more recently *Stowarzyszenie Artystów Plastyków*.

The Polish Cultural and Educational Union ('PZKO') is the largest social organization in the Czech Republic. The PZKO comprises 84 Local Cells ('MS') and altogether has 15,000 members. The MS operate in the area of Těšín Silesia; one is registered in Ostrava. The MS that previously operated in Prague left the PZKO and changed its name. The main committee is composed of 15 members and is elected once every four years at the PZKO Conference. The committee selects a five-member presidium from among its members. The chairmen of all the MS meet three or four times a year and, as the *Convent of Chairmen* [*Konvent předsedů*], they form an advisory committee. The MS finance their activities primarily out of member subscriptions and from the profits of the events they organize (e.g. balls and harvest festivals). In addition, most of them apply to municipalities and towns for financial subsidies. For certain larger events, they seek grants from Moravskoslezský kraj; however, the province does not award amounts of less than CZK 50,000, which is too much for some organizations.

2. Provide a short summary of their activities.

Polish organizations have a rich range of club activities, which is reflected in dozens of small and large cultural events (diverse cultural gatherings, concerts, performances, etc.).

The PZKO's main focus is on cultural and educational activities. Some MS have 50 members, others have several hundred members. It follows that MS activities are not the same across the board. However, each MS holds a ball, organizes excursions (guided tours, cultural, sports, tourist trips, etc.) throughout the Czech Republic and to Poland. There are smoothly running *Women's Clubs* at all MS; these clubs hold exhibitions on various themes every year. For children and young people, Children's Games, St Nicholas Day Celebrations, sports and cultural events are organized. The educational and cultural discussions held in almost every organization are a major tradition. Last year, the organization celebrated its 60th anniversary with events including performances by all its folk ensembles and groups. At the end of the summer, some larger MS hold harvest festivals, which draw people from all over the country. Every year, MS Jablunkov organizes *Gorolski Świąto*, with performances by ensembles from across the world. In 2007, the sixtieth year of the event took place. Once every two years, the main committee, with the cooperation of all MS, organizes its largest event – the *PZKO Festival*. This festival alternates between Trinec and Karviná. It features performances by all PZKO ensembles and by the ensembles of Czech and other national minorities. All services here are arranged by PZKO members.

A significant traditional cyclic event of the Polish minority is *Trzynieckie Lato Filmowe*. It is organized by *Klub Kultury Trzyniec*. This is a four-day festival of Polish, Czech, Slovak and Hungarian films. It follows up on the previous *Cierlickie Lato Filmowe* organized by the *Congress of Poles in the Czech Republic*. *Stowarzyszenie Młodzieży Polskiej* organizes *Dni Kultury Studenckiej* in Bystřice n. Olzou/Bystrzyca n. Olzą, where approximately 500 young people congregate to listen to local Polish, Czech and other rock bands. For children, there is the annual *Festival of Children's Songs* (Ars musica, Macierz Szkolna), attended by around 100 young singers, duets and vocal groups. A very valuable event is the exhibition *Wystawa Polskiej Książki*, organized by the association *Stowarzyszenie Przyjaciół Polskiej Książki*. This is a travelling exhibition and a presentation of significant Polish publishing houses. Numerous accompanying literary events are linked to this exhibition. Major cultural initiatives come via the cooperation of the Polish organizations (*Macierz Szkolna*, PTA *Ars Musica*, SMP, SPPK, PZKO, *Zaolziańskie Towarzystwo Fotograficzne*, *Kongres Polaków*, etc.).

Tacy Jesteśmy, a cultural event by the Congress of Poles, traditionally attempts to review the results of the year's activities, achievements, new initiatives, ensembles, and persons of note from the Polish minority. In November 2007, the survey culminated with a gala concert in Těšín Theatre.

The Congress of Poles Documentation Centre, in cooperation with *Książnica Cieszyńska* (Cieszyn, Poland), held two academic conferences (in June and September) with a presentation of the results of new historical research relating to sources that concern the history of the Těšín region. At these conferences, two publications in the *Bibliotheca Tessinensis* series were presented: *Zaolzie w świetle szyfrogramów polskiej placówki dyplomatycznej w Pradze oraz MSZ w Warszawie 1945-1949* and *Gedenkbuch der Stadt Teschen* (Kronika Miasta Cieszyna Alojzego Kaufmanna).

3. What sort of cooperation was there between national minority organizations and public authorities at all levels and in all relevant regions?

The representative organization in relation to public authorities at all levels and in all relevant regions is the *Congress of Poles* [*Kongres Polaków*]. The Poles use Committees as a platform for the exercise of their rights. Through its representatives (agents) in individual municipalities, the Congress submitted nominations for members of the committees to municipal assemblies. Regrettably, some municipalities did not take these nominations into account. We have also found that, among certain members of municipal assemblies (in 31 municipalities where the Polish national minority exceeds 10% of the population), there are significant gaps in knowledge of Czech legal provisions relating to the rights of national minorities. The committees were mostly formed by virtue of political agreements, not only in individual municipalities, but also at the Moravskoslezský kraj Provincial Authority, where all national minorities are represented by a single Pole and one Roma.

Since 1 November 2007, the position of coordinator for national minority affairs at the Moravskoslezský kraj Provincial Authority has been vacant; this has a negative effect in the handling of problems relating to the Polish minority (the implementation of Charter provisions, the introduction of bilingual signs, etc.). For nine months, the minority's representatives have been waiting for a decision from the appellate body (the Ministry of Transport) regarding the appeal lodged by the Ostrava Road and Motorway Directorate against the introduction of the bilingual traffic signs IS 12c and IS 12d (indicating the start and end of a municipality) on class-one roads. Below is an extract from correspondence with Český Těšín Municipal Authority:

- 21.5.2007: Český Těšín received a decision of the Moravskoslezský kraj Provincial Authority about the local regulation of road traffic consisting of the addition of the traffic signs IS 12c and IS 12d (start and end of a municipality) in the Polish language.
- 5.6.2007: The Road and Motorway Directorate of the Czech Republic, as a party to the proceedings, lodged an appeal against the aforementioned decision of the Moravskoslezský kraj Provincial Authority (to be handled by the Czech Ministry of Transport as the competent appellate body).
- 7.8.2007: inquiry made to the Moravskoslezský kraj Provincial Authority. The appeal has not been resolved; it is projected to be completed in September or October.
- 3.9.2007: we have no new information about the appeal being handled by the Ministry of Transport – the case is still being discussed.
- 5.2.2008: We have not yet received a report on the result of the administrative proceedings at the Ministry of Transport.

PZKO members are politically active; cooperation with public authorities is (with certain exceptions) good. The reason for this is that in almost every municipal assembly PZKO members are represented. Most Committee chairpersons are Poles and thanks to their efforts bilingual signs and the Charter are slowly beginning to take root. However, there are exceptions where cooperation, for different reasons, is lagging behind (see above).

4. What was cooperation with other national minorities like?

It took place on several levels. Larger cities (Třinec, Karviná) have established a new tradition of National Minority Festivals. The idea of this event is to present the members of various national minorities living in the town. Poles, Roma, Slovaks and Greeks cooperate in the implementation of these events.

Committees, where representatives of various minorities meet, are another platform of potential cooperation. This is the case in Český Těšín/Czeski Cieszyn and Jablunkov/Jabłonków, where cooperation is being successfully developed. Unfortunately, the same cannot be said of Třinec/Trzyniec (population: 38,953), where, in the eleven-member committee, besides the Czech chairman (**Ladislav Vrátný**), the following nationalities are represented:

- 4 Poles represent 6,911 inhabitants of Třinec, accounting for 17.7% of the total population.
- 2 Slovaks represent 1,468 inhabitants of the town, accounting for 3.8% of the total population.
- 2 Greeks represent 0.7% of the population.
- 1 member of the Roma community represents the 20 inhabitants claiming membership of this nationality (0.05%).
- 1 Vietnamese represents the 30 inhabitants claiming membership of this nationality (0.08%).

The aforementioned composition of the Třinec Committee precludes the introduction of bilingual Czech/Polish signs for streets and other areas because the representatives of the Greek, Slovak and Roma minority have voiced their opposition. In the discussion, the Greeks said that they were against bilingual signs because they did not want to aggravate the town and that the signs are a matter that needs to be resolved between the Polish minority and the town's leadership. *The Greeks and Vietnamese also stated that they would not support bilingual signs (quotation from the minutes of the Třinec Committee meeting held on 24 October 2007).* This situation has had repercussions in the media. The cooperation between the Polish minority and other minorities in Třinec is questionable. The largest group, the Slovaks, and representatives of other minorities in the Committee, typically withhold support from initiatives tabled by the Polish minority. They have voted against the Polish proposal to introduce bilingual signs. There have been cases where local government representatives have used Slovaks to frustrate Polish initiatives in the Committees. The population, local journalists and even officials have little positive information about the tasks and objectives of the Charter.

PZKO: there is no organized cooperation with other national minorities in the Těšín Silesia region. The Greek minority in the Třinec area tends to hold cultural events only for itself. The Slovak minority, which set up an organization in Třinec a few years ago, is slowly starting to develop its activities. In recent years, Třinec, Karviná and Orlová have organized a National Minorities Day, where national minorities present their culture to the general public. These days have become very popular and draw large numbers of visitors.

5. What problems emerged in the life of national minority communities?

- Poor financial support of the Polish minority's cultural activities by Moravskoslezský kraj.

Although the number of members of national minorities is higher in Moravskoslezský kraj than any other province in the Czech Republic, support for their cultural activities remains inadequate. We have identified efforts to introduce the principle of support for the projects of all minorities solely in order to preserve the appearance of 'objectivity'. The subsidy scheme for the support of members of national minorities is also used to assist the projects of local authority organizations (Třinec, Karviná) as they seek to organize 'national minority days'. These events should be financed by the budgets of the towns and municipalities organizing them.

- Marginal representation of Poles in the Moravskoslezský kraj Committee.

We cannot endorse the current composition of the Moravskoslezský kraj Committee, which was formed on the basis of political affiliation. With only one representative from each of the Polish and Roma communities, it is not in a position to make objective judgements on the issues faced by members of national minorities.

- Unreasonable closure of the Polish school in Třinec – Lyžbice

We consider attempts by the municipal leaders to close the primary school with Polish as the language of instruction, in the Terasa district, to be a gross violation of the National Minorities Act and the Schools Act. In this case, the town and its representatives have knowingly or unknowingly erred. The closure process began in 2006 and continued in 2007. The town proceeded in a highly inappropriate manner without regularly consulting the Polish minority.

The assembly's resolution of February 2007 to merge the schools was also regarded as problematic from the perspective of Section 185(2) of the Schools Act by the Ministry of the Interior. In this respect, the Ministry initiated repeated meetings with representatives of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, the Council, and representatives of the Town of Třinec. The whole matter was also addressed by the Ombudsman. The result was a decision under which Třinec Municipal Assembly, at its meeting held on 12 June 2007, amended its original resolution 3/74/2007 by means of resolution 5/176/2007 insofar as the whole merger process would be launched on 1 September 2007 and was projected to end on 31 August 2008. By virtue of this change, the Town of Třinec called for the discontinuance of proceedings to delete the primary school in Koperníkova Street from the register of schools and educational establishments; a new request may be submitted after children have been signed up for the first grade in the 2008/2009 school year. The Ombudsman also supported this solution.

The Třinec case has markedly disrupted the harmonious co-existence of the Polish and Czech nationalities in the Těšín area and has been covered in both the Polish and Czech media.

- Problems introducing bilingualism

In 2007, of the 31 municipalities in which bilingual Czech-Polish signs are to be introduced, 13 had exercised this legitimate right to some extent by 31 December 2007. This issue was discussed in other municipalities; however, in some places the wishes of the Poles have been opposed by the leadership of the municipality (e.g. Třinec, Hnojník), and in other places implementation has incomprehensibly been delayed (e.g. Chotěbuz). In other municipalities, we expect introduction of the signs in the near future.

In some municipalities, Committee members have been coerced into curbing requests for the introduction of bilingual names. We cannot agree with such pressure exerted to enforce a compromise.

While awareness of the introduction of European standards is slowly improving, we continue to encounter ignorance of minority rights on the part of officials, the media and majority society.

○ *Bajka puppet theatre*

The puppet theatre, which celebrated its 60th anniversary last year and performs not only to Polish children, but also on a large scale to children of Czech nationality, received a subsidy from the Ministry of Culture covering a third of its needs. The Ministry has clearly misunderstood the tasks and requirements faced by the theatre.³⁸⁾ The Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports has supplemented the subsidy, but it is not enough to cover the actors' wages in full. The actors hold university degrees, the theatre travels round the region with minimum technical staff, and it is only a matter of time before the puppet theatre will have to close.

6. Provide an overview of the financial assistance granted to the organizations of your national minority by donor (national budget, provincial budget, municipal budget, other donors).

Projects subsidized by central state administration authorities

organization	project	donor	subsidy (CZK)
PTA Ars musica	Promotion of choir singing	Ministry of Culture	90,000
	Acquisition of uniforms for the Canticum Novum choir		15,000
PPS Collegium Canticorum	Development of the art of choir singing		60,000
Třinec House of Culture	Support of the Hutník choir		40,000
Górole, Mosty u Jablunkova	International Festival of Folk Groups and Companies 2007		40,000
Congress of Poles in the Czech Republic	Documentation Centre of the Congress of Poles in the Czech Republic	Ministry of Culture	250,000
	The Way We Are 2007		220,000
	Prospects 21		200,000
	Learning about History with IPN	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports	142,500
Polish Association of Artists in the Czech Republic	International Art Symposium 2007	Ministry of Culture	30,000
League of Schools in the Czech Republic	10 th Festival of Children's Songs		60,000
Polish Cultural and Educational Union in the Czech Republic	PZKO Jubilee Festival 2007		120,000
	Culture and awareness		450,000
	Bajka puppet theatre		300,000
	Publication of the periodical Zwrot		900,000
	Bajka puppet theatre - playing, story-telling, learning	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports	350,000
Association of Polish Book Friends	Polish book exhibitions and accompanying literary events	Ministry of Culture	30,000
	Taking a Book on your Travels	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports	70,000
Song and Music Association	Organization of cooperation between choirs of the Polish national minority	Ministry of Culture	15,000

³⁸⁾ The Ministry of Culture does not agree with this formulation. It has repeatedly drawn the attention of the PZKO project promoter to the fact that the company's activities, for which wage resources in particular have been sought, must be resolved by other means, not via a subsidy scheme to support the cultural activities of national minorities. The subsidy has been steadily reduced to give the civic association time to prepare for the change. As of 2008, the Ministry of Culture will not award any subsidy for this purpose within the scope of the above-mentioned subsidy award proceedings (see also the previous Reports).

Karviná Primary and Nursery School with Polish as the language of instruction	Implementation of primary school curricula – regional trips to find out more about Silesia	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports	45,000
Karviná Primary School with Polish as the language of instruction	Athletics championship		73,000
Polish Youth Association [Sdružení polské mládeže]	Encountering Polish Film		33,500

Projects subsidized by municipalities / chartered cities / provinces ³⁹⁾

organization	project	donor	subsidy (CZK)
Congress of Poles in the Czech Republic	Documentation Centre	Moravskoslezský kraj	74,500
Polish Cultural and Educational Union in the Czech Republic, Jablunkov branch	Gorolski Święto		100,000
	PZKO Jubilee Festival 2007		100,000
		City of Karviná	10,000

The overview does not include projects supported by other donors – the representative does not specify any subsidies from this source, although various activities also receive assistance from Poland.

7. What does representation in the Council mean for your minority community?

Access to strategic information relating to national minorities. The assessment of emergent legislation, defence of the minority's own projects in support of the cultural and publishing activities of national minorities. The opportunity of drawing attention to problems regarding the introduction of European standards. The transfer of information and problems relating to national minorities and assistance in finding solutions via Council members. On the other hand, the minority expects to be informed of legislative measures planned by the Government and to have a share in shaping them and putting them into practice.

8. How do you rate the work of your representatives in the Council so far?

Positively. We are pleased that they are selected by consensus and they have the absolute backing of all groups and factions of the Polish minority.

9. In your opinion, what themes should the Council address as a matter of priority? (provide a list, where appropriate with brief comments)

Strengthen its status in all areas (especially subsidy policy) concerning traditional minorities living for centuries in certain parts of the Czech Republic (Poles, Slovaks, Germans), appreciate their contribution to the development of civil society in the Czech Republic and clearly differentiate them from immigrants. Preferably by way of a law on the protection of traditional historical minorities in the Czech Republic.

Reinforce the Council's status so that it is not of a purely advisory nature, so that the Council's resolutions are binding upon the Czech Government and not just peremptory.

Continue the publicity campaign on the implementation of European standards by means of:

- press releases in the media;

³⁹⁾ The author of the text points out that the list is by no means exhaustive. Many Polish organizations and their local branches are subsidized by municipalities. Details are available from representatives of the Polish minority.

- establishing an Internet discussion forum on the website of the Office of the Government of the Czech Republic;
- expanding the publicity campaign to Czech primary and secondary schools.

The creation of a joint commission of national minorities and majority society to draw up a common history of co-existence in the region based on available historical documents.

Many students from the Polish community study in Poland and on completion of their studies the education ministry ratifies their diplomas, but they have problems gaining membership of professional bodies (medical chambers, bar chambers).

ROMA MINORITY⁴⁰⁾

1. Assess the activities of your national minority's organizations (inter alia their cooperation with each other, their method of communication within the minority's community, the method of financing their activities, etc.). Provide a short summary of their activities.

The Roma minority has many registered non-profit organizations, but only a third or so are active (Roma organizations include the *Museum of Roma Culture*, Brno, *Athinganoi*, *Drom* – Roma Centre, *Lačhe čhave* – Roma children's club, the civic association *Co-existence*, *Savore.cz*, the *Dženo Association*, the *Association of Roma in Moravia*; pro-Roma organizations include *People in Need*, *Tolerance and Civil Society*, *Slovo 21* and numerous smaller associations).

2. Provide a short summary of their activities.

They focus on free-time activities, the education of children, young people and adults, consultancy services, and field work. Internet links – *Museum of Roma Culture*, Brno, *Radio Rota*, the *Romea* portal, the radio broadcasts *O Roma vakeren*, Roma in the Czech Republic. Periodicals: *Romano vodi*, *Romano hangos*, *Romano Džaniben*.

3. What sort of cooperation was there between national minority organizations and public authorities at all levels and in all relevant regions?

The Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports and the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs run special programmes for the integration of the Roma community and the national minority activities of the Roma. Nongovernmental organizations have sought and received funding in every scheme notified.

4. What was cooperation with other national minorities like?

We are aware of many events (mainly cultural), to which we and other minorities invite one other.

5. What problems emerged in the life of national minority communities?

Although recent surveys indicate that, in terms of positions on the discrimination of national minorities, society is headed in the right direction, it should be noted that from the perspective of the Roma it is still difficult to be accepted by majority society.

The education of the Roma is very important. The new Schools Act is not satisfactory as there is no sign that the number of Roma children in the renamed Special Schools has diminished.

⁴⁰⁾ Text prepared by Eva Bajgerová, Council member.

However, there are more secondary-school and university students than in previous years. This can be attributed in part to the programmes implemented in the Czech Republic (the support of socially disadvantaged Roma students).

The Government should give municipalities a clear indication of its policy to integrate Roma citizens and should support the local government network, where Roma coordinators are employed. There are examples where Roma members of staff work for the authorities as field social workers.

Non-profit organizations which are closer to the Roma community than officials in the field are a godsend. Greater and better communication with these organizations at regional level is regarded as one of the steps bringing politicians closer to the Roma minority. They must all know from the press that the Minister for Human Rights and National Minorities is active in the field.

There will be better communication when the comprehensive social inclusion instrument starts to be applied at local level (the Agency for the Elimination and Prevention of Social Exclusion in Socially Excluded Roma Localities. If Roma are integrated into the fields of education, employment and housing, it will be possible to halt the process in which socially excluded Roma localities are formed, and their inhabitants will be able to integrate into societal life completely.

While certain achievements exist (e.g. Roma work in the education system, at authorities, in the non-profit sector, they have their own press, Internet radio, online newspapers, and a small but definite presence on Czech television), Roma are still failing to resolve many matters.

6. What does representation in the Council mean for your minority community?

It is good that we are placed on the same level as other national minorities. However, greater effort by the Government Council for Roma Community Affairs needs to be seen. Here, greater success in its work and the pursuit of its objectives is expected.

7. How do you rate the work of your representatives in the Council so far?

Representation within the Council is not stable, which is not a good situation.

RUTHENIAN MINORITY⁴¹⁾

1. Assess the activities of your national minority's organizations (inter alia their cooperation with each other, their method of communication within the minority's community, the method of financing their activities, etc.).

In 2007, the Society of Friends of Ruthenia [Společnost přátel Podkarpatské Rusi] (SPPR) carried out the activities required of it under its charter; it performed work on a scale similar to that in the previous period; the Executive Committee met once or twice a month. Existing branches (Brno, Jindřichův Hradec) were joined at the end of the year by the newly formed SPPR branch in Teplice, composed largely of Ruthenians. Activists in other places, e.g. Liberec and Žďár nad Sázavou, are also committed to setting up new branches. Throughout the year, the SPPR organized cultural events, was involved in publishing, participated in international projects organized by the World Council of Ruthenians or national organizations

⁴¹⁾ Text prepared by Agáta Pilátová, Council member.

of the Ruthenian minority in European countries. In both the executive committee and the membership base, there was another increase in the share and activities of Ruthenians who immigrated to the Czech Republic in the 1990s or in the first few years of the new millennium. Some of them are now Czech citizens; others have applied for citizenship. Nevertheless, they generally have a constructive approach to the association of the national minority and the need to bond with each other; for the time being they have no other base (except for the Greek Catholic and Orthodox Churches).

The main platforms for contact between members comprise events held by the SPPR at the headquarters and at branches in Brno and Jindřichův Hradec (and more recently also in Teplice), the general assembly which meets once a year, the periodical *Podkarpatská Rus* [Carpathian Ruthenia], and international events.

The organization's activities are financed from membership subscriptions, contributions to projects (grants), and contributions from municipal authorities. Financial contributions are insufficient; however, in the meantime it is impossible to seek more for the projects promoted by the organization on account of the accounting rules (calling for a third of a project to be financed from the organization's own resources). The organization could apply for more funds for the publication of the periodical it urgently needs (such resources could be used, for example, to expand the scope and assume a more attractive design), and for other activities, but is held back by the need to supply a third of the costs from its own resources.

The SPPR does not have relevant information about the activities of *Obщество Rusínov*.

2. *Provide a short summary of their activities.*

In 2007, the SPPR held a number of cultural and social events, e.g. the general assembly, member and thematic discussions in Prague, Brno (in particular an action-packed Jubilee members' meeting in Brno to mark the branch's 15th anniversary) and Jindřichův Hradec, two exhibitions in Prague (photography by Dana Kyndrová – Carpathian Ruthenia, Carpathian Chapels – artwork by Anna Gajová and photography by Jiří Havel), an exhibition of photographs from Carpathian Ruthenia in Liberec; two screenings of the documentaries *Half past Three* [*Půl čtvrté*] and *Friends for Death* [*Kamarádky na smrt*], which were followed by discussions; a meeting with Ivan Latko, chairman of the Uzhgorod TGM Club. In 2007, two books were published, a historical study by Paul Robert Magocsi (Carpathian Ruthenians – Karpatští Rusíni) and a monograph by Tomáš Pilát (Gentleman of the Lawn and School Classes – Gentleman *trávníků a školních tříd*) about the famous Ruthenian footballer (he played for Slavia) and teacher Alex Bokšay (who dies in summer 2007). The Society regularly publishes the periodical *Podkarpatská Rus* with meagre financial resources. In June 2007, SPPR members actively participated in the Ninth World Congress of Ruthenians in Sighet, Romania, and make regular contributions to the activities of the world Ruthenian organization (the World Council of Ruthenians). The Ruthenian ensemble *Skejušan*, based in Chomutov, successfully took part in domestic and foreign festivals and gave numerous performances in the context of cultural programmes in the region and across the Czech Republic. The Society continues to cooperate with the Ruthenian Revival, an organization of Ruthenians living in Slovakia.

3. *What sort of cooperation was there between national minority organizations and public authorities at all levels and in all relevant regions?*

Public authorities provide the Society and its regional branches with assistance; they support its activities and projects. In 2007, the opening of the House of National Minorities in Prague was a boon to the Society; here, the SPPR was given a suitable office for its documents, part of its archives and, in particular, for meetings of the executive committee. (Several events to

be held in the House have been included in the Society's plan for 2008.) SPPR activists receive support and understanding from public authorities in Prague, Brno, Jindřichův Hradec, Chomutov and, recently, Teplice.

SPPR activists contribute to the activities of the Council, national-minority commissions at the Prague and Brno City Halls, grant commissions and other working teams. They have participated in events and seminars organized by these authorities (international meetings, e.g. to discuss observance of the International Convention on Human Rights, seminars, cultural events, etc.).

4. What was cooperation with other national minorities like?

The situation has not changed from the previous year – see the 2006 Report.

5. What problems emerged in the life of national minority communities?

The problems faced by Ruthenians living in the Czech Republic are much the same as in the previous period. This means that members of the minority (in particular the older generations) who have been living here for a long time do not essentially encounter problems based on their minority; they are firmly rooted in majority society here. While certain members of the younger generation, especially those newly arriving in the 1990s and after, rarely experience discrimination now, from time to time they are lumped together with Ukrainians. However, in this respect they are not regarded as members of mafia gangs; this prejudice has gradually disappeared. It is a pity that not only majority society but also Ruthenians (from Carpathian Ruthenia) themselves often fail to distinguish their Ruthenian nationality from the Ukrainian nationality. That said, recently the activities of a number of 'new' Ruthenians living here has improved the situation significantly. For example, there is the new SPPR branch in Teplice, consisting exclusively of Ruthenians who identify with their nationality. In this field, initiatives and themes for the continuing work of the organization can be seen, e.g. in the preparation of explanatory and promotional events before the census due to take place in the Czech Republic in 2011.

Nevertheless, there is a persistent problem within the Ruthenian community that needs to be mentioned even though there is no corresponding point to cover it in the outline of this text.

This problem appears to go right back to the very beginnings of the organization: in 1990, when it was founded, the SPPR had two goals – to be a compatriot organization for those Bohemians, Moravians and Slovaks with personal ties to Carpathian Ruthenia (they were born there, they went to school there and their parents worked in this region) and to operate as an organization bringing together the Ruthenian national minority. Over the years, it has become apparent that this 'duality' is hard to accept for some members (although such cases are rare and these members tend to be elderly). These members consider that there should be a prevailing historical aspect in the organization's activities, i.e. the SPPR should largely (if not exclusively) cultivate the legacy of the 'fathers', i.e. Bohemians and Moravians who carried out significant foundation and building work during the First Czechoslovak Republic (between the two world wars). These members believe that the organization's main purpose is to follow up on that work and, in particular, to commemorate the importance of the impact that pre-war Czechoslovakia had on Carpathian Ruthenia. Another group, containing not only Ruthenians, but also many Czech members of the organization, is committed to modernizing the SPPR's work; they stress those aspects geared towards the Ruthenian national minority, its interests and needs. This antagonism between the two camps is manifested in discussions and disagreements, e.g. at meetings of the executive committee, but not in practical activities. It is not particularly evident in the SPPR's specific activities. Ruthenians and Czechs, organization members, participate in cultural events, discussions, exhibitions and film screenings, contribute to the periodical Podkarpatská Rus, etc.

6. Provide an overview of the financial assistance granted to the organizations of your national minority by donor (national budget, provincial budget, municipal budget, other donors).

Projects subsidized by central state administration authorities

organization	project, purpose of subsidy	donor	subsidy (CZK)
SPPR	A publication about A. Bokšay	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	35,000
	Lectures on significant people related to Carpathian Ruthenia		15,000
	The magazine Podkarpatská Rus	Ministry of Culture	87,750
Skejušan	Our Roots – Skejušan folk group		50,000

Projects subsidized by municipalities / chartered cities / provinces

organization	project, purpose of subsidy	donor	subsidy (CZK)
SPPR	Wooden churches of the Carpathian Ruthenians, People under the Carpathians	Prague City Hall	30,000
	Office hire and services		36,684
SPPR (Brno Branch)	Member discussions, publications	Brno City Hall	20,000
SPPR (Jindřichův Hradec Branch)	discussions, exhibitions	City of Jindřichův Hradec	6,000
Skejušan	activities	City of Chomutov	40,000

Projects subsidized by other donors

The representative does not mention any such support.

7. What does representation in the Council mean for your minority community?

The moment the Ruthenian minority's representatives became members of the Government Council for National Minorities can be rated as a very important in enhancing its social standing. Not only that, at the beginning in particular it was an act by which majority society showed that it officially 'acknowledged' this nationality. (Until about the mid-1990s, authorities officially negotiated only with representatives of the Ukrainian minority as the sole representative, which had historical roots in the Communist regime.) Therefore, the invitation for the Ruthenians to join the Government Council was important. Nevertheless, this initial philosophical significance has gradually expanded to include specific benefits. In the Government Council, the Ruthenians can contribute to the preparation of conceptual materials, communicate with other minorities, exchange information, discuss topical issues, express views on measures being prepared by ministries and the Government, and find inspiration. In 2007, for example, there was a fruitful discussion on the accounting method to be used by minority organizations and on how to finance the House of National Minorities.

8. How do you rate the work of your representatives in the Council so far?

Not assessed.

9. In your opinion, what themes should the Council address as a matter of priority? (provide a list, where appropriate with brief comments)

- Legislative issues and problems relating to the status of small national minorities in society.

- The common and different problems of members of national minorities and immigrants (many of whom are steadily integrating into Czech society, acquiring Czech citizenship and planning to live here permanently).
- To what extent can and should organizations active in the field of national minorities also deal with immigrants?
- More pronounced support for the activities of national minorities and their periodicals in connection with rising inflation (specifically increased rent, more expensive energy, paper, services, etc.).

RUSSIAN MINORITY⁴²⁾

1. Assess the activities of your national minority's organizations (inter alia their cooperation with each other, their method of communication within the minority's community, the method of financing their activities, etc.), provide a short summary of their activities.

In 2007, the following organizations of the Russian national minority were particularly active: the civic association *Russian Tradition* [*Ruská tradice*], the ARTEK Club of Russian-speaking students in Prague, the civic association *Prague Russian Cultural Union* [*Ruský kulturní svaz Praha*], the *Union of Russian-language Writers in the Czech Republic* [*Svaz ruskojazyčných spisovatelů v ČR*], the *Association of Russian Clubs* [*Asociace ruských spolků*], *OBERIG, Russian Diaspora* [*Ruská diaspora*] and others.

○ *Russian Tradition* (<http://www.ruslo.cz/>)

The association's activities in 2007 were based primarily on the implementation of grant projects supported by Prague City Hall, the Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports. Projects supported by the city hall include:

- Participation and co-organization of the international folk festival *Prague – Heart of Nations* on 24-27 May 2007 (grant project number 1040).
- The exhibition and forum of Russian artists *Post Red* – discussions held at the House of National Minorities on 1-14 October 2007.

Of the grant projects implemented with the support of the Ministry of Culture, the most noteworthy is the project for the publication of the periodical *Ruské slovo*, which has been running for five years. This periodical enjoys a solid reputation among the periodicals of national minorities on account of the quality of its literary and current affairs items and the high standard of its graphic design. Those interested in the periodical are not only members of the Russian minority, but also other Russian-speaking foreigners, Russian language teachers at various levels of the education system, and people interested in Russian language and culture.

For three years, *Ruské slovo* has had a children's supplement, *Slovo dětem*, which is supported by the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports. This supplement is distributed together with the periodical; some copies are sent to Russian schools in the Czech Republic and schools where Russian is taught as a foreign language.

The children's drama studio *SARAFAN* was launched in 2007 with support from the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports; the first play it studied and performed was Gogol's *Government Inspector*. Children aged 8-12 enthusiastically involved their parents, schoolmates and friends in their activities. This project resulted not only in a quality

⁴²⁾ Text prepared by Igor Zolotarev, Vice-Chairman of the Council.

performance, but also in keen interest in Russian classical literature among parents and fellow students.

With the assistance of the Ministry of Culture and, in certain cases, completely autonomously, in 2007 *Russian Tradition* held numerous concerts, joint meetings, and children's and sports events. The following are the most important events:

- A chess tournament called Winter Queen; 10 February 2007 (more detailed information about the event was published in the periodical *Ruské slovo*, 1/2007).
- A concert by young talented musicians, *Ave Dvořák*; 8 March 2007, Dvořák Museum (information about this event was published in the periodical *Ruské slovo*, 2/2007).
- A concert by Russian musicians called *Music of the Loving Heart*; 9 March 2007 (information about this event was published in the periodical *Ruské slovo*, 2/2007).
- A meeting with the writer Dina Rubinová; 4 May 2007 (information about this event was published in the periodical *Ruské slovo*, 3/2007).
- A concert by Russian musicians commemorating the anniversary of the liberation and the end of the Second World War; 9 May 2007 (information about this event was published in the periodical *Ruské slovo*, 3/2007).
- Discussion on the 70th anniversary of the death of Karel Kramář and his wife Nadezhda Nikolayevna; 4 June 2007. This event took place in cooperation with the Office of the Government as part of an exhibition at Kramář Villa devoted to the first Czechoslovak prime minister. The discussion was attended by Nadezhda's great grandson Dmitrii Abrikos from Moscow, who accepted our invitation to the event. Detailed information about the event was published in the periodical *Ruské slovo*, 3/2007.
- Russian Day at the racetrack in Pardubice; 16 June 2007, Pardubice (information about this event was published in the periodical *Ruské slovo*, 3/2007).
- We cooperated with the *Slovak Culture Club* to organize the traditional boat trip on the Vltava to mark the Slovak National Uprising; 30 August 2007.
- Exhibition and meeting of Russian artists – *Post Red*; 1 October 2007 (information about this event was published in the periodical *Ruské slovo*, 4/2007).
- Exhibition of photographs by Tatyana Taran; 14 October 2007 (information about this event was published in the periodical *Ruské slovo*, 5/2007).
- Theatre performance and exhibition called *Atlanti a Arii*; 25 October 2007 (information about this event was published in the periodical *Ruské slovo*, 5/2007).
- Exhibition by the painter Roman Zuzuk at the Provincial Museum in Chomutov; 4 October – 11 November 2007 (information about this event was published in the periodical *Ruské slovo*, 5/2007).
- Bravo Opera V gala concert, traditionally held in the Municipal House; 25 November 2007. Detailed information about this event was published in the periodical *Ruské slovo*, 6/2007.
- Regular meeting of the Vltava Club of Russian Writers and Literati [Klub ruských spisovatelů a literátů VLTAVA]. The results of this club's activities are regularly published in the periodical *Ruské slovo*, 1/2007 and 4/2007.

○ *ARTEK association*

In 2007, the association (the chairman of the organization is Mr Alexander Barabanov, <http://www.artek.cz/>) did not receive a subsidy from the national budget and therefore focused primarily on member meetings held regularly during the year.

In 2007, ARTEK made an active contribution to the preparation and implementation of numerous events held by other associations of the Russian minority (in particular *Russian Tradition*), and participated in the activities of Prague City Hall in the context of events at the House of National Minorities. The most noteworthy action by the club was the launch of work

on the periodical *ARTEK* and the publication of the first edition. Acting on this work, an application was submitted to the Ministry of Culture for support in order to publish this youth magazine in 2008; the club has pledged to publish the periodical regularly.

○ *Prague Russian Cultural Union*

In 2007, the Prague Russian Cultural Union (chaired by Jurij Onikij) continued its activities linked primarily to the Russian student theatre in Prague. The goal is to motivate Russian youth and students studying in the Czech Republic who are keen to express themselves artistically in a team of peers. The presentation of all drama and other projects is also intended for the general Czech public with a view to providing a deeper insight into Russian culture.

The association gave a performance at the traditional boat trip on the Vltava to mark the 63rd anniversary of the Slovak National Uprising (organized by the *Slovak Culture Club*, the *Czech Union of Freedom Fighters* [Český svaz bojovníků za svobodu], the *Czech Legionnaires' Community* [Československá obec legionářská], the *Historic Group of SNU Direct Participants* [Historická skupina přímých účastníků SNP] and others).

In 2007, the organization held the *Prague Winter Fairy-tale* international children's festival.

In liaison with other organizations of the Russian minority and other national minorities, concerts and performances by Russian artists and culture and social get-togethers were held to promote Russian minority traditions.

○ *Union of Russian-language Writers in the Czech Republic*

In 2007, the Union of Russian-language writers in the Czech Republic (chaired by Mr Sergei Levitsky, <http://www.federation.name/>) carried out its activities with support, in particular, from Prague City Hall through grant projects to promote the activities of integrating foreigners. In particular, activities were connected with the publication of the literary almanac *Grafoman* and the year-round operations of the union – monthly meetings between union members and readers, the organization of conferences, discussions on literary works, literary evenings, music and literature salons.

○ *Association of Russian Clubs in the Czech Republic*

The Association of Russian Clubs (Brno, chaired by Ms Oksana Šmeralová) is one of the Russian minority's oldest organizations. In its time it was engaged very actively in diverse cultural and social areas: it organized an international festival of Russian culture and published literary and poetic anthologies. The association's activities are now limited due to the virtually non-existent support of local authorities.

○ *OBERIG civic association*

The OBERIG civic association (Ústí nad Labem, chaired by Ms Julie Judlova, <http://www.oberig.cz/>) focuses primarily on issues relating to the integration of foreign nationals, work with young people, and educational and socio-cultural activities. It cooperates with local and provincial government authorities and other organizations of the Russian minority, especially those in Prague.

○ *Elim-aj Kazakhstani cultural centre in the Czech Republic*

In cooperation with the civic association *Russian Tradition*, the Kazakhstani Cultural Centre held a number of events at the House of National Minorities under the common name of *Days of Kazakhstani Culture in Prague*. These activities received funding from Prague City Hall through grant projects geared towards the activities of foreigners striving to become integrated.

○ *Russian Diaspora civic association*

The civic association Russian Diaspora (acting chairman: Mr A. Semipjatnov, <http://www.ruskadiaspora.cz/>) is a newly formed organization (registered in 2007) with very ambitious plans for societal change – especially in Russia itself.

We can conclude by observing the positive influence and authority of most of the mentioned civic associations in relation to the activities of the Russian minority as a distinct linguistic and cultural unit, and in relation to other organizations and associations now emerging or pursuing avenues of cooperation.

2. *What sort of cooperation was there between national minority organizations and public authorities at all levels and in all relevant regions?*

Cooperation with public authorities can generally be rated as good. The activities of the House of National Minorities in Prague have been well received, although it by no means exhausted the possibilities in this area last year. The activities of the relevant City of Prague commission responsible for national minorities, which in the new term of office has no representatives of national minorities, are highly problematic: last year the commission met only once (and with a limited number of members) and it has virtually no impact on the activities of national minorities. Compared to the previous period, and notably in the light of the tasks faced by the new House of National Minorities, this is a step backwards and a wasted opportunity.

3. *What was cooperation with other national minorities like?*

Very good, the representatives of minorities are in contact with each other on an ongoing basis; they exchange experience and inspire each other in their further activities. The organizations of the Russian minority traditionally enjoy best cooperation with the Ukrainian, Ruthenian and Slovak diasporas.

4. *What problems emerged in the life of national minority communities?*

In 2008, the House of National Minorities is preparing for a change to its status (it is set to become a ‘generally beneficial company’ [obecně prospěšná společnost]); if civic associations are not appropriately represented in the relevant administrative and supervisory bodies of the new entity, its activities and mission as an organization pursuing the national-minority policy of the government and the City of Prague will be placed in jeopardy.

5. *Provide an overview of the financial assistance granted to the organizations of your national minority by donor (national budget, provincial budget, municipal budget, other donors).*

Projects subsidized by central state administration authorities

<i>organization</i>	<i>project, purpose of subsidy</i>	<i>donor</i>	<i>subsidy (CZK)</i>
Association of Compatriots and Friends of Russian Tradition in the Czech Republic	Russkoye slovo	Ministry of Culture	1,200,000
	Cultural and social activities in 2007		200,000
	Slovo detyam	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports	255,000
	SARAFAN, Children's Drama Studio		42,000

Projects subsidized by municipalities / chartered cities / provinces

<i>organization</i>	<i>project, purpose of subsidy</i>	<i>donor</i>	<i>subsidy (CZK)</i>
Association of Compatriots and Friends of Russian Tradition in the Czech Republic	Prague – Heart of Nations 2007; arrangements for the participation of representatives of Russian traditional culture at this international folk festival	Prague City Hall	30,000
	Exhibition and forum of artists: <i>Post Red</i> – exhibition and discussions involving Russian artists.		40,000
Union of Russian-language Writers in the Czech Republic	Publication of the literary almanac <i>Grafoman</i> .		50,000
	Year round activities by the union – implementation of a project in the form of monthly meetings between union members and readers, the organization of conferences, discussions on literary works, literary evenings, music and literature salons.		50,000
Elim-aj Kazakhstani Cultural Centre in the Czech Republic	Educational activities and club meetings of the Elim-aj Kazakhstani Cultural Centre – organization of lectures, seminars, awareness events, exhibitions, art competitions, trips, sports events and club celebrations.		50,000

Projects subsidized by other donors

The representative does not mention any such support.

GREEK MINORITY⁴³⁾

1. Assess the activities of your national minority's organizations (inter alia their cooperation with each other, their method of communication within the minority's community, the method of financing their activities, etc.).

The *Association of Greek Communities in the Czech Republic* (AGC) is the central umbrella organization for 14 Greek communities in the Czech Republic: Bohumín, Brno, Havířov, Javorník, Jeseník, Karviná, Krnov, Krnov-město, Ostrava, Prague, Šumperk, Třinec, Vrbno pod Pradědem and Zlaté Hory.

The AGC's primary objectives include intensifying and promoting the relationship between the Greek minority and majority society, especially in the cultural and social field. The AGC helps to support and develop the Greek identity by means of cultural and educational projects, to preserve and develop the Greek language, and – not least – to maintain and cultivate relations with the motherland. It also encourages the dissemination of Greek culture through educational institutions, by holding lectures and seminars, by shedding light on modern Greek culture, by hosting folklore, musical and dance events, by organizing sports activities, by publishing, and by working with children and young people.

⁴³⁾ Text prepared by Antonis Epikaridis, Council member.

The AGC's mission is to promote and coordinate cooperation between individual Greek communities in the organization of the Greek minority's social events during the year. This principally entails the coordination of the celebration of the Hellenic Republic's significant days, e.g. public holidays (25 March and 28 October), and *Kopsimo pitas*, which ushers in the New Year in Greek communities.

An equally important role of the AGC is to provide lessons in Greek in the individual Greek communities. Greek language lessons were made available in Brno, Karviná, Ostrava, Šumperk, Krnov, and Vrbno pod Pradědem, and subsequently in Bruntál and Albrechtice as the year progressed. Besides regular lessons, the AGC also organized two seminars of Greek language training – one in the spring (in Ostrava) and the other in the autumn (in Šumperk). In addition, the learning programme included trips for schoolchildren to Greece in May and June, where they had lessons in Greek schools.

In order to improve the quality of Greek language teaching in individual Greek communities, a conference was organized under the aegis of the AGC to discuss Greek language teaching methods. This conference was very helpful for lectors responsible for teaching Greek. The speakers were: a professor from the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, a professor of Greek from London, and a professor of Modern Greek from Masaryk University in Brno.

Besides Greek language lessons, it is also necessary to highlight the work with children in dance, singing and music folk groups. Under the aegis of the AGC, a seminar of Greek dance was held in Krnov, which was attended by ensembles from Krnov, Brno and Prague.

Events of national significance included the gathering of seniors in Těchonín. Těchonín is one of the symbols of the Greek national minority in the Czech Republic as many members of the Greek minority are buried at the cemetery here. In this respect, a ceremony was held at the local cemetery during the get-together of seniors to unveil a new commemorative plaque and to lay wreaths.

Events bringing the Greek minority in the Czech Republic together with the Greek minority in surrounding countries are also very important. One such meeting took place in Jeseník during the *Days of Greek Culture*. Other events that should be highlighted include those where the Greek minority meets other national minorities active in the Czech Republic. It is worth mentioning the *Days of National Minorities* in Karviná and Třinec, where the national minorities living in this region give presentations. Besides the Greek minority, the main minorities here are the Polish, Slovak and Roma communities. These meetings are opportunities for the members of minorities to present their cultural roots, and are also a platform for the exchange of experience. The fifth annual *Greek Days* in Krnov also had an inter-minority nature – the Greek dance and music groups were joined by performances from the Hungarian national minority and a Silesian folk dance ensemble.

In 2007, in addition to all the AGC's activities mentioned above, activities that will culminate in 2008 should also be mentioned. This year will see the celebrations of the 60th anniversary of the arrival of the Greeks in the Czech Republic. At the beginning of 2007, a committee was set up to organize these celebrations, which will take place in Ostrava in June 2008. During 2007, the organization committee started making arrangements for these celebrations. They will be the pivotal event of 2008, and will be of great national and international significance. A separate project entered in the subsidy scheme run by the Ministry of Culture was drawn up for this event.

The financing of all AGC activities takes place on the basis of projects approved by the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, the Ministry of Culture, and the Greek foreign ministry.

In 2007, the *Greek Community* of Bohumín organized several cultural events to celebrate the public holidays of the Hellenic Republic and to celebrate Orthodox Easter. The *Greek Community* of Ostrava organized a guided tour of Ostrava Zoo for members' children on International Children's Day.

The *Greek Community* of Brno brings together persons of Greek origin, members of their family and friends in Brno, develops the Greek identity, spreads the legacy of Greek culture, maintains and cultivates relations with the motherland and the Greek diaspora in Europe, and consolidates friendly relations and cooperation between Greeks living in Brno and nongovernmental organizations specializing in similar issues, as well as other cultural, educational and social organizations. Its main activities included Greek language teaching, lessons in traditional Greek dances, celebrations of significant days in the calendar of the Hellenic Republic, and the organization of other cultural, educational and sports events. The Greek minority featured at events held by Jihomoravský kraj (*Returning to Roots* and *Living in the Same City*). The *Prométheus folk dance ensemble* performed at these events. Members of the Brno Greek Community participated in the gathering of seniors in Šumperk, *Greek Days* in Krnov and other events organized by the AGC. Pupils of the Greek school participate in Greek language seminars. Members of the Brno Greek Community visited the Nové Hradý children's home where Greek children were placed when they first arrived in Czechoslovakia. The Greek Community also promoted awareness by delivering lectures on Greek culture, Greek traditions and customs, etc., and by screening films about Greece. A trip to the zoo, a St Nicholas party, a puppet theatre performance, etc., were organized for the children.

The *Greek Community* of Havířov brings together not only persons of Greek origin and members of their families, but also friends of Greece, Greek traditions, culture and the Greek language in Havířov and the surrounding area. The goal is to develop Greek identity, spread the legacy of Greek culture and intensify friendly relations and cooperation between Greeks living in Havířov and other citizens or organizations dealing with similar issues, as well as other cultural, educational and social organizations. Its main activities last year included the celebration of significant days of the Hellenic Republic, lessons in traditional Greek dance, and the participation by members of the Havířov Greek Community in events held by the AGC or other Greek communities in the Czech Republic.

The *Greek Community* of Jeseník held not only celebrations of Greek public holidays, but also organized regional events. One of the most important was the second annual *Days of Greek Culture*, attended by members of Greek communities throughout the region and by members of the Greek minority in neighbouring Poland.

The *Greek Community* of Karviná arranges for its members to participate in events held by the AGC and events organized by other communities. In addition, it organized celebrations of public holidays in the calendar of the Hellenic Republic and contributed to the organization of the *Days of National Minorities* held in Karviná.

The *Greek Community* of Krnov-město held numerous events last year. Besides the traditional celebrations of Greek public holidays, one such event was the Krnov *Greek Days*, which have become a tradition and take place every June. The Greek Days were split into social, sports, folk and music parts. The music section included a concert of Greek folk songs in the Holy Spirit Concert Hall in Krnov. The sports section included a football tournament involving four amateur teams from Krnov, Ostrava, Brno and Stuttgart. The cultural programme reached a climax with a festival of folk ensembles on the main square in Krnov, featuring performances by *Antigoni*, *Nea Elpida*, *Akropolis*, the *Lyceum for Greek Girls*, *Glyfada* (from Athens), *Bejatka* and the Hungarian group *Koris*. The social part of the programme was hosted by Krnov Language School, where teachers from across the Czech Republic and representatives

of the Council Secretariat attended a conference on Greek language teaching. The guests were a professor from the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, the Greek language teaching coordinator at the Greek Embassy, and a lector from Masaryk University in Brno. The Greek Days were officially rounded off in *Silesia* Palace, where the programme included a performance by the dance group *Antigoni* and a company from *Glyfada* in Greece. The *Greek Community* of Krnov-město traditionally supports the community's children and young people. Last year, it organized, among other things, a *Carnival on Ice*, a trip for children from the Greek school in Krnov to Thassos, Greece, with Greek language lessons at the local school, a St Nicholas Party with a rich programme, etc. The folk ensemble *Antigoni* is active in the community and performs on various occasions throughout the country. Last year, the *Antigoni* dance ensemble, besides being on the bill at celebrations to mark public holidays and the Greek Days, also participated in a number of other events, e.g. *Earth Days*, the *Social Services Fair* and the *Christmas Fair* in Krnov, and, outside Krnov, the cultural and social events of the Jeseník and Karviná Greek Communities, as well as events in Osoblaha and the gathering of seniors in Těchonín. Cooperation with other organizations is standard; communication is mainly via the AGC (the setting of common goals, and the distribution of subsidies from the Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, and the Hellenic Republic).

As in past years, the *Greek Community* of Ostrava focused on the celebration of the Hellenic Republic's two state holidays and on various events for children. After the celebrations of Greek Easter, with a rich cultural programme, the Greek Community organized a national seminar on Greek language teaching for Greek school pupils. A Children's Day at Ostrava Zoo was organized, which was attended not only by children from the local Greek community, but also children from other Greek communities. Members of the Ostrava Greek Community also participated in events held by the AGC or other Greek communities. The Ostrava Greek Community's cooperation with local authorities is very good. These authorities are the municipal authorities of individual city boroughs, city hall and the provincial authority.

The *Greek Community* of Prague carried out activities in various fields. Traditionally, there were the celebrations of the Hellenic Republic's public holidays, as well as celebrations of the New Year and the Greek Orthodox Easter. One of the community's key activities is the publication of the periodical *Kalimera*, which comes out every two months and is distributed to Greek communities in the Czech Republic and abroad. The Greek community here has a dance troupe, *Akropolis*, which makes appearances at the cultural events of the Prague Greek Community and other Greek communities in the Czech Republic, as well as at other cultural events, e.g. the Prague – Heart of Nations festival and the Old Bohemian May Day. A very important activity of the Prague Greek Community is unquestionably its Greek language lessons, which are provided at the House of National Minorities. The Prague Greek Community also organized an exhibition of photographs at the House of National Minorities depicting the life of Greeks in the Czech Republic, a lecture on history and national customs, and a meeting with members of the Greek minority from Hungary, participated in a seminar on national minorities, where it gave a presentation on the Greek minority in the Czech Republic, and contributed to Jan Havran's documentary *Czecho-Greeks [Čechořekové]*. Greek community members participated in cultural events held by the AGC and other Greek communities, i.e. the gathering of seniors in Těchonín, the Krnec Greek Days and the *Days of Greek Culture* in Jeseník.

The *Greek Community* of Šumperk organized celebrations of Greek public holidays last year. Other activities worth mentioning are the organization of the fourth national gathering of seniors in Těchonín, with the support of the Těchonín Municipal Authority and inhabitants of

the municipality. Těchonín has become a place of pilgrimage for the Greek minority in the Czech Republic because many Greeks – especially those in the first years of arrival in the Czech Republic – are buried in the local cemetery. The Greek community is responsible for Greek language lessons. There is a new dance troupe here, *Kalliópi*, which performs at the cultural events held by the Šumperk Greek Community and other Greek communities, and also participated in the Jeseník *Days of Greek Culture*, the Karviná and Třinec *Days of National Minorities*, and *Bambiriády*.

The *Greek Community* of Třinec held celebrations to mark the Hellenic Republic's public holidays, participated in the *Days of National Minorities* organized by Třinec Municipal Authority, and took part in other cultural and social events held by the AGC and Greek communities (e.g. the gathering of seniors in Těchonín).

The individual Greek communities are autonomous. The *Association of Greek Communities* is an umbrella body coordinating the activities of the individual communities; it represents communities and the Greek minority in negotiations with governmental and other institutions in the Czech Republic and Poland.

The cornerstone of each Greek community is the activities it plans and organizes. Obviously, the sound information platform offered by the AGC is essential, as this is a guarantee of the desired coordination between individual communities. Regular meetings of the AGC management board plus the chairpersons of individual communities are an essential factor in ensuring the sound operation of the AGC.

Funding for the activities of Greek communities is channelled via the AGC, which every year draws up projects for the Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports; in addition, the communities themselves generate finances through their initiatives in their region (subsidies from local authorities, member subscriptions, sponsorship, etc.).

2. Provide a short summary of their activities.

Last year, Greek communities organized a whole range of diverse activities. The common denominator of all these activities was usually a focus on culture or education. Here is a list of the most important and most noteworthy AGC activities of a fundamental national or regional nature:

- In 2007, all communities within the AGC held celebrations to mark the Hellenic Republic's state holidays, i.e. in March/April (the state holiday on 25 March) and in October/November (the state holiday on 28 October). Besides these celebrations, some communities also organized New Year celebrations (*Kopsimo pitas*) in December/January.
- In many Greek communities, active and intensive Greek language teaching is provided as this is fundamental to preserving the Greek language for future generations of the Greek minority in the Czech Republic. Lessons were made available in the Greek communities of Brno, Karviná, Ostrava, Šumperk, Krnov, and Vrbno pod Pradedem, and more recently in Bruntál and Albrechtice.
- Regular Greek language lessons were enriched by two seminars with Greek language teaching organized in the spring (in Ostrava) and in the autumn (in Šumperk); schoolchildren were also taken on a trip to Greece for an intensive course in Greek schools in May and June.
- In order to improve the quality of Greek language teaching in individual Greek communities, a conference was organized to discuss Greek language teaching methods. This conference was very helpful for lectors responsible for teaching Greek.
- Besides Greek language lessons, another important factor was work with children in dance, song, and music folk groups active in Greek communities, which perform not only

within their home Greek communities, but also in other Greek communities across the Czech Republic; they also participate in events and festivals for national minorities.

- The gathering of seniors in Těchonín is an event of national significance. Těchonín is one of the symbols of the Greek national minority in the Czech Republic as many members of the Greek minority are buried at the cemetery here.
- Important events where members of the Greek national minority from different countries meet included the *Days of Greek Culture* in Jeseník, which were attended by the Greek minority from Poland.
- Events bringing the Greek minority into contact with other minorities in the Czech Republic are very important, e.g. the *Days of National Minorities* in Karviná and Třinec, where performances are given by national minorities living in this region (besides the Greeks, there are the Polish, Slovak and Roma minorities), and the *Greek Days* in Krnov, where Greek dance and music ensembles were joined by the Hungarian national minority and a Silesian folk dance company.
- A very significant move last year was the establishment of a committee for the organization of an important event which culminated in mid-2008 – the celebrations of the 60th anniversary of the arrival of Greeks in the Czech Republic. In 2007, certain activities linked to the preparation of these celebrations were carried out.

3. *What sort of cooperation was there between national minority organizations and public authorities at all levels and in all relevant regions?*

The AGC values the cooperation with public authorities at all levels, from ministries to local institutions. Representatives of state authorities (i.e. representatives of the Council Secretariat, the Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports) and representatives of regional government (provincial, municipal and local authorities in the areas of individual Greek communities) are regularly invited to social and cultural events of a national nature which are organized by or take place under the aegis of the AGC.

We are in a position to observe that cooperation with these bodies is of a high standard, and we are confident that this cooperation will be consolidated further in the years to come. As such, the AGC gives a positive rating to relations with the Council Secretariat, the Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, with which it is in direct contact.

The individual Greek communities cooperate with local and regional government. The Prague Greek Community rates its cooperation with ministries and Prague City Hall very positively. In 2007, the Brno Greek Community cooperated with the Commission for National Minorities at Brno City Hall and with Jihomoravský kraj Provincial Authority. The Šumperk Greek Community takes the view that cooperation with the Šumperk Municipal Authority is excellent. The Ostrava Greek Community rates its cooperation with Ostrava City Hall and Moravskoslezský kraj Provincial Authority as good. The Krnov-město Greek Community believes its cooperation with local bodies is very good. In particular, it values the town's support in the organization of the *Greek Days* in Krnov. In addition, the Krnov-město Greek Community has worked in liaison with Moravskoslezský kraj Provincial Authority for many years. This cooperation is also rated very highly.

4. *What was cooperation with other national minorities like?*

The AGC, within the scope of the regional activities of individual Greek communities, e.g. the Krnov-město, Jeseník, Karviná, Brno and Prague Greek communities, regularly invites the representatives of other national minorities (Bulgarian, German, Polish and Slovak).

Brno Greek Community: representatives of the individual national minorities meet at regular meetings held by the Council for National Minorities of Jihomoravský kraj and by the Commission of Brno City Hall. Here, they inform each other of events held by individual associations and the relevant dates. The community's members are invited to these events and participate as far as they are able. Cooperation between individual national minorities in Brno is rated as very good. Cooperation takes the form of mutual meetings when joint events are held that are organized by the Chartered City of Brno or Jihomoravský kraj Provincial Authority. In particular, events are attended by the dance group *Prométheus*, or children from the Greek school sing songs and recite poems.

The Karviná Greek Community mentions cooperation with the *Community of Slovaks [Obec Slováků]* in the form of mutual visits when significant days of both countries are celebrated. Otherwise there is little cooperation with the representatives of other minorities. The Greek minority still lacks representation in the competent bodies of Moravskoslezský kraj.

The Havířov Greek Community mentions cooperation with the Polish minority organization PZKO.

The Jeseník Greek Community cooperates with the national minority of Greeks living in Poland and is keen to intensify cooperation with the Greek minority living in Germany.

5. What problems emerged in the life of national minority communities?

From the perspective of the AGC, there are problems with administration, which is an important part of the running of the AGC, especially from the aspect of financing. The financial security of specific cultural events and Greek language teaching comes in the form of annual government subsidies covering a large share of the expense; however, we do not have financial resources for the authors of documentation or for the administration of the AGC (treasurer, secretary, chairman). Support from sponsors, where it exists, also takes the form of funding assigned for very specific purposes.

6. Provide an overview of the financial assistance granted to the organizations of your national minority by donor (national budget, provincial budget, municipal budget, other donors).

Projects subsidized by central state administration authorities

<i>organization</i>	<i>project, purpose of subsidy</i>	<i>donor</i>	<i>subsidy (CZK)</i>
Association of Greek Communities in the Czech Republic	Cultural activities of the Greek minority in the Czech Republic	Ministry of Culture	510,000
	Greek language lessons in the Czech Republic	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports	895,930
Prague Greek Community	Publication of the periodical Kalimera	Ministry of Culture	314,000

7. What does representation in the Council mean for your minority community?

For the Greek minority, representation in the Council is very important because it means the active possibility of contributing to the formation of jurisdiction relating to the minority agenda, the direct handling of problems with representatives of state administration, and opportunity for a direct comparison of the challenges faced by the individual minorities in the Czech Republic, the exchange of experience and the establishment of new contacts and cooperation.

8. *How do you rate the work of your representatives in the Council so far?*

The several years of activity by representatives in the Council can generally be rated in a positive light. However, there is room for improvement here.

9. *In your opinion, what themes should the Council address as a matter of priority? (provide a list, where appropriate with brief comments)*

Greater efforts in relation to representatives of state authorities with a view to obtaining more financial assistance for minority cultural and educational projects, especially those geared towards language teaching and the publication of minority periodicals.

SLOVAK MINORITY⁴⁴⁾

1. *Assess the activities of your national minority's organizations (inter alia their cooperation with each other, their method of communication within the minority's community, the method of financing their activities, etc.).*

The Slovak minority in the Czech Republic is soundly structured, but its activities vary significantly from region to region. Its members are organized into numerous civic associations and other non-profit entities, through which they are engaged in an unusually high number of cultural, publishing and educational activities. This quantity and quality are consistent with the superior nature of the Czech-Slovak relationship and the significance of this minority, which is easily the largest in the Czech Republic and is the second largest Slovak community in the world (by number of Slovak speakers it clearly beats the Slovak community in the USA, which declares itself the largest). Slovak civic associations cooperate with each other directly (on a bilateral or multilateral basis, often on individual projects) and through two rather poorly functioning umbrella bodies – *Slovak Forum* [*Slovenské fórum*] and *Forum of Slovak Activities* [*Fórum slovenských aktivít*]. This division is, if anything, illusory, especially considering that neither forum is particularly active. To be more precise, there are three streams, represented by the *Slovak-Czech Club* [*Slovensko-český klub*], the *Community of Slovaks in the Czech Republic* [*Obec Slováků v ČR*] and the *Slovak Culture Club* [*Klub slovenské kultury*] (KSK) as the leading organizations. The first two streams are represented in the *Slovak Forum* (the *Slovak-Czech Club*, the *Community of Slovaks in the Czech Republic*, the *Slovak Literature Club in the Czech Republic*, the *Šarvanci folk ensemble*, the *Půčik folk ensemble*, the *MR Štefánik Society* [*Spoľnosť M. R. Štefánka*], *CzechoSlovak Stage* [*ČeskoSlovenská scéna*]); the third is represented in the *Forum of Slovak Activities*. Cooperation between the first two streams is seamless; the cooperation of the third with those two has resulted in certain conflicts, although these are not deeply ideological and can be resolved in the future.

Some Slovak civic associations cooperated in 2007, brought together in the context of the discussion *Forum of Slovak Activities*; together, they formed and organized several cultural and socio-cultural programmes and drafted several joint projects, in the implementation of which there were meetings of the *Slovak Culture Club*, *Limbora*, *DOMUS*, the *Historic Group of Direct Participants in the Slovak National Uprising*, the *Slovak Evangelical-Augsburg Church Choir in Prague* [*Slovenský evanjelický a. v. Cirkevný zbor v Prahe*], the *Union of Freedom Fighters*, *DETVAN*, *Bona fide*, the *Regional Community of Slovaks* in Teplice, etc. These programmes created by the minority were implemented with the financial assistance of the

⁴⁴⁾ The text was prepared by the Council members Radovan Čaplovič, Štefan Medzihorský and Vladimír Skalský.

Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, Prague City Hall, financial assistance from Slovakia – the Office for Slovak Expatriates [Úrad pre Slovákov žijúcich v zahraničí] (ÚSZZ), sponsorship and member subscriptions.

The Slovak minority associations also have a voice in institutions such as the Government Council for National Minorities and various advisory bodies at ministries, provinces and municipalities. They also communicate in the context of the *World Association of Slovaks Abroad* [Světové sdružení Slováků v zahraničí] (SZSZ, the chairman of which since 2006 is the representative of Slovaks in the Czech Republic, Vladimír Skalský; in the SZSZ's individual bodies – the executive committee, the general council, the review and conciliation commission, expert working parties and the honorary body – there are representatives of all three streams mentioned above) or in the context of the permanent conference *The Slovak Republic and Slovaks Abroad*. They also cooperate with one another and with other minorities through the *Slovak-Czech Club* project Visegrad – Terra Interculturalis. The activities of the national minorities were carried out with support from the Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, provinces, towns, municipalities and boroughs, financial assistance from Slovakia, from the Structural Funds and other EU resources, the International Visegrad Fund, sponsors (including those who make contributions in kind, e.g. by lending premises), member subscriptions and revenues from their own activities.

2. Provide a short summary of their activities.

The Slovak minority publishes four periodicals. Three of them are monthly periodicals: *the Community of Slovaks in the Czech Republic* publishes *Korene* [Roots] (billed as the first Slovak periodical in the Czech Republic), the *Slovak Culture Club* publishes the monthly *Listy (Slovákov a Čechov, ktorí chcú o sebe vedieť)* [Letters (of Slovaks and Czechs who want to know about each other)], and the *Slovak-Czech Club* publishes the periodical on the largest scale and with the highest print run, the monthly *Slovenské dotyky* [Slovak Touches] (billed as the 'Magazine of Slovaks in the Czech Republic'). The first two periodicals have a children's supplement; the third has a literary supplement. *The Slovak Literature Club in the Czech Republic* publishes a large-scale literary revue (124-236 pages), the quarterly *Zrkadlenie/Zrcadlení* [Mirroring].

Slovak organizations also publish non-periodicals. Publications worth mentioning from 2007 include the highly contemporary, para-literary book *Krivolaká prť je ku šťastiu...* (published by the *Slovak Literary Club in the Czech Republic*), the completion of Zdenka Sojková's Štúrovo pentalogy, and the novel by Elena Kovalová-Kytková *Mŕtvi sa dívajú* [The Dead Are Watching], which was presented at the Celebrations of the Slovak National Uprising in Banská Bystrica, the World Book Fair in Prague and in the Yad Vashem memorial in Jerusalem (both published by the *Slovak-Czech Club*).

In respect of Slovak cultural and social events in the Czech Republic, there is a strong regional imbalance: by far the largest number of events can be found in Prague; in other regions there is a lack of Slovak culture. The series of festivals called *Days of Slovak Culture*, held throughout the Czech Republic, is an attempt to tackle this problem. These festivals are organized by the *Slovak-Czech Club* in cooperation with local co-organizers, including the club's own regional branches and collective members. In 2007, there were eleven such events; the oldest is the festival in Moravská Třebová (12 years) and the largest is in České Budějovice (8 years). In the field of drama, a permanent production at the *Black Swan Theatre Café – Czecho-Slovak Stages* – is significant (it is organized by the *CzechoSlovak Stage* civic association, *ArtCity* and the *Slovak-Czech Club*). Regular programmes of traditional culture were held by the Slovak folk groups *Limborá*, *Púčík* and *Šarvanci*; another dozen or so groups specialize in Slovak folklore as part of their repertoire. Regular drama festivals are

held – *Slovak Theatre* [*Slovenské divadlo*] in Prague, *Encounters* [*Setkání-Stretnutie*] in Zlín, and the second year of a festival at the theatre Divadlo Kalich in Prague (in all cases, Slovak clubs are festival partners in some way). The folk festivals *Jánošík's Ducat* [*Jánošíkov dukát*] in Rožnov pod Radhoštěm (co-organized by *Púčik* and the *Community of Slovaks in the Czech Republic*) and *Prague – Heart of Nations and Nationalities* (organized by *Limhora* in cooperation with the *Slovak Culture Club*) are well received. The *Slovak Culture Club* and the *Slovak-Czech Club* also run their own comprehensive cultural programmes for the Slovak minority encompassing a wide range of activities – club evenings, exhibitions, concerts, programmes for children, etc. The Slovak-Czech Club's comprehensive programme included *Slovak Salons (And More) in Nostitz Palace* [*Slovenské salóny (nejen) v Nostickém paláci*], taking place directly in the Ministry of Culture, and *Slovak-Czech Evenings* [*Slovensko-české večery*] in Prague Castle's Ball Games Hall, held in cooperation with the Office of the President of the Republic. The *Slovak Literature Club in the Czech Republic* organizes the successful Ján Kollár Literary Competition in three age categories, which singles out the best prose work in Slovak or with a Slovak theme. The *Community of Slovaks in the Czech Republic* awards the Matej Hrebenda Prize for contributions to Czech-Slovak relations. The Slovak-Czech Club's *Slovak Exhibitions for Praha 1* was implemented for the first time; this project's most visible element was an exhibition of Vladimír Havrilla's work in Mánes, Prague. Significant cultural and educational events were held by the Slovak choir of the Evangelical-Augsburg Church in the Czech Republic; the Greek Byzantine Catholic Church also has a Slovak choir, as does the Roman Catholic Church (albeit not yet formally in 2007). Prague hosts a *Slovak Ball* (PosAm and the Slovak Culture Club) and a *Czechoslovak Ball* (Zuza Art Production, the Community of Slovaks in the Czech Republic and the Slovak-Czech Club); a *Czechoslovak Ball* also takes place in České Budějovice (the Chartered City of Č. Budějovice and the Slovak-Czech Club), with other smaller balls and fairs in various other towns (often involving the cooperation of the Community of Slovaks in the Czech Republic). After a break, the traditional steamboat trip to mark the anniversary of the Slovak National Uprising was resumed (organized by the Historic Group of Direct Participants in the Slovak National Uprising and the Slovak Culture Club). Cultural activities within the scope of the above-mentioned Slovak-Czech Club projects *Visegrad – Terra Interculturalis* and Colloquium of National Minorities have an international and Internet reach.

Publication of the periodical *Listy Slovákov a Čechov (ktorí chcú o sebe vedieť)*, the 14th annual international festival *Prague – Heart of Nations*, the *traditional steamboat trip on the Vltava* (*Steamboat 2007*) to mark the 63rd anniversary of the Slovak National Uprising and, in the context of the Slovak Days in the Czech Republic, linked to the cultural programme, the 39th annual *Slovak Ball* with a rich cultural programme, the *gala programme on the 30th anniversary of the Slovak Culture Club*, the *unveiling of a commemorative plaque with a bust in honour of the significant Slovak painter in Prague Cyprián Majerník*, *Folklore Without Frontiers*, programmes in cooperation with the Slovak Institute (e.g. a cyclical composed literary programme for students called *Slovak Poetry and Prose (from Folk to Modern)*), a cyclical educational and drama programme for children called *Let's Tell a Tale*, the concert *Zwiebel Quartet in Prague*, the fourth annual Prague conference for secondary-school students called *Getting to Know Each Other – Are Czech and Slovak Still Close?* with a cultural programme, a programme on customs in the calendar for children and young people in Prague and other towns, recital and art competitions for children, exhibitions of Slovak artists in Prague and the Czech Republic, as well as in Bratislava. Exhibitions to mark important anniversaries with lectures and discussions, e.g. an exhibition on the 200th anniversary of the first edition of Goethe's *Faust* in the illustrations of the Slovak painter Vincent Hložník (this exhibition is particularly interesting in that it was prepared by the Slovak Culture Club in cooperation with representatives of the German minority in Prague), etc. Programmes took place in Prague,

Liberec, Chomutov, Most, Děčín, and Králíky, where, in liaison with local museums and other institutions, the educational programme *Slovaks in the Czech Republic – Past and Present* was drawn up to accompany the exhibition *A Century of Slovaks in the Czech Lands*. The Slovak Culture Club applied this programme at the House of National Minorities over several discussions and lectures in cooperation with *Česká beseda in the Slovak Republic*, the *Slovak Institute* and Prague secondary schools (e.g. *Dominik Tatarka and Slovakia in the 20th Century*, a lecture, discussion and launch of a new book by the significant Slovak ethnographer Ján Botík entitled *Ethnic History of Slovakia [Etnická história Slovenska]*). The Slovak Culture Club enriched the programme of the House of National Minorities with several children's educational programmes, e.g. the play *Gerta and Kay* based on Andersen's *The Snow Queen* (children's theatre), an educational Czech-Slovak programme about *Polepetka*, the musical *Miaow!* by a children's group from Slovakia, etc. *Limbora* participated in domestic and foreign folklore festivals; the Slovak Culture Club prepared several exhibitions, discussions, and lectures for seniors too. *Limbora* prepared *Christmas with Limbora* and a gala programme to mark the 15th anniversary of the foundation of the Slovak children's folk ensemble *Limborka – Rozkvitnutá Limborka [Blossoming Limborka]*. The ensemble took its programmes into schools and hospitals with child patients, participated in many Prague programmes and performed at many events with its dance and music programme. Events prepared by the *DETVAN* club took place in cooperation with the Slovak Culture Club and *Limbora*. All the Slovak Culture Club's programmes are documented in the periodical *Listy Slovákov a Čechov (ktorí chcú o sebe vedieť)* and on the website at www.klubsk.net, *Limbora*'s programmes can be found at www.limbora.cz.

3. What sort of cooperation was there between national minority organizations and public authorities at all levels and in all relevant regions?

The Slovak minority cooperated with public administration at central level (three representatives in the Council, members in the Council's committees and commissions, two advisory bodies to the Ministry of Culture, an advisory body to the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports) and at the level of provinces and towns. In 2007, Prague City Hall opened the House of National Minorities; the Slovak minority takes part in its activities. There was excellent cooperation with local government through the project *Days of Slovak Culture* across the Czech Republic; in particular, it is worth mentioning the cooperation with the provinces of Jihočeský kraj, Královéhradecký kraj, Pardubický kraj and Vysočina, as well as with Praha 1, Praha 7, České Budějovice, Moravská Třebová, Plzeň, Kroměříž, Jihlava, Olomouc and others. The Slovak Culture Club's cooperation with public authorities was very good in 2007, in particular in Prague, Liberec, Teplice, Chomutov, Most, Děčín, etc.

4. What was cooperation with other national minorities like?

Cooperation with other national minorities is steadily improving. In 2007, this was thanks primarily to the second year of the international project *Visegrad – Terra Interculturalis*, devoted to national minorities in the countries of the Visegrad Four and in Ukraine, organized by the Slovak-Czech Club with the support of the International Visegrad Fund. This cooperation concerned the Polish and Hungarian minority. Another project which the Slovak-Czech Club started organizing in 2007 was the *Colloquium of National Minorities*, which was backed by the borough of Praha 1. In individual projects, there was also intensive cooperation with the Roma, Ruthenian, and Ukrainian minority, which can be attributed in part to the fact that many members of these minorities and the Hungarian minority have roots in Slovakia. Joint drama and art projects were implemented with the Russian minority; and folklore projects drew the participation of all minorities.

The Slovak Culture Club, Limbora, DOMUS and DETVAN worked with the clubs of other minorities, e.g. the *Prague Russian Cultural Union, Russian Tradition, the Association of Ukrainians and Friends of Ukraine, the Ukrainian Initiative*, etc., on programmes such as the *traditional boat trip on the Vltava (Steamboat 2007)*, and the festival *Prague – Heart of Nations*. The Slovak Culture Club and the *Prague Russian Cultural Union* helped organize the third annual international art festival *Russian Winter Fairy-tale* and made preparations for the fourth year of the event.

5. What problems emerged in the life of national minority communities?

The main problem is the gradual loss of Czech-Slovak passive bilingualism – in our view, the roots of this can be found in the lack of Slovak in electronic media, especially on public-service Czech Television, and in the Czech education system; however, an initiative by the MoEYS and specialist centres has resulted in certain progress in this field. We also expect the digitization of television broadcasting to make a difference, as there could be an increase in the share of Slovak, and another improvement should be made following the application of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages, although experience in this field to date indicates that the current situation will be maintained, but not enhanced.

Another significant problem is the gradual but marked decline in the financial assistance awarded to the activities of the Slovak national minority by the Czech Republic. This drop is quite pronounced when compared with other minorities. We believe the only solution is to increase binding national budget indicators relating to grant schemes for national minorities in the budget heading of the Ministry of Culture. The Council and the relevant departments of the Ministry of Culture have been proposing this repeatedly for seven years, but without effect.

A certain problem of rather less significance is the failings in communication between some entities of the Slovak minority. The reasons for this, according to the representative of the Slovak-Czech Club, are not fundamental, but personal.

According to the Slovak Culture Club representative, the sole problem is the division of Slovak civic associations into two formal camps of the Slovak community – the *Forum of Slovak Activities (FOSA)*, representing, for example, the *Slovak Culture Club, Limbora, DOMUS*, and *DETVAN*, and the *Slovak Forum* (the central *Community of Slovaks in the Czech Republic* and the *Slovak-Czech Club*), which more or less fail to communicate with each other, in part because of the erroneously interpreted representation in the Government Council for National Minorities, where FOSA has one representative and the Slovak Forum has two representatives – Council members.

6. Provide an overview of the financial assistance granted to the organizations of your national minority by donor (national budget, provincial budget, municipal budget, other donors).

Projects subsidized by central state administration authorities

organization	project, purpose of subsidy	donor	subsidy CZK)
Slovak Culture Club	The periodical Listy Slovákov a Čechov (ktorí chcú o sebe vedieť) – publication in 2007	Ministry of Culture	2,030,000
	Development of the culture of the Slovak national minority in the Czech Republic and preservation of Czech-Slovak cultural continuity in 2007		300,000
	30 th anniversary of the Slovak Culture Club – cultural and social programme to mark the club's 30 th anniversary		120,000
	Slovak Cultural Club cultural activities in the Czech Republic in 2007 to mark the month of Czech-Slovak reciprocity		10,000
	We understand each other		300,000
	Slovak and Czech – Still Close?		100,000
	DOMUS – documentation of the Slovak minority in the Czech Republic through the Slovak Culture Club, Czechoslovak Society – exhibitions, lectures and discussions		150,000
Community of Slovaks in the Czech Republic	Korene periodical		1,693,000
	Days of Czech-Slovak Cultural Reciprocity		50,000
	Jánošík's Ducat 2007 - international festival of Slovak folklore		90,000
	Roots Clubs 2007 – series of discussions		55,000
Slovak-Czech Club	Dotyky periodical		2,380,000
	Days of Slovak Culture in the Czech Republic		200,000
	Elena Kytková-Kovalová – The Dead Are Watching		55,000
	Comprehensive programme of the cultural activities of the Slovak nationality in the Czech Republic		320,000
Slovak Literature Club in the Czech Republic	Zrcadlení-Zrkadlenie periodical		538,000
	Five years of the Slovak Literature Club in the Czech Republic		30,000
	Prague – workshop of Slovak writers		30,000
	Publication of the book Krivolaká je prť ku šťastiu...		55,000
	Slovak literature in pictures		40,000
CzechoSlovak Stage	Running of the theatre – the Slovak minority on the stage and in the auditorium		100,000
Púčík folk ensemble	Children and tradition		30,000
	Returning to Roots		40,000
	Traditions and customs of the Slovak people preserved in folk songs and dances		40,000
Šarvanci folk ensemble	How to dance Slovak folklore		8,000
	Purchase of costumes		70,000
Limbora folk ensemble	Limbora in 2007		100,000
	15 th anniversary of the children's group Limborka		50,000
	Traditional programmes with Limbora		30,000
Etnica Association	School of Revived Traditions	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports	250,000
Limbora folk ensemble	School of Echoes from Home		300,000
Slovak Literature Club in the Czech Republic	Ján Kollár literary competition		120,000
Slovak-Czech Club	Workshop of young Slovak publicists		100,000
Púčík folk ensemble	Dance, dance, twist		70,000

Projects subsidized by municipalities / chartered cities / provinces

<i>organization</i>	<i>project, purpose of subsidy</i>	<i>donor</i>	<i>subsidy (CZK)</i>
Slovak Culture Club	Prague Heart of Nations – festival	Prague City Hall	30,000
	30 th anniversary of the Slovak Culture Club – cultural programme to mark the club's 30 th anniversary		30,000
	Slovak Culture Club programme of free-time activities for children and young people at the House of National Minorities and on the club's premises		50,000
	Club programme for children and young people at the House of National Minorities – presentation of the Slovak minority, language, culture. Club programmes for seniors and free legal advice centre on housing issues		35,874
Etnica Association	Prague – Heart of Nations 2007, international folk festival		120,000
	Documentation of ethnic music at Prague – Heart of Nations		30,000
Šarvanci folk ensemble	Support for the ensemble's year-round activities		50,000
Limhora folk ensemble	Prague – Heart of Nations 2007, international folk festival		30,000
Slovak-Czech Club	Evenings of Slovak Touches		30,000
	Charter 77 and Slovaks		20,000
	publication of a book by Kamila Kytková-Kovalová – The Dead Are Watching		50,000
Slovak Evangelical-Augsburg Choir in Prague	60 th anniversary of the choir in Prague		50,000
	History of the Slovak Augsburg Choir in Prague		50,000
Slovak Literature Club in the Czech Republic	Five years of the Slovak Literature Club		20,000
	Ján Kollár literary competition		40,000
	Křivolaká př' je ku šťastnu ... publication of a book by Dušan Malota		40,000
Slovak-Czech Club	Slovak exhibitions for Praha 1	Borough of Praha 1	350,000
	Praha 1 – a place for cultural dialogue		30,000

Projects subsidized by foreign donors

<i>organization</i>	<i>project, purpose of subsidy</i>	<i>donor</i>	<i>subsidy (SKK)</i>
Slovak Culture Club	Design and production of a commemorative plaque and bust in honour of Cyprián Majerník	Office of the Government of the Slovak Republic	200,000
Slovak Literature Club in the Czech Republic	Publishing	Bratislava Literary Information Centre	20,000

Subsidies from the Office for Slovak Expatriates

Púčik folk ensemble	Dance workshop for big and small	35,000
	Teaching our children Slovak dances and songs	40,000
	Seeking out, preserving and developing the traditional folk culture of the Slovak people	58,000
	She had 70 skirts – preserving Slovak folk costumes	160,000
	Jánošík's Ducat 2007 – international festival of Slovak folklore in the Czech Republic	150,000
Slovak	60 th anniversary of the Slovak Evangelical-Augsburg Church Choir in Prague (a set of activities to mark a significant anniversary of its foundation)	75,000

Evangelical-Augsburg Choir in Prague	History of the Slovak Augsburg Church Choir in Prague	80,000
	Repair of the dilapidated roof of St Michael's Church in V Jirchářích Street, Stage 1	265,000
Etnica Association	An evening with Jaroslav Ševčík	40,000
	Folklore without Frontiers	20,000
	Equipment for activities	150,000
	An evening with Jaroslav Ševčík	95,000
	Slovak Songs I	135,000
	Folklore without Frontiers	50,000
Limbora, Slovak association	Release of a CD	20,000
	15 th anniversary of the children's group Limborka	50,000
	Slovak participation in the international folk festival <i>Prague – Heart of Nations</i>	110,000
	Competition in the presentation of Slovak songs, poetry and prose	17,000
	Christmas with Limbora	25,000
	Release of a documentary CD	50,000
	15 th anniversary of the children's group Limborka	150,000
	Echoes from Home	305,000
	Competition in the presentation of Slovak songs, poetry and prose	35,000
	Christmas with Limbora	55,000
Community of Slovaks in the Czech Republic	Jánošík's Ducat 2007	270,000
	Communication equipment for the Community of Slovaks in the Czech Republic	100,000
	15 years of the Community of Slovaks in the Czech Republic	125,000
	Matej Hrebenda Prize 2007	123,000
	Korene monthly periodical – supplements	400,000
Ján Kollár Society	J. Kollár – Updating his Legacy (series of events to mark the 155 th anniversary of his death)	20,000
Slovak-Czech Club	Days of Slovak Culture in the Czech Republic	110,000
	Slovak Salons (And More) in Nostitz Palace (the Czech Ministry of Culture is given over to the Slovaks)	95,000
	Slovak Culture on Wheels	150,000
	Young Publicists Workshop	50,000
	Slovak exhibitions for Prague	450,000
	Comprehensive programme of the cultural activities of the Slovaks in the Czech Republic	480,000
	Publication and presentation of the book <i>The Dead are Watching</i>	70,000
	Supplements to the periodical Slovenské dotyky	260,000
	Slovaks in V4 countries and in Ukraine through the project Visegrad - Terra Interculturalis	200,000
	Rent for editing premises of the periodical Slovenské dotyky	300,000
Slovak Literature Club in the Czech Republic	Five years of the Slovak Literature Club in the Czech Republic	35,000
	Prague – workshop of Slovak writers	35,000
	Ján Kollár literary competition	90,000
	Literary quarterly Zrkadlenie / Zrcadlení	162,000
	Slovak Youth Club	220,000
	Slovak literature in pictures	90,000
	V3 music group	85,000
	Provision of basic office equipment	95,000
Šarvanci folk ensemble	Purchase of costumes	252,000
Slovak Culture Club	Publication of supplements for the periodical Listy in 2007	150,000
	Slovak Days in the Czech Republic. 63 rd anniversary of the Slovak National Uprising 2007 (traditional boat trip on the Vltava)	172,000
	30 th anniversary of the Slovak Culture Club, the oldest and largest club in the Czech Republic	330,000

	Operation and improvement of the Slovak Culture Club website and the periodical Listy in 2007	25,000
	Slovakia Today, from the perspective of its closest neighbour. Slovak and Czech – Still Close. Fourth annual conference of secondary-school students	60,000
	Documentary and Museum Centre of the Slovak Minority in the Czech Republic (DOMUS) in 2007	50,000
	Publication of the periodical Listy Slovákov a Čechov in 2007	100,000

Other financial resources of the *Slovak Culture Club* comprises donations and funds for the advertising of the club's projects (*Slovak Days in the Czech Republic*, the 63rd anniversary of the *Slovak National Uprising – Steamboat 2007*, and the 30th anniversary of the club's formation). In addition, resources were generated from advertising in the periodical *LISTY Slovákov a Čechov*.

7. What does representation in the Council mean for your minority community?

Representation of the Slovak minority in the Council is important as a source of information and a coordinating and initiating body, even though its conclusions are not sufficiently respected. An example is the vain attempt to increase the national budget's binding indicators. In 2007, the Slovak minority had three representatives in the Council – Radovan Čaplovič, Štefan Medzihradský and Vladimír Skalský (in the initial months the deputy chairman of the Council). It is important that, through the Council, the minority is in a position to deal with matters that affect it.

Slovak Culture Club: For the Slovak community, representation in the Council is of paramount importance because, through its representatives, it can have a direct influence on happenings and on the issues of the Czech Republic's national minority policy. The Slovak minority remains split into two parts (see questions 5 and 8). For Slovak clubs brought together within the *Forum of Slovak Activities*, representation in the Council is also important because, through a single representative, we obtain relevant information about the issues discussed relating to fundamental documents of national minorities in the Czech Republic. In addition, we are kept informed about the activities of various commissions, about the drawing up and results of projects intended for national minorities, about the possibilities of cooperation with various organizations, etc.

8. How do you rate the work of your representatives in the Council so far?

Slovak-Czech Club: the major involvement of certain representatives of the Slovak minority in the issues covered by the Council should definitely be regarded as a positive factor. This includes communication with ministries and Parliament, notably in matters regarding the national budget and the implementation of grant schemes, or international projects in the vein of *Visegrad – Terra Interculturalis*. On the downside, there is the occasional inability to assume a common consensus on behalf of the Slovak minority.

Slovak Culture Club: Assessing the work done so far by representatives in the Council is a complicated problem given the continuing split of Slovak clubs and their representatives into two camps – the *FOSA* representative (one member since 2004) and the *Slovak Forum* representatives (two members since 2004).

9. In your opinion, what themes should the Government Council for National Minorities address as a matter of priority? (provide a list, where appropriate with brief comments)

Slovak-Czech Club: In the opinion of the minority's representatives, the Council should also address the longer-term concept of the policy on national minorities – the concept could cover a timeframe of five or ten years. Here we point out the positive example of the *Concept of*

National Policy on the Care of Slovaks Living Abroad Until 2015, which is now being prepared in Slovakia, although obviously it cannot be regarded as a direct parallel. Another hot theme is bilateral cooperation in the mutual support of national minorities. The minority's representatives have received clear signs that, in respect of the Slovak minority in the Czech Republic, Slovakia is keen on establishing cooperation similar to the mixed Hungarian-Slovak and Slovak-Ukrainian commissions that have been set up. The Slovak minority would like to initiate similar cooperation in relation to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic, with the Czech minority in Slovakia initiating the this cooperation in relation to the same ministry in the Slovak Republic. The Council should try to gain greater clout and strive to promote its resolutions more effectively, especially with regard to the preparation of the national budget. It should also help applicants become more familiar with grant schemes and formulate the process of their administration more precisely. It should make efforts to ensure that the application of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages returns even more concrete results. Compared to the progress made in the protection of Polish, the application of the Charter has not brought Slovak many new positive factors. We believe that real headway is possible, for instance, in preschool education and in the media (especially electronic).

Slovak Culture Club: The Council should place even greater emphasis on the cooperation of different national minorities with one another in various cultural programmes. Minorities should get to know about the richness of one another's culture and language. There should be more stringent rules regarding the support of national minorities' programmes – greater contributions should be available for authentic programmes that are formed within minorities in the Czech Republic rather than for imports of culture from the motherland as in these cases the minority plays the role of an agency. The Slovak minority also expects to see the Slovak language make significant inroads in the mass media, in schools and in the regions, etc.

SERBIAN MINORITY⁴⁵⁾

1. Assess the activities of your national minority's organizations (inter alia their cooperation with each other, their method of communication within the minority's community, the method of financing their activities, etc.).

The Serbian Association of St Sava brings together members of the Serbian minority throughout the country. It helps maintain the national identity of the Serbian minority in the Czech Republic and presents its culture and traditions to majority society. It cultivates the language and traditions of the Serbs living here. In 2007, the association carried out far-reaching, rich and good quality cultural and awareness activities. Five years of operations gave it experience in organizing the minority and its cultural and social life. The number of members and friends of the association expanded, and more new members became involved in its work; their ideas and actions have helped majority society become increasingly aware of the association.

The association is financed from membership subscriptions and personal donations from its members. It also participates in grant schemes with the projects that it then proceeds to implement over the year.

2. Provide a short summary of their activities.

Celebration of Church and public holidays (Christmas, Easter) and, in particular, celebration of the state holiday of St Sava, the patron saint of the association (27 January).

⁴⁵⁾ Text prepared by Karin Kubešová, Council member.

Last year, we organized the *Days of Serbian Culture in Prague* for the third time. This is a heterogeneous cultural event that takes place over one month; it was last held in November 2007. These days were opened by Jaroslav Balvín, the director of the Institute of Roma Studies, Constantine the Philosopher University, Nitra. They lasted from 12 November to 9 December 2007 and were hosted by the House of National Minorities in Prague. The event included the exhibition *Serbian Architecture of the Third Millennium*, which was opened by Oleg Haman, the chairman of the *Community of Architects of the Czech Republic*; there was also a mobile exhibition of the latest Serbian books. Part of the Serbian Days were devoted to film. New feature films were screened. The third anniversary of the periodical in Serbian, *Srpska reč*, was celebrated in the context of the cultural event. A concert by the guitarist Boro Prelić was also on the bill. We funded the Days of Serbian Culture entirely out of our own pocket.

In October, we welcomed a group of seven professors from the Belgrade Faculty of Architecture to Prague – the world-famous architects Branislav Mitrović, Spasoje Krunić, Goran Vojvodić, Zoran Lazović, Dejan Milovanović, Aleksandr Videnović and Aleksandar Bobić. Four of the professors delivered lectures: a lecture on the architect Nikol Dobrović, who designed several structures in Prague in the inter-war period, by Spasoje Krunić (including a video projection), a lecture on the City of Hope and the Future by Zoran Lazović, a lecture on traditional Serbian rural architecture by Aleksandar Videnović, and a lecture on scenic architecture by Aleksandar Bobić. All the lectures were accompanied by video projections; they were consecutively interpreted into Czech. The lectures were given on 4 and 5 October 2007 in the House of National Minorities. *The Serbian Association of St Sava organized a half-day visit to Miller Villa in Prague and four club meetings for the association's members to meet the Serbian architects.*

One of the main activities of the *Serbian Association of St Sava* is to publish the periodical *Srpska reč*, which forges an important link between members and provides a connection within the association. Last year, we published the jubilee fifteenth issue (the periodical is published six times a year). In issue 14, we published a large historical supplement on Kosovo and Metohija in Czech. Issue 15 included a pictorial supplement with short poems, *My azbuka*, for the minority's youngest members.

3. What sort of cooperation was there between national minority organizations and public authorities at all levels and in all relevant regions?

The Serbian Association of St Sava, which is based in Prague, cooperates with public authorities in the City of Prague, and in the boroughs of Praha 2 and Praha 4. It also has a representative in the commissions of the Ministry of Culture and the Council. Cooperation is normal.

4. What was cooperation with other national minorities like?

Cooperation with other national minorities has been excellent ever since our association was formed. Understandably, we are closest to those minorities where the common denominator is the celebration of the same Church holidays (i.e. the Bulgarian, Russian and Greek minorities). However, we are also becoming involved in the celebrations of other national minorities (the Slovak, Polish, Roma minorities, etc.). Now that the national minorities have been provided with shared premises in the House of National Minorities in Prague, communication and cooperation is good but could be, and we are sure will be, even more intensive and substantial as soon as the new form of operation at the House is resolved.

5. What problems emerged in the life of national minority communities?

In the life of the Serbian minority as incorporated into the *Serbian Association of St Sava*, the youngest generation, children and young people, needs to be better organized. With this in mind, in 2008 the association decided to start publishing a children's supplement (*Konvalinka*) to the periodical *Srpska reč*. We also feel that a creative workshop and toy room needs to be set up for the youngest members where they can play and have fun while learning how to draw and recite songs in Serbian and Czech.

Older members of the minority, and not just association members, need a course of spoken and written Czech. They also need to be better informed about the rights and obligations attached to living in the Czech Republic.

6. Provide an overview of the financial assistance granted to the organizations of your national minority by donor (national budget, provincial budget, municipal budget, other donors).

Projects subsidized by central state administration authorities

organization	project, purpose of subsidy	donor	subsidy (CZK)
Serbian Association of St Sava	The periodical <i>Srpska reč</i>	Ministry of Culture	815,000

Projects subsidized by municipalities / chartered cities / provinces

organization	project, purpose of subsidy	donor	subsidy (CZK)
Serbian Association of St Sava	Serbian Club	Prague City Hall	40,000

7. What does representation in the Council mean for your minority community?

The Council is a place where we can influence the rights and obligations of our minority at the highest level. The Council's meetings could be held more frequently to improve the effectiveness of its work. We also believe that the members of national minorities would assume a much more responsible approach if they received token remuneration for their work.

8. How do you rate the work of your representatives in the Council so far?

The representatives have tried to make a positive contribution to the issues covered by the Council.

9. In your opinion, what themes should the Council address as a matter of priority? (provide a list, where appropriate with brief comments)

Better profiling of individual minorities (achievements, efforts and wishes) and significant creative persons with something to say to majority society about their minority and its life. Talk about national minorities more in the public-service media. By modifying the terms and conditions of grant schemes, the Council could encourage more cooperation with the motherland, which is one of the key sources of original traditional culture and language in the life of the minority.

1. Assess the activities of your national minority's organizations (inter alia their cooperation with each other, their method of communication within the minority's community, the method of financing their activities, etc.).

The Ukrainian minority is represented by four basic organizations (civic associations): *Ukrainian Initiative in the Czech Republic* (UICR), *Association of Ukrainians and friends of Ukraine* (SUPU), *Association of Ukrainian Women in the Czech Republic* [Sdružení Ukrajinek v České republice] (SUCR) and *RUTA*.

These organizations coordinate their annual programmes, and cooperate with other minority organizations and majority society. These organizations' activities are based on the interests of their members and are therefore highly diverse. There are cultural programmes for all age categories, club activities, the *St Vladimir Choir* and the *Ignis* music group, the processing of records, care for graves, the organization of lectures, discussions, film screenings, the organization of exhibitions, humanitarian aid, the publication of two periodicals, events focusing on the integration of foreign nationals, Czech-Ukrainian relations, excursions, etc. The organizations have nationwide operations, although the lion's share of their programmes is concentrated in Prague. The organizations' activities are supported by national, provincial and municipal grants.

Besides these associations, there are other organizations active in the Czech Republic that diversify the minority's activities in the field of culture and sport. The oldest registered organization is the *Forum of Ukrainians* [Fórum Ukrajinců], which is devoted to sports (football); a younger organization is *Dzherelo*, which specializes in dance performances. Their membership base mainly comprises new Ukrainian immigrants, i.e. Ukrainians who are foreigners (who do not have Czech citizenship), and therefore their activities are not described in detail in this report.

The most noteworthy examples of cooperation between all organizations in 2007 are the national project *Days of Ukrainian Culture* and the *75th anniversary of the artificial famine in Ukraine*. In November 2007, the minority contacted the Chamber of Deputies, which responded on 30 November by means of a Resolution of the Chamber of Deputies marking the 75th anniversary of the famine in Ukraine.⁴⁷⁾

2. Provide a short summary of their activities.

○ *Ukrainian Initiative in the Czech Republic* (UICR)

This organization, along with other Ukrainian organizations, contributes to the positive presentation of the Ukrainian national minority in the Czech Republic. The UICR organizes social, cultural and educational activities for Ukrainians in the Czech Republic, and publishes the *Porohy* periodical for Ukrainians in the Czech Republic. In 2007, a special issue was dedicated to the 75th anniversary of the artificial famine in Ukraine in 1932-1933. The UICR

⁴⁶⁾ Text prepared by Olga Mandová, Council member.

⁴⁷⁾ 'The Chamber of Deputies of the Parliament of the Czech Republic, mindful of the democratic principles on which the Czech Republic is based, and not forgetting the periods of the two totalitarian regimes suffered by the Czech nation, on the occasion of the 75th anniversary of the famine in Ukraine in 1932-1933 honours, with deep sadness, the memory of the victims of that famine in Ukraine, which was intentionally created in 1932 and 1933 by the abominable totalitarian regime in order to break the resistance of the Ukrainian people to forcible collectivization and to crush its national self-confidence; it expresses, on behalf of the Czech nation, its deep condolences to the relatives and to the near and dear of the millions who fell victim to the famine intentionally and resolutely created by the heinous Stalinist regime; it expresses its commitment to contribute to the promotion of international principles that would prevent a repeat of a similar tragedy anywhere in the world in the future.'

operates a Czech-Ukrainian website at www.ukrajinci.cz and provides assistance in the integration of new Czech citizens of Ukrainian nationality into majority society. The most noteworthy projects are:

Ukrainian Club

The project objective is to provide members of Ukrainian nationality living in the Czech Republic with a year-round club life. This club is a regular meeting point for Ukrainian children and their parents, musicians, persons interested in Ukrainian issues, students, representatives of the Ukrainian Embassy in the Czech Republic, members of the Ukrainian drama group *Dzherelo*, and members of the *Rodyna* group. The Association of Ukrainian Women in the Czech Republic, representatives of regional branches of the UICR and other civic associations organize meetings here. Screenings of Ukrainian films have also become popular (over 30 feature films and documentaries are available). Visitors to the club can catch up on news from Ukraine thanks to satellite broadcasting (installed with the generosity of sponsors). A readers' club has been set up which draws on several hundred Ukrainian books and Ukrainian periodicals from Germany, the United Kingdom, Poland, Slovakia and Ukraine. The club is the regular venue for rehearsals by the Ukrainian band *Ignis* from Prague, previews of Ukrainian painters, exhibitions of photographs and smaller concerts, lectures and discussions.

Ukrainian children's club – Smoloskyp

This project is intended primarily for Ukrainian children living permanently in the Czech Republic. The club's activities include a series for children attending Czech primary schools, called Children for the Children. In this programme, Czech schoolchildren are acquainted with the history, geography, facts and culture of the Ukraine, and with the customs and interests of their Ukrainian peers, in a fun and entertaining manner.

Ivan Franko

In the 1890s and 1890s, the significant prose writer Ivan Franko became the representative of Ukrainian literature in Czech society. He is known, for example for his study *Something about the Manuscript of Dvůr Králové*. In recent years, recognition of and interest in Ivan Franko in Prague has not reached the same levels as interest in Taras Shevchenko, for example. Despite this, Ivan Franko, a titan whose work covers 80 volumes, fully deserves recognition. Interest in Ukraine was revived in Prague at the beginning of the 19th century, at the time of the national awakening. Jungmann and Palacký wrote about Ukraine and Franko, and Karel Havlíček Borovský also criticized the woeful political situation in Ukraine at the time. In 1891, Franko left an indelible mark on the history of Prague when he appeared at Žofín Palace (on the isle Slovanský ostrov); a commemorative plaque can be found here. The organizer of the plaque (the UICR) regarded this place as a dignified spot to honour Franko's memory.

Days of Ukrainian Culture

This project, with financial assistance from the Ministry of Culture, regularly focuses on acquainting majority society with the traditions, contemporary cultural life, and the music, literary and artistic output of Ukrainians living in the Czech Republic. The tradition of the *Days of Ukrainian Culture in the Czech Republic* dates back to 1996, when the UICR organized the first event of this kind in the Czech Republic. In 2007, mainly thanks to support from the Ministry of Culture, the organizer succeeded in drawing together all active Ukrainian organizations and clubs in the Czech Republic to take part in the rich one-week programme (UICR, SUPU, SUPU Ostrava, the Association of Ukrainian Women in the Czech Republic, the Forum of Ukrainians in the Czech Republic, *Dzvony nadiji* in Chomutov, *Ukrajinská Svitlicja* Teplice, *Dzherelo*, *Rodyna*) and came up with a synchronized plan of activities in Prague, Plzeň, Chomutov, Ostrava and other towns in the Czech Republic.

○ *Association of Ukrainians and Friends of Ukraine (SUPU)*

This association maintains the national minority's cultural traditions. In particular, it organizes concerts, lectures, exhibitions, and screenings of documentaries, engages in activities to improve the awareness of the Czech public, maintains the graves of significant persons, manages a mound commemorating the victims of Communism in Olšany, where requiem masses are regularly held on anniversaries important for the Ukrainian minority. It organizes commemorative evenings, emphasizes Czech-Ukrainian reciprocity, and is open to other nationalities with which it also cooperates.

Choir of St Vladimir

The *Choir of St Vladimir* holds performances within the framework of the SUPU. The choir's concerts have become a key element in the organization's activities. On average, the choir performs three times a month. The choir's activities are supported by grants from the Ministry of Culture and Prague City Hall. The Prague programme concentrates on regular performances at the Greek Byzantine Catholic Cathedral of St Clement, on the organization of programmes for children, and on concerts in cooperation with other organizations. Traditional concerts include a concert of Ukrainian carols (koliadky and shchedrivky), and a concert in memory of the Ukrainian poet and nation-builder Taras Shevchenko. In 2007, particular attention was paid to the 75th anniversary of the artificial famine in Ukraine in 1932-1933, with a commemorative ceremony and requiem mass for the victims of this tragedy.

SUPU and young people

The SUPU also devotes time to children and adolescents, and cooperates with the Na Vítězné pláni Grammar School: for students, it organizes history lectures, concerts and historical excursions to Ukraine for various purposes. In 2007, there was an excursion designed to shed more light on the world wars (Zborov, Kiev, Transcarpathian Ukraine). On these excursions, the grammar school students, in cooperation with the SUPU and the Bodaj organization, deliver humanitarian aid to disabled children in the children's home in Vilshany (near Kolchavy). The grammar school students also contribute to a programme for Ukrainian children living in the Czech Republic. They organize trips for them with a stress on Czech-Ukrainian relations.

The SUPU cooperates with other Ukrainian organizations. The most noteworthy example of this cooperation is active participation (i.e. performances by the Choir of St Vladimir) in the *Days of Ukrainian Culture in the Czech Republic* (organized by the UICR).

○ *Association of Ukrainian Women in the Czech Republic (SUCR)*

This association specializes in programmes arranged in cooperation with other Ukrainian organizations (SUPU and UICR, RUTA). One of the SUCR's most significant events is a Mother's Day concert held in May. This event is traditionally well received. Traditional events include a concert of New Year's concert and a concert in memory of Taras Shevchenko (in liaison with the SUPU). The association worked in liaison with the UICR to take part in the Days of Ukrainian Culture in the Czech Republic.

The SUCR organized excursions to trace the inter-war wave of Ukrainian emigration to Poděbrady, where the *Ukrainian Economic Academy* was active in the Czechoslovak era. In cooperation with the Slavonic Library in Prague and with RUTA, the association contributed to a conference marking the 130th anniversary of the birth of Dmytro Antonovych, the first director of the Museum of the Liberation Struggle of Ukraine in Prague.

Other events included a ceremony commemorating the first Ukrainian president, Mykhailo Hrushevsky, which was combined with a social get-together for the organization's members.

To mark the 75th anniversary of the artificial famine in Ukraine, it organized a Panikhida – a requiem liturgy – at the memorial to the *Victims of Communism* (owned by the SUPU) at Olšany Cemetery in Prague.

○ RUTA association

In 2007, this civic association continued carrying out its main activities connected with the preservation of cultural values, language and identity of persons of Ukrainian origin, primarily by publishing *Ukrainian Journal*, a monthly periodical for Ukrainians. In 2007, 11 full-colour issues of the magazine were published; the print run was increased from 1,000 to 1,500 and the number of pages rose from 44 to 64. The February issue of the periodical had a supplement – a newsletter focusing on the integration of Ukrainians in the Czech Republic (with a print run of 10,000 copies). This brochure was published in cooperation with the *IOM* (the International Organization for Migration), the *Czech Catholic Charity*, the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, the Alien Police of the Czech Republic, and the consular section of Ukraine, and was distributed free of charge. Under the programme for the integration of foreign nationals, a special issue of the *Ukrainian Journal – 2007* was published in Czech. In the first half of 2007, the periodical's website was launched at www.ukrzurnal.eu with a view to increasing the profile of the magazine and making it available to a broader reading public. This website also has a Czech version.

Under the Scheme to Support the Cultural Activities of Members of National Minorities Living in the Czech Republic, the project *Study of the Presence of the Ukrainian National Minority in the Czech Republic and the Documentation of Ukrainian Affairs in Bohemian and Moravian Archives* was implemented in 2007. The result of processing the records is the digitization of the Florian Zapletal collection addressing Transcarpathian Ukraine.

The association, together with the *SUCR*, organized an international conference marking the 130th anniversary of the birth of Dmytro Antonovych, the first director of the *Museum of the Liberation Struggle of Ukraine* in Prague.

In cooperation with the *IOM*, in 2007 *RUTA* updated its website for foreign nationals at www.domavcr.cz. The site currently has six language versions.

A bumper issue of the *Ukrainian Journal* was devoted to the artificial famine in Ukraine in 1932-1933.

3. What sort of cooperation did national minority organizations have with public authorities at all levels and in all relevant regions and with other minorities?

An example of good cooperation with public authorities in the regions is the support of the activities carried out by the *UICR* branch in Chomutov – *Dzvony nadiji*.

An example of cooperation in the regions is the work by the *SUPU* branches in Ostrava and Ústí nad Labem. The Ostrava *SUPU* branch organizes its own programmes to mark traditional significant anniversaries at the Bulgarian club in Ostrava; it cooperates with the Polish national minority and publishes a bulletin called *Ostravská prosvita*. This bulletin is published primarily for Moravskoslezský kraj; it provides information about club life, significant recent events in Ukraine, and has a page of anecdotes and advice for good housekeeping.

The Ústí nad Labem branch organizes a programme in cooperation with the Prague-based *Choir of St Vladimir* and the Greek Byzantine Catholic parish. One of the significant social events is *St Joseph's Fair* in Ústí nad Labem – Předlice, which has also become popular among the local Roma community. The choir's performances were concentrated in other cities (Plzeň, Příbram), again in cooperation with the Greek Byzantine Catholic Church.

A major boon for all organizations is the launch of the House of National Minorities in Prague. Numerous events were held in its social hall and café. Office premises are used for multiple purposes. Working and social meetings and music rehearsals were held here.

The greatest problem faced by all organizations is the grant system. Each organization is dependent on state, provincial and/or municipal financial assistance, as our events are not commercial by nature. Decisions on the allocation of funding for individual projects are ordinarily divulged in the second quarter of the calendar year and the financial assistance is disbursed to individual organizations in the subsequent two or three months. However, our programmes begin in January, and the chairpersons and their deputies are therefore forced to pay for the programmes out of their personal financial resources without even knowing whether the programme will actually receive a subsidy.

4. Provide an overview of the financial assistance granted to the organizations of your national minority by donor (national budget, provincial budget, municipal budget, other donors).

Projects subsidized by central state administration authorities

organization	project, purpose of subsidy	donor	subsidy (CZK)
Association of Ukrainians and Friends of Ukraine	Choir of St Vladimir	Ministry of Culture	60,000
	SUPU club activities		25,000
	SUPU and the regions		40,000
RUTA	Study of the Presence of the Ukrainian National Minority in the Czech Republic		58,000
	Ukrainian Journal [Ukrajinský žurnál]		1,846,000
	Special issue of the Ukrainian Journal – 2007		100,000
Ukrainian Initiative in the Czech Republic	Days of Ukrainian Culture in the Czech Republic 2007		160,000
	Ukrainian Club		250,000
	Porohy periodical		525,000
	Ukrainian children's club – Smoloskyp	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports	250,000

Projects subsidized by municipalities / chartered cities / provinces

organization	project, purpose of subsidy	donor	subsidy (CZK)
Association of Ukrainians and Friends of Ukraine	Publication of the almanac <i>Ostravska prosvita</i>	Ostrava City Hall	20,000
	Choir of St Vladimir	Prague City Hall	40,000
Association of Ukrainian Women in the Czech Republic	Operating expenses		30,000
Ukrainian Initiative in the Czech Republic	Prague – Heart of Nations 2007, international folk festival		30,000
	Support for the activities of the association's club for children and young people		20,000
	Operation of offices in the House of National Minorities		36,858
Ukrainian Initiative in the Czech Republic, regional branches – Bells of Hope	Days of Ukrainian Culture in the Czech Republic	Ústecký kraj	60,000

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

JEWISH COMMUNITY⁴⁸⁾

See the 2006 Report.

1. ***Provide an overview of the financial assistance granted to the organizations of your national minority by donor (national budget, provincial budget, municipal budget, other donors).***

Projects subsidized by central state administration authorities

<i>organization</i>	<i>project, purpose of subsidy</i>	<i>donor</i>	<i>subsidy (CZK)</i>
Bejt Simcha, civic association	Publication of the periodical Maskil	Ministry of Culture	465,000
Jewish Community in Prague	Judaism and the Holocaust in cinematography		7,000

⁴⁸⁾ Text prepared by the Council Secretariat.

Annexes

Project: Preparation and pilot testing of methods for sociolinguistic research into the situation regarding Romani in the Czech Republic

Organization	Univerzita Karlova v Praze (Filozofická fakulta) Ústav jižní a centrální Asie, 7 pracovníků Semináře romistiky a odborně proškolený tým tazatelů vybraných studentů romistiky, členové místních romských komunit, externí spolupracovník Semináře romistiky
Total costs	576.390,- CZK
Total grant	500.590,- CZK
Duration	2007 - 2008

OVERVIEW OF PAYMENTS

<i>účel použití</i>	<i>částka v Kč</i>
Reproduktory - 2 12200/00/REPRO SP-HF1250X, GENIUS, dřevěné	918,70
DVD	3 880,00
mini disk, CD, DVD, krabice	5 025,00
Notebook - 1 26150/00/HP 6710b T7250/Mironet	26 422,80
energie	9 651,50
cestovné Třinec	8 376,50
cestovné Třinec	8 276,50
cestovné Rokycany	1 774,00
doprava DVD	107,00
mzdy	66 000,00
OON	346 200,00
mzdy - zdravotní pojištění	5 940,00
mzdy - sociální pojištění	17 160,00
mzdy - tvorba sociálního fondu	858,00
celkem	500 590,00

KEY ACTIVITIES

- Activity 1 – Adaptation of current sociolinguistic methods to the subject and prime objectives of the research and to the situation in the Czech Republic

Consultations took place at the Institute of Linguistics and Ugro-Finnic Studies, Faculty of Arts, Charles University, based on a study of recommended sociolinguistic texts; the main sources of inspiration for the practical research were research into the language situation in the Těšín region and research into the linguistic vitality of Romani among the Roma in Burgenland, Austria. Current postgraduate students from the Institute of Linguistics and Ugro-Finnic Studies, with experience of sociolinguistic research in various linguistic areas, were also invited to the debates on methodology. Further to these consultations, a sociolinguistic questionnaire was drafted and finalized as the major lever for the quantitative part of the research.

The consultations were also instrumental in clarifying other points of the research method in respect of the piloting and preparation of other materials (a structured report on research, record sheets, field diary) which were at the researchers' disposal. They confirmed the correctness of the chosen approach to the research, i.e. a mixed approach offering the possibility of triangulating the data obtained; this approach stresses the need to obtain both hard and soft data in the field, and therefore maximum information complementing recorded and unrecorded communication systems in detail, as well as to base the final interpretation of the data on a mutual comparison of information obtained by various research methods (detached observation, semi-controlled interviews, a standardized questionnaire).

- Activity 2 – Determining the main drivers applied in the planned research

In the light of experience gained from the use of Romani and previous field findings by members of staff from the Institute of Roma Studies, the basic areas of research were defined and drawn up in detail (competences, use of Romani, linguistic attitudes, including ideas about the future of Romani), along with a set of potential factors which the team envisages (based on its experience of the subject) will have an influence on the current status of Romani in various local Roma communities (age, generation of immigrants, origin, sub-ethnic group, linguistic environment and competence, mother tongue, degree of integration, level of involvement in the Roma movement, density of the family network in the locality, mixed marriages). In view of the approach to the theme thus structured, other materials were added for researchers (themes of initial semi-standardized interviews, the structure of the research report, including detailed information about the locality, respondents and recordings made, a field diary, a questionnaire for sociolinguistic investigation).

- Activity 3 – Selection of apposite localities and criteria for the selection of respondents

The first step in selecting the locality for piloting was a summary of the existing contacts of the Institute of Roma Studies in Czech municipalities, with consideration for the situation of Roma communities in the given area. The characteristics of the municipality, given the situation of local Roma, included – besides general factors such as the size of the municipality, the size and homogeneity of the Roma settlement, the sub-ethnic breakdown, the degree of integration, the degree of linguistic assimilation – other factors of potential importance for the situation regarding Romani in the locality (the age of the Roma settlement, the sub-ethnic, family and migratory diversification, mutual relations between individual Roma communities in the municipality, etc.). Both the high and low degree of these factors played a role in the final choice. Another monitored criterion was the existence of previous contact between the researcher and the municipality; the aim was to verify problems with work in unknown and known territory.

The basic starting point for setting the methodology is the de facto absence of reliable sociological data, by virtue of which a statistically relevant sample of respondents could be set. Random selection appears to be an inappropriate method given the situation in the field. Bearing in mind the intention of the research project, the objective of which is to identify fundamental factors affecting the situation, use and vitality of Romani today, a combination of snowballing (first, contact week) and controlled selection (respondents for the detailed sociolinguistic questionnaire in the second week in the field) emerged as the most appropriate solution.

- Activity 4 – Verification of the pilot questionnaire and evaluation of the pilot research

All the prepared materials (including the sociolinguistic questionnaire) were verified during the pilot research and subsequently analysis of the data collated. The evaluation of the pilot

research (including the selected methods, instruments and organization of the research) took place following the end of individual research phases based on consultations with the researchers (individual and group) and the expert sociological associates involved in the project.

- Activity 5 – Drafting of the final structure of questions for the semi-standardized interview

The basic starting point for the research was the researcher's initial sound orientation in the field, which was planned for the first week of the stay. The aim was to form an accurate picture of the nature, distribution and history of the Roma settlement and relations between the different groups of Roma in the municipality, and to obtain basic input information about the respondents contacted, which is important for the analysis of data collated during the subsequent stay (the sociolinguistic research, questionnaire survey, controlled selection of respondents). The thematic areas of the semi-standardized interview, as one of the primary instruments in the initial research stay, were summed up into individual subjects to make the orientation of the researchers easier.

- Activity 6 – Arrangements for the quantitative dimension of the research

In the light of experience and information obtained in previous Roma research, the structured summary of factors having a potential influence on the situation of Romani in various localities and communities was defined, based on which a set of initial research hypotheses emerged. By reference to these materials, a preliminary sociolinguistic questionnaire was drafted; this was subsequently revised in response to a consultation with the project's expert associates specializing in sociolinguistics and sociology. A standardized record sheet for the processing of outputs was created for the pilot version of the standardized questionnaire.

Previous experience of Roma research and the possibilities of the practical use of the research results indicated that there was a need to create a specific means of researching competence in Romani for the younger age groups (schoolchildren). As it is relatively easy to address this target group en masse through schools and local special-interest/low-threshold clubs, this group was regarded as ideal in expanding the possibilities of the quantitative element of the research. For research into this group's competence, a specific instrument was created (a stimulating language game) to help determine active and passive knowledge of Romani.

- Activity 7 – Building a network of interviewers

All students reading Roma studies and several Roma who had cooperated with members of staff from the Institute of Roma Studies to varying degrees in the past were asked to assist in the pilot research.

Selected students of Roma studies, two members of staff from the project's organization team and three external Roma associates were involved in the pilot stage of the research. Apart from two of the Roma associates, all interviewers are experienced in Roma field research; their past and recent experience of field work was an important source of information for the finalization of the research methodology.

- Activity 8 – Regular team leader meetings and regular interim evaluation meetings

Throughout the project, regular team management meetings and meetings between the team management and expert consultant and the researchers themselves were held, and there was internal communication via e-mail. The incoming materials (including minutes of meetings, unfinished materials and final outputs) were posted on the project's web page for comments, approval and further analysis. The web page was set up as part of the Roma studies website

that was being constructed, the editing system of which ensures the archiving of published data and the structured possibility of access to those data (for reasons of the necessary protection of sensitive data).

METHODOLOGY

○ Selection of interviewers, research pairs

In particular, students reading Roma studies, as well as Roma associates at the Institute of Roma Studies, were approached to take part in the pilot testing of the methodology. The fundamental prerequisites for the selection of researchers were a knowledge of Romani, and experience of entering an unknown locality and communicating with Roma.

Those selected were placed into research pairs. The reason for this procedure was the assumption that pairs would split their tasks in the field, and that in the mutual discussions the researchers would compare their observations and outputs from the research, which would thus be richer.

There were three ‘ethnically mixed’ pairs among the research pairs (a student of Roma studies – non-Roma with a local Roma member – associate of the Institute of Roma Studies or Roma student).

Experience gained in the pilot research showed that the risk of insufficient distance could be minimized by reflection within the research pair and by means of consultation with the coordination team. While this places greater demands on the non-Roma member of the team, who will clearly insist on the representation of respondents from all Roma communities in the locality and will be capable, in certain cases, of working alone, the benefits of an approach in the field that uses a domestic researcher and the opportunities offered by such access far outweigh any possible complications.

○ Organization of field research

The pilot research was broken down into two separate (one-week) stays by the research pairs in the selected locality. The first excursion aimed to map out the Roma communities in the locality and to contact respondents in readiness for the subsequent quantitative and qualitative research; in particular, it monitored non-linguistic themes that, according to the set hypotheses, affect the linguistic situation of Romani. The second excursion focused on recording linguistic questionnaires with selected respondents. After each of the excursions, joint and follow-up individual meetings of researchers from the individual localities were held with the implementation team.

○ Selection of localities

Bearing in mind the need to check the pilot research in as diverse a number of localities as possible, the implementation team decided to double the planned number of pilot localities from four to eight, despite the changes in the distribution of funds required by such a decision. Eight localities were singled out for the pilot research (Česká Lípa, Česká Třebová, Dobruška, Neratovice, Prachatice, Prague-Nusle, Rokycany, Třinec), i.e. exclusively towns, but representing localities of various sizes and with variously complex diversification of local Roma communities – from relatively compact localities, where most local Roma come from several families in a single wave of migration (Rokycany, Neratovice), to localities which are sub-ethnically (Dobruška, Prachatice) or migratorily and socially more complex (Česká Lípa, Prague).

For further research, the coordination team is also counting on excursions to isolated communities – rural localities and ideally localities where, for example, there is only one Roma family.

- First excursion – methods

All interviewers had little difficulty in establishing contact with Roma in the given locality (including those who entered the field without the assistance of a Roma mediator), and over the next few days succeeded in steadily expanding the group of respondents in order to ensure all Roma communities in the municipality were represented. It was relatively important to have a clear idea in advance of how to explain the purpose of the visit to respondents.

All the research pairs mapped the primary structure of the Roma settlement in the locality, including information about the age of the settlement, relations between individual communities (and about the general nature of relations with majority society) and the approximate situation of Romani in the individual communities as it appeared during the first phase of the research. In this stage of research, the group of informants was not limited to members of local Roma communities (although they comprised the major part for obvious reasons); the researchers also cooperated with the representatives of local institutions and administration, where a certain knowledge of the Roma communities in the locality could be expected (Roma advisers, minority advisers, Roma teaching assistants, the head teachers and staff of schools and low-threshold youth clubs, police representatives, etc.).

It follows from the results of the research subsequently conducted into competence in Romani within the smaller group of randomly selected pupils from the second tier (i.e. lower secondary level) of this relatively small school that three out of eleven respondents show a relatively high active competence in Romani; the remainder of the class has various levels of passive competence.

Cooperation with teaching assistants, in the localities where this position has been created, proved to be very good. We believe that, for future activity aimed at encouraging Romani in the Czech Republic, this group of persons could become a very important support base, and therefore we plan to focus on the possibilities of establishing further contact and cooperation in future research.

- Selection of respondents

The selection of respondents for the questionnaire survey took place in the period between the first and second excursion into the field, and was based on the research reports submitted from the first phase of the research. Members of staff from the implementation team consulted the choice with the researchers themselves. This centralized selection was meant to ensure a balanced sample from the whole of the piloting stage. However, in certain respects the resultant sample was insufficient - children and young people were not included to a proper extent, and there was little success in contacting people who have low active competence in Romani; the summary also indicated that there was a low proportion of men. The low representation of younger people was caused largely by the fact that interviews were conducted in households. Here, parents or grandparents of people up to the age of 20 had the main say.

The low proportion of men in the resultant sample arose due to an oversight on the part of the implementation team – the selection of respondents for the sociological questionnaire was governed in particular by the factors of sub-ethnic and family diversity and the linguistic situation; in relation to the basic demographic factors, the selection reflected the age of respondents and the age of the Roma settlement in the locality (the sample is relatively well structured from the perspective of these factors). A certain sample deflection may also have been caused by the fact that three of the eight research teams were women-only.

○ Second excursion – methods

The aim was to obtain comparable sociolinguistic data from the selected respondents. The basic material for the second research week was an extensive sociolinguistic questionnaire and a manual for the language games which certain research pairs organized at local primary and special schools with help from teaching assistants.

While the language games proved their value as an apposite means of obtaining information about linguistic competence in Romani among pupils from the second tier of schools, the list of questions was substantially reworked following an evaluation of the piloting stage. This gave rise to a finalized list of question areas for the semi-controlled interview and a finalized sociolinguistic questionnaire. Further to the problem of the objective and comparable determination of respondents' linguistic competence, the set of basic research materials for research in 2008 will be expanded to include a proficiency test.

○ Evaluation of data, outputs

The backcloth for data evaluation was the outputs from both excursions in the context of piloting and the observations gathered during the implementation team's discussions with researchers. After each excursion, the researchers submitted a structured research report and a field diary; based on recordings of interviews conducted via the list of questions for semi-controlled interviews and the sociolinguistic questionnaire, they filled in a record sheet for designated respondents. In the next stage of output processing, the researchers concentrated on transcribing the recorded interviews.

With regard to the supporting documents for outputs, the research report form was judged to be overly structured; the finalized version will contain a summary table section and a freer narrative section. The record sheets were then revised in view of the finalization of the questionnaire and the semi-controlled interview.

The actual evaluation of data took place in the quantitative part in cooperation with the project's expert associates specializing in sociology. After the evaluation and processing of the data matrix in a special program, the sample could be assessed for basic projected correlations of individual factors in relation to the use of Romani.

The pilot research clearly pointed to the diversification of the situation in individual localities and sub-localities, the diversity of factors related to the use of Romani, and their mutual combinations, and, in a way, it indicated that certain findings were circumstantial. It clearly follows that the research needs to be expanded into further localities, and the research in the given localities needs to be denser.

The qualitative data analysis took place by reference to the evaluation of research reports, field diaries and recordings in cooperation with the implementation team. The piloting made it possible to structure areas for qualitative analysis in more detail.

○ Data processing

The data collated will be processed on an ongoing basis by means of standard methods for the analysis of qualitative and quantitative data. The final analysis will intentionally structure the recognized phenomena in two directions: a standard quantitative analysis will be conducted, mapping the indicators that are quantifiable, e.g. competence in Romani and the roughly graded degree of such competence, the Romani dialect used, use in various domains, etc., including the correlation of such data with age, the migratory generation of respondents, life in an excluded locality or integrated housing, etc. A necessary addition, or rather an intrinsic part, that can be problematic in relation to sociological data, will be a qualitative analysis mapping 'what cannot be fitted into the questionnaire', i.e. mechanisms of communication in Romani, their influence on the structural development of the language, the broader

development of Roma linguistic stances (necessary for any future work with Romani) and more detailed ‘linguistic pictures’ of selected communities.

SUB-OUTPUTS OF THE PILOT RESEARCH INTO THE SITUATION OF ROMANI

The project’s prime objective was to draw up methodology ready for research in 2008 and to test this methodology during piloting. The information provided here goes some way to corroborating the hypotheses voiced by the project implementers; in other respects it corrects these hypotheses. Therefore it is important for the research.

○ Linguistic competence – Language shift

Data collated in piloting confirm, to a relative extent, the assumption that the Olach dialect of Romani reports greater linguistic vitality than non-Olach dialects. This fact is accompanied by the finding that fears of the possible disappearance of Romani in the future are stronger among respondents from non-Olach groups.

On the other hand, in this context there is the rather surprising finding from one of the localities researched that Romani is also disappearing from day-to-day communication among Olach Roma, particularly among the youngest generation: the first, second and third generations of immigrants (the first generation settled in Czechoslovakia in 1959) here speak the Olach dialect as a matter of course, but among the fourth generation Romani is retreating, although members generally have a passive knowledge of the language.

In this case, the language shift can be explained by the small group in the locality. Members of the young generation here do not have enough partners among their peers to engage in sufficient communication; another possible reason, derived from this factor, is the high rate of mixed pairs in the locality, which means that Romani (or one of the dialects in the case of sub-ethnically mixed pairs) disappears.

An important factor in determining the vitality of Romani is the frequency of use of the language. The results of the pilot research suggest that many respondents with highly active proficiency in Romani (for the needs of processing data from the research, they are labelled as ‘speakers’, while respondents with relatively low or no passive proficiency in the language are termed ‘non-speakers’) do not use Romani too often, and in many cases not as frequently as they could.

○ Multilingualism

A very marked characteristic of the sample of respondents is their multilingualism. All respondents included in the pilot sample for the questionnaire survey (50 persons) were bilingual (Romani and Czech/Slovak); cases of trilingualism or more, especially among the older respondents, were not infrequent either. This situation has several roots. One is the original linguistic environment of the Slovak countryside (knowledge of Slovak, Ruthenian, Hungarian), a second is the current linguistic environment (knowledge of Polish or the local dialect in a modified form among certain respondents from Třinec), and a third is the influence of mixed marriages (primarily Polish or a Romani dialect that is not the respondent’s native dialect). The middle and younger generations are acquiring other languages at school (Russian, English, German).

○ Knowledge of other Romani dialects

The overwhelming majority of respondents are conscious of the fact that there are different dialects of Romani; some respondents were able to give rough, inexperienced descriptions of what made the dialects different from each other. Many respondents in the pilot sample have personal experience of communicating with Roma from other sub-ethnic groups. The absolute

majority of respondents also declared that (at least partially) they could understand another Romani dialect.

The Olach Roma included in the pilot sample typically understand the East Slovak dialect of Romani (nevertheless, in communication with the speakers of that dialect they use Czech, at least according to data obtained in the pilot stage); in the Czech environment, most speakers of the East Slovak dialect understand the Olach dialect to a lesser extent (with regard to the number of respondents and quality of proficiency). Among the East Slovakian Roma, the pilot sample indicated an interest (roughly half of respondents) in the Olach dialect (by the same token, the East Slovakian Roma also reveal disdain towards the Olach dialect; the Olach Roma, for their part, show the same attitude to the East Slovak dialect).

- Experience of written and read Romani

Practical and reading experience of written Romani was relatively high in the pilot sample. This outcome from the pilot research is an example of one of the outputs that has led to a relatively radical change in the research team's initial hypotheses and assumptions. The respondent frequently used Romani for letter writing or texting; writing in Romani (despite having limited knowledge of the writing standards) did not generally cause them problems. With regard to the printed Romani word, respondents named various Roma periodicals from the Czech Republic and Slovakia that are either still in print (*Romano vod'i*, *Romano nevo l'il*), or have been discontinued (*Romano kurko*, *Amaro gendalos*); some were acquainted with books which have been published in Romani.

This result suggests possible further use of 'secondary' research outputs, e.g. the issue of the size of the reading community within the Roma minority tends to be raised in works on the history and development of Roma literature, but could also be interesting from the perspective of an analysis of Roma media.

- Model of language acquisition

The overriding acquisition model for Romani is the acquisition of the language in a family environment. Romani appears in the sample as both a first and a second language. The latter group is larger in the sample and, compared to the former group, is much younger. This observation shows how Romani is retreating from the position of mother tongue among the younger generation.

The reason given by respondents for their frequent switch to Czech when communicating with children is that it will make starting school easier for the children. However, the overwhelming majority of respondents (both speakers and non-speakers of Romani from 17 to 81 years) stated that, in their case, they had no problem understanding Czech/Slovak when they started school. No major positive or negative correlations were discovered between the level of education and the time it took to acquire Romani. This fact was spontaneously reflected by one of the respondents: his children all achieved the same level of education (secondary vocational college, secondary school), although he spoke Romani only to some of them from their childhood.

With regard to the switch to Czech when communicating with children, in view of the results of the qualitative analysis (many respondents mention experience of rebuke when they use Romani at school) the pilot research seems to confirm the assumed internalization and stereotyping of the approach set by the leaders of Communist Czechoslovakia with greater intensity from the mid-1950s (in the context of the policy aimed at forced assimilation of the gypsy population), in respect of which Romani hampers the education of children (the repercussions of this stance are explored in reference literature – the emergence and expansion of the Roma ethnolect of Czech etc.). Furthermore, it follows from the results of the pilot research that use of Romani has been banned in some schools in the Czech Republic even recently.

- Use of Romani – the linguistic environment within the family

The use of Romani, from the perspective of the subject (average age of 43), prevails in communication with grandparents, parents and siblings, while in communication with children Czech tends to be used (two thirds of respondents speak little or no Romani to their children). Grandchildren largely speak to the grandparents in Czech. The (parallel) use of Czech is also rising in communication with parents and siblings; use of Czech is lowest in communication with grandparents. Even so, almost half of the respondents believe that their children will speak Romani when they grow up.

- Frequency of use

A third of Romani speakers from the pilot sample (i.e. a third of persons seamlessly and actively proficient in Romani) do not use Romani every day. Approximately two thirds of people who do not speak Romani have the opportunity to use or pick up Romani (occasionally or every day). The results of the pilot research suggest we might conjecture that in practical day-to-day communication ignorance of Romani is not perceived as a loss. However, the qualitative analysis of the pilot research indicates that, at the same time, Romani is starting to become important for part of the Roma population for reasons other than practical communication (culture, identity).

The results of research are symptomatic of gaping differences in the frequency of use of Romani, depending on whether Romani is the respondent's mother tongue. In the same vein, the results underline the significant differences between age groups – the older the respondent, the more likely Romani was to be the mother tongue.

- Domains of Romani use

In order to distinguish the different domains in which Romani is used, three basic categories were set: the private sphere (use of the language if the respondent is speaking to himself, thinking, etc.), the family or domestic sphere (use of the language to communicate within the family) and the public sphere (communication between two Romani speakers in public – in the street, in school, at work, etc.).

The results of the pilot research seem to confirm the hypothesis that among younger age groups Romani is being replaced by Czech in communication in all spheres; the strongest difference between the choice of language among the younger and older respondents is manifested in the domestic and private spheres.

The piloting results indicate that if respondents use Romani every day, they use it more in all three of the monitored spheres (there is a major difference in the public sphere in particular) and use Czech much less.

With regard to the differences in the use of Romani in the various domains among the Olach and non-Olach sub-ethnic groups, given the very small sample of Olach speakers it is impossible to confirm any statistically significant difference in the light of the research results. However, we are in a position to say that among Olach Roma there is a greater tendency than among others to use Romani in all spheres (including the public sphere). Olach respondents also speak a lot less Czech in the private and domestic (family) spheres.

- Approaches to language

The replies given by respondents in the pilot sample to questions designed to gauge what Roma think about their own language suggest that the perception of language and stance adopted towards language are linked to the perception of the Roma's own origin and Roma identity; up to a point, then, they are also influenced by majority society's stance towards the Roma as a group.

In this respect, the opinion emerging from respondents' statements is that Roma who do not speak Romani are ashamed of their origin and identity ('They are ashamed to be Roma, so they don't speak'); some respondents link this negative self-appraisal with the negative stance assumed by majority society ('it might be the times, it might be society, everyone's ashamed, being from the Roma community means being dirty, bone idle, I'm not surprised at those that are pale and try to hide the fact that they are Roma'), including the non-constructive atmosphere in educational establishments ('young people are very ashamed, it's difficult, in school they get picked on').

In view of the influence that the general societal atmosphere has on attitudes towards and the use of Romani, it will also be interesting to focus on the authentic experience that respondents have of negative or positive stances regarding the use of Romani. Approximately half of respondents have met with a negative response. It follows from an analysis of the pilot sample that in most cases respondents have been warned not to speak in Romani in a public area (in the overwhelming majority of cases in a school environment – almost half of the replies received); relatively less frequent are rebukes in the private sphere (family, friends, colleagues).

Other respondents are largely sympathetic towards those who do not speak Romani – they think that the loss of Romani may be the result of a decision by the parents ('it's not their fault that no one taught them the language') or that there is a general effort to come closer to non-Roma society or to achieve cultural assimilation (It used to be said they were proud, now not even we speak Romani and we aren't proud. Some Roma live with the non-Roma and adapt, others distance themselves from Roma culture').

A comparison of the results of replies to various questions designed to gauge attitudes with questions mapping out the specific use of Romani again suggests there is a certain discrepancy between what is claimed and what is real. In the group of respondents replying to these questions, there is a consensus that the Roma should know Romani (this attitude is shared by most respondents with a very tenuous passive knowledge of Romani); they generally associate knowledge of the language with identity and origin ('he should know Romani because he is one of the Roma') and with the possibility of communicating with other Roma at home and abroad.

With regard to respondents' own positive choice of language (what language do you prefer to speak?), none of the options (Romani, non-Romani, I don't care) predominates.

○ The future of Romani – view of developments

The results of the pilot research (again, here it is necessary to take into account the limitations of the research sample) relating to how respondents believe Romani will develop in the future are remarkably blurred given the initial hypotheses. For instance, in response to the question of whether respondents are afraid that Romani might disappear in the future, only just above half of respondents shared this concern.

As other replies from the respondents indicate, they are also relatively optimistic about the use of Romani by the future generation. A comparison of this position with the result of research about the linguistic environment within the respondents' families (revealing that only about a third of the sample speak Romani with their children or grandchildren – see above) reveals that we need to find an interpretation of this relative disparity; there are a whole range of possible explanations – contesting of the sample, general disparity between declarations and reality, possibilities of becoming actively proficient in the language other than in a narrowly family environment.

○ Support of Romani

In the replies collected, the opinion is voiced relatively frequently that the further development of Romani is hampered by the negative (self-)evaluation of the Roma and the

negative perception of their own origin ('They shouldn't be ashamed of the fact that they are Roma', 'Don't portray Roma in just a negative light so they have to be ashamed of the fact that they are Roma', 'so that children in school can see there's nothing to be ashamed of'). Linked with this is the opinion that traditions need to be restored ('We need to teach children the customs') and that it would be advisable to address (in schools) culture and traditions ('teaching about Roma culture').

Many respondents believe that use of Romani in the domestic sphere, especially in communication with children, has a significant impact on the further development of the language.

An analysis of the results of the pilot investigation reveals other areas in which Romani could potentially be developed – relatively often, for example, films dubbed into Romani or films featuring Romani were known by (and popular with) respondents.

○ Romani in schools

The set of questions relating to thoughts on the future of Romani included questions about the possibility of the institutional teaching of Romani as a subject and the use of Romani in school as a countervailing language and language of instruction.

Approximately two thirds of respondents replied to all the questions about the institutional use of Romani; three quarters replied to the question about the introduction of Romani as a school subject.

Support of Romani as an optional subject is relatively persuasive; in reflecting on the benefits of such lessons, respondents say it would help Roma children ('so they can speak Romani', 'so that children can speak Romani from a young age') and would also be a positive factor encouraging co-existence with the majority – several respondents welcome the fact that, within the scope of an optional subject, Romani and the Roma culture (see above – support of the language in relation to negative self-evaluation) could also be taught to non-Roma, which would promote better awareness and mutual understanding ('Romani in schools wouldn't be a bad idea. Non-Roma would see that Romani is recognized too', 'the teachers can learn too and understand the children, what they are feeling, and the ethics, because we are a bit different from them', 'perhaps non-Roma children would rake up the subject too. They would have the chance to grasp our mentality.').

There is relatively less support for Romani as a countervailing subject; Romani as a language of instruction attracted least support.

Some respondents believe thought would have to go into how to introduce Romani into schools so that it does not become a means of (further) segregation of Roma children ('[Roma children] don't want to be different. If they have a separate subject, the other children would condemn it, they would all have to have it, or as an option.').

In connection with possibility public courses of Romani, it should also be noted that the preliminary results of the research registered a relatively marginal share of respondents who would be bothered if knowledge of Romani were to spread among non-Roma.

○ Romani in the media

It follows from the replies to questions about the media and the possibility of using Romani in the media that most respondents are in favour of programmes with Roma themes, especially in audiovisual media; the comments indicate that some respondents believe there is a need to counterbalance the current negative media image ('but they keep showing the ones who live in poverty and don't show those who live an ordered life', 'to counterbalance the bad news about Roma in the media'). There is also quite clear support for the use of Romani in the media.

Some of the respondents view the media as an efficient means of acquiring Romani ('at least I'd learn more Romani', 'people would learn Romani from it').

Museum of Roma Culture in Brno, activities in 2007

EXHIBITIONS

Temporary exhibitions at the Museum

Putování	23. 2. – 6. 9. 2007	vernisáž 22. 2. 2007
Poetické obrazy romské insitní výtvarnice Jolán Oláh. Doprovodné filmy k vernisáži: „Kdybych měla křídla, létala bych“, „Modrý pták“; kurátor: Simona Šreková, produkční kurátor: Lucie Kořínková		
Jednou večer – sny? autorská výstava Věry Kotlárové	28. 9. 2007– 4. 2. 2008	vernisáž 27. 9. 2007
Obrazy, které by mohly mluvit, když vy budete tiché... Mladá absolventka FaVU MU, oboru <i>kresba a intermedia</i> ve své tvorbě čerpá ze zážitků všedních dní; kurátor: Tomáš Šenkyřík; produkční kurátor: Anna Juránková. Doprovodný program: Yasmina Reza: OBRAZ 15. 11. 2007, divadelní představení souboru Buran Teatr		
Holocaust Romů na Slovensku (1939-1945)	6. 3.– 5. 4. 2007	vernisáž 7. 3. 2007
Host: Zuzana Kumanová (občanské sdružení IN MINORITA, Slovensko). Výstava se skládala z osmi panelů, s texty ve slovenštině, romštině a angličtině. Zapůjčilo Slovenské národné múzeum, Bratislava.		
S'oda pre tute?!/Co to máš na sobě?!	27.10. 2006–29. 4. 2007	vernisáž 26. 10. 2006
Romské oděvy šperky a interiérové doplňky od tradičních po současné. Kurátorka: Helena Danielová; doprovodný program: tvůrčí dílny, 25. 11. 2007 - Hedvábná cesta, malování na hedvábí, 27. 1. 2007 - Létající rohožka, výroba rohoží na jednoduchých dřevěných rámech, 10. 2. 2007 - Kouzelná tkanička, výroba tzv. cikánských tkanic		
Řemesla našich předků / Síchľardňi butňi – somnakuňi butňi	20. 5.–18. 11. 2007	vernisáž 19. 5. 2007
V rámci Brněnské muzejní noci v Muzeu předvádění práce uměleckého kováře Viliama Šarközyho z Dunajské Lužné; kurátorka: Jana Poláková, produkční kurátorka: Veronika Maxerová. Doprovodný program: tvůrčí dílny, 5. 6. 2007 - Vandrující dráteníci - drátenická dílna, 9. 10. 2007 - Dokud se šustí... - výroba předmětů z kukuřičného šustí.		
Kolik je v nás člověka / Manuš andre amende	7.12. 2007–31. 1. 2008	vernisáž 6. 12. 2007
Spojeno s Mikulášskou besídkou (dětský klub) od 17.30 hod. Vánoce v romské rodině / Karačoňa andre romaňi famelija; kurátorka: Jana Kramářová, produkční kurátorka: Helena Danielová. Výstava pojednává o Vánocích v romské rodině dříve a dnes, představeny jsou také Betlémy z dílny romských autorů i ohlasová tvorba.		

Temporary exhibitions (or collections) – loans to other places

Městská knihovna Ostrava	26. 2.– 4. 5. 2007
Propagační roll-upy, výstava v rámci celoročního projektu „Všichni jsme tady doma“.	
Muzeum města Lucemburk	23. 3.– 20. 11.

2007		
Dodání fotografií pro katalog výstavy „Attention, Tsiganes! Histoire d'un malentendu“.		
Všichni čumí, co Romové umí!	15. 1.– 30. 9. 2007 (prodlouženo do 30. 4. 2008)	
Pořádá Saleziánské středisko Štěpána Trochty z Teplic-Prosetic, zastoupené Amálií Berkyovou. Muzeum romské kultury zapůjčovalo některé materiály, konzultovalo obsah výstavy (zapůjčené předměty: CD Cigánský pláč - Phurikane giřa, nesbírková kolekce oděvů: sukně 2x, vesta, košile, foto (kopie) CD (24 digitální foto černobílé i barevné + popisky), DVD kopie (smyčka ze stálé expozice).		
České kulturní středisko ve Varšavě	14. 5.–15. 7. 2007	
Propagační roll-upy.		
Návraty ke kořenům	26. 5. 2007	
Dva propagační závěsné panely o MRK.		
Zapomenutá a současná romská řemesla	1.6.– 31. 8. 2007	
Musaion, Národopisná expozice Národního muzea, Letohrádek Kinských, Kinského zahrada, Praha 5. Z fondu řemesel zapůjčeny výrobky romského kováře Alojze Šarközyho z Dunajské Lužné.		
Hala Vodová-Brno, Královo Pole, muzikálový koncert	3. 6. 2007	
Tamara Vagaiová zpívala romské písně v romském kroji - replice oděvu princezny Luminity.		
Festival Romano ilo, Divadlo Ponec, Praha	29. 6.–30. 7. 2007	
Pořádalo nově založené Sdružení na podporu romské kultury, které zastupuje Martin Zoubek, jako svou prezentační akci. Muzeum romské kultury se na přípravě akce významně podílelo. Výstava Krásné časy....? a tři kusy prezentačních roll-upů (úvod, sbírky, akce) byly nainstalovány ve foyer na schodech do 1. patra do kavárny divadla. 52 fotografie byly promítány v průběhu večera. Ve foyeru divadla byly promítány prezentační filmy a materiály o muzeu. Akci moderovala Jana Horváthová a Richard Samko.		
Gipsy Wings, Plzeň	18. 9.–22. 9. 2007	
Romský festival v Plzni, v budově Českého rozhlasu. Zahájení dne 18. 9. 2007 se účastnili tři zástupci MRK. Muzeum bylo partnerem festivalu. výstava: E luma romane jakhenca – Svět očima Romů; výběr z děl romských výtvarníků, výšivky Markéty Šestákové, dřevorezby, ukázky tradičních oděvů, 8 prezentačních roll-upů.		

LECTURES

For the public at the Museum

Lecture series: Who are the Roma?

Na počátku byla Indie. Indické stopy v romské hudbě...?	20. 2. 2007
Přednášela PhDr. Zuzana Jurková: „Je až nápadné, jak často se v souvislosti s Romy - ať je to kdykoli a kdekoli – setkáváme se zmínkami o jejich hudbě. Po celé své cestě zanechali hluboké hudební stopy. Ty můžeme sledovat až k indickým příbuzným Romů – Domům. Jak ale vlastně vypadají hudební stopy? Jak znějí?“	
Ma bisteren! Romský holocaust na Slovensku	20. 3. 2007
Rozprava o osudech slovenských Romů, jež ve filmu „Ma bisteren!“ vzpomínají na období II. světové války. Jak jejich životy poznamenala rasová nesnášenlivost fašistického režimu? Co se dá dělat pro to, abychom na tyto smutné příběhy nezapomněli? Uvedla etnografka Mgr. Zuzana Kumanová, Ph.D., občanské sdružení <i>In minorita</i> , Slovensko.	

Romové v Moldavské republice	17. 4. 2007
Zážitky z cest za besarabskými Romy vyprávěla Mgr. Kateřina Andršová: „Jak se žije Romům v nejchudší evropské zemi?“ Na návštěvě v chatrčích i palácích u Gajeske Roma, Čurárů, Kišiněvců a Čokanárjů. Audiovizuální ukázky.	
Komentovaná prohlídka výstavou Řemesla našich předků	22. 5. 2007
Provázela Mgr. Jana Poláková.	
Perličky na dně	16. 10. 2007
Československo, 1965, 105 min, režie: Jiří Menzel, Jan Němec, Evald Schorm, Věra Chytilová, Jaromil Jireš Svrázné povídky Bohumila Hrabala přitáhly v 60. letech pozornost mladých filmařů, kteří v nich našli netušenou poezii všedního života. Promítání filmu uvedla Františka Dvorská, studentka filmové vědy na MU v Brně a romistiky na UK.	
Problematika vývoje romského obyvatelstva českých zemí v 60. letech 20. století	20. 11. 2007
Zlatá šedesátá? Na jedné straně byli Romové zrovnoprávněni a došlo ke zlepšení jejich materiální situace, na straně druhé došlo k přetrhání tradičních vazeb a norem. Až v roce 1968 přinesla demokratizace poměrů založení první romské organizace, Svazu Cikánů-Romů a s ní poprvé v historii pro Romy přišla i možnost vyjádřit se k politice státu vůči nim a také možnost většího národního a kulturního rozvoje, který se projevil v mnoha oblastech. Přednášela Prof. PhDr. Nina Pavelčíková, CSc., vedoucí katedry historie Filozofické fakulty Ostravské univerzity v Ostravě.	

Lectures for educational institutions

Lecture series: Introduction to Roma Studies – VIK FFMU Brno

Ústní lidová slovesnost Romů	22. 2. 2007	J. Kramářová
Romská literární tvorba I.	1. 3. 2007	H. Sadílková
Romská literární tvorba II.-seminář	8. 3. 2007	H. Sadílková
Romská periodika a média, knihovna	15. 3. 2007	H. Sadílková
Romská hudba – neve gila	22. 3. 2007	T. Šenkyřík
Výtvarné umění Romů	29. 3. 2007	J. Horváthová
Romské osobnosti I. (beseda s K. Holomkem)	5. 4. 2007	J. Kramářová, H. Sadílková
Romské osobnosti II.	12. 4. 2007	J. Kramářová, M. Schuster
Romské osobnosti III.	19. 4. 2007	H. Sadílková
Terénní sociální práce	26. 4. 2007	M. Kročil
Romové ve Francii	3. 5. 2007	B. Šebová
Videoprojekce Soňa a její rodina + Úžera	10. 5. 2007	M. Schuster

Lecture series: Roma Studies – RSŠS Brno

Pronásledování Romů	26. 1. a 9. 2. 2007	M. Schuster
Romové v době osvícenství	23. 3. 2007	M. Schuster
Romové v 19. století	20. 4. 2007	M. Schuster

Lecture series for educational institutions: Roma Disappeared and Roma Today: (coordinator: Viola Jakschová - Živá paměť, o.p.s., in cooperation with the Museum): Klvaň Grammar School, Kyjov, Olga Havlová Grammar School, Ostrava-Poruba, Jan Palach Grammar School, Mělník, Comenius Primary School, Most, Obrnice Primary School (near Most), Smetanova Primary School, Chotěboř, Jirsík Grammar School, České Budějovice, Primary School, Knínice u Boskovic, Bílina Primary School (near Most).

Other lectures for educational institutions:

Den památky obětí holocaustu Ve spolupráci se Vzdělávacím a kulturním centrem Židovského Muzea v Praze, pobočka Brno. V předvečer Dne památky obětí holocaustu byl připraven společný interaktivní program, dílna "holocaust v dokumentech".	26. 1. 2007	
Sbírkotvorná činnost Muzea romské kultury Pro studenty oboru muzeologie FF MU/ J. Poláková.	15. 3. 2007	
Přednáška „Romové – historie, kultura, zvyky, současnost“ Vyšší odborná škola pedagogická a sociální v Kroměříži	20. 4. 2007	H. Danielová
Přednáška – beseda: „Romové včera a dnes aneb otevíráme romskou duši“ Masarykova veřejná knihovna ve Vsetíně, po obědě pro školy, v 18hod. pro veřejnost.	26. 4. 2007	H. Danielová, B. Žoltáková
Přednáška „Kdo jsou Romové (historie a současnost)“ Univerzita III. věku, FSS MU, Brno.	1. 6. 2007	J. Horváthová
Přednášky v rámci Romského festivalu Gymnázium Jiřího Ortena, Kutná Hora (tradiční romská řemesla, romská literatura, historie...).	1. 6. 2007	Lektoři Muzea
Dějiny Romů na českém území Filozofická fakulta Masarykovy univerzity, studenti Ústavu pedagogických věd, Multikulturní výchova	6. a 7. 11. 2007	M. Schuster
Prameny k dějinám Romů a metodologie výzkumu u Romů Filozofická fakulta Masarykovy univerzity, studenti historického ústavu.	14. 11. 2007	M. Schuster, J. Poláková
Romové-problém exkluze a inkluze Filozofická fakulta Masarykovy univerzity, studenti Ústavu pedagogických věd, Multikulturní výchova.	20. a 21. 11. 2007	M. Závodská, M. Vyziblová, J. Horváthová

Lectures for other institutions, other lectures

Beseda cyklu „Lidé, povolání, osudy“ K tématu Žijeme spolu, nebo vedle sebe? Knihovna Jiřího Mahena v Brně, pobočka Bohunice.	28. 2. 2007	Muzeum jako spolupořadatel
Beseda s žáky a studenty V rámci filmového festivalu Jeden svět na školách a CVČ Lužánky, promítání filmů Soňa a její rodina a Šahin.	8. 3. 2007	
Přednáška Romský holocaust pro romské poradce, asistenty pedagoga Středočeský kraj, Zborovská 11, Praha.	16. 11. 2007	J. Horváth ová

OTHER PROJECTS

Pietní akt K 1. hromadnému odsunu Romů do koncentračních táborů z Brna.	7. 3. 2007	
Prezentace muzejní ročenky Bulletin 14/2005 Spojeno se slavnostním otevřením Café Beng.	15. 3. 2007	
Aktivně proti předsudkům a rasismu V rámci European-Wide Action Week Against Racism proběhl v Muzeu romské kultury týden plný aktivit pro žáky a studenty s tématy rasismu, lidských práv, diskriminace, uprchlictví, předsudků, Romů a dalších etnických menšin.	19. – 25. 3. 2007	
Oslavy Mezinárodního dne Romů Na programu k Mezinárodnímu dni Romů spolupracovali tyto organizace: Společenství Romů na Moravě, DROM, IQ Roma Servis, Ratolest, fara Zábrdovice, Armáda Spásy.	10. 4. 2007	

Seminar for Educators on the Roma Genocide	22. - 24. 4. 2007
Mezinárodní setkání odborníků, kteří se zaměřují na vzdělávání o romském holocaustu. Jeho konání podpořila finančně organizace Task Force for International Cooperation on Holocaust Education, Remembrance and Research (ITF). Mezi asi 30 účastníky z Evropy (Česká republika, Slovenská republika, Rakousko, Polsko, Maďarsko, Rumunsko, Francie, Nizozemí) byli i zástupci Rady Evropy a Organizace pro bezpečnost a spolupráci v Evropě (OSCE). Cílem bylo vytvořit mezinárodní síť odborníků, kteří se zaměřují na vzdělávání o romském holocaustu a kteří spolu v budoucnu mohou úzce spolupracovat na nejrůznějších projektech v této oblasti. Během třídního setkání si účastníci vyměnili zkušenosti týkající se vzdělávání o romském holocaustu, vhodných vzdělávacích metodách a byla také otevřena diskuse o budoucí spolupráci na nejrůznějších úrovních.	
BRNĚNSKÁ MUZEJNÍ NOC	19. 5. 2007
Prostory Muzea se otevřely nejširší veřejnosti, program a atmosféra podpořená krásným počasím učinily z muzea živé centrum čtvrti. Brněnskou muzejní noc navštívilo 1830 lidí. Až do téměř jedné hodiny po půlnoci si návštěvníci prohlíželi nově otevřenou výstavu Řemesla našich předků, stálou expozici a výstavu Putování. V průběhu večera zaznamenaly úspěch také všechny doprovodné programy a výtečné občerstvení tvořené tradičními romskými pokrmy. Předvádění kovářského umění Viliama Šarkózyho sledovaly pozorně děti i dospělí a nejednoho diváka odměnil tento umělecký kovář z Dunajské Lužné čerstvě ukovaným výrobkem. Pouliční putovní představení Divadla Líšeň nalákalo diváky z blízkého okolí. Vrcholem večera byl koncert kapely Cindži renta, ale i potom zbylo ještě návštěvníkům dost sil na noční čtení romských hororů u ohně...	
Kulturní akce k uctění památky Olgy Havlové – Slavnost písní a tanců	15. 6. 2007
ZŠ Křenová; vystoupení dětí z klubu, Muzeum navštívila ředitelka Výboru dobré vůle.	
Vyhlášení výsledků romské literární a výtvarné soutěže Romano suno 2007	22. 6. 2007
Nová škola, František Bikár.	
Pietní akt Hodonín u Kunštátu	19. 8. 2007
Byl zahájen v 11 hodin mší slouženou blanenským farářem Církve československé husitské na návsi v Hodoníně u Kunštátu. Poté se účastníci přemístili k místu hromadných hrobů a památníku, nedaleko areálu bývalého tábora. Z památníku se ovšem neúčastnil nikdo.	
Karneval rozmanitosti	17. 10. – 17. 11. 2007
Festival poukazuje na nepřijatelnost diskriminace na základě pohlaví, rasy, etnického vyznání, víry, zdravotního postižení, věku a sexuální orientace. Je realizován ze státního rozpočtu ČR a spolufinancován EU v rámci realizace Evropského roku rovných příležitostí pro všechny (2007) - směrem ke spravedlivé společnosti v ČR.	
Mezinárodní den proti fašismu a antisemitismu	8. 11. a 9. 11. 2007
Interaktivní program pro studenty SŠ (základní pojmy, historický úvod do problematiky, seznámení s holocaustem Romů, promítání krátkého dokumentárního filmu, jiné aktivity (malá výtvarná dílna apod....).	
Debata na téma: Cejl a vystěhovávání Romů - situace sociálně vyloučených na trhu s byty	12. 11. 2007
Pořádala organizace Člověk v tísni, o.p.s.	

FIELD COLLECTIONS AND DOCUMENTATION

Socha Cikán a Cikánka (Fond ohlasů kultury Romů v kultuře majoritní; získáno v aukci).
Výtvarné umění - romští autoři - Markéta Šestáková; České Budějovice.
Slovensko: řemesla, pamětníci II. Světové války, výtvarné umění; pamětníci: Katarína Barkóciová, Brodské, Helena Sendreiová, Kokava nad Rimavicou, Aladár Bohó, Rimavské Jánovce, Viktor a Izabela Samkovi, Jelšava; Výtvarník: Tibor Gulykáš, Rožňava; Řemesla: Viliam Šarközy, Dunajská Lužná; Alojz Šarközy, Dunajská Lužná; Dušan Barkóci, Brodské; Stanislav Barkóci, Brodské; Hudba: Vladko a Janka Sendreiovi - Kokava nad Rimavicou.
2 ks teralitové ručně malované sošky - pár s názvem Dva cikáni - muzikanti (autor Johann Maresch, Ústí nad Labem, signatura z let 1841-1869 - Fond ohlasů kultury Romů v kultuře majoritní; získáno v aukci).
Při návštěvě P. Františka Lízny ve Vyšehorkách u Mohelnice získány darem pro knihovnu Muzea tři knižní tituly.
Pécs, Maďarsko, dokumentace výtvarnice Teréz Orsós, návštěva místního Romano centra, zakoupení 5 obrazů, katalog autorky, dále do fondu audiodokumentace zakoupeno několik CD s hudbou maďarských Romů. Získáno pět originálů - olejů autora Ferencné Csonka/Orsós Teréze (pseudonym).
Výzkum v Šumperku u Jany Bílé a Rajmunda Nového - Romů ze smíšené rodiny českých kočovných a usedlých moravských Romů, s rodinnými příslušníky z lidí světských. V provozu dílna na opravu deštníků a broušení nůžek a nožů. Rodiče a příbuzní vězněni v KT Hodonín u Kunštátu, v KT Osvětim. Získán originál plakátu (výzva k opravám deštníků a broušení). Kopie dokumentů, rodných listů apod. Audio a fotodokumentace.
Brno - Jundrov, český Rom Alois Stodůlka, světští, handlíři, broušení, zábavní podniky na poutích, holocaust v protektorátu i na Slovensku, video a fotodokumentace.
Milan Daňhel z Rýmařova přivezl xerokopie dokumentů členů své rodiny. Dále přivezl hadrovou figuru romského chlapce, výrobek romských dětí z jejich klubu, předáno na výzdobu dětského klubu Muzea.
Dunajská Lužná - 4. Európske Rómske kovárske sympóziu; získán kontakt na romské kováře Rácovy z Bolešova u Trenčína (otec, syn a vnuk); natočen tanec rumunských Kalderarů (Traian Caldarar) a výroba měděné karafy.
Markéta Šestáková - České Budějovice (VU), Zábrdské Betlémy - Zábrdí u Husince, okr. Prachatice.
Výzkum - Karlovarsko (Karlovy Vary, Chodov, Sokolov) - hudba, pamětníci poválečného osídlování, sport.
Výzkum - Ostravsko (Český Těšín, Rychaltice-Hukvaldy, Vlašтовиčky u Opavy, Ostrava) - hudba, výtvarné umění, sterilizace romských žen.

PUBLISHING

Schuster, M.: Původ Romů a jejich příchod do Evropy, 27.2.2007, Caritas, p. 4.
 Vyziblová, M.: Prázdninové výlety Muzea romské kultury aneb Cesty do nedalekého neznáma, Romano hangos 17.
 Horváthová, J.: My a Romové na rozcestí, 19. 5. 2007, Právo.
 Kramářová, J.: Ústní slovesnost tzv. slovenských Romů. Bulletin MRK 15/2006, p. 92.
 Kramářová, J.: Rómovia a druhá svetová vojna (recenze). Bulletin MRK 15/2006, p.150.
 Horváthová, J.: Pietní akty Muzea romské kultury v Hodoníně u Kunštátu. Romano vodi 9/2007, p. 22.
 Poláková, J.: Když je Rom černý od sazí, Romano hangos, Volume 9, No 18, p. 5.
 Francová M., Poláková J.: V romském muzeu se šustilo, Romano hangos, Volume 9, No 19, p. 7.
 Kramářová, J.: Vychází výroční číslo Bulletinu MRK. Romano hangos 20, p. 5.
 Schuster, M.: Mapování historie a současnosti, Romano hangos 20, p. 7.
 Kramářová, J.: Kolik je v nás člověka. Romano hangos 22.
 Danielová, H.: Katalog sbírky fondů textilu a šperku, Romano hangos, 23.

**Ministry of Justice – overview of relevant legislation in the Ministry’s competence;
examples of projects implemented by the Prison Service and the Probation and
Mediation Service**

A. Civil law

- Use of the official language is laid down in Act No 358/1992 on notaries and their activities (Notarial Rules), as amended; it specifies the right to the use of language in official relations (the preparation of notarial deeds), providing for the following in Sections 58 and 69:

‘Section 58

Notarial deeds shall be drawn up in the Czech or Slovak language. Where a notarial deed, save for documents of authentication, is drawn up with a person who does not know the language in which the deed is drawn up, the procedure under Section 69 shall be followed.

Section 69

(1) Where a party or witness to an action does not know the language in which the notarial deed is drawn up, the presence of an interpreter shall be required. However, a person related to or in a close relationship with the parties or a person who is a party to the case at hand may not act as the interpreter.

(2) Where the notary or a member of staff of the notary knows the language used by a party or witness, the presence of an interpreter shall not be required.

(3) At the end of the notarial deed, there shall be a clause to the effect that the content of the notarial deed has been interpreted for the party and that the party has expressed approval of the content thereof. Where an interpreter is in attendance, that interpreter shall affix his signature and the impression of his official stamp to the notarial deed.’

- Use of language in official relations is also laid down in Section 85 of Act No 120/2001 on court executors and enforcement activities (Rules of Enforcement) and amending other laws, as amended:

‘Section 85

(1) Where a party or witness to an action does not know the language in which the enforcement record is drawn up, the presence of an interpreter shall be required. However, a person related to or in a close relationship with the parties or a person who is a party to the case at hand may not act as the interpreter.

(2) Where the executor or a member of staff of the executor knows the language used by a party or witness, the presence of an interpreter shall not be required.

(3) At the end of the enforcement record, there shall be a clause to the effect that the content of the enforcement record has been interpreted for the party and that the party has expressed approval of the content thereof. Where an interpreter is in attendance, that interpreter shall affix his signature and the impression of his official stamp to the enforcement record.’

- Section 80 of Act No 6/2002 on courts and judges, lay judges and the state administration of courts (the Courts and Judges Act), as amended, lays down the judge’s obligation to act impartially and to approach the parties to the proceedings free of racial, ethnic or other prejudices:

‘Section 80

...

e) shall act impartially and shall approach the parties to the proceedings free of economic, social, racial, ethnic, sexual, religious or other prejudices,’

...

- Section 18 of Act No 99/1963, the Rules of Civil Procedure, as amended, regulates the use of a foreign language in judicial proceedings:

‘Section 18

...

(2) Where a party’s mother tongue is a language other than Czech, the court shall appoint an interpreter as soon as such a need becomes apparent in the proceedings. The same shall apply in respect of the appointment of an interpreter for a party with whom the only means of communication is sign language.⁵⁴’.

- Section 35 of Act No 150/2002, the Rules of Administrative Procedure, as amended, regulates the protection of minorities in judicial proceedings:

‘Section 35
Representation

...

(4) Where judicial protection is sought by a party who contends that he has been subject to discrimination by an administrative authority on grounds of sex, ethnic, social or racial origin, membership of a national or ethnic minority, colour, language, religion or beliefs, political or other opinions, disability, age, fortune, birth or other status, or sexual orientation, he may also be represented by a legal person established pursuant to specific legislation,⁶ whose activities, as laid down in its charter, include protection against such discrimination. An authorized employee or member acts on behalf of that legal person.’

...

B. Criminal law

- **Substantive criminal law:**

In 1995, an amendment to the Criminal Code, published under No 152/1995, was adopted to ensure due punishment for criminal offences motivated by race or nationality. This amendment introduced relatively tougher criminal penalties for perpetrators of crimes:

- ↔ violence against a group of the population and against an individual under Section 196(2) of the Criminal Code,
- ↔ defamation of a nationality, race or opinion under Section 198(1) of the Criminal Code, and
- ↔ the crime of incitement to hatred on grounds of nationality or race under Section 198a(1) of the Criminal Code.

As of the date this Act enters into effect, there will also be tougher penalties for those who commit the crime of murder (Section 219(2)(g) of the Criminal Code), bodily injury (Section 221(2)(b) of the Criminal Code), blackmail (Section 235(2)(f) of the Criminal Code) against another person on grounds of race, nationality, political opinion, beliefs or absence of beliefs, and for those who, based on the same motives, commit the crime of damage to the property of another person (Section 257(2) of the Criminal Code).

In this law, Parliament was responding to the increased incidence of manifestations of specifically motivated violence in society.

At present, in the case of the racially, ethnically, etc., motivated crime of bodily injury, the perpetrator faces a custodial sentence of up to five years, in the case of intentional grievous bodily harm (Section 222(2)(b) of the Criminal Code) up to ten years, and perpetrators of murder based on such a motive may be imprisoned for between 12 and 15 years or be subject to an exceptional punishment.

The amendment to the Criminal Code made by Act No 405/2000 enshrined the punishment of manifestations of class hatred and animosity (Section 198a(1), Section 260(1), and Section 261 of the Criminal Code) and the punishment of conduct calling into question or approving of the Holocaust etc.:

‘Section 261a

Whosoever publicly denies, casts doubt on, approves or attempts to justify Nazi or Communist genocide or other crimes perpetrated by the Nazis or Communists against humanity shall be punished with imprisonment of between six months and three years.’

In order to implement the requirements laid down in Council Directive 2000/43/EC of 29 June 2000 implementing the principle of equal treatment between persons irrespective of racial or ethnic origin, the Criminal Code was amended in 2002. Under Act No 134/2002 the increased protection of ethnic groups was reflected in the Criminal Code.

The substance of the criminal offences of violence against a group of the population and against an individual, defamation of a nationality, race or opinion, incitement to hatred against a group of persons or to restrict their rights and freedoms, murder, bodily injury and blackmail was supplemented to provide criminal-law protection against serious attacks motivated by hatred towards a particular ethnic group. As a circumstance conditioning the application of a higher tariff, with regard to the substances of intentional crimes against lives and health, an expansion to the substance was added to include the qualifier ‘if he perpetrated a crime against another on the grounds of race, membership of an ethnic group, nationality, political opinion, beliefs or absence of beliefs’.

The specific provisions were amended as follows:

‘Violence against a group of the population and against an individual
Section 196

(1) Whosoever threatens a group of the population with death, bodily injury or large-scale damage shall be punished with imprisonment of up to one year.

(2) Whosoever uses violence against a group of the population or an individual, or threatens them with death, bodily injury or large-scale damage on the grounds of their political opinion, nationality, membership of an ethnic group, race, beliefs or absence of beliefs shall be punished with imprisonment of between six months and three years.

(3) Whosoever connives or incites others to perpetrate a crime under paragraph (2) shall be punished in the same manner as that laid down in paragraph (2).

Section 198
Defamation of a nationality, ethnic group, race or opinion

(1) Whosoever publicly defames

- a) a nationality, the language thereof, an ethnic group or race, or
 - b) a group of the country’s population on the grounds of political opinion, beliefs or absence of beliefs,
- shall be punished with imprisonment of up to two years.

(2) A perpetrator who commits a crime under paragraph (1) with at least two persons shall be imprisoned for up to three years.

Section 198a
Incitement to hatred against a group of persons or to restrict their rights and freedoms

(1) Whosoever publicly incites hatred to any nationality, ethnic group, race, religion, class or other group of persons or incites limitations on the rights and freedoms of members thereof shall be punished with imprisonment of up to two years.

(2) Whosoever connives or incites others to perpetrate a crime under paragraph (1) shall be punished in the same manner.

(3) A punishment of imprisonment of between six months and three years shall be imposed on a perpetrator

- a) if he commits a crime referred to in paragraph (1) through the press, film, radio, television, a computer network in the public domain or other similarly effective manner, or
- b) if he actively takes part in the activities of groups, organizations or associations that advocate discrimination, violence or racial, ethnic or religious hatred.

Section 219

Murder

(1) Whosoever intentionally kills another shall be punished with imprisonment of between ten and fifteen years.

(2) A punishment of imprisonment of between twelve and fifteen years, or an exceptional punishment, shall be imposed on a perpetrator if he commits the crime referred to in paragraph (1)

- a) on two or more persons,
- b) in a particularly savage or harrowing manner,
- c) repeatedly,
- d) on a pregnant woman,
- e) on a person younger than fifteen years,
- f) on a public servant in the exercise of or due to the exercise of that person's powers,
- g) on another person on the grounds of race, membership of an ethnic group, nationality, political opinion, beliefs or absence of beliefs, or
- h) with the intention of making economic gains or with the intention of concealing or facilitating another crime, or for another particularly reprehensible motive.

Bodily injury

Section 221

(1) Whosoever intentionally inflicts bodily injury on another shall be punished with imprisonment of up to two years.

(2) A punishment of imprisonment of between one year and five years shall be imposed on a perpetrator

- a) if he commits the crime referred to in paragraph (1) on a witness, expert or interpreter for fulfilling their obligations,
- b) if he commits such a crime on another person on the grounds of race, membership of an ethnic group, nationality, political opinion, beliefs or absence of beliefs, or
- c) if he causes grievous bodily harm by such action.

(3) A perpetrator who causes death as a result of committing the crime under paragraph (1) shall be imprisoned for between three years and eight years.

Section 222

(1) Whosoever intentionally inflicts grievous bodily harm on another shall be punished with imprisonment of between two years and eight years.

(2) A punishment of imprisonment of between three years and ten years shall be imposed on a perpetrator

- a) if he commits the crime referred to in paragraph (1) on a witness, expert or interpreter for fulfilling their obligations, or
- b) if he commits such a crime on another person on the grounds of political opinion, nationality, membership of an ethnic group, race, beliefs or absence of beliefs.

(3) A perpetrator who causes death as a result of committing the crime under paragraph (1) or (2) shall be imprisoned for between five years and twelve years.

Section 235

Blackmail

(1) Whosoever, by means of violence, the threat of violence or the threat of other grievous harm, forces another person to do something, refrain from doing something, or suffering something shall be punished with imprisonment of up to three years.

(2) A punishment of imprisonment of between two years and eight years shall be imposed on a perpetrator

- a) if he commits the crime referred to in paragraph (1) as a member of an organized group,
- b) if he commits such a crime with at least two persons,

- c) if he commits such a crime with a weapon,
- d) if he causes grievous bodily harm or significant damage by such action,
- e) if he commits such a crime on a witness, expert or interpreter in connection with the fulfilment of their obligations, or
- f) if he commits such a crime on another person on the grounds of race, membership of an ethnic group, nationality, political opinion, beliefs or absence of beliefs.

(3) A perpetrator who causes death or large-scale damage as a result of committing the crime under paragraph (1) shall be imprisoned for between five years and twelve years.'

This Act entered into effect on 1 July 2002.

○ **Procedural criminal law:**

Changes were made to legislation in this area by amending the Rules of Criminal Procedure (Act No 265/2001). The amendment amended the provisions on the use of one's mother tongue in criminal proceedings so that all persons are entitled to use not only their mother tongue, in which they need not be duly proficient, or another language in which they claim to be proficient. That move brought this provision fully into compliance with Article 37(4) of the Charter of Fundamental Rights and Freedoms. Under the new legislation, if the defendant does not state a language in which he is proficient, or if he states a language or dialect which is not the language of his nationality or the official language of the state of which he is a citizen, and no person is registered for that language or dialect in the register of interpreters, the law enforcement agency shall appoint an interpreter of the language of his nationality or the official language of the state of which he is a citizen. Where a person is stateless, that state shall mean the state where he has permanent residence or his state of origin.

This amendment was made because, as crime perpetrated foreign nationals increased, in practice difficulties arose in cases where the defendant did not state the language in which he was proficient or stated languages or dialects that were not the official languages of the state of which he was a citizen.

The amendment also reinforced the guarantee of the principle of equality under the law and the safeguarding of the defendant's right to defence in criminal proceedings by expanding the right of the defendant, if a foreign national with an insufficient command of the Czech language, to the translation of certain documents (in particular the basic decisions – the order to commence criminal prosecution, the remand order, the indictment, the proposed punishment, the judgment, the punishment order, the rulings on appeal and on the conditional staying of criminal prosecution). The possibility for the defence counsel to seek the translation of other documents is not anticipated here. The Czech Republic does not regard establishing the possibility for the defence counsel to seek the translation of other documents as appropriate given the opportunity that would arise for the defendant to protract the proceedings.

Where there are multiple defendants in a case, the legislation, with consideration for the need for procedural economy and for the speed of proceedings, envisages that a translation may be commissioned only of those parts of the ruling which concern the foreign defendant. This applies provided that the parts in question can be removed from other operative parts and their rationales.

This change has a positive effect on the defendant, whose rights have been expanded under the amendment, and provides him with greater guarantees of the right to an effective defence. In general, an interpreter's status in criminal proceedings is regulated by Section 2(14) in conjunction with Section 28(1) and (2) of the Rules of Criminal Procedure.

Where the content of documents, a testimony or other procedural act needs to be conveyed, or where the defendant exercises the right referred to in Section 2(14) of the Rules of Criminal Procedure, an interpreter is commissioned; the same applies where an interpreter is appointed for a person with whom it is impossible to communicate other than by sign language.

Specific laws apply to the appointment of an interpreter, eligibility to hold this position and expulsion from this position, the right to refuse to carry out interpreting, the pledge, the reminder of obligations prior to interpreting, and the reimbursement of cash expenses and remuneration for interpreting – Act No 36/1967 on experts and interpreters, as amended, and Decree of the Ministry of Justice No 37/1967 on the implementation of the Experts and Interpreters Act. A central register of experts and interpreters is maintained by the Ministry of Justice of the Czech Republic.

Section 151 of the Rules of Criminal Procedure provides that the costs of proceedings to be borne by the state encompass the costs required for the implementation of criminal proceedings, including enforcement procedure.

The completeness and adequacy of current legislation was evaluated in preparations of a bill for the new criminal code and its accompanying act (parliamentary press 410 and 411), and in the draft general principle of the new rules of criminal procedure (currently at the comment procedure stage).

Conclusion

It follows from the aforementioned citations of legislation that the rights of members of national minorities are sufficiently covered and considered in legislation within the remit of the Ministry of Justice and are safeguarded in accordance with the constitutional order of the Czech Republic.

The Prison Service of the Czech Republic and national-minority issues

In previous years, in the context of its statutory powers the Prison Service (VSCR) has systematically ensured due compliance with all legislation and social norms regarding the rights of members of national minorities who are remand or convicted prisoners in all prisons in the Czech Republic.

In connection with information divulged about the nature of cooperation with representatives and organizations of individual national minorities, it should be noted that the VSCR does not monitor sentenced or accused persons from the perspective of which national minority they belong to. In previous years, monitoring within the Prison Service of the Czech Republic has not observed any indications of the disapproving treatment of national minorities or discrimination on grounds of nationality, race, ethnic origin, religion or beliefs, or indirect discrimination by Prison Service officers or civil employees responsible for implementing legislation in the field of custody and enforcement of the penalty of imprisonment.

Further, VSCR officers and civil employees have not made any negative observations in the context of individual organizational units. The same can be said of the VSCR staffing policy.

This area is subject to ongoing and periodical inspections. These inspections inter alia determine whether the personnel of individual organizational units carry out their activities fully in accordance with legislation and internal regulations of general application, and whether they are objective and impartial in the performance of their duties, irrespective of the nationality or ethnic origin of individuals. As such, in the reporting period there was no need to take any specific action to prevent discrimination against of national minorities in relation

to VSCR employees, or to prevent these employees from discriminating against remand and sentenced prisoners.

By means of a wide range of training and preventive activities under a programme on the handling of and cooperation with external bodies, such as state and nongovernmental organizations, the VSCR has a significant influence on all aspects of an individual's personality. By applying apposite expert activities and comprehensive action, clients are helped to suppress theories inciting national discrimination in the broadest forms, which encompass the ignoring of individuals, verbal and physical attacks, and efforts to eliminate different nationalities. In all organizational units, different languages are taken into account; accordingly, there are basic legal regulations such as advice given in a language understood by a sentenced prisoner when he commences his sentence in accordance with Section 6(2) of Act No 169/1999.

It should be pointed out that sociological findings show that racial and minority discrimination is symptomatic for those groups on the lower rungs of the social ladder. It is these groups that make up much of the population of VSCR remand and sentenced prisoners. Therefore, high demands regarding education, vocational training and continuous education in specialist fields are placed on VSCR officials and civil employees, in part to ensure that they respect all rules regarding the inhibition of any discrimination and the principle of equality among humans.

It is for reasons of observing this principle that individual activities are open to all clients without discrimination. Further, in extensive cooperation between the VSCR and nongovernmental organizations, we focus on providing assistance to persons who are at risk of social exclusion and persons socially excluded in general, irrespective of their nationality. The specific features and support of the self-awareness of clients' cultural essence capable of enriching society are taken into account in the hobbies available, e.g. various singing groups, art and forms of movement. If external organizations show an interest in targeting the community of a national minority, their activities are encouraged by the VSCR.

One example is the *Romodrom* association, which is primarily geared towards the Roma community. This association's project is implemented in the Vinařice and Oráčov prisons in the form of regular visits to clients serving sentences and field social work in prisoners' families. This programme has been in place since 2003. Another project at Vinařice Prison, launched last year, is the employment of sentenced prisoners. The association runs this project on prison premises. Social interviews are also conducted. The preference is for Roma clients.

In 2006, an analysis was carried out of the application of Act No 169/1999 on the enforcement of the penalty of imprisonment and amending certain related laws, as amended, Act No 293/1993 on remand, as amended, and Act No 555/1992 on the Prison Service and Judicial Guard of the Czech Republic, as amended, the result of which is a set of suggestions on how to amend these laws so that the legislation is formulated more precisely in the light of experience and observations of supervisory public prosecutors. In respect of the content, it should be stressed that there is no change to the rights of sentenced and remand prisoners guaranteed by the Constitution and the Charter of Fundamental Rights and Freedoms. Despite this, certain areas relating to the expansion of employment for sentenced prisoners not only form a general framework of equal treatment, as laid down in Directive No 2000/78/EC, but also regulate other concepts, such as the remuneration of sentenced prisoners placed in employment during their sentence (e.g. a proposal to expand the employment of sentenced prisoners has been submitted to the Ministry of Justice and comment procedure has taken place).

The Probation and Mediation Service and national minorities

○ Basic description of the situation in practice

Since its formation on 1 January 2001, the Probation and Mediation Service of the Czech Republic (PMS) has carried out regular statistical evaluations of the activities of PMS centres, during which it also assesses the PMS involvement in the handling of criminal cases linked to extremism and racially motivated criminal offences. Thanks to its broad cooperation with nongovernmental and non-profit organizations, it also supports and helps to implement projects dedicated to national minorities, e.g. *‘Mentoring in the Criminal Justice System’* – the concept of a Roma mentor is very successful in the monitored field. The data collated to date shows that, in terms of crime linked to extremism, PMS centres have recorded only a minimum number of cases: in 2001-2007 they accounted for approximately 0.2-0.3% of the total number of new cases.

According to information from the operations of PMS centres, PMS members of staff work with the perpetrators and victims of racially motivated crimes (*including members of national minorities*) during pre-trial proceedings (*most commonly in preparing a report prior to the ruling or in the context of the replacement of remand with supervision*) and in enforcement procedure within the scope of community work and, again, supervision. In the context of supervision, officials (*assistants*) work with perpetrators of this type of crime on a case-by-case basis, and where appropriate place them in probation or social programmes.

○ Coordination and accreditation of ‘non-integration’ schemes

In 2007, the Ministry of Justice, in cooperation with the PMS directorate, carried out planned due accreditation procedure for parties interested in providing probation programmes within the meaning of Section 17 of Act No 218/2003. In this procedure, during 2007 26 entities were granted due accreditation and these probation programmes were entered in the updated register of probation programmes maintained by the ministry. This register is available on the ministry’s website. In 2007, the ministry, in cooperation with the PMS, prepared and announced the second round of subsidy award procedure for the purposes of financing these duly accredited probation programmes. Two million crowns were earmarked for that purpose from the national budget. This amount was distributed among 20 providers of accredited probation programmes. These include programmes that, on a group or individual basis, focus on risk phenomena in the behaviour and actions of perpetrators and certain age groups (*especially adolescents and young adults*); in these programmes, participants are guided to be more aware and responsible, and alternative forms of behaviour are cultivated in place of extremist manifestations and attitudes, including respect for people of other colour or ethnic origin.

In particular, there are motivational and learning programmes for adults on their release or for those given suspended sentences (*in the case of motivational programmes*) and for young perpetrators of crime in the case of *learning programmes*. A sub-group in these programmes comprises members of ethnic minorities and persons from another socio-cultural environment (*Roma, foreign nationals living in the Czech Republic*). The goal of the *Motivational and Learning Programme* projects implemented by the *Association for Probation and Mediation in the Judiciary* (SPJ), in which the PMS is a partner, is to contribute to the economic and social (re-)integration of persons with a criminal record. These tend to be persons serving prison sentences who, after completing half of their sentence, can apply for probation, persons released from prison, persons handed down suspended sentences and young perpetrators of ‘crimes’. The aim and purposes is to increase their chances of finding and maintaining a job, avoid the risk of repeat offences, and cope with life in the community without resorting to unlawful activity. Under the project, lectors are selected and trained for motivational and

learning programmes, and suitable clients are chosen for the programmes in conjunction with PMS centres, public prosecutors and judges.

- **Get a Job (ZZ) motivational programmes**

The aim of the ZZ motivational programmes is to improve the chances of adults with criminal records to find and keep a job, to minimize the risks of repeat crime, to guide offenders to assume responsibility, and to protect society. Under the programme, clients find out how to create and assume alternative behavioural strategies that will enable them to get and maintain a job and avoid other criminal activity. Clients are also confronted with their crimes and shown how to think about what they have done. The programme has 24 lessons; the frequency and length of individual meetings is adapted to clients' possibilities – there are usually two hours a week. Each course is a closed unit which clients are required to attend from beginning to end. In 2007 lecturers were trained and five courses were held within the scope of the programme. The motivational programmes are held during prison sentences or within the scope of PMS supervisory institutes.

- **'Mentor Service' – criminal justice mentoring system**

Another activity relating to work with minorities, especially Roma communities, is the project '*Mentoring in the criminal justice system*', entailing the service of a *Roma mentor*. This project is realized in cooperation with the *Association for Probation and Mediation in the Judiciary* (SPJ), which is the project author and implementer. Since 2005, the Probation and Mediation Service has helped implement the project by means of intensive partnership and cooperation.

The project focuses on the target group of clients (*adults and young people*) from the Roma community who have been handed alternative punishments (*e.g. community work, a suspended sentence, or probation*) – it creates conditions and a level playing field for the alternative sanction. Mentors are trained persons from the Roma community who are a very important link between the PMS and clients because they belong to the same ethnicity, they know the environment, and they speak the language. The service is also successfully used when a probation officer is assigned to children under 15 years of age. Another possibility is the imposition of a probation programme as an educative measure for young people – with their consent – in pre-trial proceedings. The SPJ is now assessing the value of a Mentor for other target groups in the criminal justice system, e.g. for adult clients released from prison.

Experience so far has shown that the involvement of a mentor results in greater enforceability of alternative sanctions and prevents futile social exclusion due to non-compliance with the ordered punishment. Mentors are important in helping clients grasp the purpose of and duties relating to alternative punishments and measures; they help seek out clients and are at their disposal with expert social and legal knowledge (*obtained in a training course accredited by the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports as a retraining course*). They serve as an example of how clients can lead a life that does not bring them into conflict with the law.

They visit clients at home and cooperate with providers of community work.

Thanks to the mentors, contact has been established with members of the Roma minority who, it is assumed, will not contact the Probation and Mediation Service of their own accord or accept their alternative punishment without problems (*e.g. for fear of contact with a state institution, the provision of false addresses, etc.*). The service takes into account the individual needs of PMS clients from the Roma community, in particular clients at risk of social exclusion. The mentors provide significant help to PMS staff as they try to work their way round localities where Roma live.

The Roma Mentor service's positive effects are the support, motivation and guidance of Roma clients in the performance of alternative punishments or measures, the prevention of repeat crimes and the prevention of social exclusion, e.g. clients are helped to find jobs. The current project also significantly bolsters the status of Roma in the majority non-Roma society. Not least, savings are made as there are fewer court rulings ordering imprisonment in cases where offenders fail to meet the conditions of their alternative punishments.

The Mentor service has proved its value in numerous localities (e.g. České Budějovice, Český Krumlov, Jindřichův Hradec, Písek, Tábor, Jablonec nad Nisou, Ústí nad Orlicí, Beroun, Mělník, Liberec) in the judicial provinces of the Czech Republic – Central Bohemia, South Bohemia, North Bohemia and East Bohemia. At the end of 2007, the service had been provided to almost 400 clients; in completed cases the Roma Mentor service reports a 65% success rate. (see www.spj.cz)

Conclusion

Based on project activities already carried out and by reference to evaluations of cooperation so far with the SPJ in the context of the 'Mentoring in the Criminal Justice System' project, we believe the project has been more than successful and can be capitalized on when PMS centres work with clients from the Roma minority. The theory that Roma mentors can have a significant 'educative influence' on offenders from the Roma community with whom PMS centres work has also been corroborated. Therefore, PMS is interested not only in maintaining the Mentor programme in existing localities, but also in working with the SPJ to expand the programme to other localities in the Czech Republic. Last year, the project was also backed by the Minister for Justice; judges and public prosecutors from localities where the mentors work have responded very positively to the project.

In the context of long-term cooperation with the National Probation Service for England and Wales, the PMS participated as a junior partner in a twinning project with Croatia that was realized to gain experience and prepare a new probation service in Croatia. The Czech contingent arranged a study visit in the Czech Republic for a representative of the Croatian criminal justice system, and two PMS representatives took part in a five-day consulting visit to Croatia. The communication of experience included a presentation of the Roma Mentor project, which was well received by Croatian colleagues, including their nongovernmental Roma organizations. The Croatian contingent is considering whether to place an official request for Czech experts to help introduce the Roma Mentor project directly in Croatia.

Annex 4

Ministry of Culture – subsidy scheme to support the cultural activities of members of national minorities in 2007 (overview of projects)

grant totally (CZK)

bulharská

Bulharská kulturně osvětová organizace, občanské sdružení, Praha		
Květnové dny bulharské kultury	95 000	95 000
Bulharské kulturně osvětové sdružení v Brně, občanské sdružení, Brno		
Bulharský folklor jako součást evropské integrace	25 000	25 000
Pirin, občanské sdružení, Brno		
Uchování bulharských lidových tradic a tanců	70 000	70 000
Sdružení pro Bulharsko, občanské sdružení, Brno		
Bulharská kultura v ČR	30 000	30 000
Vazražďane, občanské sdružení, Praha		
Dny bulharské kultury	70 000	140 000
Klub Vazražďane	70 000	

chorvatská

Obec Jevišovka		
XVI.den chorvatské kultury	60 000	60 000

maďarská

Svaz Maďarů žijících v českých zemích, občanské sdružení, Praha		
Celostátní kulturní a vzdělávací setkání příslušníků maďarské menšiny	70 000	680 000
Dny maďarské kultury	160 000	
Kulturní, informační a dokumentační činnost maďarské menšiny v ČR	450 000	

německá

Mládežnická kontaktní organizace v ČR - JUKON, občanské sdružení, Praha		
Šíření literárních motivů z Německa do Čech	15 000	15 000
Kulturní sdružení občanů německé národnosti, občanské sdružení, Praha		
Pěvecký soubor „Heimatchor“ Kraslice	15 000	82 000
Péče o kulturní dědictví a zachování lidových tradic německé menšiny na území ČR	67 000	
Sdružení Němců - regionální skupina Hřebečsko, občanské sdružení, Moravská Třebová		
Dny česko - německé kultury „750 let města Moravská Třebová“	60 000	130 000
Lidové tance německé menšiny	70 000	
Shromáždění Němců v Čechách, na Moravě a ve Slezsku, občanské sdružení, Praha		
Velké jubilejní setkání lidového umění a kultury německé menšiny v ČR	210 000	210 000
Spolek přátel Šumavy, občanské sdružení, Větrní		
Kulturní den německé národnostní menšiny 2007	8 000	8 000
Svaz Němců - region Chebsko, občanské sdružení, Cheb		
Koncert „Hudba nezná hranic“	15 000	25 000
Seminář, zkoušky a celoroční prezentace Chebských lidových tanců lidové taneční skupiny	10 000	
Svaz Němců v regionech Liberec, Lužice - severní Čechy, občanské sdružení, Liberec		
Kulturní odpoledne česko-německé 2007	12 000	24 000
Vánoční oslava 2007	12 000	

polská

ARS MUSICA, občanské sdružení, Český Těšín		
Popularizace sborového zpěvu, lidové hudby a divadelních forem ...	90 000	105 000
Pořízení stejnokrojů pro Smíšený sbor CANTICUM NOVUM	15 000	

Dům kultury - Sdružení uměleckých a zájmových aktivit, občanské sdružení, Třinec		
Podpora činnosti Polského pěveckého souboru HUTNIK	40 000	40 000
GÓROLE, folklorní soubor, občanské sdružení, Mosty u Jablunkova		
Mezinárodní přehlídka lidových kapel a folklorních souborů 2007	40 000	40 000
Polské pěvecké sdružení COLLEGIUM CANTICORUM, občanské sdružení, Český Těšín		
Rozvoj umění sborového zpěvu	60 000	60 000
Kongres Poláků v České republice, občanské sdružení, Český Těšín		
Dokumentační centrum Kongresu Poláků v ČR	250 000	670 000
Perspektiva 21	200 000	
Takoví jsme 2007	220 000	
Matice školská v České republice, občanské sdružení, Český Těšín		
X. Festival dětské písně	60 000	60 000
Polské sdružení výtvarných umělců v ČR, občanské sdružení, Český Těšín		
Mezinárodní výtvarné sympozium 2007	30 000	30 000
Polský kulturně-osvětový svaz v ČR, občanské sdružení, Český Těšín		
Jubilejní Festival PZKO 2007	120 000	870 000
Kulturně-osvětová činnost	450 000	
Loutkové divadlo „Bajka“	300 000	
Sdružení přátel polské knihy, občanské sdružení, Český Těšín		
Výstava polské knihy a doprovodné literární akce	40 000	30 000
Pěvecko-hudební sdružení, občanské sdružení, Český Těšín		
Organizační zabezpečení součinnosti pěveckých sborů polské menšiny na Těšínsku ...	13 000	13 000

romská

Demokratická aliance Romů ČR, občanské sdružení, Valašské Meziříčí		
Romská píseň 2007	210 000	210 000
Občanské sdružení Slovo 21		
Světový romský festival KHAMORO 2007	1 600 000	1 160 000
Cikne Čhave, občanské sdružení, Praha		
Romský talent	40 000	40 000
Romské občanské sdružení, občanské sdružení, Karlovy Vary		
„Baro Drom“ - 2007 (Dlouhá cesta)	70 000	70 000
Výbor pro odškodnění romského holocaustu v ČR, občanské sdružení, Hořice v Podkrkonoší		
Tvorba a prezentace putovní výstavy „Nacistický tábor Lety u Písku a současnost“ - Zaniklý svět původních českých Romů a Sintů	100 000	100 000

rusínská

Folklorní soubor Skejušan, občanské sdružení, Chomutov		
Naše kořeny - Folklorní soubor Skejušan	50 000	50 000

ruská

Sdružení krajanů a přátel Ruské tradice v ČR, občanské sdružení, Praha		
Kulturně-společenská činnost Ruské tradice v roce 2007	200 000	200 000

řecká

Asociace řeckých obcí v ČR, občanské sdružení, Brno		
Kulturní činnost řecké menšiny v ČR	500 000	500 000
Lyceum Řekyň, občanské sdružení, Brno		
Zachování a rozvoj kultury řecké menšiny v ČR	140 000	140 000

slovenská

ČeskoSlovenská scéna, občanské sdružení, Praha		
Provoz ČeskoSlovenské scény - slovenská menšina na jevišti i v hledišti	100 000	100 000
Folklorní sdružení PÚČIK, občanské sdružení, Brno		
Děti a tradice	30 000	110 000

Návraty ke kořenům	40 000	
Tradice a zvyky slovenského lidu uchované v lidových písních a tancích	40 000	
Folklorní soubor Šarvanci, občanské sdružení, Praha		
Jak se tančí slovenský folklor	8 000	78 000
Nákup krojů	70 000	
Klub slovenské kultury, občanské sdružení, Praha		
DOMUS - dokumentace slovenské menšiny v ČR při KSK, Československá společnost - výstavy, přednášky, besedy	150 000	550 000
30. výročí Klubu slovenské kultury - kulturně společenský program k 30. výročí	100 000	
Rozvoj kultury slovenské národnostní menšiny v ČR a zachování česko-slovenské kulturní kontinuity v roce 2007	300 000	
Obec Slováků v ČR, občanské sdružení, Praha		
Dny česko-slovenské kulturní vzájemnosti	50 000	195 000
Jánošíkův dukát - 2007 - Mezinárodní festival slovenského folkloru	90 000	
Kluby KOREŇOV - 2007 - cyklus besed	55 000	
Slovenské sdružení Limbora, občanské sdružení, Praha		
Limbora v roce 2007	100 000	180 000
15. výročí dětského souboru Limborka	50 000	
Tradiční programy s Limborou	30 000	
Slovensko- český klub, občanské sdružení, Praha		
Dny slovenské kultury v České republice	200 000	575 000
Elena Kytková-Kovalová: Mítvi sa dívajú	55 000	
Komplexní program kulturních aktivit slovenské národnostní menšiny v ČR	320 000	
Slovenský literární klub v ČR, občanské sdružení, Praha		
5 let Slovenského literárního klubu v ČR	30 000	115 000
Praha - dílna slovenských spisovatelů	30 000	
Vydání knihy Krivolaká prť ku šťastiu ...	55 000	

ukrajinská

RUTA, občanské sdružení, Praha		
Studium přítomnosti ukrajinské národnostní menšiny na území ČR ...	58 000	58 000
Sdružení Ukrajinců a příznivců Ukrajiny, občanské sdružení, Praha		
Pěvecký sbor sv. Vladimíra	60 000	125 000
Spolkové aktivity SUPU	25 000	
SUPU a regiony	40 000	
Ukrajinská iniciativa v ČR, občanské sdružení, Praha		
Dny ukrajinské kultury v ČR 2007	160 000	410 000
Ukrajinský klub	250 000	

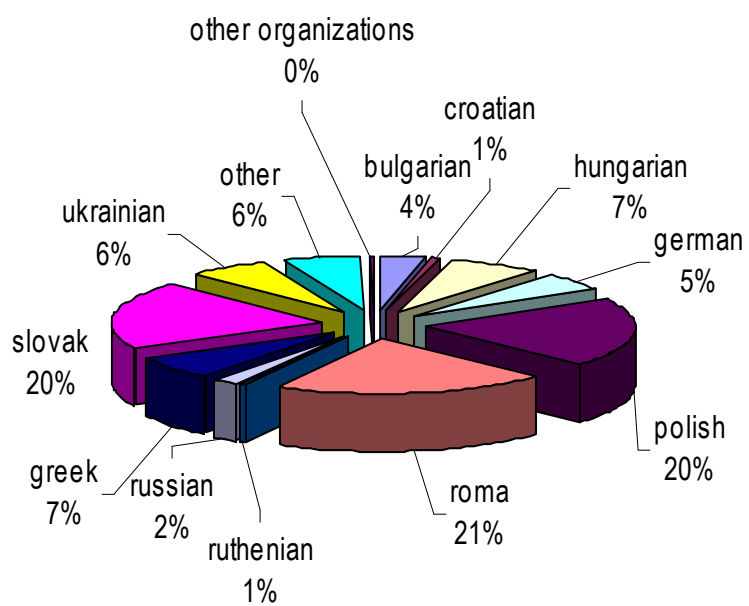
ostatní občanská sdružení + multietnické

Etnická asociace ETNIKA, občanské sdružení, Praha		
Praha srdce národů 2007	50 000	70 000
V jednom kole	20 000	
Matice slezská, občanské sdružení, Opava		
XXXVIII. Slezské dny	65 000	65 000
OLAM - Společnost Judaica, občanské sdružení, Holešov		
Týden židovské kultury - 7. ročník	50 000	50 000
Sdružení členů a přátel folklorního souboru Jackové, občanské sdružení, Jablunkov		
IX. ročník Mezinárodního dětského folklorního festivalu "Jackové dětem"	20 000	20 000
Slovácký krúžek v Brně, občanské sdružení, Brno		
Život a kultura národnostních menšin žijících na území České republiky. Jejich prezentace na pódii Mezinárodního folklorního festivalu ve Strážnici.	322 000	322 000
Společnost přátel jižních Slovanů v ČR, občanské sdružení, Brno		
Kulturní aktivity multietnického charakteru	30 000	30 000

Jiné subjekty (předkladatelem není OS)

Společenství Romů na Moravě, o. p. s., Brno		
Django fest VI. ročník	23 000	23 000
Židovská obec v Praze, Praha (církevní organizace)		
Judaismus a holocaust v kinematografii	7 000	7 000
totally		9 534 670

Grants according to individual national minorities



Ministry of Culture, Art and Libraries Department – Summary of subsidies granted in 2007

<i>organization</i>	<i>project</i>	<i>grant (CZK)</i>
Agentura R.E.C.	Festival Regge Ethnic Session	50 000
Asociace českých filmových klubů	Brazilská a kavkazská hudba na Letní filmové škole 2007	400 000
Colour Production, s.r.o. Ostrava	Colours of Ostrava	500 000
Colour Production, s.r.o. Ostrava	Caravana of Voices	280 000
Dušan Svíba	Mezinárodní multikulturní festival COLOUR MEETING	60 000
Půlnebí	Hlasohled	200 000
Jaromír Hanzlík Praha	Eurotrialog Mikulov 2007	350 000
Kulturní zařízení Val. Meziříčí	Valašský špalíček	300 000
Městské kulturní středisko Náměstí n. Oslavou	Folkworld Music Festival Folkové prázdniny	300 000
Michal Hanzl-Modrý z nebe	Litoměřický kořen	150 000
Milan Pálež	Festival ColourScope 2007	80 000
Ostrov, s.r.o.	Ethno folk ostrov	90 000
P J Music, s.r.o.	Jazz Meets World 2007	330 000
RACHOT Production, s.r.o.	RESPECT World Music Festival 2007	380 000
	RESPECT Plus 2007 - festival world music Prahy 3	120 000
Ing. Jiří Švéda	Hudební festival ETNO Brno 2007	100 000
Celkem		3 690 000

Městská knihovna Ústí nad Orlicí	Podpora práce s národnostními menšinami a integrace cizinců	5 000
Obec Mosty u Jablunkova	Nákup knihovního fondu pro polskou národnostní menšinu	5 000
Knihovna Hnojník	Doplnění knihovního fondu literaturou v polském jazyce	5 000
Městská knihovna Prachatice	Rozšíření, obnovení a doplnění fondu pro národnostní menšiny a podpora práce s národnostními menšinami	5 000
Městská knihovna Česká Lípa	Nákup knihovního fondu pro národnostní menšiny s důrazem na literaturu v němčině	5 000
Knihovna M. J. Sychry	Multikulturní knihovna M. J. Sychry	5 000
Obec Komorní Lhota	Knihy pro polskou menšinu	5 000
Multikulturní centrum Praha	Knihovna Multikulturního centra Praha - Interkulturní dialog v knihovně	5 000
Klub slovenské kultury	Kulturní aktivity KSL v ČR v roce 2007 k měsíci česko-slovenské vzájemnosti	10 000
Regionální knihovna Karviná	Původní současná polská literatura - průběžné doplňování polskou literaturou	10 000
Městská knihovna Český Těšín	Český Těšín - multikulturní město	10 000
Obec Smilovice	Čteme v rodném jazyce	5 000
celkem		75 000

**Ministry of Culture, Department for the Protection of Movable Cultural Heritage,
Museums and Galleries – Summary of subsidies granted in 2007**

The activities of the *Museum of Roma Culture in Brno*, an organization partly funded from the public purse and set up by the Ministry of Culture on 1 January 2005, were safeguarded when a contribution of CZK 8,087,000 to the operation of the museum in 2007 was approved.

- In the field of work to preserve, research and present Roma culture, the following exhibition projects were supported under the subsidy intended for cultural activities: ‘Anthology of literary texts by Roma authors – Satiated Soul’, which received CZK 200,000,
- 2007 Museum Night in the Museum of Roma Culture, a composed programme receiving CZK 60,000.

Summary:

- The department supported projects promoting culture in 2007 with CZK 280,000;
- The department safeguarded the operation of the *Museum of Roma Culture in Brno* with an approved operating budget in 2007 of CZK 8,078,000;
- The department safeguarded the operation of the *Terežín Monument* with an approved operating budget in 2007 of CZK 24,626,000.

Total: CZK 32,984,000.

Ministry of Culture – Audiovisual and mass media subsidies granted to projects incorporating the promotion of national minorities' cultural activities.

None of the festivals subsidized in 2007 is devoted exclusively to national minority issues. Projects are supported that shed light on the cultural activities of national minorities and are mindful of the fact that knowledge of the culture and lifestyle of national minorities contributes to better co-existence.

One of the dominant projects is **Frontier Picture House**. This film festival (60 film screenings) presents Czech, Polish and Slovak cinematography, music and art. It is held annually in Český Těšín (in the Centra Cinema) and in Cieszyn (in the Piast Cinema and Adam Mickiewicz Theatre). Besides ordinary visitors, the professional public (critics, journalists) and film art experts, the festival attracts students of film schools and Czech studies from the whole of Poland.

Another leading project is the **Eighth International Festival of Czech-German-Jewish Culture – Nine Gateways 2007**. Focusing on Jewish art, the festival actors are Czech and foreign artists. The spring part of the festival was held in Prague: concerts, drama, literary evenings, a literary competition on the theme of Roma – Gypsies, an exhibition of photographs, a photography competition. The summer part was held in Mariánské Lázně, including the dispatch of festival projects to eight Czech towns. This section was targeted in particular at film art and expert seminars on film. There were films made in the Czechoslovak Republic, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the Czech and Slovak Federative Republic, the Czech Republic and films of foreign provenance. Foreign events ('echoes' of the festival) took place in Bratislava and Istanbul. It is a non-commercial festival that charges no admission.

Other projects encompassing the theme of national minorities include international festivals of documentaries (the One World festival for human rights and the Jihlava festival), Febiofest, and radio documentaries and current affairs programmes (e.g. the Report festival).

Overview of projects containing an element promoting the cultural activities of national minorities, subsidized under the programme *Media and Audiovisual Cultural Activities*

<i>organization</i>	<i>project</i>	<i>grant (CZK)</i>
Kulturní a společenské středisko Střelnice (příspěvková organizace v Českém Těšíně)	Kino na hranici 2007	120 000
Mgr. Pavel Chalupa – Umělecká agentura Monte Christo (FO)	Devět bran 2007 – 8. mezinárodní festival česko-německo-židovské kultury	2 200 000
Union Film (s. r. o.)	Dokumentární pondělí – cyklus	40 000
Sdružení pro rozhlasovou tvorbu (občanské sdružení)	Report – přehlídka dokumentárních a publicistických rozhlasových pořadů	60 000
Člověk v tísni (o. p. s.)	Jeden svět 2007 – 9. mezinárodní festival dokumentárních filmů o lidských právech	3 000 000
Jihlavský spolek amatérských filmařů (občanské sdružení)	Jihlava 2007 – mezinárodní festival dokumentárních filmů	4 000 000
Febiofest (s. r. o.)	Febiofest 2007	4 000 000
totally		13 420 000

Annex 8

Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports – Programme for the Support of Education in the Languages of National Minorities and Multicultural Upbringing in 2007
Round I (33 projects; total subsidy: CZK 8,809,500)

BULGARIAN MINORITY

<i>organization</i>	<i>project</i>	<i>grant (CZK)</i>
Bulharská kulturně osvětová organizace	Škola bulharského tance a zpěvu	100 000
OS PIRIN	Výuka bulharských lidových tanců a písní	60 000
celkem		160 000

HUNGARIAN MINORITY

<i>organization</i>	<i>project</i>	<i>grant (CZK)</i>
Spolek Iglice	Jazykově - vzdělávací programy pro děti v maďarském jazyce	250 000

POLISH MINORITY

<i>organization</i>	<i>project</i>	<i>grant (CZK)</i>
Polský kulturně osvětový svaz	Bajka - hrajeme, vyprávíme, učíme se	350 000
Sdružení přátel polské knihy	S knihou na cestách	75 000
Kongres Poláků v ČR	Poznáváme historii s IPN	142 500
ZŠ s polským jazykem	Realizace osnov ZŠ – regionální výpravy za poznáním Slezska	45 000
vyučovacím Karviná	Atletické mistrovství	73 000
celkem		685 000

ROMA MINORITY

<i>organization</i>	<i>project</i>	<i>grant (CZK)</i>
ROMEA	Podpora vzdělanosti dětí a mládeže v oblasti romské literatury	300 000
Živá paměť	Zmizelí Romové a Romové dnes v České republice	210 000
celkem		510 000

RUSSIAN MINORITY

<i>organization</i>	<i>project</i>	<i>grant (CZK)</i>
Ruská tradice	Slovo děťjam - příloha časopisu Ruskoje slovo	255 000

GREEK MINORITY

<i>organization</i>	<i>project</i>	<i>grant (CZK)</i>
Asociace řeckých obcí	Výuka řeckého jazyka	550 000
Lyceum Řeků v ČR	Výuka řeckých tanců	300 000
celkem		850 000

SLOVAK MINORITY

<i>organization</i>	<i>project</i>	<i>grant (CZK)</i>
Občanské sdružení ETNIKA	Škola oživených tradic	250 000
Občanské sdružení Libora	Škola ozvěn domova	300 000
Slovenský literární klub	Literární soutěž Jana Kolára	120 000
Slovensko – český klub	Dílna mladých slovenských publicistů	100 000
Klub slovenské kultury	Rozumíme si	300 000
Folklorní sdružení PUČIK	Tancuj, tancuj, vykrúčaj	70 000
celkem		1 140 000

UKRAINIAN MINORITY

<i>organization</i>	<i>project</i>	<i>grant (CZK)</i>
Ukrajinská Iniciativa	Ukrajinský dětský klub - Smoloskyp	250 000

JEWISH COMMUNITY

organization	project	grant (CZK)
Židovské muzeum	Židé, dějiny a kultura	120 000

MULTICULTURAL PROJECTS

organization	project	grant (CZK)
Pedagogická fakulta UP Olomouc	Multikulturní dimenze v RVP	250 000
ZŠ a MŠ Zastávka u Brna	Žijeme spolu 2007	250 000
Člověk v tísní	Jeden svět na školách - moderní metody multikulturní výchovy	250 000
	Dovedu to pochopit?- sada multimediálních didaktických materiálů	350 000
Památník Lidice	Odborné semináře pro pedagogy	293 000
	Mezinárodní vědomost. soutěž pro mládež Lidice pro 21. století	300 000
Terežinská iniciativa	Vzdělávací zájezdy českých škol do Památníku Terezín	560 000
Památník Terezín	Semináře pro pedagogy k výuce o holocaustu	1 705 000
ZŠ Bělá pod Bezdězem	Žijeme spolu 2007	250 000
celkem		4 008 000

OTHER

organization	project	grant (CZK)
ZŠ Meteorologická Praha	Podpora začleňování a vzdělávání žáků vietnamské národnosti	80 000

Round II (12 projects; total subsidy: CZK 1,553,508)

GERMAN MINORITY

organization	project	grant (CZK)
Slezský německý svaz	Kursy německého jazyka	48 488

POLISH MINORITY

organization	project	grant (CZK)
Sdružení polské mládeže	Setkání s polským filmem	33 500

ROMA MINORITY

organization	project	grant (CZK)
Filosofická fakulta UK Praha	Výzkum mapující výskyt romštiny	500 590

RUSSIAN MINORITY

organization	project	grant (CZK)
Ruská tradice	SRAFAN-dětské divadlo	42 000

GREEK MINORITY

organization	project	grant (CZK)
Asociace řeckých obcí	Výuka řeckého jazyka	345 930

SLOVAK MINORITY

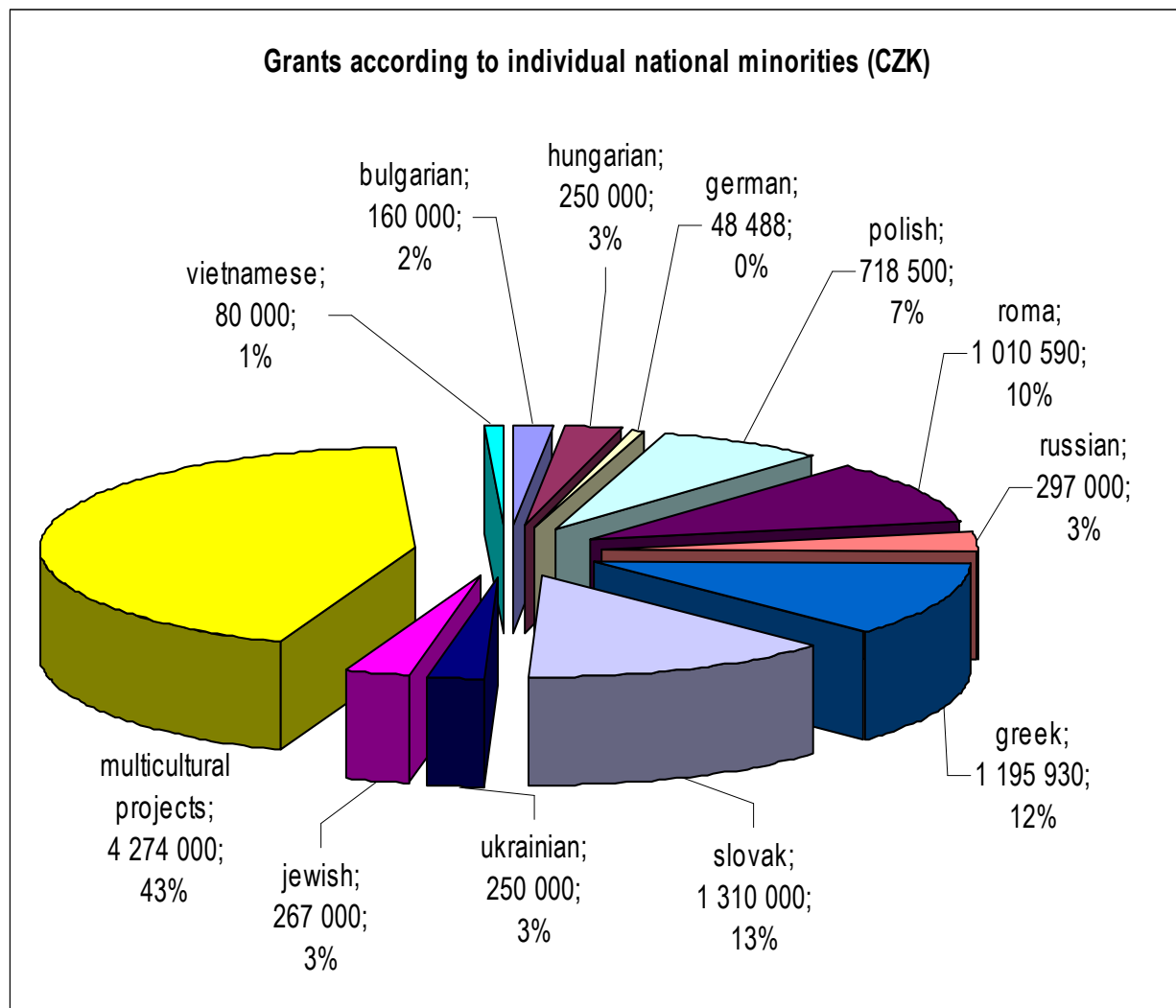
organization	project	grant (CZK)
Klub slovenské kultury	Slovenština a čeština	100 000
Občanské sdružení Limbora	Slovenčina moja	70 000

JEWISH COMMUNITY

organization	project	grant (CZK)
Židovské muzeum	Židé, dějiny a kultura	147 000

MULTICULTURAL AND OTHER PROJECTS

organization	project	grant (CZK)
Střední odborná škola Liberec	Podpora dětí ze sociokulturně znevýhodněného prostředí	40 000
Střední zdravotní škola Vyškov	Tvorba výukových materiálů	56 000
OS Zapomenutí	Zmizelí sousedé	170 000



Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs – Overview of projects under the EU Human Resources Development Operational Programme

Projects focusing explicitly on the Roma community

<i>organization</i>	<i>project</i>	<i>grant (CZK)</i>
Technické služby města Vsetína	Pracovní šance	3 507 964

This project concentrates on persons who are excluded or at risk of social exclusion, especially members of the Roma community. The reasons for such exclusion are closely linked to their membership of a different socio-cultural environment that often translates into a low level of education, poor skills, or even the absence of education. In addition, among socially excluded persons or those at risk of such exclusion, low skills frequently go hand in hand with long-term unemployment.

<i>organization</i>	<i>project</i>	<i>grant (CZK)</i>
IQ Roma Servis, Brno	Můj život = moje volba. Program pro novou perspektivu mladé romské generace.	3 915 372

The project activates and develops the currently rather passive potential of the strategically important generation of young Roma. The project seeks to support and assist members of the Roma community gain access to education and the labour market. The project makes a positive contribution to the development of potential, social opportunities, the gaining of respect, and a dignified role in society for young Roma.

Projects partially focusing on the Roma community

<i>organization</i>	<i>project</i>	<i>grant (CZK)</i>
Spolkový dům, Jablonec nad Nisou	Otevřené dveře	1 929 220

The project attempts to address negative phenomenon of a social nature tending towards a situation where many citizens in an oppressive social situation are at risk of exclusion that will reduce them to the margins of society. The result is the growing polarization of society and a large degree of social explosiveness. In the Jablonec nad Nisou district, there is no advice centre to provide people at risk of social exclusion with consultancy services, primarily in the field of socio-occupational issues. Attempts to tackle this situation are being made by the *Club House in Jablonec nad Nisou*, which, thanks to the project, has become a centre providing assistance to socially disadvantaged individuals in the population. The aim of the project is to prevent negative societal phenomena, notably by means of vocational guidance and the preparation of an educational programme. This will consist of four educational courses that attendees will be able to choose on the basis of their own interests and preferences. In addition, expert seminars will be prepared for target groups. Target groups under the project include long-term unemployed people over 50 years, Roma youth over 15 years at risk of long-term unemployment, and people with low or zero education who are at risk of long-term unemployment.

<i>organization</i>	<i>project</i>	<i>grant (CZK)</i>
Společenství „Začít spolu“	Příležitost	1 507 356

The project concentrates on increasing and reinforcing the competence of unemployed young people at risk of social exclusion as they look for job opportunities on the labour market, and provides them with assistance as they enter the work market. It draws on experience and contacts from past pilot projects. It is innovative in that it offers an integrated approach to searches and in the motivation of the project's target group. The target group will be

approached from three angles – the public employment office, the Probation and Mediation Service and the organization's own social work with the target group. The project objective will be achieved by educating members of specific target groups and via ancillary activities designed to bring down the barriers hampering access to education and employment.

Ministry of Culture – Programme to Promote the Integration of Members of the Roma Community

Přehled projektů

<i>organization</i>	<i>project</i>	<i>grant (CZK)</i>
Athinganoi, Praha 5	Oslavy mezinárodního dne Romů v roce 2007	80 000
Demokratická aliance Romů v ČR, Valašské Meziříčí	Jekhetane - Společně	40 000
	Romská píseň 2007	100 000
Diakonie ČCE - středisko ve Vsetíně	Společně při hudbě	39 000
Drom, obecně prospěšná společnost, Brno	Festival hudby a tance	25 000
	Romský folklorní tanec	50 000
	Řemeslné dílny	120 000
Dům dětí a mládeže v Zábřehu	Kaj džas, more?	15 000
Leccos, Český Brod	Taneční skupina Black Dance - podpora činnosti	20 000
Liberecké romské sdružení, Liberec	Romská kultura na médiích	105 000
Líšeň, Brno	Paramisa	40 000
Miret, Bystré u Poličky	Mezinárodní romský festival Gypsy Celebration 2007	200 000
Muzeum romské kultury, o.p.s., Brno	Desatero řemesel	80 000
	Dokumentace a popularizace hmotné a duchovní kultury Romů v ČR	140 000
	Katalog sbírky fondu textilu a šperku Muzea romské kultury	90 000
Nakladatelství Triáda, s.r.o., Praha 1	Erika Oláhová: Hrůzný zážitek	70 000
Občanské sdružení pro podporu a rozvoj romské mládeže, Jablonec nad Nisou	Festival romské kultury	110 000
Občanské sdružení R-Mosty, Praha 5	Kultura a vzdělávací aktivity v nízkoprahovém klubu občanského sdružení R-Mosty	50 000
Sdružení Romů Severní Moravy, Karviná	8. Karvinský romský festival 2007	170 000
Sdružení Romano jasnica, Trmice	4. Různobarevný hudební festival v Trmicích	70 000
Sdružení romských občanů v Lysé nad Labem	VII. Romský hudební festival	35 000
Společenství Romů na Moravě, o. p. s., Brno	Django Fest VI. ročník	20 000
Výbor pro odškodnění romského holocaustu v ČR, Hořice	Tvorba a prezentace putovní výstavy „Nacistický tábor Lety u Písku a současnost - zaniklý svět původních českých Romů“	100 000

Projekty přeřazené na doporučení hodnotící komise z programu kulturní aktivity národnostních menšin

Slovo 21, Praha	Dekáda z pohledu romských žen	50 000
Romano džaniben, Praha	Matéo Maximoff - Ursitory	91 000
Celkem		1 910 000

Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports – Subsidy scheme to promote the integration of the Roma community in 2007: overview of projects

ROUND I

<i>organization</i>	<i>project</i>	<i>grant (CZK)</i>
občanské sdružení Salinger	Komunitní centrum Amaro Phurd - předškolní příprava romských dětí	270 000
ZŠ Praha 3, Havlíčkovo náměstí 10/300	Škola s celodenním programem Havlíčkovo náměstí - rok 2007	300 000
Diecézní charita Brno - Oblastní charita Jihlava	Klubíčko pro romské předškoláky a jejich maminky	150 000
Člověk v tísni - společnost při ČT, o.p.s.	Vzdělávání a příprava na vyučování Romů ze sociálně vyloučeného prostředí	415 000
ZŠ a MŠ, Česká Lípa, Moskevská 679, příspěvková organizace	Využití volného času dětí ze sociokulturně znevýhodněného prostředí	50 000
ZŠ Lipník nad Bečvou, Osecká 301	Hra jako základní aktivita dětské seberealizace - aneb jak si hrát, učit se a tvořit v herním centru Pampeliška	100 000
Interaktivní ZŠ Varnsdorf, Karlova 1700, okres Děčín, příspěvková organizace	CO UŽ UMÍM - SO IMAR DŽANAV	100 000
občanské sdružení IQ Roma servis	Chceme jít dál	100 000
ZŠ Vítkov, Komenského 754, okres Opava, příspěvková organizace	Řešíme odlišné sociokulturní citění žáků	150 000
MŠ Hrubčice, příspěvková organizace	Škola hrou, aneb co je dnes hra, to bude zítra život.....	50 000
Salesiánské středisko Štěpána Trochty - dům dětí a mládeže	Doučování romských dětí	235 000
ZŠ a MŠ Vsetín, Turkmenská	Odpoledne ve škole	92 000
	Integrace romské komunity - podpora mimoškolních aktivit a příprava na úspěšné začlenění do ZŠ	150 000
ZŠ a MŠ Staré Město, okres Šumperk	Otevřená společnost	45 000
SKP-CENTRUM	Centrum předškolní přípravy dětí	220 000
Salesiánské středisko mládeže - Dům dětí a mládeže České Budějovice	Ruku v ruce	300 000
Město Česká Lípa	Klubovna Paramisa 2007	150 000
DOKOŘÁN, občanské sdružení	Romské komunitní centrum	300 000
ZŠ a MŠ Kobylá nad Vidnavkou příspěvková organizace	Předškolní příprava trochu jinak - počítač je náš kamarád	36 000
NADĚJE	NADĚJE - Slunečnice	100 000
Spolkový dům Jablonec n. N., příspěvková organizace	Rovné šance	200 000
Základní škola Hranice, Nová 1820	S Beruškou do světa	50 000
ZŠ Ivanovice na Hané, okres Vyškov	Volnočasové a zájmové aktivity pro romské děti a mládež v návaznosti na jejich vzdělávací potřeby	50 000
ZŠ, Karviná - Nové Město, Komenského 614	Školička po škole	139 000
Slezská univerzita v Opavě, Vzdělávací centrum v Krnově	Systémové vzdělávání pedagogů pracujících s romskými dětmi	76 000
Romano jasnica	Vzdělávací centrum Trmice	220 000
ZŠ, Bílina, Lidická 31/18, okres Teplice, příspěvková organizace	Připravujeme se pro život	100 000

občanské sdružení MANIA	Komunitní centrum Sluníčko	100 000
Diakonie ČCE - středisko Vsetín	Předškolní příprava romských dětí ve Vsetíně	200 000
Speciální ZŠ a Praktická škola Trmice	Neznáme nudu	60 000
Speciální ZŠ, Skuteč, okres Chrudim	Žijeme spolu: „Víme, kdo jsme a co chceme.“	200 000
ZŠ Orlová - Poruba Jarní 400, okres Karviná, příspěvková organizace	Klub dětí a maminek	100 000
Masarykova univerzita Brno	Analýza a komparace vzdělávání dětí a žáků se sociálním znevýhodněním v České republice	204 000
	Vzdělávací programy určené romskému obyvatelstvu	459 000
Diecézní charita Brno - Oblastní charita Třebíč	Ambrela - Komunitní centrum pro děti a mládež Třebíč	160 000
ZŠ, Brno, Lidická 6a	MOSTY	90 000
občanské sdružení Horizont Jihlava	Komunitní centrum Lentilky 2007	83 000
SPOLEČNĚ-JEKHETANE	Chceme mezi Vás! Kamas ke tumende!	200 000
	Zajímavé prázdniny romským dětem	57 000
ZŠ, nám. J. Zajíce č.1, Vítkov, příspěvková organizace	„ŠKOLIČKA“	80 000
ZŠ Ostrava, Gebauerova 8, příspěvková organizace	Předškolní příprava romských dětí v přípravných ročnících na základní škole v Ostravě - Přívoze	130 000
ZŠ Žďár nad Sázavou, Komenského 6	Šance	100 000
ZŠ Němčice nad Hanou	Romské komunity a spolupráce se ZŠ v Němčicích nad Hanou	50 000
ZŠ a MŠ Ktiš	Předškolní příprava romských dětí.	35 000
	Adaptace romských žáků ve vzdělávacím procesu.	35 000
ZŠ Jihlava, Jarní 22	Škola v přírodě - Radost 2007	70 000
občanské sdružení dětí a mládeže „Začít spolu“	Nizkoprahové zařízení pro děti a mládež	350 000
ZŠ Ústí nad Labem, školní náměstí 100/5, příspěvková organizace	Předlice sobě 5 - celodenní výchovný systém	130 000
	Pomoz mi 5 - celodenní výchovný systém	80 000
Romipen	Děti, pojďte do školy!	300 000
SŠ, ZŠ a MŠ Šumperk, Hanácká 3	BAREVNÁ ŠKOLIČKA	150 000
Romské sdružení Sluknov	PC kroužek pro děti a mládež.	50 000
MŠ Vlčice, příspěvková organizace	Chci být na školu lépe připraven	70 000
ZŠ praktická, Bílina, Kmochova 205/10, příspěvková organizace	Příměstský prázdninový tábor v Bílině	125 000
občanské sdružení Fides	Podpora zdravého životního stylu romských dětí a mládeže z Vítkovic	300 000
ZŠ, Ostrava - Mariánské Hory, Karasova 6, příspěvková organizace	Řeč - cesta k porozumění a sblížení	61 000
Institut pedagogicko-psychologického poradenství ČR	Asistent pedagoga a jeho vzdělávání	293 000
Liberecké romské sdružení	Letní tábor pro děti ze sociálně znevýhodněného prostředí	137 000
ZŠ Dobromilice, okres Prostějov, příspěvková organizace	Klub dětí	36 000
Ponton, občanské sdružení	Klubíčko	390 000
občanské sdružení Vzájemné soužití	Barevný svět, aneb táhneme za jeden provaz	600 000
EUROTOPIA Opava o.p.s.	Kulturní aktivity pro romské děti	110 000
ZŠ, Brno, Lidická 6a	Soužití s radostí	68 000
63 projektů, celkem		9 811 000

ROUND II

<i>organization</i>	<i>project</i>	<i>grant (CZK)</i>
Liberecké romské sdružení	Volnočasové aktivity Libereckého romského sdružení	350 000
ROMEA, občanské sdružení	Informační aktivity jako nástroj ke zlepšení vzdělávacího prostředí ve škole	250 000
KAPPA-HELP	Volnočasové aktivity pro děti Romského komunitního centra	140 000
Verdan – Vůz	Provoz komunitního centra Verdan	75 000
Město Prachatice	Romská školička	40 000
občanské sdružení dětí a mládeže „Začít spolu“	Nízkoprahové zařízení	330 000
TJ FC Roma Karlovy Vary	Sportem ke vzdělání dětí a mládeže	100 000
Charita Šternberk	Jiloro - raná péče	60 000
Středisko pomoci ohroženým dětem ROSA	„Školka“ v holobytech	54 000
Romské sdružení občanského porozumění	Romské děti v předškolním vzdělávání	70 000
Muzeum romské kultury	Doučování romských žáků základních škol	35 000
MŠ Komenského 25; Přerov	Kuk do světa 2007	27 000
Statutární město Most	Romský klub pro děti ZŠ	60 000
občanské sdružení Vzájemné soužití	„Schůdky“	300 000
občanské sdružení S.T.O.P.	Individuální a skupinové doučování dětí ze sociokulturně znevýhodněného prostředí	85 000
Církevní středisko volného času sv. Jana Boska v Havířově	Počítač jako cesta k integraci	22 000
Dům dětí a mládeže Hranice	Umíme se domluvit	60 000
Oblastní charita Kutná Hora	Komunitní edukační centrum Maják	175 000
ZŠ, Brno, Sekaninova 1	Chci pracovat, pomůžete mi?	102 000
SOUŽITÍ - JAROMĚŘ	Klub Smajlík	100 000
Asociace debatních klubů	Romská debatní liga	64 000
ZŠ, Most, Zlatnická 186, příspěvková organizace	Škola hrou	113 000
NADĚJE, občanské sdružení	Naděje - Bludiště	286 000
23 projektů,		celkem 2 898 000

Round III

<i>organization</i>	<i>project</i>	<i>grant (CZK)</i>
Obec spisovatelů	Sborník Devla, Devla	200 000
ZŠ a MŠ Hoštka	Rozvíjení jemné motoriky předškolních dětí	45 000
Romipen	Počítačový klub pro děti	173 000
Oblastní charita Ústí nad Labem	Komunitní centrum Světluška	256 000
ZŠ Vítkov, Opavská 22, okres Opava,	Společně jsme tým	34 000
Občanské sdružení Savore	Kulturně, sociálně-vzdělávací základna VIII.	40 000
Taneční život	Ve volném čase se učíme, jak se chovat ve škole.	60 000
PIONÝR	Savoren čhaven hin savore čačipena	87 000
Občanské sdružení Salinger	Komunitní centrum Amaro Phurd - předškolní příprava romských dětí	118 000
9 projektů		celkem 1 013 000

I. kolo 63 projektů,	celkem	9 811 000
II. kolo 23 projektů,	celkem	2 898 000
III. kolo 9 projektů,	celkem	1 013 000
celkem 95 projektů,	celkem	13 722 000

Overview of funds granted to the programme for the support of secondary-school Roma students

<i>kolo-rok</i>	<i>počet žádostí - žáků</i>	<i>částky v Kč</i>
I/2000	333	2 344 000
II/2000	561	510 000
I/2001	511	3 437 000
II/2001	1 021	3 400 000
I/2002	941	3 488 000
II/2002	1 409	4 992 948
I/2003	1 136	5 230 599
II/2003	1 441	4 742 833
I/2004	1 069	5 015 063
II/2004 řádný termín	894	4 054 700
III/2004 dodatečný termín	350	922 200
I/2005	1292	5 986 000
II/2005	1391	5 503 600
I/2006	1 315	6 713 500
II/2006	1 922	7 157 000
I./2007	1190	5 929 200
II/ 2007	1525	5 487 800
celkem	15 586	74 914 443

D.H. versus the Czech Republic – action brought before the European Court of Human Rights – education of Roma pupils

On 17 January 2007, a public hearing was held in the Palace of Human Rights, Strasbourg, before the Grand Chamber in the case of *D.H. and others* (complaint by Roma children about discriminatory placement in special needs schools, discussed in respect of the antidiscrimination Article 14 of the Convention in conjunction with Article 2 of Protocol No 1, guaranteeing the right to education). The Grand Chamber's judgment in the case was delivered on 13 November 2007. In particular, the applicants claimed that they were exposed to discrimination in the exercise of their right to education on grounds of their race and ethnic origin.

Unlike the judgment delivered by the *Small Chamber* composed of seven judges, where a verdict was reached – by a majority of six to one – that there had been no violation of Article 14 of the Convention in conjunction with Article 2 of Protocol No 1, the *Grand Chamber*, comprising 17 judges, ruled, by thirteen votes to four, that in the present case there had been a violation of Article 14 of the European Convention in conjunction with Article 2 of Protocol No 1 in relation to each of the applicants, and that

- a) the defendant is to pay the applicants, within three months, the following amounts and, where appropriate, an amount corresponding to the tax on the said amounts:
 - i. to each of the eighteen applicants, €4,000 for non-pecuniary damage, which shall be paid in the defendant's national currency based on the exchange rate prevailing on the date of payment;
 - ii. to all of the applicants jointly, €10,000 in respect of costs, which shall be paid in the defendant's national currency based on the exchange rate prevailing on the date of payment;
- b) from the end of the aforementioned time limit until payment, the said amounts shall be increased by simple interest at a rate equal to the rate of the European Central Bank's marginal lending facility in force at the time plus three percentage points.

In other respects the petition for just satisfaction was unanimously dismissed.

In its judgment, the Court stated the following (paraphrased from the Conclusion):

The Czech Republic is not the only European country has been plagued by difficulties in providing education to Roma children. The Court is pleased to note that, unlike certain countries, the Czech Republic has decided to address this problem. The Court acknowledges that, in the drive for the social and pedagogical integration of a disadvantaged group such as the Roma, the defendant surely encountered numerous difficulties connected inter alia with the specific cultural aspects of this minority and with a certain hostility on the part of the parents of non-Roma children. As the chamber stated in its decision on admissibility in the present case, the choice between uniform schools for all, special facilities and integrated institutions with special units requires a difficult search for a balance between mutually antagonistic interests. In respect of the creation and modification of curricula, this is largely an issue of rationality, which the Court does not have the jurisdiction to judge.

It follows from the merits of the case, however, that the process of admitting Roma children to schools was not accompanied by guarantees ensuring that the state, in exercising its power of discretion in the field of education, took into account the special needs of these children based on their disadvantaged situation. Further, this process resulted in the placement of the applicants in schools for mentally disabled children, where the curricula were of a lower

standard than in normal schools, and where the applicants were segregated from pupils from the majority population. Consequently, they received an education which made their difficulties even worse and endangered their subsequent personal development instead of helping them address their genuine problems, integrate into normal schools and hone skills that would ease their life among the majority population. The government itself indirectly conceded that the employment opportunities of pupils attending special needs schools were more restricted. In these circumstances, the Court acknowledges the efforts made by Czech authorities to provide the Roma children with an education, but remains unconvinced that the difference in the treatment of Roma and other children was objectively and reasonably justified and that there was a reasonable link between the means used and the objective pursued. In this respect, it notes with interest that new legislation has abolished special needs schools (zvláštní školy) and contains provisions concerning the education of children with special educational needs, including socially disadvantaged children, at primary schools.

As the application of the relevant legislation was shown to have an inordinately detrimental impact upon the Roma community in the period in question, the Court infers that the applicants, as members of that community, must necessarily have been exposed to such discriminatory treatment. In the light of this conclusion, the Court is not required to deal with their individual cases.

Municipalities, chartered cities and provinces – overview of subsidies granted to promote the organizations of members of national minorities and to promote the integration of the Roma community in 2007 ⁴⁹⁾

MUNICIPALITIES

ALBRECHTICE

obec Albrechtice (příjem ze státního rozpočtu)		Výdaje vyplývající z Charty	80 845,80 Kč
organization	project	grant (CZK)	
MS PZKO	Publikace k 60 letům existence organizace, program oslav	10 000	
MŠ a ZŠ s polským jazykem vyučovacím	Spolupráce se školou Dębowiec v Polsku a na sport a hrou proti drogám	11 000	

AŠ

The town did not support national minority organizations in 2007 because there were no such organizations in its territory. While possibilities of financial assistance exist here, there is a relatively generous grant system for the support of year-round activities and individual projects of organizations and clubs.

BOCANOVICE

obec Bocanovice (příjem ze státního rozpočtu)	Výdaje vyplývající z Charty	14 113,00 Kč
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The assembly has a constructive approach to the requirements of the Polish minority organized into the MS PZKO. In 2007, the PZKO received a financial donation for the minor upkeep and operation of its facilities.

BRNO – ŘEČKOVICE A MOKRÁ HORA

In 2007, the borough supported events held by the Committee ad hoc by granting assistance to individual projects. CZK 5,000 was earmarked for the technical requirements of events and for fees.

BUKOVEC

obec Bukovec (příjem ze státního rozpočtu)	Výdaje vyplývající z Charty	59 331,00 Kč
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BYSTRICE

organization	project	grant (CZK)
Obec Bystrice	Turistický navigační systém (92 ks dvojjazyčného označení, 3 velkoplošné tabule, 3 000 turistických map) - spolufinancování EU, KS kraj a obec	400 000
PZKO	Rockový festival Bystrický Zlot a Memoriál F. Menšíka ve volejbale	30 000
ZŠ s polským jazykem vyučovacím	Zjazd gwiaździsty	10 000
	koncert Majowy	10 000
	výměnný pobyt žáků	4 000
	Memoriál Jasia Konderli (lyžařské běžecké závody)	5 000
	přebor žáků v plavání	12 000
Taneční soubor Bystrzyca	činnost	25 000
Sdružení polské mládeže	Dny studentské kultury	5 000

⁴⁹⁾ Attached to the information for those municipalities in Moravskoslezský kraj that drew on a contribution to implement the commitments under the Charter are data on the financial amount they used to this effect in 2007. This is an income item, not expenditure by the municipality (for further details, see section 2.1).

ČESKÝ TĚŠÍN

Město Český Těšín (příjem ze státního rozpočtu) Výdaje vyplývající z Charty 212 227,50 Kč

In 2007, the town supported organizations and activities of national minorities under the *Principles for the granting of subsidies from the Český Těšín municipal budget in support of cultural, artistic, sports and other activities.*

organization	project	grant (CZK)
Sdružení přátel polské knihy	dotace na činnost	10 000
PZKO	dotace na činnost MO	23 000
Školní sportovní klub Olza	dotace na činnost	37 000
Polské umělecké sdružení Ars Musica	dotace na činnost	20 000
Kongres Poláků v ČR	dotace na činnost	20 000
Harcerstwo Polskie w RC	dotace na činnost	10 000

DOLNÍ LOMNÁ

obec Dolní Lomná (příjem ze státního rozpočtu) Výdaje vyplývající z Charty 35 000,00 Kč

DOLNÍ POUSTEVNA

The activities of national minorities were not financially supported in 2007 because there were no such activities.

HORNÍ SUCHÁ

obec Horní Suchá (příjem ze státního rozpočtu) Výdaje vyplývající z Charty 127 098,20 Kč

organization	project	grant (CZK)
MO PZKO	podpora kulturní a sportovní činnosti	93 500
	rekonstrukce Domu PZKO (dokončení fasády a rekonstrukce sanitárního zařízení)	148 690
Macierz Szkolna	podpora činnosti	12 500
Macierz Przedszkola	podpora činnosti	10 500
Harcestwo Polskie v RC	podpora činnosti	8 500

HRÁDEK

obec Hrádek (příjem ze státního rozpočtu) Výdaje vyplývající z Charty 21 455,70 Kč

The municipality supported the PZKO in the context of subsidy schemes by means of a non-capital grant for building maintenance.

CHEB

By virtue of the municipal grant system, the city granted financial assistance to the dance club *Laco jilo*, the *Roma Civic Association*, the *Roma Labour Society* and the *Council of Roma Organizations*.

Further, these organizations had their rent and services connected with use of rooms in a municipal building in Karlova Street covered out of the budget of the Social Affairs and Health Care Department in 2007. In addition, the *Laco jilo* civic association was a regular beneficiary of grants for one-off events – holiday training programmes for club members in Lipno.

organization	project	grant (CZK)
Občanské sdružení Laco jilo	jednorázové akce i celoroční činnost zaměřená na mládež (ples, Den dětí, Mikulášská besídka, sportovní potřeby a pomůcky v nízkoprahovém centru, aktivity přípravných ročníků při školách)	60 000

CHODOV

organization	project	grant (CZK)
Občanské sdružení Khamoro	Úhrada částí nákladů na elektrickou energii v Azylové ubytovně	19 500
	Volnočasové aktivity mládeže	19 900
	Mezinárodní den Romů	4 787

JABLUNKOV

organization	project	grant (CZK)
PZKO	regionální síň im. A. Sikory	10 000
	folklorní festival <i>Gorolski Święto</i>	150 000
	oslavy 60. výročí vzniku PZKO v Jablunkově	10 000
	pěvecký sbor <i>Gorol</i>	15 000
	folklorní soubor <i>Zaolzi</i>	7 000
	dětský folklorní soubor <i>Zaolzioczek</i>	10 000
	gorolská muzika Nowina	10 000
	Ognisko Górali Śląskich przy MK PZKO - Mezinárodní seminář „Idzie łowczorz łod polany, syrym, bryndzóm wychowany“ – valašské stopy v Karpatech	5 000
Kristina Mruzek	dětský folklorní soubor <i>Torka</i> - činnost	10 000
	dětský folklorní soubor <i>Lipka</i> - činnost	10 000
MŠ s polským jazykem vyučovacím	kulturně-sportovní akce na Den dětí	2 500
ZŠ H. Sienkiewiczze s polským jazykem vyučovacím	Besídka a koncert u příležitosti Dne matek a předvánoční setkání s koledou	6 000
	Keramický kurs pro širokou veřejnost	1 500
Římskokatolická farnost v Jablunkově	pěvecký kostelní sbor (Polski Chór Mieszany przy Kościele pw. Bożego Ciała v Jablunkově)	5 000
DDM Jablunkov	taneční klub Rytnik (zhotovení nových kostýmů)	10 000
celkem		262 000

JEVIŠOVKA

organization	project	grant (CZK)
Obec (vlastní prostředky)	XVI. Den moravských Chorvatů	30 276

JÍVKA

The municipality did not support any national minority organizations.

JOSEFOV

The municipality did not support any national minority organizations.

KOBYLÁ NAD VIDNAVKOU

The municipality did not financially support any events from its budget or any grant scheme.

KOMORNÍ LHOTKA

The municipality's support tends to lie in organization. It lends its hall or other premises, or finds other ways to promote PZKO activities.

KOŠAŘISKA

organization	project	grant (CZK)
Místní organizace PZKO	Miyszanie lowiec	10 000

MALÁ ŠTÁHLE

Not realized separately.

MERKLÍN

The municipality did not support the activities of national minorities financially because no requests were made.

MĚROVICE NAD HANOU

For want of space to hold various social events and due to the inactivity of the Committee, no financial resources were earmarked for the promotion of activities of national minorities in the municipality in 2007.

MIKULÁŠOVICE

CZK 10-20,000 is typically earmarked in the municipal budget. There was no specification of the purpose.

MOSTY U JABLUNKOVA

<i>organization</i>	<i>project</i>	<i>grant (CZK)</i>
pěvecký soubor Przełęcz	Činnost organizace	4 000
soubor Górole	Činnost organizace	13 000
MO PZKO	Činnost organizace	23 500
Macierz Szkolna	Činnost organizace	8 800

NÁVSÍ

The municipality provides teaching for the children of the Polish minority at the school and preschool facility. It also co-finances the costs of the local library related to purchases of Polish literature. The local PZKO branch was awarded a grant (a special subsidy in the budget) for cultural activities.

NOVÉ SEDLO

<i>organization</i>	<i>project</i>	<i>grant (CZK)</i>
Občanské sdružení Meta – romské integrační centrum	činnost	5 000
	Letní tábor pro romské děti	21 000

NÝDEK

obec Nýdek (příjem ze státního rozpočtu)	Výdaje vyplývající z Charty	16 779,00 Kč
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ORLOVÁ

The festival was financially assisted with municipal funds (from the variable culture fund). In addition, the Moravskoslezský kraj Provincial Authority awarded a subsidy and Senator Matykiewicz made a donation.

PÍSEČNÁ

<i>organization</i>	<i>project</i>	<i>grant (CZK)</i>
PZKO	divadelní představení	4 000

The municipality provides free hire of public buildings and public spaces for meetings, cultural and social events held by the local PZKO.

PRAHA 5

<i>organization</i>	<i>project</i>	<i>grant (CZK)</i>
Romano Dives	nákup a montáž žaluzií	5 700
Smíchovské Roma	III. Ročník fotbalového turnaje pro romská fotbalová mužstva	50 000
MČ Praha 5	Společenský večer etnických menšin v Národním domě na Smíchově	172 782,50
	Dětský karneval v Národním domě na Smíchově	74 290,50

SMILOVICE

obec Smilovice (příjem ze státního rozpočtu) Výdaje vyplývající z Charty 4 545,80 Kč

Free hire of cultural premises (hall, salon) for PZKO activities.

SKALNÁ

organization	project	grant (CZK)
Kulturní sdružení občanů německé národnosti Místní sdružení Skalná	Den matek, Skalenské posvícení, vánoční besídka, adventní koncert v kostele sv. Jana Křtitele	6 000

STONAVA

obec Stonava (příjem ze státního rozpočtu) Výdaje vyplývající z Charty 10 805,90 Kč

The municipality financially supports the activities of the national minority, covers the cost of hiring the hall and rooms used for rehearsals by the choir, and arranges for the purchase of Polish books and periodicals for the library.

organization	project	grant (CZK)
M0 PZKO	60. výročí vzniku místní organizace PZKO	5 000

TŘANOVICE

obec Třanovice (příjem ze státního rozpočtu) Výdaje vyplývající z Charty 11 662,00 Kč

organization	project	grant (CZK)
PZKO	U příležitosti 60. výročí vzniku organizace	10 000

TŘINEC

Every year, the town earmarks funding from its budget to cover special-interest activities in culture and sport. In 2007, CZK 4,500,000 was distributed in support of specific projects. The following organizations were supported:

organization	project	grant (CZK)
PZKO, MO Oldřichovice	Činnost tanečního souboru Oldrzychowice	30 000
PZKO, MO Nebory	Dzień Oszeldy	5 000
PZKO, MO Kanada	Pěvecký soubor Zgoda	5 000
PZKO, Guty	40. Dożynki Śląskie – Slezské dožínky	3 000
PZKO, MO Dolní Lištná	XXXI. ročník Puchar lata – mezinárodní přebory	5 000
	Přehlídka folklorních lidových kapel	3 000
Polský Związek Kulturalno-Oświatowy ČR ZG	Koncert Świąteczny	5 000
Skupina Matice školské při ZŠ s polským jazykem vyučovacím (Nádražní 10)	Květnová laťka – Poprzecka majowa	3 000
Matice školská v ČR, Kolo Macierzy Szkolnej w Oldrychowicach	80 let polské mateřinky Pogoda	3 000
Asociace Řeckých obcí v ČR, ŘO Třinec	Kulturní akce, taneční kroužek	10 000
	Sportovní aktivity Řecké obce	5 000
Regionálna obec Slovákov v Třinci	Den národnostních menšin	5 000
	Sportovní hry v rámci Euroregionu	5 000
Dětský folklorní soubor Čuťoriedky při Regionální Obci Slovákov v Třinci	Celoroční činnost souboru	5 000
Občanské sdružení Láčo Láv	Činnost romské mládežnické hudební skupiny	2 000
	Sportovní činnost romské komunity	5 000
	Den národnostních menšin	3 000
celkem		102 500

Podpora jednotlivých akcí s česko-polsko-slovenskou tematikou z rozpočtu města

<i>organization</i>	<i>project</i>
Koncert Srdce Evropy (koncert na podporu zdravotně postižených dětí)	70 000
Mezinárodní barevný svět (výtvarná soutěž pro děti)	40 000
Třinecké filmové léto (filmový festival českých, slovenských a polských tvůrců)	20 000
Přehlídka národnostních menšin	25 000

VEJPRTY

<i>organization</i>	<i>project</i>	<i>grant (CZK)</i>
Kulturverband (Kulturní sdružení občanů ČR německé národnosti)	Činnost	5 000
Finanční spoluúčast města (30 %)	Program pro terénní práci pro rok 2007	???

VENDRYNĚ

obec Vendryně (příjem ze státního rozpočtu)		Výdaje vyplývající z Charty	57 528,10 Kč
<i>organization</i>	<i>project</i>	<i>grant (CZK)</i>	
MS PZKO - Czytelnia	obnova Kulturního domu (fasáda, interiér)	200 000	
MS PZKO - Zaolzie	Dům PZKO – opravy (fasáda, elektroinstalace)	70 000	
Beskid Śląski	činnost spolku	5 000	

The municipality also provides lump-sum financial assistance for significance events of individual organizations (the jubilee occasion at the school, nursery school, the organization of the rally *Zjazd gwiazdzistego*, an anniversary of the amateur dramatics group, Gimnastów, sports competitions).

VĚLOPOLÍ

In 2007, the municipality financed, out of its own resources, a bilingual sign (in Polish) for the municipal authority's building.

VINTÍŘOV

The municipality promoted minorities with reasonable hire of municipal cultural facilities.

ZLATÉ HORY

The town supports clubs, associations and specific events regardless of members' nationality. There is no organization here composed solely of the members of a minority, and in 2007 no specific requests were made regarding their activities. Premises in the municipal museum were provided free of charge for an exhibition on the life of the Greek minority.

CHARTERED CITIES**BRNO**

Odbor sociální péče	<i>celkem</i>
národnostní menšiny	800 000
prevence kriminality	417 000
Odbor kultury	320 000
Odbor mládeže, školství a kultury	125 000
celkem	1 666 000

Subsidies were awarded to organizations, including Roma organizations, from the city budget to cover special-interest activities, cultural events, a festival of minority cultures, the

publishing of bulletins, e.g. *Maďarský kurýr* [Hungarian Courier], *Slovanský jih* [Slavonic South], and to pay for the operations of the organizations (room and hall hire). Further, subsidies were used for free-time activities for children outside the scope of organizations, including Roma youth (e.g. the installation of a playground with unbreakable equipment in Hvězdová Street, and the operation of low-threshold clubs), the recovery and storage of costumes, meetings of minorities to celebrate public holidays, the holding of discussions and lectures, the updating of websites, etc.

<i>organization</i>	<i>project</i>	<i>grant (CZK)</i>
Bulharské kulturně osvětové sdružení v Brně	Bulharská kultura, jazyk a lidové tradice	75 000
PIRIN	Rozvoj bulharské kultury a folklóru v Brně	25 000
Sdružení pro Bulharsko	Provoz Sdružení pro Bulharsko a bulharského klubu	20 000
Svaz Maďarů Brno	Provoz Maďarského kulturního a informačního střediska a vydávání zpravodaje Brünni Magyar Futár (Brněnský maďarský kurýr)	80 000
Německé kulturní sdružení - Region Brno	Péče o německou kulturu	25 000
Německý jazykový a kulturní spolek Brno	Jazykové, kulturní a osvětové vzdělávání členů spolku a zájemců z řad německé jazykové komunity	35 000
Brněnské sdružení občanů německé národnosti ČR	Rozvíjení a zachování identity se zaměřením na kulturní a vzdělávací aktivity pro další generaci	25 000
POLONUS - Polský klub v Brně	Kulturní a společenská činnost Polského klubu v Brně v roce 2007	75 000
IQ Roma Servis	Team Building sociálních pedagogických pracovníků s odbornou diagnostikou a supervizí 2007	20 000
ROMASAM	Divadlo ROMASAM	15 000
Společnost přátel Podkarpatské Rusi	Činnost brněnské pobočky SPPR v roce 2007	20 000
Asociace ruských spolků v ČR	Dotace na provozní náklady ARS ČR v Brně	50 000
Človíček (One Little)	Ejhle, Člověk	10 000
Ruské kulturně osvětové sdružení na Moravě	Podpora činnosti Ruského kulturního osvětového sdružení na Moravě (RKOS) v roce 2007	40 000
Řecká obec Brno	Řekové v Brně v roce 2007	85 000
Obec Slováků v Brně	Slováci v Brně	85 000
Folklorní sdružení Púčík	Žijeme v jednom městě	25 000
	Krojovna - záchrana pro lidové kroje a krojové součástky	15 000
Společnost přátel jižních Slovanů	Rozvoj kultury jižních Slovanů u nás	75 000

ČESKÉ BUDĚJOVICE

In 2007, the city contributed to the operating expenses of nongovernmental organizations whose projects addressed national minority issues (free-time activities, guidance, field social work, extra-curricular lessons). There was no special scheme for national minorities in the city's policy of awarding grants and subsidies.

DĚČÍN

<i>organization</i>	<i>project</i>	<i>grant (CZK)</i>
Občanské sdružení Indigo	celoroční činnost	37 500
Občanské sdružení Život na hraně	celoroční činnost	150 000

FRÝDEK-MÍSTEK

Crime prevention fund

<i>organization</i>	<i>project</i>	<i>grant (CZK)</i>
Společenství Romů na Moravě o.p.s., pobočka Frýdek-Místek	Činnost centra na ul. Míru ve Frýdku-Místku (vodné, stočné, odvoz odpadu, nájemné, energie, výtvarný materiál, knihy, sportovní potřeby, kazety, CD)	20 000
	Komunitní centrum a centrum volnočasových aktivit (materiálové náklady, energie, vodné, nájemné, pojištění, odpady opravy, údržba)	50 000

HAVÍŘOV

Every year, the city makes a financial contribution to the projects of civil and non-profit organizations addressing Roma issues (e.g. the Salvation Army, DP+D Kontakt, the Silesian Diacony). However, these organizations are also active in other fields. The city also supports presentations by organizations bringing together national minorities at its events. Roma ensembles, Polish ensembles and Slovak ensembles regularly perform at the Havířov Mining Festival. These organizations are also given a platform at other significant events of the city, e.g. Bambiriáda, the city's recognition of citizens in various fields, and the city's events such as Earth Day and European Car Free Day. National minority representatives are invited to ceremonies to mark the tragic days of the municipality of Životice at the end of the Second World War, primary schools are helped to maintain contact with Polish schools, the city itself cultivates partner relations with the town of Jastrzębie on the other side of the border.

<i>organization</i>	<i>project</i>	<i>grant (CZK)</i>
Polský kulturně-osvětový svaz v ČR, MS Havířov - Bludovice	Setkání s kulturou	12 000
	Slezské dožínky	5 000
	Taneční soubor „Blendowianie“	120 000
Střední škola technických oborů, Lidická 1a/600, Havířov-Šumbark	Program vzájemných kontaktů a spolupráce mezi SŠTO, Lidická 1a/600, Havířov-Šumbark a Zespólem Szkół Nr 6 v Jastrzębie Zdrój	20 000
Punko Natalia	Mezinárodní klavírní kurzy, kursové ZUŠ B. Martinů pro dceru Olgu Punko	10 000
SLEZSKÁ DIAKONIE, Na Nivách 7, Český Těšín, 737 01	Prevence násilných forem chování u dětí a mládeže	10 000
	Program pomoci obětem trestných činů	30 000
Církevní středisko mládeže sv. Jana Bosca v Havířově	Příroda je jako most	20 000
celkem		227 000

HRADEC KRÁLOVÉ

In 2007, the city announced a subsidy scheme to support good causes in the field of crime prevention. In all CZK 2,785,600 was distributed to projects inter alia helping the integration of national minorities. Support for two community centres operated by the *Salinger* civic association should be highlighted.

Support in the field of crime prevention and culture:

<i>organization</i>	<i>project</i>	<i>grant (CZK)</i>
Občanské sdružení Salinger	Komunitní centrum na Pražské a Okružní ulici v Hradci Králové	600 000
	Nízkoprahové centrum pro děti a mládež	500 000
	Program preventivních aktivit Triangl	210 000
Občanské sdružení PROSTOR PRO	Klídek - Nízkoprahové centrum pro děti a mládež	400 000
Občanské sdružení Adra	Poradna pro oběti násilí a trestných činů	240 000

Občanské sdružení Laxus	Terénní programy	175 000
	Kontaktní centrum Laxus 2007	347 500
	Ambulantní centrum Laxus 2007	244 500
	„Drogové služby ve vězení Laxus 2007“	86 000
Občanské sdružení Romů Dživipen	Přehlídka mladých romských talentů	30 000
Regionální obec Slovákovi v Hradci Králové	Den česko-slovenské kulturní vzájemnosti	50 000
celkem		2 883 000

CHOMUTOV

<i>organization</i>	<i>project</i>	<i>grant (CZK)</i>
Kulturní sdružení občanů německé národnosti	činnost	10 000
Folklorní soubor Skejušan		40 000
	Naše kořeny (pronájem sálu)	8 000
OS Zvony naděje	činnost	40 000

Besides the above, the city provides free hire of the minigolf complex for a tournament of national minorities, as well as premises in the theatre, e.g. for the days of Russian culture.

JIHLAVA

The city regularly announces grant schemes for various areas. It did so again in 2007, when it awarded financial assistance to various organizations, associations and individuals who registered with the relevant scheme and met the conditions for a grant.

<i>organization</i>	<i>project</i>	<i>grant (CZK)</i>
Děti slunce – romský taneční soubor	činnost	56 582
Sdružení Romů a národnostních menšin v ČR	činnost	18 000

KARLOVY VARY

The Social Affairs Department has a special subsidy to support the Roma minority. There is no other separate subsidy scheme for nationalities, but the programmes run by the departments of culture, monument care, balneology and tourism, and education, youth and sport were used; there was ad hoc support for individual events.

KARVINÁ

The Child Protection Department received a subsidy from the Office of the Government, Office of the Government Council for Roma Community Affairs, amounting to CZK 400,000 for the *Field Work Programme* in 2007. In total, CZK 385,592 (96%) was drawn. The unused funds (CZK 14,408) were returned to the national budget within the scope of financial settlement.

Subsidies from the Karviná chartered city funds managed by the Education and Culture Department for the hobbies of national minorities (2007)

Subsidies from the Karviná chartered city fund for the free-time of children – 2007

<i>organization</i>	<i>project</i>	<i>grant (CZK)</i>
Místní skupina PZKO Karviná - Ráj	Máj nad Olší	50 000
Občanské sdružení Sdružení Romů Severní Moravy	Romský festival 2007	50 000
Podpora národnostních menšin	Prolínání kultur aneb známe se navzájem	100 000
Občanské sdružení Sdružení Romů Severní Moravy	Práce na PC	2 000
	Turistický kroužek	2 000
	Výtvarný kroužek	1 500
	Gastronomický kroužek	2 000
celkem		7 500

Demokratická aliance Romů ČR	Mikulášská nadílka	1 000
	Den dětí	2 000
celkem		3 000
Royal Rangers v ČR Dětmorovice	Letní tábor 2007	10 000
Občanské sdružení Lacho lav	Poznávání krás Moravskoslezských Beskyd	5 000
ZŠ a MŠ s polským jazykem vyučovacím Szkola Podstawowa i Przedszkole Karviná -Fryštát, Dr. Olszaka 156	Hrátky s češtinou	4 000
	Aerobic	4 000
	Výtvarný kroužek	4 000
	Sportovní kroužek pro žáky I. stupně ZŠ	4 000
celkem		31 000

Subsidies from the Karviná Mayor's Fund – 2007

<i>organization</i>	<i>project</i>	<i>grant (CZK)</i>
Místní skupina PZKO Karviná-Nové Město	Provozní náklady a údržba klubovny	10 000
Hlavní výbor PZKO, Český Těšín	Jubilejní festival PZKO – Karviná 2007	10 000
Harcerstwo polskie v ČR	Letní horolezecká výprava turistického oddílu-Pamír 2007	30 000
Občanské sdružení Lacho lav	Mezinárodní den Romů	3 000

Subsidies from the Karviná chartered city cultural fund – 2007

<i>organization</i>	<i>project</i>	<i>grant (CZK)</i>
Místní skupina PZKO Karviná-Fryštát	Popularizace sborového zpěvu pěveckými soubory <i>Kalina a Hejnal-Echo</i>	10 000
	Divadelní představení a koncert pěveckého souboru k 60. výročí založení MS PZKO	5 000
celkem		15 000
Místní skupina PZKO Karviná-Ráj	Máj nad Olší 2007	50 000
	Smíšený soubor Dźwięk a Dźwięczek	10 000
Místní skupina PZKO Karviná-Darkov	„Darkovská jesle“	10 000
Místní skupina PZKO Karviná-Staré Město	Kulturně společenské akce	10 000
celkem		100 000
Sdružení Romů Severní Moravy	7. Karvinský Romský festival 2007	50 000
Obec Slováků v Karviné	Podpora činnosti - kulturní aktivity pro veřejnost	15 000
Polský kulturně-osvětový svaz v ČR-Staré Město	Kulturní akce pro občany a mládež	10 000
Pěvecko-hudební soubor <i>Przyjaźń</i>	Popularizace sborového zpěvu a hudby na dobré umělecké úrovni	20 000
Řecká obec Karviná	6. řecký oblastní festival – Karviná 2007	10 000
Sdružení přátel polské knihy	Výstava polské knihy a doprovodné akce	9 000
celkový počet podpořených projektů - 30	celkový objem finančních prostředků na dotace	493 500

Events to promote national minorities held under the aegis of the city within the scope of activities by the city's organizations partly funded from the public purse – the Karviná Regional Library and Karviná Municipal House of Culture:

- Karviná Regional Library
- previews of exhibitions by Polish artists living in Těšín Silesia and guests from Poland,
- *Literary Afternoon* (poetry and prose readings in Slovakia, Czech, Polish, Roma and Greek and music compositions based on the provenance of the authors),
- meetings with persons from Slovak culture living in the Czech Republic and Slovakia,

- in cooperation with the Karviná ROM centre. Czech Police Force and NET civic association (preparation of a series of discussions for the pupils of primary schools in the Karviná).
- o Municipal House of Culture
- Těšín Theatre – Polish Stage (performances for schools with Polish as the language of instruction + for adult audiences),
- Inter-penetration of Cultures, or Knowing Each Other (performances by ensembles of national minorities living in the city, with the participation of representatives of the consulates of the individual countries – Poland, Slovakia),
- presentation of Slovak culture (performance by the Lúčnica ensemble),
- presentation of ensembles from twin towns in Poland,
- support and presentation of PZKO activities (cooperation in the organization of the PZKO festival),
- holding of exhibitions of Polish artists in Mánes Exhibition Hall.

KLADNO

In 2007, the city was not approached by any national minority organizations with a request for financial assistance. However, it cooperates with organizations addressing, among other things, the Roma community (e.g. the *ROSA Centre of Assistance for Children at Risk, the Shelter for Mothers with Children, People in Need – a Czech Television Society, the Střep [Shard] Centre for Family Remediation, the Centre for the Integration of Minorities, Multikolor*) and provides some of them with financial assistance.

LIBEREC

CZK 200,000 was awarded to applicants from the *Crime Prevention Fund* in the city by the Fund's management board. In addition, a new organization partly funded from the public purse was set up.

organization	project	grant (CZK)
Komunitní středisko KONTAKT	činnost příspěvkové organizace	1 100 000

MLADÁ BOLESLAV

organization	project	grant (CZK)
Čalavel Kham	Dotyk slunce	10 000
Jekhetani Luma – Společný Svět	Činnost sdružení	49 000

MOST

organization	project	grant (CZK)
statutární město Most (spoluúčast na projektu)	Romský klub pro děti ZŠ	27 000
	Terénní práce 2007	213 831
Dům Romske kultury o.p.s.	Cesta k zaměstnání (příspěvek na provoz, spoluúčast na projektu - 25% příspěvek na mzdové náklady)	674 983
Oblastní charita Most	Sovička – nízkoprahový klub pro romské děti	115 000
Dživas	Memoriál Emila Ciny	17 000
Komunitní centrum Chanov	Eliminace sociálního a společenského vyloučení Romů v Chánově	80 000
	Naše písně a tance	10 000
	Rozloučení s prázdninami a Den dětí nastupujících do školy (soutěže)	4 000
	návštěva lesoparku v Chomutově, návštěva Svinčic (doprava, vstupné)	3 000
	soutěžní taneční odpoledne	1 500
	Klub pro děti ZŠ	5 000
	Klub Klubičko pro předškolní děti	5 000
Sdružení Romů města Most	ROMFEST	14 000
	Doprava na festivaly v roce 2007	19 500

Židovská obec Teplice	„Utrpením ke svobodě“ cesta za poznáním historie (společná akce se členy z Mostu)	10 000
Svaz Maďarů žijících v českých zemích, OJ Teplice	pořadatel první společné akce Setkání národnostních menšin v Mostě	35 000
celkem		1 234 814

OLOMOUČ

Every year, the city holds a selection procedure for the granting of financial assistance to non-profit organizations and other entities, where national minority organizations can obtain subsidies for their operations and for the support of their specific activities (no details given). There is no special subsidy scheme solely for national minorities.

OPAVA

Under the grant scheme, the city announces grants for sports, culture and social activities; however, it does not specify any of recipient national minority organizations.

organization	project	grant (CZK)
Statutární město (romský poradce)	Fotbalový turnaj Romů, Dětský den, Večer s romskou hudbou a tancem, Setkání romských poradců kraje	110 000

OSTRAVA

Overall support for Roma and pro-Roma organizations came to CZK 5,840,000. In addition, the following associations received assistance for cultural activities:

organization	project	grant (CZK)
Sdružení Ukrajinců a příznivců Ukrajiny	Vydávání almanachu <i>Ostravska prosvita</i>	20 000
Svaz Maďarů žijících v českých zemích	Dny maďarské kultury v Ostravě 2007	80 000
Řecká obec Ostrava	Život řecké národnostní menšiny v Ostravě – oslava státního svátku řecké republiky 25. Martiu	60 000

PLZEŇ

organization	project	grant (CZK)
SRNM PK	Kajdžas Romale - Jekhetano Drom	250 000
ZŠ Podmostní ul.	Zájmové činnosti dětí ze sociálně problematického prostředí	20 200
SONŽ – pobočka Plzeň	Zajištění provozu poradny v Plzni a zkvalitnění jejích služeb	45 000
Městská charita Plzeň	Centrum pro rodinu Vinice – letní příměstský tábor a volnočasové aktivity pro děti a mládež	30 000
Diecézní charita Plzeň	Terénní sociální práce pro rodiny s dětmi a mládež ohrožené sociálním vyloučením	300 000
Salesiánské středisko Plzeň	Středisko volného času	100 000
	Centrum pomoci dětem, mládeži a rodině - Střecha	550 000
TADY a TEĎ	Podpora vzdělávacích a aktivizačních služeb pro děti a mládež v prostředí sociální exkluze	60 000
	Individuální doučování v sociálně vyloučených rodinách	200 000
ULICE	Jateční ulice	19 000
	Resslovka	71 500
Naděje – pobočka Plzeň	Naděje - Bludiště	50 000
občanské sdružení Ponton	Nízkoprahové zařízení pro děti a mládež, předškolní výchova Klubíčko	400 000
TPMC s.r.o.	Mezinárodní festival romské kultury Wings of Gipsy	100 000
HUMR	Zajištění činnosti občanského sdružení Humr spojené se vzdělávacími aktivitami podporující integraci etnických menšin	6 000
Člověk v tísni	Karneval rozmanitosti v Plzni – Evropský rok rovných příležitostí	28 000
celkem		2 229 700

PŘEROV

The city promotes cultural, sports and social activities geared towards integration. Aid is provided in the form of direct subsidies (*District Charity, KAPPA-HELP, Salvation Army, People in Need*) or via the city's Grant Scheme. The city's financial assistance is targeted at organizations addressing the integration of socially excluded communities into society. Municipal resources and, in part, funds from crime prevention projects used by the City Hall to organize camps, trips and discussions. The city also makes a significant contribution to *Field Work Support*. It provides non-residential premises at regulated rent for organizations active in the field of integration (the community centres of the *Salvation Army*, the *District Charity, People in Need*, and *KAPPA-HELP*).

organization	project	grant (CZK)
Oblastní charita Přerov	činnost	540 000
Armáda spásy Přerov	činnost	225 000
Český červený kříž, oblastní spolek Přerov	činnost	700 000
KAPPA-HELP, občanské sdružení, Přerov	činnost	375 000
celkem		1 840 000

ÚSTÍ NAD LABEM

organization	project	grant (CZK)
Kulturní sdružení občanů ČR německé národnosti	Celoroční činnost	9 400
Mgr. Genadij Avdějev	Mikulášské vystoupení	14 100
ARS PORTA BOHEMICA	Společný prostor O7 – výstava	28 200
	Mezinárodní sochařské symposium 2007	9 400
	Mezinárodní sochařská dílna dětí	20 000
občanské sdružení Rodinný kruh R-kruh	Poznáváme, malujeme a fotografujeme zvířátka v ZOO	5 000
	Jarní plavání s R-kruhem	2 000
KS města Ústí nad Labem	14. ročník Festivalu romské kultury	18 800
Poradna pro integraci	Multikulturní festival Barevná planeta VIII.	94 000
občanské sdružení Oberig	Pohádkové Vánoce	5 000
	Multikulturní hudební festival Slované	18 800
	Do třetího zakokrhání	3 500
Člověk v tísni – společnost při ČT o.p.s.	Mezinárodní festival dokumentárních filmů o lidských právech Jeden svět 2007 v Ústí nad Labem	28 200
občanské sdružení Kheroro	happening k Mezinárodnímu dni Romů	9 400
Severočeská vědecká knihovna v Ústí nad Labem	činnost	12 500
celkem		278 300

ZLÍN

From the Welfare Fund

organization	project	grant (CZK)
Charita Zlín	Romský horizont	5 000
Občanské sdružení Argo, společnost dobré vůle	Terénní sociální práce ve Zlínském kraji na rok 2007	45 000

From the Culture Fund

organization	project	grant (CZK)
Sdružení dětí a mládeže Romů ČR	Výstava Soňa a její rodina	17 000
	Výstava Jdeme dlouhou cestou	

PROVINCES

JIHOČESKÝ KRAJ

Since 2005 there has been a provincial grant scheme to support the social inclusion of national minorities, foreign nationals and recognized refugees in Jihočeský kraj. The lion's share of subsidy resources is allocated to projects in Roma communities. In 2007, subsidies totalling CZK 409,300 were granted to ten entities.

With regard to the province's other grant schemes, e.g. for the support of free-time activities, individual types of social services, cultural and sports activities, representatives of national minorities also have the opportunity to submit their projects (whether for the support of long-term activities or one-off events). The fact of the matter is that they do not make sufficient use of this opportunity.

JIHOMORAVSKÝ KRAJ

Under the 2007 Subsidy Scheme for the Activities of National Minorities, further financial amounts were granted, i.e.:

- CZK 297,000 for the multi-ethnic gathering of national minorities called *Returning to Roots*,
- CZK 99,960 for the *2008 Calendar* (or *What national minorities in Jihomoravský kraj are preparing*).

Overview of supported projects of civic associations

organization	project	grant (CZK)
Pirin	Výuka bulharských lidových tanců a písní	33 000
	Uchování bulharských lidových tradic a tanců	27 000
Svaz Maďarů-Brno	Uchování, rozvoj a prezentace kultury maďarské menšiny	80 000
Obec Slováků v Brně	Slováci v Jihomoravském kraji	70 000
FOLKLORNÍ SDRUŽENÍ PÚČIK	Využití volného času a zájmové činnosti k prezentaci slovenské národní kultury a lidových tradic	88 000
	Taneční dílna pro malé i velké	55 000
Lyceum Řekyň v České republice	Činnost Lycea Řekyň v České republice v roce 2007	90 000
HELLENIKA	HELLENIKA, zachování řeckého kulturního povědomí	70 000
DROM	Volnočasové aktivity dětí a mládeže ze sociálně vyloučených lokalit	70 000
Společenství Romů na Moravě	Sportujeme společně	30 000
	Děti, pojďte s námi	60 000
Sdružení Romů a národnostních menšin v Hodoníně	Romské dny Hodonín 2007	194 600
Romské centrum Hodonín	Čajory a com. ČR 2007	50 000
	Činnost romského centra	100 000
IQ Roma servis	Máme na to	60 000
SOLIDAFRICA	Den dětí	30 000
	Den Afriky	50 000
Teen Challenge dětské centrum Brno	Dětské centrum Teen Challenge Brno	20 000
ZŠ a MŠ T.G. Masaryka Zastávka	Žijeme spolu	75 000

Projects in the second call

Bulharské kulturně osvětové sdružení v Brně	Bulharská kultura na Moravě	90 000
Společnost přátel jižních Slovanů	Rozvoj kultury jižních Slovanů u nás	81 720
Sdružení pro Bulharsko	Bulharská kultura v Jihomoravském kraji v roce 2007	50 000

ROMENSTUDIO	Romenstudio - společenské a volnočasové aktivity	90 000
Ratolest Brno	Volnočasové aktivity v klubu Pavlač	64 000
Muzeum romské kultury	Dětský muzejní klub	30 000
EPONA	Stimulační ježdění pro děti z romské komunity	92 000
Miret	Kulturní a volnočasové aktivity taneční skupiny M dance club	40 000
Ruské kulturně osvětové sdružení na Moravě	Provedení fotovystavy	24 000
Asociace Ruských spolků v ČR	Kniha jedné básně	63 750
Národopisný spolek Pálava	Zimní ošacení	120 000
Národy Podyjí	VIII. festival národů Podyjí	70 000

List of projects supported with a special subsidy from the provincial budget under the Subsidy Scheme for the Activities of National Minorities in Jihomoravský kraj

Ruské kulturně osvětové sdružení na Moravě	Provedení konference Rusové a Morava	40 725
FOLKLORNÍ SDRUŽENÍ PŮČIK	Žijeme v jednom městě	40 000
Občanské sdružení Porta Balkanica	Česko-slovenské setkání v Bílých Karpatech	20 000
celkem		2 565 755

KARLOVARSKÝ KRAJ

The Social Affairs Department has a special subsidy to support the Roma minority. There is no other separate subsidy scheme for nationalities, but the programmes run by the departments of culture, monument care, balneology and tourism, and education, youth and sport were used; there was ad hoc support for individual events.

KRÁLOVÉHRADECKÝ KRAJ

The province supported minority organizations in two ways. One way is the positive recommendation of project applications for other donors, the other is the province's own subsidy award procedure. In 2007, it supported these organizations with CZK 850,000 (without specification which).

LIBERECKÝ KRAJ

The provincial authority supports the activities of national minorities through the *Liberecký kraj Grant Fund, Programme No 9, Projects supporting the activities of national minorities and ethnic groups*. This grant scheme has the following priorities:

- support for primary prevention in Roma communities (e.g. the Roma Community Centre, preparatory classes)
- support for the activities of national minorities and ethnic groups
- support for activities geared towards multicultural education, and education cultivating tolerance and rejecting xenophobia

<i>organization</i>	<i>project</i>	<i>grant (CZK)</i>
Liberecké romské sdružení	Terénní sociální práce v Libereckém kraji	200 000

MORAVSKOSLEZSKÝ KRAJ

In 2007, 38 organizations registered with the scheme to support the activities of members of national minorities living in the province; they delivered 46 grant applications to the provincial authority seeking a total of CZK 3,620,000. Applications were broken down into groups by national minority. The Hungarian minority submitted one application, the German and Slovak minorities two each, the Greek minority six and the Roma minority eleven. The largest number of applications (15) related to the activities of the Polish minority; nine

applications were multicultural by nature and largely concerned joint activities of various minorities.

<i>organization</i>	<i>project</i>	<i>grant (CZK)</i>
Kongres Poláků v ČR, Český Těšín	Dokumentační centrum Kongresu Poláků v ČR	74 500
Sdružení polské mládeže v ČR, Český Těšín	Dny studentské kultury 2007	51 500
Obec Slováků v Karvinej	Kulturně vzdělávací a výchovné aktivity - podpora činnosti	53 200
Místní skupina Polského kulturně osvětového svazu v ČR v Jablunkově	Přehlídka dětských lidových muzik v rámci 1. dne festivalu Gorolski swieto	100 000
PZKO, Český Těšín	Jubilejní festival PZKO 2007	100 000
Společenství Romů na Moravě, Brno	Podpora celoroční činnosti komunitního centra Rýmařov	100 000
Svaz Maďarů žijících v českých zemích, Ostrava	Kulturně-vzdělávací a výchovné aktivity maďarské národnostní menšiny	90 000
Slezský německý svaz, Opava	VIII. Česko-německé dny 2007 v Opavě	75 800
Společně-Jekhetane, Ostrava	Romský festival pro Romy i neromy	56 000
Sdružení Romů severní Moravy, Karviná	Kroužky v Romském kulturně společenském centru v Karvině	99 000
Řecká obec Ostrava	Oslavy významných dnů Řecké republiky	72 200
Řecká obec Krnov	Řecké dny Krnov 2007	79 000
Řecká obec Karviná	6. řecký oblastní festival – Karviná 2007	50 000
Statutární město Karviná (Městský dům kultury Karviná)	Zdokumentování tradičního místního dialektu „Po našem“ – v mluvené podobě na CD	69 900
Město Třinec	Přehlídka národnostních menšin ve městě Třinci	75 000
celkem		1 146 100

In addition, organizations concerned principally with cultural and artistic activities of national minorities may seek aid under the programme for the support of cultural activities.

The province is also the implementer of the project *TERNE ČHAVE*, with an overall budget of CZK 4,127,600, for which CZK 3,302,080 was granted from the European Social Fund and CZK 825,520 from the national budget. The implementation of the project was launched in May 2006 and was completed in April of this year. The aim was to equalize opportunities in access to education, employment and other societal and job prospects for members of groups at risk of social exclusion. The implementation of the project resulted in the training of several implementation teams operating directly in problematic localities in the province.

OLOMOUCKÝ KRAJ

The province does not have a separate subsidy scheme for national minority activities. Civic associations, humanitarian organizations and individuals can apply for contributions of up to CZK 20,000 for their activities in the following areas: education and science, youth, culture, sport and physical education, crime prevention, social pathology and primary prevention of drug addiction, health care, social services and humanitarian aid, tourism and the environment. Decisions on the granting of funds are taken by the Provincial Council. In 2007, these entities and municipalities were also eligible to apply for subsidies under significant provincial projects; decisions on the disbursement of funds (for the same areas) rest with the provincial assembly.

The province also adopted an assembly resolution of 13 December 2006 announcing its first programme of *Support for Cultural Activities in Olomoucký kraj* in 2007, the objective of which is to promote and expand valuable types of cultural activities in the area. The defined goals of the programme facilitate the presentation of national minorities' cultural activities. This opportunity was taken by up just two nongovernmental organizations:

organization	project	grant (CZK)
Kappa-Help Přerov*	Ukaž co znáš (festival romských umělců)	20 000
Společenství Romů na Moravě (Olomouc)*		20 000

* This event did not take place in 2007 due to a lack of funding.

In 2007, further to a provincial assembly resolution of 5 March 2007, the subsidy scheme *Support for Organizations Providing Services in the Prevention of Social Exclusion for 2007* was announced, under which CZK 1,000,000 was earmarked for the integration of Roma communities. Ten nongovernmental organizations were supported; one municipality received funds for the co-financing of field work.

PARDUBICKÝ KRAJ

In 2007, the province provided financial assistance from its budget under a grant scheme to support social programmes for ten projects, of which seven focused on Roma issues (CZK 610,000), and projects for the integration of foreign nationals (CZK 305,000). Total project funding was therefore CZK 915,000.

PLZEŇSKÝ KRAJ

In 2007, the province announced a *Programme to Support Social Services in Socially Excluded Roma Communities*. The purpose of the programme is to promote social services that assist the social inclusion of members of Roma communities. CZK 400,000 was disbursed. Four nongovernmental organizations providing social services in Plzeňský kraj received support.

organization	project	grant (CZK)
Diakonie ČCE – středisko v Rokycanech	Nízkoprahové zařízení pro děti a mládež, odborné sociální poradenství, sociálně aktivizační služby pro rodiny s dětmi	125 000
SPOLEČNOST TADY A TEĎ, o. p. s.	Sociálně aktivizační služby pro rodiny s dětmi	50 000
Sdružení Romů a národnostních menšin Plzeňského kraje, občanské sdružení	Sociální poradenství, terénní programy	125 000
Ponton, občanské sdružení	Nízkoprahová zařízení pro děti a mládež	100 000

HLAVNÍ MĚSTO PRAHA

Support for national minorities and the integration of foreign nationals is available in the *City Programmes for the Support of the Activities of National Minorities in the City of Prague for 2007* and *Programmes for the Support of the Activities of Integrating Foreign Nationals in the City of Prague for 2007*.

The following schemes were announced under the City Programmes for the Support of the Activities of National Minorities in the City of Prague for 2007:

Programme 1 – presentation of national cultures in the City of Prague, for the cultural, social and awareness activities of national minorities;

Programme 2 – publishing connected with the relationship between national minorities and the City of Prague.

In 2007, the second round of the grant award procedure was announced (only Programme No 1). In this round, civic associations of national minorities could seek financial assistance to cover the operating costs of offices in the House of National Minorities; this opportunity was taken up by all national minorities with offices in the building.

In both rounds of the grant procedure under the City Programmes for the Support of the Activities of National Minorities in the City of Prague for 2007, CZK 3,140,170 was distributed in support of national minorities' projects in 2007.

At the same time, certain projects run by civic associations of national minorities were supported by City of Prague culture and art grants (Slovo 21); in grant award procedures for social services and crime prevention, some of the projects of Roma civic associations were promoted.

Celoměstské programy podpory aktivit národnostních menšin a integrujících se cizinců na území Prahy pro rok 2007

1 - prezentace národnostně menšinových kultur v hl. m. Praze, kulturní, společenská a osvětová činnost národnostních menšin

minority	organization	project / anotation	grant (CZK)
Bulhaři	Bulharská kulturně osvětová organizace	MFF Praha srdce národů 2007-zabezpečení účasti reprezentantů bulharské tradiční kultury. Náklady na ubytování, stravování, dopravu, režijní náklady (pronájmy, technické služby, jiné).	30 000
		Den netradiční bulharské kultury na lodi bratří Formanů - Jarní festival. Cílem je skloubení dvou nových, moderních forem českého a bulharského divadelního umění - loď "Tajemství" a moderní pojetí lidových tanců souboru Neshanal Art. Náklady na ubytování, stravování a honoráře účinkujícím, pronájem lodi a technického zařízení, propagace (pozvánky, plakáty, poštovné).	30 000
	Vazraždane	Klub Vazraždane - koncerty, výstavy, přednášky a klubová setkání - projekt je zaměřen na uchování a rozvoj bulharských tradic, prezentaci bulharské kultury. Zajištění akcí k jednotlivým bulharským svátkům. Náklady na pronájem prostor, provozní náklady, služby, technické služby (poštovné, propagaci, příspěvek na grafické zpracování a tisk pozvánek, telefonické služby, xerox, kancelářské potřeby, příspěvek na výrobu www, dokumentaci), dopravu, ubytování, honoráře a stravování pro účinkující.	40 000
		Projekt Dny bulharské kultury - koncerty, výstavy, přednášky, divadelní a literární večer. - kulturní a vzdělávací aktivity s cílem seznámit veřejnost s kulturou a životem bulharské menšiny v Praze. Náklady na pronájem sálů, provozní náklady, služby, technické služby (poštovné, propagace, tisk pozvánek a plakátů, telefonické služby, kancelářské potřeby, web-design, dopravu, ubytování, honoráře a stravování pro účinkující.	40 000
Maďaři	Spolek Iglice	Jazykově-vzdělávací programy pro děti v maďarském jazyce a představení pro většinovou společnost – hravá výuka jazyka, divadelní představení pro děti, letní tábor. Náklady na materiální náklady (knihy, CD a videokazety, rozšíření knihovny, výtvarný materiál), osobní náklady, služby (pronájem divadla a sálu, tisk pozvánek).	30 000
	Svaz Maďarů žijících v českých zemích, Organizační jednotka Praha	Dny maďarské kultury v Praze 2007- dvoudenní společenská akce, na které vystoupí umělci z Maďarska. Náklady na zajištění výstavy (katalog, přeprava obrazů, kurátor, materiál, strava), přednášek k 190. výročí narození básníka J. Aranya a 200. výročí narození L. Batthyányho (honorář, ubytování, stravování a cestovné účinkujícím), zajištění koncertu k 125. výročí narození I. Kalmána (honorář, cestovné, ubytování účinkujících), poštovné, telefonické služby, kancelářské potřeby, materiál, strava, kytice, pozvánky, pronájem prostor.	40 000
		Podpora celoroční činnosti folklórní taneční skupiny Nyitnikék. Náklady na celoroční pronájem tělocvičny, nákup krojů, zajištění výuky tanců z vesnice Szék s choreografií (cestovné, ubytování stravování a honorář lektorům). Náklady na kroje, klobouky, vesty, košile, čizmy, sukně.	40 000

Němci	Kulturní sdružení občanů německé národnosti ČR	Zajištění činnosti organizace, přednášky, diskuze, společenské akce. Náklady na příspěvky přednášejícím, poštovné, pozvánky, kancelářské potřeby, xerox, telefonické služby, fax, příspěvek na občerstvení, dopravu, průvodce a vstupné při návštěvě míst s německou tradicí, účast na Polévkové soutěži (Multikulturní centrum Praha), zajištění tradičního setkání na Zbraslavi.	20 000
Poláci	Klub Polski v Praze	120. výročí sdružení Klub Polski v Praze - zajištění oslav 120. výročí vzniku sdružení - komponované kulturní odpoledne. Náklady na ubytování, stravování, příspěvek na dopravu, příspěvek na režijní náklady, honoráře účinkujících.	20 000
		MFF Praha srdce národů 2007 - zabezpečení účasti reprezentantů polské tradiční kultury. Náklady na autobusovou dopravu (příspěvek), ubytování a stravování pro účinkující (25 osob x 3 dny), režijní náklady (pronájmy, technické služby).	30 000
Romové	Athinganoi	Multimediální romské informační centrum, celodenní seminář romských studentů. Náklady na cestovné účastníků semináře, občerstvení, propagační materiály semináře - desky, zajištění oběda pro romské studenty (45 osob), tvorba a distribuce romských studentských Novinek.	40 000
		Oslavy Mezinárodního dne Romů 2007 - formou divadelních vystoupení, seminářů, koncertů, informačního stanu a podobně. Náklady na infostan - propagační materiál, pamětní předměty, zajištění ochutnávky romského jídla, hudebního doprovodu, cestovného, workshop - pronájem prostor, občerstvení, koncert - hudební produkce, občerstvení, aparatura, zvuk, sportovní den - pronájem sálu, vybavení (míče), občerstvení, ocenění, lékárníčka, lékařský dohled, závěrečný koncert - hudební produkce, občerstvení, taneční představení, ochranka, zvukař, dokumentace.	40 000
	Cikne Čhave	Romský talent - 3.ročník soutěže romských dětských talentů. Náklady na pronájem prostor, odměna - zvukaři, pořadatelům, organizátorům, moderátorům, hudební produkci, propagaci, telefonické služby, zapůjčení rekvizit a jejich dopravu, poštovné dopravu, ceny soutěžícím, ubytování, občerstvení.	50 000
	Dženo	Čhave čhavege (Děti dětem) - příprava a výroba pořadů s dětmi o dětech a jejich následné vysílání. Náklady na přípravu scénářů, pronájem studia, služby zvukaře, výrobu master CD s pořady, autorské poplatky za užití hudby v pořadech, výrobu CD kopií s pořady, design a výroba CD obalu.	20 000
	Náš svět	Prezentace romské kultury, činnost OS Náš svět. Zajištění dětského uměleckého souboru, zajištění vystoupení souboru, doučování dětí v souboru. Náklady na kostýmy na vystoupení (opravy, doplnění kostýmů, doplňky), pronájem prostor, občerstvení, propagaci (zhotovení pozvánek a propagačního materiálu), výtvarné potřeby na kroužky, fotodokumentace, poplatky za vstupy, dopravu, vybavení kroužků (recitační, výtvarný, taneční), odměny lektorům, doučování, výdaje na školní pomůcky na doučování dětí.	40 000
	R-Mosty	Nízkoprahový klub Mosty občanského sdružení R- mosty - každodenní, kontinuální odborná sociální práce s romskými dětmi a realizace volnočasových vzdělávacích aktivit v nízkoprahovém klubu Mosty. Náklady na lektory zájmových kroužků, vybavení kroužků, vybavení zkušebny (aparatura, hudební nástroje), kancelářské potřeby, supervizi zaměstnanců, právní a ekonomické služby.	50 000

Romové	Romano Dives	Rozvoj romské kultury, osvětová a poradenská činnost - celoroční činnost sdružení v oblasti využívání volného času dětí a mládeže, rozvíjení kultury, romských tradic a reprezentace Romů žijících v Praze. Zajištění akcí pro děti, oslavy Mezinárodního dne Romů, přehlídky dovedností romských dětí, pobytové výlety, vánoční besídky či vzdělávací a doučovací kurzy pro romské děti v ZŠ Grafická. Náklady na propagační materiály (výroba a tisk letáků, pozvánek), odměny lektorům, pronájem prostor, poznávací akce - doprava a zajištění akce, fotodokumentace, občerstvení, kancelářské potřeby.	50 000
	Romodrom	Kmenoví zaměstnanci OS Romodrom a dobrovolníci - předkládaný projekt je součástí souboru volnočasových aktivit pro romské děti a mládež klubu Baruvás (Vstaňme), součástí projektu je i Akademie pro děti a rodiče. Náklady na pronájem sálu, honorář pro 3 kapely, ozvučení sálu, drobné dárky dětem, občerstvení, doplnění kostýmů a výzdobu sálu.	15 000
	Romské křesťanské vzdělávací sdružení- Matice romská	Volnočasové aktivity Matice romské - činnost Matice romské v průběhu celého roku 2007 - pravidelná práce s Romy zejména na území MČ Praha 5, zajištění kulturních a společenských akcí i poznávacích výletů. Náklady na kancelářské potřeby, telefonické služby, internet, kopírování, poštovné, účast na křesťanské konferenci CCIT, výjezdní zasedání na parníku, vánoční besídka, romskou mši za doprovodu cimbállovky, diskotéka pro děti s rodiči, návštěva Svaté hory (Příbram) a Svatého kopečku (Olomouc) - doprava, občerstvení, odměny účetní a pokladníkovi.	20 000
	Romské občanské sdružení Velká Ohrada	Podpora kulturních a společenských aktivit - zajištění celoroční činnosti volnočasových aktivit dětí a mládeže. Náklady na materiálové náklady (vybavení kroužků a klubovny), nemateriálové náklady (energie, doprava, spoje, údržba), odměny lektorům, asistentovi, přednášejícím.	50 000
	Slovo 21	Světový romský festival Khamoro - mezinárodní semináře, koncerty, výstavy, defilé, workshopy. V rámci festivalu se koná dvoudenní seminář Romové a média, proběhne za účasti zahraničních a tuzemských romských i neromských novinářů - účastníků mediálních kursů z více než 10 zemí Evropy. Seminář bude probíhat v česko-anglicko-romské jazykové verzi. Náklady na scénografii, rekvizity, pronájem prostor, dopravu po Praze, propagaci - grafické řešení materiálu, fotodokumentaci, TV a rozhlas, tiskového mluvčího, odměny - přednášejícím, překladateli, koordinátorovi projektu, odbornému týmu, asistentovi, pomocné práce, zajištění ozvučení, pronájem techniky, cestovné, ubytování a stravné přednášejícím, filmová dokumentace - kameraman, světlo, zvuk, střih, přepis přednášek, občerstvení, zajištění vernisáží výstav, víza a zdravotní pojištění účinkujících, pronájem hudebních nástrojů, telefonické služby, poštovné a internet, kancelářské potřeby, spotřební materiál, údržba a úklid kanceláře, ochranka.	400 000
Rusíni	Obščestvo Rusínů	Celoroční činnost Obščestva - pravidelná setkávání členů sdružení a zajištění výroční slavnosti. Náklady na odměnu účinkujícím a pohoštění na slavnosti, zajištění exkurse, poštovné a kancelářské potřeby, úhradu telefonních poplatků, poplatků za celoroční pronájem.	30 000
	Společnost přátel Podkarpatské Rusi	Dřevěné kostely karpatských Rusínů, Lidé pod Karpaty - 2 výstavy fotografií a maleb. Náklady na pronájem výstavního sálu, instalace výstavy a zajištění techniky, tisk a rozeslání pozvánek na vernisáž a besedy, odměny účinkujícím a ubytování, dokumentaci.	30 000

Rusové	Sdružení krajanů a přátel Ruské tradice v ČR	MFF Praha srdce národů 2007 - zabezpečení účasti reprezentantů ruské tradiční kultury na festivalu. Náklady na dopravu, ubytování a stravování pro účinkující (25 osob x 3 dny), režijní náklady (pronájmy, technické služby).	30 000
		Výstava a fórum výtvarných umělců: Zlatá - červená, Česko - Rusko - výstava a diskusní setkání umělců. Náklady na pronájem sálu na výstavu, rámování, výroba programů, plakátů a pozvánek, poštovné, telefon, ostatní kancelářské potřeby.	40 000
Řekové	Řecká obec Praha	Pěvecký a taneční soubor Akropolis - vystoupení na oslavách státních svátků Řecka, účast na folklórních festivalech a jiných společenských akcích. Náklady na pořízení nových krojů, přepravu, údržbu a čištění krojů, pronájem zkušebny.	30 000
		Kulturní, společenská a osvětová činnost - společenské večery při příležitosti oslav státních svátků Řecké republiky. Náklady na pronájem a ozvučení sálu.	50 000
		Výstava fotografií - Příchod Řeků do Československé republiky v roce 1949. Výstava fotografií spolu s produkcí obrazových dokumentů - realizace v DNM. Náklady na přípravu fotodokumentace, úpravu archivních materiálů, realizaci výstavy - umělecké ztvárnění, instalaci.	20 000
		MFF Praha srdce národů 2007 - zabezpečení účasti reprezentantů řecké tradiční kultury na festivalu. Náklady na autobusovou dopravu (příspěvek), ubytování pro účinkující (25 osob x 3 dny), režijní náklady (pronájmy, technické služby).	30 000
Slováci	Asociace ETNICA	MFF Praha srdce národů 2007 - zabezpečení účasti reprezentantů romské tradiční kultury na festivalu. Součástí festivalu jsou přehlídky, semináře, výstavy, koncerty, workshopy. Náklady na ubytování, stravování a příspěvek na dopravu pro účinkující (25 osob x 3 noci), režijní náklady.	30 000
		MFF Praha srdce národů 2007 - zabezpečení účasti reprezentantů německé tradiční kultury na festivalu. Součástí festivalu jsou přehlídky, semináře, výstavy, koncerty, workshopy. Náklady na ubytování, stravování a příspěvek na dopravu pro účinkující (25 osob x 3 noci), režijní náklady.	30 000
		MFF Praha srdce národů 2007 - zabezpečení účasti reprezentantů židovské tradiční kultury na festivalu. Součástí festivalu jsou přehlídky, semináře, výstavy, koncerty, workshopy. Náklady na ubytování, stravování a příspěvek na dopravu pro účinkující (25 osob x 3 noci), režijní náklady.	30 000
		MFF Praha srdce národů 2007 - zabezpečení účasti reprezentantů chorvatské tradiční kultury na festivalu. Součástí festivalu jsou přehlídky, semináře, výstavy, koncerty, workshopy. Náklady na ubytování, stravování a příspěvek na dopravu pro účinkující (25 osob x 3 noci), režijní náklady.	30 000
	Folklorní soubor Šarvanci	Podpora celoroční činnosti - nácvik složek souboru. Náklady na pronájem zkušebních prostor, pronájem zkušebny pro hudební a pěveckou, uskladnění krojů, honorář pro choreografy, nákup krojů.	50 000
	Klub slovenské kultury	MFF Praha srdce národů 2007 - účast souboru slovenské národnostní menšiny na MFF Praha srdce národů 2007. Součástí přehlídky, semináře, výstavy, koncerty, workshopy. Náklady na ubytování, stravování, příspěvek na dopravu (pro 25 osob x 3 noci), příspěvek na režijní náklady.	30 000

	Klub slovenské kultury	30. výročí vzniku Klubu slovenské kultury - kulturní program k 30. výročí Klubu slovenské kultury - slavnostní program, výstava a katalog. Náklady na pronájem prostor, služby, ubytování, zajištění společenské části programu, příspěvek na dopravu, režijní náklady (technické služby - ozvučení, osvětlení), zajištění výstavy - instalace, adjustace panelů, katalog, foto a videodokumentaci, uspořádání tiskové konference.	30 000
		Program aktivit volného času Klubu slovenské kultury pro děti a mládež v Domě národnostních menšin a v prostorách KSK: O pluralitě a multikulturním životě národnostních a etnických menšin v Praze v minulosti a dnes - jedná se o pásmo programů, divadélko, besedy, dramatizované čtení, nácvik her, výstavy, soutěže a IV. konference středoškoláků. Náklady na nájemné, služby (elektrická energie, plyn, telefonické služby), kancelářské potřeby, cestovné a přepravné, OON.	50 000
	SFZ Limbora	MFF Praha srdce národů 2007 - účast slovenského dětského souboru na MFF Praha srdce národů 2007. Náklady na ubytování, stravování, příspěvek na dopravu (pro 25 osob x 3 noci), příspěvek na režijní náklady (pronájmy, technické služby).	30 000
Slováci	Slovensko- český klub	Charta 77 a Slováci - cyklus besed a výstava. Projekt chce při příležitosti 30. výročí vzniku Charty 77 upozornit pražskou veřejnost na nedostatečně zpopularizovaný fenomén spolupráce Čechů a Slováků v disentu. Náklady pronájem sálů, honoráře, ozvučení, technické služby, instalaci děl, dopravu, ubytování, výrobu pozvánek a plakátů, ostatní propagaci, telefonické služby, fax, poštovné.	20 000
		Večery Slovenských dotyků - cyklus besed a výstav (včetně 10 Slovenských salonů v Nosticově paláci a jinde. Náklady na pronájem sálů, honoráře, ozvučení, technické služby, instalaci děl, telefonické služby, fax, dopravu a ubytování, výrobu pozvánek a plakátů, propagaci, poštovné.	30 000
	Slovenský literární klub v ČR	5 roků SLK v ČR, kulturní program - koncipovaný jako literární a hudební program s účastí špičkových českých a slovenských umělců a zejména literátů z řad Slováků v Praze. Náklady pronájmy sálů, ozvučení, technické služby, telefonické služby, fax, honoráře, tisk pozvánek a plakátů, catering, dopravu a ubytování.	20 000
		Literárna súťaž Jána Kollára - literární soutěž pro žáky základních škol a studenty středních a vysokých škol v oblasti tvorby slovenštiny a slovenské tematiky a slavnostní program v Praze. Náklady na peněžité ceny - honoráře za uveřejnění vítězné práce, honoráře porotě, účinkujícím, produkci, cestovné a dopravu, ubytování, výrobu propagačních tiskovin, propagaci v médiích.	40 000
		5 roků Slovenského literárního klubu v ČR, kulturní program - koncipovaný jako literární a hudební program s účastí špičkových českých a slovenských umělců a zejména literátů z řad Slováků v Praze. Náklady pronájmy sálů, ozvučení, technické služby, telefonické služby, fax, honoráře, tisk pozvánek a plakátů, catering, dopravu a ubytování.	20 000
	Slovenský evangelický augsburského vyznání církevní sbor v Praze	60. Výročí SEAVCS v Praze, soubor aktivit k významnému výročí založení jediného slovenského církevního sboru v Praze, soubor aktivit: slavnostní shromáždění, uvedení publikace, kulturní program, výstava atd. Náklady na zajištění kulturního programu - techniky, umělců, dopravu, materiálové náklady na instalaci stálé výstavy, cestovné, ubytování, náklady na přednášky, propagaci, pozvánky, informační letáky a provozní náklady (telefonické služby, poštovné, kancelářské potřeby).	50 000

Srbové	Srbské sdružení sv. Sáva	Srbský klub (celoročně) - společenské akce - oslava státních a církevních svátků, klubová setkání, promítání 10 celovečerních filmů v srbském klubu význačných srbských filmařů včetně jejich nejnovější tvorby. Náklady na zajištění oslav státních a církevních svátků, klubových setkání, pronájem prostor na promítání filmů, materiálové náklady, poštovné a telefonické služby, pozvánky a plakáty (grafické řešení a tisk), zapůjčení filmů, koncepci, přípravu, techniku a technickou výpomoc, uvaděčku, kancelářské práce.	40 000
	Sdružení Ukrajinek v ČR	Provozní náklady organizace - činnost organizace - zajištění kulturních a společenských akcí. Náklady na poštovné, kancelářské potřeby, telefonické služby, internet, pronájem prostor pro konání členských schůzí.	30 000
Ukrajinci	Ukrajinská iniciativa v ČR	MFF Praha srdce národů 2007 - účast souboru ukrajinské národnosti na MFF Praha srdce národů 2007. Náklady na ubytování a stravování účinkujících (25 osob x 3 noci), příspěvek na dopravu, příspěvek na režijní náklady (pronájmy, technické služby, jiné)	30 000
		Podpora činnosti klubu dětí a mládeže UIČR - celoroční zajišťování provozu klubu na území Prahy. Náklady na nájemné, telefonické služby a fax, poštovné, kancelářské potřeby, honoráře, drobný hmotný majetek.	20 000
	Sdružení Ukrajinců a příznivců Ukrajiny	Pěvecký Sbor sv. Vladimíra - koncerty a zpívané bohoslužby, přenosy do Českého rozhlasu - sbor je zván k přímým přenosům zpívaných bohoslužeb do Českého rozhlasu či při liturgiích v řeckokatolickém chrámu sv. Klimenta v Praze. Náklady na pronájem zkušebny, koncertních sálů, cestovné mimopražských sboristů, mimořádné cestovné druhého dirigenta a sólistů, poštovné, propagaci, drobné hudební nástroje, notovou dokumentaci, přídatná zařízení, opravu kostýmů, výzdobu sálu.	40 000
židovská komunita	Bejt Simcha	Neznámá hudba pražských synagog 3.ročník -koncerty, hudební divadlo, doprovodné přednášky s live hudebními ukázkami. Náklady na pronájem sálu, propagaci, tisk, distribuci, technické služby (poštovné, xerox, telefonické služby), fotodokumentaci, katalogy z akcí, dopravu mimopražských účinkujících, honoráře účinkujícím.	60 000
	Židovská obec v Praze	Dětské divadlo Feigele - realizace dětských programů v rámci oslav židovských svátků v roce 2007. Hry tématicky souvisejí se židovskými svátky Simchat Torah, Chanuka, Purim, Šavuot. Náklady na pronájem sálu, výrobu praporek a dáreků pro děti, ozvučení a osvětlení sálu, propagaci, tisk plakátů a pozvánek, telefony, poštovné, výrobu kulís, loutek, kostýmů, návštěvu ostatních židovských obcí - doprava.	40 000
		Podvečery s Yvonne Přenosilovou, bývalou redaktorkou rádia Svobodná Evropa a známou zpěvačkou a jejími hosty - kulturní a společenská setkání, diskusní program zaměřený zejména na prezentaci menšinových kultur, vědy a filozofie, také z pohledu integrity pražské židovské komunity vzhledem k českému prostředí.Projekt určen zejména pro seniory Židovské obce v Praze, kteří byli internováni v koncentračním táboře a prožili holocaust. Náklady na pronájem sálu, ubrusy a úklid sálu, ozvučení sálu, propagaci a tisk, telefonické služby, poštu, honorář moderátora.	30 000

židovská komunita	Židovská obec v Praze	Káva o čtvrté - osvětová a vzdělávací přednáška a současně diskusní program s problematikou kultury, vědy a filosofie. Projekt určen zejména pro seniory Židovské obce v Praze, kteří byli internováni v koncentračním táboře a prožili holocaust. Náklady na pronájem prostor, zajištění úklidu sálu a ubrusů, ozvučení, zapůjčení dataprojektoru, DVD přehrávače a promítacího plátna, telefonické služby, poštovné, propagaci, tisk, vlastní realizaci, moderátora.	30 000
Lužičtí Srbové	Společnost přátel Lužice	Sto let Společnosti přátel Lužice v Praze - seminář představující výsledky vědeckého bádání pro širší veřejnost. Na seminář bude navazovat vydání sborníku příspěvků (viz samostatná žádost). Náklady na přípravu semináře - pozvánky (tisk), poštovné, propagaci, jízdné pro zahraniční účastníky a ubytování pro a mimopražské účastníky, honorář přednášejícím, doprava - příspěvek pro mimopražské, pronájem sálu.	30 000
celkem			2 235 000

2 - publikační činnost související se vztahem národnostních menšin k hl. m. Praze

minority	organization	project / anotation	grant (CZK)
Bulhaři	Bulharská kulturně osvětová organizace	Kapitoly z minulosti česko - bulharských kulturních vztahů - vydání II. dílu knihy. Jde o druhou část antologie, která je přímým navázáním na publikaci s tímž názvem, vydanou v r. 2005 za podpory hl. m. Prahy. Náklady na přepsání rukopisu a zlom textu, grafickou úpravu, předtiskovou přípravu a korektury, obrazový materiál - kopírování, skenování a retuš, tisk a vazbu knihy, poštovné.	70 000
Romové	Romské křesťanské vzdělávací sdružení - Matice romská	Vlado Oláh: Moje cesta/dokument (dynamický obraz jako nástroj komunikace) - filmový dokument. Náklady na cestovné (Brno, Prešov, Stropkov, Babin potok, Příbram), pronájem techniky (videokamera, videorekordér, stativy, osvětlení, dataprojektor), pronájem sálu na komponovaný večer a vernisáž, pasparty, spotřební materiál (CD, DVD, VHS, kabely), zapůjčení archivního materiálu z fondu české kinematografie, poštovné, internet, přepravu a pojištění techniky, kancelářské potřeby, tisk, pozvánky, kopie fotografií.	49 500
		„Vůz tažený koňmi jede dál“, vydání knihy v průběhu roku 2007. Básnické dílo Jana Horvátha, které se vyznačuje procítěností a reflexí problémů romského etnika. Náklady na tisk 1 200 publikací, barvy, papír, knihařské zpracování, lesklé lamino.	60 000
Slováci	Slovenský evangelický augsburského vyznání církevní sbor v Praze	Dějiny Slovenského evangelického augsburského vyznání církevní sbor v Praze - vydání publikace k 60. výročí založení sboru. Náklady na tisk, grafickou úpravu, předtiskovou přípravu, korektury, výběr a zpracování materiálů a historických dokumentů, propagaci a uvedení publikace, náklady na distribuci.	50 000
	Slovenský literární klub v ČR	Krivoláká prť je ku šťastiu... - vydání knihy Dušana Maloty. Náklady na tisk, vazbu, papír, grafickou úpravu, cover, layout, scan, honoráře autora, editora a ilustrátora.	40 000
	Asociace Etnika	Dokumentace etnické kultury na MFF Praha srdce národů 2007. Náklady na výstavu fotografií, dokumentaci, foto a videodokumentaci, audio, sborník a bulletin.	30 000

	Slovensko- český klub	Vydání knihy Kamily Kytkovéj - Kovalovej "Mrtví sa dívají". Náklady na tisk včetně vazby a papíru, grafickou úpravu, cover, layout, scan, honoráře editorovi a ilustrátorovi, telefonické služby a fax, poštovné, kopírování.	50 000
židovská komunita	Židovská obec v Praze	Publikace k židovským svátkům, modlitby - vytištění několika brožur týkajících se židovských svátků, výtisk židovské modlitby po jídle a knihy Ester; vše v českém jazyce. Náklady na tisk Birkat hamazon, průvodce na Tu bišvat, Knihu Ester, průvodce na Pesach, informační list na Roš ha šana, průvodce svátkem Chanuka.	40 000
Lužičtí Srbové	Společnost přátel Lužice	SPL - stoletý most mezi národy - vydání informačních materiálů při příležitosti 100 let činnosti SPL v Praze. Publikace připravena ve 3 edicích: Edice "100 let činnosti SPL v Praze", edice "Česko - lužická historie". Edice "Propagační materiál ke 100 let SPL v Praze"- soubor pohlednic. Náklady na zhotovení letáků k jednotlivým částem, přípravu podkladů pro jednotlivé edice - fotografie, scanování, korektury, tisk, sazbu, pohlednice.	40 000
celkem			429 500

Celoměstské programy podpory aktivit národnostních menšin na území hl. m. Prahy pro rok 2007 - 2.kolo

<i>minority</i>	<i>organization</i>	<i>project / anotation</i>	<i>grant (CZK)</i>
Bulhaři	Bulharská kulturně osvětová organizace	Zajištění provozu kanceláře v DNM	38 034
Maďaři	Svaz Maďarů ZO Praha	Provoz kanceláří Svaz Maďarů žijících v českých zemích	37 914
Němci	Kulturní sdružení občanů německé národnosti ČR	Provozní náklady a nájemné v DNM na rok 2007	35 334
Poláci	Klub Polski v Praze	Zajištění provozu kanceláří v DNM	36 930
Romové	RomPraha	Zajištění provozu a pronájmu kanceláře v DNM	69 564
Rusíni	Společnost přátel Podkarpatské Rusi	Rusínská národnostní menšina v DNM	36 684
Rusové	Sdružení krajanů a přátel Ruské tradice v ČR	Provoz kanceláří ruské národnostní menšiny v DNM	35 670
Řekové	Řecká obec Praha	DNM - náklady na provoz kanceláří	32 610
Slováci	Klub slovenskej kultúry	Slovenština a čeština - jazyky stále blízké?	35 874
	Limhora	Limhora v roce 2007	50 000

Srbové	Srbské sdružení Sáva	Provoz kanceláře v DNM	30 198
Ukrajinci	Ukrajinská iniciativa v ČR	Zajištění provozu kancelář v DNM	36 858
celkem			475 670

STŘEDOČESKÝ KRAJ

The province supports projects for the integration of the Roma community; it does not know of any activities by other members of national minorities.

Distribution of social subsidies from the Provincial Humanitarian Fund – Roma

<i>organization</i>	<i>project</i>	<i>grant (CZK)</i>
Sdružení romských občanů Lysá nad Labem	Lepší zítřky	155 000
Leccos	Pobytový program pro klub Zvonice	40 000
oblastní charita Kutná Hora	Domek - terénní práce v rodinách	100 000
Středisko pomoci ohroženým dětem ROSA	Péče o rodiny etnicky znevýhodněné a sociálně ohrožené	90 000
Jekhetani Luma - Společný Svět	STOP sociálnímu vyloučení Romů na Mladoboleslavsku	100 000
sdružení pedagogů Dítě - Čhavoro	Vzdělání pro romskou komunitu v Lysé nad Labem a Milovicích	45 000
občanská poradna Beroun	Integrace romské menšiny a terénní sociální práce ve vyloučených romských komunitách	120 000
občanské sdružení Prostor	Romský klub v Kolíně	70 000
	Romské terénní programy na okrese Kolín	90 000
Město Neratovice	Podpora terénní sociální práce v romských komunitách v Neratovicích	60 000
Romské sdružení občanského porozumění	Poradce v nezaměstnanosti	160 000
farní charita Kralupy nad Vltavou	Romský klub REP SUN	70 000
celkem		1 100 000

ÚSTECKÝ KRAJ

There is no separate subsidy scheme in support of minorities. Minority organizations were able to enter all other subsidy schemes announced by the province.

Programme for the support of regional cultural activities in 2007

<i>organization</i>	<i>project</i>	<i>grant (CZK)</i>
Svaz Maďarů žijících v Čechách	Maďarské kulturně – společenské jaro – květen – 2007 Měsíc maďarské kultury – říjen – listopad - 2007	50 000
Ukrajinská iniciativa v ČR, ukrajinská regionální organizace Zvony naděje	Dny ukrajinské kultury v České republice	60 000
Židovská obec Teplice	POSEL – kulturně informační magazín	50 000

Support for social services provided by nongovernmental organizations at regional level to seniors and persons with disabilities

organization	project	grant (CZK)
Farní charita Rumburk	Žijeme spolu	50 000
Poradna pro integraci	Sociální poradenství pro azylanty v Ústeckém kraji	150 000
Sdružení ROMANO JASNICA (občanské sdružení Tmických Romů)	Odborné sociální poradenství	85 000
Společné soužití Litvínov	Sociální poradna	40 000
	Komunitní centra pro děti „Paprasek“ a „Sluníčko“	60 000
Společný život	Terénní programy	100 000

VYSOČINA

Under the *Crime Prevention* grant scheme, the projects of four organizations were supported that are known to work with the Roma national minority.

organization	project	grant (CZK)
občanské sdružení Střed, Třebíč	„Klub Su-Terén - zařízení sociálně výchovné činnosti“	150 000
Diecezní Charita Třebíč	„Můžeš si vybrat“ primární prevence	150 000
občanské sdružení Nové Město na Moravě	„Prevence kriminality v EZOPu“	150 000
Občanská poradna Třebíč	„Poradenství obětem trestných činů a domácího násilí“	100 000

ZLÍNSKÝ KRAJ

In 2007, a separate amount of CZK 300,000 in the provincial budget was earmarked for the support of field social work in the Roma community; this funding was awarded to ARGO, Goodwill Society, Zlín, which arranged for the performance of field social work.

organization	project	grant (CZK)
Společnost dobré vůle ARGO	Šance	195 000
ZŠ a MŠ Vsetín	Využití kulturních a uměleckých činností a jejich prezentace k utváření pozitivních vlastností osobností u romských dětí v souvislosti s jejich výchovnými a vzdělávacími potřebami	70 000
	Zvýšení vzdělanosti asistentů pedagoga z řad příslušníků romského etnika	188 000
Školské rodičovské sdružení při Speciálních školách Vsetín	United Colours of Vsetín 07 aneb Kampaň proti rasismu	35 000
občanské sdružení Cyrillos Vsetín	Vzdělávací a volnočasové aktivity pro romské děti	90 000
Charita Vsetín	Krojové vybavení a hudební nástroje pro romský taneční kroužek Devleskre cháveč	28 000
Středisko volného času Domeček Valašské Meziříčí	Kontaktní místo	60 000
Diakonie CČE Vsetín	Asistent volnočasových aktivit romských dětí	80 000
Středisko volného času Všetuly	Přiblížení ško	90 000
Charita Valašské Meziříčí		

Overview of municipalities where more than 10% of the population comprises members of national minorities and where no Committee for National Minorities has been set up ⁵⁰⁾

<i>obec s minimálně 10 % příslušníky národnostních menšin (počet obyvatel)</i>	<i>národnostní menšina ⁵¹⁾</i>	<i>celkem % příslušníků národnostních menšin;⁵²⁾ důvod nezřízení</i>
Abertamy (1197)	německá, slovenská, (vietnamská)	20,63; ---
Benešov nad Černou (1237)	slovenská, ukrajinská, německá	20,13; nebyl požadavek o ustanovení
Bělá pod Pradědem (1785)	slovenská, německá, romská, ukrajinská, polská	10,14; nezáměr
Bílá (344)	slovenská	16,28; nezáměr
Bohdalovice (264)	slovenská, německá	20,45; „nejsou národnostní menšiny“
Bochov (1950)	slovenská, německá	10,36; ---
Bublava (336)	německá, slovenská	15,18; ---
Cetechovice (226)	slovenská	15,49; „počet nedosahuje 10 %“
Dasnice (353)	slovenská, německá	11,33; ---
Dívčí Hrad (272)	řecká, slovenská	13,97; ---
Dolní Dvořiště (1281)	slovenská, ukrajinská, německá	11,09; není zájem
Dolní Nivy (271)	slovenská, německá	18,08; „nejsou národnostní menšiny“
Dubenec (293)	ukrajinská	13,99; v obci „méně než 10% občanů cizí národnosti“
Frymburk (1319)	slovenská	13,81 %; ---
Habartov (5390)	slovenská, německá	12,62 %; ---
Hazlov (1595)	slovenská, německá, ukrajinská	14,80 %; ---
Hora Svaté Kateřiny (330)	německá, slovenská	10,30; „podle evidence osob z roku 2007 nedosahuje počet menšin 10 %“ ⁵³⁾
Horní Maršov (1058)	slovenská, německá, polská	11,53 %; ---
Horní Tošanovice (490)	slovenská, polská	12,03; ---
Hranice u Aše (2266)	slovenská, německá, ukrajinská	17,12 %; „počet menšin nedosahuje 10%“
Hrčava (278)	slovenská, polská	10,43; nezáměr
Chbany (599)	slovenská, německá	14,02; ---
Chvaleč (583)	slovenská, německá, polská	10,98 %; „počet menšin nedosahuje 10%“
Jindřichovice (386)	slovenská, německá	18,39; ---
Jindřichovice pod Smrkem (605)	slovenská, německá	14,21 %; není zájem, slovenská menšina plně integrována
Katusice (796)	slovenská	10,18; ---
Krásný Dvůr (718)	slovenská, německá, romská, polská, ruská	10,17; není zájem
Kružberk (296)	slovenská, německá	11,49; ---
Kytlice (418)	německá, slovenská, ukrajinská	12,20; nezáměr
Lenora (803)	slovenská, německá	13,95; nezáměr
Lesná (492)	slovenská, ukrajinská, německá	12,20; nezáměr
Libavské Údolí (589)	slovenská, německá	15,11; ---
Libá (577)	slovenská, německá	14,56; ---
Lipno nad Vltavou (550)	slovenská, ukrajinská, německá	10,73; obec nezaznamenala vůli jej zřídit

⁵⁰⁾ The person submitting this overview drew on the 2001 census (<http://www.czso.cz/sldb/sldb2001.nsf/index>); therefore, the current number of inhabitants could have seen changes that are not taken into account.

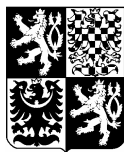
⁵¹⁾ Author's note: the number of members of the Vietnamese community is significant enough to be mentioned in five municipalities.

⁵²⁾ The total percentage of the national minorities means the share of those minorities represented in the Council.

⁵³⁾ In isolated cases, the KEO programme (Comprehensive Population Records) was still being used in municipalities, where, until 1 July 2001, each record card was meant to contain information about nationality (based on the original registration forms for permanent residence). Under a decree of the Ministry of the Interior implementing Act No 301/2000 on registers, given names and surnames and amending certain related laws, the KEO programme was modified and the nationality question was removed. Despite this, municipalities continue to refer to this programme when asking about membership of national minorities.

Lipová (650; okr. Děčín)	německá, slovenská, ukrajinská	11,54; ---
Loket (3202)	německá, slovenská, ruská, romská	10,81; navzdory iniciativě obce není ustanoven
Lomnice (1093)	německá, slovenská	12,72; počet je zanedbatelný
Loučovice (1970)	slovenská, německá, polská	11,83; ---
Malá Morava (588)	slovenská, německá	10,71; nejsou organizace
Malonty (1089)	slovenská, německá	13,59; nezájem
Milhostov (322)	slovenská, romská	15,22; ---
Milotice nad Opavou (398)	slovenská	19,10; ---
Mirkovice (398)	slovenská, německá, maďarská, ukrajinská	13,11; nehlásí se
Nebanice (311)	slovenská, německá	10,93; ---
Nepomyšl (412)	slovenská, německá	12,62; ---
Nové Hamry (280)	německá, slovenská	10,00; ---
Oborná (336)	slovenská	10,42; ---
Okrouhlá (234)	slovenská	18,38; ---
Pernink (904)	německá, slovenská, maďarská	16,92; ---
Potůčky (369)	německá, slovenská, (vietnamská)	10,30; nezájem
Přední Výtoň (266)	slovenská, německá	12,03; nezájem
Přehýšov (557)	slovenská, německá, ukrajinská	19,21; nezájem
Přepychy (594)	slovenská	12,79; „jde o ženy slovenské národnosti, jež jsou umístěny v charitním domově“
Rovná (593)	slovenská, ukrajinská, německá, ruská	22,60; „nikdo se k menšinám nehlásí“
Rozvadov (684)	slovenská, německá, (vietnamská)	12,13; nezájem
Rožmberk nad Vltavou (333)	slovenská, německá	15,62; nezájem ze strany menšin
Rožmitál na Šumavě	slovenská	12,99; ---
Sedloňov (262)	slovenská, německá, polská	10,31; není zapotřebí
Skalná (1668)	německá, slovenská	12,41; ---
Skorošice (797)	slovenská, německá	13,68; nejsou organizace
Sokolov (25081)	slovenská, německá, romská, maďarská, (vietnamská)	11,29; koordinátor KPSS a menšiny, aktivně nepůsobí organizace menšin
Staré Křečany (1176)	německá, slovenská, maďarská, romská	11,66; „nejsou národnostní menšiny“
Stříbrná (432)	německá, slovenská	22,69; nezájem
Světlík (263)	slovenská	12,93; ---
Vápenná (1272)	slovenská, německá	13,92; ---
Velká Štáhle (334)	slovenská	16,47; ---
Veliká Ves (268)	slovenská, německá, polská, romská	11,57; výbor pro nezájem menšin zrušen
Velké Kunětice (653)	romská, slovenská	15,47; ---
Velký Karlov (431)	slovenská, ukrajinská	10,21; nejsou organizace, nezájem
Vidnava (1424)	slovenská, německá	12,85; ---
Vilémov (1028)	německá, slovenská, polská	11,77; zástupci menšin v jiných výborech
Vysoká (302)	slovenská	12,25; ---
Vysoká Pec (258)	německá, slovenská	10,08; ---

GOVERNMENT OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC



RESOLUTION

OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC

No 742 of 27 June 2008

on the Report on the Situation of National Minorities in the Czech Republic in 2007

The Government

I. **takes due note of** the Report on the Situation of National Minorities in the Czech Republic in 2007, contained in Part III of Document No 835/08 (hereinafter referred to as 'Report');

II. **enjoins** the Minister responsible for human rights and national minorities and the Chairwoman of the Government Council for National Minorities

1. to draw up and submit to the Government, by 31 October 2008, information about the modification of sacred places and memorials of the Croats in the municipalities of Dobré Pole, Jevišovka and Nový Přerov, also commemorating the forcible displacement of members of the Croatian minority from the South Moravian municipalities of Jevišovka, Dobré Pole and Nový Přerov after February 1948,

2. to arrange for the publication of this resolution in the Government Journal for Provincial and Municipal Bodies;

III. **delegates** the Prime Minister to submit the Report to the Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies and the Speaker of the Senate of the Parliament of the Czech Republic for the information of the relevant committees in both chambers of the Parliament of the Czech Republic;

IV. **recommends**

1. that the governor of the province of Moravskoslezský kraj arrange for the systemic granting of subsidies to municipalities in order to implement the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages in his constituency,

2. that provincial governors, mayors of chartered cities, and chairpersons of municipalities with delegated municipal authorities and municipalities in which a Committee for National Minorities has been set up arrange for the systemic granting of

special-purpose subsidies from public finances for the activities of members of national minorities and for support of the integration of members of the Roma community within the meaning of Governmental Order No 98/2002 laying down conditions and the method for the granting of subsidies from the national budget for the activities of members of national minorities and for support of the integration of members of the Roma community, as amended.

To be implemented by:

Prime Minister,
Minister for Human Rights and National Minorities

Cc:

provincial governors,
mayors of chartered cities,
chairpersons of municipalities with a delegated municipal authorities and municipalities
in which a Committee for National Minorities has been set up

Prime Minister
Mirek Topolánek, *m.p.*